

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

**ENGLISH SCHOOL PRIMARY  
INSTITUTIONS AND ASIAN  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANISATIONS**

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## Table of Contents

<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>OVERALL FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS BY ORGANISATION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) .....	7
ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF) .....	11
ASIAN PLUS THREE (ASEAN +3) .....	14
COUNCIL FOR SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC (CSCAP) ..	18
THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION (SCO) .....	20
ASIA – EUROPE MEETING (ASEM) .....	25
ASIAN PRODUCTIVITY ORGANIZATION (APO).....	32
ASIA – PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC).....	34
INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (IORARC) .....	36
SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC) .....	39
MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION (MRC) .....	42
THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN MINISTERS OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION (SEAMEO) .....	46
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB).....	49
COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION (CSTO) .....	54
UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (UN-ESCAP) .....	57
SIX-PARTY TALKS (SPT).....	58
<b>PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS BY THEME</b> .....	<b>64</b>
Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty) .....	64
Non-intervention .....	70
International Law .....	71
Territoriality .....	73
Boundaries .....	74
Diplomacy .....	75
Multilateralism .....	76
Bilateralism.....	79

Great Power Management .....	80
War (Peace) .....	81
Alliances .....	85
Human Rights .....	86
Market .....	87
Trade Liberalisation .....	89
Financial Liberalisation .....	91
Self-Determination .....	92
Democracy .....	93
Rule of Law .....	94
Environmental Stewardship .....	95
Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament .....	97
Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties .....	100
Development .....	104
Support for (common) Culture and Education .....	110
(Respect for the) UN System .....	113
Conflict (inter-Korea) .....	116
<b>LIST OF ADDITIONAL ORGANISATIONS TO LOOK AT .....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>TIME SHEET .....</b>	<b>118</b>

## **Abbreviations**

AD	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
APEC	ASIA – PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
APO	ASIAN PRODUCTIVITY ORGANIZATION
ARF	ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM
ASEAN	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
ASEAN +3	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS PLUS THREE
ASEM	ASIA – EUROPE MEETING
CSCAP	COUNCIL FOR SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC
CSTO	COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION
IORARC	INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION
MRC	MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION
SAARC	SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION
SCO	THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION
SESAMEO	THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN MINISTERS OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION
SPT	SIX-PARTY TALKS
UN-ESCWA	UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

## Overall Findings

### *a) Additional. Or Stronger Institutions*

- Market/Trade Liberalisation/Financial Liberalisation: Strong references made to these primary and derivative institutions. This is not as strong as creating a common market as in the case of European/Middle Eastern IGOs but the charters stress the importance of economic cooperation, increasing investment in Asia, expanding and liberalising (intra-regional) trade, etc. In this respect, they are much stronger than the UN organisations.
- Regionalism (Regional Integration/Regional Ties): This additional institution came up very frequently and in this respect could be compared to other regions such as the Middle East.
- Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament: This caught my attention and appeared to be mentioned in various different Asian IGO charters. I would probably need to go back and check European/UN/Middle Eastern charters again for a more accurate comparison, but it seemed to be stressed more in Asia.
- Development: *see* 'Different Interpretations of Institutions' for development.
- Support for (common) Culture and Education: As in the case of nuclear non-proliferation, this also caught my attention as a new institution stressed in Asia. I would have to go back and check European/UN/Middle Eastern organisational charters for a better comparison. However, support for culture/education, regional cooperation in these areas were mentioned very frequently.
- Conflict (inter-Korea): I flagged this up in one of the earlier IGOs with the expectation that it would also receive some mention in the other IGO charters (and obviously in the documents of six party talks on North Korea). However, it was only mentioned once.

### *b) Missing or Weaker Institutions*

- Sovereignty/International Law/Non-intervention: Still among the most reoccurring and important institutions but not as often mentioned in Asian IGOs' charters as it is mentioned in UN and European IGOs' charters.
  - As in other IGOs voting rules of the IGOs (simple majority, qualified majority, consensus) are considered to be part of equal sovereignty principle.
- Territoriality/boundaries: Similarly weaker than they were in UN and European IGOs.
- Human Rights/Equality of People: The references made to these institutions were considerably less (and even absent for the case of 'equality of people') in comparison to European IGOs and UN institutions.
- Self-determination/Democracy (as well as 'rule of law' which I had added previously): Much weaker in comparison to European, Middle Eastern and UN IGOs. There is very little mention of these.

### *c) Different Interpretations of Institutions*

- Development: In the charters of European IGOs and UN organisations, the institution of development was addressed at less developed regions of the world and was represented as an external mission/goal to be achieved for these IGOs. Instead, the institution of development is quite differently in Asian IGOs. It means national or

regional development. Most IGOs share the goal of contributing to the development of the region and increasing the welfare and living standards of their people. This use is very strong and very frequent in Asian IGOs' charters.

*d) Institutions that are used with a similar meaning and frequency*

- Diplomacy/Multilateralism/Bilateralism: mentioned referring to the relationship between the IGO with other IGOs, international organizations, countries, think tanks, academics and NGOs. Not much different from other IGOs I looked at.
- War (Peace): References made to 'peace' and 'peaceful settlement of disputes' are considered to be indirectly related to the institution of war (prevention of war). The number of references are similar in number to other IGOs with the exception of Middle East where there were more direct references to 'war'.
- Environmental Stewardship: is mentioned frequently. This is generally similar (if not more) in comparison to other IGOs.
- (Respect for the) UN System: was used in a similar manner. It received a similar emphasis as in the European organisations.

## Primary Institutions by Organisation

### ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

#### ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration)

(Website available at: <http://www.aseansec.org/1212.htm>, accessed last on 15.06.2009)

#### *Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)*

- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 3.(a): Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers may be convened as required (ASEAN).

#### *Non-intervention*

- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development (ASEAN).

#### *War (Peace)*

- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 4.): **CONSCIOUS** that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or

manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).

- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.2: To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter (ASEAN).
- Article 5: that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity (ASEAN).

### ***Trade Liberalisation***

- Article 2.5: To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples (ASEAN).

### ***Self-Determination***

- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development (ASEAN).

### ***Rule of Law***

- Article 2.2: To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter (ASEAN).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Preamble (para 2.): **MINDFUL** of the existence of mutual interests and common problems among countries of South-East Asia and convinced of the need to strengthen further the existing bonds of regional solidarity and cooperation (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 4.): **CONSCIOUS** that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best

attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture (ASEAN).

- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.3: To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields (ASEAN).
- Article 4: that the Association is open for participation to all States in the South-East Asian Region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and purposes (ASEAN).
- Article 5: that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity (ASEAN).

#### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development (ASEAN).
- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.5: To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Article 5: that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity (ASEAN).<sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

#### ***Support for (common) Culture and Education***

- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.3: To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields (ASEAN).
- Article 2.4: To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres (ASEAN).
- Article 2. 6: To promote South-East Asian studies (ASEAN).

***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Article 2.2: To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter (ASEAN).

## **ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF)**

### **Chairman's Statement: The First Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (Bangkok, 25 July 1994)<sup>1</sup>**

(Website available at:

<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/PublicLibrary/ARFChairmansStatementsandReports/ChairmansStatementofthe1stMeetingoftheASE/tabid/201/Default.aspx>, accessed last on 15.06.2009)

#### ***Diplomacy***

- Article 4: The participants of the Meeting held a productive exchange of views on the current political and security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing that developments in one part of the region could have an impact on the security of the region as whole. It was agreed that, as a high-level consultative forum, the ARF had enabled the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to foster the habit of constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. In this respect, the ARF would be in a position to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).
- Article 6: The Meeting agreed to ... endorse the purposes and principles of ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, as a code of conduct governing relations between states and a unique diplomatic instrument for regional confidence-building, preventive diplomacy, and political and security cooperation (ARF).

#### ***War (Peace)***

- Article 3: Being the first time ever that high-ranking representatives from the majority of states in the Asia-Pacific region came to specifically discuss political and security cooperation issues, the Meeting was considered a historic event for the region. More importantly, the Meeting signified the opening of a new chapter of peace, stability and cooperation for Southeast Asia (ARF).
- Article 5: Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).
- Article 7: The Meeting also agreed to entrust the next Chairman of the ARF Brunei Darussalam, working in consultation with ARF participants a appropriate, to: collate and study all papers and ideas raised during the ARF Senior Officials Meeting and the ARF in Bangkok for submission to the second ARF through the second ARF-SOM, both of which to be held in Brunei Darussalam. Ideas which might be the subjects of such further study including confidence and security building, nuclear non-proliferation, peacekeeping cooperation including regional peacekeeping training centre, exchanges of non classified military information, maritime security issues, and preventive diplomacy; 5. Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).

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<sup>11</sup> The ARF has not charter/constitutions. On its website the aims and objectives of the organisation is taken from the chairman's statement about the first meeting of the ARF, therefore I have treated and analysed this statement as the informal charter of the organisation.

- Article 8: Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the Meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work towards the strengths and the enhancement of political and security cooperation within the region as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability, and prosperity for the region and its peoples (ARF).

### ***Alliances***

- Article 1: The First Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was held in Bangkok on 25 July 1994 in accordance with the 1992 Singapore Declaration of the Fourth ASEAN Summit, whereby the ASEAN Heads of State and Government proclaimed their intent to intensify ASEAN's external dialogues in political and security matters as a means of building cooperative ties with states in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Article 1: The First Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was held in Bangkok on 25 July 1994 in accordance with the 1992 Singapore Declaration of the Fourth ASEAN Summit, whereby the ASEAN Heads of State and Government proclaimed their intent to intensify ASEAN's external dialogues in political and security matters as a means of building cooperative ties with states in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).
- Article 3: Being the first time ever that high-ranking representatives from the majority of states in the Asia-Pacific region came to specifically discuss political and security cooperation issues, the Meeting was considered a historic event for the region. More importantly, the Meeting signified the opening of a new chapter of peace, stability and cooperation for Southeast Asia (ARF).
- Article 4: The participants of the Meeting held a productive exchange of views on the current political and security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing that developments in one part of the region could have an impact on the security of the region as whole. It was agreed that, as a high-level consultative forum, the ARF had enabled the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to foster the habit of constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. In this respect, the ARF would be in a position to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).
- Article 7 (para 3.): study other relevant internationally recognized norms and principles pertaining to international and regional political and security cooperation for their possible contribution to regional political and security cooperation (ARF).
- Article 8: Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the Meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work towards the strengths and the enhancement of political and security cooperation within the region as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability, and prosperity for the region and its peoples (ARF).

### ***Conflict (inter-Korea)***

- Article 5: Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).

### ***Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Article 5: Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).
- Article 7 (para 1.): The Meeting also agreed to entrust the next Chairman of the ARF Brunei Darussalam, working in consultation with ARF participants a appropriate, to: collate and study all papers and ideas raised during the ARF Senior Officials Meeting and the ARF in Bangkok for submission to the second ARF through the second ARF-SOM, both of which to be held in Brunei Darussalam. Ideas which might be the subjects of such further study including confidence and security building, nuclear non-proliferation, peacekeeping cooperation including regional peacekeeping training centre, exchanges of non classified military information, maritime security issues, and preventive diplomacy; 5. Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).

### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Article 8: Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the Meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work towards the strengths and the enhancement of political and security cooperation within the region as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability, and prosperity for the region and its peoples (ARF).

## ASIAN PLUS THREE (ASEAN +3)

### Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation (28 November 1999)<sup>2</sup>

(Website available at: <http://www.aseansec.org/5469.htm>, accessed last on 15.06.2009)

#### *International Law*

- Article 4: In this context, they underscored their commitment to handling their mutual relations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and the universally recognized principles of international law (ASEAN +3).

#### *Diplomacy*

- Article 5: Recalling the decision of the Leaders of ASEAN, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea at the 6th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi in December 1998, on the importance of holding a regular meeting among them and recognizing the ongoing efforts of the East Asia Vision Group, they agreed to enhance this dialogue process and strengthen cooperation with a view to advancing East Asian collaboration in priority areas of shared interest and concern even as they look to future challenges (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.b: in the **political-security area**, they agreed to continuing dialogue, coordination, and cooperation to increase mutual understanding and trust towards forging lasting peace and stability in East Asia (ASEAN +3).

#### *War (Peace)*

- Article 2: They noted the bright prospects for enhanced interaction and closer linkages in East Asia and recognized the fact that this growing interaction has helped increase opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with each other, thereby strengthening the elements essential, for the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 3: Mindful of the challenges and opportunities in the new millennium, as well as the growing regional interdependence in the age of globalization and information, they agreed to promote dialogue and to deepen and consolidate collective efforts with a view to advancing mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and friendly relations, peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia and the world (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.b: in the **political-security area**, they agreed to continuing dialogue, coordination, and cooperation to increase mutual understanding and trust towards forging lasting peace and stability in East Asia (ASEAN +3).

#### *Market*

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<sup>2</sup> The ASEAN website maintains that the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation ‘began in December 1999 with the convening of an informal Summit among the leaders of ASEAN and their counterparts from East Asia’ and it ‘was institutionalised in 1999 when the Leaders issued a Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation at their 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Plus Three Summit in Manila’ (website available at: <http://www.aseansec.org/16580.htm>, accessed last on 15.06.2009). Therefore, I take this document to be the founding charter of the organisation.

- Article 6.a (para 1.): ...in **economic cooperation**, they agreed to strengthen efforts in accelerating trade, investments, technology transfer, encouraging technical cooperation in information technology and e-commerce, promotion of industrial and agricultural cooperation, strengthening of SMEs, promotion of tourism, encouraging active participation in the development of growth areas in East Asia, including the Mekong River Basin; to promote broader private sector participation in economic cooperation activities through considering networking initiatives such as an East Asian Business Council and industry- specific business fora for major regional industries; and to continue structural reform and to strengthen cooperation since these are essential to sustained economic growth and indispensable safeguards against the recurrence of economic crises in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 2.): ...in **monetary and financial cooperation**, they agreed to strengthen policy dialogue, coordination and collaboration on the financial, monetary and fiscal issues of common interest, focusing initially on issues related to macroeconomic risk management, enhancing corporate governance, monitoring regional capital flows, strengthening banking and financial systems, reforming the international financial architecture, and enhancing self-help and support mechanisms in East Asia through the ASEAN+3 Framework, including the ongoing dialogue and cooperation mechanism of the ASEAN+3 finance and central bank leaders and officials (ASEAN +3).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Article 2: They noted the bright prospects for enhanced interaction and closer linkages in East Asia and recognized the fact that this growing interaction has helped increase opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with each other, thereby strengthening the elements essential, for the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 3: Mindful of the challenges and opportunities in the new millennium, as well as the growing regional interdependence in the age of globalization and information, they agreed to promote dialogue and to deepen and consolidate collective efforts with a view to advancing mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and friendly relations, peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia and the world (ASEAN +3).
- Article 9. Finally, they expressed greater resolve and confidence in further deepening and broadening East Asia cooperation towards generating concrete results with tangible impact on the quality of life of the people of East Asia and stability in the region in the 21st century (ASEAN +3).

### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Article 2: They noted the bright prospects for enhanced interaction and closer linkages in East Asia and recognized the fact that this growing interaction has helped increase opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with each other, thereby strengthening the elements essential, for the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 3: Mindful of the challenges and opportunities in the new millennium, as well as the growing regional interdependence in the age of globalization and information, they agreed to promote dialogue and to deepen and consolidate collective efforts with a view to advancing mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and friendly relations, peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia and the world (ASEAN +3).

- Article 6.a (para 1.): ...in **economic cooperation**, they agreed to strengthen efforts in accelerating trade, investments, technology transfer, encouraging technical cooperation in information technology and e-commerce, promotion of industrial and agricultural cooperation, strengthening of SMEs, promotion of tourism, encouraging active participation in the development of growth areas in East Asia, including the Mekong River Basin; to promote broader private sector participation in economic cooperation activities through considering networking initiatives such as an East Asian Business Council and industry- specific business fora for major regional industries; and to continue structural reform and to strengthen cooperation since these are essential to sustained economic growth and indispensable safeguards against the recurrence of economic crises in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 3.): in **social and human resources development**, they agreed on the importance of social and human resources development for sustained growth of East Asia by alleviating economic and social disparities within and among East Asian countries. In this regard, they agreed to heighten cooperative efforts in such areas as the implementation of the ASEAN HRD Initiative by establishing a Human Resource Development Fund and the ASEAN Action Plan on Social Safety Nets (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a. (para 4.): in the area of **scientific and technical development**, they agreed to strengthen cooperation in these areas to enhance capacity-building for the promotion of economic development and sustained growth in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 5.): in the **cultural and information area**, they agreed to strengthen regional cooperation in projecting an Asian point of view to the rest of the world and in intensifying efforts in enhancing people-to-people contacts and in promoting cultural understanding, goodwill and peace, focusing on the strengths and virtues of East Asian cultures and building upon the recognition that the region partly derives its strength from its diversity (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 6.): in **development cooperation**, they agreed on the importance of generating and extending support for ASEAN efforts in the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action to advance economic and sustainable development, technical capability, and the standard of living of the people with the view to fulfilling long-term economic and political stability in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 9. Finally, they expressed greater resolve and confidence in further deepening and broadening East Asia cooperation towards generating concrete results with tangible impact on the quality of life of the people of East Asia and stability in the region in the 21st century (ASEAN +3).

***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Article 4: In this context, they underscored their commitment to handling their mutual relations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and the universally recognized principles of international law (ASEAN +3).

***Support for (Common) Culture and Education***

- Article 6.a (para 5.): in the **cultural and information area**, they agreed to strengthen regional cooperation in projecting an Asian point of view to the rest of the world and in intensifying efforts in enhancing people-to-people contacts and in promoting cultural understanding, goodwill and peace, focusing on the strengths and virtues of East Asian

cultures and building upon the recognition that the region partly derives its strength from its diversity (ASEAN +3).

## **COUNCIL FOR SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC (CSCAP)**

### **Revised Charter**

(Website available at: <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=cscap-revised-charter>, accessed last on 15.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Article 5.1: A Member Committee shall be formed for each country or territory represented in CSCAP (CSCAP).
- Article 6. 2. The Steering Committee shall be comprised of one formally designated representative from each Member Committee (CSCAP).
- Article 13: Except for Article III (1) requiring unanimity of the Steering Committee, the CSCAP Charter may be amended by eighty per cent (80%) of the quorum of the Steering Committee provided that an intention to propose such amendment or amendments has been circulated by the Secretariat to all members of the Steering Committee sixty (60) days in advance of consideration (CSCAP).

#### ***Multilateralism***

- Article 2.2: The functions of CSCAP are as follows: (a) to provide an informal mechanism by which political and security issues can be discussed by scholars, officials, and others in their private capacities; (b) to encourage the participants of such individuals from countries and territories in the Asia Pacific on the basis of the principle of inclusiveness; (c) to organise various working groups to address security issues and challenges facing the region; (d) to provide policy recommendations to various intergovernmental bodies on political-security issues; (e) to convene regional and international meetings and other cooperative activities for the purpose of discussing political-security issues; (f) to establish linkages with institutions and organisations in other parts of the world to exchange information, insights and experiences in the area of regional political-security cooperation; and (g) to produce and disseminate publications relevant to the other purposes of the organisation (CSCAP).
- Article 5.2: The Member Committee shall be broad-based, composed of non-governmental and government affiliated institutions in political-security studies and/or individuals (including officials) in their private capacities (CSCAP).

**The Kuala Lumpur Statement** (The Kuala Lumpur statement 8 June 1993 establishment of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific)

(Website available at: <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=the-kuala-lumpur-statement>, accessed last on 15.0.2009)

#### ***Multilateralism***

- Para 5: In particular, the meetings noted the concrete steps that have been taken by the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) at which the six ASEAN foreign ministers (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) meet annually with foreign ministers of other Asia Pacific countries (Australia, Canada, Japan, the

Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States) and a representative of the European Community. The participants in the CSCAP process believe that the PMC makes a significant contribution to the development of a multilateral political-security dialogue for the Asia Pacific region. The participants support the multilateralisation of the ASEAN PMC process and the establishment of a Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). The participants in the SCAP process believe that the ASEAN PMC process should be inclusive and welcome the early inclusion of other countries in the region (CSCAP).

### ***War (Peace)***

- Para 7: As representatives of non-governmental institutions concerned with the security, stability and peace of the region, we also feel that we have the responsibility to contribute to the efforts towards regional confidence building and enhancing regional security through dialogues, consultations and cooperation (CSCAP).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Para 4: The discussions at these meetings have clearly shown the need for more structured processes for regional confidence building and security cooperation. The meetings welcomed the initiatives at the official level to develop a formal or informal inter-governmental regional forum for dialogue on political-security issues (CSCAP).
- Para 5: In particular, the meetings noted the concrete steps that have been taken by the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) at which the six ASEAN foreign ministers (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) meet annually with foreign ministers of other Asia Pacific countries (Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States) and a representative of the European Community. The participants in the CSCAP process believe that the PMC makes a significant contribution to the development of a multilateral political-security dialogue for the Asia Pacific region. The participants support the multilateralisation of the ASEAN PMC process and the establishment of a Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). The participants in the SCAP process believe that the ASEAN PMC process should be inclusive and welcome the early inclusion of other countries in the region (CSCAP).
- Para 6: The participants also welcomed initiatives for the establishment of other regional processes, such as the North Pacific Cooperative Security Dialogue proposal. These initiatives can only strengthen the broader regional processes (CSCAP).
- Para 7: As representatives of non-governmental institutions concerned with the security, stability and peace of the region, we also feel that we have the responsibility to contribute to the efforts towards regional confidence building and enhancing regional security through dialogues, consultations and cooperation (CSCAP).
- Para 8: It is with this objective in mind that we are establishing a Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP). It will be open to all countries and territories in the region. Council's activities will be guided by a Steering Committee consisting of representatives of non-governmental institutions in the region who are committed to the ideals of regional security cooperation (CSCAP).

## **THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION (SCO)**

### **Charter of the SCO**

(Website available at: <http://www.sectSCO.org/EN/show.asp?id=69>, accessed last on 15.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Preamble (para 7.): Proceeding from the spirit of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration for joint development that was clearly established at the meeting of heads of six States in 2001 in Shanghai (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 6.): Promotion of diverse and well-balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region to be facilitated by the joint efforts and based on the equal partnership aimed at consecutive improvement of the quality of life of peoples within the SCO member states (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 3.): equality of all member States, search of common positions on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for opinions of each of them (SCO).
- Article 16: The SCO bodies shall take decisions by agreement without vote and their decisions shall be considered adopted if no member State has raised objections during the vote (consensus), except for the decisions on suspension of membership or expulsion from the Organization that shall be taken by "consensus minus one vote of the member State concerned". Any member State may expose its opinion on particular aspects and/or concrete issues of the decisions taken which shall not be an obstacle to taking the decision as a whole. This opinion shall be placed on record. Should one or several member States be not interested in implementing particular cooperation projects of interest to other member States, non-participation of the above said member States in these projects shall not prevent the implementation of such cooperation projects by the member States concerned and, at the same time, shall not prevent the said member States from joining such projects at a later stage (SCO).
- Article 23: By mutual agreement of member States this Charter can be amended and supplemented. Decisions by the Council of Heads of State concerning amendments and additions shall be formalized by separate protocols which shall be its integral part and enter into force in accordance with the procedure provided for by Article 21 of this Charter (SCO).

#### ***Non-Intervention***

- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).

#### ***International Law***

- Preamble (para 9.): Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 8.): to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the international obligations of the member States and their national legislation (SCO).
- Article 15: As a subject of international law, SCO shall have international legal capacity. It shall have such a legal capacity in the territory of each member State, which is required to achieve its goals and objectives (SCO).

### ***Territoriality***

- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).

### ***Boundaries***

- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).

### ***Diplomacy***

- Article 1 (para 9.): to maintain and develop relations with other States and international organizations (SCO).
- Article 14: SCO may interact and maintain dialogue, in particular in certain areas of cooperation, with other States and international organizations. SCO may grant to the State or international organization concerned the status of a dialogue partner or observer. The rules and procedures for granting such a status shall be established by a special agreement of member States (SCO).

### ***War (Peace)***

- Preamble (para 4.): Desiring to jointly contribute to the strengthening of peace and ensuring of security and stability in the region in the environment of developing political multipolarity and economic and information globalization (SCO).
- Preamble (para 8.): Noting that the compliance with the principles set out in the Agreement between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on Strengthening Confidence in the Military Field in the Border Area of 26 April, 1996, and in the Agreement between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on Mutual Reductions of Armed Forces in the Border Area of 24 April, 1997, as well as in the documents signed at summits of heads of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period from 1998 to 2001, has made an important

contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region and in the world (SCO).

- Preamble (para 9.): Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 3.): to consolidate multidisciplinary cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region and promotion of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 10.): to cooperate in the prevention of international conflicts and in their peaceful settlement (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 5.): peaceful settlement of disputes between the member States (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 2.): maintenance of peace and enhancing security and confidence in the region (SCO).

### ***Human Rights***

- Article 1 (para 8.): to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the international obligations of the member States and their national legislation (SCO).

### ***Market***

- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 6.): support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies (SCO).

### ***Financial Liberalisation***

- Article 3 (para 6.): support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies (SCO).

### ***Trade Liberalisation***

- Article 3 (para 6.): support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies (SCO).

### ***Democracy***

- Article 1 (para 3.): to consolidate multidisciplinary cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region and promotion of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order (SCO).

### ***Environmental Stewardship***

- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 8.): sound environmental management, including water resources management in the region, and implementation of particular joint environmental programs and projects (SCO).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Preamble (para 2.): Based on historically established ties between their peoples... (SCO).
- Preamble (para 4.): Desiring to jointly contribute to the strengthening of peace and ensuring of security and stability in the region in the environment of developing political multipolarity and economic and information globalization (SCO).
- Preamble (para 6.): Considering that interaction within SCO will promote the realization of a huge potential of goodneighborliness, unity and cooperation between States and their peoples (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 2.): The strengthening of mutual trust, friendship and neighbourliness between the SCO member states (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 3.): Development of diverse cooperation between the member states to ensure maintenance and consolidation of peace, safety and stability in the region, establishment of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic order (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).

### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Preamble (para 7.): Proceeding from the spirit of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration for joint development that was clearly established at the meeting of heads of six States in 2001 in Shanghai (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 6.): to facilitate comprehensive and balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region through joint action on the basis of equal partnership for the purpose of a steady increase of living standards and improvement of living conditions of the peoples of the member States (SCO).

### ***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Preamble (para 9.): Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States (SCO).

- Article 26: Pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Charter is subject to registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations (SCO).

### ***Support for (Common) Culture and Education***

- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 11.): development of interaction in such spheres as science and technology, education, health care, culture, sports and tourism (SCO).

### ***Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Preamble (para 8.): note that compliance with the principles specified in the Treaty entered into by and between the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan of April 26, 1996 designated to deepen the mutual trust of their military authorities in the border territories, and in the Treaty between the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan of April 24, 1997 on the mutual reduction of the armed forces in the border territories, and in other documents executed in the course of summits attended by the heads of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, have made a substantial contribution into the cause of peace both in the region and worldwide (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 5.): coordination of efforts in the field of disarmament and arms control (SCO).

## **ASIA – EUROPE MEETING (ASEM)**

### **Chairman’s Statement of the Asia-Europe Meeting<sup>3</sup> (Bangkok, 2 March 1996)**

(Website available at:

[http://www.aseminfoboard.org/content/documents/chairmans\\_statement\\_asem\\_1.pdf](http://www.aseminfoboard.org/content/documents/chairmans_statement_asem_1.pdf),

accessed last on 16.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).

#### ***International Law***

- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).

#### ***Non-intervention***

- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for

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<sup>3</sup> ‘The inaugural Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit was held in Bangkok on 1 and 2 March 1996’ and this ‘forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership’ (website available at: <http://www.aseminfoboard.org/Summits/ASEM1/>, accessed last on 16.06.2009). It is an informal process of dialogue therefore the Chairman’s statements after the first meeting is taken as the charter of this process.

international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).

### ***War***

- Article 3: The Meeting discussed a wide range of issues and provided the opportunity for the Heads to share their concerns and aspirations, and develop a common vision of the future. The Meeting recognised the need to strive for a common goal of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability, as well as creating conditions conducive for economic and social development. To this end, the Meeting forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. This partnership aims at strengthening links between Asia and Europe thereby contributing to peace, global stability and prosperity. In this connection, the Meeting underscored the importance of both Asia and Europe maintaining dialogue with other regions (ASEM).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).

### ***Human Rights***

- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development

and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).

### ***Market***

- Article 9: The Meeting recognised the great potential for synergy between Asia and Europe on account of the economic dynamism and diversity of the two regions. Asia's emergence as an immense market has spawned great demand for consumer goods, capital equipment, financing and infrastructure. Europe, on the other hand, is a major market in the world for goods, investments and services, even more so since the completion of the Single Market. Opportunities thus exist for both regions to expand the market for goods, capital equipment and infrastructure development projects, and to increase the flows of capital expertise and technology (ASEM).
- Article 10: The Meeting recognised that the growing economic links between the two regions form the basis for a strong partnership between Asia and Europe. To further strengthen this partnership the Meeting expressed its resolve to generate greater two-way trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe. Such a partnership should be based on the common commitment to market economy, open multilateral trading system, nondiscriminatory liberalisation and open regionalism. The Meeting stressed that any regional integration and cooperation should be WTO consistent and outward looking (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 5.): A Meeting of Government and Private Sector Working Group would be convened in Thailand to draw up within six months an Asia-Europe Investment Promotion Action Plan to promote greater cross-flows of investment between Asia and Europe. Such a group could also study the current status of and potentials for investment between Asia and Europe and recommend measures to be taken in this regard (ASEM).

### ***Trade Liberalisation***

- Article 10: The Meeting recognised that the growing economic links between the two regions form the basis for a strong partnership between Asia and Europe. To further strengthen this partnership the Meeting expressed its resolve to generate greater two-way trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe. Such a partnership should be based on the common commitment to market economy, open multilateral trading system, nondiscriminatory liberalisation and open regionalism. The Meeting stressed that any regional integration and cooperation should be WTO consistent and outward looking (ASEM).
- Article 11: The Meeting agreed that the ASEM process should complement and reinforce efforts to strengthen the open and rules-based trading system embodied in the WTO. Full participation in the WTO by ASEM countries will strengthen the organisation. Recognising the importance of the First WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Singapore in December 1996 the Meeting agreed that the participants from Asia and Europe will work closely together towards the success of the WTO. The Meeting agreed

that a priority facing the WTO was how to ensure full implementation of commitments made in the Uruguay Round. Participants also underlined the urgent need to bring unfinished Uruguay Round negotiations to successful conclusions and to pursue the so called built-in-agenda, agreed to at Marrakesh. Asian and European participants' will consult closely on new issues for the WTO agenda (ASEM).

- Article 12: To promote greater trade and investment between Asia and Europe, the Meeting agreed to undertake facilitation and liberalisation measures involving the simplification and improvement of customs procedures, and standards conformance. ASEM will also aim for the reduction of trade barriers to avoid trade distortion and create better market access thus encouraging greater trade flows between Asia and Europe. The Meeting underscored the urgent need to increase European investments in Asia from their present low levels, as well as to encourage Asian investments in Europe (ASEM).
- Article 13: The Meeting decided to ask senior officials to convene an informal meeting at an early opportunity on ways to promote economic cooperation and in particular liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment. Initial emphasis should be placed on the WTO issues indicated above, but officials should also try to identify other measures that could be taken by ASEM countries in order to facilitate trade and investment. Officials may also look into how training programmes, economic cooperation and technical assistance could be further intensified in order to facilitate trade and investment (ASEM).
- Article 14: The Meeting agreed to encourage the business and private sectors, including small and medium sized enterprises of the two regions, to strengthen their cooperation with one another and contribute towards increasing trade and investment between Asia and Europe. For this purpose, the Meeting agreed to establish in due course an Asia-Europe Business Forum (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 4.): An informal Senior Officials' meeting would be held in Brussels in July 1996 on ways to promote economic cooperation between the two regions, and in particular liberalization and facilitation of trade and investments, with an initial emphasis on WTO issues (ASEM).

### ***Financial Liberalisation***

- Article 9: The Meeting recognised the great potential for synergy between Asia and Europe on account of the economic dynamism and diversity of the two regions. Asia's emergence as an immense market has spawned great demand for consumer goods, capital equipment, financing and infrastructure. Europe, on the other hand, is a major market in the world for goods, investments and services, even more so since the completion of the Single Market, Opportunities thus exist for both regions to expand the market for goods, capital equipment and infrastructure development projects, and to increase the flows of capital expertise and technology (ASEM).

### ***Environmental Stewardship***

- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in

promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).

- Article 16: The Meeting acknowledged the importance of addressing environmental issues such as global warming, protection of water resources, deforestation and desertification, biodiversity of species, marine environment protection and agreed that mutually beneficial cooperation should be undertaken in this field including the transfer of environmentally sound technology to promote sustainable development. The Meeting agreed to strengthen cooperation between the two regions to deal with the illicit drug trade, money laundering, terrorism and other international crimes, including exploitation of illegal immigration, both bilaterally and through existing multilateral initiatives (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 8.): The establishment in Thailand of an Asia-Europe Environmental Technology Centre to undertake research and development activities as well as provide policy guidance to both regions' governments and peoples (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 17.): The establishment of a study group on enhancing technological exchanges and cooperation, particularly in the areas of agriculture, environmental protection, and technological upgrading and improvement of enterprises (ASEM).

### *Development*

- Article 3: The Meeting discussed a wide range of issues and provided the opportunity for the Heads to share their concerns and aspirations, and develop a common vision of the future. The Meeting recognised the need to strive for a common goal of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability, as well as creating conditions conducive for economic and social development. To this end, the Meeting forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. This partnership aims at strengthening links between Asia and Europe thereby contributing to peace, global stability and prosperity. In this connection, the Meeting underscored the importance of both Asia and Europe maintaining dialogue with other regions (ASEM).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).
- Article 15: The Meeting agreed that intensified science and technology cross-flows

between Asia and Europe, especially in priority driving sectors such as agriculture, information and communication technology, energy and transport, are important for strengthening the economic links between the two regions. The Meeting expressed the view that cooperation in the field of human resources development constitutes an important component of the economic cooperation between Asia and Europe. The Meeting also supported the strengthening of cooperation on all levels of education and vocational and management training. The Meeting also stressed the need to improve development cooperation between the two regions, giving priority to poverty alleviation, promoting the role of women and cooperating in the public health sector, including the strengthening of global efforts to combat AIDS and to promote AIDS prevention. The Meeting further agreed that the two regions should promote a dialogue within the ASEM on development cooperation with other regions, where feasible, sharing their respective experiences in this area (ASEM).

### ***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).

### ***Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Article 8: The Meeting agreed on the importance of strengthening global initiatives on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reaffirmed that Asian and European countries will enhance cooperation in these fields. The Meeting therefore attached particular importance to the early conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996. The Meeting noted that, in their efforts to contribute to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) regime, the ten Southeast Asian countries have concluded the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty in Bangkok in December 1995. The Leaders reiterated their determination to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons and of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international controls. The Meeting emphasised its commitment to the non-proliferation and prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, in particular to the early entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The Meeting supported efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to start negotiations on a fissile material cutoff on the basis of the agreed mandate (ASEM).

### *Support for (Common) Culture and Education*

- Article 15: The Meeting agreed that intensified science and technology cross-flows between Asia and Europe, especially in priority driving sectors such as agriculture, information and communication technology, energy and transport, are important for strengthening the economic links between the two regions. The Meeting expressed the view that cooperation in the field of human resources development constitutes an important component of the economic cooperation between Asia and Europe. The Meeting also supported the strengthening of cooperation on all levels of education and vocational and management training. The Meeting also stressed the need to improve development cooperation between the two regions, giving priority to poverty alleviation, promoting the role of women and cooperating in the public health sector, including the strengthening of global efforts to combat AIDS and to promote AIDS prevention. The Meeting further agreed that the two regions should promote a dialogue within the ASEM on development cooperation with other regions, where feasible, sharing their respective experiences in this area (ASEM).
- Article 17: The Meeting called for the strengthening of cultural links between Asia and Europe, particularly the fostering of closer people-to-people contacts, which is indispensable to the promotion of greater awareness and understanding between the peoples of both regions. The Meeting emphasised that these new links between Asia and Europe should help overcome misperceptions that may exist between the two regions, and could be further reinforced through promoting cultural, artistic, educational activities and exchanges involving particularly youth and students, and tourism between the two sides. In this respect, the Meeting was informed about the results of the Europe-Asia Forum on culture, values and technology, recently held in Venice. The Meeting also encouraged cooperation in the preservation of cultural heritage (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 9.): An Asia-Europe Foundation would be set up in Singapore with contributions from Asian and European countries, to promote exchanges between think-tanks, peoples and cultural groups. In this connection, Singapore has offered to contribute US\$ 1 million to seed this foundation (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 10.): An Asia-Europe University Programme would be started to foster exchanges of students and scholars with a view to developing better understanding of the cultures, histories and business practices of both regions (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 11.): Intellectual exchanges between Asia and Europe through the holding of seminars and symposia on international and regional issues and the establishment of networks amongst the appropriate think-tanks from both regions (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 12.): Objective studies on the economic synergy between Asia and Europe to provide future prospects and a solid basis for developing effective policy measures (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 13.): Youth exchange programmes of mini "Davos-type" to strengthen cultural links and the mutual understanding between the two regions (ASEM).

## **ASIAN PRODUCTIVITY ORGANIZATION (APO)**

### **The Convention on the Asian Productivity Organization**

(Website available at: [http://www.apo-tokyo.org/01about\\_what\\_history.htm](http://www.apo-tokyo.org/01about_what_history.htm), accessed last on 16.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Article 4: Governments outside the Asian region may become Associate Members of the Organization subject to approval of two-thirds of the Directors of the Governing Body. Associate Members shall be entitled to participate in all meetings and activities of the Organization and its organs (APO).
- Article 6.2: In its program of work and budget appropriations the Organization shall act impartially and accord to each of its Members fair and equal treatment (APO).
- Article 14: A majority of the Directors of the Organization shall constitute a quorum for meetings of the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 28.2: Decisions at any session shall be made by a majority of Directors present and voting, except that in matters relating to admission of Members and Associate Members and the amendments of this Convention a two-thirds majority shall be required (APO).
- Article 42.1: The Organization may be dissolved by the decision of three-fourths of the Directors of the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 44: Texts of proposed amendments to the Convention shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Governing Body. Amendments shall become effective by a two-thirds majority vote of the Governing Body, provided that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the objective and character of the Organization or create new obligations for the Members shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Members before that amendment shall enter into force (APO).
- Article 46.2: Accession shall be subject to the approval of two-thirds vote of the Directors of the Governing Body (APO).

#### ***Multilateralism***

- Preamble (para 5.): Whereas these new attitudes and techniques can best be obtained through a concerted productivity drive by the several Asian countries, cooperating on a multilateral basis to strengthen and improve their national productivity efforts... (APO).
- Preamble (para 6.): Whereas, such multilateral cooperation will foster mutual help and understanding in the countries of Asian region and thus promote the full utilization of expanded productive capacity (APO).
- Article 5: International and national organizations, governmental agencies and other organizations may be associated with the Organization in accordance with Article 38 and 39. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of these organizations and agencies shall be determined by the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 38: The Organization may establish such formal or informal relationships with the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs and the specialized agencies as may best facilitate collaboration in the achievement of their respective aims (APO).
- Article 39: The Organization may also maintain relationships with other international and national organizations, governmental agencies and other organizations (APO).

***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Preamble (para 1.): Whereas, the participants from the countries of Asia to the Asian Round Table Productivity Conference recognized the desirability and necessity of improving the living standards and conditions of their people (APO).
- Preamble (para 2.): Whereas increased production of goods and services is prerequisite to increased consumption and the realization of improved standards of living (APO).

***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Article 38: The Organization may establish such formal or informal relationships with the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs and the specialized agencies as may best facilitate collaboration in the achievement of their respective aims (APO).

## **ASIA – PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)**

### **1993 Leaders' Declaration<sup>4</sup> (Blake Island, Seattle, 20 November 1993)**

(Website available at: [http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders\\_declarations/1993.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/1993.html), accessed last on 16.06.2009)

#### ***Market***

- Para 2: Our meeting reflects the emergence of a new voice for the Asia Pacific in world affairs. As we prepare to enter the twenty-first century, we believe our dynamic region, representing forty percent of the world's population and fifty percent of its GNP, will play an important role in the global economy, leading the way in economic growth and trade expansion (APEC).
- Para 5 & 6: Recognizing our economic interdependence as well as our economic diversity, we envision a community of Asia Pacific economies in which: The spirit of openness and partnership deepens, enabling us to find cooperative solutions to the challenges of our rapidly changing regional and global economy (APEC).
- Para 17: We agree to convene a meeting of APEC Finance Ministers to consult on broad economic issues including macroeconomic developments and capital flows. We believe such discussions will help us address some of the challenges facing the region, including ensuring non-inflationary regional growth, financing investment and infrastructure development, and promoting capital market development (APEC).

#### ***Trade Liberalisation***

- Para 3: The foundation of our economic growth has been the open multilateral trading system. Therefore, we pledge our utmost efforts to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion by December 15. We are determined the Asia Pacific region will lead the way in taking concrete steps to produce the strongest possible outcome in Geneva. Increased participation by APEC economies in a strengthened GATT system also will facilitate greater regional cooperation (APEC).
- Para 7: We are a vast Asia Pacific market of two billion people where dynamic economic growth continues, contributing to an expanding world economy and supporting an open international trading system (APEC).
- Para 8: We continue to reduce trade and investment barriers so that our trade expands within the region and with the world and goods, services, capital and investment flow freely among our economies (APEC).
- Para 16: We welcome the challenge presented to us in the report of the APEC Eminent Persons Group to achieve free trade in the Asia Pacific, advance global trade liberalization and launch concrete programs to move us toward those long-term goals. We ask APEC to undertake work aimed at deepening and broadening the outcome of the Uruguay Round, strengthening trade and investment liberalization in the region, and facilitating regional cooperation, including in such areas as standards (APEC).

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<sup>4</sup> 'Between 1989 and 1992, APEC met as an informal senior official and Ministerial level dialogue. In 1993, former United States President, Mr Bill Clinton, established the practice of an annual APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting' (website available at: [http://www.apec.org/apec/about\\_apec/history.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/about_apec/history.html), accessed last on 16/06/2009). Due to the lack of an institutional charter, I use the earliest (1993) Leaders' Declaration as the founding document for APEC.

- Para 18: We ask business leaders to establish a Pacific Business Forum to identify issues APEC should address to facilitate regional trade and investment and encourage the further development of business networks throughout the region. We also ask APEC to strengthen its policy dialogue on small and medium size business enterprises (APEC).

### ***Environmental Stewardship***

- Article 14: Our environment is improved as we protect the quality of our air, water and green spaces and manage our energy sources and renewable resources to ensure sustainable growth and provide a more secure future for our people (APEC).

### ***Development***

- Para 20: As members of APEC, we are committed to deepening our spirit of community based on our shared vision of achieving stability, security and prosperity for our peoples (APEC).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Para 2: Our meeting reflects the emergence of a new voice for the Asia Pacific in world affairs. As we prepare to enter the twenty-first century, we believe our dynamic region, representing forty percent of the world's population and fifty percent of its GNP, will play an important role in the global economy, leading the way in economic growth and trade expansion (APEC).
- Para 15: We reaffirm our support for the continued development of APEC as a forum dedicated to producing tangible economic benefits to the region. We urge APEC to expand its economic dialogue and advance its specific work projects. The entrepreneurial spirit and market-oriented policies that have driven our economic dynamism will continue to be fostered within APEC (APEC).
- Para 18: We ask business leaders to establish a Pacific Business Forum to identify issues APEC should address to facilitate regional trade and investment and encourage the further development of business networks throughout the region. We also ask APEC to strengthen its policy dialogue on small and medium size business enterprises (APEC).

### ***Support for (Common) Culture and Education***

- Para 10: Improved education and training produce rising literacy rates, provide the skills for maintaining economic growth and encourage the sharing of ideas that contribute to the arts and sciences (APEC).
- Para 19: We agree to make an investment in our future generations by establishing an APEC Education Program to develop regional cooperation in higher education, study key regional economic issues, improve worker skills, facilitate cultural and intellectual exchanges, enhance labor mobility and foster understanding of the diversity of our region. We agree to establish an APEC Business Volunteer Program to promote cooperation among us in the areas of human resource development and the exchange of management skills and techniques (APEC).

## **INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (IORARC)**

### **The Charter of the IORARC**

(Website available at: <http://www.ionet.com/iorarc/charter.htm>, accessed last on 16.06.2006)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Article 1: Conscious of historical bonds created through millennia among peoples of the Indian Ocean and with a sense of recovery of history; cognizant of economic transformation and speed of change the world over which is propelled significantly by increased intensity in regional economic cooperation; realising that the countries washed by the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic interaction and cooperation over a wide spectrum to mutual benefit and in a spirit of equality; convinced that the Indian Ocean Rim, by virtue of past shared experience and geo-economic linkages among Member States, is poised for the creation of an effective association and practical modalities of economic cooperation: and conscious of their responsibility to promote the welfare of their peoples by improving their standards of living and quality of life; the Governments of Australia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen hereby establish the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), with the following fundamental principles, objectives, areas of cooperation, and institutional and financial structures and arrangements (IORARC).
- Article 2: The Association will facilitate and promote economic cooperation, bringing together representatives of government, business and academia. In a spirit of multilateralism, the Association seeks to build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach (IORARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit... (IORARC).
- Article 2.3: Decisions on all matters and issues and at all levels will be taken on the basis of consensus (IORARC).

#### ***Non-intervention***

- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit (IORARC).

#### ***Territoriality***

- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit (IORARC).

### ***Multilateralism***

- Article 12: The Association will facilitate and promote economic cooperation, bringing together representatives of government, business and academia. In a spirit of multilateralism, the Association seeks to build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach... (IORARC).
- Article 2.5: Cooperation within the Association is without prejudice to rights and obligations entered into by Member States within (he framework of (he economic and trade cooperation arrangements and will not automatically apply to Member States of the Association. It will not be a substitute for, but seek to reinforce, be complementary to and consistent with their bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral obligations (IORARC).

### ***Bilateralism***

- Article 2.5: Cooperation within the Association is without prejudice to rights and obligations entered into by Member States within (he framework of (he economic and trade cooperation arrangements and will not automatically apply to Member States of the Association. It will not be a substitute for, but seek to reinforce, be complementary to and consistent with their bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral obligations (IORARC).

### ***War (Peace)***

- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit (IORARC).

### ***Trade Liberalisation***

- Article 3.2: To focus on those areas of economic cooperation which provide maximum opportunities to develop shared interests and reap mutual benefits. Towards this end, to formulate and implement projects for economic cooperation relating to trade facilitation, promotion and liberalisation; promotion of foreign investment, scientific and technological exchanges, and tourism, movement of natural persons and service providers on a non-discriminatory basis; and development of infrastructure and human resources, as laid down in the Work Programmes of the Association (IORARC).
- Article 3.4: Towards promoting liberalisation, to remove impediments to, and lower barriers towards, freer and enhanced flow of goods, services investment and technology within the region (IORARC).
- Article 3.5: To explore all possibilities and avenues for trade liberalisation with a view to augmenting and diversifying trade flows among Member States (IORARC).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Article 1: Conscious of historical bonds created through millennia among peoples of the Indian Ocean and with a sense of recovery of history; cognizant of economic transformation and speed of change the world over which is propelled significantly by increased intensity in regional economic cooperation; realising that the countries washed by the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic

interaction and cooperation over a wide spectrum to mutual benefit and in a spirit of equality; convinced that the Indian Ocean Rim, by virtue of past shared experience and geo-economic linkages among Member States, is poised for the creation of an effective association and practical modalities of economic cooperation: and conscious of their responsibility to promote the welfare of their peoples by improving their standards of living and quality of life; the Governments of Australia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen hereby establish the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), with the following fundamental principles, objectives, areas of cooperation, and institutional and financial structures and arrangements (IORARC).

- Article 3.1: To promote the sustained growth and balanced development of the region and of the Member States and to create common ground for region economic cooperation (IORARC).

### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Article 1: Conscious of historical bonds created through millennia among peoples of the Indian Ocean and with a sense of recovery of history; cognizant of economic transformation and speed of change the world over which is propelled significantly by increased intensity in regional economic cooperation; realising that the countries washed by the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic interaction and cooperation over a wide spectrum to mutual benefit and in a spirit of equality; convinced that the Indian Ocean Rim, by virtue of past shared experience and geo-economic linkages among Member States, is poised for the creation of an effective association and practical modalities of economic cooperation: and conscious of their responsibility to promote the welfare of their peoples by improving their standards of living and quality of life; the Governments of Australia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen hereby establish the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), with the following fundamental principles, objectives, areas of cooperation, and institutional and financial structures and arrangements (IORARC).
- Article 3.1: To promote the sustained growth and balanced development of the region and of the Member States and to create common ground for region economic cooperation (IORARC).

### ***Support for (Common) Culture and Education***

- Article 3.6: To encourage close interaction of trade and industry, academic institutions, scholars and peoples of the Member States without and discrimination among Member States and without prejudice to obligations under other regional economic and trade cooperation arrangements (IORARC).
- Article 3.8: To promote cooperation in development of human resources, particularly through closer linkages among training institutions, universities and other specialised institutions of the Member States (IORARC).

## **SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC)**

### **Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation**

(Website available at: <http://www.saarc-sec.org/data/docs/charter.pdf>, accessed last at 17.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Sovereign Equality)***

- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Article 10.1: Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity (SAARC).

#### ***Non-intervention***

- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).

#### ***Territoriality***

- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).

#### ***Multilateralism***

- Article 1: f) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries (SAARC).
- Article 1: h) to cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes (SAARC).

- Article 2.2: Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them (SAARC).
- Article 2.3: Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations (SAARC).

### ***War***

- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).

### ***Self-determination***

- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).
- Preamble 3: Aware of the common problems, interests and aspirations of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and the need for joint action and enhanced cooperation within their respective political and economic systems and cultural traditions (SAARC).
- Preamble 4: Convinced that regional cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Preamble 6: Recognising that increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples (SAARC).
- Preamble 7: Recalling the DECLARATION signed by their Foreign Ministers in NEW DELHI on August 2, 1983 and noting the progress achieved in regional cooperation (SAARC).

- Preamble 8: Reaffirming their determination to promote such cooperation within an institutional framework (SAARC).

#### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Preamble 4: Convinced that regional cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Preamble 5: Convinced further that economic, social and technical cooperation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA would contribute significantly to national and collective self-reliance (SAARC).
- Article 1: The objectives of the ASSOCIATION 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 realise their full potentials; c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of SOUTH ASIA (SAARC).

#### ***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).

#### ***Support for (Common) Culture and Education***

- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).
- Article 1: The objectives of the ASSOCIATION shall be: ... 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 realise their full potentials;
- Article 1. e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields (SAARC).

## MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION (MRC)

### Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin<sup>5</sup>

(Website available at: [http://www.mrcmekong.org/agreement\\_95/agreement\\_95.htm#intro](http://www.mrcmekong.org/agreement_95/agreement_95.htm#intro), accessed last on 17.06.2009)

#### *Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)*

- Article 4: To cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality and territorial integrity in the utilization and protection of the water resources of the Mekong River Basin (MRC).
- Article 5.B.2.b: Any inter-basin diversion project shall be agreed upon by the Joint Committee through a specific agreement for each project prior to any proposed diversion. However, should there be a surplus quantity of water available in excess of the proposed uses of all parties in any dry season, verified and unanimously confirmed as such by the Joint Committee, an inter-basin diversion of the surplus could be made subject to prior consultation (MRC).
- Article 14: The budget of the Commission shall be drawn up by the Joint Committee and approved by the Council and shall consist of contributions from member countries on an equal basis unless otherwise decided by the Council, from the international community (donor countries), and from other sources (MRC).
- Article 15: The Council shall be composed of one member from each participating riparian State at the Ministerial and Cabinet level, (no less than Vice-Minister level) who would be empowered to make policy decisions on behalf of his/her government (MRC).
- Article 20: Decisions of the Council shall be by unanimous vote except as otherwise provided for in its Rules of Procedures (MRC).
- Article 21: The Joint Committee shall be composed of one member from each participating riparian State at no less than Head of Department level (MRC).
- Article 27: Decisions of the Joint Committee shall be by unanimous vote except as otherwise provided for in its Rules of Procedures (MRC).
- Article 37: This Agreement may be amended, modified, superceded or terminated by the mutual agreement of all parties hereto at the time of such action (MRC).

#### *International Law*

- Preamble (para 8.): **PROCLAIMING** further the following specific objectives, principles, institutional framework and ancillary provisions in conformity with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law (MRC).
- Article 8: Where harmful effects cause substantial damage to one or more riparians from the use of and/or discharge to waters of the Mekong River by any riparian State, the party(ies) concerned shall determine all relative factors, the cause, extent of damage and responsibility for damages caused by that State in conformity with the principles of international law relating to state responsibility, and to address and resolve all issues, differences and disputes in an amicable and timely manner by peaceful means as provided in Articles 34 and 35 of this Agreement, and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (MRC).

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<sup>5</sup> 'BY THIS PROTOCOL, the signatory parties to the AGREEMENT do hereby declare the establishment and commencement of the MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION' (website available at: [http://www.mrcmekong.org/agreement\\_95/agreement\\_95.htm#intro](http://www.mrcmekong.org/agreement_95/agreement_95.htm#intro), accessed last on 17.06.2009)

- Article 35: In the event the Commission is unable to resolve the difference or dispute within a timely manner, the issue shall be referred to the Governments to take cognizance of the matter for resolution by negotiation through diplomatic channels within a timely manner, and may communicate their decision to the Council for further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out such decision. Should the Governments find it necessary or beneficial to facilitate the resolution of the matter, they may, by mutual agreement, request the assistance of mediation through an entity or party mutually agreed upon, and thereafter to proceed according to the principles of international law (MRC).

### *Territoriality*

- Article 4: To cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality and territorial integrity in the utilization and protection of the water resources of the Mekong River Basin (MRC).
- Article 9: On the basis of equality of right, freedom of navigation shall be accorded throughout the mainstream of the Mekong River without regard to the territorial boundaries, for transportation and communication to promote regional cooperation and to satisfactorily implement projects under this Agreement. The Mekong River shall be kept free from obstructions, measures, conduct and actions that might directly or indirectly impair navigability, interfere with this right or permanently make it more difficult. Navigational uses are not assured any priority over other uses, but will be incorporated into any mainstream project. Riparians may issue regulations for the portions of the Mekong River within their territories, particularly in sanitary, customs and immigration matters, police and general security (MRC).

### *Environmental Stewardship*

- Introduction: The Governments of The Kingdom of Cambodia, The Lao People's Democratic Republic, The Kingdom of Thailand, and The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, being equally desirous of continuing to cooperate in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner for sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources, have resolved to conclude this Agreement setting forth the framework for cooperation acceptable to all parties hereto to accomplish these ends, and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries (MRC).
- Preamble (para 5.): **REAFFIRMING** the determination to continue to cooperate and promote in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner in the sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources for navigational and non-navigational purposes, for social and economic development and the well-being of all riparian States, consistent with the needs to protect, preserve, enhance and manage the environmental and aquatic conditions and maintenance of the ecological balance exceptional to this river basin (MRC).
- Chapter 2 (para 2.): ...The objective of this agreement is to achieve an optimum use and prevention of waste of the waters through a dynamic and practical consensus in conformity with the Rules for Water Utilization and Inter,.Basin Diversions set forth in Article 26 (MRC).
- Chapter 2 (para 6.): Environment: The conditions of water and land resources, air, flora, and fauna that exists in a particular region (MRC).
- Article 1: To cooperate in all fields of sustainable development, utilization, management and conservation of the water and related resources of the Mekong River Basin including, but not limited to irrigation, hydro-power, navigation, flood control, fisheries, timber floating, recreation and tourism, in a manner to optimize the multiple-use and mutual

benefits of all riparians and to minimize the harmful effects that might result from natural occurrences and man-made activities (MRC).

- Article 2: To promote, support, cooperate and coordinate in the development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States and the prevention of wasteful use of Mekong River Basin waters, with emphasis and preference on joint and/or basin-wide development projects and basin programs through the formulation of a basin development plan, that would be used to identify, categorize and prioritize the projects and programs to seek assistance for and to implement at the basin level (MRC).
- Article 3: To protect the environment, natural resources, aquatic life and conditions, and ecological balance of the Mekong River Basin from pollution or other harmful effects resulting from any development plans and uses of water and related resources in the Basin (MRC).
- Article 7: To make every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate harmful effects that might occur to the environment, especially the water quantity and quality, the aquatic (eco-system) conditions, and ecological balance of the river system, from the development and use of the Mekong River Basin water resources or discharge of wastes and return flows. Where one or more States is notified with proper and valid evidence that it is causing substantial damage to one or more riparians from the use of and/or discharge to water of the Mekong River, that State or States shall cease immediately the alleged cause of harm until such cause of harm is determined in accordance with Article 8 (MRC).
- Article 24.D: To conduct appropriate studies and assessments for the protection of the environment and maintenance of the ecological balance of the Mekong River Basin (MRC).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** to promote or assist in the promotion of interdependent sub-regional growth and cooperation among the community of Mekong nations, taking into account the regional benefits that could be derived and/or detriments that could be avoided or mitigated from activities within the Mekong River Basin undertaken by this framework of cooperation (MRC).

### ***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Preamble (para 1.): **RECALLING** the establishment of the Committee for the Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin on 17 September 1957 by the Governments of these countries by Statute endorsed by the United Nations (MRC).
- Preamble (para 8.): **PROCLAIMING** further the following specific objectives, principles, institutional framework and ancillary provisions in conformity with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law (MRC).
- Article 8: Where harmful effects cause substantial damage to one or more riparians from the use of and/or discharge to waters of the Mekong River by any riparian State, the party(ies) concerned shall determine all relative factors, the cause, extent of damage and responsibility for damages caused by that State in conformity with the principles of international law relating to state responsibility, and to address and resolve all issues, differences and disputes in an amicable and timely manner by peaceful means as provided in Articles 34 and 35 of this Agreement, and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (MRC).

- Article 41: The member countries to this Agreement acknowledge the important contribution in the assistance and guidance of the United Nations, donors and the international community and wish to continue the relationship under this Agreement (MRC).
- Article 42: This Agreement shall be registered and deposited, in English and French, with the Secretary General of the United Nations (MRC).

***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Preamble (para 4.): **RECOGNIZING** that the Mekong River Basin and the related natural resources and environment are natural assets of immense value to all the riparian countries for the economic and social well-being and living standards of their peoples (MRC).
- Preamble (para 5.): **REAFFIRMING** the determination to continue to cooperate and promote in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner in the sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources for navigational and non-navigational purposes, for social and economic development and the well-being of all riparian States, consistent with the needs to protect, preserve, enhance and manage the environmental and aquatic conditions and maintenance of the ecological balance exceptional to this river basin (MRC).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** to promote or assist in the promotion of interdependent sub-regional growth and cooperation among the community of Mekong nations, taking into account the regional benefits that could be derived and/or detriments that could be avoided or mitigated from activities within the Mekong River Basin undertaken by this framework of cooperation (MRC).
- Article 2: To promote, support, cooperate and coordinate in the development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States and the prevention of wasteful use of Mekong River Basin waters, with emphasis and preference on joint and/or basin-wide development projects and basin programs through the formulation of a basin development plan, that would be used to identify, categorize and prioritize the projects and programs to seek assistance for and to implement at the basin level (MRC).

# THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN MINISTERS OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION (SEAMEO)

## Charter of SEAMEO

(Website available at:

[http://www.seameo.org/images/stories/SEAMEO\\_General/About\\_SEAMEO/SEAMEO\\_Charter/charter.pdf](http://www.seameo.org/images/stories/SEAMEO_General/About_SEAMEO/SEAMEO_Charter/charter.pdf), accessed last on 18.06.2009)

### *Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)*

- Article 2.2: Southeast Asian States not members of this Organization may be admitted as Member States by a two-third majority vote of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council (SEAMEO).
- Article 4.5: The presence of at least two-thirds of the Member States is necessary for the council to do business. Each Member State shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of the Member States present and voting, except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Charter (SEAMEO).
- Article 5.4: The Director shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the Council. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standard of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible (SEAMEO).
- Article 9.1: Proposals for amendments to this Charter shall become effective upon receiving the approval of a two-third majority of the Member States. The draft texts of the proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Council (SEAMEO).
- Article 9.2: The Council shall have the power to adopt, by a two-third majority of the Member States present and voting, rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (1.2.): Associate membership shall be approved by a two-third majority of the Council. This approval may be given by referendum (SEAMEO).

### *International Law*

- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).

### *Non-intervention*

- Article 1.3: With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the Member States, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction (SEAMEO).

### *Multilateralism*

- Article 7.1: This Organization may cooperate with other specialised regional and international organisations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its

purposes. To this end the Director, acting under the general authority of the Council, may establish effective working relationships with such organizations and agencies and make arrangements for establishing such joint committees as may be necessary to ensure effective cooperation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organisations and agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Council (SEAMEO).

- Article 7.2: This Organization may make appropriate arrangements with other specialized regional and international organizations and agencies for reciprocal representation at meetings (SEAMEO).
- Article 7.3: This Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with government and non-governmental organizations and agencies concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (2.1.): Affiliate membership shall be open to a semi-governmental institution or non-governmental organization which is willing to promote cooperation among Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture (SEAMEO).

### ***War***

- Preamble (para 2.): Desirous of attaining the benefits of peace, prosperity and security through an enlightened citizenry (SEAMEO).

### ***Human Rights***

- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).

### ***Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)***

- Preamble (para 2.): Desirous of attaining the benefits of peace, prosperity and security through an enlightened citizenry (SEAMEO).
- Preamble (para 5.): And resolved upon joint and cooperative efforts for regional educational development (SEAMEO).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Preamble (para 5.): And resolved upon joint and cooperative efforts for regional educational development (SEAMEO).
- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).

### ***Support for (Common) Culture and Education***

- Preamble (para 2.): Desirous of attaining the benefits of peace, prosperity and security through an enlightened citizenry (SEAMEO).
- Preamble (para 5.): And resolved upon joint and cooperative efforts for regional educational development (SEAMEO).

- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).
- Article 1.2: To realize this purpose the Organization will: (a) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia as well as the rest of the world; (b) promote and collaborate with the Member States, at their request, in joint projects and programmes of mutual benefit concerning education, science and culture and assist the members in the development of educational activities; (c) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge; (d) assist in articulating education to the economic and social goals in the individual Member States (SEAMEO).
- Article 1.3: With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the Member States, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction (SEAMEO).
- Article 5.7: The Secretariat shall perform, under the authority of the council, the following functions: (a) implement the policies and execute the programmes adopted by the Council; (b) plan and study the feasibility of regional education project proposals; (c) hold conferences and seminars; (d) promote the utilization of academic facilities and professional competence within the region through exchange of students, faculty members, professional personnel and instructional materials; (e) administer small or temporary projects or centres of regional significance; (f) help secure financial support for the Organization from interested countries, organizations or other sources... (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (1.1.): Associate membership shall be open to any country which is willing to promote cooperation among Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (2.1.): Affiliate membership shall be open to a semi-governmental institution or non-governmental organization which is willing to promote cooperation among Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture (SEAMEO).

## **ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)**

### **Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank (Charter)**

(Website available at: <http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/charter/charter.pdf>, accessed last on 18.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Article 3.2: Countries eligible for membership under paragraph 1 of this Article which do not become members in accordance with Article 64 of this Agreement may be admitted, under such terms and conditions as the Bank may determine, to membership in the Bank upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 4.3: The authorized capital stock of the Bank may be increased by the Board of Governors, at such time and under such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable, by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 28.4: For the purposes of this Agreement, the Board of Governors may, by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members, from time to time determine which countries or members of the Bank are to be regarded as developed or developing countries or members, taking into account appropriate economic considerations (ABD).
- Article 29.2: A majority of the Governors shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Board of Governors, provided such majority represents not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 30.1.(ii): At the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors after its inaugural meeting, the Board of Governors shall review the size and composition of the Board of Directors, and shall increase the number of Directors as appropriate, paying special regard to the desirability, in the circumstances at that time, of increasing representation in the Board of Directors of smaller less developed member countries. Decisions under this paragraph should be made by a vote of a majority of the total number of Governors, representing not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 30.2: Each Director shall appoint an alternate with full power to act for him when he is not present. Directors and alternates shall be nationals of member countries. No two or more Directors may be of the same nationality nor may any two or more alternates be of the same nationality. An alternate may participate in meetings of the Board but may vote only when he is acting in place of his principal (ABD).
- Article 32.2: A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Board of Directors, provided such majority represents not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 33.1: The total voting power of each member shall consist of the sum of its basic votes and proportional votes. (i) The basic votes of each member shall consist of such number of votes as results from the equal distribution among all the members of twenty (20) per cent of the aggregate sum of the basic votes and proportional votes of all the members. (ii) The number of the proportional votes of each member shall be equal to the number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by that member (ABD).
- Article 34.6: In appointing the officers and staff, the President shall, subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and technical

competence, pay due regard to the recruitment of personnel on as wide a regional geographical basis as possible (ABD).

- Article 42.1: If a member fails to fulfill any of its obligation to the Bank, the Board of Governors may suspend such member by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 45.1: The Bank may terminate its operations by a resolution of the Board of Governors approved by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 47.1: No distribution of assets shall be made to members on account of their subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank until all liabilities to creditors have been discharged or provided for. Moreover, such distribution must be approved by the Board of Governors by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 59.1: This Agreement may be amended only by a resolution of the Board of Governors approved by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 59.2: Governors shall be required for the approval of any amendment modifying: (i) the right to withdraw from the Bank; (ii) the limitations on liability provided in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 5; and (iii) the rights pertaining to purchase of capital stock provided in paragraph 2 of Article 5 (ABD).

### ***International Law***

- Article 61: If a disagreement should arise between the Bank and a country which has ceased to be a member, or between the Bank and any member, after adoption of a resolution to terminate the operations of the Bank, such disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Bank, another by the country concerned, and the third, unless the parties otherwise agree, by the President of the International Court of Justice or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulations adopted by the Board of Governors. A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision which shall be final and binding upon the parties. The third arbitrator shall be empowered to settle all questions of procedure in any case where the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto (ABD).

### ***Multilateralism***

- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: ... (v) to cooperate, in such manner as the Bank may deem appropriate, within the terms of this Agreement, with the United Nations, its organs and subsidiary bodies including, in particular, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and with public international organizations and other international institutions, as well as national entities whether public or private, which are concerned with the investment of development funds in the region, and to interest such institutions and entities in new opportunities for investment and assistance... (ABD).

### ***Great Power Management***

- Article 33.1: The total voting power of each member shall consist of the sum of its basic votes and proportional votes. (i) The basic votes of each member shall consist of such

number of votes as results from the equal distribution among all the members of twenty (20) per cent of the aggregate sum of the basic votes and proportional votes of all the members. (ii) The number of the proportional votes of each member shall be equal to the number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by that member (ABD).

### *Market*

- Preamble (para 3.): RECOGNIZING the desirability of promoting the harmonious growth of the economies of the region and the expansion of external trade of member countries (ABD).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions:...(iii) to meet requests from members in the region to assist them in the coordination of their development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly expansion of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade (ABD).

### *Development (National development as opposed to helping develop other countries)*

- Preamble (para 1.): CONSIDERING the importance of closer economic co-operation as a means for achieving the most efficient utilization of resources and for accelerating the economic development of Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Preamble (para 2.): REALIZING the significance of making additional development financing available for the region by mobilizing such funds and other resources both from within and outside the region, and by seeking to create and foster conditions conducive to increased domestic savings and greater flow of development funds into the region (ABD).
- Preamble (para 3.): RECOGNIZING the desirability of promoting the harmonious growth of the economies of the region and the expansion of external trade of member countries (ABD).
- Article 1: The purpose of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as the "region") and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region, collectively and individually. Wherever used in this Agreement, the terms "region of Asia and the Far East" and "region" shall comprise the territories of Asia and the Far East included in the Terms of Reference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: (i) to promote investment in the region of public and private capital for development purposes; (ii) to utilize the resources at its disposal for financing development of the developing member countries in the region, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional as well as national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller or less developed member countries in the region; (iii) to meet requests from members in the region to assist them in the coordination of their development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly expansion of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade; (iv) to provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and execution of development projects and programmes, including the formulation of specific project proposals; (v) to co-operate, in such manner as the Bank may deem appropriate, within the terms of this Agreement, with the United Nations, its organs and subsidiary bodies including, in

particular, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and with public international organizations and other international institutions, as well as national entities whether public or private, which are concerned with the investment of development funds in the region, and to interest such institutions and entities in new opportunities for investment and assistance... (ABD).

- Article 11: Subject to the conditions stipulated in this Agreement, the Bank may provide or facilitate financing to any member, or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any entity or enterprise operating in the territory of a member, as well as to international or regional agencies or entities concerned with economic development of the region. The Bank may carry out its operations in any of the following ways (ABD).
- Article 14: The operations of the Bank shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles: (i) The operations of the Bank shall provide principally for the financing of specific projects, including those forming part of a national, sub-regional or regional development programme. They may, however, include loans to, or guarantees of loans made to, national development banks or other suitable entities, in order that the latter may finance specific development projects whose individual financing requirements are not, in the opinion of the Bank, large enough to warrant the direct supervision of the Bank (ABD).
- Article 30.1.(ii): At the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors after its inaugural meeting, the Board of Governors shall review the size and composition of the Board of Directors, and shall increase the number of Directors as appropriate, paying special regard to the desirability, in the circumstances at that time, of increasing representation in the Board of Directors of smaller less developed member countries. Decisions under this paragraph should be made by a vote of a majority of the total number of Governors, representing not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Article 1: The purpose of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as the "region") and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region, collectively and individually. Wherever used in this Agreement, the terms "region of Asia and the Far East" and "region" shall comprise the territories of Asia and the Far East included in the Terms of Reference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: (i) to promote investment in the region of public and private capital for development purposes; (ii) to utilize the resources at its disposal for financing development of the developing member countries in the region, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional as well as national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller or less developed member countries in the region... (ABD).

### ***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Article 1: The purpose of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as the "region") and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing

member countries in the region, collectively and individually. Wherever used in this Agreement, the terms "region of Asia and the Far East" and "region" shall comprise the territories of Asia and the Far East included in the Terms of Reference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).

- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: ... (v) to cooperate, in such manner as the Bank may deem appropriate, within the terms of this Agreement, with the United Nations, its organs and subsidiary bodies including, in particular, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and with public international organizations and other international institutions, as well as national entities whether public or private, which are concerned with the investment of development funds in the region, and to interest such institutions and entities in new opportunities for investment and assistance... (ABD).
- Article 3.1: Membership in the Bank shall be open to: (i) members and associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; and (ii) other regional countries and nonregional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies (ABD).
- Article 3.3: In the case of associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations, application for membership in the Bank shall be presented by the member of the Bank responsible for the international relations of the applicant and accompanied by an undertaking by such member that, until the applicant itself assumes such responsibility, the member shall be responsible for all obligations that may be incurred by the applicant by reason of admission to membership in the Bank and enjoyment of the benefits of such membership. "Country" as used in this Agreement shall include a territory which is an associate member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Article 6.7: The Bank shall determine the place for any payment under this Article, provided that, until the inaugural meeting of its Board of Governors, the payment of the first installment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Trustee for the Bank (ABD).
- Article 63.1: The original of this Agreement in a single copy in the English language shall remain open for signature at the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in Bangkok, until 31 January 1966 by Governments of countries listed in Annex A to this Agreement. This document shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter called the "Depository") (ABD).
- Article 66.1: As soon as this Agreement enters into force, each member shall appoint a Governor, and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East shall call the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors (ABD).

## **COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION (CSTO)**

### **Charter of the Collective Security Treaty Organization**

(Website available at: [http://untreaty.un.org/unts/144078\\_158780/5/9/13289.pdf](http://untreaty.un.org/unts/144078_158780/5/9/13289.pdf), accessed last on 18.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)***

- Preamble (para 3.): Seeking to establish favourable and stable conditions for the full development of the States Parties to the Treaty and to ensure their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity (CSTO).
- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).
- Article 5: The Organization shall operate on the basis of strict respect for the independence, voluntary participation and equality of rights and obligations of the member States and non-interference in matters falling within the national jurisdiction of the member States (CSTO).
- Article 12: Decisions of the Council, the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Council of Ministers of Defence and the Committee of Secretaries of the Security Councils concerning issues other than procedural questions shall be taken by consensus. Each member State shall have one vote. The voting procedure, including that relating to procedural questions, shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the organs of the Organization, as approved by the Council. The decisions of the Council and decisions by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Council of Ministers of Defence and the Committee of Secretaries of the Security Councils for the implementation of Council decisions shall be binding on the member States and shall be implemented according to the procedures established by national legislation (CSTO).

#### ***Non-intervention***

- Article 5: The Organization shall operate on the basis of strict respect for the independence, voluntary participation and equality of rights and obligations of the member States and non-interference in matters falling within the national jurisdiction of the member States (CSTO).

#### ***International Law***

- Preamble (para 2.): Acting in strict accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, and guided by the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).
- Article 4: In its activities the Organization shall cooperate with States which are not members of the Organization and shall maintain relations with international intergovernmental organizations which are active in the field of security. The Organization shall promote the formation of a just and democratic world order based on the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).

#### ***Territoriality***

- Preamble (para 3.): Seeking to establish favourable and stable conditions for the full development of the States Parties to the Treaty and to ensure their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity (CSTO).
- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).

### ***Multilateralism***

- Article 4: In its activities the Organization shall cooperate with States which are not members of the Organization and shall maintain relations with international intergovernmental organizations which are active in the field of security. The Organization shall promote the formation of a just and democratic world order based on the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).
- Article 8: ... The member States shall carry out activities in these areas in close cooperation with all interested States and international intergovernmental organizations, and primarily under the auspices of the United Nations (CSTO).
- Article 18: ... The Secretary-General shall, in accordance with Council decisions, coordinate the preparation of the relevant draft proposals and documents of the organs of the Organization and maintain working contacts with other international intergovernmental organizations and with States which are not members of the Organization... (CSTO).
- Article 21: Observer status to the Organization may be granted to States which are not members of the Organization and also to international organizations on the basis of an official written application addressed to the Secretary-General. Decisions on granting, suspending or terminating observer status shall be taken by the Council. The participation of observers in sessions and meetings of organs of the Organization shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Organization (CSTO).
- Article 22: ... The Organization may cooperate with States which are not members, maintain relations with international intergovernmental organizations which are active in the field of security, and conclude with them international agreements for the establishment and development of such cooperation... (CSTO).

### ***Great Power Management***

- Article 17: ...The Secretariat shall be composed of nationals of the member States (officials) according to a quota based on the proportion of a member State's contribution to the Organization's budget, and nationals of the member States (employees) appointed under contract on a competitive basis... (CSTO).

### ***War (Peace)***

- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).

### ***Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties***

- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).
- Article 7: In order to attain the purposes of the Organization, the member States shall take joint measures to organize within its framework an effective collective security system, to establish coalition (regional) groupings of forces and the corresponding administrative bodies and create a military infrastructure, to train military staff and specialists for the armed forces and to furnish the latter with the necessary arms and military technology. The member States shall adopt a decision on the stationing of groupings of forces in their territories and of military facilities of States which are not members of the Organization after holding urgent consultations (reaching agreement) with the other member States (CSTO).

***(Respect for the) UN System***

- Preamble (para 2.): Acting in strict accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, and guided by the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).
- Article 8: ... The member States shall carry out activities in these areas in close cooperation with all interested States and international intergovernmental organizations, and primarily under the auspices of the United Nations (CSTO).
- Article 29: This Charter shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations (CSTO).

## UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (UN-ESCWA)<sup>6</sup>

### 1818 (LV). Establishment of UN-ESCWA

(Website available at: <http://www.escwa.un.org/information/library.asp> (accessed last on 06.01.2008))

#### *Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)*

- Article 1. ...shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country... (UN-ESCWA).

#### *Multilateralism*

- Article 5. The Commission may make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 7. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to those agencies or organizations, following the practice of the Council (UN-ESCWA).

#### *Development*

- Preamble (para 3). Believing that such membership would be an important factor in accelerating their economic and social development (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 1.a. Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Western Asia, for raising the level of economic activity in Western Asia and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the countries of that area both among themselves and with other countries of the world (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 1.f. In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors (UN-ESCWA).

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<sup>6</sup> UN-ESCWA was included in the UN organisational charters research that I have conducted last year. But I also included it in this list as well.

## **SIX-PARTY TALKS (SPT)**

### **Joint Statement of the Second Round of the Six-Party Talks (13 February 2007)**

(Website available at: [http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/n\\_korea/state0402.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/n_korea/state0402.html), accessed last on 24.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Sovereign Equality)***

- Article 4: The Parties expressed their commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, and to resolving the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect and consultations on an equal basis, so as to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the region at large (SPT).

#### ***Diplomacy***

- Article 6: The Parties agreed to continue the process of the talks and agreed in principle to hold the third round of the Six-Party Talks in Beijing no later than the end of the second quarter of 2004. They agreed to set up a working group in preparation for the plenary. The terms of reference of the working group will be established through diplomatic channels (SPT).

#### ***War***

- Article 4: The Parties expressed their commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, and to resolving the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect and consultations on an equal basis, so as to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the region at large (SPT).
- Article 5: The Parties expressed their willingness to coexist peacefully. They agreed to take coordinated steps to address the nuclear issue and address the related concerns (SPT).

#### ***Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Article 4: The Parties expressed their commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, and to resolving the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect and consultations on an equal basis, so as to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the region at large (SPT).
- Article 5: The Parties expressed their willingness to coexist peacefully. They agreed to take coordinated steps to address the nuclear issue and address the related concerns (SPT).

### **Joint Statement of the Third Round of the Six-Party Talks (13 February 2007)**

(Website available at: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/3rd/99447.htm>, accessed last on 24.06.2009)

#### ***Sovereignty (Sovereign Equality)***

- Article 4: During the third round of the talks, the parties had constructive, pragmatic and substantive discussions. Based on the consensus reached at the second round of the talks,

as reflected in its Chairman's Statement, they reaffirmed their commitments to the goal of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and stressed the need to take first steps toward that goal as soon as possible (SPT).

### ***War***

- Article 5: The parties stressed the need for a step-by-step process of "words for words" and "action for action" in search for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue (SPT).

### ***Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Article 4: During the third round of the talks, the parties had constructive, pragmatic and substantive discussions. Based on the consensus reached at the second round of the talks, as reflected in its Chairman's Statement, they reaffirmed their commitments to the goal of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and stressed the need to take first steps toward that goal as soon as possible (SPT).
- Article 5: The parties stressed the need for a step-by-step process of "words for words" and "action for action" in search for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue (SPT).
- Article 7: The parties agreed in principle to hold the fourth round of the six-party talks in Beijing by the end of Sept. 2004, at a date to be decided through diplomatic channels with due consideration to the proceedings of the working group. The parties authorized the working group to convene at the earliest possible date to define the scope, duration and verification as well as corresponding measures for first steps for denuclearization, and as appropriate, make recommendations to the fourth round of the talks (SPT).

### **Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of the Six-Party Talks (19 September 2005)**

(Website available at: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/dslbj/t212707.htm>, accessed last on 24.06.2009)

### ***Sovereignty (Sovereign Equality)***

- Preamble (para 4.): For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks, and agreed, in this context, to the following... (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 1.): The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner (SPT).
- Article 2 (para 2.); The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies (SPT).

### ***Bilateralism***

- Article 2 (para 2.); The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies (SPT).

## *War*

- Preamble (para 4.): For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks, and agreed, in this context, to the following... (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 1.): The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 3.): The United States affirmed that it has no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or conventional weapons (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 6.): The DPRK stated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The other parties expressed their respect and agreed to discuss, at an appropriate time, the subject of the provision of light water reactor to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2 (para 2.); The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies (SPT).
- Article 4: The Six Parties committed to joint efforts for lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia. The directly related parties will negotiate a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula at an appropriate separate forum. The Six Parties agreed to explore ways and means for promoting security cooperation in Northeast Asia (SPT).

## *Market*

- Article 3: The Six Parties undertook to promote economic cooperation in the fields of energy, trade and investment, bilaterally and/or multilaterally. China, Japan, ROK, Russia and the US stated their willingness to provide energy assistance to the DPRK. The ROK reaffirmed its proposal of July 12th 2005 concerning the provision of 2 million kilowatts of electric power to the DPRK (SPT).

## *Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament*

- Preamble (para 4.): For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks, and agreed, in this context, to the following... (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 1.): The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 2.): The DPRK committed to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 4.): The ROK reaffirmed its commitment not to receive or deploy nuclear weapons in accordance with the 1992 Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, while affirming that there exist no nuclear weapons within its territory (SPT).

- Article 1 (para 5.): The 1992 Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula should be observed and implemented (SPT).
- Article (para 6.): The DPRK stated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The other parties expressed their respect and agreed to discuss, at an appropriate time, the subject of the provision of light water reactor to the DPRK (SPT).

*(Respect for the) UN System*

- Article 2 (para 1.): The Six Parties undertook, in their relations, to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognized norms of international relations (SPT).

**Joint Statement of the Fifth Round of the Six-Party Talks (13 February 2007)**

(Website available at: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/02/13/AR2007021300508.html>, accessed last on 24.06.2009)

*Diplomacy*

- Article 2.3: The DPRK and the US will start bilateral talks aimed at resolving pending bilateral issues and moving toward full diplomatic relations. The US will begin the process of removing the designation of the DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism and advance the process of terminating the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act with respect to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2.4: 4. The DPRK and Japan will start bilateral talks aimed at taking steps to normalize their relations in accordance with the Pyongyang Declaration, on the basis of the settlement of unfortunate past and the outstanding issues of concern (SPT).

*Bilateralism*

- Article 2.3: The DPRK and the US will start bilateral talks aimed at resolving pending bilateral issues and moving toward full diplomatic relations. The US will begin the process of removing the designation of the DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism and advance the process of terminating the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act with respect to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2.4: 4. The DPRK and Japan will start bilateral talks aimed at taking steps to normalize their relations in accordance with the Pyongyang Declaration, on the basis of the settlement of unfortunate past and the outstanding issues of concern (SPT).

*War*

- Article 1: The Parties held serious and productive discussions on the actions each party will take in the initial phase for the implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. The Parties reaffirmed their common goal and will to achieve early denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and reiterated that they would earnestly fulfill their commitments in the Joint Statement. The Parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the Joint Statement in a phased manner in line with the principle of "action for action" (SPT).

### ***Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Article 1: The Parties held serious and productive discussions on the actions each party will take in the initial phase for the implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. The Parties reaffirmed their common goal and will to achieve early denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and reiterated that they would earnestly fulfill their commitments in the Joint Statement. The Parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the Joint Statement in a phased manner in line with the principle of "action for action" (SPT).
- Article 2.1: The DPRK will shut down and seal for the purpose of eventual abandonment the Yongbyon nuclear facility, including the reprocessing facility and invite back IAEA personnel to conduct all necessary monitoring and verifications as agreed between IAEA and the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2.2: The DPRK will discuss with other parties a list of all its nuclear programs as described in the Joint Statement, including plutonium extracted from used fuel rods, that would be abandoned pursuant to the Joint Statement (SPT).

### ***Development***

- Article 2.5: Recalling Section 1 and 3 of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005, the Parties agreed to cooperate in economic, energy and humanitarian assistance to the DPRK. In this regard, the Parties agreed to the provision of emergency energy assistance to the DPRK in the initial phase. The initial shipment of emergency energy assistance equivalent to 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO) will commence within next 60 days (SPT).

### **Press Communique of the Sixth Round of the Six Party Talks (20 July 2007)**

(Website available at:

[http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english\\_edition/e\\_international/223847.html](http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english_edition/e_international/223847.html), accessed last on 24.06.2009)

### ***Diplomacy***

- Article 2: The Parties reviewed the work and progress since the First Session of the Sixth Round of the Six-Party Talks, expressed satisfaction with the constructive efforts made by all parties to advance the Six-Party Talks process, and welcomed that productive bilateral consultations and coordination were conducted to enhance their mutual trust and improved relations with each other (SPT).

### ***War***

- Article 3: For the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, normalization of relations between the countries concerned and lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia, the Six Parties held candid and practical discussions on the work during the period of the next phase and reached the following general consensus.... (SPT).

### ***Development***

- Article 3.3: Economic, energy and humanitarian assistance up to the equivalent of 950,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO) will be provided to the DPRK (SPT).

#### ***Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament***

- Article 3: For the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, normalization of relations between the countries concerned and lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia, the Six Parties held candid and practical discussions on the work during the period of the next phase and reached the following general consensus... (SPT).
- Article 3.2: 2. The DPRK side reiterated that it will earnestly implement its commitments to a complete declaration of all nuclear programs and disablement of all existing nuclear facilities (SPT).

## Primary Institutions by Theme

### Sovereignty (Equal Sovereignty)

- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 3.(a): Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers may be convened as required (ASEAN).
- Article 5.1: A Member Committee shall be formed for each country or territory represented in CSCAP (CSCAP).
- Article 6. 2. The Steering Committee shall be comprised of one formally designated representative from each Member Committee (CSCAP).
- Article 13: Except for Article III (1) requiring unanimity of the Steering Committee, the CSCAP Charter may be amended by eighty per cent (80%) of the quorum of the Steering Committee provided that an intention to propose such amendment or amendments has been circulated by the Secretariat to all members of the Steering Committee sixty (60) days in advance of consideration (CSCAP).
- Preamble (para 7.): Proceeding from the spirit of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration for joint development that was clearly established at the meeting of heads of six States in 2001 in Shanghai (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 6.): Promotion of diverse and well-balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region to be facilitated by the joint efforts and based on the equal partnership aimed at consecutive improvement of the quality of life of peoples within the SCO member states (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 3.): equality of all member States, search of common positions on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for opinions of each of them (SCO).
- Article 16: The SCO bodies shall take decisions by agreement without vote and their decisions shall be considered adopted if no member State has raised objections during the vote (consensus), except for the decisions on suspension of membership or expulsion from the Organization that shall be taken by "consensus minus one vote of the member State concerned". Any member State may expose its opinion on particular aspects and/or concrete issues of the decisions taken which shall not be an obstacle to taking the decision as a whole. This opinion shall be placed on record. Should one or several member States be not interested in implementing particular cooperation projects of interest to other member States, non-participation of the above said member States in these projects shall not prevent the implementation of such cooperation projects by the member States concerned and, at the same time, shall not prevent the said member States from joining such projects at a later stage (SCO).

- Article 23: By mutual agreement of member States this Charter can be amended and supplemented. Decisions by the Council of Heads of State concerning amendments and additions shall be formalized by separate protocols which shall be its integral part and enter into force in accordance with the procedure provided for by Article 21 of this Charter (SCO).
- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).
- Article 4: Governments outside the Asian region may become Associate Members of the Organization subject to approval of two-thirds of the Directors of the Governing Body. Associate Members shall be entitled to participate in all meetings and activities of the Organization and its organs (APO).
- Article 6.2: In its program of work and budget appropriations the Organization shall act impartially and accord to each of its Members fair and equal treatment (APO).
- Article 14: A majority of the Directors of the Organization shall constitute a quorum for meetings of the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 28.2: Decisions at any session shall be made by a majority of Directors present and voting, except that in matters relating to admission of Members and Associate Members and the amendments of this Convention a two-thirds majority shall be required (APO).
- Article 42.1: The Organization may be dissolved by the decision of three-fourths of the Directors of the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 44: Texts of proposed amendments to the Convention shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Governing Body. Amendments shall become effective by a two-thirds majority vote of the Governing Body, provided that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the objective and character of the Organization or create new obligations for the Members shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Members before that amendment shall enter into force (APO).
- Article 46.2: Accession shall be subject to the approval of two-thirds vote of the Directors of the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 1: Conscious of historical bonds created through millennia among peoples of the Indian Ocean and with a sense of recovery of history; cognizant of economic transformation and speed of change the world over which is propelled significantly by increased intensity in regional economic cooperation; realising that the countries washed by the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic interaction and cooperation over a wide spectrum to mutual benefit and in a spirit of equality; convinced that the Indian Ocean Rim, by virtue of past shared experience and geo-economic linkages among Member States, is poised for the creation of an effective association and practical modalities of economic cooperation: and conscious of their responsibility to promote the welfare of their peoples by improving their standards of living and quality of life; the Governments of Australia, India, Indonesia, Kenya,

Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen hereby establish the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), with the following fundamental principles, objectives, areas of cooperation, and institutional and financial structures and arrangements (IORARC).

- Article 2: The Association will facilitate and promote economic cooperation, bringing together representatives of government, business and academia. In a spirit of multilateralism, the Association seeks to build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach (IORARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit... (IORARC).
- Article 2.3: Decisions on all matters and issues and at all levels will be taken on the basis of consensus (IORARC).
- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Article 10.1: Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity (SAARC).
- Article 4: To cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality and territorial integrity in the utilization and protection of the water resources of the Mekong River Basin (MRC).
- Article 5.B.2.b: Any inter-basin diversion project shall be agreed upon by the Joint Committee through a specific agreement for each project prior to any proposed diversion. However, should there be a surplus quantity of water available in excess of the proposed uses of all parties in any dry season, verified and unanimously confirmed as such by the Joint Committee, an inter-basin diversion of the surplus could be made subject to prior consultation (MRC).
- Article 14: The budget of the Commission shall be drawn up by the Joint Committee and approved by the Council and shall consist of contributions from member countries on an equal basis unless otherwise decided by the Council, from the international community (donor countries), and from other sources (MRC).
- Article 15: The Council shall be composed of one member from each participating riparian State at the Ministerial and Cabinet level, (no less than Vice-Minister level) who would be empowered to make policy decisions on behalf of his/her government (MRC).
- Article 20: Decisions of the Council shall be by unanimous vote except as otherwise provided for in its Rules of Procedures (MRC).
- Article 21: The Joint Committee shall be composed of one member from each participating riparian State at no less than Head of Department level (MRC).
- Article 27: Decisions of the Joint Committee shall be by unanimous vote except as otherwise provided for in its Rules of Procedures (MRC).
- Article 37: This Agreement may be amended, modified, superceded or terminated by the mutual agreement of all parties hereto at the time of such action (MRC).

- Article 2.2: Southeast Asian States not members of this Organization may be admitted as Member States by a two-third majority vote of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council (SEAMEO).
- Article 4.5: The presence of at least two-thirds of the Member States is necessary for the council to do business. Each Member State shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of the Member States present and voting, except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Charter (SEAMEO).
- Article 5.4: The Director shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the Council. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standard of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible (SEAMEO).
- Article 9.1: Proposals for amendments to this Charter shall become effective upon receiving the approval of a two-third majority of the Member States. The draft texts of the proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Council (SEAMEO).
- Article 9.2: The Council shall have the power to adopt, by a two-third majority of the Member States present and voting, rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (1.2.): Associate membership shall be approved by a two-third majority of the Council. This approval may be given by referendum (SEAMEO).
- Article 3.2: Countries eligible for membership under paragraph 1 of this Article which do not become members in accordance with Article 64 of this Agreement may be admitted, under such terms and conditions as the Bank may determine, to membership in the Bank upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 4.3: The authorized capital stock of the Bank may be increased by the Board of Governors, at such time and under such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable, by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 28.4: For the purposes of this Agreement, the Board of Governors may, by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members, from time to time determine which countries or members of the Bank are to be regarded as developed or developing countries or members, taking into account appropriate economic considerations (ABD).
- Article 29.2: A majority of the Governors shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Board of Governors, provided such majority represents not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 30.1.(ii): At the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors after its inaugural meeting, the Board of Governors shall review the size and composition of the Board of Directors, and shall increase the number of Directors as appropriate, paying special regard to the desirability, in the circumstances at that time, of increasing representation in the Board of Directors of smaller less developed member countries. Decisions under this paragraph should be made by a vote of a majority of the total number of Governors, representing not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 30.2: Each Director shall appoint an alternate with full power to act for him when he is not present. Directors and alternates shall be nationals of member countries. No two or more Directors may be of the same nationality nor may any two or more alternates be of the same nationality. An alternate may participate in meetings of the Board but may vote only when he is acting in place of his principal (ABD).

- Article 32.2: A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Board of Directors, provided such majority represents not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 33.1: The total voting power of each member shall consist of the sum of its basic votes and proportional votes. (i) The basic votes of each member shall consist of such number of votes as results from the equal distribution among all the members of twenty (20) per cent of the aggregate sum of the basic votes and proportional votes of all the members. (ii) The number of the proportional votes of each member shall be equal to the number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by that member (ABD).
- Article 34.6: In appointing the officers and staff, the President shall, subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and technical competence, pay due regard to the recruitment of personnel on as wide a regional geographical basis as possible (ABD).
- Article 42.1: If a member fails to fulfill any of its obligation to the Bank, the Board of Governors may suspend such member by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 45.1: The Bank may terminate its operations by a resolution of the Board of Governors approved by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 47.1: No distribution of assets shall be made to members on account of their subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank until all liabilities to creditors have been discharged or provided for. Moreover, such distribution must be approved by the Board of Governors by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 59.1: This Agreement may be amended only by a resolution of the Board of Governors approved by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Article 59.2: Governors shall be required for the approval of any amendment modifying: (i) the right to withdraw from the Bank; (ii) the limitations on liability provided in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 5; and (iii) the rights pertaining to purchase of capital stock provided in paragraph 2 of Article 5 (ABD).
- Preamble (para 3.): Seeking to establish favourable and stable conditions for the full development of the States Parties to the Treaty and to ensure their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity (CSTO).
- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).
- Article 5: The Organization shall operate on the basis of strict respect for the independence, voluntary participation and equality of rights and obligations of the member States and non-interference in matters falling within the national jurisdiction of the member States (CSTO).
- Article 12: Decisions of the Council, the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Council of Ministers of Defence and the Committee of Secretaries of the Security Councils concerning issues other than procedural questions shall be taken by consensus. Each member State shall have one vote. The voting procedure, including that relating to procedural questions, shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the organs of the Organization, as approved by the Council. The decisions of the Council and decisions by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Council of Ministers of Defence and the

Committee of Secretaries of the Security Councils for the implementation of Council decisions shall be binding on the member States and shall be implemented according to the procedures established by national legislation (CSTO).

- Article 1. ...shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country... (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 4: The Parties expressed their commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, and to resolving the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect and consultations on an equal basis, so as to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the region at large (SPT).
- Article 4: During the third round of the talks, the parties had constructive, pragmatic and substantive discussions. Based on the consensus reached at the second round of the talks, as reflected in its Chairman's Statement, they reaffirmed their commitments to the goal of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and stressed the need to take first steps toward that goal as soon as possible (SPT).
- Preamble (para 4.): For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks, and agreed, in this context, to the following... (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 1.): The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner (SPT).
- Article 2 (para 2.); The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies (SPT).

## Non-intervention

- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development (ASEAN).
- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).
- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit (IORARC).
- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Article 1.3: With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the Member States, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction (SEAMEO).
- Article 5: The Organization shall operate on the basis of strict respect for the independence, voluntary participation and equality of rights and obligations of the member States and non-interference in matters falling within the national jurisdiction of the member States (CSTO).

## International Law

- Article 4: In this context, they underscored their commitment to handling their mutual relations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and the universally recognized principles of international law (ASEAN +3).
- Preamble (para 9.): Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 8.): to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the international obligations of the member States and their national legislation (SCO).
- Article 15: As a subject of international law, SCO shall have international legal capacity. It shall have such a legal capacity in the territory of each member State, which is required to achieve its goals and objectives (SCO).
- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).
- Preamble (para 8.): **PROCLAIMING** further the following specific objectives, principles, institutional framework and ancillary provisions in conformity with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law (MRC).
- Article 8: Where harmful effects cause substantial damage to one or more riparians from the use of and/or discharge to waters of the Mekong River by any riparian State, the party(ies) concerned shall determine all relative factors, the cause, extent of damage and responsibility for damages caused by that State in conformity with the principles of international law relating to state responsibility, and to address and resolve all issues, differences and disputes in an amicable and timely manner by peaceful means as provided in Articles 34 and 35 of this Agreement, and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (MRC).
- Article 35: In the event the Commission is unable to resolve the difference or dispute within a timely manner, the issue shall be referred to the Governments to take cognizance of the matter for resolution by negotiation through diplomatic channels within a timely manner, and may communicate their decision to the Council for further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out such decision. Should the Governments find it necessary or beneficial to facilitate the resolution of the matter, they may, by mutual agreement, request the assistance of mediation through an entity or party mutually agreed upon, and thereafter to proceed according to the principles of international law (MRC).
- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).

- Article 61: If a disagreement should arise between the Bank and a country which has ceased to be a member, or between the Bank and any member, after adoption of a resolution to terminate the operations of the Bank, such disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Bank, another by the country concerned, and the third, unless the parties otherwise agree, by the President of the International Court of Justice or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulations adopted by the Board of Governors. A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision which shall be final and binding upon the parties. The third arbitrator shall be empowered to settle all questions of procedure in any case where the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto (ABD).
- Preamble (para 2.): Acting in strict accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, and guided by the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).
- Article 4: In its activities the Organization shall cooperate with States which are not members of the Organization and shall maintain relations with international intergovernmental organizations which are active in the field of security. The Organization shall promote the formation of a just and democratic world order based on the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).

## **Territoriality**

- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit (IORARC).
- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Article 4: To cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality and territorial integrity in the utilization and protection of the water resources of the Mekong River Basin (MRC).
- Article 9: On the basis of equality of right, freedom of navigation shall be accorded throughout the mainstream of the Mekong River without regard to the territorial boundaries, for transportation and communication to promote regional cooperation and to satisfactorily implement projects under this Agreement. The Mekong River shall be kept free from obstructions, measures, conduct and actions that might directly or indirectly impair navigability, interfere with this right or permanently make it more difficult. Navigational uses are not assured any priority over other uses, but will be incorporated into any mainstream project. Riparians may issue regulations for the portions of the Mekong River within their territories, particularly in sanitary, customs and immigration matters, police and general security (MRC).
- Preamble (para 3.): Seeking to establish favourable and stable conditions for the full development of the States Parties to the Treaty and to ensure their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity (CSTO).
- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).

## **Boundaries**

- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).

## Diplomacy

- Article 4: The participants of the Meeting held a productive exchange of views on the current political and security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing that developments in one part of the region could have an impact on the security of the region as whole. It was agreed that, as a high-level consultative forum, the ARF had enabled the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to foster the habit of constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. In this respect, the ARF would be in a position to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).
- Article 6: The Meeting agreed to ... endorse the purposes and principles of ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, as a code of conduct governing relations between states and a unique diplomatic instrument for regional confidence-building, preventive diplomacy, and political and security cooperation (ARF).
- Article 5: Recalling the decision of the Leaders of ASEAN, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea at the 6th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi in December 1998, on the importance of holding a regular meeting among them and recognizing the ongoing efforts of the East Asia Vision Group, they agreed to enhance this dialogue process and strengthen cooperation with a view to advancing East Asian collaboration in priority areas of shared interest and concern even as they look to future challenges (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.b: in the **political-security area**, they agreed to continuing dialogue, coordination, and cooperation to increase mutual understanding and trust towards forging lasting peace and stability in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Article 1 (para 9.): to maintain and develop relations with other States and international organizations (SCO).
- Article 14: SCO may interact and maintain dialogue, in particular in certain areas of cooperation, with other States and international organizations. SCO may grant to the State or international organization concerned the status of a dialogue partner or observer. The rules and procedures for granting such a status shall be established by a special agreement of member States (SCO).
- Article 6: The Parties agreed to continue the process of the talks and agreed in principle to hold the third round of the Six-Party Talks in Beijing no later than the end of the second quarter of 2004. They agreed to set up a working group in preparation for the plenary. The terms of reference of the working group will be established through diplomatic channels (SPT).
- Article 2.3: The DPRK and the US will start bilateral talks aimed at resolving pending bilateral issues and moving toward full diplomatic relations. The US will begin the process of removing the designation of the DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism and advance the process of terminating the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act with respect to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2.4: 4. The DPRK and Japan will start bilateral talks aimed at taking steps to normalize their relations in accordance with the Pyongyang Declaration, on the basis of the settlement of unfortunate past and the outstanding issues of concern (SPT).
- Article 2: The Parties reviewed the work and progress since the First Session of the Sixth Round of the Six-Party Talks, expressed satisfaction with the constructive efforts made by all parties to advance the Six-Party Talks process, and welcomed that productive bilateral consultations and coordination were conducted to enhance their mutual trust and improved relations with each other (SPT).

## Multilateralism

- Article 2.2: The functions of CSCAP are as follows: (a) to provide an informal mechanism by which political and security issues can be discussed by scholars, officials, and others in their private capacities; (b) to encourage the participants of such individuals from countries and territories in the Asia Pacific on the basis of the principle of inclusiveness; (c) to organise various working groups to address security issues and challenges facing the region; (d) to provide policy recommendations to various intergovernmental bodies on political-security issues; (e) to convene regional and international meetings and other cooperative activities for the purpose of discussing political-security issues; (f) to establish linkages with institutions and organisations in other parts of the world to exchange information, insights and experiences in the area of regional political-security cooperation; and (g) to produce and disseminate publications relevant to the other purposes of the organisation (CSCAP).
- Article 5.2: The Member Committee shall be broad-based, composed of non-governmental and government affiliated institutions in political-security studies and/or individuals (including officials) in their private capacities (CSCAP).
- Para 5: In particular, the meetings noted the concrete steps that have been taken by the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) at which the six ASEAN foreign ministers (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) meet annually with foreign ministers of other Asia Pacific countries (Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States) and a representative of the European Community. The participants in the CSCAP process believe that the PMC makes a significant contribution to the development of a multilateral political-security dialogue for the Asia Pacific region. The participants support the multilateralisation of the ASEAN PMC process and the establishment of a Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). The participants in the SCAP process believe that the ASEAN PMC process should be inclusive and welcome the early inclusion of other countries in the region (CSCAP).
- Preamble (para 5.): Whereas these new attitudes and techniques can best be obtained through a concerted productivity drive by the several Asian countries, cooperating on a multilateral basis to strengthen and improve their national productivity efforts... (APO).
- Preamble (para 6.): Whereas, such multilateral cooperation will foster mutual help and understanding in the countries of Asian region and thus promote the full utilization of expanded productive capacity (APO).
- Article 5: International and national organizations, governmental agencies and other organizations may be associated with the Organization in accordance with Article 38 and 39. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of these organizations and agencies shall be determined by the Governing Body (APO).
- Article 38: The Organization may establish such formal or informal relationships with the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs and the specialized agencies as may best facilitate collaboration in the achievement of their respective aims (APO).
- Article 39: The Organization may also maintain relationships with other international and national organizations, governmental agencies and other organizations (APO).
- Article 12: The Association will facilitate and promote economic cooperation, bringing together representatives of government, business and academia. In a spirit of multilateralism, the Association seeks to build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach... (IORARC).
- Article 2.5: Cooperation within the Association is without prejudice to rights and obligations entered into by Member States within (he framework of (he economic and

trade cooperation arrangements and will not automatically apply to Member States of the Association. It will not be a substitute for, but seek to reinforce, be complementary to and consistent with their bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral obligations (IORARC).

- Article 1: f) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries (SAARC).
- Article 1: h) to cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes (SAARC).
- Article 2.2: Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them (SAARC).
- Article 2.3: Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations (SAARC).
- Article 7.1: This Organization may cooperate with other specialised regional and international organisations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director, acting under the general authority of the Council, may establish effective working relationships with such organizations and agencies and make arrangements for establishing such joint committees as may be necessary to ensure effective cooperation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organisations and agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Council (SEAMEO).
- Article 7.2: This Organization may make appropriate arrangements with other specialized regional and international organizations and agencies for reciprocal representation at meetings (SEAMEO).
- Article 7.3: This Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with government and non-governmental organizations and agencies concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (2.1.): Affiliate membership shall be open to a semi-governmental institution or non-governmental organization which is willing to promote cooperation among Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture (SEAMEO).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: ... (v) to cooperate, in such manner as the Bank may deem appropriate, within the terms of this Agreement, with the United Nations, its organs and subsidiary bodies including, in particular, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and with public international organizations and other international institutions, as well as national entities whether public or private, which are concerned with the investment of development funds in the region, and to interest such institutions and entities in new opportunities for investment and assistance... (ABD).
- Article 4: In its activities the Organization shall cooperate with States which are not members of the Organization and shall maintain relations with international intergovernmental organizations which are active in the field of security. The Organization shall promote the formation of a just and democratic world order based on the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).
- Article 8: ... The member States shall carry out activities in these areas in close cooperation with all interested States and international intergovernmental organizations, and primarily under the auspices of the United Nations (CSTO).
- Article 18: ... The Secretary-General shall, in accordance with Council decisions, coordinate the preparation of the relevant draft proposals and documents of the organs of the Organization and maintain working contacts with other international intergovernmental organizations and with States which are not members of the Organization... (CSTO).
- Article 21: Observer status to the Organization may be granted to States which are not members of the Organization and also to international organizations on the basis of an

official written application addressed to the Secretary-General. Decisions on granting, suspending or terminating observer status shall be taken by the Council. The participation of observers in sessions and meetings of organs of the Organization shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Organization (CSTO).

- Article 22: ... The Organization may cooperate with States which are not members, maintain relations with international intergovernmental organizations which are active in the field of security, and conclude with them international agreements for the establishment and development of such cooperation... (CSTO).
- Article 5. The Commission may make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 7. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to those agencies or organizations, following the practice of the Council (UN-ESCWA).

## **Bilateralism**

- Article 2.5: Cooperation within the Association is without prejudice to rights and obligations entered into by Member States within (he framework of (he economic and trade cooperation arrangements and will not automatically apply to Member States of the Association. It will not be a substitute for, but seek to reinforce, be complementary to and consistent with their bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral obligations (IORARC).
- Article 2 (para 2.); The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies (SPT).
- Article 2.3: The DPRK and the US will start bilateral talks aimed at resolving pending bilateral issues and moving toward full diplomatic relations. The US will begin the process of removing the designation of the DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism and advance the process of terminating the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act with respect to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2.4: 4. The DPRK and Japan will start bilateral talks aimed at taking steps to normalize their relations in accordance with the Pyongyang Declaration, on the basis of the settlement of unfortunate past and the outstanding issues of concern (SPT).

## **Great Power Management**

- Article 33.1: The total voting power of each member shall consist of the sum of its basic votes and proportional votes. (i) The basic votes of each member shall consist of such number of votes as results from the equal distribution among all the members of twenty (20) per cent of the aggregate sum of the basic votes and proportional votes of all the members. (ii) The number of the proportional votes of each member shall be equal to the number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by that member (ABD).
- Article 17: ...The Secretariat shall be composed of nationals of the member States (officials) according to a quota based on the proportion of a member State's contribution to the Organization's budget, and nationals of the member States (employees) appointed under contract on a competitive basis... (CSTO).

## War (Peace)

- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 4.): **CONSCIOUS** that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.2: To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter (ASEAN).
- Article 5: that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity (ASEAN).
- Article 3: Being the first time ever that high-ranking representatives from the majority of states in the Asia-Pacific region came to specifically discuss political and security cooperation issues, the Meeting was considered a historic event for the region. More importantly, the Meeting signified the opening of a new chapter of peace, stability and cooperation for Southeast Asia (ARF).
- Article 5: Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).
- Article 7: The Meeting also agreed to entrust the next Chairman of the ARF Brunei Darussalam, working in consultation with ARF participants a appropriate, to: collate and study all papers and ideas raised during the ARF Senior Officials Meeting and the ARF in Bangkok for submission to the second ARF through the second ARF-SOM, both of which to be held in Brunei Darussalam. Ideas which might be the subjects of such further study including confidence and security building, nuclear non-proliferation, peacekeeping cooperation including regional peacekeeping training centre, exchanges of non classified military information, maritime security issues, and preventive diplomacy; 5. Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).
- Article 8: Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the Meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work towards the strengths and the enhancement of political and security

cooperation within the region as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability, and prosperity for the region and its peoples (ARF).

- Article 2: They noted the bright prospects for enhanced interaction and closer linkages in East Asia and recognized the fact that this growing interaction has helped increase opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with each other, thereby strengthening the elements essential, for the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 3: Mindful of the challenges and opportunities in the new millennium, as well as the growing regional interdependence in the age of globalization and information, they agreed to promote dialogue and to deepen and consolidate collective efforts with a view to advancing mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and friendly relations, peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia and the world (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.b: in the **political-security area**, they agreed to continuing dialogue, coordination, and cooperation to increase mutual understanding and trust towards forging lasting peace and stability in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Para 7: As representatives of non-governmental institutions concerned with the security, stability and peace of the region, we also feel that we have the responsibility to contribute to the efforts towards regional confidence building and enhancing regional security through dialogues, consultations and cooperation (CSCAP).
- Preamble (para 4.): Desiring to jointly contribute to the strengthening of peace and ensuring of security and stability in the region in the environment of developing political multipolarity and economic and information globalization (SCO).
- Preamble (para 8.): Noting that the compliance with the principles set out in the Agreement between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on Strengthening Confidence in the Military Field in the Border Area of 26 April, 1996, and in the Agreement between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on Mutual Reductions of Armed Forces in the Border Area of 24 April, 1997, as well as in the documents signed at summits of heads of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period from 1998 to 2001, has made an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region and in the world (SCO).
- Preamble (para 9.): Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 3.): to consolidate multidisciplinary cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region and promotion of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 10.): to cooperate in the prevention of international conflicts and in their peaceful settlement (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 2.): mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas (SCO).
- Article 2 (para 5.): peaceful settlement of disputes between the member States (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 2.): maintenance of peace and enhancing security and confidence in the region (SCO).

- Article 3: The Meeting discussed a wide range of issues and provided the opportunity for the Heads to share their concerns and aspirations, and develop a common vision of the future. The Meeting recognised the need to strive for a common goal of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability, as well as creating conditions conducive for economic and social development. To this end, the Meeting forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. This partnership aims at strengthening links between Asia and Europe thereby contributing to peace, global stability and prosperity. In this connection, the Meeting underscored the importance of both Asia and Europe maintaining dialogue with other regions (ASEM).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation within the framework of the India Ocean Rim will be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit (IORARC).
- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).
- Preamble (para 2.): Desirous of attaining the benefits of peace, prosperity and security through an enlightened citizenry (SEAMEO).
- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).
- Article 4: The Parties expressed their commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, and to resolving the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect and consultations on an equal basis, so as to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the region at large (SPT).
- Article 5: The Parties expressed their willingness to coexist peacefully. They agreed to take coordinated steps to address the nuclear issue and address the related concerns (SPT).

- Article 5: The parties stressed the need for a step-by-step process of "words for words" and "action for action" in search for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue (SPT).
- Preamble (para 4.): For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks, and agreed, in this context, to the following... (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 1.): The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 3.): The United States affirmed that it has no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or conventional weapons (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 6.): The DPRK stated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The other parties expressed their respect and agreed to discuss, at an appropriate time, the subject of the provision of light water reactor to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 2 (para 2.); The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies (SPT).
- Article 4: The Six Parties committed to joint efforts for lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia. The directly related parties will negotiate a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula at an appropriate separate forum. The Six Parties agreed to explore ways and means for promoting security cooperation in Northeast Asia (SPT).
- Article 1: The Parties held serious and productive discussions on the actions each party will take in the initial phase for the implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. The Parties reaffirmed their common goal and will to achieve early denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and reiterated that they would earnestly fulfill their commitments in the Joint Statement. The Parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the Joint Statement in a phased manner in line with the principle of "action for action" (SPT).
- Article 1: The Parties held serious and productive discussions on the actions each party will take in the initial phase for the implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. The Parties reaffirmed their common goal and will to achieve early denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and reiterated that they would earnestly fulfill their commitments in the Joint Statement. The Parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the Joint Statement in a phased manner in line with the principle of "action for action" (SPT).

## **Alliances**

- Article 1: The First Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was held in Bangkok on 25 July 1994 in accordance with the 1992 Singapore Declaration of the Fourth ASEAN Summit, whereby the ASEAN Heads of State and Government proclaimed their intent to intensify ASEAN's external dialogues in political and security matters as a means of building cooperative ties with states in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).

## Human Rights

- Article 1 (para 8.): to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the international obligations of the member States and their national legislation (SCO).
- Article 5: The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue (ASEM).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).
- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).

## Market

- Article 6.a (para 1.): ...in **economic cooperation**, they agreed to strengthen efforts in accelerating trade, investments, technology transfer, encouraging technical cooperation in information technology and e-commerce, promotion of industrial and agricultural cooperation, strengthening of SMEs, promotion of tourism, encouraging active participation in the development of growth areas in East Asia, including the Mekong River Basin; to promote broader private sector participation in economic cooperation activities through considering networking initiatives such as an East Asian Business Council and industry- specific business fora for major regional industries; and to continue structural reform and to strengthen cooperation since these are essential to sustained economic growth and indispensable safeguards against the recurrence of economic crises in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 2.): ...in **monetary and financial cooperation**, they agreed to strengthen policy dialogue, coordination and collaboration on the financial, monetary and fiscal issues of common interest, focusing initially on issues related to macroeconomic risk management, enhancing corporate governance, monitoring regional capital flows, strengthening banking and financial systems, reforming the international financial architecture, and enhancing self-help and support mechanisms in East Asia through the ASEAN+3 Framework, including the ongoing dialogue and cooperation mechanism of the ASEAN+3 finance and central bank leaders and officials (ASEAN +3).
- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 6.): support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies (SCO).
- Article 9: The Meeting recognised the great potential for synergy between Asia and Europe on account of the economic dynamism and diversity of the two regions. Asia's emergence as an immense market has spawned great demand for consumer goods, capital equipment, financing and infrastructure. Europe, on the other hand, is a major market in the world for goods, investments and services, even more so since the completion of the Single Market, Opportunities thus exist for both regions to expand the market for goods, capital equipment and infrastructure development projects, and to increase the flows of capital expertise and technology (ASEM).
- Article 10: The Meeting recognised that the growing economic links between the two regions form the basis for a strong partnership between Asia and Europe. To further strengthen this partnership the Meeting expressed its resolve to generate greater two-way trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe. Such a partnership should be based on the common commitment to market economy, open multilateral trading system, nondiscriminatory liberalisation and open regionalism. The Meeting stressed that any regional integration and cooperation should be WTO consistent and outward looking (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 5.): A Meeting of Government and Private Sector Working Group would be convened in Thailand to draw up within six months an Asia-Europe Investment Promotion Action Plan to promote greater cross-flows of investment between Asia and Europe. Such a group could also study the current status of and potentials for investment between Asia and Europe and recommend measures to be taken in this regard (ASEM).

- Para 2: Our meeting reflects the emergence of a new voice for the Asia Pacific in world affairs. As we prepare to enter the twenty-first century, we believe our dynamic region, representing forty percent of the world's population and fifty percent of its GNP, will play an important role in the global economy, leading the way in economic growth and trade expansion (APEC).
- Para 5 & 6: Recognizing our economic interdependence as well as our economic diversity, we envision a community of Asia Pacific economies in which: The spirit of openness and partnership deepens, enabling us to find cooperative solutions to the challenges of our rapidly changing regional and global economy (APEC).
- Para 17: We agree to convene a meeting of APEC Finance Ministers to consult on broad economic issues including macroeconomic developments and capital flows. We believe such discussions will help us address some of the challenges facing the region, including ensuring non-inflationary regional growth, financing investment and infrastructure development, and promoting capital market development (APEC).
- Preamble (para 3.): RECOGNIZING the desirability of promoting the harmonious growth of the economies of the region and the expansion of external trade of member countries (ABD).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions:...(iii) to meet requests from members in the region to assist them in the coordination of their development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly expansion of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade (ABD).
- Article 3: The Six Parties undertook to promote economic cooperation in the fields of energy, trade and investment, bilaterally and/or multilaterally. China, Japan, ROK, Russia and the US stated their willingness to provide energy assistance to the DPRK. The ROK reaffirmed its proposal of July 12th 2005 concerning the provision of 2 million kilowatts of electric power to the DPRK (SPT).

## Trade Liberalisation

- Article 2.5: To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Article 3 (para 6.): support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies (SCO).
- Article 10: The Meeting recognised that the growing economic links between the two regions form the basis for a strong partnership between Asia and Europe. To further strengthen this partnership the Meeting expressed its resolve to generate greater two-way trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe. Such a partnership should be based on the common commitment to market economy, open multilateral trading system, nondiscriminatory liberalisation and open regionalism. The Meeting stressed that any regional integration and cooperation should be WTO consistent and outward looking (ASEM).
- Article 11: The Meeting agreed that the ASEM process should complement and reinforce efforts to strengthen the open and rules-based trading system embodied in the WTO. Full participation in the WTO by ASEM countries will strengthen the organisation. Recognising the importance of the First WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Singapore in December 1996 the Meeting agreed that the participants from Asia and Europe will work closely together towards the success of the WTO. The Meeting agreed that a priority facing the WTO was how to ensure full implementation of commitments made in the Uruguay Round. Participants also underlined the urgent need to bring unfinished Uruguay Round negotiations to successful conclusions and to pursue the so called built-in-agenda, agreed to at Marrakesh. Asian and European participants' will consult closely on new issues for the WTO agenda (ASEM).
- Article 12: To promote greater trade and investment between Asia and Europe, the Meeting agreed to undertake facilitation and liberalisation measures involving the simplification and improvement of customs procedures, and standards conformance. ASEM will also aim for the reduction of trade barriers to avoid trade distortion and create better market access thus encouraging greater trade flows between Asia and Europe. The Meeting underscored the urgent need to increase European investments in Asia from their present low levels, as well as to encourage Asian investments in Europe (ASEM).
- Article 13: The Meeting decided to ask senior officials to convene an informal meeting at an early opportunity on ways to promote economic cooperation and in particular liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment. Initial emphasis should be placed on the WTO issues indicated above, but officials should also try to identify other measures that could be taken by ASEM countries in order to facilitate trade and investment. Officials may also look into how training programmes, economic cooperation and technical assistance could be further intensified in order to facilitate trade and investment (ASEM).
- Article 14: The Meeting agreed to encourage the business and private sectors, including small and medium sized enterprises of the two regions, to strengthen their cooperation with one another and contribute towards increasing trade and investment between Asia and Europe. For this purpose, the Meeting agreed to establish in due course an Asia-Europe Business Forum (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 4.): An informal Senior Officials' meeting would be held in Brussels in July 1996 on ways to promote economic cooperation between the two regions, and in

particular liberalization and facilitation of trade and investments, with an initial emphasis on WTO issues (ASEM).

- Para 3: The foundation of our economic growth has been the open multilateral trading system. Therefore, we pledge our utmost efforts to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion by December 15. We are determined the Asia Pacific region will lead the way in taking concrete steps to produce the strongest possible outcome in Geneva. Increased participation by APEC economies in a strengthened GATT system also will facilitate greater regional cooperation (APEC).
- Para 7: We are a vast Asia Pacific market of two billion people where dynamic economic growth continues, contributing to an expanding world economy and supporting an open international trading system (APEC).
- Para 8: We continue to reduce trade and investment barriers so that our trade expands within the region and with the world and goods, services, capital and investment flow freely among our economies (APEC).
- Para 16: We welcome the challenge presented to us in the report of the APEC Eminent Persons Group to achieve free trade in the Asia Pacific, advance global trade liberalization and launch concrete programs to move us toward those long-term goals. We ask APEC to undertake work aimed at deepening and broadening the outcome of the Uruguay Round, strengthening trade and investment liberalization in the region, and facilitating regional cooperation, including in such areas as standards (APEC).
- Para 18: We ask business leaders to establish a Pacific Business Forum to identify issues APEC should address to facilitate regional trade and investment and encourage the further development of business networks throughout the region. We also ask APEC to strengthen its policy dialogue on small and medium size business enterprises (APEC).
- Article 3.2: To focus on those areas of economic cooperation which provide maximum opportunities to develop shared interests and reap mutual benefits. Towards this end, to formulate and implement projects for economic cooperation relating to trade facilitation, promotion and liberalisation; promotion of foreign investment, scientific and technological exchanges, and tourism, movement of natural persons and service providers on a non-discriminatory basis; and development of infrastructure and human resources, as laid down in the Work Programmes of the Association (IORARC).
- Article 3.4: Towards promoting liberalisation, to remove impediments to, and lower barriers towards, freer and enhanced flow of goods, services investment and technology within the region (IORARC).
- Article 3.5: To explore all possibilities and avenues for trade liberalisation with a view to augmenting and diversifying trade flows among Member States (IORARC).

## **Financial Liberalisation**

- Article 3 (para 6.): support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies (SCO).
- Article 9: The Meeting recognised the great potential for synergy between Asia and Europe on account of the economic dynamism and diversity of the two regions. Asia's emergence as an immense market has spawned great demand for consumer goods, capital equipment, financing and infrastructure. Europe, on the other hand, is a major market in the world for goods, investments and services, even more so since the completion of the Single Market, Opportunities thus exist for both regions to expand the market for goods, capital equipment and infrastructure development projects, and to increase the flows of capital expertise and technology (ASEM).

## Self-Determination

- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development (ASEAN).
- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Article 2.1: Cooperation 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 (SAARC).

## **Democracy**

- Article 1 (para 3.): to consolidate multidisciplinary cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region and promotion of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order (SCO).

## **Rule of Law**

- Article 2.2: To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter (ASEAN).

## Environmental Stewardship

- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 8.): sound environmental management, including water resources management in the region, and implementation of particular joint environmental programs and projects (SCO).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).
- Article 16: The Meeting acknowledged the importance of addressing environmental issues such as global warming, protection of water resources, deforestation and desertification, biodiversity of species, marine environment protection and agreed that mutually beneficial cooperation should be undertaken in this field including the transfer of environmentally sound technology to promote sustainable development. The Meeting agreed to strengthen cooperation between the two regions to deal with the illicit drug trade, money laundering, terrorism and other international crimes, including exploitation of illegal immigration, both bilaterally and through existing multilateral initiatives (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 8.): The establishment in Thailand of an Asia-Europe Environmental Technology Centre to undertake research and development activities as well as provide policy guidance to both regions' governments and peoples (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 17.): The establishment of a study group on enhancing technological exchanges and cooperation, particularly in the areas of agriculture, environmental protection, and technological upgrading and improvement of enterprises (ASEM).
- Article 14: Our environment is improved as we protect the quality of our air, water and green spaces and manage our energy sources and renewable resources to ensure sustainable growth and provide a more secure future for our people (APEC).
- Introduction: The Governments of The Kingdom of Cambodia, The Lao People's Democratic Republic, The Kingdom of Thailand, and The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, being equally desirous of continuing to cooperate in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner for sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources, have resolved to conclude this Agreement setting forth the framework for cooperation acceptable to all parties hereto to accomplish these ends, and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries (MRC).

- Preamble (para 5.): **REAFFIRMING** the determination to continue to cooperate and promote in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner in the sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources for navigational and non-navigational purposes, for social and economic development and the well-being of all riparian States, consistent with the needs to protect, preserve, enhance and manage the environmental and aquatic conditions and maintenance of the ecological balance exceptional to this river basin (MRC).
- Chapter 2 (para 2.): ...The objective of this agreement is to achieve an optimum use and prevention of waste of the waters through a dynamic and practical consensus in conformity with the Rules for Water Utilization and Inter-Basin Diversions set forth in Article 26 (MRC).
- Chapter 2 (para 6.): Environment: The conditions of water and land resources, air, flora, and fauna that exists in a particular region (MRC).
- Article 1: To cooperate in all fields of sustainable development, utilization, management and conservation of the water and related resources of the Mekong River Basin including, but not limited to irrigation, hydro-power, navigation, flood control, fisheries, timber floating, recreation and tourism, in a manner to optimize the multiple-use and mutual benefits of all riparians and to minimize the harmful effects that might result from natural occurrences and man-made activities (MRC).
- Article 2: To promote, support, cooperate and coordinate in the development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States and the prevention of wasteful use of Mekong River Basin waters, with emphasis and preference on joint and/or basin-wide development projects and basin programs through the formulation of a basin development plan, that would be used to identify, categorize and prioritize the projects and programs to seek assistance for and to implement at the basin level (MRC).
- Article 3: To protect the environment, natural resources, aquatic life and conditions, and ecological balance of the Mekong River Basin from pollution or other harmful effects resulting from any development plans and uses of water and related resources in the Basin (MRC).
- Article 7: To make every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate harmful effects that might occur to the environment, especially the water quantity and quality, the aquatic (eco-system) conditions, and ecological balance of the river system, from the development and use of the Mekong River Basin water resources or discharge of wastes and return flows. Where one or more States is notified with proper and valid evidence that it is causing substantial damage to one or more riparians from the use of and/or discharge to water of the Mekong River, that State or States shall cease immediately the alleged cause of harm until such cause of harm is determined in accordance with Article 8 (MRC).
- Article 24.D: To conduct appropriate studies and assessments for the protection of the environment and maintenance of the ecological balance of the Mekong River Basin (MRC).

## Nuclear Non-Proliferation/Disarmament

- Article 5: Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).
- Article 7 (para 1.): The Meeting also agreed to entrust the next Chairman of the ARF Brunei Darussalam, working in consultation with ARF participants a appropriate, to: collate and study all papers and ideas raised during the ARF Senior Officials Meeting and the ARF in Bangkok for submission to the second ARF through the second ARF-SOM, both of which to be held in Brunei Darussalam. Ideas which might be the subjects of such further study including confidence and security building, nuclear non-proliferation, peacekeeping cooperation including regional peacekeeping training centre, exchanges of non classified military information, maritime security issues, and preventive diplomacy; 5. Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).
- Preamble (para 8.): note that compliance with the principles specified in the Treaty entered into by and between the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan of April 26, 1996 designated to deepen the mutual trust of their military authorities in the border territories, and in the Treaty between the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan of April 24, 1997 on the mutual reduction of the armed forces in the border territories, and in other documents executed in the course of summits attended by the heads of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, have made a substantial contribution into the cause of peace both in the region and worldwide (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 5.): coordination of efforts in the field of disarmament and arms control (SCO).
- Article 8: The Meeting agreed on the importance of strengthening global initiatives on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reaffirmed that Asian and European countries will enhance cooperation in these fields. The Meeting therefore attached particular importance to the early conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996. The Meeting noted that, in their efforts to contribute to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) regime, the ten Southeast Asian countries have concluded the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty in Bangkok in December 1995. The Leaders reiterated their determination to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons and of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international controls The Meeting emphasised its commitment to the non-proliferation and prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, in particular to the early entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The Meeting supported efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to start negotiations on a fissile material cutoff on the basis of the agreed mandate (ASEM).
- Article 4: The Parties expressed their commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, and to resolving the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue in a spirit of

mutual respect and consultations on an equal basis, so as to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the region at large (SPT).

- Article 5: The Parties expressed their willingness to coexist peacefully. They agreed to take coordinated steps to address the nuclear issue and address the related concerns (SPT).
- Article 4: During the third round of the talks, the parties had constructive, pragmatic and substantive discussions. Based on the consensus reached at the second round of the talks, as reflected in its Chairman's Statement, they reaffirmed their commitments to the goal of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and stressed the need to take first steps toward that goal as soon as possible (SPT).
- Article 5: The parties stressed the need for a step-by-step process of "words for words" and "action for action" in search for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue (SPT).
- Article 7: The parties agreed in principle to hold the fourth round of the six-party talks in Beijing by the end of Sept. 2004, at a date to be decided through diplomatic channels with due consideration to the proceedings of the working group. The parties authorized the working group to convene at the earliest possible date to define the scope, duration and verification as well as corresponding measures for first steps for denuclearization, and as appropriate, make recommendations to the fourth round of the talks (SPT).
- Preamble (para 4.): For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks, and agreed, in this context, to the following... (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 1.): The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 2.): The DPRK committed to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 4.): The ROK reaffirmed its commitment not to receive or deploy nuclear weapons in accordance with the 1992 Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, while affirming that there exist no nuclear weapons within its territory (SPT).
- Article 1 (para 5.): The 1992 Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula should be observed and implemented (SPT).
- Article (para 6.): The DPRK stated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The other parties expressed their respect and agreed to discuss, at an appropriate time, the subject of the provision of light water reactor to the DPRK (SPT).
- Article 1: The Parties held serious and productive discussions on the actions each party will take in the initial phase for the implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. The Parties reaffirmed their common goal and will to achieve early denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and reiterated that they would earnestly fulfill their commitments in the Joint Statement. The Parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the Joint Statement in a phased manner in line with the principle of "action for action" (SPT).
- Article 2.1: The DPRK will shut down and seal for the purpose of eventual abandonment the Yongbyon nuclear facility, including the reprocessing facility and invite back IAEA personnel to conduct all necessary monitoring and verifications as agreed between IAEA and the DPRK (SPT).

- Article 2.2: The DPRK will discuss with other parties a list of all its nuclear programs as described in the Joint Statement, including plutonium extracted from used fuel rods, that would be abandoned pursuant to the Joint Statement (SPT).
- Article 3: For the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, normalization of relations between the countries concerned and lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia, the Six Parties held candid and practical discussions on the work during the period of the next phase and reached the following general consensus... (SPT).
- Article 3.2: 2. The DPRK side reiterated that it will earnestly implement its commitments to a complete declaration of all nuclear programs and disablement of all existing nuclear facilities (SPT).
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## **Regionalism: Regional Integration/Regional Ties**

- Preamble (para 2.): **MINDFUL** of the existence of mutual interests and common problems among countries of South-East Asia and convinced of the need to strengthen further the existing bonds of regional solidarity and cooperation (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 4.): **CONSCIOUS** that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture (ASEAN).
- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.3: To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields (ASEAN).
- Article 4: that the Association is open for participation to all States in the South-East Asian Region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and purposes (ASEAN).
- Article 5: that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity (ASEAN).
- Article 1: The First Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was held in Bangkok on 25 July 1994 in accordance with the 1992 Singapore Declaration of the Fourth ASEAN Summit, whereby the ASEAN Heads of State and Government proclaimed their intent to intensify ASEAN's external dialogues in political and security matters as a means of building cooperative ties with states in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).
- Article 3: Being the first time ever that high-ranking representatives from the majority of states in the Asia-Pacific region came to specifically discuss political and security cooperation issues, the Meeting was considered a historic event for the region. More importantly, the Meeting signified the opening of a new chapter of peace, stability and cooperation for Southeast Asia (ARF).
- Article 4: The participants of the Meeting held a productive exchange of views on the current political and security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing that developments in one part of the region could have an impact on the security of the region as whole. It was agreed that, as a high-level consultative forum, the ARF had enabled the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to foster the habit of constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. In this respect, the ARF would be in a position to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region (ARF).
- Article 7 (para 3.): study other relevant internationally recognized norms and principles pertaining to international and regional political and security cooperation for their possible contribution to regional political and security cooperation (ARF).
- Article 8: Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the Meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work towards the strengths and the enhancement of political and security

cooperation within the region as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability, and prosperity for the region and its peoples (ARF).

- Article 2: They noted the bright prospects for enhanced interaction and closer linkages in East Asia and recognized the fact that this growing interaction has helped increase opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with each other, thereby strengthening the elements essential, for the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 3: Mindful of the challenges and opportunities in the new millennium, as well as the growing regional interdependence in the age of globalization and information, they agreed to promote dialogue and to deepen and consolidate collective efforts with a view to advancing mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and friendly relations, peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia and the world (ASEAN +3).
- Article 9. Finally, they expressed greater resolve and confidence in further deepening and broadening East Asia cooperation towards generating concrete results with tangible impact on the quality of life of the people of East Asia and stability in the region in the 21st century (ASEAN +3).
- Para 4: The discussions at these meetings have clearly shown the need for more structured processes for regional confidence building and security cooperation. The meetings welcomed the initiatives at the official level to develop a formal or informal inter-governmental regional forum for dialogue on political-security issues (CSCAP).
- Para 5: In particular, the meetings noted the concrete steps that have been taken by the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) at which the six ASEAN foreign ministers (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) meet annually with foreign ministers of other Asia Pacific countries (Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States) and a representative of the European Community. The participants in the CSCAP process believe that the PMC makes a significant contribution to the development of a multilateral political-security dialogue for the Asia Pacific region. The participants support the multilateralisation of the ASEAN PMC process and the establishment of a Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). The participants in the SCAP process believe that the ASEAN PMC process should be inclusive and welcome the early inclusion of other countries in the region (CSCAP).
- Para 6: The participants also welcomed initiatives for the establishment of other regional processes, such as the North Pacific Cooperative Security Dialogue proposal. These initiatives can only strengthen the broader regional processes (CSCAP).
- Para 7: As representatives of non-governmental institutions concerned with the security, stability and peace of the region, we also feel that we have the responsibility to contribute to the efforts towards regional confidence building and enhancing regional security through dialogues, consultations and cooperation (CSCAP).
- Para 8: It is with this objective in mind that we are establishing a Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP). It will be open to all countries and territories in the region. Council's activities will be guided by a Steering Committee consisting of representatives of non-governmental institutions in the region who are committed to the ideals of regional security cooperation (CSCAP).
- Preamble (para 2.): Based on historically established ties between their peoples... (SCO).
- Preamble (para 4.): Desiring to jointly contribute to the strengthening of peace and ensuring of security and stability in the region in the environment of developing political multipolarity and economic and information globalization (SCO).
- Preamble (para 6.): Considering that interaction within SCO will promote the realization of a huge potential of good neighborliness, unity and cooperation between States and their peoples (SCO).

- Article 1 (para 2.): The strengthening of mutual trust, friendship and neighbourliness between the SCO member states (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 3.): Development of diverse cooperation between the member states to ensure maintenance and consolidation of peace, safety and stability in the region, establishment of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic order (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Para 2: Our meeting reflects the emergence of a new voice for the Asia Pacific in world affairs. As we prepare to enter the twenty-first century, we believe our dynamic region, representing forty percent of the world's population and fifty percent of its GNP, will play an important role in the global economy, leading the way in economic growth and trade expansion (APEC).
- Para 15: We reaffirm our support for the continued development of APEC as a forum dedicated to producing tangible economic benefits to the region. We urge APEC to expand its economic dialogue and advance its specific work projects. The entrepreneurial spirit and market-oriented policies that have driven our economic dynamism will continue to be fostered within APEC (APEC).
- Para 18: We ask business leaders to establish a Pacific Business Forum to identify issues APEC should address to facilitate regional trade and investment and encourage the further development of business networks throughout the region. We also ask APEC to strengthen its policy dialogue on small and medium size business enterprises (APEC).
- Article 1: Conscious of historical bonds created through millennia among peoples of the Indian Ocean and with a sense of recovery of history; cognizant of economic transformation and speed of change the world over which is propelled significantly by increased intensity in regional economic cooperation; realising that the countries washed by the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic interaction and cooperation over a wide spectrum to mutual benefit and in a spirit of equality; convinced that the Indian Ocean Rim, by virtue of past shared experience and geo-economic linkages among Member States, is poised for the creation of an effective association and practical modalities of economic cooperation: and conscious of their responsibility to promote the welfare of their peoples by improving their standards of living and quality of life; the Governments of Australia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen hereby establish the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), with the following fundamental principles, objectives, areas of cooperation, and institutional and financial structures and arrangements (IORARC).
- Article 3.1: To promote the sustained growth and balanced development of the region and of the Member States and to create common ground for region economic cooperation (IORARC).
- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).
- Preamble 3: Aware of the common problems, interests and aspirations of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and the need for joint action and enhanced cooperation within their respective political and economic systems and cultural traditions (SAARC).

- Preamble 4: Convinced that regional cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Preamble 6: Recognising that increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples (SAARC).
- Preamble 7: Recalling the DECLARATION signed by their Foreign Ministers in NEW DELHI on August 2, 1983 and noting the progress achieved in regional cooperation (SAARC).
- Preamble 8: Reaffirming their determination to promote such cooperation within an institutional framework (SAARC).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** to promote or assist in the promotion of interdependent sub-regional growth and cooperation among the community of Mekong nations, taking into account the regional benefits that could be derived and/or detriments that could be avoided or mitigated from activities within the Mekong River Basin undertaken by this framework of cooperation (MRC).
- Preamble (para 5.): And resolved upon joint and cooperative efforts for regional educational development (SEAMEO).
- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).
- Article 1: The purpose of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as the "region") and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region, collectively and individually. Wherever used in this Agreement, the terms "region of Asia and the Far East" and "region" shall comprise the territories of Asia and the Far East included in the Terms of Reference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: (i) to promote investment in the region of public and private capital for development purposes; (ii) to utilize the resources at its disposal for financing development of the developing member countries in the region, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional as well as national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller or less developed member countries in the region... (ABD).
- Article 3: The purposes of the Organization are to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability and to ensure the collective defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures (CSTO).
- Article 7: In order to attain the purposes of the Organization, the member States shall take joint measures to organize within its framework an effective collective security system, to establish coalition (regional) groupings of forces and the corresponding administrative bodies and create a military infrastructure, to train military staff and specialists for the armed forces and to furnish the latter with the necessary arms and military technology. The member States shall adopt a decision on the stationing of groupings of forces in their territories and of military facilities of States which are not members of the Organization after holding urgent consultations (reaching agreement) with the other member States (CSTO).

## Development

- Preamble (para 3.): **DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 5): **CONSIDERING** that the countries of SouthEast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development (ASEAN).
- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.5: To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples (ASEAN).
- Article 5: that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity (ASEAN).
- Article 8: Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the Meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work towards the strengths and the enhancement of political and security cooperation within the region as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability, and prosperity for the region and its peoples (ARF).
- Article 2: They noted the bright prospects for enhanced interaction and closer linkages in East Asia and recognized the fact that this growing interaction has helped increase opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with each other, thereby strengthening the elements essential, for the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 3: Mindful of the challenges and opportunities in the new millennium, as well as the growing regional interdependence in the age of globalization and information, they agreed to promote dialogue and to deepen and consolidate collective efforts with a view to advancing mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and friendly relations, peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia and the world (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 1.): ...in **economic cooperation**, they agreed to strengthen efforts in accelerating trade, investments, technology transfer, encouraging technical cooperation in information technology and e-commerce, promotion of industrial and agricultural cooperation, strengthening of SMEs, promotion of tourism, encouraging active participation in the development of growth areas in East Asia, including the Mekong River Basin; to promote broader private sector participation in economic cooperation activities through considering networking initiatives such as an East Asian Business

Council and industry- specific business fora for major regional industries; and to continue structural reform and to strengthen cooperation since these are essential to sustained economic growth and indispensable safeguards against the recurrence of economic crises in East Asia (ASEAN +3).

- Article 6.a (para 3.): in **social and human resources development**, they agreed on the importance of social and human resources development for sustained growth of East Asia by alleviating economic and social disparities within and among East Asian countries. In this regard, they agreed to heighten cooperative efforts in such areas as the implementation of the ASEAN HRD Initiative by establishing a Human Resource Development Fund and the ASEAN Action Plan on Social Safety Nets (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a. (para 4.): in the area of **scientific and technical development**, they agreed to strengthen cooperation in these areas to enhance capacity-building for the promotion of economic development and sustained growth in East Asia (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 5.): in the **cultural and information area**, they agreed to strengthen regional cooperation in projecting an Asian point of view to the rest of the world and in intensifying efforts in enhancing people-to-people contacts and in promoting cultural understanding, goodwill and peace, focusing on the strengths and virtues of East Asian cultures and building upon the recognition that the region partly derives its strength from its diversity (ASEAN +3).
- Article 6.a (para 6.): in **development cooperation**, they agreed on the importance of generating and extending support for ASEAN efforts in the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action to advance economic and sustainable development, technical capability, and the standard of living of the people with the view to fulfilling long-term economic and political stability in the region (ASEAN +3).
- Article 9. Finally, they expressed greater resolve and confidence in further deepening and broadening East Asia cooperation towards generating concrete results with tangible impact on the quality of life of the people of East Asia and stability in the region in the 21st century (ASEAN +3).
- Preamble (para 7.): Proceeding from the spirit of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration for joint development that was clearly established at the meeting of heads of six States in 2001 in Shanghai (SCO).
- Article 1 (para 6.): to facilitate comprehensive and balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region through joint action on the basis of equal partnership for the purpose of a steady increase of living standards and improvement of living conditions of the peoples of the member States (SCO).
- Article 3: The Meeting discussed a wide range of issues and provided the opportunity for the Heads to share their concerns and aspirations, and develop a common vision of the future. The Meeting recognised the need to strive for a common goal of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability , as well as creating conditions conducive for economic and social development. To this end, the Meeting forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. This partnership aims at strengthening links between Asia and Europe thereby contributing to peace, global stability and prosperity. In this connection, the Meeting underscored the importance of both Asia and Europe maintaining dialogue with other regions (ASEM).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development

and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).

- Article 15: The Meeting agreed that intensified science and technology cross-flows between Asia and Europe, especially in priority driving sectors such as agriculture, information and communication technology, energy and transport, are important for strengthening the economic links between the two regions. The Meeting expressed the view that cooperation in the field of human resources development constitutes an important component of the economic cooperation between Asia and Europe. The Meeting also supported the strengthening of cooperation on all levels of education and vocational and management training. The Meeting also stressed the need to improve development cooperation between the two regions, giving priority to poverty alleviation, promoting the role of women and cooperating in the public health sector, including the strengthening of global efforts to combat AIDS and to promote AIDS prevention. The Meeting further agreed that the two regions should promote a dialogue within the ASEM on development cooperation with other regions, where feasible, sharing their respective experiences in this area (ASEM).
- Preamble (para 1.): Whereas, the participants from the countries of Asia to the Asian Round Table Productivity Conference recognized the desirability and necessity of improving the living standards and conditions of their people (APO).
- Preamble (para 2.): Whereas increased production of goods and services is prerequisite to increased consumption and the realization of improved standards of living (APO).
- Para 20: As members of APEC, we are committed to deepening our spirit of community based on our shared vision of achieving stability, security and prosperity for our peoples (APEC).
- Article 1: Conscious of historical bonds created through millennia among peoples of the Indian Ocean and with a sense of recovery of history; cognizant of economic transformation and speed of change the world over which is propelled significantly by increased intensity in regional economic cooperation; realising that the countries washed by the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic interaction and cooperation over a wide spectrum to mutual benefit and in a spirit of equality; convinced that the Indian Ocean Rim, by virtue of past shared experience and geo-economic linkages among Member States, is poised for the creation of an effective association and practical modalities of economic cooperation: and conscious of their responsibility to promote the welfare of their peoples by improving their standards of living and quality of life; the Governments of Australia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen hereby establish the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), with the following fundamental principles, objectives, areas of cooperation, and institutional and financial structures and arrangements (IORARC).
- Article 3.1: To promote the sustained growth and balanced development of the region and of the Member States and to create common ground for region economic cooperation (IORARC).

- Preamble 4: Convinced that regional cooperation 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 (SAARC).
- Preamble 5: Convinced further that economic, social and technical cooperation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA would contribute significantly to national and collective self-reliance (SAARC).
- Article 1: The objectives of the ASSOCIATION 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 realise their full potentials; c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of SOUTH ASIA (SAARC).
- Preamble (para 4.): **RECOGNIZING** that the Mekong River Basin and the related natural resources and environment are natural assets of immense value to all the riparian countries for the economic and social well-being and living standards of their peoples (MRC).
- Preamble (para 5.): **REAFFIRMING** the determination to continue to cooperate and promote in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner in the sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources for navigational and non-navigational purposes, for social and economic development and the well-being of all riparian States, consistent with the needs to protect, preserve, enhance and manage the environmental and aquatic conditions and maintenance of the ecological balance exceptional to this river basin (MRC).
- Preamble (para 6.): **AFFIRMING** to promote or assist in the promotion of interdependent sub-regional growth and cooperation among the community of Mekong nations, taking into account the regional benefits that could be derived and/or detriments that could be avoided or mitigated from activities within the Mekong River Basin undertaken by this framework of cooperation (MRC).
- Article 2: To promote, support, cooperate and coordinate in the development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States and the prevention of wasteful use of Mekong River Basin waters, with emphasis and preference on joint and/or basin-wide development projects and basin programs through the formulation of a basin development plan, that would be used to identify, categorize and prioritize the projects and programs to seek assistance for and to implement at the basin level (MRC).
- Preamble (para 2.): Desirous of attaining the benefits of peace, prosperity and security through an enlightened citizenry (SEAMEO).
- Preamble (para 5.): And resolved upon joint and cooperative efforts for regional educational development (SEAMEO).
- Preamble (para 1.): **CONSIDERING** the importance of closer economic co-operation as a means for achieving the most efficient utilization of resources and for accelerating the economic development of Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Preamble (para 2.): **REALIZING** the significance of making additional development financing available for the region by mobilizing such funds and other resources both from within and outside the region, and by seeking to create and foster conditions conducive to increased domestic savings and greater flow of development funds into the region (ABD).
- Preamble (para 3.): **RECOGNIZING** the desirability of promoting the harmonious growth of the economies of the region and the expansion of external trade of member countries (ABD).
- Article 1: The purpose of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as the "region") and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing

member countries in the region, collectively and individually. Wherever used in this Agreement, the terms "region of Asia and the Far East" and "region" shall comprise the territories of Asia and the Far East included in the Terms of Reference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).

- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: (i) to promote investment in the region of public and private capital for development purposes; (ii) to utilize the resources at its disposal for financing development of the developing member countries in the region, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional as well as national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller or less developed member countries in the region; (iii) to meet requests from members in the region to assist them in the coordination of their development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly expansion of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade; (iv) to provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and execution of development projects and programmes, including the formulation of specific project proposals; (v) to co-operate, in such manner as the Bank may deem appropriate, within the terms of this Agreement, with the United Nations, its organs and subsidiary bodies including, in particular, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and with public international organizations and other international institutions, as well as national entities whether public or private, which are concerned with the investment of development funds in the region, and to interest such institutions and entities in new opportunities for investment and assistance... (ABD).
- Article 11: Subject to the conditions stipulated in this Agreement, the Bank may provide or facilitate financing to any member, or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any entity or enterprise operating in the territory of a member, as well as to international or regional agencies or entities concerned with economic development of the region. The Bank may carry out its operations in any of the following ways (ABD).
- Article 14: The operations of the Bank shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles: (i) The operations of the Bank shall provide principally for the financing of specific projects, including those forming part of a national, sub-regional or regional development programme. They may, however, include loans to, or guarantees of loans made to, national development banks or other suitable entities, in order that the latter may finance specific development projects whose individual financing requirements are not, in the opinion of the Bank, large enough to warrant the direct supervision of the Bank (ABD).
- Article 30.1.(ii): At the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors after its inaugural meeting, the Board of Governors shall review the size and composition of the Board of Directors, and shall increase the number of Directors as appropriate, paying special regard to the desirability, in the circumstances at that time, of increasing representation in the Board of Directors of smaller less developed member countries. Decisions under this paragraph should be made by a vote of a majority of the total number of Governors, representing not less than two-thirds of the total voting power of the members (ABD).
- Preamble (para 3). Believing that such membership would be an important factor in accelerating their economic and social development (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 1.a. Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Western Asia, for raising the level of

economic activity in Western Asia and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the countries of that area both among themselves and with other countries of the world (UN-ESCWA).

- Article 1.f. In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors (UN-ESCWA).
- Article 2.5: Recalling Section 1 and 3 of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005, the Parties agreed to cooperate in economic, energy and humanitarian assistance to the DPRK. In this regard, the Parties agreed to the provision of emergency energy assistance to the DPRK in the initial phase. The initial shipment of emergency energy assistance equivalent to 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO) will commence within next 60 days (SPT).
- Article 3.3: Economic, energy and humanitarian assistance up to the equivalent of 950,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO) will be provided to the DPRK (SPT).

## Support for (common) Culture and Education

- Article 2.1: 1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Article 2.3: To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields (ASEAN).
- Article 2.4: To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres (ASEAN).
- Article 2. 6: To promote South-East Asian studies (ASEAN).
- Article 6.a (para 5.): in the **cultural and information area**, they agreed to strengthen regional cooperation in projecting an Asian point of view to the rest of the world and in intensifying efforts in enhancing people-to-people contacts and in promoting cultural understanding, goodwill and peace, focusing on the strengths and virtues of East Asian cultures and building upon the recognition that the region partly derives its strength from its diversity (ASEAN +3).
- Article 1 (para 5.): to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest (SCO).
- Article 3 (para 11.): development of interaction in such spheres as science and technology, education, health care, culture, sports and tourism (SCO).
- Article 15: The Meeting agreed that intensified science and technology cross-flows between Asia and Europe, especially in priority driving sectors such as agriculture, information and communication technology, energy and transport, are important for strengthening the economic links between the two regions. The Meeting expressed the view that cooperation in the field of human resources development constitutes an important component of the economic cooperation between Asia and Europe. The Meeting also supported the strengthening of cooperation on all levels of education and vocational and management training. The Meeting also stressed the need to improve development cooperation between the two regions, giving priority to poverty alleviation, promoting the role of women and cooperating in the public health sector, including the strengthening of global efforts to combat AIDS and to promote AIDS prevention. The Meeting further agreed that the two regions should promote a dialogue within the ASEM on development cooperation with other regions, where feasible, sharing their respective experiences in this area (ASEM).
- Article 17: The Meeting called for the strengthening of cultural links between Asia and Europe, particularly the fostering of closer people-to-people contacts, which is indispensable to the promotion of greater awareness and understanding between the peoples of both regions. The Meeting emphasised that these new links between Asia and Europe should help overcome misperceptions that may exist between the two regions, and could be further reinforced through promoting cultural, artistic, educational activities and exchanges involving particularly youth and students, and tourism between the two sides. In this respect, the Meeting was informed about the results of the Europe-Asia Forum on culture, values and technology, recently held in Venice. The Meeting also encouraged cooperation in the preservation of cultural heritage (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 9.): An Asia-Europe Foundation would be set up in Singapore with contributions from Asian and European countries, to promote exchanges between think-

tanks, peoples and cultural groups. In this connection, Singapore has offered to contribute US\$ 1 million to seed this foundation (ASEM).

- Article 19 (para 10.): An Asia-Europe University Programme would be started to foster exchanges of students and scholars with a view to developing better understanding of the cultures, histories and business practices of both regions (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 11.): Intellectual exchanges between Asia and Europe through the holding of seminars and symposia on international and regional issues and the establishment of networks amongst the appropriate think-tanks from both regions (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 12.): Objective studies on the economic synergy between Asia and Europe to provide future prospects and a solid basis for developing effective policy measures (ASEM).
- Article 19 (para 13.): Youth exchange programmes of mini "Davos-type" to strengthen cultural links and the mutual understanding between the two regions (ASEM).
- Para 10: Improved education and training produce rising literacy rates, provide the skills for maintaining economic growth and encourage the sharing of ideas that contribute to the arts and sciences (APEC).
- Para 19: We agree to make an investment in our future generations by establishing an APEC Education Program to develop regional cooperation in higher education, study key regional economic issues, improve worker skills, facilitate cultural and intellectual exchanges, enhance labor mobility and foster understanding of the diversity of our region. We agree to establish an APEC Business Volunteer Program to promote cooperation among us in the areas of human resource development and the exchange of management skills and techniques (APEC).
- Article 3.6: To encourage close interaction of trade and industry, academic institutions, scholars and peoples of the Member States without and discrimination among Member States and without prejudice to obligations under other regional economic and trade cooperation arrangements (IORARC).
- Article 3.8: To promote cooperation in development of human resources, particularly through closer linkages among training institutions, universities and other specialised institutions of the Member States (IORARC).
- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).
- Article 1: The objectives of the ASSOCIATION shall be: ... 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 realise their full potentials;
- Article 1. e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields (SAARC).
- Preamble (para 2.): Desirous of attaining the benefits of peace, prosperity and security through an enlightened citizenry (SEAMEO).
- Preamble (para 5.): And resolved upon joint and cooperative efforts for regional educational development (SEAMEO).
- Article 1.1: The purpose of the Organization is to promote cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture in order to further respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are the birthrights of the peoples of the world (SEAMEO).
- Article 1.2: To realize this purpose the Organization will: (a) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia as

well as the rest of the world; (b) promote and collaborate with the Member States, at their request, in joint projects and programmes of mutual benefit concerning education, science and culture and assist the members in the development of educational activities; (c) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge; (d) assist in articulating education to the economic and social goals in the individual Member States (SEAMEO).

- Article 1.3: With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the Member States, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction (SEAMEO).
- Article 5.7: The Secretariat shall perform, under the authority of the council, the following functions: (a) implement the policies and execute the programmes adopted by the Council; (b) plan and study the feasibility of regional education project proposals; (c) hold conferences and seminars; (d) promote the utilization of academic facilities and professional competence within the region through exchange of students, faculty members, professional personnel and instructional materials; (e) administer small or temporary projects or centres of regional significance; (f) help secure financial support for the Organization from interested countries, organizations or other sources... (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (1.1.): Associate membership shall be open to any country which is willing to promote cooperation among Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture (SEAMEO).
- Appendix (2.1.): Affiliate membership shall be open to a semi-governmental institution or non-governmental organization which is willing to promote cooperation among Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture (SEAMEO).

## (Respect for the) UN System

- Article 2.2: To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter (ASEAN).
- Article 4: In this context, they underscored their commitment to handling their mutual relations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and the universally recognized principles of international law (ASEAN +3).
- Preamble (para 9.): Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States (SCO).
- Article 26: Pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Charter is subject to registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations (SCO).
- Article 7: The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform (ASEM).
- Article 38: The Organization may establish such formal or informal relationships with the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs and the specialized agencies as may best facilitate collaboration in the achievement of their respective aims (APO).
- Preamble 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, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes (SAARC).
- Preamble 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 cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture (SAARC).
- Preamble (para 1.): **RECALLING** the establishment of the Committee for the Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin on 17 September 1957 by the Governments of these countries by Statute endorsed by the United Nations (MRC).
- Preamble (para 8.): **PROCLAIMING** further the following specific objectives, principles, institutional framework and ancillary provisions in conformity with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law (MRC).

- Article 8: Where harmful effects cause substantial damage to one or more riparians from the use of and/or discharge to waters of the Mekong River by any riparian State, the party(ies) concerned shall determine all relative factors, the cause, extent of damage and responsibility for damages caused by that State in conformity with the principles of international law relating to state responsibility, and to address and resolve all issues, differences and disputes in an amicable and timely manner by peaceful means as provided in Articles 34 and 35 of this Agreement, and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (MRC).
- Article 41: The member countries to this Agreement acknowledge the important contribution in the assistance and guidance of the United Nations, donors and the international community and wish to continue the relationship under this Agreement (MRC).
- Article 42: This Agreement shall be registered and deposited, in English and French, with the Secretary General of the United Nations (MRC).
- Article 1: The purpose of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as the "region") and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region, collectively and individually. Wherever used in this Agreement, the terms "region of Asia and the Far East" and "region" shall comprise the territories of Asia and the Far East included in the Terms of Reference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Article 2: To fulfill its purpose, the Bank shall have the following functions: ... (v) to cooperate, in such manner as the Bank may deem appropriate, within the terms of this Agreement, with the United Nations, its organs and subsidiary bodies including, in particular, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and with public international organizations and other international institutions, as well as national entities whether public or private, which are concerned with the investment of development funds in the region, and to interest such institutions and entities in new opportunities for investment and assistance... (ABD).
- Article 3.1: Membership in the Bank shall be open to: (i) members and associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; and (ii) other regional countries and nonregional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies (ABD).
- Article 3.3: In the case of associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations, application for membership in the Bank shall be presented by the member of the Bank responsible for the international relations of the applicant and accompanied by an undertaking by such member that, until the applicant itself assumes such responsibility, the member shall be responsible for all obligations that may be incurred by the applicant by reason of admission to membership in the Bank and enjoyment of the benefits of such membership. "Country" as used in this Agreement shall include a territory which is an associate member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ABD).
- Article 6.7: The Bank shall determine the place for any payment under this Article, provided that, until the inaugural meeting of its Board of Governors, the payment of the first installment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Trustee for the Bank (ABD).
- Article 63.1: The original of this Agreement in a single copy in the English language shall remain open for signature at the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in Bangkok, until 31 January 1966 by Governments of countries listed in Annex

A to this Agreement. This document shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter called the "Depositary") (ABD).

- Article 66.1: As soon as this Agreement enters into force, each member shall appoint a Governor, and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East shall call the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors (ABD).
- Preamble (para 2.): Acting in strict accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, and guided by the universally recognized principles of international law (CSTO).
- Article 8: ... The member States shall carry out activities in these areas in close cooperation with all interested States and international intergovernmental organizations, and primarily under the auspices of the United Nations (CSTO).
- Article 29: This Charter shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations (CSTO).
- Article 2 (para 1.): The Six Parties undertook, in their relations, to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognized norms of international relations (SPT).

**Conflict (inter-Korea)**

- Article 5: Bearing in mind the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Meeting welcomed the continuation of US-DPRK negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue (ARF).

## List of Additional Organisations to Look at

- **Six Party talks on North Korea**
  - o I could not find the charter
- **SEATO** (dissolved in 1977)
  - o Should I look at this?
- **Asian and Pacific Coconut Community** (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Vietnam)
  - o I could not find the charter
- **Indian Ocean Commission**
  - o Website in French
- **Colombo Plan** (Canada, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom and has expanded to include 26 member countries including non-Commonwealth countries and countries belonging to regional groupings such as ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) and SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation))
  - o I could not find the charter
- **Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific** (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam)
  - o I could not find the charter
- **United Nations Secretariat for the Asian and Pacific region**
  - o I could not find the charter
- **Central Treaty Organization/Middle East Treaty Organization (CENTO/METO)** (Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, and Great Britain)
- **Commonwealth of Independent States** (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine)
- **Economic Cooperation Organization** (Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan)

## Time Sheet

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30 min	Finding the list of organisations to look at
2 hr 30 mins	Finding the charters of IGOs (around 10 mins for each IGO)
1hr 15 mins	ASEAN
1hr 15 mins	ARF
1 hr 15 mins	ASEAN +3
1 hr 30 mins	CSCAP
2 hr 15 mins	SCO
3 hr 15 mins	ASEM
1 hr 15 mins	APO
1hr 15 mins	APEC
1 hr 30 mins	IORARC
1 hr 45 mins	SAARC
2 hours	MRC
2 hr 45 min <sup>7</sup>	SEAMEO
3 hr 30 min	ABD
1 hr 45 mins	CSTO
1 hour	Reorganising the document, editing
30 min	Abbreviations, cover and content pages
1 hr 30 mins	Overall Findings
3 hr 30 mins	SPT
36 hours	<b>Total Work Done</b>

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<sup>7</sup> The Charter for the SEAMEO was a pdf document from which I was unable to copy and paste. Therefore, I spent more time on rewriting the clauses and articles of the Charter.