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Iran's position in the South East Asian Union from the point of view of international law

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Abstract

In The Union of South-East Asian Nations, mostly known as ASEAN, is an international political, economic, and cultural organization in Southeast Asia. The main goals of the association's founding in 1967 were to accelerate economic growth, improve social progress, and provide security and peace in the South-East Asia region. The first ASEAN Summit was held in 1976 and in Bali, Indonesia, where several industrial projects were agreed and two major documents, a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAK), and Declaration of the Treaty of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Declaration of Concord). The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) Provides a mechanism for peaceful resolution of tensions. This treaty Commits Also Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to respecting mutual respect for their sovereignty as well as their internal affairs. Since the two fundamental principles in international law are the non-interference of countries in the internal affairs of each other and the peaceful settlement of disputes, these principles are clearly emphasized in the treaty of TAC. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) Which is also known as Bali's first treaty, was signed in February 1976 by the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore, which consisted of ASEAN members. The treaty is in fact a decree for the behavior of the member states of ASEAN, and the two principles of peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other are seriously addressed. The Foreign Ministers of the member countries ASEAN at his 49th meeting in Vientiane, the capital of Laos On Sunday, July 24, 2016 by consensus, request Iran to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) Have been approved. Consensus within Southeast Asian countries in accepting Iran as its member, expresses Some kind of admission Interaction with Iran as an important regional power and effective internationally. Among the positive points of Iran's membership can be the provision of energy for member states and the Union, the fight against the cultivation and trafficking of drugs, and the fight against terrorism. Iran, as the Middle East's four-way communication and geographic key, can be the gateway of the Union to the Western world faster. This article is based on descriptive study and content analysis.

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Keywords: IRAN, International Law, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, ASEAN, TAK

I. INTRODUCTION

Considering that one of the most important issues under international law is the maintenance of international peace and security, so there may be cases where this puts the fundamental issue of international law in jeopardy and endangers the global community. Therefore, recognizing the deep meaning of the term international law and the rules and principles of international law, it forces us to understand the above term for further understanding.

Thence, International law is a branch of law science that includes the rules governing those relations of individuals, organizations and governments that have at least one foreign and international element. The basic issues of international law, more generally international law, are international law individuals, the law of international organizations, and the peaceful resolution of international disputes. On the one hand, some of the topics of international public law have grown so far that there have been independent divisions, such as "the law of the seas", which deal with issues such as coastal waters, shared waters, the determination of the boundaries of the sea, and the ownership of the bottom and bottom of the sea, and "the law of air and Space ", which speaks of the rules of the sovereignty of states over the space of its land and the atmosphere of the supernatural, and on the other hand, The emergence of disagreements among international law enforcement actors, especially countries, is inevitable and, among other important goals of international law, is the determination of the rules governing the elimination of international disputes. Today, the two principles of "non-use of force in international relations" and "the requirement for a peaceful resolution of international disputes" are among the most important tasks of governments.

Also, international disputes and methods for resolving them are either legal or political. The political ways of resolving peaceful claims are: negotiation, cooperation, research, mediation and compromise. Legal methods to resolve international disputes, international arbitration and international justice. Since the Union of South-East Asian Nations has two basic principles of the basic principles of international law, namely the non-interference of States in the internal affairs of each other and the peaceful settlement of disputes, these principles have been clearly emphasized in the treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC), and it has paid attention to the history of the establishment of this union in the following:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations called ASEAN, which today became the world economic power of the world's great powers, was founded in 1967 by Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Philippines. The purpose of the ASEAN was to initially confront the spread of communists in Vietnam and the internal rebellion on their own borders. Members of the union in 1976 after the Bali Island Summit in Indonesia put the economy as the main axis of our cooperation. Then, from 1984 to 1999, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia joined the union to pursue their economic goals.

Also, the main objective of The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) was the efforts of the member states to establish permanent peace, solidarity and permanent unity and popular co-operation. Under the terms of the treaty, its signatories should resolve their disputes peacefully and through consultation and

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dialogue. Therefore, the aim of this agreement is to expand cooperation in various fields, including economic development and peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and the identity of all nations are among the important principles of the treaty.

Currently, with the exception of 10 ASEAN members, 22 other countries have signed the treaty with the EU. With the ratification of the accession of four other countries at a recent Laos meeting in July 2016, a total of 36 countries are currently joining the treaty and have adopted the principles set out in it as the basis for establishing relations and treatment with the countries of the region. ASEAN considers three general criteria in relation to the willingness of other countries to join the treaty.

1. The applicant country is a party to the treaty, including those countries that have been identified as a dialogue partner by ASEAN.
2. The applicant country is one of the great powers that can contribute to ASEAN's peace and prosperity.
3. The applicant country is one of the most valuable and widespread countries with ASEAN.

The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAK) has 5 chapters and 20 articles, in its first chapter, the promotion of lasting peace, friendship and cooperation among nations, respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and convergence of the region Along with preserving the national identity, it has been emphasized.

Since the accession to this treaty is considered as the prerequisite for the establishment of organized and regular relations with ASEAN, since 2011 Started efforts to join Iran in the above-mentioned treaty. In the same proceedings in 2013 Official letters signed by Ali Akbar-Salehi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Addressing Brunei's counterpart as the chairman of the ASEAN period, he expressed the desire of the Islamic Republic of Iran to join the treaty of The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) [30].

Reasons for the importance of Iran joining the treaty is the status of ASEAN in the region and its increasing role in regional and international developments. In addition to implementing Iran's better policies toward the East. Therefore, Iran's cooperation with ASEAN could facilitate and expedite the utilization of the capacities of both sides. Consensus within Southeast Asian countries in accepting Iran as its member, expresses Some kind of admission Interaction with Iran as an important regional power and effective internationally. Among the positive points of Iran's membership can be the provision of energy for member states and the Union, the fight against the cultivation and trafficking of drugs, and the fight against terrorism. Iran, as the Middle East's four-way communication and geographic key, can be the gateway of the Union to the Western world faster.

The rest of this study is organized as follows. First, we offer a brief review of the International law and The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in Section 2. Next, we present theoretical benchmark and analyze key issues in Iran and its position in the Middle East and Iran's relations with the five main members of the Southeast Asia Association. Finally, Section 3 gives some concluding remarks.

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II. BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW

A. International law

International law is a branch of law science that includes the rules governing those relations of individuals, organizations and governments that have at least one foreign and international element.

The basic issues of international law, more generally international law, are international law individuals, the rights of international organizations, and the peaceful resolution of international disputes. Today, some of the topics of public international law have grown so well that they have developed independent divisions, such as "the law of the seas", which deal with issues such as coastal waters, shared waters, the determination of the boundaries of the sea, and the possession of subsoil and subtle sea resources, and "airspace law" It talks about the rules of the sovereignty of the state over the space of its own land and the atmosphere of the supra atmosphere.

In order to have a deep understanding of the concept of international law, we review the history of this important reform from the very beginning of its formation.

Therefore, international law the law applicable to the relations between nations and, to an extent, their internal conduct insofar as the subject of rules of international law. It also applies to other bodies that have international personality. The rules of law are found in treaties, conventions, rules of international customary law, and general principles of law recognized by civilized nations. Subsidiary means for the determination of rules are judicial decisions and the teachings of the most qualified publicists of the various nations. Its status as a binding form of 'real law' is still debated as a matter of legal theory. The active role of the United Nations (UN) in the second half of the last century and the work of the International Court of Justice provide the traditional look of a legal system. International law has expanded both in terms of the number of participants and subject matter. Traditionally, the rules of warfare and diplomatic relations formed substantive international law, but it now covers wider aspects of international relations including, most famously, peacekeeping [33]

International law is the set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and between nations[53]. It serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relations [47]. International law differs from state-based legal systems in that it is primarily applicable to countries rather than to private citizens. National law may become international law when treaties delegate national jurisdiction to supranational tribunals such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties such as the Geneva Conventions may require national law to conform to respective parts.

Much of international law is consent-based governance. This means that a state member is not obliged to abide by this type of international law, unless it has expressly consented to a particular course of conduct [47]. This is an issue of state sovereignty. However, other aspects of international law are not consent-based but still are obligatory upon state and non-state actors such as customary international law and peremptory norms (*jus cogens*).

International treaty law comprises obligations states expressly and voluntarily accept between themselves in treaties. Customary international law is derived from the consistent practice of States accompanied by *opinio juris*, i.e. the conviction of States that the consistent practice is required by a legal obligation. Judgments of international tribunals as well as scholarly works have traditionally been looked to as persuasive sources for custom in addition to direct evidence of state behavior. Attempts to codify

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customary international law picked up momentum after the Second World War with the formation of the International Law Commission (ILC), under the aegis of the United Nations. Codified customary law is made the binding interpretation of the underlying custom by agreement through treaty. For states not party to such treaties, the work of the ILC may still be accepted as custom applying to those states. General principles of law are those commonly recognized by the major legal systems of the world. Certain norms of international law achieve the binding force of peremptory norms (*jus cogens*) as to include all states with no permissible derogations.

International law is sourced from decision makers and researchers looking to verify the substantive legal rule governing a legal dispute or academic discourse. The sources of international law applied by the community of nations to find the content of international law are listed under Article 38.1 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice: Treaties, customs, and general principles are stated as the three primary sources; and judicial decisions and scholarly writings are expressly designated as the subsidiary sources of international law. Many scholars agree that the fact that the sources are arranged sequentially in the Article 38 of the ICJ Statute suggests an implicit hierarchy of sources [48]. However, there is no concrete evidence, in the decisions of the international courts and tribunals, to support such strict hierarchy, at least when it is about choosing international customs and treaties. In addition, unlike the Article 21 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which clearly defines hierarchy of applicable law (or sources of international law), the language of the Article 38 do not explicitly support hierarchy of sources.

Traditionally, sovereign states and the Holy See were the sole subjects of international law. With the proliferation of international organizations over the last century, they have in some cases been recognized as relevant parties as well. Recent interpretations of international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international trade law (e.g., North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Chapter 11 actions) have been inclusive of corporations, and even of certain individuals.

The term "international law" is sometimes divided into "public" and "private" international law, particularly by civil law scholars, who seek to follow a Roman tradition [54]. Roman lawyers would have further distinguished *jus gentium*, the law of nations, and *jus inter gentes* – agreements between nations. On this view, "public" international law is said to cover relations between nation-states, and includes fields such as treaty law, law of sea, international criminal law, the laws of war or international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law. By contrast "private" international law, which is more commonly termed "conflict of laws", concerns whether courts within countries claim jurisdiction over cases with a foreign element, and which country's law applies [44]. A further concept, more recently developing, is of "supranational law", on the law of supranational organizations. This concerns regional agreements where the laws of nation states may be held inapplicable when conflicting with a supranational legal system when that nation has a treaty obligation to a supranational collective [38]. Systems of "supranational law" arise when nations explicitly cede their right to make certain judicial decisions to a common tribunal [21]. The decisions of the common tribunal are directly effective in each party nation, and have priority over decisions taken by national courts [17]. The European Union is an example of an international treaty organization which implements a supranational legal framework, with the European Court of Justice having supremacy over all member-nation courts in matter of European Union law. A further frequently used term is "transnational law", which refers to a body of rules that transcend the nation state.

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B. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The **Association of Southeast Asian Nations** (**ASEAN**) [11] is a regional intergovernmental organisation comprising ten Southeast Asian states which promotes Pan-Asianism and intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational and socio-cultural integration amongst its members and Asian states. Since its formation on 8 August 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand,[16] the organisation's membership has expanded to include Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. Its principal aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress, and sociocultural evolution among its members, alongside the protection of regional stability and the provision of a mechanism for member countries to resolve differences peacefully[10,39]. ASEAN is an official United Nations Observer, as well as an active global partner[3,14,32]. Communication by members across nations takes place in English.

ASEAN covers a land area of 4.4 million square kilometres, 3% of the total land area of Earth. ASEAN territorial waters cover an area about three times larger than its land counterpart, making it particularly important in terms of sea lanes and fisheries. Member countries have a combined population of approximately 640 million people, 8.8% of the world's population, more than EU28, though in terms of land, a bit smaller. In 2015, the organisation's combined nominal GDP had grown to more than USD $2.8 trillion. If ASEAN were a single entity, it would rank as the sixth largest economy in the world, behind the USA, China, Japan, France and Germany [5]. ASEAN shares land borders with India, China, Bangladesh, East Timor and Papua New Guinea, and maritime borders with India, China, Palau and Australia. Both East Timor and Papua New Guinea are backed by certain ASEAN members for their membership in the organisation.

ASEAN has established itself as a platform for Asian integrations and cooperations, working with other Asian nations to promote unity, prosperity, development and sustainability of the region, as well as working on solutions to resolve disputes and problems in the region. While mainly focusing on the Asia-Pacific nations, ASEAN also established communications with other parts of the world, to better promote world peace and stability. The organisation has a global reputation of promoting goodwill and diplomacy among nations, shutting out any opinion or decision considered biased while carrying the principle of non-interference and mutual respect [4,9,12,13,22,28].

Due to its global influence and regional success, ASEAN has been credited as one of the world's most successful and influential organisations, and an "emerging powerhouse". The organisation received high praises from world leaders and international community, and is dubbed as the centrality in the political, economic, security and socio-cultural architecture of Asia-Pacific. It is lauded as the "best-established intergovernmental institution in Asia" while achieving high approval ratings in its own region. Throughout history, ASEAN has formed a global network of alliance, cooperation and dialogues among countries and sub-regional, regional and international organizations and institutions, solidifying itself as one of the biggest players on the international stage [15].

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are :[51]

- To accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.
- To promote regional peace.

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- To promote collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest.
- To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities.
- To collaborate for the better utilization of agriculture and industry to raise the living standards of the people.
- To promote Southeast Asian studies.
- To maintain close, beneficial co-operation with existing international organizations with similar aims and purposes [43].

On 15 December 2008, the members of ASEAN met in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta to launch a charter, signed in November 2007, with the aim of moving closer to "an EU-style community" [41]. The charter turned ASEAN into a legal entity and aimed to create a single free-trade area for the region encompassing 500 million people. President of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated: "This is a momentous development when ASEAN is consolidating, integrating, and transforming itself into a community. It is achieved while ASEAN seeks a more vigorous role in Asian and global affairs at a time when the international system is experiencing a seismic shift". Referring to climate change and economic upheaval, he concluded: "Southeast Asia is no longer the bitterly divided, war-torn region it was in the 1960s and 1970s".

ASEAN is built on three pillars: [43] the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), [25] the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), [24] and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) [26].

ASEAN sought economic integration by creating the AEC by the end of 2015. This established a common market [46]. The average economic growth of ASEAN's member nations during 1989–2009 was between 3.8% and 7%. This economic growth was greater than the average growth of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), which was 2.8% [8].

The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), which was established on 28 January 1992, [2] includes a Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) to promote the free flow of goods between member states [46]. When the AFTA agreement was originally signed, ASEAN had only six members: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Vietnam joined in 1995, Laos and Burma in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999. The newcomers have not fully met AFTA's obligations, but they are officially considered part of the AFTA as they were required to sign the agreement upon entry into ASEAN, and were given longer time frames in which to meet AFTA's tariff reduction obligations [42].

The next steps are to create a single market and production base, a competitive economic region, a region of equitable economic development, and a region that is fully integrated into the global economy.

Since 2007, ASEAN countries have gradually lowered their import duties to member nations. The target is zero import duties by 2016 [7].

❖ Treaty of Amity and Cooperation

The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in South-East Asia, signed at the First ASEAN Summit on 24 February 1976, declared that in their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties should be guided by the following fundamental principles:

- Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations

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- 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
- Effective co-operation among themselves

The ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) serves as a framework for regional co-operation to counter, prevent, and suppress terrorism and deepen counter-terrorism co-operation [6].
ACCT was signed by ASEAN leaders in 2007. The sixth ASEAN member state, Brunei, ratified it on 28 April 2011 and on 27 May 2011, the convention came into force. Malaysia became the tenth member state to ratify ACCT on 11 January 2013 [6].

III. THEORITICAL BENCHMARK

A. Iran and its position in the Middle East

Iran, also known as **Persia** [1] officially the **Islamic Republic of** is a sovereign state in Western Asia. With about 81 million inhabitants, Iran is the world's 18th-most-populous country. Comprising a land area of 1,648,195 km^2 (636,372 sq mi), it is the second-largest country in the Middle East and the 17th-largest in the world. Iran is bordered to the northwest by Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan; to the north by the Caspian Sea; to the northeast by Turkmenistan; to the east by Afghanistan and Pakistan; to the south by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; and to the west by Turkey and Iraq. The country's central location in Eurasia and Western Asia, and its proximity to the Strait of Hormuz, give it geostrategic importance [36]. Tehran is the country's capital and largest city, as well as its leading economic and cultural center.
Iran is home to one of the world's oldest civilizations [43,57], beginning with the formation of the Elamite kingdoms in the fourth millennium BC. It was first unified by the Iranian Medes in the seventh century BC [23], and reached its greatest extent during the Achaemenid Empire founded by Cyrus the Great in the sixth century BC, stretching from Eastern Europe to the Indus Valley, becoming a larger empire than previously ever existed in the world [20]. The Iranian realm fell to Alexander the Great in the fourth century BC, but reemerged shortly after as the Parthian Empire, followed by the Sasanian Empire, which became a leading world power for the next four centuries [37,49].
Arab Muslims conquered the empire in the seventh century AD, ultimately leading to the displacement of the indigenous faiths of Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism with Islam. Iran made major contributions to the Islamic Golden Age that followed, producing many influential figures in art and science. After two centuries, a period of various native Muslim dynasties began, which were later conquered by the Turks and the Mongols. The rise of the Safavids in the 15th century led to the reestablishment of a unified Iranian state and national identity, which followed the country's conversion to Shia Islam, marking a turning point in Iranian and Muslim history. By the 18th century, under Nader Shah, Iran briefly possessed what was arguably the most powerful empire at the time. The 19th-century conflicts with the Russian Empire led to significant territorial losses. Popular unrest culminated in the Constitutional Revolution of 1906, which established a constitutional monarchy and the country's first legislature.

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Following a coup instigated by the United Kingdom and the United States in 1953, Iran gradually became closely aligned with the West, and grew increasingly autocratic. Growing dissent against foreign influence and political repression led to the 1979 Revolution, which followed the establishment of an Islamic republic, During the 1980s, the country was engaged in a war with Iraq, which lasted for almost nine years and resulted in a high number of casualties and financial loss for both sides.

Iran is a founding member of the UN, ECO, NAM, OIC, and OPEC. It is a major regional and middle power [35,52], and its large reserves of fossil fuels – which include the world's largest natural gas supply and the fourth-largest proven oil reserves[19,56] – exert considerable influence in international energy security and the world economy.

ran has leading manufacturing industries in the fields of automobile manufacture, transportation, construction materials, home appliances, food and agricultural goods, armaments, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and petrochemicals in the Middle East [55].According to the 2012 data from the Food and Agriculture Organization, Iran has been among the world's top five producers of apricots, cherries, sour cherries, cucumbers and gherkins, dates, eggplants, figs, pistachios, quinces, walnuts, and watermelons [27].

Iran is a member of the United Nations founder, the Eco Organization, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and OPEC.

Iran has the world's second-largest proved gas reserves after Russia, with 33.6 trillion cubic meters [18], and the third-largest natural gas production after Indonesia and Russia. It also ranks fourth in oil reserves with an estimated 153,600,000,000 barrels [34]. It is OPEC's second-largest oil exporter, and is an energy superpower.

Due to its population, its history and its geographic dimension, Iran is one of the most important countries in the Middle East, and its role in contemporary events in the region has grown at an unexpected pace. Given the tremendous transformations that take place both inside and outside Iran, the assessment of its real power is on the one hand for its ruling system, and on the other hand, it is important for other countries both at the regional and international levels.

B. Iran's relations with the five main members of the Southeast Asia Association

The ASEAN region has high potential for economic growth with high economic growth, widespread and expanding markets and rich natural resources. But success in this direction depends entirely on the expansion of cooperation and convergence among the countries of the region, the move towards the establishment of a regional economic system.

In this regard, the economic interaction between Iran and its ASEAN countries can be a move towards creating an intra-regional economic system. Therefore, Iran's economic relations with Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand can be examined. These countries, given the cultural and religious shared with Iran, have great opportunities for interactions.

Malaysia's entrance gateway to Iran's second-largest market in southern and eastern Asia. The survey of trade data over the past 20 years (1985-2005) with Malaysia suggests an increase in trade between the two countries, so that the least amount of exchanges in the solar year 1985 The smallest, and the largest, in 2005 was $ 21 million [29].

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It is seen from the social and cultural point of view that the aspects of cultural commonality in the ASEAN region and Iran are tangible and tangible. Considering the coherence of the presence of religion in the field of ASEAN and Iran, and, moreover, in the higher level of the dominant culture, they can be in the direction Cooperating with the cultural community and expanding the cultural relations of Iran and ASEAN. The two countries of Malaysia and Indonesia have a wide range of cultural interactions with Iran due to religious, cultural and linguistic affiliations.
Among the cultural cooperation between Iran and Malaysia, we can mention the following:

- Establishing a Farsi language seat in some Malaysian universities such as the University of Malaya.
- Conducting numerous conferences and seminars at Malaysian universities and scientific and cultural centers.
- Expand educational cooperation on higher education ministers' trips.
- exchange of professors and students (especially from Iran)
- The presence of Iranian Qariyan Quran in Malaysia and vice versa on the occasion of various competitions of reading, preservation and interpretation of the Holy Quran.
- Creation of cultural weekly and film, CD, tape and posters.
- Passing Malaysian pilgrims to the house of God from Iran and familiar with Iranian culture and customs.
- Cooperation between the two countries in the fields of tourism and tourism, the identification of tourist attractions and the signing of a memorandum of understanding to facilitate the tourists' tour.
- Translation and publication of Persian books such as "Civil Society" by Iranian President Sayed Mohammad Khatami.
- Playing Iranian films on satellite channels in Malaysia and producing cinematic and television works.
- Painting Exhibition in Malaysia.
- Holding Food and Handicraft Festival in Malaysia [45]

Relations with Thailand apart from parliamentary exchanges between the Iranian and Thai authorities. Cultural and economic-commercial communications are also worthy of attention. Business cooperation between the two countries is more in the form of a joint economic commission.
Other partnerships between Iran and Thailand include the expansion of trade and banking, academia, the establishment of a trade council, the cooperation between the Iranian oil company and PTT Thailand. Overall, Iran's relations with Singapore and the Philippines are not very satisfying. Communication should be expanded with respect to the cultural, social and political shared between Iran and the countries.
Iran-Indonesia relations are also positively evaluated apart from nuclear disarmament partnerships. Iran has many potentialities and potential, and Indonesian companies are keen to invest in Iran. In the context of the establishment of a refinery in Indonesia by Iran and supplying it with Iran, the opportunity for the Indonesian National Oil Company to work and use existing capacities in Iran has been among the agreements between the two countries.

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The membership of Iran, Indonesia and Malaysia in the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation is increasing the scope of economic and trade cooperation between these countries, which has been accompanied by the removal of tariff barriers for the creation of commercial facilities in Iran.

IV. CONCLUSION

Today, Southeast Asian countries have attracted a lot of attention. These countries have experienced high economic growth rates in recent years and have gained significant importance in world trade. The existence of countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia, among the members of the ASEAN Union, most of whom are Muslims and have been in the past relying on exports minerals, Petroleum products and Gas, makes us more aware of the importance of this Union. On the other hand, increasing our awareness of the ASEAN union and the capabilities and needs of its members can provide as much cooperation as possible between Iran and the Union.

Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar and Cambodia at its forty-ninth summit hosted by Laos, agreed to join the IRAN to The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC). The ministers agreed, with the request of Chile, Morocco and Egypt, to join the TAC.

The bill on Iran's accession to the treaty of friendship and South-East Asian cooperation, endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the approval of the Council of Ministers, was submitted to Parliament for legal proceedings.

In the introduction to the justification of the bill, the close interaction between the Islamic Republic of Iran and regional organizations could be useful in advancing the development council's plan and creating a security umbrella in foreign economic relations, and in light of the growing position of the Union of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is in the political and economic exchanges of the Asia and the world, and the introduction of any cooperation with this union entails the signing of a treaty of friendship with the institution, the bill on the accession of Iran to The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in South East Asia [31].

Important goals in foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran are to guaranteed assurance of the country's security against regional instability and achieving maximum economic, social, political, security and cultural cooperation with neighbors and other countries [50].

Along with other important factors, such as the presence of a significant number of Iranians, especially students and academics presently present in different countries of the region, including Malaysia, and many cultural influences with countries in the region, including Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei, can cause Strengthening Iran's cooperation with this union and providing some of Iran's economic and commercial perspectives.

In addition, Southeast Asian countries, especially member states of the ASEAN Union for Economic Development and Development, will certainly have a broad need for natural resources, especially oil and gas, in fact, Southeast Asia is confronted with a set of energy policy dilemmas, Industrial production area, exacerbation of rural migration into urban areas has led to the expansion of an unprecedented middle class as a result of the demand for energy and electricity services from the rest of the world. Therefore, the countries of this region and regional organizations, especially ASEAN, have started to focus on this problem. Therefore, Iran can be considered as the supplier of the needs of the oil and gas of this union.

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In 2007, the union accepted the Convention Against Terrorism as a framework for dealing with various forms of terrorism and deepening cooperation between legal agencies in the region that was implemented in 2011. Iran also has the bill to annex the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the State Department at a meeting of 08/06/2016, in order to pass legislation to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

One of the major security issues that can be cited in relation to ASEAN countries with Iran is the fight against narcotics cultivation and trafficking. Iran's cooperation with the United Nations and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in countering drug trafficking are highlights Iran's determination to tackle drug cultivation and trafficking.

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