



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Region X- Northern Mindanao
DIVISION OF MALAYBALAY CITY
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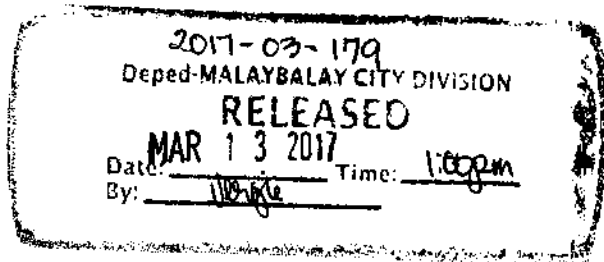


DIVISION MEMORANDUM

No. 124, s. 2017

**TO: Chief Education Program Supervisors and Staff, CID and SGOD
Elementary and Secondary School Heads
Section/Unit Heads and Staff
All Others Concerned**

[Signature]
FROM: EDILBERTO L. OPLENARIA, CESO VI
OIC – Schools Division Superintendent ↑



DATE: March 8, 2017

RE: Awareness Campaign in Support of ASEAN Community 2015 and the Philippines' Chairmanship of ASEAN 2017

1. Pursuant to the herein DepEd Memorandum No. 3, s. 2017 dated January 6, 2017 re: *Dissemination of Civil Service Commission Memorandum Circular No. 6, s. 2016 (Awareness Campaign in Support of ASEAN Community 2015 and the Philippines' Chairmanship of ASEAN 2017)*, this Office is hereby enjoined to help spread awareness on ASEAN through participation in the information campaign and conduct of programs and activities.
2. As such, this Office reiterates the promotion of awareness campaign in the schools through the following:
 - a. Disseminate for information the materials on ASEAN which can be downloaded in the ASEAN website (www.asean.org) (Enclosure 1);
 - b. Display of ASEAN Community Banners in the school (Enclosure 2);
 - c. Inclusion of the singing of the ASEAN Anthem (Enclosure 3) in the first flag ceremony of the month. Specifications and protocols on the use of the ASEAN Flag, and a recording/musical score of the ASEAN Anthem may be secured from the ASEAN website (www.asean.org); and,
 - d. Sharing on information on ASEAN.
3. Any office and school programs and activities conducted during the first Monday of the Month shall be guided with the sample program attached in the CSC MC No. 6, s. 2016 as Annex A for information and guidance.
4. For strict compliance.

Copy Furnished:
Records Unit
Personnel Unit

TO BE POSTED ON THE DIVISION WEBSITE



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education

06 JAN 2017

DepEd MEMORANDUM
No. **3**, s. 2017

DISSEMINATION OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 6, S. 2016
(Awareness Campaign in Support of ASEAN Community 2015 and the Philippines'
Chairmanship of ASEAN 2017)

To: Undersecretaries
Assistant Secretaries
Bureau and Service Directors
Regional Directors
Schools Division Superintendents
Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Schools Heads
All Others Concerned

1. For the information and guidance of all concerned, enclosed is a copy of the **Civil Service Commission (CSC) Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 6, s. 2016** dated February 29, 2016 entitled *Awareness Campaign in Support of ASEAN Community 2015 and the Philippines' Chairmanship of ASEAN 2017*.
2. For more information, all concerned may contact the **International Cooperation Office (ICO)**, Department of Education (DepEd) Central Office, DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City at telephone no. (02) 637-6463 or through email address: ico@deped.gov.ph.
3. Immediate dissemination of this Memorandum is desired.


LEONOR MAGTOLIS BRIONES
Secretary

Encl.:
As stated

Reference:
None

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index
under the following subjects:

CAMPAIGN
EMPLOYEES
OFFICIALS
TEACHERS

SMMA/DM Dissemination of CSC MC 6, s. 2016
0943/December 21, 2016



MC No. 06, s. 2016

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

TO : HEADS OF CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES, DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, AND AGENCIES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS; GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS WITH ORIGINAL CHARTERS; AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

SUBJECT : Awareness Campaign in Support of ASEAN Community 2015 and the Philippines' Chairmanship of ASEAN 2017

It may be recalled that in 2013, the Civil Service Commission issued CSC MC No. 16, s. 2013, encouraging government agencies to promote ASEAN awareness through the regular display of the ASEAN flag in government offices beginning August 2013 in celebration of ASEAN Week. In 2014 and 2015 (through CSC MC No. 16, s. 2014 and CSC MC No. 10, s. 2015), agencies were enjoined to participate in a nationwide simultaneous flag-raising ceremony led by the Department of Foreign Affairs in commemoration of ASEAN Day. The flag-raising ceremony program included the hoisting of the ASEAN flag and the singing of the ASEAN Anthem.

With the formal establishment of the ASEAN Community on December 31, 2015 in accordance with the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the ASEAN Community signed by the ASEAN Leaders during the 27th ASEAN Summit, cultivating awareness of ASEAN has become more crucial in preparing the Philippines to take advantage of, and strengthen its capacity to adjust to, the expected deeper level of integration in the region.

In view of the foregoing, and in support of preparations leading to the Philippines' Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2017, the Civil Service Commission hereby enjoins heads of agencies to help spread awareness on ASEAN by, among others, participating in the information campaign and the conduct of programs and activities towards this end, including the following:

1. Posting of the enclosed materials on ASEAN in their respective agency websites.
2. Display of ASEAN Community banners (copy attached).
3. Inclusion of the singing of the ASEAN Anthem in the first flag ceremony of the month. Specifications and protocols on the use of the ASEAN flag, and a recording/musical score of the ASEAN Anthem may be secured from the ASEAN website (www.asean.org). Agencies are further reminded to observe existing laws and rules on the hoisting and display of the national flag. Considering that most

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office buildings have only one flag pole which is used for the Philippine Flag, heads of offices are advised to use indoor Philippine and ASEAN flags attached to similar poles with a base for the flag ceremony. The ASEAN flag shall be displayed on the right side of the Philippine flag (from the audience' perspective). A sample program is attached as Annex A.

4. Sharing of information on ASEAN (e.g. updates on ASEAN-related activities, trivia, informative videos etc.) during such flag-raising ceremony and other employee fora to help raise awareness among their officials and staff. Additional information materials on ASEAN may be secured from the ASEAN Website, Department of Foreign Affairs (Office of ASEAN Affairs), the Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO) through its attached agencies the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) and the Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS), and the People's Television Network (PTV).

In addition, government officials and employees are encouraged to wear ASEAN-inspired attire, coinciding with the conduct of the flag-raising ceremony mentioned above.

The Department of Education (DepED), Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) are likewise encouraged to enjoin educational and training institutions – both public and private, nationwide – to adopt similar activities to raise awareness among the members of the faculty, students and other stakeholders.

CSC Field Offices will be monitoring agency compliance on this matter.


ALICIA dela ROSA-BALA
Chairperson

29 FEB 2016

ANNEX A: Sample Program for Flag Raising Ceremony

- Prayer
- Hoisting of the Philippine flag and singing of Lupang Hinirang
- (Hoisting of the ASEAN Flag and) Singing of the ASEAN Anthem
- Panunumpa sa Watawat
- Panunumpa ng Lingkod Bayan
- Sharing of Information on ASEAN
- Sharing of agency-related information/updates on agency matters
- Message from Agency Head
- Awit ng Serbisyo Sibil



APSC

The ASEAN Political Security Community continues to prevent peace and stability, which provided a foundation for economic prosperity and socio-cultural development in the region. ASEAN's approach of seeking dialogue, consultation and engagement has served the region well. Core regional instruments like the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and the Declaration on Conduct of Parties in the Southeast China Sea (DOC) have been widely recognized as a guide to conduct in interstate relations. To date, 39 countries, including all ASEAN Member States, are High Civilization Parties to the TAC.

ASEAN has been instrumental in addressing non-traditional security challenges such as climate change, pandemics, natural disasters and transnational crimes in various forms. The Declaration "On ASEAN One Response ASEAN Resilient to Disaster as One in the Region and Outside the Region" signed at the 26th ASEAN Summit in Laos PDR on 8 September 2010 lays out solid political commitments to achieve a more resilient and better response to such disasters not only within ASEAN but outside the region. In the area of transnational crime, the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons Against Women and Children (ACTIP) signed by the ASEAN Leaders in November 2013, recognizes the first ASEAN regional convention was legally binding instrument on combating trafficking in persons.

ASEAN has continued to deepen mutually beneficial relations with Dialogue Partners and other external partners to maximize mutual interests. ASEAN's growing centrality in the evolving regional architecture through strengthening of ASEAN-led mechanisms. Comprehensive Summits with China and Russia, and a Special Summit with the US were held in 2016 while Switzerland and Germany were conferred Security Dialogue Partner and Development Partner status respectively. To date, 26 non-ASEAN Member States have appointed their respective Ambassadors to ASEAN and 40 ASEAN Consulates in Third Countries and International Organizations have been established to promote ASEAN's interests in these countries and international organizations.

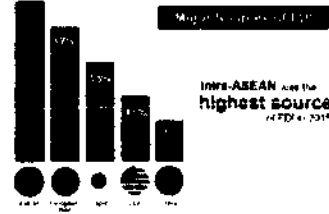
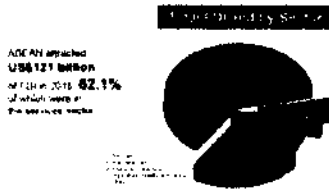


AFC

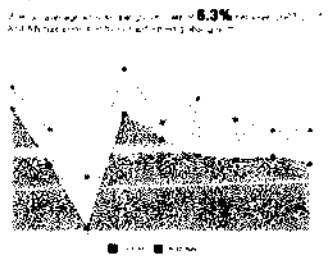
The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) has been instrumental in driving economic growth and development in the region. The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2015 aims to create a single market and production base, enhance competitiveness, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship. The AEC Blueprint 2015 also focuses on strengthening the ASEAN legal and judicial framework, and promoting the ASEAN legal and judicial framework. The AEC Blueprint 2015 also focuses on strengthening the ASEAN legal and judicial framework, and promoting the ASEAN legal and judicial framework.

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ASEAN INVESTMENT



ASEAN AGREEMENTS

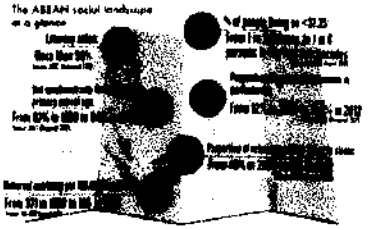


At the 24th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN economy in 2015 was the **6th largest in the world** & the **3rd largest in Asia**.

ASCC

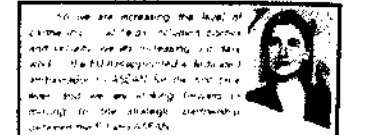
The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) continues to promote social justice and equity, and to enhance the well-being of the people of the region. The ASCC Blueprint 2015 aims to create a more inclusive and resilient region, and to promote the well-being of the people of the region. The ASCC Blueprint 2015 also focuses on strengthening the ASEAN legal and judicial framework, and promoting the ASEAN legal and judicial framework.

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ASEAN LEADERS

The ASEAN Leaders continue to work together to promote the well-being of the people of the region. The ASEAN Leaders continue to work together to promote the well-being of the people of the region.



Portrait of a woman, likely an ASEAN leader.

The ASEAN-2016 Leaders' Exchange Programme is a landmark initiative that has been widely welcomed by the people of the region.

King Royal Varadit, a Community Development Officer, has been appointed to the position of ASEAN Secretary-General.



"We are ASEAN!" - a simulation exercise on disaster management.

- ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) (asmc.asean.org/home/)
- ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters' ASEAN Resource Centre
- Ten ASEAN Resource Centres (under ACCSM)
- ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (www.ahacentre.org)
- ASEAN Risk Assessment Centre for Food Safety
- ASEAN Risk Communication Resource Centre
- ASEAN University Network (www.aunsec.org)
- China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Centre (chinaaseanenv.org/english)

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.

For inquiries, contact:

The ASEAN Secretariat
 Community Relations Division (CRD)
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 Fax : (82 21) 739-8234, 724-3504
 E-mail : public@asean.org

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ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)



one vision
 one identity
 one community

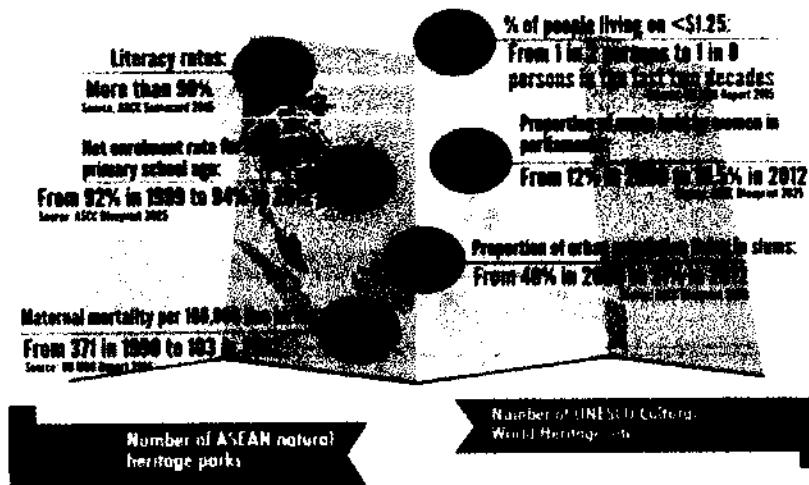
ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) is one of the three pillars of ASEAN Community. It is committed to lifting the quality of life of its people by putting their welfare and well-being at the heart of its activities. To promote better quality of life for the peoples and their communities in ASEAN, the Member States cooperate on a wide range of areas such as:

- Culture and Information
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Social Welfare and Development
- Women and Gender
- Labour
- Civil Service
- Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
- Environment
- Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
- Health and Communicable Diseases
- Science and Technology

Over the years, ASEAN has witnessed strengthened cooperation in social protection, promotion and protection of rights of women and children, humanitarian assistance in times of disasters, management of cross-border health and environmental risks, improvement of people's health and well-being, development of opportunities for education, exchange and employment of young people and raising awareness on ASEAN cultures and identity.

The ASEAN Social Landscape at a Glance



ASCC Blueprint 2025

Given the complex challenges in the region, the ASCC envisions an ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community where people feel the benefits of being part of ASEAN. The ASCC Blueprint 2025 will thus strive for a community that engages and benefits the people, and is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic.

To do this, the ASCC will work towards:

- A committed, participative and socially-responsible community;
- An inclusive community that promotes high quality of life, equitable access to opportunities for all and promotes and protects human rights;
- A sustainable community that promotes social development and environmental protection;
- A resilient community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters and climate change; and
- A dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture and heritage.

Milestones in 2016

- ASEAN Culture and Arts Cooperation Dialogue
- ASEAN Day on Disaster Management
- ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) 2016
- ASEAN Risk Assessment Centre for Food Safety (ARAC) and the ASEAN Food Safety Policy
- ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy and Plan of Action
- ASEAN-EU Project on Support to ASEAN Heritage Parks and Protected Areas
- ASEAN-EU Project on Sustainable Use of Peatlands and Haze Mitigation under ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems
- ASEAN Haze-free Roadmap
- Fifth ASEAN State of the Environment Report
- ASEAN ESC Model Cities Year 3
- ACB (ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity) 2016 Conference
- ASEAN/UNDP/GEF Project on Integrated River Basin Management in ASEAN Countries
- One ASEAN One Response Conference
- Publication of the ASEAN Regional Assessment on MDG Achievement and Post-2015 Development Priorities
- Publication of the Study Report on Projected Gender Impact of the ASEAN Economic Community
- Gender Sensitive Guideline on Handling Women Victims of Trafficking in Persons
- Assessment Report of Laws, Policies and Practices of ASEAN Member States Relating to Identification and Treatment of Victims of Trafficking Especially Women and Children
- ASEAN Guidelines for a Non-Violent Approach to Nurturing, Care, and Development of Children in All Settings
- Establishment of the ASEAN Network of Family Development
- Establishment of the ASEAN Research Network on Ageing

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

The ASCC continuously consults and partners with a broad range of stakeholders in the government, civil society organisations, multilateral organisations, the private sector, the academe and ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

Mechanisms and Platforms under the ASCC

- ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs' Network (AWEN)
- ASEAN Social Work Consortium (ASCW)
- Network of Experts on Inclusive Entrepreneurship in ASEAN
- ASEAN Children's Forum
- ASEAN GO-NGO Forum on Social Welfare and Development
- ASEAN Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
- ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour
- ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum
- ASEAN Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production

ASEAN Centres and Partner Institutions

- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Partnership Group (www.aadmerpartnership.org)
- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (www.aseanbiodiversity.org)

ASEAN Economic Community 2025

A Highly Integrated and Robust Economy	A Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Enhanced Connectivity and Sustainable Integration	A Resilient, Inclusive and People-Centred ASEAN	A Global ASEAN
• Trade in Services	• Consumer Protection	• Information and Communications Technology	• Strengthening the Rule of Law, Justice	• Review existing FTA
• Financial Integration, Financial Services, and Financial Stability	• Productivity, Human Capital, Innovation, Research and Development, and Technology Development	• Energy	• Strengthening the Development Gap	• Engaging with regional and global partners
• Promoting Investment in Infrastructure	• Small Business	• Tourism	• Continues to promote engagement with global and regional institutions	
• Sustainability	• Environment			

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ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)

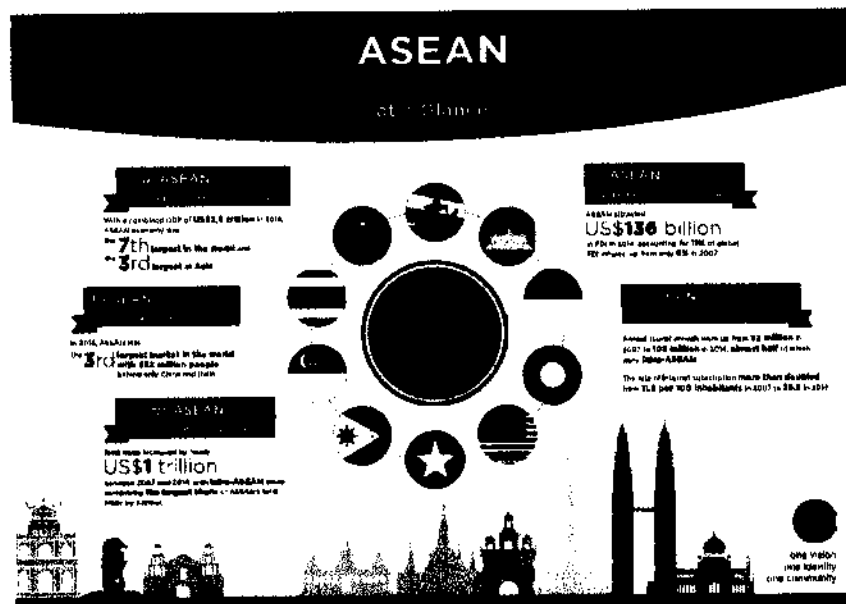


one vision
one identity
one community

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

The first ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, signed in November 2007, has served as a comprehensive master plan to chart the region's journey towards the formal establishment of the AEC on 31 December 2015. Under this Blueprint, the AEC is built on four interrelated and mutually-reinforcing characteristics: (a) a single market and production base, (b) a highly competitive economic region, (c) a region of equitable economic development, and (d) a region fully integrated into the global economy.

The first AEC characteristic seeks to create a single market and production base through free flow of goods, services, investment, skilled labour and freer flow of capital. The second characteristic helps to create a business-friendly and innovation-supporting regional environment through the adoption of common frameworks, standards and mutual co-operation across many areas, such as in agriculture and financial services, and in competition policy, intellectual property rights, and consumer protection. It also supports improvements in transport connectivity and other infrastructure networks. The third characteristic seeks to achieve equitable economic development through creative initiatives that encourage small and medium enterprises to participate in regional and global value chains and focused efforts to build the capacity of newer ASEAN Member States to ensure their effective integration into the economic community. The fourth characteristic envisages ASEAN's full integration into the global economy pursued through a coherent approach towards external economic relations, and with enhanced participation in global supply networks.



The establishment of AEC brings about opportunities in the form of a huge market worth over US\$ 2.5 trillion. Collectively, the region is the 7th largest economy in the world and, with a population of over 622 million people, represents the 3rd largest market base in the world, behind only China and India.

AEC 2015: Key Achievements

Key achievements under the AEC 2015 include the following:

- More liberalised market:** Intra-ASEAN import tariffs have been virtually eliminated and formal restrictions in services sector gradually removed, providing its peoples with greater opportunities in trading and doing business within the region.
- Reduced trade costs:** Cross-border trading processes have been simplified, including in customs procedures and rules of origin, harmonisation of technical regulations and mutual recognition arrangements.
- Improved investment regimes:** ASEAN has become a more attractive investment destination for international and domestic investors alike.
- Enhanced mobility of skilled people:** Cross-border movement of skilled people and professionals has been facilitated.
- Free trade and comprehensive economic partnership agreements:** ASEAN businesses are provided with more opportunities to expand their reach in the external markets, and strengthen their role in regional and global value chains.
- A business-friendly and innovation-supportive environment:** This is achieved through the adoption of common frameworks, standards and mutual cooperation in various areas, such as in agriculture and financial services, and in competition policy, intellectual property rights, consumer protection as well as SME development.
- Physical improvements in transportation and other infrastructure networks:** These improvements have facilitated cross-border transportation and contributed to the reduction of overall costs of doing business, providing ASEAN peoples and business the opportunity to work together more productively.
- Narrowing the development gap:** Along with the process of regional integration, initiatives that help narrow the development gap among and within ASEAN Member States have also been put in place.

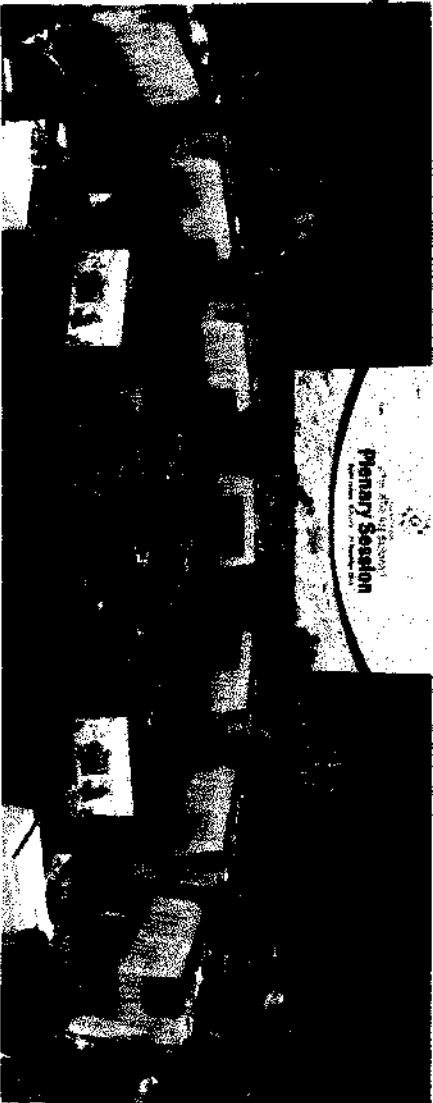
AEC 2025: The Way Forward

The formal establishment of the AEC in 2015 is not a static end goal, but a dynamic process that requires continuous reinvention of the region to maintain its relevance in an evolving global economy. The AEC Blueprint 2025 has therefore been adopted to guide ASEAN economic integration from 2016 to 2025.

Under the new Blueprint, a stronger AEC is envisaged by 2025 with the following characteristics:

- A Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy;
- A Competitive, Innovative, and Dynamic ASEAN;
- Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation;
- A Resilient, Inclusive and People-Oriented, People-Centred ASEAN; and
- A Global ASEAN

Looking at the decade ahead, ASEAN will strive to build on the early gains from the AEC 2015 as well as be forward looking in anticipating new opportunities and challenges. The post-2015 agenda would thus include a clear strategy to address any unfinished agenda from AEC 2015 which are deemed critical in deepening regional economic integration. Furthermore, efficient institutions, adequate resources as well as effective planning and monitoring are imperative to ensure successful outcomes of the community building process beyond the establishment of the AEC 2015.



The ASEAN Leaders in plenary.

ASEAN has also expressed concern over the growing threat of terrorism, radicalism and violent extremism and the danger it poses to the ASEAN region. There is a renewed commitment to work together with the international community on this issue and the Global Movement of Moderates has been recognized as an ASEAN contribution to global efforts in tackling these threats.

To preserve and enhance peace and stability in the region, the APSC seeks to strengthen the mutually beneficial relations between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners and other external parties. It also maintains the centrality and proactive role of ASEAN in regional mechanisms that is open, transparent and inclusive, while remaining actively engaged and forward-looking.

In realising its goals, APSC would strengthen its institutional capacity and presence. This will be pursued through streamlining ASEAN work processes, increasing effectiveness, efficiency and coordination in the work of ASEAN Organs and Bodies, strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat, and increasing ASEAN institutional presence at the national, regional and international levels.

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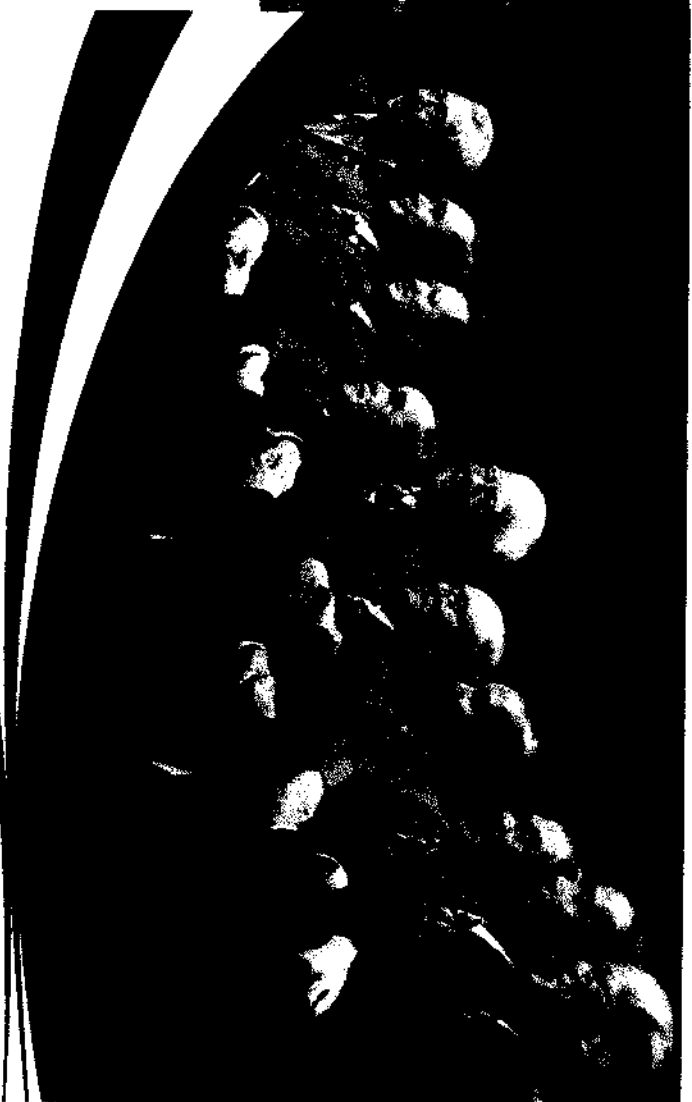
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ASEAN

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4 - ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)



ASEAN POLITICAL-SECURITY COMMUNITY (APSC)



One vision
One identity
One community

ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)

The Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967 that established ASEAN declared among others the following aims and purposes that to this day remain relevant for ASEAN political and security cooperation, namely:

- 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 Asia; and
- To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Preserving regional peace and stability, adopting a comprehensive approach to security challenges and developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with external partners have been the underlying principles of ASEAN's approach to political and security issues and developments.

Seven years of implementation of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint (2009-2015) has cemented the foundation of the APSC by deepening and expanding ASEAN political and security cooperation and strengthening ASEAN capacity in responding to regional and international challenges. Building upon these achievements, the APSC Blueprint 2025 aims to elevate ASEAN political-security cooperation to an even higher plane as an integral part of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

It is envisaged that the ASEAN Political-Security Community by 2025 shall be a united, inclusive and resilient community where the ASEAN peoples shall live in a safe, harmonious and secure environment, embrace the values of tolerance and moderation as well as uphold ASEAN fundamental principles,



ASEAN-wide cooperation keeps the region peaceful and secure.

shared values and norms. It is further envisaged that ASEAN shall remain cohesive, responsive and relevant in addressing challenges to regional peace and security as well as play a central role in shaping the evolving regional architecture, while deepening our engagement with external parties and contributing collectively to global peace, security and stability.

The APSC has the following key characteristics:

- (i) A rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred community bound by fundamental principles, shared values and norms, in which our peoples enjoy human rights, fundamental freedoms and social justice, embrace the values of tolerance and moderation, and share a strong sense of togetherness, common identity and destiny;
- (ii) A resilient community in a peaceful, secure and stable region, with enhanced capacity to respond effectively and in a timely manner to challenges for the common good of ASEAN, in accordance with the principle of comprehensive security;
- (iii) An outward-looking community that deepens cooperation with our external parties, upholds and strengthens ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture, and plays a responsible and constructive role globally based on an ASEAN common platform on international issues; and
- (iv) A community with strengthened institutional capacity through improved ASEAN work processes and coordination, increased effectiveness and efficiency in the work of all ASEAN Organs, including a strengthened ASEAN Secretariat, as well as with increased ASEAN institutional presence at the national, regional and international levels.

To build a rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred community, the APSC has consistently promoted cooperation in political development that adheres to the principles of democracy, the rule of law and good governance as well as respect for, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

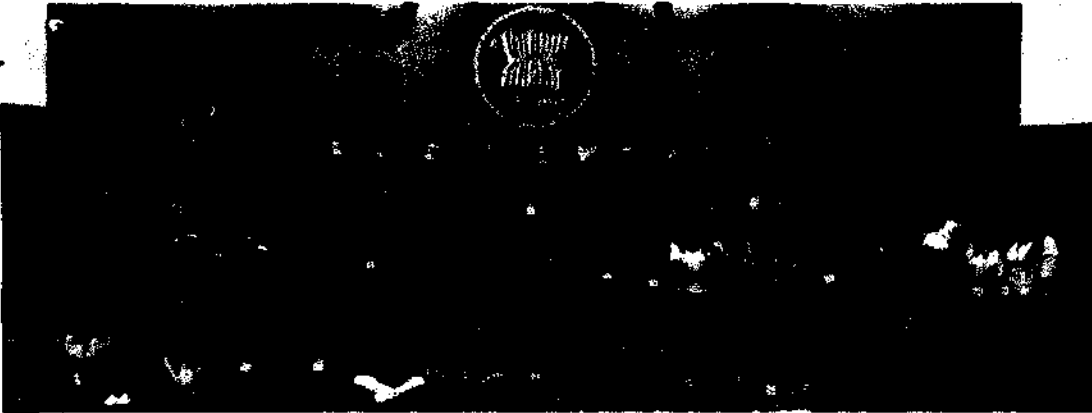
In the area of human rights, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), six years after its inception in 2009, has set the momentum and recorded progress in human rights promotion and protection in ASEAN. It has expanded its activities to include new topics and target groups such as the environment and climate change, peace, the role of women in small and medium enterprises, education, legal aid, journalists and persons with disabilities. The ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD), which was adopted in November 2012, further embodies the commitment of the Governments of AMS to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of ASEAN.

In building a peaceful, secure and stable region, ASEAN adopts a comprehensive approach to security which enhances our capacity to deal with existing and emerging challenges. It pursues peaceful settlement of disputes and renounces aggression and the threat or use of force or other actions in any manner inconsistent with international law. It also seeks to address non-traditional security challenges including drug, trafficking in persons, terrorism, disaster relief, public health epidemics, among others.

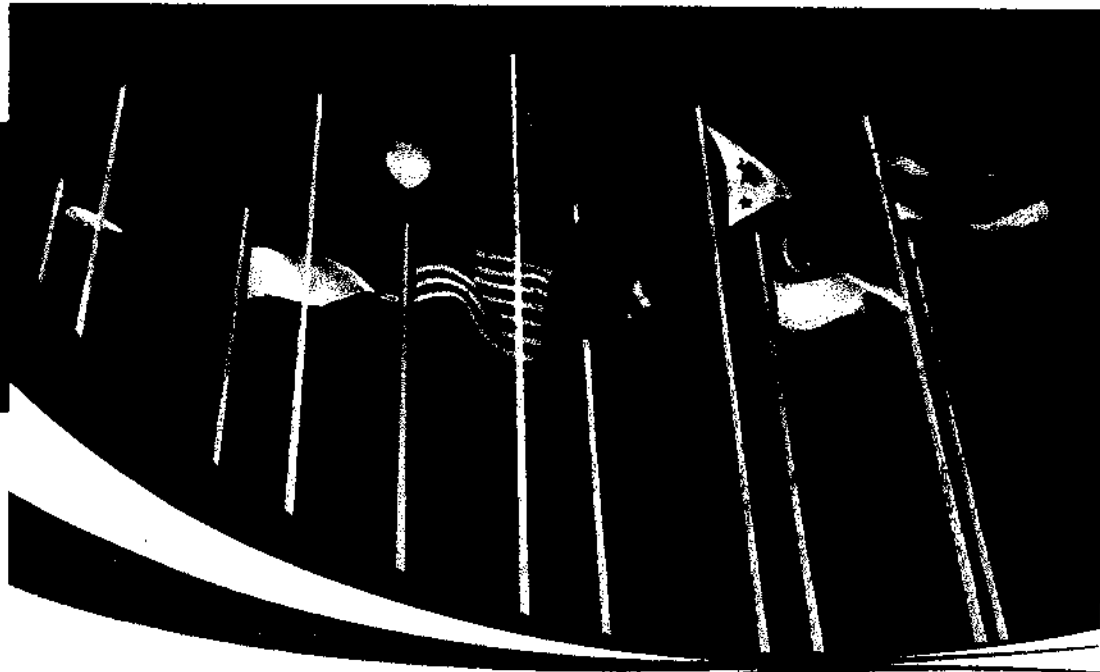
Serving as the bedrock for peace and stability in Southeast Asia are ASEAN political instruments such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) which is a key code of conduct governing inter-state relations in the region; the Treaty on the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) which preserves our region free of nuclear weapons; and the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the on-going discussion on a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) which promotes peaceful settlement of disputes and practical maritime cooperation in the South China Sea.

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) remains an important mechanism to promote security cooperation in the wider Asia-Pacific region. The focus of the ARF is on a wide array of existing and emerging non-traditional security threats such as trafficking of illicit drugs, cyber security, bio-security, space security, maritime safety, protection of the marine environment, international migration and wildlife trafficking.

Practical cooperation and strategic dialogue in the defence sector remain significant, specifically in maritime security, peacekeeping operations, military medicine, counter-terrorism, and humanitarian mine action. Cooperation between ASEAN Defence establishments continue to evolve in the area of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) with two initiatives having been endorsed recently, namely the ASEAN Military Ready Group on HADR and the ASEAN Center of Military Medicine.



Young people join hands in building the ASEAN Community.



ASEAN 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.

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- 4 - ASEAN Community



one vision
one identity
one community

ASEAN Community

One Vision. One Identity. One Community.

The ASEAN Community 2015 is a community of opportunities under three community pillars: Political-Security Community, Economic Community, and Socio-Cultural Community. Its launch in 2015 is a historic milestone and a culmination of ASEAN's resilience and dynamism throughout a journey of nearly half a century, and signals to the world how far and how well the ASEAN Member States have achieved in coming together as one community.

The ASEAN Community ascertains that the goal of ASEAN's founding fathers of improving the lives of its people is reflected on the region's economic and cultural development, social progress, regional peace and security, collaboration, mutual assistance in training and research, improvement of living standards, promotion of Southeast Asian studies and cooperation with regional and international organisations.

The organisation recognises the importance of ensuring the safety of its citizens from such threats as climate change, pandemics, natural disasters and transnational crimes, offering new opportunities to the region and the world of peace and stability, of bigger, more open and rules-based market for business, of better health and education; and of sustainable development.

Recognising the twin visions of peace and prosperity, ASEAN sustained peace in Southeast Asia by integrating harmonious inter-state relations through the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) for ASEAN Member States and more than 20 external parties, the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) that guide ASEAN and China to exercise self-restraint, refrain from the use of force, undertake practical maritime cooperation, and promote peaceful settlement of disputes in the South China Sea.



Multi-media show announcing the establishment of ASEAN Community at the 27th ASEAN Summit.

Southeast Asia is free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction through the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) that also protects the region from environmental pollution and the hazards of radioactive and toxic waste materials. The ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) is ASEAN's regional cooperation framework to counter, prevent and suppress terrorism and deepen counter-terrorism cooperation.

Defence and military cooperation is gearing up with the establishment of the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and the ADMM-Plus that provide Member States with counter-terrorism, maritime security and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief exercises, fostering understanding and improving capability and readiness.

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) is at the forefront of ASEAN's strategy to instill resilience and face its vulnerabilities through a systematised regional disaster risk management and climate change adaptation that is harmonised with national and local policies and laws.

Already an international organisation by virtue of the ASEAN Charter in 2008, ASEAN has built and strengthened its institutional frameworks towards greater effectiveness, efficiency, better synergy and coordination, paving the way for a rules-based and comprehensive institutional infrastructure commensurate with the needs of regional integration and community building.

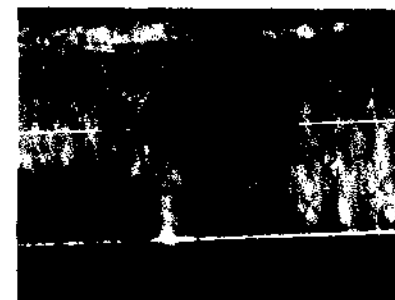
Implementation of the ASEAN economic integration measures has led to the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which provides ASEAN people with an open and integrated market where there are more product choices at competitive costs. The AEC initiatives have also supported businesses to explore markets and extend their market reach at reduced costs through simplified cross-border trading processes and improved investment climates. At the same time, ASEAN economic integration is pursued not only through internal integration but also integration to the global economy; the latter is anchored on forward-looking free trade and comprehensive economic partnership agreements and initiatives to enhance global value chain participation. The AEC has also put in place frameworks and legal structures on competition, consumer protection and intellectual property as well as improved transportation and infrastructure networks, contributing to an improved environment for business. Last but not least, the AEC also strives to be a community that is inclusive and equitable, with focused efforts to facilitate and support the active and gainful participation of small and medium enterprises and newer ASEAN Member States in the economic community.

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community has put efforts to lift the quality of life of ASEAN peoples through cooperative activities that are people-oriented, people-centred, environmentally friendly, and that foster inter-cultural understanding and mutual respect. The ASCC's activities have resulted in a deepening of the sense of ASEAN identity, and collectively accelerating socio-cultural growth and progress by:

- lowering the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25/day—from 1 in 2 to 1 in 8 persons over the last two decades;
- reducing maternal mortality per 100,000 live births from 371.2 in 1990 to 103.7 in 2012;
- reducing proportion of urban slum populations from 40% in 2000 to 31% in 2012;
- increasing net enrolment rate for primary school children from 92% in 1999 to 94% in 2012;
- increasing proportion of seats held by women in parliaments from 12% in 2000 to 18.5% in 2012 and
- enlisting 35 ASEAN natural heritage parks and 24 UNESCO cultural heritage sites in the ASEAN region as of 2015.



Proudly ASEAN.



Fertile land in the region is good for agriculture.

The Asean Way / Original Version

By :

Mr.Kittikhun Sodprasert, Mr Sampow Triudom, Mrs.Payom Valaipatchra

Lyrics, "The ASEAN Way"

Raise our flag high, sky high
Embrace the pride in our heart
ASEAN we are bonded as one
Look-in 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.