

## **KONSEP KAWASAN AMAN, BEBAS & BERKECUALI (ZOPFAN) DI ASIA TENGGARA**

### **Latarbelakang**

Sebagai blok yang boleh disifatkan bukan komunis di Asia Tenggara, ASEAN sebenarnya lebih berpegang kepada dasar berkecuali. Malaysia telah menyarankan supaya diwujudkan 'kawasan awam, bebas dan berkecuali (Zone of peace, Freedom and Neutrality atau ZOPFAN) telah diterima sebagai pendirian ASEAN. Konsep dan dasar ini telah diumumkan melalui Deklarasi Kuala Lumpur pada 27hb. November, 1971.

### **Rasional**

**Beberapa faktor dan peristiwa penting yang telah berlaku di Asia Tenggara telah mendorongkan timbulnya konsep ZOPFAN ini. Faktor-faktor dan peristiwa itu ialah:**

- Kedudukan Asia Tenggara yang agak strategik kepada kuasa-kuasa besar dalam konteks ketegangan politik Timur-Barat; pergolakan politik di Vietnam serta keputusan pengunduran tentera-tentera British dari Asia Tenggara dan Amerika dari Vietnam pada awal 70an. Perkembangan-perkembangan tersebut telah menimbulkan kecurigaan di kalangan negara-negara ASEAN, kerana ianya mungkin menjejaskan kestabilan serantau.
- Peperangan-peperangan di Korea dan di Vietnam telah menyakinkan ASEAN bahawa campurtangan dan sokongan tentera kuasa-kuasa besar dalam pertelingkahan negara-negara kecil Asia Tenggara sering menjejaskan kestabilan dirantau ini.
- Semangat 'regionalisma' masa itu telah menghasilkan pertubuhan kerjasama ekonomi serantau ASEAN yang dapat digunakan sebagai jentera untuk mencapai tujuan ZOPFAN.

### **Objektif**

Objektif ZOPFAN adalah untuk menjadikan Asia Tenggara satu kawasan yang aman, bebas dan berkecuali daripada pertelingkahan politik kuasa-kuasa besar khususnya Amerika Syarikat, Russia dan Republik Rakyat China.

### **Strategi Pelaksanaan**

**Antara strategi-strategi utama yang telah digubal dan dilaksanakan untuk mencapai objektif tersebut adalah:**

- Mendapatkan persetujuan, pengiktirafan dan jaminan kuasa-kuasa besar tentang objektif atau usaha menjadikan.
- Mengundurkan tentera asing dari kawasan Asia Tenggara dalam jangka panjang.
- Menjadikan rantau Asia Tenggara sebagai kawasan yang bebas daripada senjata nuklear.

## **Penutup**

Dapat dirumuskan bahawa ZOPFAN tidak mungkin dapat dilaksanakan tanpa kesanggupan kuasa-kuasa besar untuk mengiktiraf dan menjamin ZOPFAN dan sokongan padu kesemua anggota negara-negara ASEAN. Walau bagaimanapun, usaha ASEAN mencari penyelesaian politik di Kampuchea berdasarkan Resolusi Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu dan Deklarasi Persidangan Antarabangsa mengenai Kampuchea (1981) mencerminkan tekad ASEAN untuk terus berusaha mencapai konsep ZOPFAN.

# Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration

Malaysia, 27 November 1971

We, the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and the Special Envoy of the National Executive Council of Thailand:

**FIRMLY** believing the merits of regional cooperation which has drawn our countries to cooperate together in the economic, social and cultural fields in the Association of South East Asian Nations;

**DESIROUS** of bringing about a relaxation of international tension and of achieving a lasting peace in South East Asian Nations;

**INSPIRED** by the worthy aims and objectives of the United Nations, in particular by the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, abstention from threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of international disputes, equal rights and self-determination and non-interference in affairs of States;

**BELIEVING** in the continuing validity of the "Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation" of the Bandung Conference of 1955 which, among others, enunciates the principles by which states may coexist peacefully;

**RECOGNISING** the right of every state, large or small, to lead its national existence free from outside interference in its internal affairs as this interference will adversely affect its freedom, independence and integrity;

**DEDICATED** to the maintenance of peace, freedom and independence unimpaired;

**BELIEVING** in the need to meet present challenges and new developments by cooperating with all peace and freedom loving nations, both within and outside the region, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

**COGNIZANT** of the significant trend towards establishing nuclear-free zones, as in the "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America" and the Lusaka Declaration proclaiming Africa as a nuclear-free zone, for the purpose of promoting world peace and security by reducing the areas of international conflicts and tension;

**REITERATING** our commitment to the principle in the Bangkok Declaration which established ASEAN in 1967, "that the countries of South East Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples";

**AGREEING** that the neutralization of South East Asia is a desirable objective and that we should explore ways and means of bringing about its realization; and

**CONVINCED** that the time is propitious for joint action to give effective expression to the deeply felt desire of the peoples of South East Asia to ensure the conditions of peace and stability indispensable to

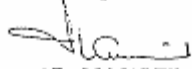
their independence and their economic and social well-being;

**DO HEREBY STATE:**

1. That Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are determined to exert initially necessary efforts to secure the recognition of, and respect for, South East Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside Powers;
2. That South East Asian countries should make concerted efforts to broaden the areas of cooperation which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship.

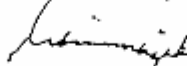
DONE at Kuala Lumpur on Saturday, the 27th of November 1971

On behalf of the Republic of Indonesia :



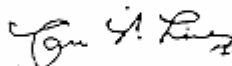
ADAM MALIK  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

On behalf of Malaysia :



TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HUSSEIN  
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the Republic of the Philippines :



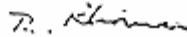
CARLOS P. ROMULO  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the Republic of Singapore :



S. RAJARATNAM  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the Kingdom of Thailand :



THANAT KHOMAN  
Special Envoy of the National Executive Council