

SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
M.A.POL.SC.404  
SUBJECT NAME:CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL POLITICS  
UNIT-V  
TOPIC NAME:ASEAN

## ▣ WHAT IS ASEAN

- ▣ The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (more commonly known as ASEAN) is an intergovernmental organization aimed primarily at promoting economic growth and regional stability among its members.
- ▣ There are currently 10 member states: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam.

- ▣ History

- ▣ ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Laos and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.

- ▣ Founding
- ▣ Expansion
- ▣ Nascent Economic Cooperation
- ▣ Nuclear Free ASEAN
- ▣ The ASEAN Charter

# OBJECTIVES

- ▣ The ASEAN nations came together with three main objectives in mind:
- ▣ To promote the economic, social and cultural development of the region through cooperative programmers
- ▣ To safeguard the political and economic stability of the region against big power rivalry; and
- ▣ To serve as a forum for the resolution of intra-regional differences.

# ACTIVITIES

- ▣ ASEAN and its Member States reaffirm and adhere to the fundamental principles contained in the declarations, agreements, conventions, concords, treaties and other instruments of ASEAN. ASEAN and its Member States shall act in accordance with the following Principles:
- ▣ Respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all ASEAN Member States;
- ▣ Shared commitment and collective responsibility in enhancing regional peace, security and prosperity;
- ▣ Renunciation of aggression and of the threat or use of force or other actions in any manner inconsistent with international law;
- ▣ Reliance on peaceful settlement of disputes;

- ▣ Non-interference in the internal affairs of ASEAN Member States;
- ▣ Respect for the right of every Member State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion and coercion;
- ▣ Enhanced consultations on matters seriously affecting the common interest of ASEAN
- ▣ Respect for fundamental freedoms, the promotion and protection of human rights, and the promotion of social justice;
- ▣ Upholding the United Nations Charter and international law, including international humanitarian law, subscribed to by ASEAN Member States;
- ▣ Abstention from participation in any policy or activity, including the use of its territory, pursued by any ASEAN Member State or non-ASEAN State or any non-State actor, which threatens the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political and economic stability of ASEAN Member States;
- ▣ Respect for the different cultures, languages and religions of the peoples of ASEAN, while emphasizing their common values in the spirit of unity in diversity.

# CONTRIBUTION

- ▣ Cooperation in Industrial Development, Cooperation in Finance and Banking, Cooperation in Investment, Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Cooperation in Minerals, Cooperation in Energy, Cooperation in Transportation and Communications, Cooperation in Tourism, Cooperation in Services, Cooperation in Intellectual Property, Private Sector.



# FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

- ❑ The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia, signed at the First ASEAN Summit on 24 February 1976, declared that in their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties should be guided by the following fundamental principles:
  - ❑ Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
  - ❑ The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion, or coercion;
  - ❑ Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
  - ❑ Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
  - ❑ Renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
  - ❑ Effective cooperation among themselves.

# FUNCTIONS OF ASEAN

- ▣ To create and maintain a data bank of best practices, standards, and methodologies in the field of public sector auditing.
- ▣ To organize seminars, workshops, studies, or other activities related to the exchange of knowledge and experiences in the field of public sector auditing; and
- ▣ To undertake other activities that will promote good governance and cooperation among Members of ASEANSAIs.

# INSTITUTION MECHANISM

- ▣ ASEAN Summit
- ▣ ASEAN Ministerial Councils
- ▣ Decision Making

# ASEAN-LED FORUMS

- ▣ ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
- ▣ ASEAN Plus Three
- ▣ East Asia Summit (EAS)

# STRENGTHS&OPPORTUNITIES

- ▣ ASEAN commands far greater influence on Asia-Pacific trade, political, and security issues than its members could achieve individually.
- ▣ Demographic dividend – It constitutes 3rd largest population in the world, of which more than half is below thirty years of age.
- ▣ Economic



# INDIA AND ASEAN

- ▣ Economic Cooperation:
- ▣ Socio-Cultural Cooperation
- ▣ Funds
- ▣ Delhi Declaration
- ▣ Delhi Dialogue
- ▣ ASEAN-India Centre (AIC)
- ▣ Political Security Cooperation