

# 10 ASEAN MEMBER STATES

	<p><b>Brunei Darussalam</b>                  Capital : Bandar Seri Begawan                  Land area : 5,769 sq. km.                  Population : 399.8 thousand                  Language(s) : Malay, English                  Currency : Brunei Dollar</p>
	<p><b>Cambodia</b>                  Capital : Phnom Penh                  Land area : 181,035 sq. km.                  Population : 14,741.4 thousand                  Language(s) : Khmer                  Currency : Riel</p>
	<p><b>Indonesia</b>                  Capital : Jakarta                  Land area : 1,860,360 sq. km.                  Population : 244,775.8 thousand                  Language(s) : Indonesian                  Currency : Rupiah</p>
	<p><b>Lao PDR</b>                  Capital : Vientiane                  Land area : 236,800 sq. km.                  Population : 6,514.4 thousand                  Language(s) : Lao                  Currency : Kip</p>
	<p><b>Malaysia</b>                  Capital : Kuala Lumpur                  Land area : 330,290 sq. km.                  Population : 29,518.0 thousand                  Language(s) : Malay, English, Chinese, Tamil                  Currency : Ringgit</p>
	<p><b>Myanmar</b>                  Capital : Nay Pyi Taw                  Land area : 676,577 sq. km.                  Population : 60,994.1 thousand                  Language(s) : Myanmar                  Currency : Kyat</p>
	<p><b>Philippines</b>                  Capital : Manila                  Land area : 300,000 sq. km.                  Population : 97,690.9 thousand                  Language(s) : Filipino, English, Spanish                  Currency : Peso</p>
	<p><b>Singapore</b>                  Capital : Singapore                  Land area : 715.8 sq. km.                  Population : 5,312.4 thousand                  Language(s) : English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil                  Currency : Singapore Dollar</p>
	<p><b>Thailand</b>                  Capital : Bangkok                  Land area : 513,120 sq. km.                  Population : 67,912.0 thousand                  Language(s) : Thai                  Currency : Baht</p>
	<p><b>Viet Nam</b>                  Capital : Ha Noi                  Land area : 330,958 sq. km.                  Population : 88,772.9 thousand                  Language(s) : Vietnamese                  Currency : Dong</p>

Source of data: ASEANstats Pop and GDP as of October 2013.

## 2012 KEY FACTS

Population : 616,632 thousand  
 Total Land Area : 4,435,624 sq. km.  
 GDP : US\$ 2,312,788 (in million)  
 GDP per Capita : US\$ PPP 5,869  
 Total Trade : US\$ 2,474,674 (in million)  
 FDI : US\$ 108,214 (in million)



Source of data: ASEANstats data: Trade and FDI as of July 2013, Pop and GDP as of October 2013.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

# asean

COMMUNITY 2015



ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed the Bangkok Declaration, 8 August 1967.

### HISTORY

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The ASEAN Declaration committed the signatory States to cooperate for the purpose of economic growth, social progress, cultural development, and regional peace and stability.

Brunei Darussalam joined ASEAN on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999. Currently, ASEAN has ten Member States.

### AIMS and PURPOSES

The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are, among others, 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.
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

### STRUCTURE

The highest decision-making body of ASEAN is the meeting of the Heads of Government/State of the Member States – the ASEAN Summit.

The Chairmanship of ASEAN is rotated annually, based on the alphabetical order of the English names of Member States.

ASEAN has numerous sectoral ministerial bodies which cooperate in many fields, including defence, law, transnational crime, human right, trade, investment, finance, agriculture and forestry, energy, mineral, science and technology, transport, telecommunications and information technology, tourism, information, culture and arts, education, disaster management, environment, haze pollution, health, labour, rural development and poverty eradication, youth, women and children, and sports.



one vision  
one identity  
one community

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

General information on ASEAN appears online at the ASEAN Website: [www.asean.org](http://www.asean.org)

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## ASEAN ANTHEM

### The ASEAN Way

Raise our flag high, sky high  
 Embrace the pride in our heart  
 ASEAN we are bonded as one  
 Lookin' out to the world

For peace, our goal from the very start  
 And prosperity to last

We dare to dream we care to share  
 Together for ASEAN  
 We dare to dream we care to share  
 For it's the way of ASEAN

*"The Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity."*

The ASEAN Declaration  
 (8 August 1967)

*"United by a common desire and collective will to live in a region of lasting peace, security and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress, and to promote our vital interests, ideals and aspirations."*

The ASEAN Charter  
 (20 November 2007)



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## THE ASEAN CHARTER

The ASEAN Leaders adopted the ASEAN Charter at their Summit in Singapore in November 2007. A High Level Task Force had drafted the Charter, drawing upon the recommendations of an Eminent Persons Group. The Charter embodies fundamental principles, goals, objectives and structures of ASEAN cooperation, codifies all ASEAN norms, rules and values, gives ASEAN a "legal personality", determines the functions, and develops areas of competence of key ASEAN bodies and their relationship with one another.

With the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008, ASEAN has become a rules-based intergovernmental organisation with a legal personality. Some institutional changes include:

- An improved structure to ensure greater efficiency and prompt implementation of ASEAN agreements and decisions
- Convening of the ASEAN Summit twice a year
- Creation of an ASEAN Coordinating Council
- Single Chairmanship for key high-level ASEAN bodies
- Creation of a Committee of Permanent Representatives in Jakarta
- Establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights

## LANDMARK DOCUMENTS

1967	ASEAN Declaration
1971	Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration
1976	- Declaration of ASEAN Concord - Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia
1992	Agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff Scheme for the ASEAN Free Trade Area
1995	Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
1997	ASEAN Vision 2020
2002	Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea
2003	Declaration of ASEAN Concord II
2007	Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
2009	Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015)
2011	Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in A Global of Nations "Bali Concord III"

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ASEAN as an intergovernmental association maintains active links with countries and regions to cooperate on various matters of mutual interest. It does this through the mechanism of Dialogue Partnerships, ASEAN+1 Summit, ASEAN+3 Summit, the East Asia Summit, the ASEAN Regional Forum and forums in many other areas.

ASEAN currently has ten Dialogue Partners, namely Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russia and the United States of America, and one sectoral Dialogue Partner, Pakistan.

ASEAN also maintains contacts and cooperates with regional or international organisations. In 2007, ASEAN became an official observer at the United Nations. Most Member States also participate actively in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) and the East Asia-Latin America Forum.

## ASEAN CONNECTIVITY

The Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, which was adopted by ASEAN Leaders at the 17<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in October 2010, aimed to connect ASEAN through enhanced infrastructure development (physical connectivity), effective institutional arrangements (institutional connectivity) and empowered people (people-to-people connectivity).

Building an enhanced ASEAN Connectivity requires not only the development of new strategies, but also partnerships with private sector and peoples as well as investments. ASEAN Connectivity would complement and support ASEAN Community and broader regional framework in East Asia and beyond.



## ASEAN SECRETARIAT

ASEAN established a Secretariat in February 1976. The existing premises in Jakarta, which was donated by the Indonesian government, was officiated in 1981.

The ASEAN Secretariat has staff recruited locally and from the ASEAN Member States. The ASEAN Heads of Government/State appoint the Secretary-General for a term of five years. The four Deputy Secretaries-General comprise two Deputy Secretaries-General who are nominated by ASEAN Member States on alphabetical rotation and two Deputy Secretaries-General who are openly recruited.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. It's vision is that by 2015, it will be the nerve centre of a strong and confident ASEAN Community that is globally respected for acting in full compliance with its Charter and in the best interest of its people; and it's mission is to initiate, facilitate and coordinate ASEAN stakeholder collaboration in realising the purposes and principles of ASEAN as reflected in the ASEAN Charter.



### ASEAN Emblem

The ASEAN Emblem represents a stable, peaceful, united and dynamic ASEAN. The colours of the Emblem – blue, red, white and yellow – represent the main colours of the crests of all the ASEAN Member States.

**Blue:** represents peace and stability.

**Red:** depicts courage and dynamism.

**White:** shows purity.

**Yellow:** symbolises prosperity.

The stalks of padi represent the dream of ASEAN's Founding Fathers for an ASEAN comprising all the countries in Southeast Asia bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle represents the unity of ASEAN.



## TOWARDS AN ASEAN COMMUNITY BY 2015

### ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)

The APSC aims to ensure that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.

To achieve this, the APSC promotes political development in adherence to the principles of democracy, the rule of law and good governance, respect for, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as inscribed in the ASEAN Charter. It also subscribes to a comprehensive approach to security. At the same time, the APSC seeks to strengthen the mutually beneficial relations between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners and friends.

The APSC thus envisages the following key characteristics: (a) a rules-based Community of shared values and norms; (b) a cohesive, peaceful, stable and resilient region with shared responsibility for comprehensive security; and (c) a dynamic and outward-looking region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world.

The Blueprint towards establishing the APSC was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in 2009.

ASEAN has brought all the States of Southeast Asia into one regional association and declared Southeast Asia a nuclear weapon-free zone.

Signed on 24 February 1976, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia lays down the basic principles for inter-state relations in the region, including the renunciation of the threat or use of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes, non interference in one another's internal affairs and "effective cooperation". Twenty one non-regional States have so far acceded to the treaty. ASEAN's contribution to regional peace fosters a stable environment that is essential for development.

### ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

ASEAN's cooperation and regional economic integration are part of the Member States' efforts to stimulate economic growth, increase jobs and reduce poverty.

The AEC aims to transform ASEAN into a stable, prosperous and highly competitive region with equitable economic development, and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities.

Specifically, it comprises four key pillars: (1) a single market and production base; (2) a highly competitive economic region; (3) a region of equitable economic development; and (4) a region fully integrated into the global economy.

To realise the AEC, the ASEAN Leaders adopted the AEC Blueprint at the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in 2007. The Blueprint serves as a master plan towards achieving an AEC by 2015 by identifying economic integration measures and targets and timelines for their implementation. To ensure that the targets can be achieved by 2015, a scorecard system to track progress and an AEC communications plan to engage all stakeholders have been put in place.

The AEC is an achievable goal that requires political commitment, engagement of all stakeholders, and robust monitoring and implementation systems.

### ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

The ASCC aims to contribute to realising an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the peoples and Member States of ASEAN. It seeks to forge a common identity and build a caring and sharing society which is inclusive and where the well-being, livelihood and welfare of the peoples are enhanced.

To achieve this, the ASCC will implement cooperation activities that are people-oriented and environmentally friendly and geared towards the promotion of sustainable development. It will also contribute to building a strong foundation for greater understanding, good neighbourliness and a shared sense of responsibility.

The ASCC envisages the following characteristics:

(a) human development; (b) social welfare and protection; (c) social justice and rights; (d) ensuring environmental sustainability; (e) building the ASEAN identity; and (f) narrowing the development gap.

The ASCC Blueprint was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in 2009. In the ASCC, people are truly at the centre-stage of ASEAN community building efforts.

