## UNIT 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 8.***

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are: to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In 2003, the ASEAN Leaders resolved that an ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely, ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian Nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and **prosperity**, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

ASEAN Member Countries have adopted the following fundamental principles in their relations with one another, as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC):

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

1. According to the text, which nation is the last member to join The Association of Southeast Asian Nations?
A. Vietnam B. The Philippines C. Brunei D. Cambodia
2. The ASEAN Declaration is about _____.
A. the cultures of all the members of the organization
B. the development of all countries all over the world
C. the aims and purposes of the organization
D. the laws of the members of the organization
3. The second paragraph is about _____.
A. living in peace, stability and prosperity
B. the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN
C. the ASEAN Vision 2020
D. the ASEAN Leaders
4. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia _____.
A. is not accepted by ASEAN Member Countries
B. consists of fundamental principles in the relations of ASEAN Member Countries
C. is disapproved by ASEAN Member Countries
D. has two principles
5. Which principle does not belong to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia?
A. interference in the internal affairs of member countries
B. effective cooperation
C. mutual respect
D. peaceful manner
6. How many member countries were there in ASEAN up to 1995?
A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D. 10

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7. What does the word **prosperity** in the second paragraph means?
A. improvement B. development C. affluence D. economy
8. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The ASEAN Declaration
B. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia
C. The fundamental principles in the relations of ASEAN Member Countries
D. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations

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