ASEAN INDONESIA 2023

KOMINFO

ASEANpedia

ASEAN MATTERS:
EPICENTRUM OF GROWTH

ASEANpedia

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER I :
General Information on ASEAN 1
1. A Glimpse of ASEAN 2
a. When was ASEAN Founded?.....3
b. What is the Bangkok Declaration? 4
c. What is the ASEAN Charter?.....5
d. What are the contents of the ASEAN Charter?.....5
e. What is the Purpose of the Establishment of ASEAN?.....6
f. What are the ASEAN Principles?.....7
g. How to become a new member of ASEAN?.....8
h. Which Countries Are ASEAN Members? 9
i. ASEAN Emblem and Flag.....12
j. What is ASEAN's Official Anthem?.....13
2. The Role of ASEAN in International Cooperation.....12
a. What is the ASEAN Dialogue Partners?.....13
b. What is ASEAN+3?.....15
c. What is the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)? 16
d. What is the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community?.....16
e. What is the ASEAN Political-Security Community? 16
3. ASEAN Organizational Structure 18
a. What is the ASEAN Summit?.....18
b. What is the ASEAN Coordinating Council?.....19
c. What is the ASEAN Community Council?.....19
d. What is the Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies?.....20
e. What is the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting? 20
f. What is the ASEAN Secretariat?.....21
g. What is the Secretary-General of ASEAN?.....21
h. What is the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN? 22
i. What is the ASEAN National Secretariat?.....22
j. What is the ASEAN Intergovernmental

Commission on Human Rights/AICHR? 22
ASEAN Timeline 23

Chapter II :
Indonesia's Role in ASEAN 29
1. ASEAN Founding Father from Indonesia 30
   a. Who is Adam Malik? 31
   b. What was Adam Malik's career path? 32
   c. What is Adam Malik's role in ASEAN? 32
2. Jakarta was chosen as the Location of ASEAN Secretariat 33
   a. How was the ASEAN Secretariat established? 33
   b. Where is the ASEAN Secretariat located? 34
   c. Why Jakarta was Chosen as Host of ASEAN Secretariat 34
3. Host of Several Agreements 35
   a. What is Bali Concord? 35
   b. How many ASEAN agreements were signed in Bali? .. 36
   c. What was Agreed on in Bali Concord I? 36
   d. What is Bali Concord II? 37
   e. What Agreements were Reached inBali Concord III? .. 39
   h. What are the Consequences of Bali Concord III? 39
4. Maintaining ASEAN Regional Security 39
   a. What is Indonesia's Role in Mediating the Philippines-MNLF Conflict? 39
   b. What were the Reasons behind Indonesia's Involvement in Solving the Philippines-MNLF Conflict? 41
   c. What was Indonesia's Role in the Settlement of the Viet Nam-Cambodia Conflict? 41
   d. What were the Successes of JIM? 41
   e. What was Indonesia's Role in the Resolution of the Thai–Cambodian Border Conflict? 42
   f. What was Indonesia's Role in the Creation of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone? 42
   g. What was Indonesia's Role in the Consensus on the Myanmar Situation? 43

h. What is Indonesia's Stance on the Implementation of the Five-Point Consensus? 44
Indonesia's Role in Several Issues: 46

Chapter III:
Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023....49
1. Background....50
a. Has Indonesia Officially Assumed the Chairmanship of ASEAN?....50
b. What is the Vision of Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023? 50
c. What is the theme for ASEAN Chairmanship 2023?....51
d. What is the Meaning of the theme for the Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023?....52
Discussion of the Substance of Each Pillar....53
e. What are the Implementations of the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific (AOIP) in the Indonesia's 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship 54
f. What are the Roles of Member State holding the Chairmanship of ASEAN? 54
g. What are the Obligations of the Member State holding the Chairmanship? 55
h. What are the actual challenges facing Indonesian chairmanship in 2023?....55
i. How many times has Indonesia assumed ASEAN chair?....55
The meaning of the 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship Logo 56
j. What are the benefits of ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 for Indonesia? 59
k. Does ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 have any economic impact on Indonesia? 59
Facts and Data....60
2. ASEAN Summit 2023
a. Where will the ASEAN Summit 2023 be Held? 66
b. What are the Priority Issues and Key Initiatives in the ASEAN Summit 2023? 69

Labuan Bajo Ready to Welcome
ASEAN Summit Guests 70
c. Who will Attend the 2023 ASEAN Summit? 73
Quarterly Achievements ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 75
ASEAN Summit Member 76
Event Timeline 78

CHAPTER IV:
Results of the 42nd ASEAN Summit 2023 79

Meeting Outcomes 83
Implementation of the Summit Outcomes 84

- ASEAN Declaration on The Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situations 86
- ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Developing Regional Electric Vehicle Ecosystem 93
- ASEAN Declaration on The Placement And Protection of Migrant Fishers 98
- ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Advancing Regional Payment Connectivity And Promoting Local Currency Transaction 104
- ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Combating Trafficking In Persons Caused By The Abuse of Technology 108
- ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on One Health Initiative 114
- ASEAN Leaders Joint Statement on The Establishment of An ASEAN Villages Network 117
- ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Strengthening ASEAN's Capacity and Institutional Effectiveness 119
- ASEAN Leaders' Statement on The Development of The ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision 121
- ASEAN Leaders' Statement on the Recent Attack on a Convoy of the AHA Centre and ASEAN Monitoring Team in Myanmar 124

MEDIA ADVISORY

- 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits 127

ASEAN INDONESIA 2023

KOMINFO

Chapter I

General Information on ASEAN

ASEAN MATTERS:
EPICENTRUM OF GROWTH



Painting "The Signing of Bangkok Declaration"

Peter Paul Perez Blanco

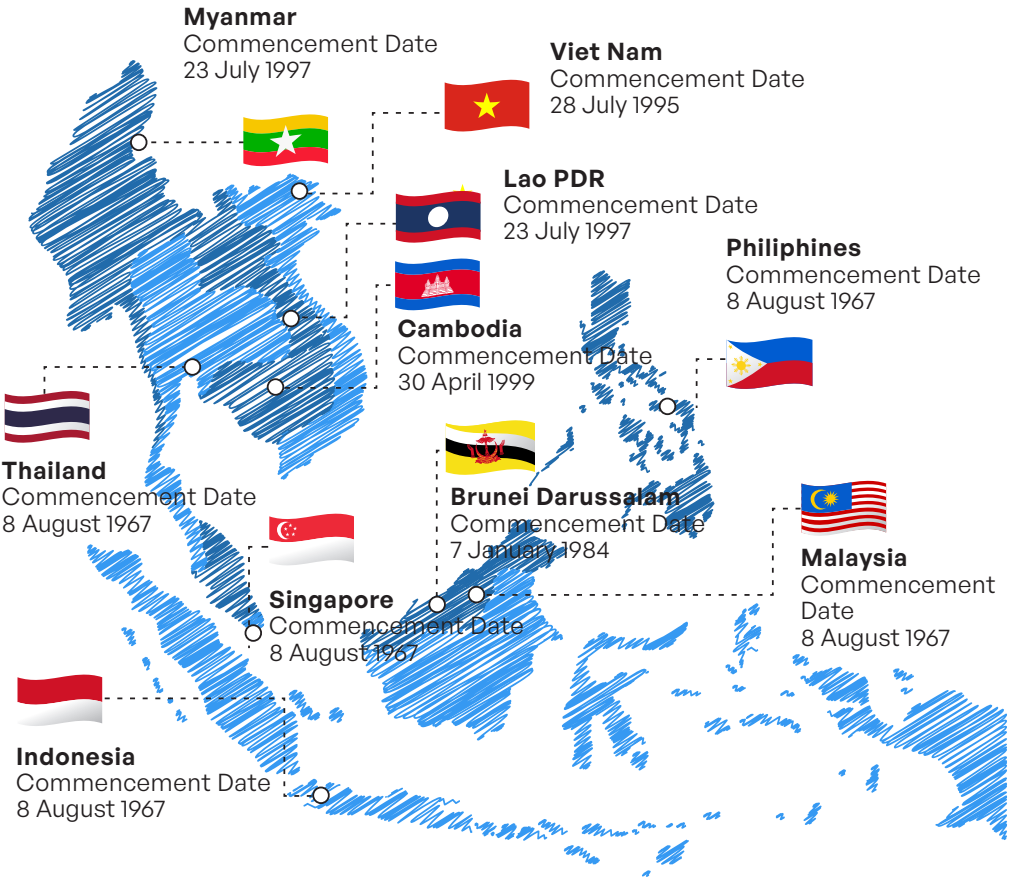
1. A Glimpse of ASEAN

The abbreviation ASEAN stands for The Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

ASEAN was initiated when Thailand mediated a reconciliation process between Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia over a certain dispute. Thenceforth, the four states realized the importance of regional cooperation.

With the intention of improving relations and strengthening the region, the four states invited Singapore to join in establishing ASEAN.

ASEAN Member States



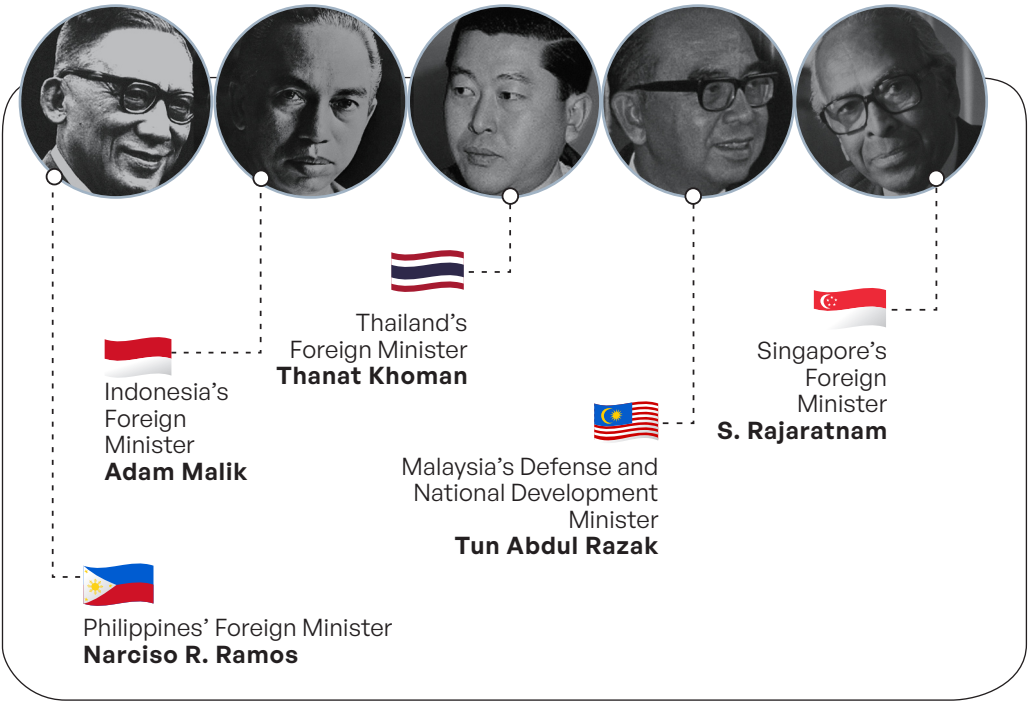
a. When was ASEAN Founded?

ASEAN was founded on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, after representatives from five states/governments, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, signed the Bangkok Declaration (ASEAN Declaration).

b. What is the Bangkok Declaration?

The Bangkok Declaration is a short document which outlines the aims and objectives of the establishment of ASEAN, namely to create a peaceful, secure, stable, and prosperous Southeast Asia region.

The Bangkok Declaration was signed in Bangkok, Thailand, by the Philippines' Foreign Minister Narciso R. Ramos, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, Malaysia's Defense and National Development Minister Tun Abdul Razak, and Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam.



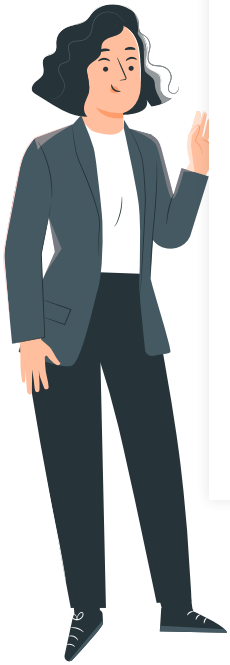
c. What is the ASEAN Charter?

The ASEAN Charter is the legal and institutional framework that binds all ASEAN Member States. With this charter, ASEAN is conferred legal personality.

The ASEAN Charter, which consists of a preamble, 13 Chapters, 55 Articles, and 4 annexes, was signed by the leaders of member states at its 13th Summit in Singapore in 2007, and became effective on 15 December 2008.

Indonesia ratified the ASEAN Charter through Law number 38 of 2008 on Ratification of the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

d. What are the contents of the ASEAN Charter?



1. Purposes and Principles
2. Organs
3. Rights and obligations of ASEAN Member States
4. Mechanisms for decision-making and settlement of disputes
5. Budget and Finance provisions



e. What is the Purpose of the Establishment of ASEAN?

The establishment of ASEAN is aimed at creating a peaceful, secure, stable, and prosperous Southeast Asia region, given the conflict prone situation due to struggle for ideological influence between military forces in major states and conflicts between states in the region.

f. What are the ASEAN Principles?

ASEAN Member States adopt the basic principles set out in the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), namely:

1. mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations,
2. the right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion,
3. non-interference in the internal affairs of one another,
4. settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means,
5. renunciation of the threat or use of force, and
6. effective co-operation among themselves.



g. How to become a new member of ASEAN?

The ASEAN Charter stipulates at least four criteria for admission, as follows:

- location in the recognised geographical region of Southeast Asia;
- recognition by all ASEAN Member States;
- agreement to be bound and to abide by the Charter; and
- ability and willingness to carry out the obligations of Membership.



h. Which Countries Are ASEAN Members?

Ten states are now members of ASEAN, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
Timor-Leste has been in-principle admitted to be the 11th member of ASEAN, with the current status as an observer.

ASEAN Member States Profiles

Brunei Darusalam



Commencement Date: 7 January 1984
Head of State: Sultan
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan
Currency: Brunei Dollar
Language: Malay
National Anthem: Allah Peliharakan Sultan
Area: 5,765 km2
Total Population: 445,373 people (2021)

Cambodia



Commencement Date: 30 April 1999
Head of State: King
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Phnom Penh
Currency: Riel (KHR)
Language: Khmer
National Anthem: Nokor Reach
Area: 181,040 km2
Total Population: 16,589,023 people (2021)

Indonesia



Commencement Date: 8 August 1967
Head of State: President
Head of Government: President
Capital: DKI Jakarta
Currency: Rupiah
Language: Indonesian
National Anthem: Indonesia Raya
Area: 1,904,569 km2
Total Population: 273,753,191 people (2021)

Lao PDR



Commencement Date: 23 July 1967
Head of State: President
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Vientiane
Currency: Kip (LAK)
Language: Lao
National Anthem: Phen Xat Lao
Area: 236,800 km2
Total Population: 7,425,057 people (2021)

Malaysia



Commencement Date: 8 August 1967
Head of State: King/Yang di-Pertuan Agong
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Kuala Lumpur
Currency: Ringgit
Language: Malay
National Anthem: Negaraku
Area: 330,434 km2
Total Population: 33.5 million people (2021)

Myanmar



Commencement Date: 23 July 1997
Head of State: President
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Nay Pyi Taw
Currency: Kyat
Language: Burmese
National Anthem: Kambha Ma Kye
Area: 676,578 km2
Total Population: 53.79 million people (2021)

The Philippines



Commencement Date: 8 August 1967
Head of State: President
Head of Government: President
Capital: Manila
Currency: Peso
Language: Filipino/Tagalog
National Anthem: Lupang Hinirang
Area: 343,448 km2
Total Population: 113,880,328 people (2021)

Singapore



Commencement Date: 8 August 1967
Head of State: President
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Singapore
Currency: Singapore Dollar (SGD)
Languages: English, Mandarin, Malay & Tamil
National Anthem: Majulah Singapura
Area: 728.6 km2
Total Population: 5,453,566 people (2021)

Thailand



Commencement Date: 8 August 1967
Head of State: King
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Krung Thep Maha Nakhon (Bangkok)
Currency: Baht
Language: Thai
National Anthem: Phleng Chat Thai
Area: 513,120 km2
Total Population: 71,601,103 people (2021)

Viet Nam



Commencement Date: 28 July 1995
Head of State: President
Head of Government: Prime Minister
Capital: Ha Noi
Currency: Dong
National Anthem: Tien Quan Ca
Area: 331,000 km2
Total Population: 97,468,029 people (2021)

ASEAN Emblem and Flag

The stalks of padi
in represent the dream of ASEAN's Founding Fathers for an ASEAN bound together in friendship and solidarity.

The circle
represents the unity of ASEAN.

The yellow
symbolises prosperity.

The red
depicts courage and dynamism.

The blue
represents peace and stability.

The white
shows purity.

The ASEAN flag symbolizes the unity of ASEAN member countries.



i. What is ASEAN's Official Anthem?

The official ASEAN anthem was penned by Payom Valaiphatchra and is titled "The ASEAN Way." The song, which was arranged by Kittikhun Sodpraset and Sampow Triudomm, was chosen following a selection process of 99 songs from 10 ASEAN Member States.

"The ASEAN Way" is an anthem that expresses ASEAN's unity. This anthem also strengthens the sense of ASEAN identity and belonging among the people of the region.

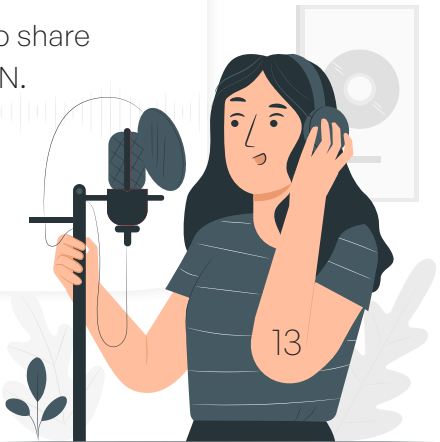
The ASEAN National Anthem is frequently played at official meetings and events related to ASEAN.

The ASEAN Way

Original Version

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.

ASEAN Anthem
By Mr.Kittikhun Sodprasert,
Mr Sampow Triudom,
Mrs.Payom Valaipatchra



2. The Role of ASEAN in International Cooperation

The ASEAN Vision 2020 highlights ASEAN's important role in the international community and the promotion of ASEAN's common interests.

ASEAN is therefore engaging in ASEAN+3 cooperation with Japan, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and South Korea. ASEAN is also developing cooperative relations with Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, the United States, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) via ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

ASEAN also maintains contacts with intergovernmental organizations, including the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Rio Group, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the South Pacific Forum, and the Asian-African Sub-Regional Organization Conference.

The majority of ASEAN Member States also actively participate in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), and Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation activities (FEALAC).





a. What is the ASEAN Dialogue Partners?

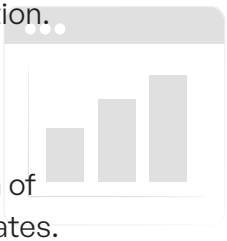
ASEAN Dialogue Partners are nations and regional/ international organizations that are ASEAN's partners in a variety of spheres of cooperation. There are twelve ASEAN Dialogue Partners, including Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United kingdom, and United States.

ASEAN also maintains Sectoral Dialogue Partner connections with Brazil, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Arab Emirates. There are also partnerships with Chile, France, Italy, and Germany as Development Partners.

b. What is ASEAN+3?

ASEAN+3 is an ASEAN cooperation agreed upon in Manila, the Philippines, on 9 June 2004. It involves three countries, including Japan, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and South Korea. ASEAN+3 originates from an increasing need for energy, at both the regional and international levels.

Some of the ASEAN+3 programs that have been approved are the Oil Stockpiling Forum, the Oil Market Forum, the Energy Security Forum, and the Natural Gas Forum. ASEAN+3 cooperation continues to expand and deepen in a number of domains. There are now thirteen ministerial-level meetings under ASEAN+3 cooperation.



c. What is the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

The ASEAN Economic Community is a system of free market trade adopted by all ASEAN Member States. AEC was realized in 2015 with the goal of transforming ASEAN into a single market and production hub.

As a result, cash flows more freely, as do goods, services, investments, and skilled laborers.

d. What is the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community?

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community is a comprehensive collaboration initiated to address challenges in the areas of population, poverty, employment, and people's welfare to actualize the strength of people-centered ASEAN integration.



e. What is the ASEAN Political-Security Community?

ASEAN Political-Security Community is cooperation that is carried out to create peace in the regional and global areas through actions coordinated in a forum called the ASEAN Political-Security Community Council.

Three instruments in the ASEAN Political-Security Community:

1. Declaration on Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (ZOPFAN)

2. Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in South East Asia (TAC),

3. Treaty on the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ).





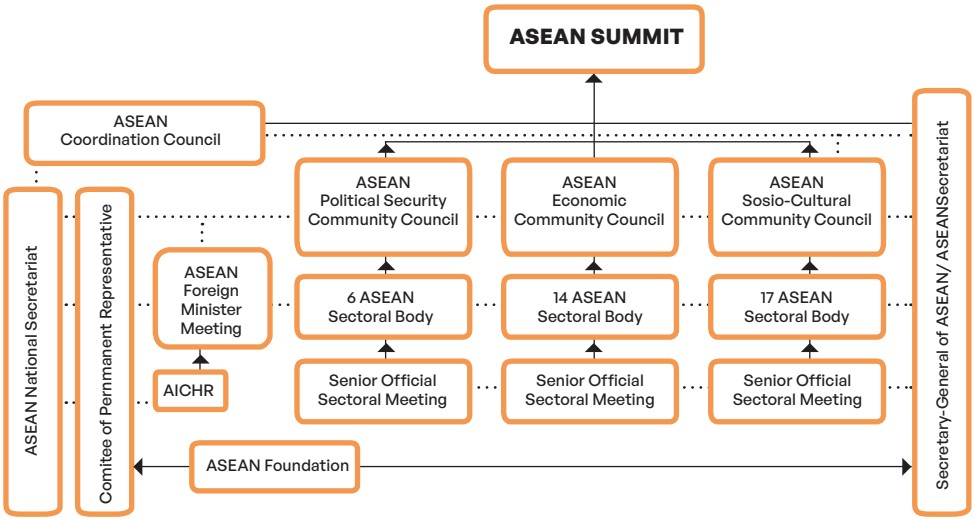
Asean Secretariat Office ,
Sisingamangaraja Jakarta

3. ASEAN Organizational Structure

The ASEAN organizational structure serves as a guide for the coordination and decision-making processes within the organization. This structure also describes several ASEAN meetings.

a. What is the ASEAN Summit?

The ASEAN Summit is a high-level meeting of heads of state/government of ASEAN Member States.



b. What is the ASEAN Coordinating Council?

The ASEAN Coordinating Council is a meeting of the foreign ministers of ASEAN Member States who act as coordinators of the ASEAN Community Council.

c. What is the ASEAN Community Council?

The ASEAN Community Councils are meetings of ministers in charge of the three pillars of the ASEAN Community: the political-security pillar, the economic pillar, and the socio-cultural pillar.

d. What is the Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies?

The Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies is a meeting of ministers in charge of each sector of ASEAN cooperation.

e. What is the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting?

The ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting is a meeting of ministerial-level or higher officials from ASEAN Member States who are in charge of each sector of ASEAN cooperation.

Basic functions of the ASEAN Secretariat:

1. Act as the channel of communication between agencies and committees in ASEAN
2. Act as the channel of communication between ASEAN and external parties, including international organizations
3. Supports the implementation of all ASEAN projects and activities



f. What is the ASEAN Secretariat?

The ASEAN Secretariat was established on 24 February 1976 by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN with the purpose of enhancing coordination between ASEAN bodies and implementing various activities and projects within the framework of ASEAN cooperation.

g. What is the Secretary-General of ASEAN?

The Secretary-general is the chief administrative officer of the ASEAN Secretariat. The Secretary-general is appointed by the ASEAN Summit for a five-year term and is selected from among the citizens of ASEAN Member States in alphabetical order of the English name of the country.



Responsibilities of the ASEAN Secretary-General:

1. Facilitate the implementation of ASEAN agreements or decisions
2. Monitor and submit an annual report on the work of ASEAN to the ASEAN Summit.
3. Present the views of ASEAN to external parties in accordance with approved policy guidelines and mandates.

h. What is the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN?

The Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN is a forum for ambassadors/permanent representatives of ASEAN Member States accredited to ASEAN and based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

i. What is the ASEAN National Secretariat?

The National Secretariat is the activity center at the national level for each ASEAN state, responsible for storing information on ASEAN affairs, coordinating the implementation of ASEAN decisions, and enhancing ASEAN identity and awareness.

j. What is the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights/AICHR?

The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights/AICHR is the ASEAN human rights body tasked with promoting and safeguarding the human rights of all peoples in ASEAN.



ASEAN TIMELINE

8 August 1967
The signing of the Bangkok Declaration marking the establishment of ASEAN.



23–25 February 1976



Bali Concord I: Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC). Indonesia hosted the first ASEAN Summit in Bali which resulted in the Bali Concord I and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC).

8 January 1984



Brunei Darussalam joined as a member country of ASEAN.

28 July 1995



Viet Nam joined as a member country of ASEAN.

23 July 1997.



Lao PDR and Myanmar joined ASEAN.

15 December 1997

At the 2nd ASEAN Informal Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 14–16 December 1997, Heads of State/Government of ASEAN countries agreed on the ASEAN Vision 2020 to establish ASEAN Community to be achieved in 2020.

30 April 1999



Cambodia joined as a member country of ASEAN.

7 October 2003



At the 9th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN leaders ratified the Bali Concord II to declare the three pillars of ASEAN Community, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

29–30 November 2004

The 10th ASEAN Summit which took place in Vientiane agreed to integrate three ASEAN Community Action Plans from each pillar into the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) to affirm the intention to establish an ASEAN Community.

13 January 2007

With the signing of the Cebu Declaration on the Acceleration of the Establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015 at the 12th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN leaders affirmed their joint commitment to accelerate the formation of the ASEAN community, from previously 2020 to 2015.

20 November 2007

The signing of the ASEAN Charter by 10 Heads of State/Government of ASEAN member countries at the 13th Summit which took place in Singapore.

15 December 2008
The ASEAN Charter entered into force after all ASEAN member countries submitted ratification document to the ASEAN Secretariat.

1 March 2009
At the 14th ASEAN Summit which took place in Cha-Am Hua Hin, Thailand, ASEAN leaders signed the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community 2009–2015 which serves as a guideline for the formation of the ASEAN Community with its three pillars.

14–19 November 2011
Indonesia hosted the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali. At the Summit, the leaders of ASEAN member countries ratified the Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations or Bali Concord III.

22 November 2015
The 27th ASEAN Summit which took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia resulted in two main agreements, namely: (1) Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the ASEAN Community and (2) ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together.



31 December 2015
The ASEAN Community was officially put into effect.

1–4 November 2019

The ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) was agreed upon.

12–15 November 2020

1. COVID-19 ASEAN Response Fund.
2. ASEAN Regional Reserve on Medical Supplies for Public Health Emergencies.
3. ASEAN Travel Corridor Arrangements.
4. Signing of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

24 April 2021

Indonesia hosted the ASEAN Leaders' Meeting which agreed on five-point consensus which aims to resolve the conflict in Myanmar.

26–28 October 2021

The signing of the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Upholding Multilateralism.

11 November 2022

A joint statement by ASEAN leaders on the Application of Timor-Leste for ASEAN Membership, which agreed in principle to admit Timor-Leste as the 11th member of ASEAN.

2023
Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023

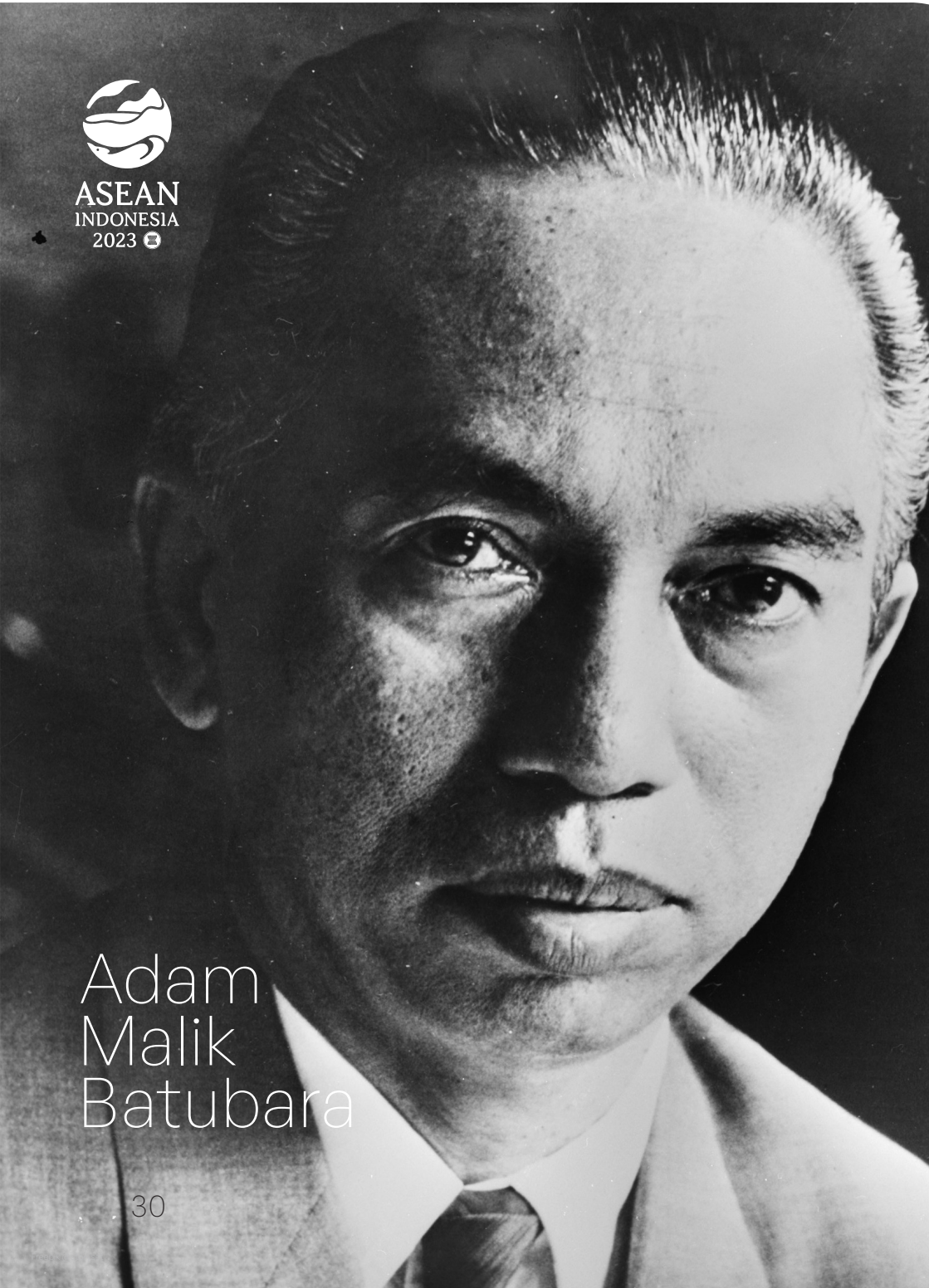




Chapter II

Indonesia's Role in ASEAN

ASEAN MATTERS:
EPICENTRUM OF GROWTH


ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023
Adam
Malik
Batubara

1. ASEAN Founding Father from Indonesia

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established as an effort to provide a solution to then regional situation which was faced with a conflict-prone situation. The struggle for the influence of the ideology of powerful countries and conflicts between countries in the region, if left unchecked, can disrupt regional stability and hinder development.

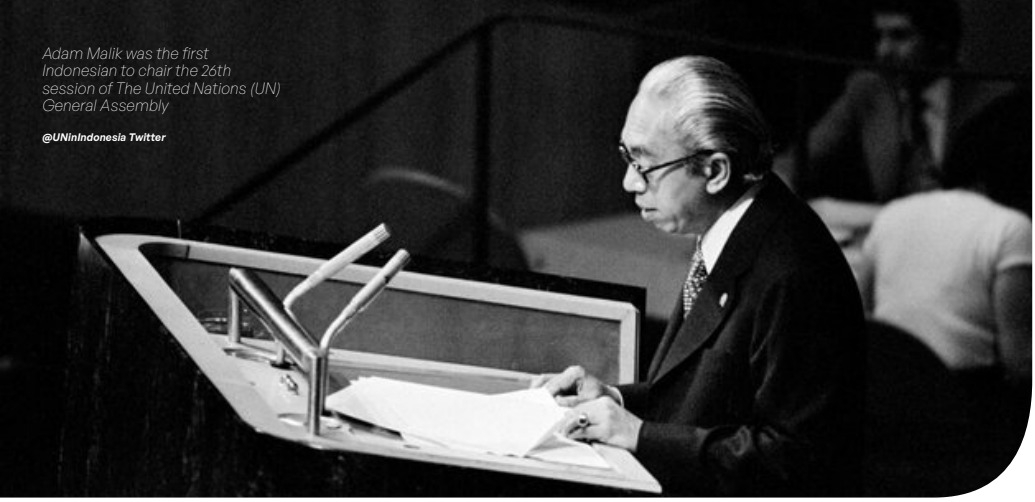
In early August 1967, foreign ministers from five countries gathered at a resort in Bang Saen, a coastal city in the southeast of Bangkok. Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman; Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Philippines' Foreign Minister Narciso R. Ramos, Malaysia's Foreign Minister Tun Abdul Razak, and Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam spent four days on discussions which then resulted in the Bangkok Declaration.

a. Who is Adam Malik?

His full name was Adam Malik Batubara. Born in Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra, on 22 July 1917, Adam Malik was the third child of 10 children. His father was Haji Abdul Malik Batubara and his mother was Hajjah Siti Salamah.

Apart from assuming the Foreign Minister position, Adam Malik once served as the 3rd Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia in 1978. Before becoming a bureaucrat, Adam Malik worked as a journalist and was known as national movement figure.

Adam Malik
Wiki Commons



Adam Malik was the first Indonesian to chair the 26th session of The United Nations (UN) General Assembly

@UNinIndonesia Twitter

b. What was Adam Malik's career path?

Starting his career as a journalist in 1937, Adam Malik and several of his colleagues founded the Antara News Agency. After Indonesia's independence, in 1959, Adam Malik was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Poland.

Adam Malik served in several positions including Minister of Trade and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia for five Indonesian government cabinets.

In 1971 Adam Malik became the first Indonesian to chair the 26th session of The United Nations (UN) General Assembly.

C. What is Adam Malik's role in ASEAN?

When he was assuming the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Adam Malik who represented Indonesia, along with his five counterpart foreign ministers from other neighboring countries, namely Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore, signed the Bangkok Declaration on 8 August 1967. This declaration declared the establishment of ASEAN.

2. Jakarta was chosen as the Location of ASEAN Secretariat

After ASEAN was established in early August 1967, the need for an ASEAN Secretariat came to the fore. In early February 1976, the ASEAN Secretariat was set up.

For this reason, it is deemed necessary to have an office to support the performance of the ASEAN Secretariat.
After taking various matters into consideration, Jakarta was chosen as the location for the ASEAN Secretariat.
The government at that time immediately took several strategic steps.



The ASEAN Secretariat office is based in Jakarta, on Jl. Sisingamangaraja 70A, Kebayoran Baru.

a. How was the ASEAN Secretariat established?

After going through several stages of meetings, the increasing urgency to establish an ASEAN Secretariat to complement ASEAN's working facilities surfaced.
On 24 February 1976, in Bali, the foreign ministers of ASEAN member countries signed the document for the establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat.

b. Where is the ASEAN Secretariat located?

It was decided that the ASEAN Secretariat office is based in Jakarta, on Jl. Sisingamangaraja 70A, Kebayoran Baru. The ASEAN Secretariat building was inaugurated by President Soeharto on 9 May 1981.



c. Why Jakarta was Chosen as Host of ASEAN Secretariat?

The decision to choose Jakarta as the location for the ASEAN Secretariat was based on a number of considerations. Among other things, the consensus among the founding countries of ASEAN that Indonesia is the largest and most influential country in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN founders also considered Indonesia's political and security stability as well as geography, where Indonesia is an archipelagic country. From an economic standpoint, Jakarta was considered strategic and met the requirements of the diplomatic capital of ASEAN for having various facilities with international service standards.

3. Host of Several Agreements

As the journey of ASEAN proceeds, Indonesia's role continues to expand. In addition to contributing to the formation process, Indonesia also played a role in determining the direction and achievements of ASEAN in the following years.

Several agreements with various parties, both internal and external, were successfully achieved due to Indonesia's significant role. Among other things, Indonesia has helped issue three Bali Concord declarations.

a. What is Bali Concord?

The Bali Concord Agreement was born from the aspirations of ASEAN internal parties to strengthen ASEAN's vision in realizing friendship and cooperation to create a safe, peaceful, and prosperous region.

How many ASEAN agreements were signed in Bali?



First, the Bali Concord I in 1976, which regulates patterns of behavior between member countries to prioritize peaceful methods of dispute settlement to violence.



Then, there was the Bali Concord II in 2003, which mandates the development of an ASEAN community based on political and security, economic, and socio-cultural pillars.



Third, Bali Concord III in 2011 strengthened ASEAN's common position on global issues.

c. What was Agreed on in Bali Concord I?

In the Bali Concord I, the ASEAN Leaders agreed on an action program that includes cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural and information, security, and improvement of ASEAN machinery. The agreement marked an important stage for the ASEAN cooperation framework.

ASEAN's determination and hard efforts under the Bali Concord I have succeeded in maintaining peace and stability, as well as increasing prosperity in the region.

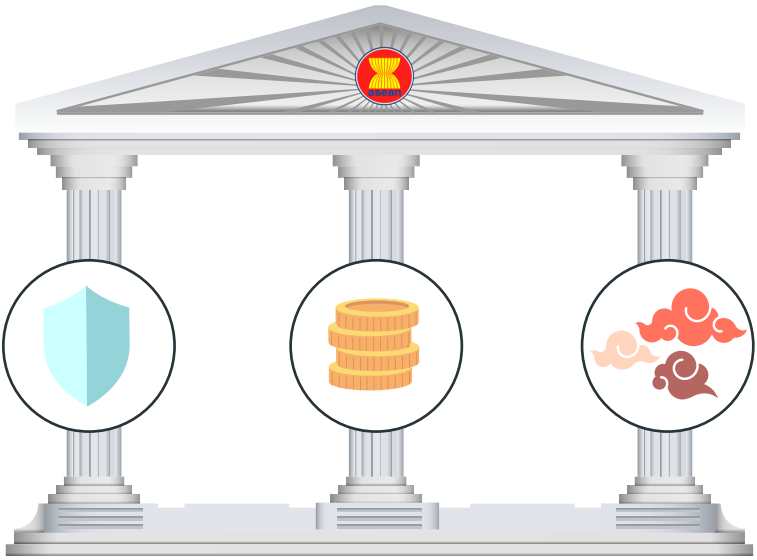
d. What is Bali Concord II?

Bali Concord II is a document ratified at the 9th ASEAN Summit in Bali in 2003 to establish an ASEAN Community, to realize the aspirations of its members as stated in the ASEAN Vision 2020.

The ASEAN Community consists of three pillars that are closely bound and mutually reinforcing to create lasting peace, stability, and common prosperity. In this phase, apart from being the initiator of the formation of the ASEAN Political-Security Community, Indonesia also played a significant role in the formulation of the other two pillars.

With the ratification of the Bali Concord II, the target of establishing the ASEAN Community and the ASEAN Free Trade Area (ASEAN Free Trade Area/AFTA) was accelerated to 2015.

ASEAN Community Pillars



1. ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Pillar

2. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Pillar

3. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Pillar

g. What Agreements were Reached in Bali Concord III?

Bali Concord III is declared to achieve a more coordinated and cohesive ASEAN common voice in responding to global issues of common interest and concern.

ASEAN leaders are committed to encourage ASEAN's one voice in responding to various political-security, economic, and socio-cultural issues by referring to ASEAN's basic principles.

Details of the Bali Concord III Agreement

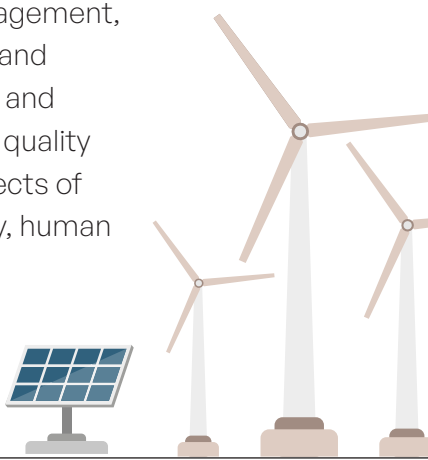


1. The political-security sector: ASEAN agreed to promote and protect human rights, fight terrorism, narrow development gaps in the region, encourage the creation of a nuclear-free ASEAN region, fight corruption, build maritime cooperation, and tackle transnational crimes. In this context, ASEAN has completed negotiations with countries possessing nuclear weapons.



2. Economic sector: ASEAN agreed to encourage economic integration in the region in the global economy and promote a shared commitment to economic stability and development.

3. Socio-cultural sector: ASEAN will also encourage public awareness of disaster risk management, encourage the transfer of low-carbon and environmentally friendly technologies, and increase cooperation in improving the quality of life of the ASEAN people in the aspects of health, education, science, technology, human resources, and culture.



h. What are the Consequences of Bali Concord III?

With the Bali Concord III agreement, ASEAN is increasingly strengthening itself to realize regional and global interests to become more peaceful, just, democratic, and prosperous.

Bali Concord III at the same time strengthens ASEAN's position in the global community as an entity that is outward looking and actively provides solutions to global problems.

4. Maintaining ASEAN Regional Security

Apart from playing a major role in creating agreements that bring ASEAN member countries to major achievements in the economic, social, and cultural fields, Indonesia has also contributed to several peace efforts.

Among other things, the effort to create peace between the Government of Philippines and the armed separatist group Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). It took several mediation efforts on the conflict resolution between the two parties since conflict between them occurred repeatedly.



a. What is Indonesia's Role in Mediating the Philippines-MNLF Conflict?

To participate in creating world peace, as stated in the Constitution, between the period 1976 and 2013, Indonesia for several times became mediator in a number of efforts to resolve conflicts that occurred between the Government

of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

It is known that the continuity of the conflict between the two parties, which has been going on for a very long time, has resulted in instability in the Philippines. This affects its relations with other countries and stability in the region.

Indonesia's Role in Resolving the Philippines-MNLF Conflict



1976:

Indonesia and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) strived to find a solution to the conflict that occurred in the southern Philippines. Owing to that step, on 23 December 1976, the Tripoli Agreement was issued. The agreement defined the acceptance of the autonomous system and the observance of ceasefire.

1993–1996:

Indonesia's efforts to mediate between the Philippines and the MNLF to re-establish peace began in 1993. After going through dozens of meetings at the technical level, on 2 September 1996, in the Philippines, Manila, a peace agreement was reached between the two parties.

2012:

After the signing of the peace agreement in 1996, Indonesia continued to carry out its role to oversee the implementation of the agreement. In 2012, two meetings were held in Indonesia, namely on 20—22 June in Solo and 1—2 March 2012 in Bandung. Indonesia deployed an Indonesian Observer Team that joined the International Monitoring Team in the Southern Philippines.

b. What were the Reasons behind Indonesia's Involvement in Solving the Philippines-MNLF Conflict?

The appointment of Indonesia and Indonesia's eligibility to become a mediator in the Philippine conflict was based on Indonesia's neutrality. In addition, Indonesia was considered as a party who has the comprehension of the conflict between the Philippines and the MNLF.



c. What was Indonesia's Role in the Settlement of the Viet Nam-Cambodia Conflict?

During 1988—1989, Indonesia became the initiator of the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM) to resolve the Viet Nam-Cambodia conflict. Indonesia facilitated and mediated between the two conflicting countries until finally a peaceful situation was achieved after Viet Nam agreed to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Indonesia's role in the settlement of foreign conflicts continued with the deployment of 3,957 military personnel to Cambodia during the transition of government in the country.



d. What were the Successes of JIM?

Cambodia and Viet Nam met for the first time at JIM I. As a result, a ceasefire went into effect, marked by the withdrawal of Viet Nam's armed forces from Cambodia and the deployment of the UN peacekeeping forces to the borders of Cambodia.

JIM II was held to follow up on the results of JIM I. These long negotiations ended peacefully with the Paris Peace Agreement on 23 October 1991, signed by 19 countries.

The resulting peace achieved through the Paris Peace Agreements made 23 October marked as a national holiday in Cambodia. This date was removed as a national holiday in Cambodia starting from 2020.



e. What was Indonesia's Role in the Resolution of the Thai–Cambodian Border Conflict?

Indonesia served as the mediator for the resolution of the Thai-Cambodian border dispute in 2011. As the 2011 ASEAN Chair, Indonesia held the Informal Meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers as a follow-up to the results of the UNSC session. Indonesia was supported by the United States during the process of conflict resolution to create a peaceful situation in Cambodia immediately.



f. What was Indonesia's Role in the Creation of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone?



The Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) is a treaty aimed at creating a nuclear-free Southeast Asian region. ASEAN Member States signed the treaty during the ASEAN Summit in Bangkok on 15 December 1995.

Indonesia's commitment in this matter was demonstrated through the ratification of Law Number 9 of 1997 on the Ratification of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone. Indonesia reiterated its stance on the establishment of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia in the 18th and 19th ASEAN Summits.

g. What was Indonesia's Role in the Consensus on the Myanmar Situation?



Indonesia took the initiative to host the ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on 24 April 2021, to resolve the conflict in Myanmar. The meeting took place at the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta. As the host, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, attended the meeting.

The meeting was a manifestation of the ASEAN leaders' concerns about the coup and armed violence in Myanmar that was started on 1 February 2021. The meeting subsequently agreed upon a Five-Point Consensus which includes, among others, cessation of violence, commencement of constructive dialogue, and provision of humanitarian assistance through the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).



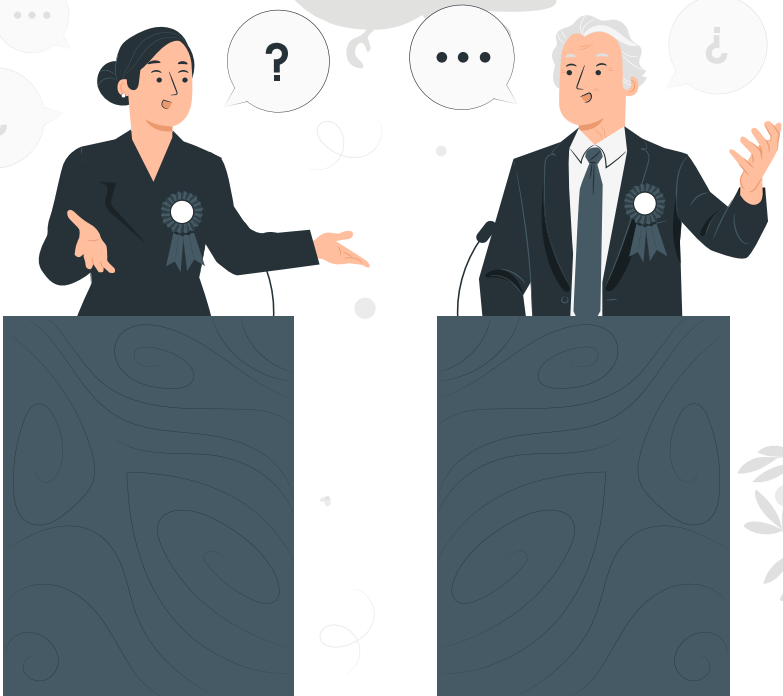
The consensus reached at the ASEAN Leader's Meeting 2021 on Myanmar:



1. There shall be immediate cessation of violence in Myanmar and all parties shall exercise utmost restraint.
2. Constructive dialogue among all parties concerned shall commence to seek a peaceful solution in the interests of the people.
3. A special envoy of the ASEAN Chair shall facilitate mediation of the dialogue process, with the assistance of the Secretary-General of ASEAN.
4. ASEAN shall provide humanitarian assistance through the AHA Centre.
5. The special envoy and delegation shall visit Myanmar to meet with all parties concerned.

h. What is Indonesia's Stance on the Implementation of the Five-Point Consensus?

The leaders of ASEAN, including Indonesia, expressed their disappointment over the lack of commitment from the Myanmar government and the slow progress in the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus during the Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 11 November 2022. Nevertheless, ASEAN leaders, including Indonesia, are committed to assisting Myanmar in finding a peaceful solution to the political crisis.



Indonesia's Role in Several Issues:

1. South China Sea Issue

Indonesia was an honest broker and actively played a role in promoting initiatives and innovations in the form of various interim measures, among others, the Joint Statement on the Application of Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES) and Hotline of Communications.



2. CoC Issue

Indonesia played an active role in the negotiation process of the Code of Conduct (CoC) Framework in the South China Sea. This resulted in the first draft of the CoC Framework drawn up at the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties (DOC) in Bali in February 2017. The CoC Framework is set to be developed in future joint working group meetings.



3. ASEAN Centrality Issue

Indonesia has a key role in ensuring the centrality of ASEAN. For example, Indonesia initiated the issuance of the Joint Statement of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN Member States on the Maintenance of Peace, Security, and Stability in the Region in July 2016.



4. Maritime Security Cooperation Issue

In the maritime sector, Indonesia continues to promote strengthened cooperation in maritime security, particularly in addressing the issues of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUUF). Indonesia also initiated the implementation of the East Asia Summit (EAS) Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation, agreed upon in 2015.



5. Terrorism Issue

Indonesia encourages efforts and cooperation in countering terrorism, radicalism, and violent extremism through the effective implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism and other relevant international instruments.



6. Drugs Issue

Indonesia initiated the establishment of the ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) by designating seaports as border areas for the surveillance of narcotics and precursor substances, in addition to airports.



7. Humanity Issue

Indonesia played an active role in responding to the developments of the Rakhine State issue by advocating for the opening of access to and providing humanitarian assistance, offering various initiatives to assist with national reconciliation and interfaith dialogue, and urging Myanmar to provide regular updates on the situation in Rakhine.



8. Free Trade Issue

Indonesia has become a highly regarded driving force in the series of Regional Comprehensive Economic (RCEP) negotiations. Under Indonesia's leadership, agreements were reached on the Chapter on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the Chapter on Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH).



9. Start-up Issue

Indonesia is actively involved in efforts to develop start-up businesses through strengthening pilot projects through provisions of training incubators in the areas of product improvement, market access, finance, regulation development, and human capital development.



10. ASEAN Connectivity Issue

Indonesia and the Philippines succeeded in reaching an agreement in the field of connectivity which has been intensively negotiated within the past five years. Progress has been made in implementing the Roll-on Roll-off (RO-RO) cargo shipping route with the Davao-General Santos-Bitung route, which is one of the connectivity projects.

11. Migrant Workers Issue



Indonesia successfully convinced ASEAN Member States to reach an agreement on the Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment toward Decent Work Promotions in ASEAN. This declaration highlights efforts to eliminate discrimination in the workplace and provide protection guarantees, especially for informal workers.

12. Disaster Management Issue



Indonesia's initiative on the Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response has been agreed upon and signed by all ASEAN Heads of State in September 2016.

13. Disability Issue



ASEAN has agreed to Indonesia's initiative in the Joint Statement on Social Welfare and Development "Strengthening Social Welfare Development in Pursuing ASEAN Community Vision 2025," which emphasizes the improvement of accessibility and protection for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities

Chapter III

Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023

ASEAN MATTERS:
EPICENTRUM OF GROWTH

1. Background

The ASEAN Chairmanship is a position assumed by an ASEAN Member state for a year. The position rotates annually based on the alphabetical order of the English country names.

a. Has Indonesia Officially Assumed the Chairmanship of ASEAN?

Indonesia has officially succeeded the chairmanship of ASEAN since Cambodia handed over the baton to Indonesia at the 42nd ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh in November 2022. Indonesia will carry out the duty for one year, from 1 January to 31 December 2023.

b. What is the Vision of Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023?

The Vision of Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 is to build a resilient, adaptive, and inclusive ASEAN. Secondly, ASEAN plays a central role. Lastly, ASEAN provides benefits to society, both internally in regional countries and externally to the world.



c. What is the theme for ASEAN Chairmanship 2023?

ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth



d. What is the Meaning of the theme for the Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023?

There are two major elements within the theme. The first is 'ASEAN Matters', which means that through its chairmanship, Indonesia continues to make ASEAN relevant and important, not only for the people of Indonesia but also for the people of ASEAN and beyond.

Second, the 'Epicentrum of growth'. Indonesia wants to further capitalize on ASEAN's position as a center of economic growth which has the potential to record higher growth than the global economy.

ASEAN Matters, 3 Important Elements in the Meaning of the Theme

1. Strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of ASEAN,
2. ASEAN Union,
3. ASEAN centrality

Epicentrum of Growth, 4 Important Elements in the Meaning of the Theme

1. Health Architecture
2. Energy Security
3. Food Security
4. Financial Stability
4. Stabilitas Keuangan



Discussion of The Substance of Each Pillar*

**as it enters its fourth month of assuming the chairmanship of ASEAN in 2023*

ASEAN Matters

- ASEAN Grand vision 2045.
- Draft of ASEAN Leaders Statement on the Strengthening ASEAN's Capacity and Institutional Effectiveness.
- Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking as a result of technological abuse.
- Acceleration of the Code of Conduct text negotiation process (COC).
- Strengthening the institutionalization of Human Rights Dialogue in ASEAN.
- Compilation of a Roadmap for Timor-Leste's Full Membership in ASEAN.
- Signing of the anti-nuclear weapons protocol (SEANWFZ) by the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS).

Epicentrum of Growth

- Strengthening health emergency architecture and funding.
- Strengthening of regional food security.
- Strengthening of energy resilience.
- Strengthening of regional financial stability.
- Digitalization of the economy and the tourism sector.

Asean Outlook on The Indo-Pacific

- Indonesia seeks to strengthen concrete cooperation based on the principles of inclusiveness, economic cooperation, and development economics.

e. What are the Implementations of the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific (AOIP) in the Indonesia's 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship

1. Indo-Pacific Region must be approached not only from a security aspect, but also from inclusive economic cooperation standpoint;
2. Indonesia will push for the follow up on Mainstreaming the Four Priority Areas of AOIP;
3. Indonesia will identify a list of concrete projects for the implementation of AOIP that will include all ASEAN partners;
4. Strengthen ASEAN relations with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).



f. What are the Roles of Member State holding the Chairmanship of ASEAN?

1. Actively promote and enhance the interests and well-being of ASEAN;
2. Ensure the centrality of ASEAN;
3. Ensure an effective and timely response to urgent issues or crisis situations affecting ASEAN;
4. Represent ASEAN in strengthening and promoting closer relations with external partners;
5. Carry out such other tasks and functions as may be mandated.

g. What are the Obligations of the Member State holding the Chairmanship?

In Article 31 of the ASEAN charter, it is stated that the Member State assuming the Chairmanship shall chair:

1. the ASEAN Summit and related summits;
2. the ASEAN Coordinating Council;
3. the three ASEAN Community Councils;
4. where appropriate, the relevant Sectoral Ministerial Bodies and senior officials;
5. the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

h. What are the actual challenges facing Indonesian chairmanship in 2023?

Geopolitically and economically, Indonesia's ASEAN chairmanship in 2023 will be confronted with a number of complex international challenges and issues. First, the challenge stems from the competition between major powers and the conflict in Ukraine.

Challenges also come from the economic sector post-COVID-19 recovery, including the economic, food, and energy crises.

The issue of Myanmar is also a challenge in and of itself because it tests ASEAN's ability and effectiveness in addressing internal issues.

i. How many times has Indonesia assumed ASEAN chair?

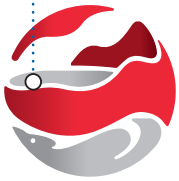
Since the founding of ASEAN on 8 August 1967, Indonesia has assumed the organization's chair five times. Specifically, in 1976, 1996, 2003, 2011, and 2023.

The meaning of the 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship Logo

The main logo for Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 comprises three main elements: a globe symbol, the logotype for ASEAN Indonesia 2023, and the ASEAN symbol.



A globe symbol,

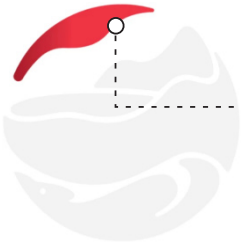


The logotype for ASEAN Indonesia 2023,

ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

The ASEAN symbol.





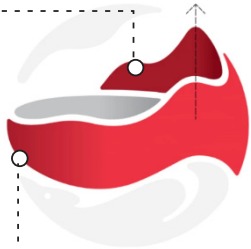
A visual representation of the sky

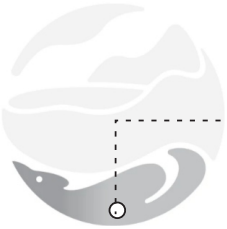
as a symbol that embraces, protects, and nurtures the planet (ASEAN Member States in particular). Symbolically, the sky serves as the globe's umbrella.

Visualization of mountains and oceans.

The mountain

is a visualization of solidity and stability, as well as a symbol of promising growth as the shape of its hill is growing upwards. As a representation of movement, this visualization means bringing the whole ASEAN community towards a better direction.





The profile of the Maleo bird symbolizes the richness of biodiversity

The Maleo bird is a representation of the biodiversity richness of the archipelago (as Indonesia's identity) because it is a typical endemic bird native to Indonesia originating from Sulawesi. The symbol of Maleo Bird is deliberately taken from the central part of Indonesia, to symbolize centrality, centeredness, and a bridge between ends.

Maleo bird also epitomizes a down-to-earth and humble spirit. Maleos do not fly, they walk on land. Walking together to bring progress to ASEAN and the world.

The ocean,

conceptually, functions as a hub that connects the islands between the countries in the ASEAN region.

j. What are the benefits of ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 for Indonesia?

Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 affirms Indonesia's strategic role in leading the regional architecture, which can provide concrete benefits to the regional and global community and make the ASEAN region the world's engine of sustainable growth.

k. Does ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 have any economic impact on Indonesia?

It is hoped that ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 can contribute to driving the wheels of national economy in various Indonesian areas hosting ASEAN Summit's series of side events.

This momentum can, at the same time, show Indonesia's economic progress which continues to grow and is resilient in the midst of crisis. Thus, Indonesia is deemed worthy of being a business area that can attract foreign investment.



FACTS AND DATA



Total area:
4.5 million sqkm

Population:
663.9 million



percent
of total
population =
8.4% of total world population



Total Population of ASEAN
is the third largest in the world in 2021







First: China with a population of 1,425.9 million
Second: India with a population of 1,425.9 billion
Third: ASEAN with a population of 663.9 billion
Fourth: USA with a population of 337.0 miliion
Fifth: Pakistan with a population of 231.4 miliion

ASEAN ECONOMY 2021

- ASEAN total GDP: US$ 3 trillion
- ASEAN GDP percentage: 3.5% of world GDP
- GDP per capita of ASEAN countries: US$ 5,024.2
- Total GDP of ASEAN + 3 (GDP of China, Japan + Republic of Korea) = US$27.5 trillion or 228.6% of world GDP
- Total GDP of ASEAN + 6 (GDP of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia, India + New Zealand) = US$ 30.9 trillion or 32% of world GDP
- ASEAN economic growth 2010 – 2021 reached 3.4%



- ASEAN GDP in 2021 reached US$3.3 trillion. This figure shows that the ASEAN economy is ranked 5th in the world and 3rd in ASIA.
- ASEAN total value of trade in goods: US$ 3,340.1billion
- ASEAN total exports of trade in goods : US$ 1.713 billion
- ASEAN total imports of trade in goods: US$ 1,627.1 billion
- ASEAN total value of trade balance: US$ 86 billion

ASEAN trade balance with partner countries

ASEAN – Japan : US$ 12.6 billion

ASEAN – Republic of Korea : US$ 52.3

ASEAN – Australia : US$ 3.9

ASEAN – New Zealand : US$ 2.3

ASEAN – India : US$ 16.2

ASEAN Trade Value with USA (source www.trademap.org)

- Total value of exports in 2021 reached US$255,156.5 million
- Total value of imports in 2022 reached US$109,300.1 million
- Total value of trade balance in 2022 reached US$145,856.4 billion

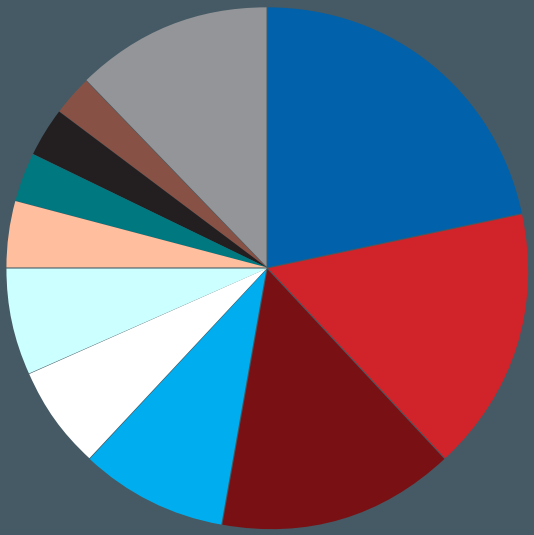


ASEAN Trade Value with China (source www.trademap.org)

- Total value of exports in 2021 reached US$280,758.6 million
- Total value of imports in 2022 reached US$388,441.9 million
- Total value of the trade balance in 2022 reached US$107,683.3 billion

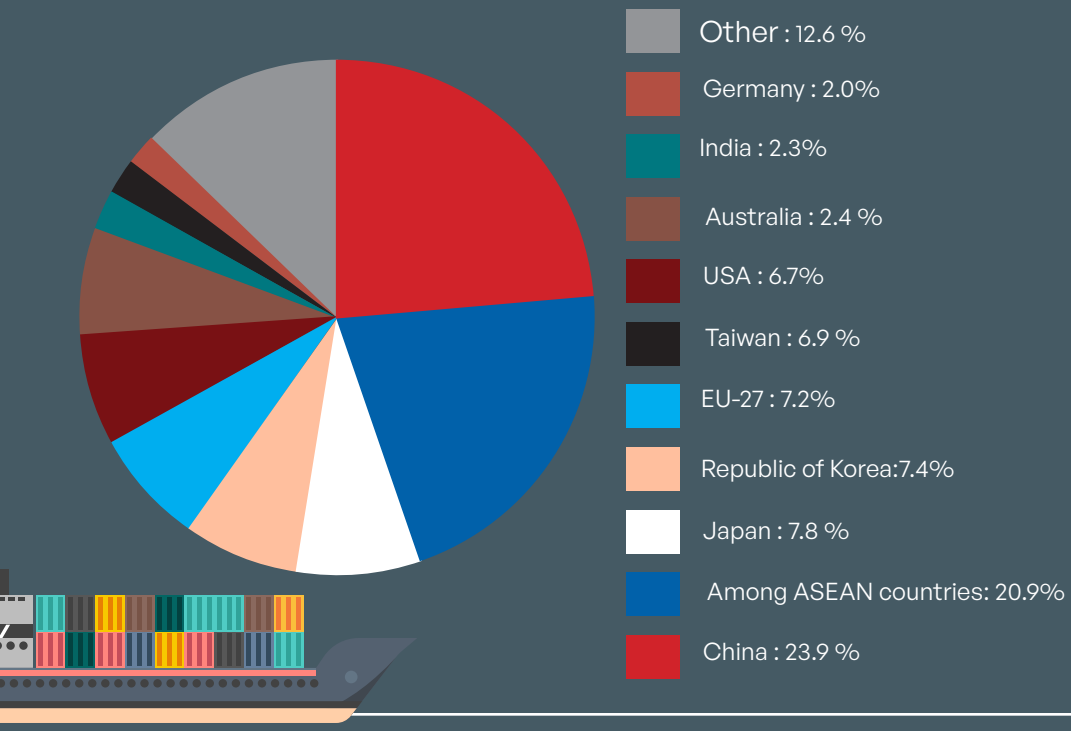


10 ASEAN trade export destinations in 2021



- Other : 12.2%
- Australia : 2.5%
- Taiwan : 3.0 %
- India : 3.1 %
- Republic of Korea : 4.0 %
- Hong Kong : 6.6 %
- Japan : 6.6 %
- EU-27 : 8,9%
- USA : 14,9 %
- China : 16,4 %
- Among ASEAN countries 21,7%

10 ASEAN Trade Import Destination Countries 2021



TOP 5 FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) Industry in ASEAN 2021

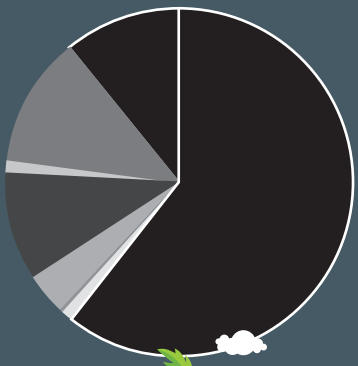
- Financial and insurance sector : 32.0%
- Manufacturing Sector : 25.8%
- Wholesale and retail trade sector; motor vehicle components : 13.5 %
- Property sector : 4.6 %
- Communication and information sector : 4.2%
- Other : 19.9 %

Tourist Arrivals to ASEAN by country of origin 2021



- Other : 1.6%
- Oceanian : . %
- America : 4.9 %
- Europe : 12.7%
- Among ASEAN countries : 33, %
- ASIA : 45,4%

Tourist Arrival Between ASEAN Countries by host country 2021



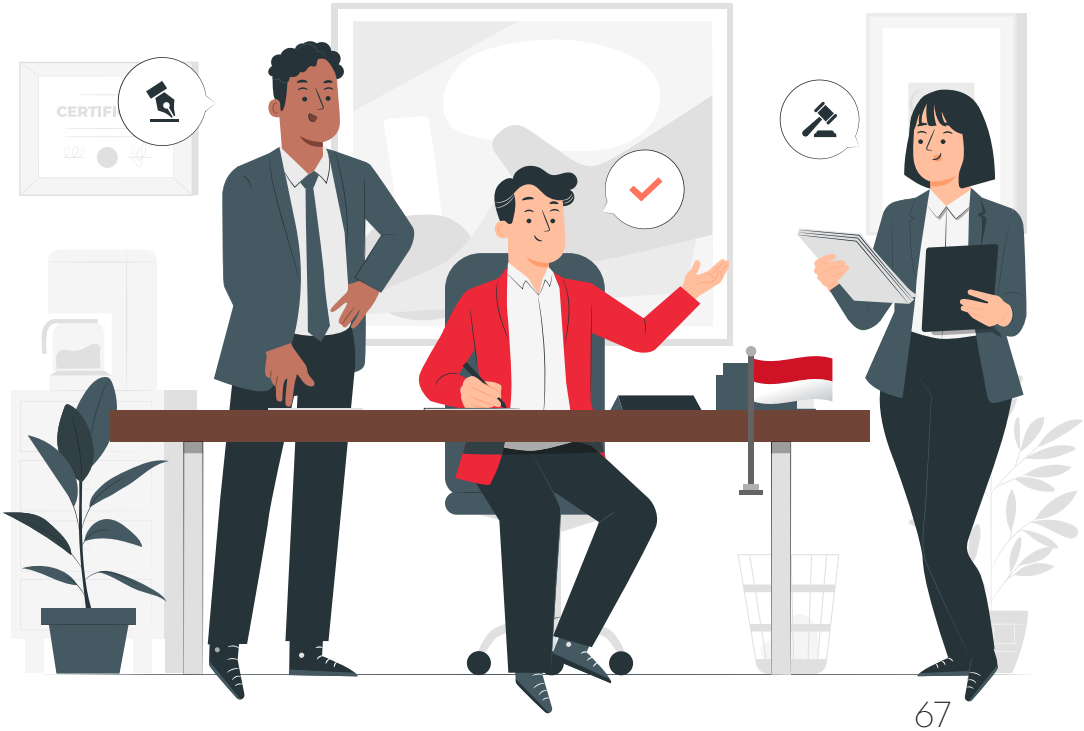
- Lao PDR : 0.0%
- Malaysia : 9.4%
- Myanmar : 11.1%
- Philipines : 0.8%
- Singapore : 9.1%
- Thailand :3.4%
- Viet Nam : 0 %
- Brunei Darussalam : 0.1%
- Cambodia : 1.1%
- Indonesia : 54.0%



Source : www.aseanstats.org (ASEAN STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK 2022)

Chairmanship for Indonesia

1. Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 will provide direct benefits to strengthening the national economy, from:
    - Visits of thousands of delegations of ASEAN member countries, including 21 ASEAN Partners, to various cities in Indonesia.
    - ASEAN meetings and events which serve as a momentum to exhibit Indonesia's development progress and to attract foreign investment to Indonesia.



- The potential foreign exchange estimated to be earned during the chairmanship is US$34 million or around Rp481 billion, as a form of direct foreign exchange earned from various events held in the country.

2. Indonesia's chairmanship will also increase the world's recognition of Indonesia's ability to lead regional architecture and bring benefits to its community, in terms of the followings:
   - Management of geopolitical rivalries to maintain stability and peace in the region.
   - Strengthening of ASEAN cooperation as the world's 5th largest economy with a value of US$3.3 trillion, which also involves ASEAN's economic partner with a total value of US$84.6 trillion (2021).
   - ASEAN community preparedness for economic recovery and growth that integrates social development and environmental sustainability dimensions.
   - Community enhancement, particularly the capacity of rural communities and the younger generation, and strengthening of protection for migrant workers and persons with disabilities.



2. ASEAN Summit 2023

As the Chair of ASEAN 2023, Indonesia has the task of leading the 42nd and 43rd ASEAN Summits. According to the schedule, the ASEAN Summits in 2023 will be held in Indonesia in May and September 2023.



a. Where will the ASEAN Summit 2023 be Held?

1. Labuan Bajo, East Nusa Tenggara, May 2023.
2. Jakarta Convention Center (JCC), Jakarta, September 2023.

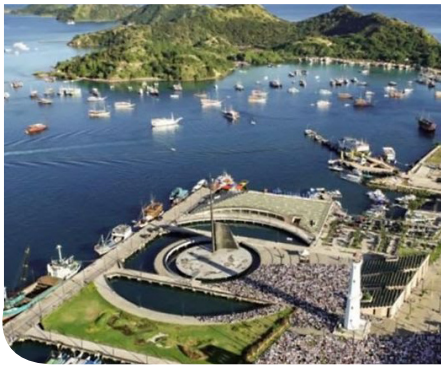
LABUAN BAJO READY TO WELCOME ASEAN SUMMIT GUESTS





Labuan Bajo is hosting the 42nd ASEAN 2023 Summit.

Labuan Bajo is located in in Komodo District, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.



Labuan Bajo is home to the Komodo National Park, which has been listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991.

Labuan Bajo is a representation of other beautiful regions in Indonesia, showcased to attract the world's attention. It has been designated as one of the 5 Indonesia's super priority tourist destinations for all state guests and the wider communities.



From the ASEAN Summit, it is targeted that tourist visits in Labuan Bajo would reach 250,000 by 2023.

Communications and Media Team of the 2023 ASEAN Summit - Photo: Rivan Awal Lingga/ Antarafoto, Stijn Dijkstra/ Pexels

b. What are the Priority Issues and Key Initiatives in the ASEAN Summit 2023?

- The strategy to strengthen ASEAN's readiness in facing current and future challenges until 2045, including in the decision-making process in ASEAN.
- Institutionalization of Human Rights Dialogue in the region.
- Cooperation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
- Enhancement of maritime cooperation through the development of the ASEAN Maritime Outlook.
- Strengthening of food security in ASEAN.
- Energy connectivity and transition for energy resilience in the region.
- Development of digital economy to strengthen the integration of the regional economy.
- Development of electric vehicle ecosystems in the region for energy transition and emission reduction.
- Protection of migrant workers in crisis situations and fishing vessels.
- Establishment of the ASEAN Villages Network to promote rural development and poverty alleviation.
- Operationalization of the ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases as part of health architecture strengthening in the region.
- Implementation of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific through the organization of Youth Dialogue on Digital Development, Creative Economy Forum, Infrastructure Forum, and ASEAN Business and Investment Summit.

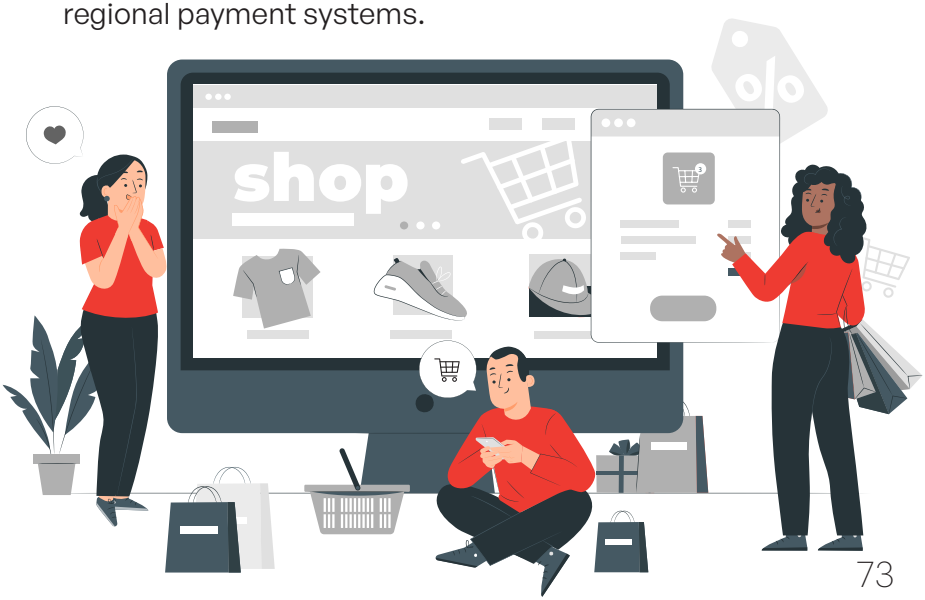
3 Pillars of Priority Economic Deliverables (PEDs) at the ASEAN Summit 2023

1. Recover-Rebuilding

Explore well-calibrated, well-planned and well-communicated policy mixes to ensure economic recovery and growth. As well as, mitigating risks, such as inflation and the volatility of capital flows.

2. Digital Economy

Strengthen financial inclusion and digital literacy of ASEAN Member States by increasing their respective capacities in formulating financial education strategies nationally. In addition, increasing the interconnectivity of regional payment systems.



3. Sustainability

ASEAN needs to prepare and aim for the same goals in terms of the transition towards a green economy. Among other things, through the preparation of the ASEAN Taxonomy on Sustainable Finance and the Study on the Role of Central Banks in Managing Climate and Environment-Related Risk.

c. Who Will Attend the 2023 ASEAN Summit?

All state leaders and delegates from ASEAN Member States are scheduled to attend the series of ASEAN Summits. Meanwhile, country leaders and delegates from ASEAN partner countries will be invited to the 43rd ASEAN Summit.



Quarterly Achievements | ASEAN Chairmanship 2023

ASEAN INDONESIA 2023

Indonesia has held a number of meetings regarding the substance of the main themes, which are then divided into pillars of discussion, as it enters its fourth month of assuming the chairmanship of ASEAN in 2023. ASEAN Meetings In Indonesia among them are:

1-4 February 2023

- *ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Retreat in Jakarta*

2-5 February 2023

- *ASEAN Tourism Ministers' Meeting in Yogyakarta*

6-8 March

- *ASEAN SOM and Related Meetings in Jakarta*

20-22 March

- *ASEAN Economic Ministers' (AEM) Retreat in Magelang*

28-31 March

- *ASEAN MInisters' and Centeral Bank Governors' Meeting in Bali*

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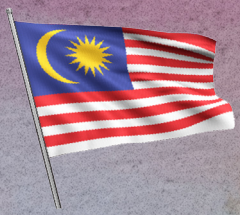
190

Total meetings up to March



ASEAN Summit Member

As the host of the 42nd ASEAN Summit 2023, indonesia and nine other ASEAN member countries will attend and participate in the disuccions. The other nine member countries also have had the opportunitty to host the ASEAN Summits over the years. Those member countries are:



Malaysia

Malaysia is one of the five ASEAN founding member countries along with Indonesia, Singapore, the Philliphines and Thailand. The Second ASEAN Summit was held in Malaysia in 1977 after the first one was held in Indonesia.



Philippines

After indonesia and malaysia, the Philipphines became the host of the third ASEAN Summit, for the first time.



Singapore

The ASEAN Summit has also been held several times in Singapore. The first ASEAN Summit was held in Singapore in 1992.



Thailand

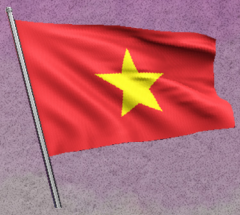
As one of the countries that founded ASEAN, the ASEAN Summit chairmanship was extended to Thailand for the first time in 1995.





Brunei Darussalam

Brunei darussalam officially joined ASEAN in 1984 and first hosted the ASEAN Summit in 2001.



Viet nam

After joining ASEAN in 1995, Viet Nam chaired the ASEAN Summit in 1998 after the ASEAN Summit was held seven times.



Lao PDR

Lao PDR followed after Viet Nam and joined ASEAN in 1997 and hosted the ASEAN Summit in 2004 after the ASEAN Summit was held in indonesia in 2003.



Myanmar

Myanmar joined ASEAN in 1997 with Lao PDR and chaired the ASEAN Summit for the firs time in 2014.



Cambodia

Cambodia was the last country to join ASEAN in 1999 and hosted the 32nd ASEAN Summit last year.

3. Event Timeline

9—11 May 2023 :

- ASEAN Economic Community Council Meeting (AECC)
- ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting (AMM)
- 26th ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Council Meeting
- 29th ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council (ASCC) Meeting
- 33rd ASEAN Coordinating Council
- 42nd ASEAN Summit
- ASEAN Leaders' Interface with ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly
- ASEAN Leaders' Interface with Youth Representatives
- ASEAN Leaders' Interface with ASEAN Business Advisory Council
- ASEAN Leaders' Interface with High Level Task Force on ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision

7—9 September 2023 (TBC):

- ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting (AMM)
- 27th ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Council Meeting
- ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Council
- 30th ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council (ASCC) Meeting
- 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits
- ASEAN Business and Investment Summit

CHAPTER IV

Results of the 42nd ASEAN Summit 2023

ASEAN MATTERS:
EPICENTRUM OF GROWTH




INDONESIA



The 42nd ASEAN Sumit was held on 10 – 11 May 2023 in Labuan Bajo, East Nusa Tenggara. The summit addressed several issues, including:

1. ASEAN community building
2. ASEAN as the epicentrum of growth
3. ASEAN outlook on the Indo-Pacific
4. ASEAN integration initiative
5. ASEAN connectivity
6. ASEAN smart cities network
7. ASEAN political-security community
8. ASEAN economic community
9. ASEAN socio-cultural community
10. ASEAN external relations
11. Regional and international issues



ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

Meeting Outcomes:

- Provide protection for migrant workers and take firm action against trafficking in persons.
- Affirm zero tolerance for violation of humanitarian values related to the Myanmar conflict and promote ASEAN unity to prevent division.
- Strengthen economic cooperation, including:
- Develop an electric vehicle ecosystem;
- Strengthen the use of local currency;
- Enhance connectivity of cross-border digital payment.



Implementation of the Summit Outcomes

ASEAN Member States must implement the declarations made at the 2023 ASEAN Summit, including countries whose leaders did not attend the summit.

The follow-up actions can take the form of intergovernmental agency cooperation in accordance with the declarations.





“Indonesia wants to see a strong ASEAN that is capable of addressing dynamic challenges and maintaining its central role in the region.”

President of the Republic of Indonesia
Joko Widodo

ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

ASEAN DECLARATION ON THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND FAMILY MEMBERS IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

WE, the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the occasion of the 42nd ASEAN Summit chaired by the Republic of Indonesia;

NOTING the significant progress made by ASEAN Member States in achieving the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, including an ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community which engages and benefits the people and is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic;

RECALLING the purposes of ASEAN, as enshrined in the ASEAN Charter, which are to enhance regional resilience, promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as enhance the well-being and livelihood

of the peoples of ASEAN for the strengthening of ASEAN Community;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the rights of migrant workers are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration;

RECALLING the guiding principles of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu Declaration) and the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (hereinafter referred to "ASEAN Consensus") which establish rights for migrant workers and the members of their families already residing with them and recognise the shared and balanced responsibilities of the Receiving and Sending States of ASEAN to promote their full potential, dignity, fundamental rights, and fair treatment;

COGNISANT of International Labour Organizations (ILO) labour standards, the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and United Nations human rights instruments that call on the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers and their family members already residing with them, and frameworks to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration throughout the cycle;

REAFFIRMING the commitments in the ASEAN Consensus and Cebu Declaration that Sending and Receiving States will cooperate and coordinate to extend full assistance to migrant workers who are caught in conflict or crisis situations in accordance with the respective national laws, regulations and policies;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the collective commitments of ASEAN towards equitable access to social protection for all through the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on Portability of Social Security Benefits for Migrant Workers in ASEAN, ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration, and ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the commitments of ASEAN for better preparedness of policies and the resilience and agility of ASEAN workforce for the potential outbreak or recurring of crises in the future as stipulated in relevant ASEAN commitments and in accordance with ASEAN Member States' respective capacities, laws and regulations;

NOTING the recommendations adopted at 13th, 14th and 15th ASEAN Forums on Migrant Labour (AFMLs) on protection of migrant workers during the COVID-19 crisis and recovery and resumption of labour migration after the pandemic, and acknowledging the applicability of these recommendations to other types of crisis situations;

MINDFUL of the ASEAN risk landscape that is increasingly complex due to the layered compounding natural hazards and interconnected economies which are exacerbated by the impact of growing ageing population, rapid urbanisation, climate change and mobility of people;

UNDERLINING the need for greater inclusion of migrant workers in the crisis response measures across the region which are rights-based, inclusive, gender responsive and fair;

NOTING that for the purpose of this Declaration,

"crisis situations" refer to public health emergencies, natural disasters, and other crises as determined by ASEAN Member States where the crises occurred.

DO HEREBY DECLARE our joint commitment to take the following actions in crisis situations and in anticipation of future possible crisis in accordance with the respective ASEAN Member States' national laws, regulations and policies:

ADAPT policies to include assistance to migrant workers across occupational areas at all stages of crisis preparedness, response and recovery for the specific needs of migrant workers, especially women, and their families already residing with them in crisis situations;

MAINSTREAM the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers caught in crisis situations and their family members left behind in the policies, programmes and mechanisms of Sending States;

FACILITATE access of migrant workers to timely and relevant information and support services in time of crises;

SUPPORT access to justice, grievance mechanisms and referral and support mechanisms to address various forms of harm and exploitation experienced by migrant workers in crisis situations;

FACILITATE, where relevant, timely access of all migrant workers affected by crises to sustained safety, health care, psychosocial support, social protection, livelihood support in time of furlough, sickness or injury, and return and reintegration to their countries of origin;

STRENGTHEN bilateral and/or multilateral cross-

border coordination between countries of origin, transit and destination authorities in assisting and protecting migrant workers and their family members already residing with them in crisis and preventing them from becoming undocumented or being the victims of trafficking in persons;

STRENGTHEN cooperation to extend assistance to migrant workers of ASEAN Member States who are caught in crisis situations outside ASEAN in the event of need, based on the capacities and resources of the Embassies and Consular Offices of the relevant ASEAN Member States and based on bilateral consultations and arrangements;

PROMOTE whole-of-society and whole-of-government collaboration and partnership between ASEAN Member States and ASEAN's External Partners, international organisations, and other relevant international entities to better protect migrant workers and their family members already residing with them in crisis situations throughout entire migration process;

COOPERATE AND COORDINATE among ASEAN Member States to extend humanitarian assistance to migrant workers, irrespective of their legal status, and their family members who are already residing with them in the States where the crisis occurred; and

WE tasked the ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM) with the support of the ASEAN Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM) and in cooperation with other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and organs, as necessary, to mobilise resources for the implementation of this Declaration and develop an ASEAN Guidelines on the Protection of

Migrant Workers in Crisis Situations;

Adopted in Labuan Bajo, the Republic of Indonesia, on this Tenth Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three, in a single original copy in the English language.

ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

ASEAN LEADERS' DECLARATION ON DEVELOPING REGIONAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE ECOSYSTEM

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, gathered in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia, on the occasion of the 42nd ASEAN Summit, on 10 – 11 May 2023;

RECALLING the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, which envisions a resilient, dynamic, and people-centred ASEAN Community that contributes to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the region, and the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025 which envisages embracing

sustainable transport as a new key sectoral focus as it has a vital role to play in the sustainable development of the ASEAN region;

FURTHER RECALLING the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) and its Implementation Plan, which under the broad strategy 5 on advancing towards a more sustainable and resilient future calls for facilitating the transition to sustainable energy through greater innovation, inclusivity, cooperation, and partnerships to ensure ASEAN's capacity to deploy emerging and inclusive technologies, including those related to electric vehicles;

REAFFIRMING our commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

RECOGNISING the different levels of economic development and the variety of national policies and measures relating to electric vehicles amongst ASEAN Member States;

ACKNOWLEDGING the growing demand of the transportation and automotive sector to support economic growth and the role of electric vehicles in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the decarbonisation agenda, including to integrate electric vehicles with bioenergy for transport to help accelerate energy transition towards achieving Net Zero Emission in each ASEAN Member States and in the region, as well as the role of critical minerals as raw materials supplying the production of these technologies;

REITERATING our commitments to intensifying

collective efforts to improve the air and water quality within the ASEAN region through creating regional initiatives to reduce pollution from transportation and to pursue cross-sectoral collaboration in accelerating the development of cleaner, greener, low-carbon, and more sustainable transport fuels and vehicles in innovative approaches by increasing the electric mobility capabilities in the region;

NOTING that various ASEAN initiatives have called for greater support towards sustainable transport and energy transition, including the Kuala Lumpur Transport Strategic Plan 2016–2025, the ASEAN Fuel Economy Roadmap for the Transport Sector 2018–2025, the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2016–2025 Phase II, the ASEAN Regional Strategy for Sustainable Land Transport, the ASEAN Minerals Cooperation Action Plan (AMCAP-III) Phase 2: 2021-2025, and The Implementation Plan for The Framework of Circular Economy for ASEAN Economic Community 2023-2030;

EMPHASISING the importance of establishing effective supporting policies and regulatory framework that encourages the adoption and use of electric vehicles as well as develop competitive electric vehicle industries to contribute to regional socioeconomic development;

REALISING the immense opportunity that global supply chain development offers to ASEAN Member States in developing a regional supply chain of regional electric vehicle ecosystem through investment diversification, the importance of promoting sustainable investment to create an ecosystem and value chain for electric vehicles, as well as the

need to expand the policy space of ASEAN Member States in harnessing their respective comparative advantage in various stages of the electric vehicle industry;

HIGHLIGHTING Indonesia's 2023 Chairmanship's theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth", which underscores ASEAN's commitment to ensuring that ASEAN remains resilient, effective, and responsive to future regional and global challenges, as well as redoubling efforts to strengthen ASEAN's capability as the center of economic growth in the world.

HEREBY DECLARE TO:

1. **AFFIRM** the significant role of electric vehicle adoption as part of ASEAN's efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating energy transition, decarbonising the land transport sector in the region, achieving net-zero emission targets, and improving energy security in each ASEAN Member States and in the region.
2. **COMMIT** to develop a regional electric vehicle ecosystem involving all ASEAN Member States that supports the adoption of electric vehicles and the improvement of the electric vehicles industry in ASEAN Member States, and build ASEAN as a global production hub for the electric vehicles industry to support sustainable economic growth in the region take into account ASEAN Member States' policy space in utilising their comparative advantage.
3. **ENCOURAGE** the harmonisation of regional standards for the electric vehicle ecosystem as well as training and certification based on international standards, including but not limited to technology, safety standards

including protection of fire risk, product specifications, infrastructure, charging stations including battery swapping, batteries electricity distribution, end-of-life disposal among others, to strengthen the regional value chain for the electric vehicle industry, to enhance trade facilitation, as well as to ensure interoperability and seamless cross-border mobility.

4. **AGREE** on exploring cooperation and collaboration on the development of the electric vehicle ecosystem, such as: improving infrastructures and charging stations; creating an enabling business environment and investment climate to attract investment, including public-private partnership; optimising the production and use of sustainable materials and resources to achieve higher value creation of the electric vehicle supply chain in the region; enhancing the participation of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); collaborating on research and development activities and human capital development; promoting investment opportunities and raising public awareness; properly managing environmental impacts; strengthening regional energy security; promoting the use of renewable energy in the mobility sector; gradual phasing-out conventional internal combustion engine into Zero Emission Vehicle including Electric Vehicle; and addressing. the financing agenda to support the development of the electric vehicle ecosystem in the region.
5. **PROMOTE** cooperation and partnerships with ASEAN's external partners through various ASEAN-led mechanisms, international organisations, and engagement with the

private sectors and people to advance the regional electric vehicle ecosystem in the region.

6. **TASK** the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Council to oversee the overall implementation of this Declaration, provide guidance in formulating a comprehensive regional strategy, and identify the relevant lead sectoral body to coordinate the development of the regional electric vehicle ecosystem agenda.

Adopted on this Tenth Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three in a single original copy in the English language.



ASEAN DECLARATION ON THE PLACEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MIGRANT FISHERS

WE, the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the occasion of the 42nd ASEAN Summit chaired by the Republic of Indonesia;

GUIDED BY the ASEAN Charter, which notes that one of the key purposes of ASEAN is to enhance the well-being of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development, social welfare and justice for the strengthening of the ASEAN Community;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 to build an inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic ASEAN Community which promotes equitable access to social protection and greater access to basic social services for all;

REITERATING our commitments in the guiding

principles of the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and the guiding principles of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu Declaration) to promote decent, humane, productive, dignified and remunerative employment for migrant workers;

FURTHER REITERATING our commitments in the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration, ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, ASEAN Declaration on Portability of Social Security Benefits for Migrant Workers in ASEAN, ASEAN Declaration on Protection of Migrant Workers in Crisis Situations and ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025;

NOTING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, fundamental ILO Conventions, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other relevant international instruments which support the protection and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedom of migrant fishers and their safe and regular migration;

CONSIDERING the recommendations of the Eighth ASEAN Labour Inspection Conference and the Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML) for enhanced measures and dedicated resources to ensure decent work of migrant fishers and address violation of labour

and human rights faced by migrant workers in fishing;

RECOGNISING the importance of migrant workers and their positive contribution to the economies of ASEAN Member States;

MINDFUL that ASEAN Member States are among the world's top producers and exporters of fish and seafood products as well as the top origin countries of migrant fishers;

RECOGNISING that fishing is a hard-to-reach sector and could be a hazardous occupation which aggravates the vulnerabilities of migrant fishers to the risk of decent work deficits including but not limited to unacceptable working and living conditions on board fishing vessels, abusive recruitment practices and inadequate labour inspection;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the migrant fishers are migrant workers whose rights are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and that they are entitled to the same rights and protection as other migrant workers as provided for in the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the shared responsibility of ASEAN Member States to protect and fulfill the rights of migrant fishers in the entire migration cycle and to prevent and combat forced labour, child labour and trafficking in persons in fishing vessels considering the proximity and connecting borders of ASEAN Member States;

NOTING that for the purpose of this Declaration, "migrant fishers" refer to migrant workers who are employed

in any capacity or carrying out an occupation on board commercial fishing vessels flying the flag of a country other than their own nationality.

DO HEREBY:

Resolve to undertake the following actions, in accordance with the respective ASEAN Member States' national laws, regulations and policies, to enhance the wellbeing and protection of the migrant fishers:

CONSIDER MAINSTREAMING the protection of migrant fishers in all relevant migration policies, mechanisms and processes of ASEAN and its Member States, including with those of ASEAN's External Partners, international organisations, and other relevant international entities;

ENDEAVOUR, where appropriate, to strengthen measures, in cooperation with the private entities, employers and other partners and dedicate resources to enhance the labour conditions of migrant fishers and ensure their labour rights protection, including but not limited to decent working and living conditions, occupational health and safety, risk evaluation, access to justice, access to social protection with special attention to the workers who are sick, injured or dead, including humanitarian assistance in case of health emergencies and crisis situations for fishers on board;

FURTHER ENDEAVOUR to take appropriate and gender responsive measures to identify, address and punish all forms of violence, abuses and exploitation against migrant fishers, including strengthening the institutional capacities and systems of labour inspections and referral systems, occupational safety and health, accident prevention,

workplace injury, grievance mechanisms, and to improve inter-agency coordination and labour inspection to effectively protect migrant fishers;

I**MPROVE** the entire migration process of migrant fishers through improvement in ethical and fair recruitment and placement; pre-employment, pre-departure and post-arrival orientations; and access to employment contract or proper documentation in the language they understand;

IMPROVE the protection of migrant fishers and their families left behind by ensuring their access to communications, access to information on migration policies, job risks and their rights, and right to any modes of transfer of wages and employment benefits to their families;

ENCOURAGE ASEAN Member States to initiate or conclude bilateral agreements among each other and with countries outside the region to facilitate safe and regular migration of migrant fishers especially in recruitment and placement processes, safe repatriation and reintegration, and access to justice and remedies;

EXPLORE cooperation among ASEAN Member States on data collection and sharing on, but not limited to, case management, recruitment and repatriation of migrant fishers in and outside of ASEAN, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned in the migration process of migrant fishers;

PROMOTE collaboration and partnerships between ASEAN Member States and with relevant ASEAN External Partners, international organisations and other regional and national stakeholders for more effective law enforcement and in protecting ASEAN migrant fishers in the entire migration

process;

WE tasked the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting (ALMM), with the support of the Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM) and other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and organs, as necessary, to mobilise resources for the implementation of this Declaration and develop an ASEAN Guidelines on the Placement and Protection of Migrant Fishers.

Adopted in Labuan Bajo, the Republic of Indonesia, on this Tenth Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three, in a single original copy in the English language.

ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

ASEAN LEADERS' DECLARATION ON ADVANCING REGIONAL PAYMENT CONNECTIVITY AND PROMOTING LOCAL CURRENCY TRANSACTION

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, gathered in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia, on the occasion of the 42nd ASEAN Summit, on 10 – 11 May 2023;

RECALLING the goal of regional economic integration laid out in the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025, which envisions creating a deeply integrated and highly cohesive ASEAN economy that would support sustained high

economic growth and resilience, by among others, ensuring that the financial sector is inclusive and stable;

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of faster, cheaper, safer, more transparent, and more inclusive cross-border payment systems and services in providing broader benefits to support regional economic growth and the digital economy and RECOGNISING the potential benefits of local currency usage in strengthening financial resilience, deepening regional financial integration by improving intra-ASEAN trade and investment, and bolstering regional value chains;

NOTING that various ASEAN initiatives have called for enhancing regional payment connectivity and promoting the use of local currency for cross-border settlement in the region, including the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for Financial Integration (2016– 2025), the ASEAN Payment Connectivity Initiatives, and ASEAN Guideline on Local Currency Settlement Cooperation Framework (LCSF);

REALISING the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) and its Implementation Plan, which under the Broad Strategy 3: Maximising the Potential of Intra-ASEAN Market and Broader Economic Integration calls for Promoting Local Currency Usage, and the Broad Strategy 4: Accelerating Inclusive Digital Transformation calls for promoting financial inclusion including through digital financial services and regional payment connectivity;

EMPHASISING the importance of providing an enabling environment to strengthen regional linkages and payment systems to support faster, cheaper, safer, more transparent, and more inclusive cross border payments to

promote the development of local currency markets in the region and reduce foreign exchange risks and volatility;

WELCOMING the progress of cooperation on regional payment connectivity and promotion of local currency usage in the region, including among others, the Memorandum of Understanding of Cooperation in Regional Payment Connectivity between Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, the implementation of bilateral LCSF among some ASEAN Member States and NOTING interest of other ASEAN Member States' interests to join the initiative;

HIGHLIGHTING Indonesia's 2023 Chairmanship's theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth", which underscores ASEAN's commitment to ensure that the region remains resilient, effective, and responsive to future regional and global challenges, while at the same time positioning ASEAN as the center of global economic growth.

HEREBY DECLARE TO:

COMMIT to advancing regional payment connectivity by utilising emerging opportunities brought by innovation to facilitate seamless and secure cross-border payment, taking country circumstances into consideration.

ENCOURAGE the use of local currencies for cross-border transactions in the region and support the establishment of a Task Force to explore the development of an ASEAN Local Currency Transaction Framework.

SUPPORT further cooperation on advancing regional payment connectivity and facilitating the interoperability of cross-border payment systems, improving infrastructure, accelerating digital payment adoption, deepening financial

inclusion, developing human resources, strengthening cybersecurity, and others.

SUPPORT further cooperation on promoting local currency transactions and the role of financial sector authorities to reduce the region's vulnerability to external volatility; promote the creation of efficient pricing discovery, consider the provision of foreign exchange administration flexibility, improve financial market infrastructures, and lower the cost of cross-border transactions.

WELCOME the initiative to explore linking the ASEAN Local Currency Transaction Framework initiative with the cross-border payment initiatives, including Regional Payment Connectivity.

ENGAGE AND COLLABORATE with ASEAN's external partners, international organisations, and the private sectors to build cooperation and partnership in advancing regional payment connectivity and promoting local currency transactions.

TASK the ASEAN Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to oversee the implementation and advancement of regional payment connectivity and explore the development of an ASEAN Local Currency Transaction Framework, with the assistance and close coordination among relevant sectoral bodies.

Adopted on the Tenth Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three in a single original copy in the English language.



ASEAN LEADERS' DECLARATION ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS CAUSED BY THE ABUSE OF TECHNOLOGY

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, gathered in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia, on the occasion of the 42nd ASEAN Summit on 10 – 11 May 2023;

ACKNOWLEDGING that while technology, including information and communications technologies, has become an indispensable element of our lives, particularly during the COVID-19 Pandemic, it has also generated risks and consequences of technology abuse, in facilitating

transnational and organised criminal activities;

SHARING concerns about the increasing abuse of technology in facilitating trafficking in persons (TIP) in Southeast Asia and globally, proliferated through the use and abuse of social media and other online platforms in every step of TIP activities, from profiling, recruiting, controlling and exploiting of the victims to the laundering of proceeds of the crime, which has complicated anti-TIP efforts, as well as multiplied the number and scale of the cases;

UNDERSTANDING the complex, cross-sectoral and multidimensional nature of TIP, as well as its additional challenges of its perpetration through technology that requires collective and immediate regional responses;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to a more robust and more effective regional and international cooperation against TIP, while recognising the differences in our legal systems;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the eradication of TIP cannot be separated from economic and social development, border management, law enforcement, protection of workers, and respect for human rights, as well as the impact by crisis and conflict, while particularly **RECOGNISING** the contributions of migrant workers to the society and economy of ASEAN, including the economic recovery post-COVID-19 pandemic;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000), ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2015) (ACTIP), and other ASEAN and UN relevant

instruments against TIP;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT multilateral efforts within the regional context, including the Commemoration of the UN's World Day Against Trafficking in Persons 2022 related to the use and abuse of technology, ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime, ASEAN Task Force on Fake News, the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, and the Manila International Dialogue on Human Trafficking;

WELCOMING the progress of cooperation to prevent and combat TIP as well as the ongoing development of the Bohol Multi-Sectoral Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons 2023-2028 and its subsequent implementation, and other forms of regional cooperation against Trafficking in Persons, ASEAN Consensus on the Rights of Migrant Workers, as well as noting the recommendations of the Border Management Cooperation Dialogue for the ASEAN Region.

HEREBY DECLARE TO:

REITERATE the need to promote a cohesive and immediate ASEAN response in addressing current and future threats arising from the abuse of technology and take full advantage of new and evolving technologies to enhance this effort;

STRENGTHEN cooperation and coordination against TIP caused by abuse of technology through various regional mechanisms and ASEAN initiatives, including by enhancing each Member State's law enforcement's and relevant agencies' capacity to investigate, collect data and evidence, identify victims, detect, disrupt, and prosecute

the crime; using technology tools; sharing best practices and lessons learned; exchanging information; conducting joint coordinated exercises and operations; as well as joint investigations related to TIP, and other related transnational crimes, as appropriate;

STRENGTHEN regional efforts to identify trafficked or potential victims, including through technology-based methods to prevent their criminalisation and detention, subject to domestic laws, as well as to encourage the development of recommended identification guidelines at the national level;

STRENGTHEN efforts to address vulnerability factors, including gender, ethnicity, disability, age, and other factors, and root causes that give rise to and increase the risk of TIP caused by abuse of technology;

PROMOTE effective implementation of the existing ASEAN instruments related to TIP, such as the ACTIP, to maintain their relevance and adaptability in the context of emerging and future challenges;

ENCOURAGE setting a minimum standard of protection at the regional level for a victim of TIP, including exploring the development of a regional referral mechanism through leveraging existing ASEAN mechanisms to avoid re-victimisation, retraumatisation, and continuing exploitation of victims;

STRENGTHEN joint cooperation in the field of border management, prevention, investigation, law enforcement and prosecution, protection, repatriation and support such as rehabilitation and reintegration of victims;

CONDUCT research, policy dialogue, and share knowledge on typologies and trends of the abuse of technology in TIP cases in the region to identify strategies and formulate policies and guidelines;

IMPROVE national prevention efforts, including enhancing public awareness campaigns and labour inspection systems, enhancing cross-border control and migration management, and strengthening the use of advanced technology;

IDENTIFY and **ADDRESS** gaps in legal framework and systems including migration and border management to ensure the effective detection, prevention, investigation and prosecution of TIP, including technology-facilitated trafficking in persons and ensure that legal frameworks and systems keep pace with technological development;

PROVIDE immediate response and assistance to victims of TIP, including by improving channels of coordination and communication on information exchange, improving access to legal assistance, remedy and grievance, and collaborating with law enforcement networks in the region, such as ASEANAPOL and the Heads of Specialist Anti-trafficking Units (HSU) under SOMTC mechanism;

ENHANCE mutual legal assistance in TIP cases, including those caused by abuse of technology, through the effective implementation of the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (AMLAT);

ENHANCE further cooperation and collaboration with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, UN Agencies, and relevant consultative processes such as the Bali Process as well as

to strengthen, where applicable and appropriate, effective partnership and collaboration with various stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, civil society, academia, media and technology companies to encourage innovations, to prevent TIP caused by the abuse of technology and to take a proactive approach against the crime;

UPHOLD our commitments to the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2017), ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2007), ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Work Plan 2017 – 2020 (Bohol Trafficking in Persons Work Plan) and its successor work plan; and

TASK the relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies to mobilise resources and modalities, and develop strategies against criminal use of technology in TIP.

Adopted on this Tenth Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three in a single original copy in the English language.

ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

ASEAN LEADERS' DECLARATION ON ONE HEALTH INITIATIVE

NOTING the devastating and multidimensional impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as other emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases including zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), growing impact and other challenges related to climate change on human lives and livelihoods, and the need to strengthen health systems to be resilient and responsive, as envisioned in ASEAN Blueprint.

ESTABLISH ASEAN One Health Network supported by ASEAN secretariat, to develop and strengthen multisectoral collaboration and coordination of One Health Initiative among ASEAN Member States, including establishing linkage to existing and/or potential national mechanism of ASEAN Member States;

DEFINE priority health threats to human, animals,

plant and environment including zoonotic pathogens that caused outbreaks and those with pandemic potential, to guide investment, research, and development for prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) activities;

PURSUE comprehensive analysis of One Health implementation in ASEAN Member States and globally to assess national and regional capacity for strengthening the implementation of One Health;

DEVELOP ASEAN One Health Joint Plan of Action to improve regional and national capacity and capabilities with targets that are tangible, measurable, and time-bound, that calls for a stronger cross-sectoral collaboration between the relevant sectors involved in human, animal, plant, and environmental health, as well as food safety among the ASEAN Member States, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

FURTHER EXPLORE bilateral and multilateral initiatives, as well as cooperate and engage with international and development partners which will contribute to the national and regional implementation of One Health approach, including the efforts to ensure sustainable or innovative financing options;

ENCOURAGE ASEAN Member States to consolidate all One Health initiatives and mainstream the approach and implementation into relevant sectoral bodies, including but not limited to public health, animal, wildlife, plant, environment and food with advancement of national and regional capacities to prevent, detect and respond to future threats and to sustainably balance and

optimise the health of human-animal-plant-environment interface;

TASK the ASEAN Health Ministers to cooperate with ASEAN Ministers responsible for animal, agriculture, forestry, environment, and food, with support from the Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development, in collaboration with subsidiary bodies, and other relevant stakeholders, to commence consultation, coordinate, and monitor the efforts to accomplish the deliverables of this Declaration.

ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023

ASEAN LEADERS JOINT STATEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASEAN VILLAGES NETWORK

NOTING the significant progress made by ASEAN Member States in achieving the ASEAN Vision 2025, including ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community which engages and benefits the people and is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic.

1. **AGREE** to establish an ASEAN Villages Network with the purpose to among others:

- Provide platform for whole-of-community and inclusive participation so as to their voice are heard and able to contribute to and benefit from the development;
- Facilitate collaboration and cooperation among villages to enable villages to fast-track rural transformation;

- Exchange strategies to improve digital infrastructure, increase digital usage, enhance digital skills and inclusion, and promote digital innovation in rural areas;
- Facilitate better and wider rural products' access to markets so as to provide more opportunities for village products to penetrate to regional and international markets;
- Explore collaboration with External Partners and private sectors to support the sustainability of the Network; and
- Strengthen ASEAN identity among villages community.

TASK the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Rural Development and PovertyEradication (AMMRDPE) with the support of ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE) and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies to mobilise resources for its implementations in accordance with the national laws, policies and regulations of ASEAN Member States and develop an ASEAN Villages Network Framework to translate the Network into a concrete and bottom-up platform to fast-track the village development towards the attainment of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



ASEAN LEADERS' STATEMENT ON STRENGTHENING ASEAN'S CAPACITY AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

ACHIEVE the purposes and uphold the principles enshrined in the ASEAN Charter as well as to consolidate our Community-building process, building upon and deepening the integration process to realise a rules-based, people-oriented, people- centered ASEAN Community, where our peoples enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms, higher quality of life and the benefits of Community-building;

REAFFIRM our commitment and undertake efforts to maintain ASEAN Centrality, unity and relevance amidst the challenges faced by our region and beyond;

REDOUBLE our efforts to strengthen ASEAN's capacity and institutional effectiveness to address current and future challenges, and respond to crises in a timely manner, in line

with the objectives of the ASEAN SHIELD as well as harness emerging opportunities in order to accelerate the momentum of our ASEAN Community-building efforts and mitigate potential adverse impacts towards the realisation of our vision for a peaceful, secure, stable, inclusive, and prosperous region;

FURTHER STRENGTHEN ASEAN-led mechanisms and process when engaging with external partners and in an evolving regional architecture centered on ASEAN that is open, transparent, inclusive, and rules-based; and

REITERATE our support for the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) in its follow-up on the Recommendations on Strengthening ASEAN's Capacity and Institutional Effectiveness by the HLTF-ACV, as tasked at the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summits, and look forward to its report to the 43rd ASEAN Summit.



ASEAN LEADERS' STATEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASEAN COMMUNITY'S POST-2025 VISION

CONTINUE to consolidate our Community-building process through the full implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 adopted at the 27th ASEAN Summit held in 2015, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

DEVELOP the ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision and its attendant documents, as envisioned in the Ha Noi Declaration on the ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision, including through the High-Level Task Force on ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision (HLTF-ACV) which started its work in 2022, and enhance ASEAN's collective efforts in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN and enhancing ASEAN's sustainable development agenda to realise an inclusive, participatory, and collaborative Community that is no longer divided by the development gaps among its members.

COMMEND the HLTF-ACV for having accomplished important milestones in their work, including the Recommendations on Strengthening ASEAN's Capacity and Institutional Effectiveness and proposed Core Elements of the ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision which was adopted and noted by the Leaders at the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summits on 11 November 2022, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

WELCOME the updates on the ongoing work of the HLTF-ACV as reflected in the Progress Report, and note that the ASEAN's Community Post-2025 Vision will be guided by the Core Elements.

ENCOURAGE the HLTF-ACV to work in an effective**,** efficient, balanced, inclusive, and coordinated manner towards the development of the ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision to make ASEAN a future-oriented Community.

ENCOURAGE the HLTF-ACV to continue undertaking participatory and inclusive consultations and engagements with all relevant stakeholders and partners of ASEAN, including but not limited to sectoral bodies from the three ASEAN Community pillars and entities associated with ASEAN, with a view to garnering solid and concrete input to ensure that the ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision is relevant, beneficial, and meets the expectation of the peoples of ASEAN.

ENCOURAGE the HLTF-ACV to develop a visionary, inspirational, robust, comprehensive, inclusive, and forward-looking ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision, to address current and future challenges and trends inside and beyond the region within a 20-year timeframe, taking into account the

spirit of unity in diversity and togetherness and in line with the HLTF-ACV's Recommendations on Strengthening ASEAN's Capacity and Institutional Effectiveness.

ENCOURAGE the HLTF-ACV to ensure the indispensable role of ASEAN youth in our Community-building efforts is preserved and reflected in the ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision, building on the momentum of 2022 as the Year of ASEAN Youth.

LOOK FORWARD TO the in-principle endorsement of the Vision in 2023 and adoption of the Vision and its attendant documents in 2025.

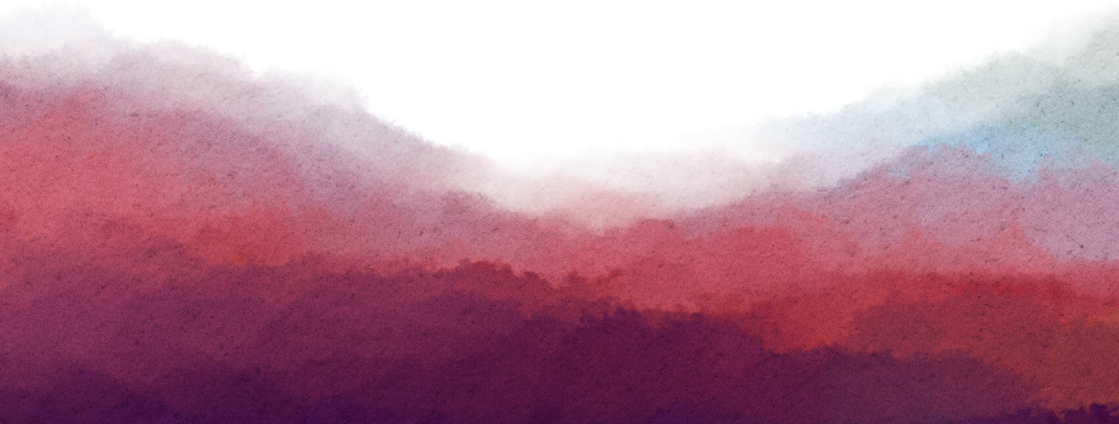
Adopted on this Tenth Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three in a single original copy in the English language.

ASEAN LEADERS' STATEMENT ON THE RECENT ATTACK ON A CONVOY OF THE AHA CENTRE AND ASEAN MONITORING TEAM IN MYANMAR

We were deeply concerned with ongoing violence in Myanmar and urged the immediate cessation of all forms of violence and the use of force to create a conducive environment for the safe and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and inclusive national dialogues.

We supported the statement of the President of the Republic of Indonesia as the Chair of ASEAN on 8 May 2023 in response to the recent attack on a convoy of the AHA Center and the ASEAN Monitoring Team in Myanmar. We condemned the attack and underlined that the perpetrators must be held accountable.

We supported the efforts of the Chair of ASEAN, including its continued engagements with all stakeholders in Myanmar, to encourage progress in the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus.



ASEAN INDONESIA 2023

KOMINFO

MEDIA ADVISORY

43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits

Jakarta, 5-7 September 2023

ASEAN MATTERS:
EPICENTRUM OF GROWTH

As of 01 September 2023, 08.00

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will host the 43rd ASEAN Summit andRelated Summits in Jakarta from 2-7 September 2023. Meetings will be held at the following venues:

   Jakarta Convention Center (JCC)
   Jalan Gatot Subroto No.1, Kec. Tanah Abang Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10270

   ASEAN Secretariat
   Jalan Sisingamangaraja 70A, Kec. Kebayoran Baru Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12110

   The Mulia Hotel Senayan Jakarta
   Jalan Asia Afrika Senayan, Kec. Tanah Abang Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10270

B. MEDIA REGISTRATION

1. All media are required to register at ***https://asean2023.id/*** in the Media Registration menu or at ***https://media-registration.asean2023.id/***. One email can only be used to register one time only. Onsite registration will not be available.
2. Those registered at the previous 42nd ASEAN Summit media registration website can directly click the sign-up button, enter the same email, click get access, and then

check the email for the password and information to log in.

3. For those who have never registered at the previous 42nd ASEAN Summit media registration website, please click the sign-up button, enter the details to the sign-up form, click submit, and then check the email to get the password and information to log in.
4. In-person attendance and direct coverage from Indonesia will be enabled through these mechanisms:
   A. Official Media

      A list of Media Officer (MO), Official Media (OM), and Official Traveling Press (OTP) needs to be sent via the diplomatic channel as well as must be registered by the MO. Delegates can only submit 1 (one) Note Verbale to register MO, OM, and OTP. Changes afterward will not be facilitated.

      - Media Officer (MO)
        Each Delegate shall appoint one MO to work with the Committee. MO will take responsibility for their OM and OTP and will act as a contact point for any information needed before and/or during the event.
      - Official Media (OM)
        OM are official photographers and/or videographers of the Head of State/Government, Secretary General of the United Nations, Secretary General of ASEAN, or Head of Intergovernmental/International Organizations.

- Official Traveling Press (OTP)
  OTP are journalists, part of the delegates traveling with the Head of State/Government, Secretary General of the United Nations, Secretary General of ASEAN, or Head of Intergovernmental/ International Organizations when attending the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits.

B. Invited Press
   Invited presses are foreign and national journalists accredited and holders of the official invitation letter of the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits issued by the Organizing Committee.

5. Documents/data needed:
   a. Self-photo with white background, suggested in JPEG, JPG, or PNG format (max 1MB)
   b. Scanned ID (KTP/Passport/KITAS), suggested in JPEG, JPG, or PNG format (max 1MB)
   c. Scanned media ID, suggested in JPEG, JPG, or PNG format, (max 1 MB)
   d. Assignment letter from media institution, suggested in PDF format (max 200 kb)
   e. Name of Media Company
   f. Location of Media Company
   g. Journalist position (camper/reporter/photographer)

   Additional documents needed for foreign journalists from abroad:

   h. Scanned return ticket, suggested in JPEG or PDF format (max 1 MB)
   i. Hotel/accommodation booking in Indonesia for

foreign journalists, suggested in JPEG or PDF format (max 1 MB).

j. List of equipment in PDF format (max 1 MB).

6. **Online registration is open from 5 to 25 August 2023.** Accreditation will be granted to all those who register on the specified date.
7. A verification email will be sent immediately to the registered email address after your registration form was successfully approved. If you experience any technical issues while registering, please contact media.registration@asean2023.id with the email subject: 43rd ASEAN Summit Media Registration - Media Name.
8. Please be informed that incomplete registration will not be processed.

C. VISA APPLICATION

9. Journalists who have received an official invitation to cover the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits are required to apply for a journalist visa. Visa on Arrival may be granted for specific conditions.
10. The aforementioned exemption entails granting limited short-term visit for special purposes towards accredited journalists. In order to obtain a Journalist Notification Letter, kindly contact the nearest Indonesian Missions in your respective country and submit required documents as follows:

a. Passport with a validity of at least 6 (six) months

beyond the date of entry in Indonesian territory.

b. Official assignment letter from the media institutions.
c. Copy of media ID.
d. Proof of return ticket.
e. Official invitation letter from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics of the Republic of Indonesia.
f. List of equipment (description, weight, value, country of origin).

D. HEALTH PRECAUTIONS

11. To guarantee the health and safety of all participants, it is advisable to wear masks and implement hygienic measures at all times.

E. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT

12. Media representatives are encouraged to have CBP/ ATA Carnets in order to expedite the customs clearance process.
13. All equipment should be shipped out of Indonesia by the end of the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits.

F. ID BADGE

14. **Media badges can be collected at Best Western Senayan Hotel, Emerald Room (6th floor), on 1 – 5 September 2023 from 10.00 to 17.00 (GMT+7).**

15. Journalists or their representative must show their Official Invitation and photo ID when collecting media badges.
16. Media badges must be worn at all times within the designated event access-controlled areas while covering the events. Media badges are strictly non-transferable and will not be replaced if missing or damaged.

G. ACCOMODATION AND TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

17. **All journalists are responsible for their own travel arrangements, hotel reservations, and payments.** Journalists are strongly encouraged to make reservationsat the earliest possible time.
18. For the convenience of accredited journalists, the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits, the committee suggests the following hotels (within 10 km from the venues):
    - Artotel Suites Mangkuluhur
    - Aryaduta Suites Semanggi
    - Ascott Sudirman
    - Best Western Senayan
    - Century Park Hotel
    - Favehotel Gatotsubroto
    - Fraser Residence Sudirman
    - Grand Sahid Jaya Jakarta
    - HARRIS FX Sudirman
    - Holiday Inn Gajah Mada / Kemayoran

- Hotel Century Senayan
- Orient Jakarta
- Sheraton Grand Jakarta Gandaria City
- Somerset Sudirman

19. During the events, complimentary vehicles will be available for transferring photographers and videographers from the Media Center to designated venues and viceversa.

H. ACCESS TO EVENTS

20. Most official events are restricted to a certain number of media representatives and will be arranged through a media pool. Media will be at all times screened before entering the meeting venues and escorted, while they are at the meeting venues.

I. MEDIA CENTER

21. Media Centre is set up as the primary venue for journalist working stations, press releases distribution, providing host broadcast clean feeds, media booth, and press conference rooms during the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits.
22. The Media Center will operate at the Exhibition Hall B of the Jakarta Convention Center (JCC) on:
    2–4 September 2023: from 09.00 AM–08.00 PM
    5–8 September 2023: from 07.00 AM–10.00 PM
    *Western Indonesia Time (GMT+7)

It is important to note that the Media Center can only accommodate a maximum capacity of ±2.000 individuals. The utilization of the Media Center will be based on a first-come, first-served basis.

23. A press conference hall and interview rooms may be used free of charge after reservation. Reservations can be made to Ms. **Maurina (M: +62 813 14357470)**. This service is provided on a first-come, first-served basis.
24. The Information Desk will be set up at the Media Center. Event schedules, vehicle transfer schedules, room bookings, and other media programs/queries will also be available in this area.
25. Workstations will be provided with working desks, charging stations, internet, computers, and a printing area for all accredited journalists to use during the events.
26. The Media Center will provide a limited number of agency booths. Each booth is equipped with tables and chairs, and power sockets. The use of this facility should be reserved in advance. Reservation is made on a first-come, first-serve basis. Reservations can be made to **Mr. Sujud (M: +62 812 8560 3903)**.
27. During the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits, the Media Center will provide broadcast service, including Host Broadcast feeds, payable satellite transmission services, clean feed footage uplinks, raw and programmed footage, cut to cut on demand footage, broadcasting assistance, and custom configuration press conference rooms for hire.

J. CONTACT

28. Please contact
    a. **media@asean2023.id** for further inquiries on the Media Advisory;
    b. **Mr. Guruh +6281927939290** for media center facilities,
    c. **media.registration@asean2023.id** or WhatsApp **+6282210484535** for technical assistance on registration.

29. Journalists can also join the **"ASEAN Summit Virtual Newsroom" WhatsApp Group** to get new updates on the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits via link **komin.fo/aseanvirtualnewsroom.**



43rd ASEAN SUMMIT AND RELATED SUMMITS
TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Jakarta, Indonesia 2-7 September 2023

SATURDAY, 02 SEPTEMBER 2023

Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR)

SUNDAY, 03 SEPTEMBER 2023

ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM)

MONDAY, 04 SEPTEMBER 2023

1. ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting
2. 27th ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Council Meeting
3. 34th ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) Meeting
4. Signing Ceremony of the Instrument of Accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC)

TUESDAY, 05 SEPTEMBER 2023

1. Opening Ceremony of the 43rd ASEAN Summit
2. 43rd ASEAN Summit (Plenary Session)
3. Opening of ASEAN-Indo-Pacific Forum*
4. 43rd ASEAN Summit (Retreat Session)

WEDNESDAY, 06 SEPTEMBER 2023

1. 26th ASEAN-China Summit
2. 24th ASEAN-Republic of Korea (ROK) Summit
3. 26th ASEAN - Japan Summit
4. 26th ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Summit
5. ASEAN – U.S. Summit
6. ASEAN – Canada Summit

THURSDAY, 07 SEPTEMBER 2023

1. 20th ASEAN - India Summit
2. 3rd ASEAN - Australia Summit
3. 13th ASEAN – UN Summit
4. 18th East Asia Summit
5. Closing Ceremony of the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits and Handing Over of the ASEAN Chairmanship to the Lao People's Democratic Republic
6. Press Conference by H.E. Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia

NOTE

***ASEAN-Indo Pacific Forum: Implementation of the AOIP**

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will hold the ASEAN-Indo Pacific Forum: Implementation of the AOIP (AIPF) on 05-06 September 2023, at Hotel Mulia Senayan.

The AIPF will feature panel sessions, talk shows, projects showcasing, and business matchings. It will address the following topics: development of green infrastructure and resilient supply chain; sustainable and innovative financing; inclusive digital transformation; and creative economy. Leaders from ASEAN Member States and Dialogue Partners are also expected to speak at the forum. For more information, kindly visit ***https://events.kemlu.go.id/aipf.***

Spouse Programme

The 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits Spouse Program will be held tentatively on 6 September 2023.

ASEAN Business & Investment Summit 2023

Date : 1- 6 September 2023
Location : Sultan Hotel Jakarta and Ritz Carlton Pacific Place

Contact Person:
E-mail : media@aseanbacindonesia.id
WhatsApp : +628175037152

Detailed agenda and confirmed speakers of each event and summit can be accessed at ***https://aseanbacindonesia.id/event/abis-2023.***

ASEAN INDONESIA 2023

TENTATIVE MEDIA OPPORTUNITY

THE 43rd ASEAN SUMMIT AND RELATED SUMMITS

Jakarta, Indonesia

2-7 September 2023

As of 31 August 2023

Saturday, 2 September 2023						
No	**Agenda**	**Time**	**Venue**	**Session**	**Media**	**Information**
1	Arrival of ASEAN Senior Officials, Permanent Representatives	AM/PM	ASEAN Secretariat	Closed	-	-
2	Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR)	09.00-17.00	ASEAN Secretariat	Closed	-	-
3	Welcoming Dinner for the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) hosted by SOM Leader of Indonesia	19.00-21.00	1945 Restaurant, Fairmont Jakarta	Closed	-	-
Sunday, 3 September 2023						
No	**Agenda**	**Time**	**Venue**	**Session**	**Media**	**Information**
1	Arrival of ASEAN FMs	AM/PM	ASEAN Secretariat	Closed	-	-
2	ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM)	09.00-17.00	ASEAN Secretariat	Closed	-	-
3	23rd ASEAN Economic Community Council Meeting (Retreat)	10.00-12.00	Astor Ballroom, St. Regis Hotel	Closed	-	-
4	23rd ASEAN Economic Community Council Meeting (Plenary)	14.00-16.30	Astor Ballroom 's Side Foyer, St.Regis Hotel	Closed	-	-
5	Press Briefing by Director General for ASEAN Cooperation	TBC	TBC	Opened	All Media	-

Monday, 4 September 2023						
No	**Agenda**	**Time**	**Venue**	**Session**	**Media**	**Information**
1	Arrival of VIPs	AM/PM	ASEAN Secretariat	Photo Opportunity	Host + OM + limited number of photographers and camera persons	- Media holding room at ASEAN Secretariat maximum capacity of 150 persons. - Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND.**
2	ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting	08.30-10.00	ASEAN Secretariat	Opening Session	Host + OM + limited number of photographers and camera persons	
3	27th ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Council Meeting	10.15-11.15	ASEAN Secretariat	Opening Session	Host + OM + limited number of photographers and camera persons	
4	34th ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) Meeting	11.30-12.30	ASEAN Secretariat	Opening Session	Host + OM + limited number of photographers and camera persons	
5	Signing Ceremony of the Instrument of Accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC)	13.40-13.55	ASEAN Secretariat	Opening Session	All Media (limited capacity)	
6	Signing Ceremony of the MOU between ASEAN Secretariat and the Indian Ocean Rim Association and between ASEAN Secretariat and PIF	14.10-14.50	ASEAN Secretariat	Opening Session	All Media (limited capacity)	
7	Arrival of ASEAN Leaders	AM/PM	Soekarno-Hatta International Airport	Closed	Host Broadcaster + Host Photographer	-
Tuesday, 5 September 2023						
No	**Agenda**	**Time**	**Venue**	**Session**	**Media**	**Information**
1	VVIP Arrival	09.00	Main Lobby, Jakarta Convention Center	Photo Opportunity	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	- Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND**
2	Opening Ceremony of the 43rd ASEAN Summit	10.00-10.30	Plenary Hall, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	
3	43rd ASEAN Summit (Plenary Session)	10.30-12.00	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	

4	ASEAN-Indo-Pacific Forum (AIPF) Day 1	13.30-13.45	Ballroom 2 and 3, Hotel Mulia Senayan	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	- AIPF media daily passes limited to 40 passes. - Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND.**
		14.15-16.25		All session	All Media (limited capacity)	
5	43rd ASEAN Summit (Retreat Session)	15.00-17.00	Cendrawasih Room 2, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	- Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND**
Wednesday, 6 September 2023						
No	**Agenda**	**Time**	**Venue**	**Session**	**Media**	**Information**
1	26th ASEAN-China Summit	08.30-09.30	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	- Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND**
2	ASEAN-Indo-Pacific Forum (AIPF) Day 2	09.00-17.50	Ballroom 2 and 3, Hotel Mulia Senayan	All session	All Media (limited capacity)	- AIPF media daily passes limited to 40 passes. - Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior
3	24th ASEAN-Republic of Korea (ROK) Summit	09.50-10.50	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	- Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND**
4	26th ASEAN - Japan Summit	11.10-12.10	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	
5	26th ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Summit	13.10-14.40	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	
6	ASEAN – U.S. Summit	15.00-16.00	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	
7	ASEAN – Canada Summit	16.20-17.20	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	
8	Gala Dinner hosted by H.E. Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia	19.00-21.00	Hutan Kota by GBK	Arrival Session	Host + 1 OM + 1 Pool	

Thursday, 7 September 2023						
No	**Agenda**	**Time**	**Venue**	**Session**	**Media**	**Information**
1	20th ASEAN - India Summit	09.00-10.00	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	- Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND**
2	18th East Asia Summit	10.15-12.15	Assembly Hall 1+2, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	
3	3rd ASEAN - Australia Summit	13.20-14.20	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	- Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior **- OM must wearing ARM BAND**
4	13th ASEAN – UN Summit	14.40-15.40	Cendrawasih Room 3, Jakarta Convention Center	Opening Session	Host + 2 OM + 6 OTP from partner country + 1 Pool	
5	Closing Ceremony of the 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits and Handing Over of the ASEAN Chairmanship to the Lao People's Democratic Republic	16.40-17.10	Plenary Hall, Jakarta Convention Center	Opened	Host + 2 OM + 1 Pool	
6	Press Conference by H.E. Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia	17.40-18.10	Cendrawasih Room 1, Jakarta Convention Center	Opened	All Media	Media should stand by at least 30 minutes prior

All time stated in WIB (Western Indonesian Time)

Media Center: Exhibition Hall B, Jakarta Convention Center [2-8 September 2023, 08.00-21.00]

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