

## บรรณานุกรม

## ภาษาไทย

## หนังสือ

มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาธิราช. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศและองค์การระหว่างประเทศ.

หน่วยที่ 6-10, 2530.

หนังสือสถานเอกอัครราชทูตไทย กรุงตักกา ประเทศบังคลาเทศ ที่ 940/2528 ลงวันที่ 10  
ธันวาคม 2528.

เอกสารกองเอเชียใต้และตะวันตก, กรมการเมือง กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ. กรุงเทพฯ:

มีนาคม 2530.

ธนาสฤณี สตะเวทิน, กฤษณา กู้ตลาด, การุณลักษณ์ พหลโยธิน. องค์การระหว่างประเทศ.

สำนักพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง, 2516.

สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, เอเชียรายปี 1990/2533.

\_\_\_\_. เอเชียรายปี 1991/2534.

## วารสาร

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 9 ฉบับที่ 27, 2523

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 11 ฉบับที่ 8, 2525

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 12 ฉบับที่ 40, 2530

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 12 ฉบับที่ 41, 2530

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 12 ฉบับที่ 51, 2530

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 13 ฉบับที่ 50, 2531

สยามจดหมายเหตุ, ปีที่ 14 ฉบับที่ 5, 2532

เคลิโนวส์, 18 สิงหาคม 2534

## ภาษาอังกฤษ

## หนังสือ

- Phillip Cohen, Stephen. The Security of South Asia : American and Asian Perspectives. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1987.
- Mitrany, David. A Working Peace System. Chicago: Quadrangle, 1966.
- Saksena, K.P. Cooperation in Development : Problems and Prospects for India and Asean. Sage Publications, 1987.
- D. Wadhva Charani; A. Reza Sadrel; G. Siddiqui Zafar; Sureshwaran S.; Schokman Y. Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia : Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Dehli: Allied Publishers Private Limited, 1987.
- Naya, Seiji; Urrutia, Miguel; Shelley; Funetes Alfredo. Lessons in Development A Comparative Study of Asia and Latin America. International Center of Economic Growth, 1989.
- R. Zolberg, Ariside; Suhke, Astri; Aguayo, Sergio. Reorganization of Political Communities in South Asia. Oxford University Press, 1989.
- SAARC Secretariat. SAARC Perspective. Kathmandu: May 1987.
- Melkote, Rama. Regional Organizations : A Third World Perspective. New Delhi Sterling Publisher Private Limited, 1990.
- Rahman, Atiur. Political Economy of SARC. Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, 1986.
- Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies. ASEAN Experiences of Regional and Inter-Regional Cooperation : Relevance for SAARC. Civil and Military Press, 1988.
- Misra, K.P. Nonaligned Movement India's Chairmanship. Lancers books, New Delhi, 1987.

- Salahvddin, S. Problems and Prospects of SARC as an Organization for Regional Cooperation. A Paper Presented at International Conference on South Asian Regional Cooperation, Organized by Biss, Dhaka, January 14-16, 1985.
- Rais, R.B. South Asian Regional Cooperation : Problems and Prosepcts. A Paper Presented at the Second Conference on Indian Ocean Studies, Perth, Western Australia, 5-12 December, 1984.
- Shelley, M.A. Emergence of a New Nation in a Multipolar World : Bangladesh, Dhaka University Press, 1973.
- Kodikara, S.U. strategic Dimensions of South Asian Politics : Emerging Trends. A Paper Presented at the Second International Conference on Indian Ocean Studies, Perth, Western Australia, 5-11 December, 1984.
- Akram, A.I. South Asian Relations and Their Impact on The Indian Ocean Perspective. A Paper Presented at the Second International Conference on Indian Ocean Studies, Perth, Western Australia, 5-12 December, 1984.
- Sheikh, A.T. South Asian Regional Cooperation for Peace and Stability. A Paper Presented at the International Conference on South Asian Regional Cooperation : A Socio-Economic Approach to Peace and Stability in South Asia, Organized by Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS), Dhaka, January 14-16, 1985.
- J. Feld, Werner and Boyd, Gavin (eds.) Comparative Regional System : West and East Europe, North America, The Middle East and Developing Countries. Pergmon Press Inc., New York, 1980.
- Clark, Ian and Bowman, Lawry W. (eds) The Indian Ocean in Global Politics. Boulder, Colo: Westview Press, 1989.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1991.  
 The Cambridge Encyclopedia of India. Pakistan, Bangladesh,  
 Sri Lanka, Cambridge University Press: 1981.  
 1991 World Population Data Sheet, Washington D.C., The Population  
 Reference Bureau INC., 1991  
 IMF Direction of Trade, 1983.  
 Europa World Yearbook, Vol 1-2., 1989.

#### วารสาร

Asian Survey, Vol. XXIV, No. 11. November 1984.  
 Asian Survey, Vol. XXV, No. 4. August 1985.  
 Asian Survey, Vol. XXX, No. 10. October 1990.  
 Asian Survey, Vol. XXXI, No. 1. January 1991.  
 Asian Survey, Vol. XXXI, No. 3. March 1991  
 Asian 1986 YEARBOOK.  
 Asian 1991 YEARBOOK.  
 TIME 2, APRIL 1990.  
 TIME 4, MAY 1990.  
 TIME 14, MAY 1990.  
 Far Eastern Economic Rrview, August 4, 1983.  
 Far Eastern Economic Review, June 20, 1991.  
 Newsweek, February 19, 1990.  
 US News and World Report, March 9, 1992.  
 Indian and Foreign Review, Vol. 19, No. 2, 1981.  
 Pakistan Economic Survey, 1978-1979.  
 Holiday Dhaka, December 1, 1984.



ภาคผนวก

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

## ภาคผนวกที่ ก

แสดงถึงแนวโน้มที่เพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องของการรวมกลุ่มความร่วมมือในระดับภูมิภาค  
ของกลุ่มประเทศกำลังพัฒนา ภายหลังจากสงครามโลกครั้งที่ 2 ซึ่งแบ่งออกตามภูมิภาคตามราย  
ละเอียดข้างล่างนี้

## Africa

1. Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAN) (1966)
2. Comite permanent consultatif de Magherb (CPCM) (1964)
3. Council of the Entente States (1959)
4. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (1975)
5. Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)  
(1976)
6. Mano River Union (MRU) (1973)
7. Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the  
Sahel (CILSS) (1973)
8. Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African  
States (ESAPTA) (1981)
9. West African Economic Community (CEAO) (1974)
10. Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) (1962)
11. Niger Basis Authority (1980)
12. Organisation of African Unity (OAU) (1963)
13. Organization commune africaine et mauricienne (OCAM) (1966)
14. Organisation for the Management and Development of the  
Kagera River Basin (OKB) (1977)
15. Organisation for the Development of the River Gambis (OMVG)  
(1978)

16. Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS) (1972)
17. Authority for Integrated Development Liptako-Gourma Region (1971)
18. Southern African Economic Development Co-operation Conference (SAEDCC) (1980)

#### Asia and Arab states

1. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (1967)
2. Bangkok Agreement
3. South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operations (SPEC) (1972)
4. Gulf Co-operation Council
5. South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) (1985)
6. Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) (1964)
7. Council of Arab Economic unity (CAEU) (1964)
8. Arab Monetary Fund

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Andean Group (1969)
2. Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) (1973)
3. Caribbean Development Co-operation Committee (CDCC) (1975)
4. Central American Common Market (CACM) (1961)
5. Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) (1968)
6. Latin American Economic System (SELA) (1976)
7. Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE) (1973)

8. Latin American Integration Association (ALADI/LAIA)  
(1981)
9. Intergovernmental Committee on the River Plate Basin  
(CABEI) (1970)
10. Treaty of Amazonian Co-operation (1980)
11. URUPABOL Group

#### Inter-regional

1. Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) (1971)
2. League of Arab States (1945)
3. Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)  
(1968)
4. Organisations of Petroleum Exportion Countries (OPEC)  
(1960)

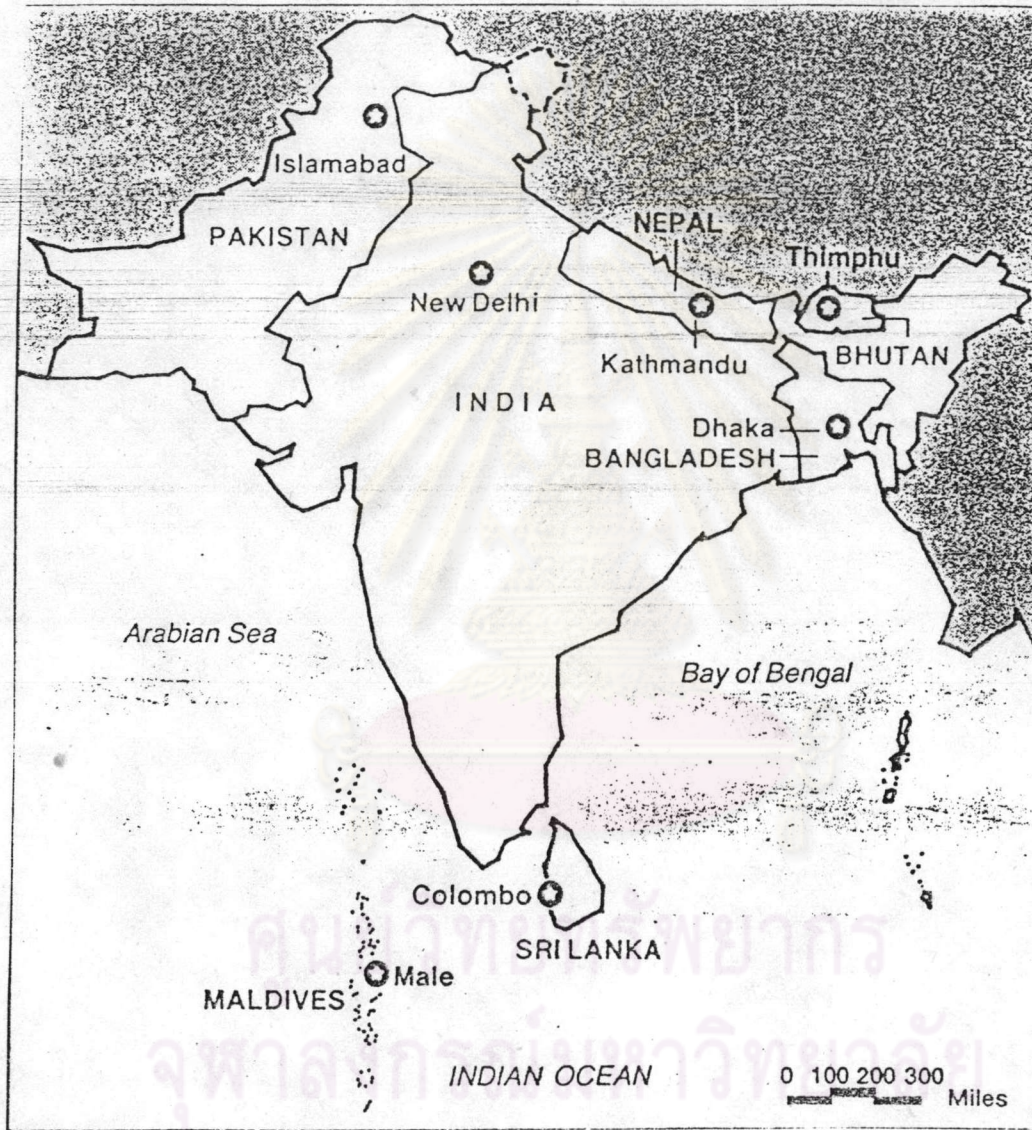
\* Based on information compiled by the UNCTAD Secretariat

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ภาคผนวกที่ ข.

แผนที่และที่ตั้งของประเทศในกลุ่ม SAARC



ภาคผนวกที่ ค.

รูปภาพที่แสดงให้เห็นถึงความหลากหลายทางด้านเชื้อชาติของประเทศในกลุ่ม SAARC

A Pathan tribesman.



A Sikh.



A north Indian Muslim.



A Tamil family.

A Bengali woman.

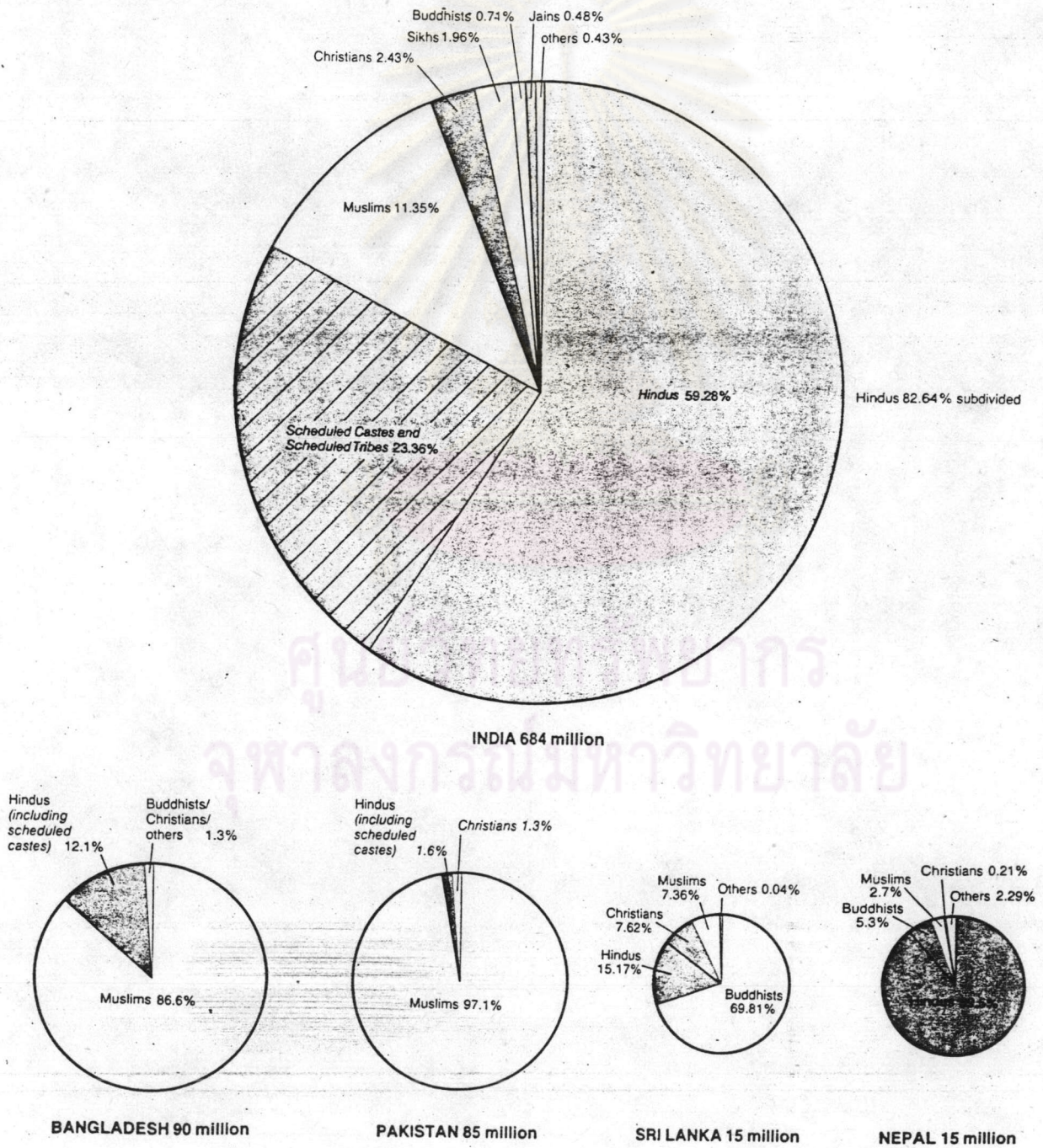


A Sinhalese woman.

ภาคผนวกที่ ง.

แผนภาพที่แสดงความหลากหลายทางด้านศาสนาของประเทศในกลุ่ม SAARC

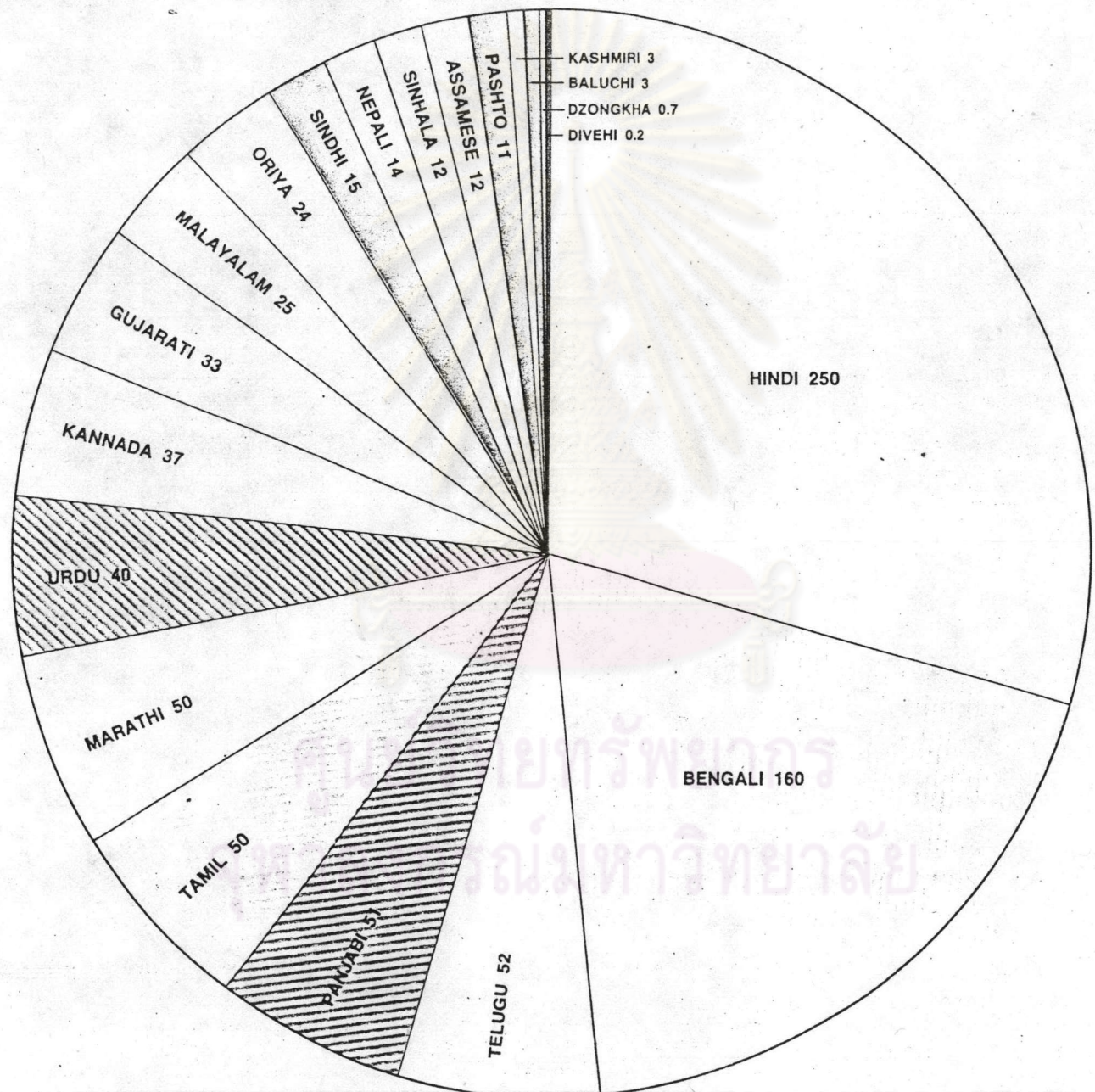
Religious composition of the main South Asian states, 1981



ภาคผนวกที่ จ.

แผนภาพที่แสดงความหลากหลายทางด้านภาษาของประเทศในกลุ่ม SAARC

Languages of South Asia by numbers of speakers.



- India
- Sri Lanka
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh
- Pakistan
- The Maldives

● The numbers (in millions of speakers) based where possible on official figures for 1981 are to be regarded as approximations only. All state languages in India are officially recognized by Schedule VIII of the Constitution.

## ภาคผนวกที่ จ.

Delhi Declaration on South Asian Regional  
Co-operation

The Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka:

1. Conscious of the common problems and aspirations of the peoples of South Asia and the need to accelerate their economic and social development through regional co-operation;
2. Convinced that regional co-operation in South Asia is beneficial, desirable and necessary and that it will help promote the welfare and improve the quality of life of the peoples of the region;
3. Convinced further that increased co-operation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship, amity and understanding among their peoples;
4. Noting that regional co-operations should be based on and in turn contribute to mutual trust, understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the national aspirations of the countries of the region;
5. Mindful of the Declaration on collective self-reliance among Non-aligned and other developing countries adopted at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held at New Delhi which called upon all countries concerned to mobilize all necessary resources and deploy the requisite means in support of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries;
6. Affirming the determination of their respective governments to make joint efforts for promoting such co-operation;

Do Hereby Declare the collective resolve of their governments to pursue actively South Asian Regional Co-operation with the following objectives, and principles, institutional and financial arrangements, and to launch an Integrated Programme of Action;

And to this end have agreed as follows:

## I. Objectives and Principles

### A. Objectives

1. The objectives of South Asian Regional Co-operation shall be:

- (a) to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- (b) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential;
- (c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- (d) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- (e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;
- (f) to strengthen co-operation with other developing countries;

- (g) to strengthen co-operation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest; and
- (h) to co-operate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

## B. Principles

2. Such co-operation shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit.

3. Such co-operation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral co-operation but shall complement them.

4. Such co-operation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

## II. Institutional Arrangements

### Technical Committees

5. A Technical Committee, open to participation of all countries of the region, shall be responsible for the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the programmes in each area of co-operation, with the following terms of reference;

- (a) determination of the potential and the scope of regional co-operation in agreed areas;
- (b) formulation of programmes of action and preparation of projects;

- (c) determination of financial implications of the sectoral Programme of Action;
- (d) Formulation of recommendations regarding the apportionment of costs;
- (e) implementation and co-ordination of sectoral Programmes of Action;
- (f) monitoring of progress of implementation.

6. The Technical Committees shall submit periodic reports to the Standing Committee.

7. The Chairmanship of the Technical Committees shall rotate among the countries of the region in alphabetical order, every two years.

8. The Technical Committees may, inter alia, use the following mechanisms and modalities, if and when considered necessary:

- (a) Meetings of Heads of National Technical agencies;
- (b) Meetings of experts in specific fields;
- (c) contacts amongst recognized centres of excellence in the region. These centres may be reinforced and extended as considered feasible and desirable for the optimal use of the resources of the region for meeting the requirements of the co-operation programme.

#### Action Committees

9. In the case of projects involving more than two countries but not all the countries of the region, Action Committees comprising the countries concerned may be set up for their implementation, with the prior approval of the Standing Committee.



### Standing Committee

10. A standing Committee shall be established at the level of Foreign Secretaries for the co-ordination and monitoring of the Programme with the following terms of reference:

- (a) approval of projects and programmes, and the modalities of their financing;
- (b) determination of inter-sectoral priorities and overall co-ordination of programmes of Action;
- (c) mobilization of regional and external resources;
- (d) identification of new areas of co-operation based on appropriate studies.

11. The Standing Committee shall meet as often as is deemed necessary but at least once a year.

12. The Standing Committee shall make a reference, as and when necessary, to the Foreign Ministers for decisions on policy guidelines, both in respect of the approval of projects/programmes as well as the authorization of modalities for financing. The Standing Committee shall provide necessary support services for meetings of Ministers.

### General Provisions

13. Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity.

14. Bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

### III. Financial Arrangements

15. The participations of each country in the financial costs of the Programme shall be voluntary.


16. Each Technical Committee shall make recommendations for the apportionment of the costs for implementing the programmes proposed by it, taking into account *inter alia* the following guidelines:

- (a) Except to the extent otherwise agreed, the cost of travel and subsistence for participants in seminars, workshops and training and other programmes shall be met by their respective government and the cost of organising seminars, workshops and training and other programmes may be met by the host country or apportioned among participants in proportion to the facilities availed of or financed from external sources;
- (b) Except to the extent otherwise agreed, the cost of subsistence for experts shall be met by the receiving countries and the cost of travel and/or salary of the experts may be paid for by the sending countries, or shared among participating countries or financed from external sources;
- (c) Other costs, including the costs of preparation of studies, shall be shared on a mutually agreed basis;
- (d) In the case of long term projects, the Technical committee concerned shall estimate the costs involved and shall submit recommendations to the

Standing Committee on the modalities for meeting the costs.

17. In the Case of projects and programmes for which sufficient financial resources cannot be mobilized within the region, recourse may be had to external assistance from appropriate sources, with the approval of the Standing Committee.

DONE in New Delhi on the Second Day of August in the year Nineteen hundred and eighty-three.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

## ภาคผนวกที่ ข.

Dhaka Declaration of the Heads of State or Government  
of the Member States of South Asian Association for  
Regional Co-operation-8 December 1985

The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the President of Pakistan and the President of Sri Lanka met in Dhaka on 7 and 8 December 1985.

2. The Heads of State or Government underscored the historic significance of their first ever South Asian Summit meeting. They considered it to be a tangible manifestation of their determination to co-operate regionally, to work together towards finding solutions towards their common problems in a spirit of friendship, trust and mutual understanding and to the creation of an order based on mutual respect, equity and shared benefits.

3. They recognized that periodic meetings at their levels were central to the promotion of mutual trust, confidence and co-operation among their countries.

4. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that their fundamental goal was to accelerate the process of economic and social development in their respective countries through the optimum utilization of their human and material resources, so as to promote the welfare and prosperity of their peoples and to improve their quality of life. They were conscious that peace and security was an essential prerequisite for the realization of this objective.

5. the leaders of the South Asian countries reaffirmed their commitment to the UN Charter and the principles governing sovereign equality of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States. They reiterated that the United Nations constituted the most important forum for the resolution of all issues affecting international peace and security.

6. They also reaffirmed their deep conviction in the continuing validity and relevance of the objectives of the Non-aligned movement as an important force in international relations.

7. The heads of State or Government acknowledged that the countries of South Asia, who constituted one-fifth of humanity, were faced with the formidable challenges posed by poverty, underdevelopment, low levels of production, unemployment and pressure of population compounded by exploitation of the past and other adverse legacies. They felt that, bound as their countries were by many common values rooted in their social, ethnic, cultural and historical traditions, regional co-operation provided a logical response to these problems. They were conscious of their individual and regional strengths, their potential as a huge market, their substantial human and natural resources and the complementarities of their economies. They were confident that with effective regional co-operation, they could make optimum use of these capacities for the benefit of their peoples, accelerate the pace of their economic development and enhance their national and collective self-reliance. They were convinced that their countries, which had made important contributions to the

enrichment of human civilization, could together play their due role in international relations and influence decisions which affected them.

8. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that strengthening of regional co-operation in South Asia required greater involvement of their peoples. They agreed to increase interaction and further promote people-to-people contacts at various levels among their countries. To this end, they decided to take steps to create awareness and public opinion in the region.

9. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the progress already made in the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Action in the nine mutually agreed areas. They expressed their desire to consolidate and further expand co-operative efforts within an appropriate institutional framework in a spirit of partnership and equality.

10. The leaders were convinced that they could effectively pursue their individual and collective objectives and improve the quality of life of their peoples only in an atmosphere of peace and security. In this context, they expressed concern at the deteriorating international political situation. They were alarmed at the unprecedented escalation of arms race particularly in its nuclear aspect. They recognized that mankind today was confronted with the threat of self-extinction arising from a massive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. The arms race intensified international tension and violated the principles of the UN Charter. The leaders called upon the nuclear weapons-States for urgent negotiations for a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty leading to the complete cessation of testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. In this connection, they welcomed the recent meeting between

President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov in Geneva and expressed the hope that the meeting would have a positive effect on international peace and security.

11. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the continuing crisis in the global economy. They underscored that deteriorating economic and social conditions had seriously retarded development prospects in South Asia and other developing countries. Sharply falling commodity prices, deterioration in the terms of trade, intensification of protectionist measures, spiralling debt burden and a decline in the flow of external resources, especially concessional assistance, had caused a serious setback to the economic development of the developing countries. These had been compounded by natural disasters and precarious world food security situation affecting developing countries. They also expressed concern over the diminishing capacity of international financial and technical institutions to respond effectively to the needs of the disadvantaged and poorer countries and regretted that the spirit of multilateral co-operation had begun to falter and weaken. This was particularly disturbing in the face of increased interdependence of developed and developing countries and the fact that economic revival of North was closely linked to economic progress in South. They believed that developments during the past decades had clearly demonstrated the structural imbalances and inequities inherent in the existing international economic system and its inadequacy to deal with problems of development.

12. They strongly urged that determined efforts should be made by the international community towards realization of the goals and targets of the International Development Strategy as well as the

Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. They called for urgent resumption of the North-South dialogue and early convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development with universal participation.

13. The Heads of State and Government were conscious of the historic importance of the Dhaka Summit and reiterated their conviction that the launching of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), which they had established at this meeting, would place regional co-operation on a firm foundation, play an important role in accelerating the pace of economic and social development of their countries, promote the objectives of individual and collective self-reliance and further the cause of peace, progress and stability in their region and the world.

14. The Heads of State of Government of Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were deeply appreciative of the exemplary chairmanship of their Meeting by the President of Bangladesh. They expressed their profound gratitude for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to them by the Government and the people of Bangladesh and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

ศูนย์วิทยุโทรพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



## ภาคผนวกที่ ช.

Charter of The South Asian Association for Regional  
Co-operation

We, the Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

1. Desirous of promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND NON-ALIGNMENT, particularly respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, no-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful settlement of all disputes;

2. Conscious that in an increasingly interdependent world the objectives of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the SOUTH ASIAN region by fostering mutual understanding, good neighbourly relations and meaningful co-operation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture;

3. Aware of the common problems, interests and aspirations of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and the need for joint action and enhanced co-operation within their respective political and economic systems and cultural traditions;

4. Convinced that regional co-operation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA is mutually beneficial, desirable and necessary for promoting the welfare and improving the quality of life of the peoples of the region;

5. Convinced further that economic, social and technical co-operation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA would contribute significantly to national and collective self-reliance;

6. Recognizing that increased co-operation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples;

7. Recalling the DECLARATION signed by their Foreign Ministers in NEW DELHI on August 2, 1983 and noting the progress achieved in regional co-operation;

8. Reaffirming their determination to promote such co-operation within an institutional framework:

Do Hereby Agree to establish an organisation to be known as SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL CO-OPERATION, hereinafter referred to as the ASSOCIATION, with the following objectives, principles, institutional and financial arrangements:

#### Article I Objective

The objectives of the ASSOCIATION shall be:-

(a) to promote the welfare for the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and to improve their quality of life;

(b) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials;

(c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of SOUTH ASIA;

(d) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;

(e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

(f) to strengthen co-operation with other developing countries;

(g) to strengthen co-operation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and

(h) to co-operate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

#### Article II Principles

1. Co-operation within the framework of the ASSOCIATION shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit.

2. Such co-operation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral co-operation but shall complement them.

3. Such co-operation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

#### Article III Meetings of the Heads of State or Government

The Heads of State or Government shall meet once a year or more often as and when considered necessary by the Member States.

#### Article IV Council of Ministers

1. A Council of Ministers consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the Member States shall be established with the following functions:

(a) formulation of the policies for the ASSOCIATION;

- (b) review of the progress of co-operation under the ASSOCIATION;
- (c) decision on new areas of co-operation;
- (d) establishment of additional mechanism under the ASSOCIATION as deemed necessary;
- (e) decision on other matters of general interest to the ASSOCIATION.

2. The Council of Ministers shall meet twice a year.

Extraordinary session of the Council may be held by agreement among the Member States.

#### Article V Standing Committee

1. The Standing Committee comprising the Foreign Secretaries shall have the following functions:

- (a) Overall monitoring and co-ordination of programme of co-operation;
- (b) approval of projects and programmes, and the modalities of their financing;
- (c) determination of inter-sectoral priorities;
- (d) mobilization of regional and external resources;
- (e) identification of new areas of co-operation based on appropriate studies.

2. The Standing Committee shall meet as often as deemed necessary.

3. The Standing Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Council of Ministers and make reference to it as and when necessary for decisions on policy matters.

## Article VI Technical Committees

1. Technical Committees comprising representatives of Member States shall be responsible for the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the programmes in their respective areas of co-operation.

2. They shall have the following terms of reference:

- (a) determination of the potential and the scope of regional co-operation in agreed areas;
- (b) formulation of programmes and preparation of projects;
- (c) determination of financial implications of sectoral programmes;
- (d) formulation of recommendations regarding apportionment of costs;
- (e) implementation and co-ordination of sectoral programmes;
- (f) monitoring of progress in implementation.

3. The Technical Committees shall submit periodic reports to the Standing Committee.

4. The Chairmanship of the Technical Committees shall normally rotate among Member States in alphabetical order every two years.

5. The Technical Committees may, inter alia, use the following mechanisms and modalities, if and when considered necessary:

- (a) meeting of heads of national technical agencies;
- (b) meetings of experts in specific fields;
- (c) contact amongst recognized centres of excellence in the region.

#### Article VII Action Committees

The Standing Committee may set up Action Committees comprising Member States concerned with implementation of projects involving more than two but not all Member States.

#### Article VIII Secretariat

There shall be a Secretariat of the ASSOCIATION.

#### Article IX Financial Arrangements

1. The contribution of each Member State towards financing of the activities of the ASSOCIATION shall be voluntary.

2. Each Technical Committee shall make recommendations for the apportionment of costs of implementing the programmes proposed by it.

3. In case sufficient financial resources cannot be mobilized within the region for funding activities of the ASSOCIATION, external financing from appropriate sources may be mobilized with the approval of or by the Standing Committee.

#### Article X General Provisions

1. Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity.

2. Bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

## ภาคผนวกที่ ๘.

## Bangalore Declaration of SAARC

The following is the text of the Bangalore declaration of the second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation summit;

The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime minister of India, the President of Maldives, the king of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of Sri Lanka assembled at the second SAARC summit in Bangalore on November 16 and 17, 1986.

The heads of state or government reiterated their desire of promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and non-alignment, particularly respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The heads of state or government reaffirmed the will of their peoples and governments to work together in accordance with the SAARC Charter to devise common policies and approaches for finding common solutions to the shared problems that all of them face. They stressed that mutual trust, goodwill and understanding must animate their co-operative effort under SAARC Progress and prosperity in each country would redound to the benefit of others. This was what constituted the SAARC spirit.

The leaders reaffirmed that the principal goal of SAARC was to promote the welfare of the peoples of south Asia, to improve their quality of life, to accelerate economic growth, social programmes and

cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential.

The heads of state or government recalled that the countries of south Asia had been linked by age-old cultural, social and historical traditions. These had led to enriching interaction of ideas, values, culture and philosophies.

These commonalities constituted solid foundations for regional cooperation for addressing more effectively the economic and social problems.

The heads of state or government recalled that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was the most populous regional grouping in the world. The countries of the region had large, rich and varied human and natural resources. They expressed their determination to achieve the optimum utilization of these resources by intensifying their cooperation bearing in mind the immense present and potential complementarities among their economies

They recognized that this would require increasing exchange among their countries, on the basis of mutual benefit, of ideas, experience and technology as well as goods and services, which utilize and enhance the productive capacity of each of their countries and build their collective self-reliance.

They were convinced that the countries of south Asia which had been the cradle of human civilization and culture could, acting together co-operatively and cohesively, once again play their due role in the comity of nations.



The heads of state or government reiterated the great importance of the increasing involvement of the people for ensuring the success of regional co-operation.

They emphasized the need for promoting greater contacts among the peoples of the region through such action as regular and frequent interchange of scholars, academicians, artists, authors, professionals and businessmen as well as facilitation of tourism.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been achieved in the implementation of the SAARC integrated programme of action. They expressed their firm commitment to consolidate and streamline further the implementation of the IPA.

They agreed that a progressive movement towards more concrete and action-oriented projects and programmes was essential to ensure more tangible benefits from SAARC to the peoples of the region. The heads of state or government emphasized the importance of expanding cooperative endeavours under SAARC.

They welcomed the establishment of the technical committees on women in development, and on the prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse.

The heads of state or government welcomed the signing of the memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the SAARC secretariat by the council of ministers and their decision to locate the secretariat in Kathmandu and appoint Ambassador Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh as the first secretary-general of SAARC.

They were convinced that the establishment of the secretariat would assist in the coordination of SAARC activities and more fruitful implementation of its programmes and projects.

The heads of state or government recognised that the meeting of the needs of all children was the principal means of human resources development. Children should therefore be given the highest priority in national development planning.

The heads of state or government underlined the importance of enhancing public consciousness and building a national political consensus on the rights of the children. In this context they called for an early conclusion and adoption of the UN convention on the rights of the child.

They subscribed to the goals of universal immunisation by 1990, universal primary education, maternal and child nutrition, provision of safe drinking water and adequate shelter before 2000.

They also believed that it should be possible to ensure at the end of the century, that no child need die or be denied development, for reasons of material poverty in the family. They directed the standing committee to undertake annual reviews of the situation of children in the SAARC countries, monitoring of programmes and exchange of experience.

The heads of state or government agreed that co-operation among the SAARC states was vital if terrorism was to be prevented and eliminated from the region. They unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and deplored their socio-economic development, political stability, regional and international peace and co-operation.

They recognized the importance of the principles laid down in UN resolution 2625 which among others required that each state should refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another state or acquire in

organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

The heads of state or government expressed their concern at the crisis facing the United Nations system. They reiterated their deep commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and their support for and faith in the United Nations as the most important international forum for addressing issues of peace, disarmament and development and an essential instrument for bringing about justice and equity in international political and economic relations. They resolved to concert their efforts in all multilateral forums within the United Nations system to preserve and strengthen the organization and to prevent erosion of its role, function and principles.

The heads of state or government reiterated their deep commitment to the principles and objectives of the non-aligned movement and underlined the historic role the movement had been playing in strengthening international peace, promoting development, establishing equitable and just economic relations and strengthening international co-operation in all fields.

The success of the Harare summit of the non-aligned countries was yet another demonstration of the strength and unity of the movement and the increasing respect that it had come to command in the international community. They affirmed full support for the decisions adopted at the summit and called for their early implementation.

The leaders of the south Asian countries were convinced that an environment of peace, security and respect for international law was essential for their growth and stability. Unfortunately, this

environment had become increasingly adverse for the pursuit of their cherished goals.

The international political scene was marred by strife and tension due to great power policies and practices of domination and intervention as well as the increased resort to the threat or use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the charter of the United Nations. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, had escalated to a point where it jeopardises the most fundamental of all human rights—the right to live.

The heads of the state or government noted with deep disappointment that the promise held out by the Reykjavik summit could not be realised. They, however, noted with satisfaction that the proposals made at the summit were still on the table.

They expressed the earnest hope that the negotiations would be resumed without delay so that a decisive step could be taken towards realising the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons altogether. The heads of state or government called for the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The heads of state or government were deeply concerned that the world economy continued to be in the throes of crisis, with particularly harsh and severe consequences for the economies and development prospects and aspirations of the developing countries.

They endorsed the declaration of the SAARC ministerial meeting on international economic issues held in Islamabad and its analysis of the exceptionally adverse external economic environment which retards the development of the south Asian and other developing countries.

These negative factors included: depressed commodity prices, rising protectionism, global recession, lower export earnings, net outflow of financial resources from developing countries and an aggravated debt crisis.

The heads of state or government noted that the rates of growth in the developed countries had turned out to be much lower than what earlier projected and that the projection for future growth in these countries were not at all encouraging. They expressed their concern at the implications of these trends for the development prospects of the developing countries. They welcomed the recent recognition by the developed countries that the chronic problems of massive payment imbalances, high interest rates, unstable exchange rates and high unemployment are structural in nature. In view of global interdependence, the co-ordination of macro-economic policies, contemplated at the Tokyo summit of the seven major industrialised countries, cannot be effective in achieving sustained global economic growth unless it encompasses the developing countries.

The leaders urged that the recent retreat from multilateralism should be urgently reversed through a revival of the North-South dialogue which is responsive to the changed circumstances in the world economy.

This must include a process of reform of monetary and financial system, through an international conference on money and finance for development, and urgent measures for preserving and strengthening the multilateral trading system.

In the search for revived global growth, priority must be accorded to exploiting the vast potential for expanded production, consumption and trade which exists in the developing countries.

In all these endeavours, high priority should be accorded to supporting the development of the least developed countries, in particular, through the full and effective implementation of the substantial new programme of action for the least developed countries for the 1980s.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction that in the SAARC ministerial meeting on international economic issues a number of priority objectives of the SAARC countries have been identified. These include enlarged concessional assistance, the doubling in three years of the financial flows for the development of developing countries, amelioration of official debts, trade liberalisation, especially in textiles and agriculture, commodity price stabilisation, transfer of technology and special treatment for least developed SAARC countries. The heads of state or government agreed that the SAARC members should closely and regularly consult and co-operate in relevant international economic conferences and institutions in order to promote the above mentioned objectives. They recognised that an important opportunity in this context would be provided by UNCTAD VII.

The heads of state or government were of the view that the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations posed a challenge for their countries as well as an opportunity to accelerate their development through the expansion of their exports.

They underlined the importance of the effective implementation with immediate effect and continuing until the formal completion of the negotiations, of the commitment to observe a standstill on protectionist measures and to roll these back under multilateral surveillance. They also expected that the principles of transparency

and differential and more favourable treatment for the developing countries would be applied systematically and in concrete terms in the negotiations.

They decided to concert their position in these negotiations with a view to deriving maximum benefits from them in accordance with their national objectives and priorities.

The heads of state or government expressed their conviction that the Bangalore summit had helped in consolidating the gains of regional cooperation activities so far undertaken by SAARC while, at the same time, exploring new avenues and possibilities for such cooperation.

The Bangalore summit had made a significant contribution to strengthening and streamlining the institutional basis for such co-operation.

The heads of state or government reiterated their determination and will to expand and strengthen their co-operation under SAARC. They underlined their belief that SAARC reflected a resurgence of the south Asian consciousness which had inspired the people of this region over several millenia.

The leaders expressed their deep conviction that south Asian regional co-operation would not only have a salutary effect on bilateral relations between the countries of the region, but also impart strength and stability to these relations.

The heads of state or government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were deeply appreciative of the exemplary manner in which the Prime Minister of India discharged his responsibilities as chairman of the meeting.

They expressed their profound gratitude for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to them by the government and people of India and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ภาคผนวกที่ ๑.

WORKING PAPER PROPOSED BY BANGLADESH ON THE  
PROPOSAL FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to explain the ideas of a regional forum proposed by the President of Bangladesh with a view to periodical consultations among the countries of the region of South Asia on matters of mutual interest and possible cooperation in Economic, social, cultural and other fields on a regional basis as may be mutually agreed upon.

The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia is not new. Countries of the region have cooperated with one another both bilaterally and regionally under the umbrella of such forums as the ESCAP, the Non-aligned Movement and the Commonwealth. These efforts have not fully exploited the vast potential of regional cooperation that exists and the consequential benefit that this will bring, collectively and individually, to the countries of this region. The feasibility of such cooperation was informally discussed in various capitals at different times, but until recently no concrete step was taken. President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh explained the possibility of organizing regional cooperation for the common good of the peoples of this region in the course of his visits to Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the period 1977-1980. The initial responses were encouraging. In the light of his consultations, he addressed letters to the Heads of Government of the countries of South Asia (namely, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal,

Pakistan and Sri Lanka), which were carried by special Envoys, In his letter he proposed that the countries of the region should explore the possibility of establishing some institutional arrangements for regional cooperation and, to this end a meeting at the summit level be held. Replies to President Ziaur Rahman's letter have now been received from all the countries.

The responses from different South Asian Capitals were positive and the proposal of the president was warmly welcomed. Some pointed out that adequate preparatory work would be necessary to ensure the success of the regional summit meeting. It was also pointed out that against the backdrop of the history of the region it would be wise to proceed on the basis of careful and adequate preparations so as to ensure a fruitful outcome of the summit meeting.

In the course of the last few months some of the leaders of the region have had the opportunity of discussing and consulting with one another about the proposal. Discussions at official level have also taken place to clarify the various elements of the proposed cooperation. These preliminary exchanges have brought out clearly that regional cooperation should, on the one hand, reflect the spirit of mutual trust, understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the political aspirations existing among the countries of the region and on the other that such cooperation should be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs of other nations and mutual benefit.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to spell out some of the basic ideas underlying the proposal of President Ziaur

Rahman and the matters that the regional summit may be expected to consider.

### Rationale

President Ziaur Rahman in his letter addressed to the Heads of Government of the region briefly touched on the underlying factors which prompted him to take the initiative. He mentioned that while other regions had evolved institutional arrangements for consultations on matters of mutual interest and cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields on a regional basis and had consequently benefited immensely from such cooperation. The only region which did not have any such arrangements for regional cooperation was the South Asian region which comprised one fifth of world population. However, he noted that recent positive developments in the region had created a better climate of understanding. For the first time, there were distinct possibilities of regional cooperation from which all South Asian Countries would stand to gain. We should make the most of this opportunity.

It is not difficult to see how regional cooperation would benefit our countries. Other regions have attempted cooperation in selected fields on a regional basis and the results have been found to be extremely beneficial. Economically and industrially advanced countries in Western Europe have introduced despite highly competitive economies, a wide ranging and well-developed system of cooperation. The emergence of Western Europe in recent years as one of the strongest economic forces in the world is an eloquent testimony to the success of the policy of cooperation which developed alongside the European economic resurgence. In other parts of the world, where the

countries have been economically less developed attempts at regional cooperation have also been extensively made with varying degrees of success. The orientation and thrust of these different initiatives have not been identical; some have attempted at customs union, others have sought technical and cultural cooperation; yet others have endeavoured to attract investments from sources outside the region.

Bangladesh President in his letter tentatively indicated economic, technical, scientific, social and cultural fields as possible areas for regional cooperation. Such cooperation is not, however, intended to take the form of any new block or alliance. The institutional arrangements set up for such cooperation would strictly conform to the principles of non-alignment to which all the countries in the region are firmly committed.

Economic and technical cooperation on a regional basis is now accepted by all developing countries as a desirable and necessary strategy within the framework of ECDC and TCDC. In South Asia as in other regions of the world we have countries at different levels of development, some are relatively less developed than others. Any proposal for economic cooperation must consequently be formulated with the greatest care in order to ensure that the weak are not exploited and that the strong do not dominate. The areas selected should only be those in which cooperation will mutually benefit all the countries irrespective of existing economic disparities so as to make regional cooperation meaningful, strengthen the spirit of mutual trust and understanding, and bridge the development gaps existing among the countries of the region. In the meantime, the uneven levels of development should, if anything, inspire on the one hand the less developed to catch up with their more fortunate neighbours, while on

the other hand encourage the more developed to help to narrow the gap existing between them. The process will be one of gradual evolution that will assist the relatively less developed to overcome their existing problems so that in the long run a system of preference becomes unnecessary.

A final argument in favour of such cooperation is that it is only through regional cohesion that south Asia can hope to have an effective voice in international forums. The UN system has to day over 150 states. It is only groups of countries be they big or small-that can aspire to make a decisive impact on the decision making process in these forums. Indeed, one may go so far as to say that it is only by establishing an institutional arrangement for consultation nearly one-fifth of the world population can play a role commensurate with their intrinsic global importance.

Shared perceptions and values are an important factor for the success of any venture for regional cooperation. The countries of South Asia share many common values that are rooted in their social, ethnic, cultural and historical traditions. Perceptions about certain specific events or political situation of the world may differ, but such differences do not seem to create a gulf between them that cannot be bridged. In fact, the beginning of cooperation on a regional basis may be a positive force in generating a climate of harmony conducive to a better perception of what the countries in the region have in common and the value of this shared heritage.

The experiences in regional cooperation elsewhere in the world indicated the possibility of such cooperation in spite of bilateral problems existing among the countries of the region. Even where bilateral disputes crop up, this should not stand in the way of

regional cooperation in the economic, social, technical and cultural spheres. This too is evident from the fact that countries whose bilateral relations may be strained are still prepared to cooperate with one another within a regional framework. As regional cooperation grows, it also tends to generate a climate of mutual understanding reducing the scope for such disputes.

Regional cooperation in South Asia as elsewhere in the world should in no way intrude on the existing bilateral and multilateral relations of the countries of the region, nor does the proposal envisage either the substitution or the disruption of existing cooperation between or amongst the countries of the region in other forums. ESCAP has organized consultative procedures for cooperation in a wide range of fields in which South Asian countries are closely involved. Regional activities of other bodies such as the WHO regional centre in Delhi are also engaged in useful activities and should continue undisturbed in their well defined fields of operation. Every effort will be made to avoid duplication, which is wasteful of time, energy and resources, to emphasize the point that a regional cooperation will supplement and reinforce the activities of the international organizations. As a matter of fact, it is expected that operating under the aegis of a regional framework, these international bodies will be able to contribute more meaningfully to the well being of this region.

Regional cooperation in South Asia must be both pragmatic and realistic in outlook. Such cooperation is intended to grow step by step in the economic, social and cultural spheres. A number of possible areas of cooperation can be found and will be found as we proceed. Regional cooperation is a dynamic process, it will grow, it

will widen, and it will strengthen; just as global interdependence and cooperation have developed; so will regional cooperation throughout the world, for there is no better way we can strengthen global cooperation than on the bed-rock of regional cooperation the world over.

The proposal for a South Asian meeting at the summit levels has been generally welcomed as a positive and constructive initiative, which could have a catalytic effect on the process of cooperation in the region. However, it may be justifiably argued that summit meetings generate great expectations among people and, therefore, a step-by-step approach would be more productive. There is undoubtedly some validity in this argument. Summit meetings need to be carefully prepared in advance to ensure their success. At the same time this point need not be stretched too far. A summit meeting presupposes that there would be serious business for the Heads of Government, and that the Heads of Governments would be able to apply their minds to those issues which could not be resolved satisfactorily at other levels. They would have a broader perspective and, what is equally important, the power of decision to resolve contentious issues. Thus, preparatory work to be undertaken prior to the summit meeting would include preparation of the agenda, identification of the possible areas of cooperation and chalking out the modalities of cooperation. In the process of evolving a common position on all these aspects of the preparatory work, unanimity would be most desirable. However, should there be points on which complete agreement was not possible, it would only be appropriate that the leaders of the region at the highest level address themselves to these issues.

### Possible Area of Cooperation

It has been stated earlier in the paper that cooperation in the economic sphere could be the starting point which could be expanded to include social and cultural cooperation. Science and technology also seem to offer great possibilities. Within these very broad parameters one can identify certain fields in which cooperation will not only be highly beneficial but also present a maximum convergence of common interest. In selecting these fields one will have to bear in mind the need to avoid duplication and overlapping functions and jurisdictions. After a careful analysis of the activities of the existing forums both regional and international, it appears that beginning can be made in South Asia in the following fields.

#### (a) telecommunications

Telecommunications happens to be an integral part of the economic infrastructure in every society. Economic activities, dissemination of knowledge, vastly expanded social contacts of highly mobile individuals in contemporary societies, and last but not the least, trade and commerce, depend upon an efficient telecommunication network. A telecommunication system in a country can attain its optimum level of efficiency and usefulness, if it can be linked up with similar systems in neighbouring countries. As at present, it is a fact that in South Asia, it is easier to communicate with Europe and America than with next door neighbours.



### (b) Meteorology

In the field of meteorology, cooperation could pay rich dividends to the member countries of the South Asia region. Facilities for scientific weather forecasting and introduction of the latest techniques of and methods for the study of climatic patterns could be organized on a regional basis. Since the most of the countries of the region face permanent exposure to the hazards of cyclonic storms and other such natural disasters, active cooperation towards sharing the fund of knowledge, techniques, data, etc. gathered in this area will significantly benefit the member countries. These efforts would naturally be designed to strengthen the present international arrangements, that may be operative in the region.

### (c) Transport

In order to ensure an effective flow of movement of goods and also to foilitate intra-regional traffic, a well-intergrated system of communications especially in the form of road and rail links, would be invaluable for economic development of the region. The national plans for building roads and for establishing railway lines could be harmonised at the frontiers to allow easy access the national borders without any substantial additional cost. Cooperation in this area would bring the countries closer through increased surface mobillity.

### (d) Shipping

The importance of shipping in the external trade of any country, whether coastal of landlocked can hardly be over-emphasized.

It is relative advantage over other means of transport as bulk carrier is also well recognized.

The world shipping market at present is overwhelmingly dominated by the developed countries. Thus, conditions imposed by these countries and the liner conference arrangements controlled by them militate against the natural desire of developing countries to increase their tonnage capacity for a greater share in the transportation of sea cargo. The frequent escalation in the freight charges adversely affected the development needs and the balance of payments position of the developing countries. The countries in the South Asian region suffer from the consequent disadvantages in varying degree. Thus, in order to bring about a degree of self-sufficiency in this field and to give an additional fillip to economic development of countries of this region, shipping is a natural area for cooperation on a regional basis.

#### (e) Tourism

Tourism is another area where there exists a vast potential for intraregional cooperation. The revolutionary growth of air transportation in recent times has made tourism the second largest export industry in the world. It is essential that South Asia gets a greater share of the world market.

The potential of the region to attract tourism is virtually unlimited. The combined efforts of the countries of the region can be geared to develop this potential to their common benefit. This can be done by strengthening the infrastructure at home and by a vigorous marketing effort abroad. The rich ancient heritage of the sub-continent and the varied scenic beauty of different parts

of the region will provide the necessary attraction for foreign visitors. Intra-regional tourism can also be a major force in forging greater understanding between and among the countries and peoples of the region.

If the combined resources of South Asia can be tapped, better facilities can be provided to tourists which would doubtless increase their number. For instance, joint package tours with reduced group fares could be organized; there could be cooperation among the various travel agencies operating in the region that could enable coordinated tour programmes common tourist policies could be evolved after due consultations among the concerned governments.

(f) Agricultural/Rural Sector

South Asian countries, given their dependence on this sector, already have a large number of institutions engaged in research and development in a wide variety of fields. Regional cooperation would usefully augment the growing fund of knowledge and techniques in these fields. A coordinated arrangement for sharing information, experiences and results of experiments, etc. could effectively hasten the process of growth and productivity in this vital sector. Similarly, in view of the importance of developing the rural sector in particular, exchange of ideas and sharing of experience in the sphere of rural institution-building could result in significant advances as well as saving both in resources and time.

### (g) Joint-Venture

An economic cooperation group creates a wider market for commodities requiring large-scale production. It also provides a scope for utilization of hitherto unexploited resources through more efficient organization and optimum employment of existing resources. By increasing the range of productivity and ensuring higher returns on capital, it can create a self-sustained basis for further cooperation. Such multilateral economic groups not only can attract capital and technology from outside, but also obtain exemptions from GATT rules on non-discriminatory treatment on trade. Joint-ventures provide the most potent field for reaping all these advantages for countries belonging to such a group. It is also one of the most tangible and productive forms of cooperation within the framework of ECDC.

The countries in South Asian region possess a wide range of natural and mineral resources, technical knowhow, trained manpower and a vast market. In spite of fact that these countries are at varying stages of development, it is possible to identify potential areas for joint ventures, evolve appropriate institutional framework and policy instruments on the basis of equitable benefit accruing to these countries. Cooperation endeavours in the economic field can be undertaken to expand the product base through joint ventures that will lead to the creation of other favourable factors for further cooperation.

### (h) Market Promotion : Selected Commodities

The countries of this region enjoy a significant share of the world market for a number of commodities, such as tea, jute and cotton. Most of these countries have separately undertaken marketing

and promotional efforts for these commodities. It is well recognised that joint initiatives can reduce promotional cost and have greater impact in the export markets. More over, this will also enable the countries of South Asia, particularly the less developed among them, to take full advantage of the liberal measures available under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) in the markets of the developed countries. In the face of growing competition from substitutes as well as uncertainties due to price fluctuations, such joint initiatives will provide additional guarantee for further expansion of markets at remunerative prices.

(i) Scientific and Technological Cooperation

Countries of the South Asian region have a special need to develop effective use of science and technology for alleviating the widespread poverty that is a common characteristic of the area. It is recognized that the promotion of scientific education will not achieve the desired results unless science can be applied in practical terms for the development of agriculture, industry, energy and all other needs of society. There is indeed ample scope for further programmes in the field of applied science and technology to meet the basic requirements of the people of the region, particularly those in the rural areas. In many case, the experiences gained by these countries in this sphere can be shared with greater advantage than technology borrowed from the industrialised countries of the developed world.

Cooperation in the field is particularly relevant in regard to both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. Such cooperation could explore ways and means of reducing dependence on foreign sources by the development of local energy sources

improvement of efficient energy use through development of low-energy technology; conservation of non-renewable energy sources, etc.

Concerned research and action-oriented programmes for eradication and elimination of such diseases as Malaria, Cholera, etc., afflicting the people of this region could also be an effective and useful area of cooperation.

#### (j) Education and Technical Cooperation

Cooperation at international and regional level with regard to education has now been well established and institutionalized in many regions. In this region also, shared experiences of the countries could be usefully exchanged in matters pertaining to this subject.

A primary common concern among these countries is, for instance, how to provide cost effective educational services which could reach out millions of school age children who crowded the cities and villages. The experiences of countries of the region, ranging from such areas as book production, manufacture of low cost scientific equipment to matters connected with curriculum formation, examination procedures, teacher training and in-service training, non-formal education, just to name a few, could be usefully shared.

These countries having similar problems could benefit more from the expertise of personnel trained in the region than from that of foreign experts who obtain their training in an entirely different environment, and who, consequently, fail to develop the correct orientation in dealing with regional problems. Workshops, seminars, conferences and visits of technical experts organized on a

regional basis could provide useful exchange of knowledge and experience.

(k) Cultural Cooperation

The South Asian countries are heirs to some of the richest cultural traditions of the world. The influence of the major religions-hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam-on the different countries of the region in varying degrees, has contributed to the richness and diversity in the cultural heritages of these countries. This is therefore, a field in which regional cooperation can be of considerable benefit in a better understanding of the cultural heritage of the countries in the region and as a result in promoting mutual goodwill. As a matter of fact, cultural exchanges are already taking place between these countries on the basis of bilateral agreements. A regional approach would, however, introduce a new dimension in the cultural exchange programmes.

One can readily see numerous possibilities. There can be, for example, a South Asian regional film festival in one of the capitals, Also exhibitions of paintings can be organized on a regional basis. These can become a major source of encouragement for artistic activities within the region. Handicrafts of the different countries of the region can also be enriched by holding exhibitions on a regional basis from time to time. Sports is another field which offers great possibilities. South Asian games and sports organized on an annual basis can become an intergral part of the cultural life of the area. All these possibilities clearly indicate that the cultural field is an area that has a very wide scope for cooperation in the South Asian region.

## The Framework

### I. Name

for the sake of convenience, one may consider proposing a name for the institutional framework which would reflect, as nearly as possible, the purposes and nature of the cooperation on a regional basis. Among the various possible names the following are suggested for consideration:

- (a) "South Asian Association for Cooperation" (SAAC)
- (b) "Association of South Asia" (ASA)
- (c) "Association of South Asia for Cooperation" (ASAC)
- (d) "Organization of South Asian States" (OSAS)

### II. Declaration:

It is proposed that in order to provide the basic guidelines for conducting all activities within the framework of (selected nomenclature to be inserted) ; the South Asian leaders' meeting at the summit level for the first time may issue a declaration which would embody the aims, objectives as well as the purposes and principles and its mode of operation.

A Draft Declaration can be as under :

- The Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka;
- Convinced of the benefits that will accrue from greater regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia;
- Seeking to promote peace and stability in the region through adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and of Non-alignment;



- determined to uphold respect for the principles of sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, non-use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes ;
- Recognizing the need to accelerate the process of economic, technical, scientific, and cultural development in South Asia through cooperative endeavours undertaken by the countries in the region in a spirit of goodwill and mutual trust and on the basis of equality and common interest;
- Desirous of promoting active cooperation among countries of the region on matters of common interest in the economic, social cultural, technical and scientific as well as in such other fields as may be agreed upon ;
- Seeking to explore all avenues for closer cooperation between the countries of South Asia, and the other regional and international organizations with similar aims and objectives ;
- Have decided to establish an organization to be known as selected nomenclature to be inserted

The mode of operation of (name of the organization). shall be as under :

#### A. Membership

The association is open to all states in the South Asian region subscribing to the aims and objectives embodied in the Declaration.

## B. Structure and Functions

(a) The heads of Government of member State shall meet once annually and may meet as often as necessary to give directions, provide guidelines, and review the activities of the (name of the organization). Chairmanship of the organization shall rotate among the member countries in an alphabetic order for a term of one year commencing from the date of the formation of the organization. The summit Meeting will be the highest authority of the organization. The summit Meeting will be the highest authority of the organization. The venue of the Meetings, both Summit and Ministerial shall be the country acting as the current Chairman.

(b) There shall be a Council comprising the Foreign Ministers of member states as the principal functional organ of the (name of organization).

The council shall be responsible for :

(I) Finalizing the recommendations for submission to the Summit Meeting ;

(II) Implementing the decisions of the Summit Meeting ;

(III) Coordinating the various activities of the (name of the organization) ; and

(IV) Approving the budget of the (name of the organization) an decideng on the contributions of the member states.

The council shall meet as often as necessary but at least once a year.

(c) The Council of Foreign Ministers shall establish such committees, organs institutions and agencies as may be necessary from time to time, under the directives and guidelines provided by the highest authority (name of the organization). These committees,

organs, institutions and agencies shall submit reports to the Council for its consideration.

(d) There shall be a secretariat of the ( name of the organization) headed by a Secretary General, who will be appointed by the Heads of Government of member states upon the recommendation of the Council of Foreign Ministers on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Heads of Government. The Secretary General shall be the principal executive of the organization and shall perform such functions as are entrusted to him by the Council.

#### **Preparations for the Summit**

President Ziaur Rahman has proposed that the leaders of the South Asian countries should meet at the summit level to explore the possibilities of establishing a framework for regional cooperation. Bearing in mind the legacies of the past it would indeed be a historic event. Barriers, both historical and emotional, will have to yield place to a renewed spirit of understanding and goodwill. A meeting at the summit level would be the most appropriate for such a major initiative in embarking on a new and challenging venture envisaged in the proposal.

This paper, being circulated to all the Governments of the region is intended to serve as a working paper on South Asian regional cooperation. It is expected that ideas and proposals not covered in this paper will also be introduced by the Governments in the light of their own experience and studies of the subject. These inputs would be collected, studied and analysed. A set of documents would be prepared on the basis of this analysis. These documents would contain proposals

which, by then would have been presumably crystalized into concrete programmes.

The first preparatory meeting may be held at the level of Foreign Secretaries assisted by such technical officials as may be needed. The recommendations of the Secretaries level meeting would be considered by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the region. This meeting may also suggest the date and place of the Ministerial Meeting. The Foreign Ministers meeting would be the final preparatory state for the Summit Meeting. The recommendations of the Foreign Ministers should include the following :

- (a) Feasibility of regional cooperation and policy recommendations on the general approach to such cooperation.
- (b) Possible areas of cooperation.
- (c) The framework for regional cooperation/Draft Declaration.
- (d) Agenda for the Summit Meeting
- (e) Finalization of the date and venue of the Summit Meeting

---

Source : Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dhaka, Nov. 1980.

## ภาคผนวกที่ ๑.

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Advisability of establishing National Commissions for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

## A. International Context

1. The Caracas Programme of Action and the Vienna Programme of Action constitute the general framework for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (ETCDC).

2. Negotiations with the developed countries on the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of a new international Economic Order have not advanced, principally owing to the lack of political will on the part of the developed countries.

3. In the absence of significant progress in the North-South Dialogue. It is essential to strengthen South-South Cooperation as a complementary alternative for the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries.

4. It is, of course, worthwhile reiterating that, according to the Caracas Programme of Action, economic cooperation among developing countries is not a substitute for global economic cooperation between developing and developed countries, nor does it relieve the latter of their obligations and commitments to the developing countries.

5. It should be emphasized, however, that both the international supply of technical cooperation and the financial resources to support it have been severely limited, whereas the technical requirements of the developing countries continue to grow and to become simultaneously more diverse.

6. Accordingly, it is felt advisable to plan the ways and means of facilitating and strengthening ETCDC. One way of doing this might be through the establishment of National Commissions for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (NCEITCDCs).

#### B. National Framework

1. Where governments are concerned, it is assumed that international technical cooperation, and particularly that among developing countries, is considered an major instrument to support and complement national economic and social development efforts.

2. It is likewise assumed that governments have defined the objectives of their international economic and technical cooperation policies, and that those objectives are closely linked to countries development policies.

3. It is generally felt that bilateral and multilateral policies for international Economic and Technical Cooperation are oriented towards priority development areas, as defined by governments. Consideration may be given to the advisability of having such policies focus upon better integration of economic and technical cooperation, fostering agreements with countries of similar levels of development, and thus permitting the dovetailing of endeavours and

optimum use of joint negotiating power, with a view to improving negotiating conditions vis-a-vis the most industrialized countries.

4. It would appear to be useful to lay special emphasis on the identification of areas in which ETCDC may help to exploit the potential offered by the complementarity of certain developing countries' economies.

5. To strengthen countries' capacity to identify and direct international economic and technical cooperation to the attainment of national development objectives, and to transform the potential offered by such cooperation into a reality, it is felt that the establishment of NCEITCDCs is advisable.

#### C. Characteristics of National Commissions for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

1. It follows from the above that the NCEITCDCs would have two facets, one internal and the other external, and would function in both cases as a focal point:

- a. Internally, the NCEITCDCs would act as the focal point for the various government bodies involved in international economic and technical cooperation. The Commissions would ensure unified and coordinated handling of the process of acquiring, allocating and utilizing resources, and would also help to avoid, insofar as possible, any fragmentation into individual technical cooperation activities.
- b. For their external relations, the NCEITCDCs would be useful for governments as focal points for:

- their technical cooperation relationships with other governments;
- their technical cooperation relationships with bodies in the United Nations System (such as UNDP, for example);
- identification, signature and execution of treaties, agreements and programmes for bilateral and multilateral economic and technical cooperation.

2. The Commissions' operating procedures will have to be tailored, of course, to the individual characteristics of the countries in which they operate, fitting within the national legal and institutional framework for government conduct of its policy for international technical cooperation.

#### D. Objectives of the National Commissions for Economic and Technical

1. To foster and strengthen economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, assisting in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action and the Vienna Programme of Action.
2. To reduce developing countries' dependence on developed countries, while simultaneously strengthening their negotiating power vis-a-vis the latter.
3. To promote national development through the optimum use of the instrument of ETCDC.
4. To rationalize the use of external resources going to ETCDC.



5. To facilitate the execution of international technical cooperation policies through the coordination of public sector bodies involved in such execution activities.

6. To assist in indentifying and achieving the potential offered by the complementary nature of some developing countries' economies.

7. To act as the "internal" and "external" focal points for ETCDC.

E. Complementary measures which may be considered

1. The establishment of an information Centre to support the NCEITDCs, which could be linked eventually to the Multisectoral information Network (MSIN).

2. Creation of a Training and insturction Unit geared especially for ETCDC.

3. The establishment of National Fund to administer financial resources going to ETCDC.

4. The organization and holding of seminars on ETCDC.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

## ประวัติผู้เขียน

นายปรีชา พงศ์ทองคำ เกิดวันที่ 16 มิถุนายน พ.ศ.2501 ที่ตำบลแม่กลอง อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดสมุทรสงคราม สำเร็จการศึกษาศิลปศาสตรบัณฑิต (รัฐศาสตร์) สาขาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศ มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง ในปี พ.ศ.2523 เข้าศึกษาต่อในบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย คณะรัฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ในปีการศึกษา 2530 ขณะนี้ทำงานอยู่ที่ฝ่ายวิเทศสัมพันธ์ สำนักงานอธิการบดี จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ศูนย์วิทยพัชร์พยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย