

# **PART IV**



# **PART IV: Analytical Assessment of the Impacts of the Programme**

## **4.1 Background**

In evaluating a programme, it is vital that the impacts of such programme be examined and analysed, either for purposes of improvements in future implementation of the programme and / or for decision-making purposes whether future programmes should be implemented or otherwise. This is an integral part of the process and demands certain analytical thoughts to be placed on certain aspects or components of the programme.

This section will evaluate and assess the following components:

- International Understanding and Promotion of Friendship among ASEAN Countries
- International understanding and Promotion of Friendship between and Japan
- Participants' Professional Growth
- Participants' Individual Growth
- National Understanding and Promotion of Friendship among Ex-participants

**4.2 International Understanding and Promotion of Friendship Among ASEAN Countries**

Brunei Darussalam, being a member of ASEAN fully supports and fully commits any international understanding and promotion of friendship among countries of ASEAN. This is proven by Brunei Darussalam's support in any ASEAN declaration on such matters.

ASEAN's *Plan of Action on Social Development* of 1994 - 1998 which has become the basis for the region's growth and development in societal improvements is one such declaration. Brunei's participation in ASEAN's Committee on Social Development (COSD) which has played a pivotal role in bringing positive social uplifting of ASEAN's society is manifest of Brunei Darussalam's commitment towards international understanding and promotion of friendship among ASEAN ASEAN countries. **Strategic thrust (4) - Increasing awareness of ASEAN and reinforcing ASEAN solidarity** - has attempted to achieve the basic objective of this Plan of Action, which is **to contribute to improvements in the quality of life of the people of ASEAN member countries by further strengthening ASEAN regional cooperation in social development**. This Strategic Thrust requires ASEAN countries to implement corresponding actions (3.1) and (3.2), i.e:

Action 3.1	Integrate ASEAN studies in the school and university curricula, and introduce student exchange programs
Action 3.2	Further strengthen the existing network of cooperation among universities in ASEAN

A summarised copy of the Plan of Action appears as *Appendix 8*.

The latest declaration on a harmonious ASEAN came from a *Declaration of ASEAN 2020* which was formulated in The Heads of ASEAN Governments Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 15 December 1997, which envisioned the ASEAN region to be, in 2020, in full reality:

**“A Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, as envisaged in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of 1971. ASEAN shall have, by 2020, established a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia where each nation is at peace with itself and where the causes for conflict have been eliminated, through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and through the strengthening of national and regional reliance.”**

The Declaration also envisioned that:

**"...The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia functioning fully as a binding code of conduct for our governments and peoples, to which other states with interests in the region adhere..... The entire Southeast Asia to be, in 2020, an ASEAN community conscious of its ties of history, aware of its cultural heritage and bound by a common regional identity.....we envision a Southeast Asia where our mountains, rivers and seas no longer divide us but link us together in friendship, cooperation and commerce"**

The full text of the above Declaration appears as *Appendix 7*.

The most pertinent declaration to promoting international mutual understanding among ASEAN countries is the *Kuala Lumpur Agenda on ASEAN Youth Development* which was pledged on 17 November 1997, for which Brunei Darussalam was and still is signatory. The Agenda outlines an ASEAN Youth Policy which aims to:

- pursue continuous peace and solidarity, progress and prosperity in the ASEAN region through the positive, active and proactive participation of ASEAN youth, in the spirit of ASEAN fraternity;
- prepare and empower ASEAN youth to meet the challenges of globalisation in the 21st century; and
- actively promote the understanding of sustainable and balanced development among the younger generation.

The full text of the Agenda appears as *Appendix 9*.

Hence the Youth Friendship Programme for the 21st Century has indirectly played a part in catalysing this friendship and international understanding by bringing together the youths of ASEAN in Japan, and producing a "snow-ball" effect towards establishing friendly relations among the people of ASEAN. The impact may be said to be multi-lateral, in that bonds of friendship are also created not just between the youth of ASEAN and Japan, but also between the people of ASEAN themselves.

### 4.3 International understanding and Promotion of Friendship between ASEAN and Japan

ASEAN, similarly promotes international understanding and friendship with Japan. Since the days of the end of World War II, Japan has opened its doors to the rest of the world, while ASEAN, since its establishment on 8 August 1967, has also declared similar commitments towards regional peace and stability and to foster economic and social growth and enhancing the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations.

ASEAN's Functional Cooperation which covers many aspects, including culture and information also aims to accelerate growth, social progress and cultural development in the region. ASEAN's commitment to develop its external relations was enunciated at the *First Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government in 1976* which "expressed ASEAN's readiness to develop fruitful relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries in the region". Soon after, ASEAN established *Dialogue relationships (Partners)* with Japan as early as 1976 which is proof of ASEAN's commitment towards establishing friendly ties and mutual understanding with Japan.

Recent developments have further emphasised the support for intensified international understanding and mutual ties between ASEAN and Japan, for example His Excellency Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in his lecture on "*Reforms for the New Era of Japan and ASEAN: For a Broader and Deeper Partnership*" while on his formal visit to Singapore on 14 January 1997 reiterated on the need to continuously work together. He mentioned:

***"..... Throughout the 30 years of ASEAN, Japan has consistently been its friend.... Therefore, Japan should exchange views and experiences with ASEAN, sharing each other's pains if necessary, to help solve each others problems, in a spirit of friendship."***

Prime Minister Hashimoto also stressed on this proposal to:

***".....Deepen mutual understanding and cultural cooperation, to consolidate Japan - ASEAN friendship. The rich cultural heritage of each ASEAN country greatly touches our hearts, reminding us of the value of unique living cultures. I think it necessary to preserve these cultures for future generations, and to enhance multilateral endeavours and cooperation respecting cultural diversity."***

He proposed for the creation of the so-called "*multi-lateral cultural mission*" for future cultural exchanges and cooperation and hoped that through these exchanges and programmes, a sense of community would be fostered throughout Southeast Asia.

The full text of his lecture is enclosed under *Appendix 10*.

In another development, both ASEAN and Japan shared their intention to enhance their cultural relations so as to further upgrade overall Japan - ASEAN relationship. Both sides confirmed that cultural exchanges as well as exchanges of people in various levels will undoubtedly contribute to creating a firm basis for deeper mutual understanding. Both sides also noted the importance of enhancing youth exchange programmes, as well as cultural exchanges between Japan and ASEAN. The *Joint Press Release of the Fifteenth ASEAN - Japan Forum*, which was held in Tokyo on 27 - 28 May 1997, highlighted this development, which can be found under *Appendix 11*.

Towards the end of last year, similar calls were also made during the Meeting between *Heads of State / Government of the Member States of ASEAN and the Prime Minister of Japan* in Kuala Lumpur on 16 December 1997. The Meeting agreed:

*"....To further promote direct people - to - people contacts not only at the level of policy makers but also among other sectors, in particular the youth and intellectuals through exchange programmes."*

The Joint Statement of the Meeting of *Heads of State / Government of the Member States of ASEAN and the Prime Minister of Japan* is annexed under *Appendix 12*.

#### **4.4 Participants' Professional Growth**

The assessment over the impact of the YFP towards participants' professional growth is an important assessment, but bearing in mind that the function of the Youth Exchange Programme as placing greater emphasis over socio-cultural benefits rather than on professional benefits, it is more difficult to make concrete assessment on this matter. Nonetheless, despite the subjectivity of this matter, positive improvements may be seen over participant's professional performance.

This is indicated by the result of question (3), in the previous section, when 79% of respondents were positive that their main reason for going to Japan was "to improve their professional knowledge". In another question (Question 4), 57% of respondents thought that they have benefited in gaining professional knowledge and 80% of them that thought that the program was beneficial in advancing their career.

#### **4.5 Participants' Individual Growth**

The assessment over the impact of the FYP towards participants' individual growth is an even harder matter to judge. However, individual improvements may be said to be positive in impact when an individual show positive developments and uplift, socially, spiritually, emotionally, habitually and in their attitude. However, these are difficult indicators that only a psychologist would be expert enough to decipher.

The questionnaire survey is probably far from being indicative of a person's personal improvement, but Question (3) of the survey questionnaire probably gives some clues to these improvements, when 97% of the respondents thought that the reasons for their participation in the programme was their interest in international exchange programme, ie to mingle with new friends and exchange experiences and stories. Also 71% of them joined the program to make Japanese friends, which is another social improvement indicator.

The way a programme changes a person's way of thinking is another criteria in assessing an individual's growth. A positive 93% of the respondents agreed or partly agreed that the programme was beneficial to them for it changed their way of thinking for the better. 75% of the respondents were positive in saying that they benefited from the programme because they could act in good order as a group member. Therefore, the YFP is, in a way a "spiritual cleanser" and acts as a discipline master to ex-participants. Over 80% of them signalled the good impact of the programme over their personal growth when they could learn to communicate with people from a different background and culture.

#### **4.6 National Understanding and Promotion of Friendship among Ex-participants**

Nationally, the YFP has also been positive in instilling citizen's understanding of mutual relationship among ex-participants. The number of ex-participants joining the ALUMNI Association has also increased, indicating their interest to further extend friendship ties with their new friends in PERTAB - 21. An association like PERTAB - 21 is now viewed as an important avenue in exchanging mutual friendships, understanding and trust among ex-participants. It is also seen as the place to continue their fond memories of Japan as members talk about previous experiences in Japan and sustain the ambience of belonging to a group that shares a common trait - friendship with the Japanese and with their Bruneian friends.

#### **4.7 Brief Remarks**

Since 1984, the Youth Friendship Programme ASEAN - Japan has been in the forefront of the Brunei's cultural and social development programmes for its initiative in bringing about an international exchange programme between the people of Brunei Darussalam and Japan and even among the people of ASEAN. The impact of the programme has been remarkable in bringing about social and cultural improvements among those who have participated in the programme. No mention of such programmes would have been made in the international arena had it not brought about positive progress in human and social developments.



# **PART V**



# **PART V: Situational Analysis, Evaluation and Recommendations**

## **5.1 Background**

This final section of the report will draw some attention towards specific issues / problems that were encountered throughout the Youth Friendship Programme. This is relevant to addressing the issues of the YFP so that some alternatives or recommendations may be put forward so as to improve the overall operationalisation of future friendship programmes.

Both Results of the Impact Analysis and the Analysis of the Survey Outcome will be put together. This will be combined to derive some of the component problems that can be addressed in the YFP and be evaluated to produce concrete recommendations for JICA's perusal.

## **5.2 Combined Results: Detailed Analysis, Evaluation and Recommendation**

Both analyses have been carefully made in the previous sections and have been strong and forceful in putting across positive pointers for the better guidance of future implementors. However, some specific areas may be highlighted as issues or problems that need to be surmounted in future programmes. These are:

### **5.2.1 Procedure for Nomination of Participants**

To recapitulate previous results, 62% of respondents favoured the selection process to be fair. 9% thought it was unfair.

To eliminate any suspicion regarding the nomination or selection of participants, and to ensure good representation of the people of Brunei Darussalam, the idea of having a stringent selection process may be welcomed as a fair start. Recent developments within the Department of Youth and Sports indicated that this year 1998, will see candidate participants queing up for interviews, prior to their selection. However having such a process will need to ensure that the number of applicants are more than the number to be finally selected, to give some leeway to the Department of Youth and Sports to gain the flexibility of having more choice than the need to finally select, instead of having to select more but not having a quality choice of participants.

Indeed quality may be important than quantity, but the need to fulfill the required maximum number of participants to join the programme may pose as a "big headache" to the Department of Youth and Sports, if choice is limited. Nonetheless, this would be the only known way to ensure fairness. Other factors should also be considered such as:

- good academic qualifications
- good attitudes
- vocal in voicing out views, opinions and question
- creative thinking
- active in participating

### **5.2.2 Preparation for Participation in the Programme**

The Pre-Departure Orientation Programme is a good training ground for participants to attend prior to their departure to Japan. The allocation of the days for such training is decided by the Department of Youth and Sports and has to be coordinated and liaised with JICA to enable JICA coordinators to fit into the date slots and arrive in Brunei in time for the orientation programme. This is usually no problem with regards to the JICA representative to attend to the training programme.

The problem lies in candidate participants themselves. It would be difficult to guarantee regular attendance of candidate participants mainly due to their work which demands commitment. One would expect gaps in seats right after a good opening ceremony turn out in the morning due to the inability or absence of candidate participants to attend the training.

One of the possible ways to guarantee good turnout of candidate participants is to "centralise" all candidate participants in a training village and ensure that residents

comply with the rules and regulation of the village. In Malaysia and Indonesia, this form of "centralisation" is practised by virtue of the vastness of the country. This may not be a good reason for Brunei being a small country, but it should be good enough reason to give in order to ensure compliance to the training programme schedule and timetable.

It is realised that lectures given by the Japanese are far from adequate in ensuring even the very basic understanding of the Japanese language. As language plays an important role in breaking down communication barriers with the Japanese counterparts, more emphasis should be given by the candidate participants themselves to put additional efforts to practice the language. One way would be to give them some homework to do at home and encourage their enrollment into the Japanese Language lessons in maktab SOASC, being organised by the Embassy of Japan.

Other pre-departure preparations such as professional presentation of their theme topics, cultural presentation and the purchase of the right number of gifts to be distributed to Japanese friends should not be ignored. This whole programme emphasised on social and cultural elements and it would only be a good sign of commitment if candidate could find time to discuss and undertake detailed preparations way before their departure. The JICA representative, Ex-participants or members of ALUMNI Association should also be active in feeding and guiding candidate participants in their preparation, by providing future participants with a checklist of the things that need to be bought, checked or just prepare. Presentations on their particular topic (if they have decided to do so) must be well prepared and structured to ensure its well execution during presentation.

### **5.2.3 Sub-Program in Japan - Duration and Content**

Because a majority of ex-participants are civil servants to the government of Brunei Darussalam, whose commitments to work are considered to be vital, it is thought that a period of 30 days to visiting Japan is quite long. Previously, the Government of Brunei has been quite generous in giving unrecorded leave so as to enable participants to join the YFP to Japan. However, since 1996, in order to join the YFP for the 21st Century, participants' annual office leave would have to be deducted amounting to 30 days due to job commitments and the apparent inability of many Government offices to put another office colleague in place in lieu of the participants' participation to the YFP in Japan. A period of 3 weeks may be considered fair.

Since a higher percentage (66%) of participants thought that more emphasis should be placed on activities outside Tokyo and in the local centres visits, time could be rescheduled to fit just the period of the local programmes. A great focus should be made on attending the in-house seminar and the related homestay programme. These are the modules that should be looked into more detailed as these are the main activities that participants find most beneficial. Less time could be allocated to staying in Tokyo area, shifting the rest of the time to concentrate in the local and regional cities. There is probably a need to have this sector expanded to ensure maximum

utilisation of participants' time in Japan. Participants will gain more first hand benefits and experiences during observation tours, in-house seminars and site visits in the local programme.

Only a small number of response find the lectures on Japan given in Tokyo during the earlier part of the programme useful. The team finds that the reason for this could be because participants' acquired knowledge on this subject during their Pre-Departure Orientation Training programme in Brunei Darussalam are quite adequate and therefore do not necessitate any more further lectures in Tokyo.

What could be recommended is that such lectures could be presented during their Pre-Departure Orientation Training programme in Brunei Darussalam just to fortify participants' knowledge on Japan, rather than giving them in Tokyo. This could save a lot of time among participants which could be used to undertake visits to useful places like some Government Departments of Japan, the Science Parks, etc.

#### **5.2.4 The Continuity and Sustainability of Youth Friendship Programme for the 21st Century for Brunei Darussalam**

Brunei Darussalam is presently aware that 1998 will see the last batch of participants to ever join the Youth Friendship Programme for the 21st century. Despite all the very positive feedback from ex-participants with regards to the impact and outcome of the programme to Brunei Darussalam, future prospective participants will have to face and come to terms with the saddest fact that no more Bruneians will ever enjoy similar privileges and comfort that past Bruneian ex-participants have and future other ASEAN (without Brunei Darussalam and Singapore) member countries participants' will continue to enjoy in this remarkable and (for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore) historical programme.

Still, there is a longing among many ex-participants who wished that that decision could still be overturned so as ensure the continuity of the YFP for the 21st Century for Brunei Darussalam. Our fear is that if the programme discontinues, stories of Japan and stories of participants' experiences while in Japan will slowly dissipate, leaving only tell tale memories of their most wonderful visit to Japan. And since there will also no longer be any support from JICA Representative office in Brunei Darussalam towards the activities of PERTAB - 21, it is also feared that future years may even see a less active and less-spirited PERTAB - 21 members.

Drawing on the various Declarations of ASEAN, such as ASEAN 2020 and the Kuala Lumpur Agenda on ASEAN Youth Development, and the pledges by the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto in emphasising *Multi-lateral Cultural Mission*, and the 15th ASEAN - Japan Forum, ASEAN should be in concert in its efforts to promote any exchange programme.

Additionally, with the positive impacts of the programme on participants' professional and individual growth, any reason would justify for continuing Japan's efforts to build and fortify friendly relations with its ASEAN counterparts.

More respondents of the survey also thought that more international exchange programme should be promoted in future. Therefore, in this report, and in the name of unity, mutual friendship and understanding and while ASEAN should be seen as countries of brothers and that past participation of Brunei Darussalam has proven that strong ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation have been positively forged by such programme, PERTAB - 21 would like to respectfully recommend to the Government of Japan, through its JICA office to continue, sustain and extend the ASEAN - Japan Friendship Programme for the 21st Century into its next phase and include Brunei and Singapore in their programme.

It is proposed that new developments in exchange programme be developed such as an exchange Programme for Children, an exchange programme for women and even seniors. This will make the programme more diverse and challenging for each country.

#### **5.2.5 JICA's After-Care Team Visit to Brunei Darussalam.**

JICA's annual After-Care Team Visit to Brunei Darussalam started as early as 1987 but sadly ended in 1997. Their useful, but short visit to Brunei Darussalam, and to other countries of ASEAN for that matter had an important aim of assessing the various elements of the Friendship Programme for the 21st Century activities and reviewing the pros and cons, benefits and drawbacks of the programme as was set out in the past. As this was an annual visit, JICA's aims of constantly improving and ironing out any foreseen and unforeseen problems of the programme are a noble responsibility and are highly praised both by the Government of Brunei Darussalam and PERTAB - 21 Association. Time and time again, PERTAB - 21 have always expressed satisfaction on their method of implementing the After-Care Team visit, as their visit and implementation side has always been taken care of by PERTAB - 21.

The process of the After-Care Team Visit is not only useful for JICA but more so for the country being visited. As for PERTAB - 21, their visits have a bi-lateral advantage in that the two-way channel enabled both sides to air their views and discuss any shortcomings of the programme or any matters pertaining to the YFP for the 21st Century.

#### **5.2.6 ALUMNI Activities in Brunei Darussalam**

Having won the *International Cooperation Award* from JICA on 25 August 1994, PERTAB - 21 has not been sitting down and relaxing and dawn on the time of 25 August 1994. Instead, PERTAB - 21 has continuously been active in instituting many other activities, be it national or international, in the name of friendship and mutual understanding. The activities of PERTAB - 21 have also been diverse, focussing on

social aspects, to humanitarian, fund-raising and other social activities. The experiences of PERTAB - 21 have gone far and wide and its impacts may be felt, not just among PERTAB - 21's members , but also among those whose hearts have been touched by our Association.

Yet, PERTAB - 21 has not been complacent; Instead, we have continued to work hard to try to assist many agencies in undertaking activities that improve the human qualities and other social and cultural elements of our lives. PERTAB - 21 will continue to do their best to improve its activities and invite every single ex-participants to join hands and become a member of PERTAB - 21 so that every endeavour of the Association may be equally shouldered by many, *"The More the Merrier, The more the Stronger"*.

Future activities of PERTAB - 21 include organising an ASEAN Alumni Sports Meet, organising more goodwill exchange visits among Alumni Associations of ASEAN - Japan YFP for the 21st Century, and hopefully with the assistance of organisations such as JICA engage more exchange activity with Japan and other ASEAN countries and undertaking more national and ASEAN-Japan level Seminars cum workshop, such as that of environment.

Nationally, PERTAB - 21 will attempt to concentrate their activities to cover all the districts and focus on giving more humanitarian assistance to the needy of Brunei Darussalam.

#### **5.2.7 Other Elements - Efficiency and Effectiveness of the YFP Programme**

In general terms, the operationalisation of the YFP for the 21st century has been praised for its high quality in management and administration, overall undertaking and response to the needs and demands of the ex-participants. It has been well-planned and well-prepared and administered for the disposal of its participants. This leaves very few area to be constructively assessed, criticised and evaluated. Some of these may be considered insignificant:

##### **a). The Age Factor**

With the small population of Brunei Darussalam. The requirement to send youths below 35 years of age is, sometimes, hard to meet. Most experienced professionals range in age from 30 to 45. Those between 30 - 35 are most of the time short in number, compelling organiser to resort to youths of a higher age. Perhaps JICA may consider this matter for future programmes.

##### **b) The Theme Grouping Factor**

Some of the theme groupings are plenty. In some instances, the requirement is too many and too little for Brunei Darussalam to choose from. Some of these are pertinent



such as that of the Environment Protection Theme Group, where the choice for participants are clear-cut. Others like the ASEAN component group are more ambiguous and difficult to choose from. A more rational choice of themes is thus required for better streamlining.

# CONCLUSIONS

Throughout this evaluation study, the Committee has been consistent in its approach by following the main methodology of the Evaluation Study. A number of areas have been touched, from the general overview of the International Youth Exchange programme, the mechanics of the Pre-Departure to the actual programme in Japan and even the impacts of the programme and the analysis of the survey results. A number of aspects have also been evaluated in general to specific detail, giving an insight to the actual problem and finally making specific recommendations to these crucial areas.

It is sincerely hoped that these recommendations will seriously be considered and together with the output of the other ASEAN ALUMNI Associations' reports, be weighed carefully and meticulously, in JICA's efforts to further improve what has been the most outstanding programme of the present generation of Brunei Darussalam.

While the doors of the 21st Century are approaching closer and closer every single day and year, Brunei Darussalam has come to face the reality of ending this programme beginning 1999, after years of serious formal and informal rebuilding of friendship ties and mutual understanding, capturing the rich diversity of culture between the two countries, bringing both countries closer than ever before as brotherhoods of two nations. It is this closeness that has nurtured the development of newer societies that are increasingly more aware of the developments, opulence and strength of both nations, be it in the form of socio-cultural structure, the natural and beautiful environmental forms or even the precious human and personal qualities that make up what Japan and Brunei is.

It is our greatest hope, nonetheless, that this programme be extended for future generations to enjoy or for newer programmes of similar nature to be developed in future and to incorporate our participation and involvement in its undertakings and implementation.

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1



# CONTRACT AGREEMENT FOR THE EVALUATION STUDY OF THE YOUTH INVITATION PROGRAMME

This contract was drafted and made effective on this 4 Feb'98 by and between Japan International Cooperation Agency, and represented in this contract by its representative Shinji ONODERA, and hereinafter referred to as JICA, and PERTUBUHAN ALUMNI ABAD K-21, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (PERTAB21), with its principal office at PETI SURAT 21, PEJABAT POS PMM 3700, LAPANGAN TERMANG, BERAKAS, BURUNEI DARUSSALAM, represented in this contract by Haji Mohd Noor bin Haji Salleh , president, and hereinafter referred to as the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Whereas JICA is undertaking a study to evaluate The Youth Invitation Programme and utilize the results of the study for the improvement of the activities of this programme in the future, JICA engages the services of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION subject to the following terms and conditions:

## ARTICLE 1: Objective of Study

The objective of the study is to evaluate The Youth Invitation Programme with a view to evaluating the achievement and impacts of the project.

## ARTICLE 2: Specifications

The services shall be performed in accordance with the Terms of Reference set forth in Appendix A.

## ARTICLE 3: Preparation for Work

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION shall prepare all the necessary personnel and all the required materials and facilities for the performance of the work. JICA shall have the right to check such materials and facilities at any time during the execution of the work.

## ARTICLE 4: Submission of Study Results

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION shall submit the work outputs, as stipulated in Appendix A. If the final results are not accepted by JICA, the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION shall revise the work as soon as possible and shall submit the results again to JICA for its inspection. JICA shall accept the results if the work was revised to the satisfaction of JICA.

## ARTICLE 5: Payment

In consideration of the full and satisfactory performance of the assigned tasks, JICA will pay the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION the total amount of US\$ 6735.56. A breakdown of this remuneration is shown in Appendix B.

## ARTICLE 6: Liability

JICA shall be exempt from any damage, loss and/or accident incurred by or arising from the third party in connection with any activity of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION during the implementation of this contract.

JICA shall not be liable for compensation for the death, disability, or other hazards that may be incurred by the member(s) of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION as a result of his/her work

employment in the said project under this contract.

#### ARTICLE 7: Termination of Contract

JICA has the right to terminate this contract by giving a prior written notice to the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, if any of the following apply;

- (1) If JICA judges that completion of the work cannot be expected within the time set forth in ARTICLE 4 and in accordance with the time schedule submitted by the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION and approved by JICA, due to causes applicable to the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,
- (2) If the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION does not commence the work or if it suspends the work for a certain period from the effective date of this contract without (at JICA's discretion) justified reasons after the effective date of this contract,
- (3) If the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION violates any provision of this contract and does not rectify it within 5 days after the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION has received notice of the breach of contract from JICA,

#### ARTICLE 8: Doubts or Unspecified Items

Any doubts in connection with this contract agreement or anything not specified in this document shall be resolved amicably by mutual agreement from both parties.

#### ARTICLE 9: Maintenance of Secrecy

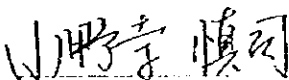
Both JICA and the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION agree to keep confidential all information received from the other that is of a proprietary nature, and shall disclose the confidential information only to its own officers, directors, employees and agents who need to know such information and agree to maintain the confidentiality thereof.

#### ARTICLE 10: Validity of the Agreement

This contract shall remain valid and effective until JICA accepts the accomplished outputs. In witness whereof, the parties through their respective representatives, have hereunto affixed their signatures, 4 Feb'98 at the Embassy of Japan, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM.

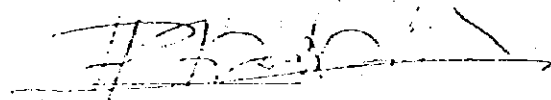
For and on behalf of :  
Japan International  
Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Shinji ONODERA



For and on behalf of :  
PERTUBUHAN ALUMNI ABAD  
K-21, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM  
(PERTAB21)

Haji Mohd Noor bin Haji Salleh





**TERMS OF REFERENCE  
FOR  
THE EVALUATION STUDY ON THE YOUTH INVITATION PROGRAMME IN SIX ASEAN  
COUNTRIES**

**I. OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The Study aims:

- (1) To evaluate achievements and impacts of the Youth Invitation Program in six (6) ASEAN countries, namely Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
- (2) To make suggestions for the program content
- (3) To make suggestions for the alumni activities and JICA's support system
- (4) To guide the general direction of the program in the future.

**II. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE EVALUATION STUDY**

The Study will be implemented in line with the following procedures:

- (1) Review of existing reports and documents related to the program by Japanese experts in Japan
- (2) Interviews with staffs of implementing organizations by Japanese experts in Japan
- (3) Surveys for all the ex-participants of the program by the Alumni Associations in six (6) ASEAN countries
- (4) Interviews and qualitative evaluations of the program by the Alumni Associations in six (6) ASEAN countries
- (5) Submission of reports by the Alumni Associations to JICA
- (6) Field Study by Japanese experts in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand
- (7) Analysis of all the information and data gathered through the above procedures by Japanese experts in Japan
- (8) Completion of the evaluation report by Japanese experts in Japan.

**III. SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION IN SIX ASEAN COUNTRIES**

For a part of the evaluation study, the Alumni Associations in six(6) ASEAN countries are expected to:

- (1) Form a committee for this evaluation project. Although the committee members are volunteers, they can be paid adequately from the grant that JICA is going to provide. If the committee decides, it can also hire consultants from outside.

- (2) Conduct a concrete survey sending questionnaires to all the ex-participants of each country. Although each Alumni Association is expected to put all the questions in Appendix C in the questionnaire, each alumni is welcome to include additional questions regarding the program and alumni activities. If necessary, they should be translated into the local languages. Postal stamps should be provided for ex-participants to return the questionnaires.
- (3) Make a summary of the statistics for each question of the survey and analyze the results.
- (4) Beside the survey, organize qualitative and creative evaluations of the program and the alumni activity.
- (5) Make a draft report of less than 200 pages in English and submit three copies of the report to the Embassy of Japan by February 15th, 1998. The report should include the following content:
  - a. Executive Summary
    - Outline and conclusion of the report to be summarized in five (5) pages
  - b. Description of the process of this evaluation project
    - List of the evaluation committee members' Records of Meetings
    - List of collected data and information
    - Daily activity report of the committee
  - c. Country specific information including:
    - Overview of the international youth exchange program in each country
    - Description of the history, organization and activities of each Alumni Association
    - Procedure for nomination of participants in each country
    - Organization of the pre-departure training in each country
  - d. Survey results including:
    - Number of questionnaires sent and returned
    - Simple statistics of all the questions
    - Analysis of the statistics
  - e. Analysis of impact of the program regarding its contribution to:
    - International understanding and promoting friendship between ASEAN and Japan
    - International understanding and promoting friendship among ASEAN countries
    - Participants' professional growth
    - Participants' individual growth
 Please identify any other positive impacts of the program and explain the achievements
  - f. Situation analysis, evaluation and suggestions regarding:
    - Procedure for nomination of participants
    - Preparation for participation of the program (including pre-departure orientation program)
    - Duration and content of each sub-program in Japan (lectures, visits, home stay, seminars)

etc.)

- Cost effectiveness of the program
- Alumni activities and JICA's after-care for ex-participants

When these evaluations are made, please determine efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and constraints of the program referring to the survey results and discussions among the Alumni members.

g. General suggestions for the future of the program

- (6) Give a presentation on the contents of the report at the Executive Annual Council Meeting of AJAFA-21 to be held in Thailand in March, 1998. For reference, bring and distribute five (5) copies of the report at meetings with other Alumni Associations.
- (7) Make a final report, if any comments are made by Japanese experts and other Alumni Associations at the above meeting, and submit to the JICA representative office in each country by March 31st, 1998.
- (8) Assist the Japanese experts with their interviews with ex-participants (selection of interviewees and arrangement of the interviews) during their visit in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand in March, 1998.

Further information concerning this evaluation study may be obtained from:

Masahiko DOI (Mr.) Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring, JICA

TEL No.: 81-3-5352-5382 FAX No.: 81-3-5352-5149

E-Mail Address: masadoi@jica.go.jp

Keiko SANO (Ms.) Youth Invitation Division, Training Affairs Department, JICA

TEL No.: 81-3-5352-5403 FAX No.: 81-3-5352-5018

E-Mail Address: skeiko@jica.go.jp

## CONDITIONS AND BREAKDOWN OF REMUNERATION FOR CONSULTANCY WORK

### 1. Conditions

- (1) JICA shall pay the contract amount of up to US\$ 6735.56 to the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.
- (2) The contract amount include remuneration and other costs.
- (3) Any cost in excess of this amount must be paid by the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.
- (4) The payment of the contract amount must be paid by JICA to the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION as follows;

#### Advance Payment:

40% of the contract amount will be paid as an advance payment immediately after the signing of the contract agreement.

#### Final Payment:

The remaining 60% of the contract will be paid after the submission of the final report and upon JICA's approval.

Questionnaire for Ex-participants of the Youth Invitation Program

F1. Your Name

F2. Your Home Address

F3. Your mailing address of this letter was: 1. Correct 2. Incorrect

F4. Your Tel. Number (if you have one)

F5. Your Fax Number (if you have one)

F6. Your E-mail Address (if you have one)

F7. Sex

F8. Your Birth Year

F9. Your Nationality

F10. Present Profession

(Please write your occupation, organization and position specifically.)

F11. The year you participated in the Friendship Programme for the 21st Century  
(19\_\_\_\_)

F12. The professional group you participated in (EX. Education, Civil Servant I)  
(If you participated in any ASEAN Component Group, please state.)

Q1. How did you learn of the program? (Multiple Answer)

1. Through the press
2. From government offices
3. From JICA representative office
4. From your work place
5. From ex-participants or Alumni Association
6. Other (Open Answer)

Q2. What do you think about the selection process of the participants? (Single Answer)

1. Fair
2. Not fair
3. Do not know

If you have any suggestions for the selection process of participants, please write. (Open Answer)

Q3. Why did you participate in the program? (Please choose A, B, C or D for each item. A: Agree B: Partly Agree C: Disagree N: No Answer)

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. To visit Japan   | A B C N |
| 2. To make friends with someone from Japan                      | A B C N |
| 3. To make friends with someone from your own country or region | A B C N |
| 4. Interested in international exchange programs                | A B C N |
| 5. To improve your professional knowledge                       | A B C N |
| 6. Advised by your organization                                 | A B C N |
| 7. To win honor   | A B C N |

Any other reasons (Open Answer)

Q4. How have you benefited from the program (Please choose A, B, C or D for each item. A: Agree B: Partly Agree C: Disagree N: No Answer.)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. Could learn about the society of Japan                              | A B C N |
| 2. Could learn professional knowledge in your field                    | A B C N |
| 3. Could promote mutual understanding with Japanese                    | A B C N |
| 4. Could deepen interest in international issues                       | A B C N |
| 5. Could be proud of your own country                                  | A B C N |
| 6. Could understand the importance of international exchange           | A B C N |
| 7. Has changed your way of thinking                                    | A B C N |
| 8. Could learn how to communicate with people from a different culture | A B C N |
| 9. Could learn how to act in good order as a group member              | A B C N |
| 10. Could advance your career  | A B C N |

Q5. What kind of activities in the program did you find most beneficial? (Please choose a maximum three (3) items.)

1. Lectures on Japan
2. Lectures on your professional field
3. Japanese language lessons
4. Visits related to your professional field
5. Observation Tour to understand Japan
6. In-House Seminars with Japanese youths
7. Home stay

Q6. How did your impression of Japan change after participating in this program?

1. Much better
2. Better
3. Worse
4. No change
5. Don't know

For those who chose 1,2 or 3, in what way did you change your impression? (Open Answer)

Q7. Are you still in touch with the people you met in the program? If so, with what kind of people do you still keep in touch? (Multiple Answer)

1. No, you are not in touch with any.
2. Participants of your own country
3. Japanese participants of the seminar
4. Participants of other countries
5. Host family
6. Japanese who you met during your visits (other than the seminar or homestay)
7. Program staff in charge

Q8. Which do you think more important or better for the program? (Please choose a or b)

1.
  - a. Providing professional knowledge in the participants' field

VS.

  - b. Promoting international exchange
  
2.
  - a. Maintaining the current balance of the programs in Tokyo and local areas in Japan

VS.

  - b. Increasing the programs in local areas and regional cities in Japan

Q9. Do you receive "Dear Friends" twice a year?

1. Yes
2. No

If Yes, what kind of articles do you think "Dear Friends" should include? (Open Answer)

Q10. Are you participating in the alumni activities of the program in your country?

1. Yes, actively
2. Yes, sometimes
3. No

If No, why? (Multiple Answer)

1. Because you are too busy,
2. Because you do not live in the capital city.
3. Because there is no information about the Alumni Association.
4. Because the activities of the Alumni Association are not interesting.
5. Because the Alumni Association is closed to new participants.
6. Others/ (Open Answer)

Q11. What kind of activities do you think the Alumni Association should have in the future? (Multiple Answer)

1. Activities to establish a network among the members
2. Orientations for new participants of the program
3. International exchange activity with Japan
4. International exchange activity with other Alumni Associations in ASEAN
5. Activities for the development in your country
6. Activities for world peace
7. Activities for environmental issues
8. Activities to support people who need help

Any other ideas (Open Answer)

Q12. What do you expect from JICA in supporting the Alumni Association? (Open Answer)

Q13. Please write suggestions or ideas for future programs. (Open Answer)

Thank you very much for your cooperation!



# APPENDIX 2



**Appendix 2: Fields / Theme Categories for the Friendship Programme for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

<b>Fields / Theme Categories</b>	<b>Description</b>
Environmental Protection	Civil servants in charge of environmental administration. Persons engaged in environmental protection
Social Welfare	Civil servants engaged in social welfare Students specialising in social welfare Persons engaged in social service
Health and Medical Service	Persons engaged in medical fields such as doctors and nurses/ medical students
Public Administration	a. Administration officer in national or local governments
	b. Civil servants except (a.) above, eg policeman, technical officer, etc
Economy	Economists Persons engaged in business and trading
Education	Teachers Students specialising in education Persons engaged in education.

# APPENDIX 3

**APPENDIX 3: TYPICAL SCHEDULE  
PRE-DEPARTURE ORIENTATION TRAINING PROGRAMME**

Day	8:30 - 10:00	10:30 - 12:00	14:00 - 16:00
1	Opening Ceremony	Briefing from Coordinators - Dept of Youth and Sports - JICA	Briefing about JICA Japanese Language
2	Briefing Internal Security Department	Japanese Language	Briefing Programme in Japan Japanese Language
3	Briefing Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Japanese Language	Briefing Programme in Japan Japanese Language
4	Japanese Language	Courtesy Visit Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports	Film / Video Show from the Embassy of Japan
5	Briefing, Q & A Session Ex-Participants of Youth Friendship for the 21st Century Programme and Members of PERTAB 21 - Brunei ALUMNI Society		Team Discussion
6	Briefing Ministry of Education	Japanese Language	Final Briefing

# APPENDIX 4

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EX-PARTICIPANTS OF THE YOUTH  
INVITATION 21st CENTURY PROGRAM  
NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address : \_\_\_\_\_ Mailing Address of this letter was :

1: Correct

2: Incorrect

Tel. Number : \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number : \_\_\_\_\_

E - mail Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Sex :  Male  Female Date of Birth :

Nationality : \_\_\_\_\_

Present Profession : \_\_\_\_\_

( Please write your occupation, organization and position specifically )

The year you participated in the Friendship Programme for the 21st Century 19

The professional group you participated in \_\_\_\_\_

(EX. Education, Civil Servant I) (If you participated in any ASEAN Component Group, please state.)

**QUESTION 1.**

*How did you learn of the program ? ( Multiple Answer )*

- 1. Through the press.
- 2. From government office.
- 3. From JICA representative office.
- 4. From your work place.
- 5. From ex-participants or Alumni Association.
- 6. Other (Open Answer).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 2**

*What do you think about the selection process of the participants ? ( Single Answer )*

- 1. Fair
- 2. Not fair
- 3. Do not know

If you have any suggestions for the selection process of participants, please write. (Open Answer)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 3**

*Why did you participate in the program ? (Please choose and circle A, B, C or D for each item. A: Agree B: Partly Agree C: Disagree N: No Answer)*

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | To visit Japan.   | A B C N |
| 2. | To make friends with someone from Japan.                      | A B C N |
| 3. | To make friends with someone from your own country or region. | A B C N |
| 4. | Interested in international exchange programs.                | A B C N |
| 5. | To improve your professional knowledge.                       | A B C N |
| 6. | Advised by your organization.                                 | A B C N |
| 7. | To win honor.   | A B C N |

Any other reasons (Open Answer)

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**QUESTION 4**

*How have you benefited from the program. ( Please choose and circle A, B, C or D for each item. A: Agree B: Partly Agree C: Disagree N: No Answer)*

- |     |  |         |
|-----|--|---------|
| 1.  | Could learn about the society of Japan.                              | A B C N |
| 2.  | Could learn professional knowledge in your field.                    | A B C N |
| 3.  | Could promote mutual understanding with Japanese.                    | A B C N |
| 4.  | Could deepen interest in international issues.                       | A B C N |
| 5.  | Could be proud of your own country.                                  | A B C N |
| 6.  | Could understand the importance of international exchange.           | A B C N |
| 7.  | Has changed your way of thinking.                                    | A B C N |
| 8.  | Could learn how to communicate with people from a different culture. | A B C N |
| 9.  | Could learn how to act in good order as a group member.              | A B C N |
| 10. | Could advance your career.   | A B C N |

**QUESTION 5**

*What kind of activities in the program did you find most Beneficial ? (Please choose a maximum three (3) items.)*

- |    |  |                          |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | Lectures on Japan.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | Lectures on your professional field.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Japanese language lessons.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | Visits related to your professional field. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | Observation Tour to understand Japan.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. | In-House Seminars with Japanese youths.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. | Home stay.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**QUESTION 6**

*How did your impression of Japan change after participating in this program ?*

- |    |             |                          |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Much better | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | Better      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Worse       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | No change   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | Don't know  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

For those who chose 1, 2 or 3, in what way did you change your impression ? (Open Answer)

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**QUESTION 7**

*Are you still in touch with the people you met in the program ?  
If so, with what kind of people do you still keep in touch ? (Multiple Answer)*

- 1. No, you are not in touch with any.
- 2. Participants of your own country.
- 3. Japanese participants of the seminar.
- 4. Participants of other countries
- 5. Host family.
- 6. Japanese who you met during your visits (other than the seminar or homestay).
- 7. Program staff in charge.

**QUESTION 8**

*Which do you think more important or better for the program ? ( Please choose a or b )*

- 1.
  - a. Providing professional knowledge in the participants' field

VS.

  - b. Promoting international exchange
- 2.
  - a. Maintaining the current balance of the programs in Tokyo and local areas in Japan

VS.

  - b. Increasing the programs in local areas and regional cities in Japan

**QUESTION 9**

*Do you receive "Dear Friends" twice a year ?*

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

If Yes, what kind of articles do you think "Dear Friends" should include? (Open Answer)

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**QUESTION 10**

*Are you participating in the Alumni activities of the program in your country ?*

- 1. Yes, actively
- 2. Yes, sometimes
- 3. No

If No, why? (Multiple Answer)

- 1. Because you are too busy.
- 2. Because you do not live in the capital city.
- 3. Because there is no information about the Alumni Association.
- 4. Because the activities of the Alumni Association are not interesting.
- 5. Because the Alumni Association is closed to new participants.
- 6. Others / (Open Answer).



# APPENDIX 5

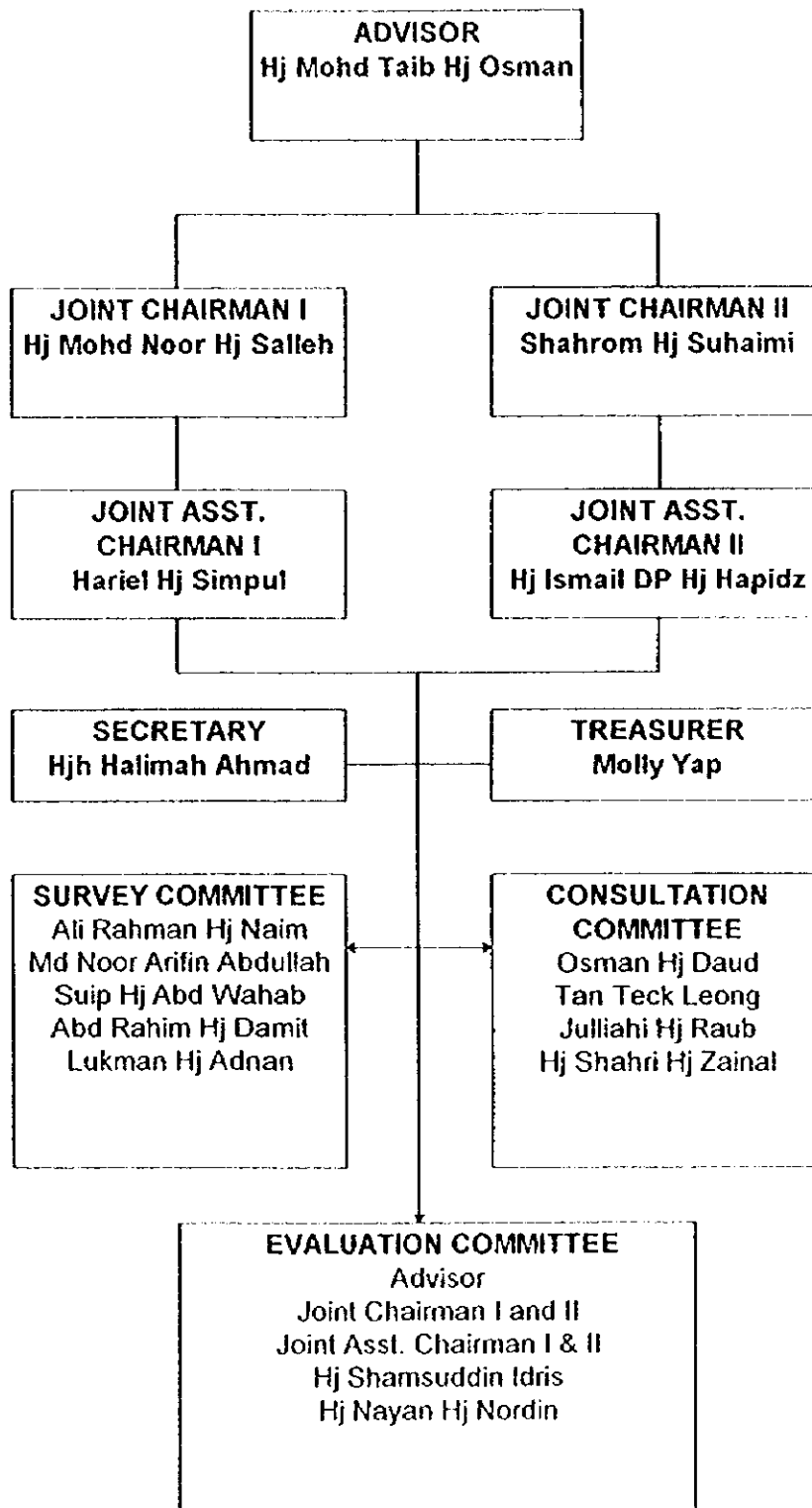


## EVALUATION COMMITTEE RECORDS OF MEETINGS

DATE	MATTERS DISCUSSED
9 Dec 1997	Letter from JICA received
12 Dec 1997	First Meeting to discuss Mechanism of operation for the project Project acceptance Formation of Committee
21 Dec 1997	Questionnaire prepared Discussed mechanism of distribution Remind tasks to committee
11 January 1998	Gathering of Questionnaires Begin statistical compilation
23 January 1998	Compilation of more statistics Compilation of other information Discussion on initial outcome Discussion on project planning
25 January 1998	Gathering all questionnaire received Discussion on evaluation Output segregation Group discussion on tasks
8 February 1998	Report Preparation and finishing touches

Consultation Committee	Consults with the relevant parties for additional information Discusses with ex-participants on the outcome and impact of programme
Evaluation Committee	Makes analysis, assessment and evaluation of the outcome of survey results and information gathered Makes recommendations Report writing

**STRUCTURE OF  
WORKING COMMITTEE  
FOR THE  
EVALUATION STUDY OF THE YOUTH INVITATION PROGRAMME  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**



## TASKS

<p><b>Advisor</b></p>	<p>Overseeing the smooth running and operationalisation of the tasks and overall project;          Advises on matters that are related to policy, work and task of project          Contributes in the evaluation and preparation of the report</p>
<p><b>Joint-Chairman I</b></p>	<p>Takes charge of matter pertaining to the mobilisation of the survey;          Takes charge of the compilation of statistics from the questionnaire          Contributes in the evaluation and preparation of the report</p>
<p><b>Joint-Chairman II</b></p>	<p>Takes charge of the formulation of the questionnaire format;          Takes charge of the evaluation techniques and methodology          Contributes in the evaluation and preparation of the report</p>
<p><b>Joint Asst. Chairman I</b></p>	<p>Assists Joint-Chairman I          Contributes in the evaluation and preparation of the report</p>
<p><b>Joint Asst. Chairman II</b></p>	<p>Assists Joint-Chairman II          Contributes in the evaluation and preparation of the report</p>
<p><b>Secretary</b></p>	<p>Takes charge of writing down minutes of meeting          Deals with the necessary correspondes and contacts for appointments</p>
<p><b>Treasurer</b></p>	<p>Takes charge of the cash-flow and utilisation during period of the project</p>
<p><b>Survey Committee</b></p>	<p>Mobilises the distribution of the survey questionnaire          Reminds respondents of the return of the survey          Compiles the statistics for the survey</p>



# APPENDIX 6

## WEEKLY PLAN REPORT

TASKS	WEEKS (STARTING 1 DEC 1997)							REMARKS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Formation of Working Committee								tasks explained
Preparation of questionnaire								Survey prepared
Distribution of questionnaire								Posting letters / questionnaire
Consultation with other agencies								Rounds to depts / ex-participant
Submission of survey questionnaire								Questionnaire in
compilation of statistics								Compiling / questionnaire still in
compilation of other information								Compiling
Analysis of survey & info outcome								Assessing / evaluating 3 weeks
Analysis / Evaluation / assessment								Assessing / evaluating 3 weeks
Report write up								Report write-up
Finishing touches, binding, submit								Report out

# APPENDIX 7



Plan of Action on Social Development  
1994 - 1998

### OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of this Plan of Action is to contribute to improvements in the quality of life of the people of ASEAN member countries by further strengthening ASEAN regional cooperation in social development, in pursuance of the continuing mandate granted by the ASEAN Heads of Government in various declarations, the most recent of which being the 1992 Singapore Summit Declaration. At its Eighteenth Meeting in Yogyakarta (7-10 September 1993) the Committee on Social Development (COSD) agreed that this Plan of Action be elaborated along a number of strategic thrusts. The strategic plan that follows was prepared to assist in meeting this basic objective.

### STRATEGIC THRUSTS

1. Promoting human resources development
2. Alleviating poverty and enhancing social integration of the disadvantaged and the marginalized
3. Strengthening the role of the family
4. Increasing awareness of ASEAN and reinforcing ASEAN solidarity
5. Supporting human capital investment
6. Promoting the full participation of relevant sectors of society
7. Adopting a broad, multi-sectoral perspective
8. Developing a regional capacity to monitor trends

### STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

#### Strategy 1: Source and support regional social development projects

- Action 1.1 : Assist in establishing the ASEAN Social Development Fund (ASDF) as well as in activating the ASEAN Fund
- Action 1.2 : Enhance financial contributions from Dialogue Partners and bilateral and

<http://www.ascan.or.id/function/pacosd1.htm>

2/10/98

#### multilateral agencies

Action 1.3 : Improve the management of social development funds

#### Strategy 2: Enhance human resource development

- Action 2.1 : Improve access to basic services and responsiveness of service providers
- Action 2.2 : Strengthen efforts to alleviate poverty and enhance social integration of the disadvantaged and the marginalized.
- Action 2.3 : Expand human capital investment

#### Strategy 3: Promote awareness of ASEAN and reinforce ASEAN solidarity

- Action 3.1 : Integrate ASEAN studies in the school and university curricula, and introduce student exchange programmes.
- Action 3.2 : Further strengthen the existing network of cooperation among universities in ASEAN

#### Strategy 4: Coordinate and manage networking in social development

- Action 4.1: Strengthen the development and use of an ASEAN social indicators system.
- Action 4.2: Promote full participation of relevant sectors of society in regional social development projects

#### Strategy 5: Strengthen programmes in following areas: women, youth, children, the family, curbing the spread of AIDS and disaster management

- Action 5.1 : Promote the work of the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS
- Action 5.2 : Promote cooperation in women's programmes
- Action 5.3 : Support the development of the ASEAN Youth Policy

<http://www.ascan.or.id/function/pacosd1.htm>

2/10/98

Action 5.4 : Extend cooperation in the development of children to realize their full potential

Action 5.5 : Promote programmes to strengthen and support the role of the family in ASEAN countries

# APPENDIX 8





## ASEAN VISION 2020

We, the Heads of State/Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, gather today in Kuala Lumpur to reaffirm our commitment to the aims and purposes of the Association as set forth in the Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967, in particular to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region.

We in ASEAN have created a community of Southeast Asian nations at peace with one another and at peace with the world, rapidly achieving prosperity for our peoples and steadily improving their lives. Our rich diversity has provided the strength and inspiration to us to help one another foster a strong sense of community.

We are now a market of around 500 million people with a combined gross domestic product of US\$600 billion. We have achieved considerable results in the economic field, such as high economic growth, stability and significant poverty alleviation over the past few years. Members have enjoyed substantial trade and investment flows from significant liberalisation measures.

We resolve to build upon these achievements.

Now, as we approach the 21st century, thirty years after the birth of ASEAN, we gather to chart a vision for ASEAN on the basis of today's realities and prospects in the decades leading to the Year 2020.

That vision is of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

### A Concert of Southeast Asian Nations

We envision the ASEAN region to be, in 2020, in full reality, a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, as envisaged in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of 1971.

ASEAN shall have, by the year 2020, established a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia where each nation is at peace with itself and where the causes for conflict have been eliminated, through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and through the strengthening of national and regional resilience.

We envision a Southeast Asia where territorial and other disputes are resolved by peaceful means.

We envision the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia functioning fully as a binding code of conduct for our governments and peoples, to which other states with interests in the region adhere.

We envision a Southeast Asia free from nuclear weapons, with all the Nuclear Weapon States committed to the purposes of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty through their adherence to its Protocol. We also envision our region free from all other weapons of mass destruction.

We envision our rich human and natural resources contributing to our development and shared prosperity.

<http://www.asean.or.id/summit/vision97.htm>

2/10/98

Asia's Future is Shared Vision Realised Today

We envision the ASEAN Regional Forum as an established means for confidence-building and preventive diplomacy and for promoting conflict-resolution.

We envision a Southeast Asia where our mountains, rivers and seas no longer divide us but link us together in friendship, cooperation and commerce.

We see ASEAN as an effective force for peace, justice and moderation in the Asia-Pacific and in the world.

### A Partnership in Dynamic Development

We resolve to chart a new direction towards the year 2020 called, ASEAN 2020: Partnership in Dynamic Development which will forge closer economic integration within ASEAN.

We reiterate our resolve to enhance ASEAN economic cooperation through economic development strategies, which are in line with the aspiration of our respective peoples, which put emphasis on sustainable and equitable growth, and enhance national as well as regional resilience.

We pledge to sustain ASEAN's high economic performance by building upon the foundation of our existing cooperation efforts, consolidating our achievements, expanding our collective efforts and enhancing mutual assistance.

We commit ourselves to moving towards closer cohesion and economic integration, narrowing the gap in the level of development among Member Countries, ensuring that the multilateral trading system remains fair and open, and achieving global competitiveness.

We will create a stable, prosperous and highly competitive ASEAN Economic Region in which there is a free flow of goods, services and investments, a freer flow of capital, equitable economic development and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities.

We resolve, inter-alia, to undertake the following:

- maintain regional macroeconomic and financial stability by promoting closer consultations in macroeconomic and financial policies.
- advance economic integration and cooperation by undertaking the following general strategies: fully implement the ASEAN Free Trade Area and accelerate liberalization of trade in services, realise the ASEAN Investment Area by 2010 and free flow of investments by 2020; intensify and expand sub-regional cooperation in existing and new sub-regional growth areas; further consolidate and expand extra-ASEAN regional linkages for mutual benefit cooperate to strengthen the multilateral trading system, and reinforce the role of the business sector as the engine of growth.
- promote a modern and competitive small and medium enterprises (SME) sector in ASEAN which will contribute to the industrial development and efficiency of the region.
- accelerate the free flow of professional and other services in the region.
- promote financial sector liberalisation and closer cooperation in money and capital market, tax, insurance and customs matters as well as closer consultations in

<http://www.asean.or.id/summit/vision97.htm>

2/10/98

of gender, race, religion, language, or social and cultural background.

We envision a socially cohesive and caring ASEAN where hunger, malnutrition, deprivation and poverty are no longer basic problems, where strong families as the basic units of society tend to their members particularly the children, youth, women and elderly, and where the civil society is empowered and gives special attention to the disadvantaged, disabled and marginalized and where social justice and the rule of law reign.

We see well before 2020 a Southeast Asia free of illicit drugs, free of their production, processing, trafficking and use.

We envision a technologically competitive ASEAN competent in strategic and enabling technologies, with an adequate pool of technologically qualified and trained manpower, and strong networks of scientific and technological institutions and centers of excellence.

We envision a clean and green ASEAN with fully established mechanisms for sustainable development to ensure the protection of the region's environment, the sustainability of its natural resources, and the high quality of life of its peoples.

We envision the evolution in Southeast Asia of agreed rules of behaviour and cooperative measures to deal with problems that can be met only on a regional scale, including environmental pollution and degradation, drug trafficking, trafficking in women and children, and other transnational crimes.

We envision our nations being governed with the consent and greater participation of the people with its focus on the welfare and dignity of the human person and the good of the community.

We resolve to develop and strengthen ASEAN's institutions and mechanisms to enable ASEAN to realize the vision and respond to the challenges of the coming century. We also see the need for a strengthened ASEAN Secretariat with an enhanced role to support the realization of our vision.

**An Outward-Looking ASEAN**

We see an outward-looking ASEAN playing a pivotal role in the international fora, and advancing ASEAN's common interests. We envision ASEAN having an intensified relationship with its Dialogue Partners and other regional organisations based on equal partnership and mutual respect.

**Conclusion**

We pledge to our peoples our determination and commitment to bringing this ASEAN Vision for the Year 2020 into reality.

Kuala Lumpur  
15 December 1997

macroeconomic and financial policies.

- accelerate the development of science and technology including information technology by establishing a regional information technology network and centers of excellence for dissemination of and easy access to data and information.

- establish interconnecting arrangements in the field of energy and utilities for electricity, natural gas and water within ASEAN through the ASEAN Power Grid and a Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline and Water Pipeline, and promote cooperation in energy efficiency and conservation, as well as the development of new and renewable energy resources.

- enhance food security and international competitiveness of food, agricultural and forest products, to make ASEAN a leading producer of these products, and promote the forestry sector as a model in forest management, conservation and sustainable development.

- meet the ever increasing demand for improved infrastructure and communications by developing an integrated and harmonized trans-ASEAN transportation network and harnessing technology advances in telecommunication and information technology, especially in linking the planned information highways/multimedia corridors in ASEAN, promoting open sky policy, developing multi-modal transport, facilitating goods in transit and integrating telecommunications networks through greater interconnectivity, and coordination of frequencies and mutual recognition of equipment-type approval procedures.

- enhance human resource development in all sectors of the economy through quality education, upgrading of skills and capabilities and training.

- work towards a world class standards and conformance system that will provide a harmonised system to facilitate the free flow of ASEAN trade while meeting health, safety and environmental needs.

- use the ASEAN Foundation as one of the instruments to address issues of unequal economic development, poverty and socioeconomic disparities.

- promote an ASEAN customs partnership for world class standards and excellence in efficiency, professionalism and service, and uniformity through harmonised procedures, to promote trade and investment and to protect the health and well-being of the ASEAN community.

- enhance intra-ASEAN trade and investment in the mineral sector and to contribute towards a technologically competent ASEAN through closer networking and sharing of information on mineral and geosciences as well as to enhance cooperation and partnership with dialogue partners to facilitate the development and transfer of technology in the mineral sector, particularly in the downstream research and the geosciences and to develop appropriate mechanism for these.

**A Community of Caring Societies**

We envision the entire Southeast Asia to be, by 2020, an ASEAN community conscious of its ties of history, aware of its cultural heritage and bound by a common regional identity.

We see vibrant and open ASEAN societies consistent with their respective national identities, where all people enjoy equitable access to opportunities for total human development regardless

# APPENDIX 9



**Kuala Lumpur Agenda on ASEAN Youth Development**  
17 November 1997

**WE, THE ASEAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUTH MATTERS,**

Aware that ASEAN was established 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 Southeast Asian Nations;

Realising that ASEAN has an important role in promoting regional peace and stability, human development as well as rapid economic growth and industrialisation;

Mindful that the youth of ASEAN represent a large proportion of the ASEAN population and are a vast and dynamic resource for national and regional development;

Recognising the importance of youth participation in the formulation and implementation of national development policies;

Considering the opportunities and facilities available for comprehensive youth development in the region;

Reaffirming the Bangkok Declaration of Principles to Strengthening ASEAN Collaboration on Youth of 1983, the Jakarta Declaration of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Youth in 1992, Singapore Declaration of 1992, and the Bangkok Summit Declaration of 1995; and

Anticipating the challenges and opportunities of globalisation and its impact on the region's youth.

**DO HEREBY DECLARE**

First, that the aims of the ASEAN Youth Policy are:

1. To pursue continuous peace and solidarity, progress and prosperity in the ASEAN region through the positive, active and proactive participation of ASEAN youth, in the spirit of ASEAN fraternity;
2. To prepare and empower ASEAN youth to meet the challenges of globalisation in the 21st century; and
3. To actively promote the understanding of sustainable and balanced development among the younger generation.

Second, that to carry out these aims, Member Countries shall be guided by the following strategies:

1. To formulate programmes and activities to strengthen regional solidarity, stability, prosperity and identity;
2. To inculcate the sharing of values, responsibilities and a common vision, and ASEAN fraternity among the young generation;

<http://www.asean.or.id/function/agryou97.htm>

2/10/98

3. To enhance the spiritual, moral and cultural values of the youth in order for them to cope with the future challenges of rapid development and globalisation;

4. To equip the youth with appropriate skills and competencies in order to ensure the region's competitiveness; and

5. To foster the development of leadership, human values, entrepreneurship and communication skills and the spirit of voluntarism.

Third, that the priority areas of concern are:

1. The strengthening of ASEAN awareness;
2. The promotion of human resource development in line with the rapid economic growth of the region;
3. The attainment of equitable and sustainable development;
4. The enhancement of youth-related research and development (R&D) and the sharing of science) technology and information through effective networking;
5. The preservation and promotion of ASEAN cultural forms and values;
6. The promotion of youth development as an integral part of national development; and
7. The promotion of the participation of the NGOs in youth activities.

Fourth, that in implementing the Kuala Lumpur Agenda, there is a need to strengthen national and regional coordination and networking system of the various government, non-government, and other youth organisations.

*DONE in Kuala Lumpur on the Seventeenth Day of November in the Tenth One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety Seven.*

**FOR BRUNEI DARUSSALAM:**

Pehin Orang Kaya DiGadong Seri Lela Dato Seri Paduka Haji Awang Hussain bin Pehin Orang Kaya DiGadong Seri Diraja Dato Laila Utama Hj Awang Mohd Yusof  
Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:**

Hayono Isman  
State Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports

**FOR THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC:**

Phongsane Onouttham  
Deputy Secretary General of the Lao People's

<http://www.asean.or.id/function/agryou97.htm>

2/10/98

Revolutionary Youth Union

**FOR MALAYSIA:**

Tan Sri Dato' Haji Muhyiddin b. Hj. Mohd. Yassin  
Minister of Youth and Sports

**FOR THE UNION OF MYANMAR:**

U Than Shwe  
Minister for Prime Minister's Office  
and Central Executive Committee Member of Union  
Solidarity and Development Association

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:**

Ariano Rasol Bernardo  
Presidential Advisor for Youth Affairs  
and Champion of National Youth Commission

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE:**

Kuo Tsoi Kee  
Parliamentary Secretary for National Development

**FOR THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND:**

Prasit Damrongchai  
Permanent Secretary to Prime Minister

**FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM:**

Vu Trong Kim  
Chairman of the Vietnam National Youth Committee

# APPENDIX 10





**Reforms for the New Era of Japan and ASEAN  
: For a Broader and Deeper Partnership**

His Excellency Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto  
Singapore, 14 January 1997

Your Excellency Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong,  
Your Excellency Dr Tony Tan Keng Yam, Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Defence,  
Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honoured to have the opportunity to express my views on Japan-ASEAN relations in this Singapore lecture, so famed for its long tradition. On my current visit to Southeast Asia, I have been received warmly in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Viet Nam, and here in Singapore. I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who helped make these visits successful.

Throughout this visit, I felt very strongly the dynamic desire of people in this region to create free, open, and vibrant societies. This experience has renewed my belief that Southeast Asia and the entire Asia Pacific are now embarking on a new era.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In the meantime, the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union has ended in world politics, and the world economy has become more integrated than ever before, with capital, labour, and technology freely moving beyond national borders, stimulated by advanced information technologies and economic liberalization. In the Asia Pacific, many countries enjoy economic prosperity while China has increased its presence participating in the free market economy. In Southeast Asia, conflicts between ASEAN and Indochina during the cold war have become things of the past. Following the entry of Viet Nam into ASEAN in July 1995, it was agreed last year to simultaneously admit Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar some time in the future. A so-called IASFPAN 1011 is now close to reality.

ASEAN holds a unique position in the world as a successful model, achieving both political stability and economic growth. ASEAN's active diplomatic initiatives have produced spectacular achievements. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is making steady progress as a multilateral security framework contributing to regional stability, and in addition to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) has been launched as an historic undertaking to strengthen relations between Asia and Europe.

I would like to stress here that throughout the 30 years of ASEAN, Japan has consistently been its friend. Together we have followed the path toward economic prosperity, helping each other. As you probably remember, in 1977 then Prime Minister Fukuda launched the so-called "Fukuda Doctrine", and in 1987 then Pr. Minister Takeshita proposed that Japan and ASEAN establish a new partnership.

Today, four years left for the 21st century, I would like to deliberate with you on how Japan and ASEAN should reform their cooperative relationship in a manner suitable for a new era.

Ladies and gentlemen,

<http://www.asean.or.id/dialog/japkey97.htm>

2/10/98

Although ASEAN has so far achieved remarkable successes in both political and economic fields, it is faced with several new challenges emerging in the Asia Pacific.

Despite growing economic prosperity, problems of poverty persist.

In the long process toward a society in which every citizen can enjoy freedom and equality, some ideals have yet to be fully realized.

Concerns exist that while economic development enriches people's lives, unique traditional cultures could be neglected. ASEAN's efforts are required to sustain an open international economic system, to take bold steps for domestic structural reforms, and to advance indigenous innovation, so that it maintain its economic prosperity.

Furthermore, the rapid economic growth now under way could exacerbate several problems such as environmental impact, food and energy shortages, population growth, A-HDS, and narcotics.

Expansion of ASEAN membership could increase the magnitude of those problems and make coordination mechanisms among members more difficult.

These challenges could be called "ordeals for ASEAN". ASEAN is expected to tackle these problems, to overcome conflicting national interests and to strengthen solidarity among countries in Southeast Asia, thereby providing a groundwork for peace and prosperity in Asia. The international community watches the ASEAN's efforts with great interests.

What about Japan? The Japanese socioeconomic system, which has sustained the country over the 50 year post-war period, now has revealed serious limitations. Japan faces a turning point in her history. Wide-ranging reforms are urgently needed. To create a new Japanese socioeconomic system suitable for the 21st century, I am promoting reforms particularly in the following six areas: administrative reform, economic structural reform, financial system reform, social security reform, fiscal reform, and education reform.

For example, "economic structural reform" would make the Japanese economy more efficient, resilient and international, enhancing Japan's attractiveness as an arena for economic activities. At the same time it would further expand market opportunities in Japan for foreign industries including ASEAN'S.

"Financial system reform" would make the Japanese financial system even more free, fair and global, and thus realize the dynamic renaissance of Japan as a more advanced international financial market; the reform for example would promote access to and use of the yen across national borders, by allowing more smooth fund raising by foreigners in Japan as well as freer use of the yen abroad. I am convinced that the reform would contribute to further development of economies and financial markets of Asian countries as a whole including Singapore.

These reforms are intended to overcome "ordeals for Japan". They are not easy tasks, but nevertheless must be completed at all costs.

Japan and ASEAN have a close relationship, both geopolitically and historically. I believe that stability and development in Asia are prerequisites for Japan's stability and development, and it is self-evident that the two are inseparable.

Therefore, Japan should exchange views and experiences with ASEAN, sharing each other's pains if necessary, to help solve each others' problems, in a spirit of friendship. And Japan would

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2/10/98

technology transfer, responding to expansion of ASEAN membership and resulting problems. Furthermore, Official Development Assistance(ODA) will continue to play a role in the economic development of the Asia Pacific, and Japan would like to extend as much cooperation as possible. However, from the viewpoint of efficient and effective use of limited funds, several new approaches should be incorporated in ODA implementation.

Examples of those approaches are: intellectual support to countries in their transition efforts toward becoming market economies; infrastructure development in collaboration with the private sector; development assistance based on a regional approach transcending national borders, and voluntary aid coordination among donors.

These efforts to combine economic, trade and investment, and ODA policies in a manner appropriate to specific circumstances, are in line with the central ideas of "New Development Strategies" proposed by Japan.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Japan-ASEAN economic relations have expanded in the past and now become vitally important to each other. Needless to say, these relations should further be expanded.

However, international relations are more than just economics. On the occasion of ASEAN's 30th anniversary, I would like to expand the present cooperative equal partnership between Japan and AS into a broader and deeper one suitable for this new era. Toward that end, I think that Japan and ASEAN should strengthen joint endeavours focusing on the following three areas.

Firstly, broader and deeper exchanges between Japan and ASEAN at top and all the other levels. Given the increasing importance of ASEAN as an entity with one voice in the international community, I think it particularly necessary to strengthen policy dialogues between Japan and ASEAN at various levels.

In order to promote the Japan-ASEAN cooperation, strong political leadership is indispensable. Dialogues at top levels should be enhanced to build stronger personal ties of trust between top leaders. I would like to take every possible opportunity to have closer and more frequent dialogues with my ASEAN counterparts. That is why I made these visits at this time, and I would like to welcome future visits to Japan by ASEAN leaders. We should make use of occasions such as formal and informal ASPAN Summit Meetings. I proposed this idea to the leaders I met during this visit, and obtained their agreements on the basic idea.

In this context, "Japan-ASEAN Forum", an existing dialogue framework between Japan and ASEAN, should also be made more active, frequent, and meaningful.

Japan serves as a non-permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations for two years from this year, and would like to closely consult with ASEAN at the UN as well. To ensure peace and stability in the Asia Pacific in the 21st century, I would like to see Japan have frank dialogues on regional security with each of the ASEAN countries on a bilateral basis.

Secondly, as we often have stressed, it is necessary to deepen mutual understanding and to aid cultural cooperation, to consolidate Japan-ASEAN friendship. The rich cultural heritage of each ASEAN country greatly touches our hearts, reminding us of the value of unique living cultures. I think it necessary to preserve these cultures for future generations, and to enhance multilateral endeavours and cooperation respecting cultural diversity.

like to continue this cooperation in helping ASEAN to remain a successful model for other nations, while at the same time learning from ASEAN's experiences as we implement our internal reforms.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Japan and AS have traditionally been in a mutually beneficial relationship in economic field, in which we help and support each other. The mutual cooperation should continue to establish an open international economic system and to sustain and develop economic prosperity in the Asia Pacific. To that end, within the rapid globalization of the world economy, it is important for Japan and ASEAN to enhance their cooperation at WTO for a free and open world economy. In other words, to maintain and strengthen a multilateral free trade system.

It is also necessary to make effective use of other frameworks such as APEC and ASEM. I welcome the fact that APEC particularly has gained increasing importance, as a framework for pursuing economic prosperity in the Asia Pacific, under the ideal of regional cooperation open to the world.

It is equally necessary for Japan and each of the ASEAN countries to take bold steps in domestic reforms without being complacent with the status quo, to make our socioeconomic systems more compatible with market mechanisms.

I talked about Japan's current reforms in six areas, and ASEAN countries are also not exempt from the necessity of domestic reforms. As one of the major pillars sustaining stable economic growth in the Asia Pacific, ASEAN is required to actively promote economic reforms at both regional and national levels.

ASEAN's economic growth becomes increasingly led by domestic consumption demand rather than export to outside countries. Formation of markets of a reasonable scale is necessary, to achieve future sustainable economic growth driven by domestic demand. To that end, ASEAN is required to overcome conflicting national interests and to promote efforts of regional market integration such as the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and ASEAN Industrial Cooperation (AICD), in a manner to promote the trend toward trade and investment liberalization.

Current and potential AS member countries, meanwhile, are faced with the necessity of a variety of domestic reforms, depending upon their stage of economic development. Some are needed to restructure their economies into more advanced ones while others should urgently participate in the international economic system based upon market mechanisms, as well as developing infrastructures.

AS countries are thus expected to follow principles such as market mechanisms and international coordination, to address themselves to structural reforms at regional as well as national levels, and to maintain and promote their economic dynamism in a manner open to other parts of the world. Their actions will be extremely important in expanding the interests of the Asia Pacific and the world over. Japan for her part will support such efforts by ASEAN countries as much as possible.

Needless to say, these reforms should be promoted based upon requests from the private sector, the main engine of economic development, so that it can realize its full capacity. Exchanges between Japan and ASEAN private sectors should also be encouraged. When I was MITI Minister, I made efforts to promote Japan-ASEAN cooperation in such fields as development of downstream industries, intellectual property, quality control, and industrial technology research. I also supported the launch of an initiative for industrial cooperation involving potential ASEAN members. Japan would like to continue to support robust private sectors and to promote further

Japan has cooperated through technology transfers in preserving and restoring cultural heritages in Southeast Asia, including Hue in Viet Nam and Angkor in Cambodia, through such schemes as the UNESCO/Japanese Trust Fund for Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage. I would like to see Japan continue to actively cooperate to preserve and restore cultural heritages, and to maintain and develop unique cultures.

To enhance mutual understanding regarding traditions and cultures among neighbours is also important. In coordination with private initiatives, I would like to expand cultural exchanges, particularly among the youth who will lead the future world, and to strengthen cultural cooperation on a multilateral basis so that diverse cultures can live in harmony.

As a concrete measure, I would like to propose to create a multinational cultural mission comprising experts from Japan and ASEAN countries, which would make recommendations for future cultural exchanges and cooperation. I hope that through these exchanges and cooperations, a sense of community will be fostered throughout the Asia Pacific.

Thirdly, Japan and ASEAN should jointly address themselves, by sharing their wisdom and experiences, to various problems that the international community faces as a whole.

Given the situation that both Japan and ASEAN increasingly play global roles, their joint initiatives to tackle those tasks for the 21st century, such as terrorism, the environment, enhancing health and welfare, food and energy shortages, population growth, AIDS, narcotics, and reinforcing the rule of law, are sure to provide more breadth and depth to the Japan-ASEAN relationship. Possible areas for cooperation include the following:

As for the recent incident of terrorism assault to the Japanese Ambassador's residence in the Republic of Peru, Japan has been making tenacious efforts to liberate all the hostages as early as possible, while never giving in to terrorism. I would like to express my thanks to ASEAN leaders I met, for their support and encouragement to Japan and President Fujimori. Terrorism is precisely the kind of issue that the international community must cooperate to cope with firmly. Needless to say, we have to make the utmost efforts to quickly solve this incident. After its resolution, however, we must examine the lessons from this experience, and establish a system in which relevant authorities of concerned countries can always exchange and share information. This is an initiative to try to establish a network for exchanging and sharing information and views between Japan and ASEAN, to tackle terrorism and to ensure the security of people's lives. Through a series of meetings with ASEAN leaders I met, I could get their support to my idea.

The environment is an issue of global importance. Japan has experienced serious industrial pollution such as air and water pollution during the process of its high economic growth. To overcome the problem, in addition to development of anti-pollution technologies at the laboratory level, actual application and utilization in production process was encouraged by a variety of government policy actions including taxation and regulations. These joint efforts of government and private sectors helped Japan overcome the problem of industrial pollution, while at the same time creating new products and industries.

In recent years, Japan has been actively engaged in tackling new types of environmental problems such as wastes and global warming resulting from mass production and consumption, reflecting urbanization and changes in life style. I hope to see Japan share with ASEAN countries now enjoying spectacular growth her own experiences and technologies for anti-pollution and efficient energy use, not just her success stories but also mistakes and difficulties in the past, so that they will not repeat the same mistakes.

In implementing ODA for current and potential ASEAN members, Japan would like to positively promote various environmental cooperation, such as the prevention of industrial pollution and protection of forests and biodiversity.

Improving people's health and welfare is a task that every country has to tackle, regardless of the stage of its economic development. I proposed an "Initiative for a Caring World" last year, and as its concrete measure, Japan hosted the "East Asian Ministerial Meeting on Caring Societies" in Okinawa in December last year. Using the lessons gained at that meeting, I would like to consider in cooperation with ASEAN, how the initiative could further be developed in the future.

In these areas of the environment health and welfare, I would like to see Japan not just share her know-how and experiences, but also absorb ASEAN's wisdom as well.

The ASEAN countries with remarkable development nowadays support development of other countries still in difficulties, by sharing their successful experiences with them in many fields. It would be quite meaningful that each ASEAN country continues to further support the less developed countries, taking full advantage of their similar religions, cultures, and environments. Japan for her part would like to make efforts through tripartite cooperations so that fruits gained from the Japan-ASEAN cooperation in various fields can widely be enjoyed in other parts of the world.

#### Ladies and gentlemen,

As Japan and ASEAN strengthen their joint forward looking cooperation to prepare for the coming century, the most important precondition would be that peace and stability in the Asia Pacific are firmly ensured.

And the most important factor for this precondition is, I firmly believe, the presence of the United States in Asia.

Even after the end of the cold war, several unstable factors persist in the region. So that these factors will not become international conflicts, the presence of the United States, a country of unrivalled power and founded upon principles such as democracy, market mechanism, and respect for creativity, is essential.

The Japan-US security arrangements are very important framework for engaging the US presence. So I would like to take this opportunity to make it clear that Japan will continue to do its best to maintain confidence in the arrangements. I sincerely hope that the meaning of the arrangements are correctly understood. They serve as a sort of infrastructure for stability and economic prosperity in the Asia Pacific, and are in no sense targeted against any specific country.

Another extremely important factor is relations with China. Every ASEAN country has deep-rooted and inseparable relations with China in historical, cultural, political and economic terms. The same is true of Japan.

Now that China has been following a path of modernization through its policy of reform and openness, she takes more part in every arena. It is important for the rest of the world to support the policy direction and to enhance wide ranging dialogues and exchanges with China so that she can secure her position as a constructive partner in the international community.

Japan's ODA projects to China are implemented from that viewpoint. Yen loan projects play a role in promoting public infrastructure development required for China's economic growth. Grant:

in aid projects, including medical-related ones, can help enhance the Chinese people's lives and welfare. These cooperations, in my opinion, contribute to fostering their good will toward Japan.

I am convinced that the presence of a politically stable, economically prosperous China, bound by ties of trust with the rest of the world, would be in everybody's interest in the Asia Pacific and the world over.

My view is that the relations among Japan, the United States, and China will have an important impact on the entire Asia Pacific. Improved Japan-US, Japan-China, and US-China relations will contribute to peace and prosperity in the region. There is no "zero sum" in these relations. I have thus pointed out the importance of improved US-China relations, and heartily welcome the trend currently moving in that direction.

To maintain and promote friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Korea, another Japanese neighbour which is becoming an increasingly active partner in the international community, continues to be one of Japan's most important foreign policy objectives.

To ensure peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula is an important task, inseparable with the peace and stability of the entire Asia Pacific. The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) is one of those efforts. The issue of nuclear weapons development in North Korea is not just an issue of regional security but also a concern of grave importance for the international community from the viewpoint of ensuring nonproliferation. ASEAN countries' further contribution to the O projects through ASEAN's active efforts to tackle the problems would be most resolute in the entire international community.

I look forward to having a closer and broader dialogue with President Kim Young Sam, who will visit Japan at the end of this month, on various issues including measures for realizing peace and stability on the Peninsula.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the 21st century, prosperous and open societies should be created in the Asia Pacific. To that end, as I have emphasized today, Japan and ASEAN should address squarely their respective challenges, based upon the preconditions of the US presence in Asia and China's further constructive participation in the international community. In that process, Japan and ASEAN should reform their cooperative relations, which have so far placed great weight on the economic field, into broader and deeper ones suitable for the new era.

What I have proposed as a concrete step are the following three: firstly, closer dialogues at top level, secondly, multilateral cultural cooperation for preservation and harmony of unique traditions and cultures, and thirdly, joint endeavours to tackle universal concerns such as terrorism and the environment.

The path to the next century and beyond will not be an easy one. It will bring us to many challenges, one after another. But I believe that Japan and ASEAN, using their great wisdom, virtue, and courage, will surely be able to complete this journey to a better world.

Thank you.

# APPENDIX 11

ARF process.

**International Trade and Related Issues**

9. Regarding international economic issues, both sides exchanged their views on current discussions undertaken in such fora as APEC and WTO and confirmed strong commitments to work closely together in order to uphold free market principles and to promote an open trading system based on international rules. Both sides noted the importance and necessity of reforms to make our trading system more suitable to an increasingly competitive and interdependent global economic order as well as to sustainable development.
10. Both sides exchanged information on their respective economic situations as well as their economic cooperation with other countries. ASEAN explained the schedules of reduction of tariffs and other barriers among the members under the scheme of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and other forms of economic cooperation such as ASEAN Industrial Cooperation (AICO) Scheme, which aim to enhance trade and investment climate in ASEAN countries, while making clear that the cooperation among ASEAN members will be promoted in accordance with relevant multinational trade arrangements.

**Economic Cooperation in a New Era**

11. The Meeting shared the view that Japan and ASEAN have been working closely for the development and prosperity of the region through useful and effective assistance provided hitherto by the Japanese Government. Both sides noted that there still remains need for continuous Japanese assistance. At the same time, the Meeting recognized that the changing situation in ASEAN economies calls for the differentiated approach in some cases, thus better responding to current economic needs in each country when providing Japan's ODA. In this context, ASEAN welcomed Japan's new assistance initiatives, particularly a support for involvement of private sector initiative in infrastructure development. Both sides agreed to continue discussions for even more efficient and thus effective ways of economic cooperation on the occasion of upcoming ASEAN-PMC or next Japan-ASEAN Forum.
12. Japan seen ASEAN as a model of successful development and proposed to have enhance programmes of South-South cooperation including tripartite cooperation with ASEAN. Both sides wished to collaborate closely in assistance to LDCs by providing ASEAN's experience to them.
13. Both sides agreed to review the mechanism of development assistance funds provided by Japan, including ASEAN - Japan Development Fund, by appropriate officials and agencies concerned, for the purpose of effective utilisation of those funds.

**Cultural Exchange**

14. Japan and ASEAN shared their intention to enhance their cultural relations so as to further upgrade overall Japan-ASEAN relationship. Both sides confirmed that cultural exchanges as well as exchanges of people in various levels undoubtedly contribute to creating a firm basis for deeper mutual understanding. Both sides noted the importance of enhancing youth exchange programmes, as well as cultural exchanges between Japan and ASEAN.
15. Japanese side explained the concept of the Multinational Cultural Mission, proposed by Prime Minister Hashimoto and both sides decided to coordinate closely in the preparation for this Mission.

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2/10/98

**Joint Press Release**  
**The Fifteenth ASEAN-Japan Forum**  
 Tokyo, 27-28 May 1997

1. The Fifteenth Meeting of the Japan - ASEAN Forum was held in Tokyo, Japan, on 27-28 May 1997.
2. The Meeting was attended by H.E. Mr. Kazuo Ogura, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan; H.E. Pehin Dato' Lam Jock Seng, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti, Director-General for Political Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia; H.E. Ambassador Dato' Abdul Majid bin Ahmad Khan, Director-General of ASEAN-Malaysia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia; H.E. Ms. Rosario G. Manalo, Undersecretary for International Economic Relations, Department of Foreign Affairs, the Philippines; H.E. Mr. Chew Tai Soo, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore; H.E. Mr. Saroi Chavanaviraj, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tam Chien, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vietnam; and their delegates.

3. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Kazuo Ogura and by H.E. Mr. Saroi Chavanaviraj, representing the country coordinator of the Japan-ASEAN Dialogue.
4. The Meeting discussed the relations between Japan and ASEAN, and a wide range of issues relating to the situations surrounding Japan and ASEAN.

5. The Japanese Co-Chairman expressed felicitations for the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of ASEAN and congratulated them on their remarkable achievements through these years of cooperation in both political and economic fields. The Thai Co-Chairman was pleased to note that this year also marks the twentieth anniversary of Japan-ASEAN dialogue relations. In this context, both sides recognized that throughout these years, Japan and ASEAN have worked closely together to strengthen their relations and have contributed to peace, stability and prosperity of the region.

6. ASEAN welcomed the significance of the policy speech, presented by Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in the Singapore Lecture of January 1997, and both sides expressed their commitments to open a new chapter of Japan - ASEAN relations, at the dawn of the 21st Century, by developing initiatives along the lines proposed in Prime Minister Hashimoto's speech in order to further strengthen the partnership between Japan and ASEAN.

**Political and Security Cooperation**

7. ASEAN welcomed Prime Minister Hashimoto's proposal to foster closer policy-level dialogue between Japan and ASEAN, particularly among leaders. In this regard, ASEAN informed the Meeting of the preparations for "ASEAN + 3" and "ASEAN-Japan" Summits in conjunction with informal ASEAN Summit commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation which will be held in Kuala Lumpur in December this year. Both sides thus agreed to strengthen the present policy dialogue mechanism. In this context, Japan-ASEAN Forum, which will play the key role in this policy dialogue, will be held in principle annually, at some appropriate time prior to the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference.
8. The Meeting had in-depth discussions on regional political situations and stressed the importance of both sides cooperating even more closely to contribute to the progress of the

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2/10/98

# APPENDIX 12





**Joint Statement of the Meeting of  
Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and  
the Prime Minister of Japan  
Kuala Lumpur, 16 December 1997**

**ASEAN-JAPAN COOPERATION TOWARDS THE 21ST CENTURY**

The Heads of State/Government of the member states of ASEAN and the Prime Minister of Japan noted with "satisfaction that their countries had fostered a close cooperative relationship over the years, contributing to the peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region. Recognising the need to build upon the foundation of their relationship and the importance of concerted efforts to address common challenges confronting the region and the world, they resolved to further advance ASEAN-Japan cooperation towards the twenty-first century, with a view to achieving a more profound and wide-ranging relationship, by building upon existing amity.

**Intensifying dialogues for an enhanced partnership**

2. They expressed their determination to work together to ensure that future generations would live in peace and stability and that social and economic development would be sustained. With a view to fostering an enhanced partnership, they decided to intensify dialogues and exchanges at all levels. They noted in particular the importance of dialogues at high level and decided to hold the Leaders' Meeting as frequently as possible. They recognised the importance of enhancing political and security dialogues and exchanges.

**Fostering people-to-people and cultural exchanges**

3. They decided to further promote direct people-to-people contacts not only at the level of policy makers but also among other sectors, in particular among the youth and intellectuals through exchange programmes. They recognised the importance of preserving and developing their respective rich traditions and cultures and promoting deeper mutual understanding through cultural exchange and cooperation. In this regard, they welcomed the objectives of and the progress made by the Multinational Cultural Mission and looked forward to the proposals to be made by the Mission.

**Promoting regional peace and stability**

4. They recognised the importance of close cooperation to promote regional peace and stability. In this context, they had an exchange of views and perspectives on security related issues, including on existing security cooperation and arrangements. They also confirmed their intention to intensify cooperation at the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Japan recognized the importance which ASEAN attached to the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN). Japan welcomed the entry into force of the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty which represented an important effort of ASEAN towards strengthening security in the region.

**Enhancing economic cooperation**

5. They recognised the increasing interdependence between ASEAN and Japan in the light of the expansion of trade and investment and the intensification of industrial cooperation. They thus decided to further consolidate their close economic relations with a view to sustaining the development and shared prosperity of the region.

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2/10/98

6. Japan expressed confidence that ASEAN, having strong economic fundamentals, would continue to remain a dynamic region of sustained economic growth in spite of current economic difficulties, thus providing great opportunities for strengthening economic cooperation between ASEAN and Japan. ASEAN member states and Japan underlined the importance of economic restructuring to further enhance the competitiveness of their respective economies.

7. They noted that the Finance Ministers of ASEAN and Japan at the recent meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 2 December 1997 discussed national efforts and regional and international cooperation to address the present financial situation in the region. They endorsed the Finance Ministers' agreement on the rapid implementation of the Manila Framework as a constructive step towards promoting financial stability in the region. They noted that Japan would convene a meeting of Asian Finance and Central Bank Deputies in early 1998 to carry forward the initiatives under the Manila Framework and work closely with the IMF, World Bank, ADB and international regulatory bodies. The ASEAN member states noted with appreciation Japan's contribution to the recent financing packages in the region and both sides reaffirmed the importance of enhanced cooperation on economic and financial issues between the Finance Ministers of ASEAN and Japan.

8. The ASEAN member states expressed appreciation to the useful and effective assistance extended by Japan. Japan reiterated its policy to continue to support the efforts of ASEAN countries through its Official Development Assistance and other programmes, and to promote private sector's initiatives. They would accord priority in their cooperation to:

- addressing market access issues and structural change in the industrial sector to promote balanced growth of ASEAN-Japan trade;
- facilitating transfer of technology, including sophisticated and environmental friendly technology, to ASEAN;
- enhancing ASEAN's competitiveness through, inter alia:
  - development of hard and soft infrastructure;
  - strengthening of supporting industries;
  - modernization of small and medium sized enterprises and other industrial cooperation;
  - human resource development. In this context, Japan offered a programme, for 20,000 ASEAN peoples over a period of five years, for comprehensive human resource development, and
  - improvement of environmental management and protection;
- promoting macro-economic and financial stability in the region;
- alleviating economic disparities and poverty within ASEAN and facilitating the integration of new ASEAN member states into the mainstream of ASEAN economic development and globalisation;
- promoting and supporting regional and sub-regional programmes, particularly in the Greater Mekong Sub-region; and

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2/10/98

- establishing appropriate mechanisms within or in close cooperation with the ASEAN-Japan Forum, such as the Japan-ASEAN Roundtable on Development to exchange views and information concerning issues relating to ASEAN-Japan development cooperation and a new body, under co-chairmanship at ministerial level, within the existing AEM-MITI Japan consultations by restructuring the CLM-WG for enhanced industrial cooperation, improvement of ASEAN's competitiveness and development cooperation assignee to the new member countries.

9. They shared the view that steady and full implementation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and ASEAN Industrial Cooperation (AICO) Scheme would strengthen economic linkage among ASEAN economies and promote their competitiveness and attractiveness as an investment and production base.

10. Recognising that a strengthened multilateral free trade system is indispensable to future prosperity, they confirmed their readiness to work toward the further liberalisation and facilitation of trade by promoting such activities as those in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), taking into account economic situations of developing countries. In this connection, they decided to promote greater interactions and close relations between their public and private sectors.

#### Collaborating on international issues

11. In their efforts to contribute to peace, stability and prosperity of the region in particular 2nd the world at large, they resolved to work towards strengthening the functions of the United Nations, in particular the reform of the UN including the UN Security Council, and to promoting international efforts for disarmament and non-proliferation regime. In this connection, they welcomed the progress made by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organisation (KEDO) and reaffirmed continued support for its activities. They underlined the need for common efforts in addressing the challenges of the next century through joint efforts, inter alia, in the following fields:

- strengthening environmental protection;
- promoting efficient and sustainable use of energy resources;
- improving health and welfare;
- reinforcing measures against international terrorism, illegal trafficking of small fire arms, drugs, and other international organised crimes; and
- enhancing South-South cooperation to share ASEAN's economic growth experiences with developing countries.

12. Japan welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN Vision 2020, reflecting ASEAN's dynamism and determination to meet the challenges of the coming century.







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