

Feasibility of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

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ABSTRACT

The world is subject to change and progress with a considerable speed in today world. There will be a lot of damages in case of backwardness of this process. Any study and recognition of mentioned changes is one of the ways for joining to the said process and enable us to find economic development. Therefore any recognition of under-developing countries is so much useful in completion of development steps and better than development experience of industrial countries. Today we have Southeast Asian countries at the center of attention. There has been a high economic growth rate in these countries with considerable importance in world trade. It is important to make acquisition with this union because of different countries like Malaysia and Indonesia among all other members of ASEAN union. The major populations of them are Moslems and dependent to export of minerals and primary goods of Oil & Gas in the past. It is useful to benefit from development patterns in both mentioned countries with a lot of cultural & economic similarities with Iran. On the other hand, we may find a suitable field for more cooperation ties between Islamic Republic of Iran and this union by finding a good knowledge about ASEAN union and relevant facilities and necessities of its members.

KEYWORDS: Feasibility, ASEAN, Foreign relations, a glance to the East, Safety, pattern, development, Iran

INTRODUCTION

All southeast countries, especially ASEAN Union, are in need to natural resources like oil & gas for any economic development and progress. In fact it is possible to say that Southeast Asia is facing with a problem of energy policy. There is a considerable development in middle class due to industrial economies of the area and serious levels of rural immigration to the urban places. Therefore there is an increase in further demands for energy & electricity services than other parts of the world. As a result all countries of this area and regional organizations like ASEAN have focused on this problem as well. Regarding the great meaning of safety in new century, today we have some special problems in southeast of Asia because of new safety challenges like destruction of environment, mass killing equipment, tribal & religious overdoes, international terrorism, globalization of economy, human being rights, democracy and benefiting from western countries. On the other hand special problems of Southeast Asia are new safety worries for the mentioned countries including natural disorders and presence of tribal-race minors. For this purpose and with regard to the new conditions for great power of important Asian countries like Iran, any study and investigation of the future role and position of Asia in the world and interaction of Asian countries with each other is really important. This is because of appearance of any interests in different areas from 1947 in Asia and bearing wide resources of energy in this place. Therefore the role of these countries is really important in foreign policy. Accordingly and with regard to the importance of all problems of Southeast Asia countries, we may ask this question that: What is the position of ASEAN countries in foreign policy of Iran in new international situation of this country for finding a type of coordination in area especially by western imposes? In other words, what are the comments of any relations between Iran and Southeast Asia countries?

Analytical framework

The real purpose of the writer in analytical framework is really providing a pattern for better understanding of any relations between Islamic Republic of Iran and Southeast Asia. In other words, basically we are investigating the matter to find which criteria should be considered for explaining any relation between a country and an area? It is important to have a design or a conceptual framework with different variants. If we want to study all these variants individually, it is really useful but it may be confusing so much as well. In other words, we studied any relation between a country and an area for simplifying the case. Followings are important aspects which should be considered in any study of the relation a country and an area? It is important to have a design or a conceptual framework with different variants. If we want to study all these variants individually, it is really useful but it may be confusing so much as well. In other words, we studied any relation between a country and an area for simplifying the case. Followings are important aspects which should be considered in any study of the relation between a country and an area:

A) Any relation between a country and all regional countries (State-Centric)

From this viewpoint and in framework of the considered subject of this research, we may study any relation between Islamic Republic of Iran and Southeast Asia countries individually (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and ...). It is named as State-Centric pattern. We may study all political, safety, defending, economic, cultural and (Subject variants) of a country with another. "Cooperation fields" and "Cooperation Documents" are two important parameters in any study of subject variants of State-Centric pattern. For example we may state that any relation between Iran & Malaysia is under the

effects of different fields accompanied with registration of different documents (Letter of agreement, Protocol, Memorandum of Understanding and ...).

B) Any relation between a country and an area (State-Centric)

Here we have the area as an identity including all member states. The relevant state's problems and an area are going beyond of double aspects matter. This is needless to state that it goes under the effects of state-to-state relation. But basically it has a separate scope of state-centric from investigation viewpoint. When we intend to study any relation between a state and an area, we will face with a State-Regional-Centric pattern. We are involved with similar subjects in this pattern like State-Regional centric. It means that what may happen in relations of a country and an area is not out of the scope of political, safety, defensive, economic, commercial, cultural problems. For example when we decide to study any relation between Iran and Southeast Asia scope as an ultra-national identity and/or similar problems like energy crisis with further effects on Southeast area for which we use the following pattern. (Shafiei, 2004) It is important to have a design or a conceptual framework with different variants. If we want to study all these variants individually, it is really useful but it may be confusing so much as well. In other words, we studied any relation between a country and an area for simplifying the case. Followings are important aspects which should be considered in any study of the relation between a country and an area:

p26).

C) State to state relation (State-Centric)

Sometimes there is ultra-condition for any relations of a state with another and/or between a state and an area. This is the case which is mostly governs on any relation between both regional unions like ASEAN at Southeast of Asia and Echo in an area in which Iran has been located.

D) Ultra-regional – centric relation (Ultra-regional centric pattern)

All three mentioned patterns up to now are under the effect of ultra-regional problems in this pattern. In other words, there are different problems out of the mutual and/or regional frameworks which are effective on relations of the states. We may call this pattern as a Trans Regional – Centric pattern such as 3rd world identities, Non-Aligned Movement, The Group of 77 (G-77), , The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Indian Ocean Society, United Nations (Disagreement with single-concepts) and

There are different factors which are effective on Iran's relations with South Asia and Southeast Asia countries. The scope of problems in this level are the same subjects presented in other levels (Political, Economic, Cultural and Safety matters). Shafiei, 2004:p26). As a result, we have a pattern out of created interactions of Regional-Centric pattern when there are any aspects of relations between both regional unions and/or both regional identities like South Asia with Western Asia or Persian Gulf region which may be called as Regional –Centric pattern. We may consider the second pattern of any relation between a country and a region (State-Centric) in this paper and according to all these 4 patterns. Of course it is possible by focusing on any relations between Iran & Malaysia.

The history of ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) includes 6 countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippine, Thailand and Brunei (from 1984). Later on other countries joined that organization like Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia.

“Association of Southeast Asia (ASA)” is considered as the origin of ASEAN creation. ASA was established by cooperation of Malaysia, Thailand and Philippine in order to develop economic & cultural cooperation among all members (Koohestani, 19,2003). Since both countries, Thailand & Philippine, are members of South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) with a signed defensive contract of Malaysia with Britain. It is in a way that all of them had different contacts with the western powers. Finally the mentioned contacts led to political differences among members and with an stop for activities of mentioned union.

Overambitious functions of Sukarno for being recognized as a revolution leader of 3rd the third world caused a lot of difficulties in area. Therefore after the fall of his governance at Indonesia, most of differences among Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippine and Singapore were disappeared. There was a theoretical unity among these countries including the following subjects:

- 1- Domestic disorders as the origin of most communist, racial and tribal riots and a serious threat for independency and safety of regional countries.
- 2- Since most of domestic disorders were accompanied with further problems among regional countries, it may provide suitable chances for influence of the great power and many damages to the state.

The above-mentioned subjects were major motivations of governors of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippine and Singapore for issuance of Bangkok notice in 1967 (Koohestani, 19: 2003). Upon issuance of this notice, “Southeast Asia Countries Union” was established in 1967. Then Brunei joined this union after independency of this country in 1984.

Foreign policy of Iran in parallel with Southeast Asia

Regarding the convergence and regional situation in the foreign policy of Iran especially international sanctions against Iranian Nucleic program made Iran to enrich its commercial relations with important East Asian countries like China, Japan, South Korea and totally ASEAN plus India as well. On the other hand, present problems and crisis of these countries made it think about convergence and safety of area by the help of other countries.

Some of the common problems which may cause further regional convergence of Iran with these countries include Islam religion of a part of ASEAN countries population as a result of cultural closeness among Iran and these countries, disagreement with western colonialism, consideration of Middle East problems especially Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and ... made these countries to have special attention to this part.

Regarding the attitudes of Iran in its foreign policy after revolution, it is possible to explain these attitudes as follows:

Upon the success of Islamic Revolution of Iran, it applied the policy of No East, No West neither West nor East as well. By the start of the war, it made Iran to find a regional combination.

Therefore, Iran ends its insulation in 1990s but it continued the same policy against U.S.A based upon "Great Satan". By taking power of Mr. Khatami, Iranian policy went towards considering the West. Again Iran's foreign policy went towards enrichment of relations with East from 9th government up to now. The real reason of this attitude is fighting with relevant sanctions imposed to Iran by the West. The other important problem is Iranian Nucleic program which is in fact an East balance against West through the relation of Iran with these countries.

The important goals in foreign policy of Islamic Republic of Iran is making a safe guarantee against non-fixed regional systems and finding the maximum facilities for economic, social, political, safety and cultural cooperation with neighbors and other countries. (Tajik, 2001,27). Therefore following factors are the real reasons for any need of Iran to develop regional cooperation as well:

Firstly: For finding out a better regional position as a great goal in compliance with 20-years landscape, there is no chance in 1404 in order to change into further developments and technological progress as the first economic, scientific and technological position at Southwest of Asia. For this purpose it is necessary to have economic growth rate of %8 through regional cooperation.

Secondly: Any enrichment for finding better regional position through development of bilateral regional & international relations would be focused in 4th 5-years plan in order to change all Islamic countries and friendly ones into a regional pole with economic, scientific, technological and industrial dimensions.

Thirdly: New governmental policies may focus on the necessity for creation a balance and justice in international relations and removing any colonialism. The important priorities of 9th government are enrichment any attention to the East and development of relations with neighbors, Islamic countries and 3rd world.

Also this government is focusing on priority of regional glance in international relations and development of regional organizations and contracts.

Fourthly: Regional cooperation is a good guarantee for political & economic safety of country in new regional and global situation. Regarding all threats resulted from following up nucleic case of Iran by U.S.A, it is necessary to apply different preventions for fighting with mentioned threats (Sheikh Attar, 2008:5).

Today we have development of countries as the major item for introducing a continent rather than cultural & civilization compatibilities of countries with Iran. Asia has been exited from dense poor countries of this continent and has found a new image by development process in this continent with great number of population countries including China and India as the owner of human being great civilization heritage. Therefore it has been assumed with considerable indexes of growth rate and its share in world growth and un-expectable economic jumps and world competition (Amin Zadeh, 6:2007). With such a glance to Iran, Asia is the important strategic partner for development, industry and trade. All Asian countries may assume Iran as a strategic partner for supplying of energy and market of their products and services. In fact, any economic relation of Iran and Asian countries is a mutual developing need.

The real requirement for creation any relationship with regional countries is bearing a type of regional diplomacy which is in fact an international activity at middle level in most regional organizations. Regarding wide range of relations of Iran with Asian countries, especially with the great powers of this area, due to the growth of these relations within recent one year, it is possible to supply its economic & development needs in East attitude as well (Sheikh Attar, 2008:3).

Evaluation of communicative variants of ASEAN countries with Iran

Followings are considered variants for specifying ASEAN countries' position in Iranian Foreign policy:

1-Geographical evaluation

Since ASEAN Union is located at southeast of Asia and Iran at Middle East, it is possible to say that there has been a long-term relations between these two areas. They have wide range of economic & business transactions with each other through Silk Road. Therefore the whole area was under the effect of language, culture and literature of each other which may be resulted into formation of Asian identity.

One of the most important reasons for their relationship with Iran is the influence of foreigners in the area. This is more considerable by the presence of U.S.A at Iraq & Afghanistan. Since all southeast Asia countries need to receive energy from Middle East and besides to localization of Iran in this area as the important center of energy, any threats and/or presence of foreigners in it could be a great danger for southeast countries. As a result it is useful to have a safety system in area including a great part from west to east for providing of beneficiary relations.

Since ASEAN countries have natural, geographical and historical relations with Iran, it is necessary to provide more connective ways for development of economic & commercial cooperation between these two areas (Iran & Southeast Asia). But it is in need to have a considerable convergence in area free from the influence and effects of foreigners.

2-Political evaluation

More political systems power from one side and their similarity and compatibility on the other, make it possible to have more combination in the organization including of regional countries.

Political relations of Iran with ASEAN countries are definitely about nucleic energy, difficulties of both Korea and the presence of foreign forces and their influences and also establishment of military headquarters in the area. Regarding Asian

changes and new-established powers in Asia and considering other countries at Southeast Asia, Iran should also provide a new description about mutual relations with East Asia countries like Malaysia.

Considering Southeast Asia countries and their nucleic program of Iran, it is possible to state that all mentioned countries at Southeast Asia are mainly the members of obligatory –free movement. Therefore obligatory-free movement is under the absolute support of Iranian Nucleic Program. (IRNA Reporter, 2010)

Perhaps the position of East & Southeast countries is different against the sanctions. If Japan applies any sanction in parallel with the West, but China could not ignore the Iran's energy and continue any sanction. In fact China's policy against Iran is profitable with major goal of benefiting from investing situation. The major goal of which is investing in common investment of energy. But due to wide range of relation with West, it is impossible to expect any supports for Iranian nucleic program. In other words, Beijing intends to support any principles of preventing from promotion of weapons while at the same time they are trying to maintain their position as a responsible power (Farzinnia, 2008, p.160-165).

Perhaps geopolitical & regional situation of Iran made it as a sensitive center of the area and also for the neighbors. This is also a sign that all regional countries are obliged to have a clear position against Iran. On the other hand, Iran is obliged to make more relations with power centers (Economic, Political and ...) in the state. Perhaps Iran should follow up the West attitude in its foreign policy with regard to all sanctions from West side.

3-Safety evaluation

Safety system of both East & West of Asia is under the effect of U.S.A presence. After a few international changes and with regard to the political, economic and safety specifications of the state especially contact of policies among three giant powers like of America, China and Japan, it seems that Pacific Asia is changing into world strategic center. Right now the nature of relations at Pacific Ocean is based upon cooperation plus competition.

The structure of relations in this area is based upon a new format and any relations among four major powers means of U.S.A, China and Japan and somehow Russia. There are also some other players like "ASEAN", Australia, South Korea and India with their specific effects on safety problems of this geographical region. The mentioned effects are more in the field of obtaining the role and self independency. Only China and U.S.A will compete in economic and military fields in future.

Asian safety system, either south or southeast and even east is based upon powers equilibrium. Either such powers equilibrium is regional or hegemony, it should be considered as the governed safety pattern of Asia. In fact it is possible to say that the presence of U.S.A in the area and any pressures applied on India and southeast countries by U.S.A made these countries to refer to Iran for further equilibrium accordingly. Since it is necessary to have a type of competition for subscription in the field of power equilibrium policy, any pressure of U.S.A on India for further fighting with China, India will be encouraged to refer to Iran for required equilibrium. On the other hand, if the intended goal of Obama in India is to apply more pressures on China, then China will go towards Pakistan and Iran as well. Although the pressure policy to China is not limited to Obama's dynasty but we were witness of such a policy by America in the past periods of Bush. Therefore a lot of new safety transactions at South, Southeast and East of Asia are under planning according which a lot of chances would be provided for Iran to upgrade itself as an equilibrium power of these unions and combinations. (Shafiei, 2010,3).

Fighting with cultivation & smuggling of narcotics are important safety problems related to ASEAN countries and Iran. All members of ASEAN were included mainly in the list of narcotics consumers through the cold war where they were not producers of narcotics. Therefore all of the activities made by this organization may not return back to fighting with narcotics and controlling its consumption. But upon the end of cold war, all efforts of ASEAN for controlling of narcotics had been upgraded because of joining new members as producers of narcotics (Emmere, 2006:18).

The most important of these countries were Myanmar and Laos (producers) and Thailand & Philippine (consumers). As a result they were seeking for their own benefits to reach to a common idea (Sazmand, 2010:104).

By the presence of militaries in Afghanistan there is an increase in narcotics production at Middle East which is really horrible for Iran as a neighbor country. For this purpose Southeast of Asia and Indonesia are the ideals of International Narcotics Networks. This is of course in need to have cooperation of Indonesia Police with Islamic Republic of Iran Police at different scopes of information, transfer, experience transfer, training and common functions for fighting with different ultra-territorial crimes including fighting with narcotics and terrorism.

4-Economic evaluation

According to the idea of most theorists about regional studies (functionalists & new-functionalists) any development of cooperation in a field may lead to appearance of similar behaviors in other scopes (Doerti & Faltzgraph, 1993, p.60). In other words, there is a developing logic according which successful cooperation and convergence in an area may accelerate further cooperation in other fields (1961:372, Hass) (Hass, 1961, p. 372).

ASEAN has a great potential for changing into an economic pole with its high economic growth, wide & under-development markets and rich natural resources. But any success in this field is completely based upon further cooperation and convergence among regional countries means movement for creation an economic inter-organizational association.

For this purpose mutual economic relations of Iran & other ASEAN countries could be considered as a movement towards establishment an inter-regional economic association. Therefore it is possible to study all economic relations of Iran with Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine and Thailand. Regarding all cultural & religious common items of these countries with Iran, there are suitable chances for mutual interactions. Since more than %60 of Malaysians are Moslems with special interests in cooperation with Iran, there are a lot of cooperation fields for Iranian and mentioned country. Most of other countries are in lack of such a priority. But it is necessary to make maximum benefits of this important aspect.

Malaysia is the inventor of great commercial brands which may promote throughout the world in near future. Totally it has the art of creation commercial brands and selling them. Therefore Islamic Republic of Iran may benefit from this priority in a suitable manner. (Hassani, 2010: 34).

There are also some other elements as the estimated priorities of Malaysia including producing of legitimate foods for Moslem countries and world Moslems. It is a point for which Malaysia created an exclusive trade mark. Meanwhile Malaysia is considered as a Moslem and friend country by benefiting from cultural & religious common items and as an exclusive commercial partner of Iran. Through recent years we were witness of a considerable growth in development of their bilateral relations.

The presence and support of governmental section of these two countries make it possible to benefit from private sector and presence in market for an access to ASEAN countries and presence of Malaysia in Persian Gulf countries, Iraq and Afghanistan. Furthermore, Islamic Republic of Iran provided a better possible situation for mutual commercial relations in an exclusive personal form.

Malaysia is the entrance gate to a two million persons market of south and east of Asia for Iran. According to the statistics and figures of commercial transactions within last 20 years (84-1985) with Malaysia is a sign of an increase in commercial process among both countries. It is in a way that the minimum volume of transactions related to 1985 and its maximum belongs to 2005 for a sum of 21 million dollars. But commercial balance without calculation of oil and even with calculation of oil led to further losses for Islamic Republic of Iran. The minimum amount of which related to 1985 for a sum of 3782 and the maximum was in 2005 for 303763 million dollars (Hassani, 2010, p.35).

In spite of parliament transactions among Iran & Thailand authorities, some of the cultural & economic –commercial relations are so much considerable. Both countries commercial cooperation is mostly in framework of common economic commission. Also most Thailand private section interests in Iran market and goods transactions and common investment in free trade zones are under development in recent years. Kerman province is ready for development of its relations with Thailand in petrochemical fields, cosmetics, discoveries, foodstuffs and packing. A Thailand company confirmed its readiness for cooperation in manufacturing of prefabricated houses and further installation at Bam as well. (Eftekhari, 2009:5).

There are some other cooperative relations among Iran & Thailand like commercial & banking relations, university, establishment of commercial council, cooperation agreement between Iranian Oil Co. and Thailand PTT Co.

Totally any relation between Iran and Thailand & Philippine is not satisfaction. This is because such communications should be developed with regard to cultural, social and political commons between Iran and mentioned countries.

In spite of cooperation of Iran & Indonesia, there are positive cooperation in the field of nucleic disarming. Iran has great facilities and potentials. On the other hand Malaysian companies are so much interested in investment in Iran. In the field of establishment a refinery in Indonesia for supplying of oil by Iran and providing a good chance for National Indonesia Oil Co. for working and benefiting from current capacity of Iran are included agreements between both countries. By accepting membership of Iran, Indonesia and Malaysia in the D-8 Union, there will be an increase in economic & commercial cooperation of these countries which is accompanied with omission of tariff obstacles in creation of commercial facilities in Iran.

Social – Cultural Evaluation

From social & cultural viewpoint, it is obvious that there are a lot of cultural commons between ASEAN region and Iran. Regarding the similar presence of religion in ASEAN and Iran and also higher level of culture governing on them, it is possible to apply common cultural cooperation and develop cultural relations between Iran and ASEAN. Both Malaysia and Indonesia have wide range of cultural transactions with Iran due to their religious, cultural and language close factors.

Followings are various cultural cooperative relations between Iran & Malaysia:

- Establishment of Persian language field in different Malaysia universities like Malaya university
- Holding of meetings and various seminars at different universities and scientific / cultural centers of Malaysia
- Development of Scientific-Educational cooperation due to the travel of Higher Education Ministers
- Transfer of professor & student (especially from Iran side)
- Presence of Iranian Quran Readers at Malaysia and vice versa for different matches like reading, memorizing and interpretation of Holy Quran
- Holding of cultural weeks and supplying of films, CD, Tapes and different posters
- Passing of Malaysian passengers of Mecca from Iran and familiarity with Iranian culture and customs
- Mutual cooperation in the field of tourism, providing tourist attractions and concluding of mutual memorandums for facilitating of coming/going of tourists
- Translation & publishing of Persian books like “Civil Society” book written by Seyed Mohammad Khatami, Iranian President.
- Broadcasting of Iranian films at Malaysian Satellite networks and producing of common cinema & T.V. works
- Holding of painting fair at Malaysia
- Holding of Foods & Handicrafts Festivals at Malaysia (Shabanloo, 2005,pp. 80-84)

Establishment a religious government in Iran had a great effect on renovation of Islam at Malaysia. Upon the victory of Islamic Revolution in Iran, Moslems who had been confused about West found a new considerable pattern for governing their country.

Some of the indirect factors for preventing from development of cultural relations between both countries are some political & economic factors such as “Lack of strategic economic unity between both countries”, “Lack of correct information and enough recognition of both parties facilities”, “Preventive bureaucracy & law making problems”, “Lack of facilities & technology” and “Far distance”.

Needless to state that removing any obstacles will led into development of cultural relations between both countries and upgrading the current capacity as well.

As another ASEAN country and like Malaysia, Indonesia has also some religious, cultural and linguistic relations. Upon holding a common cultural & educational commission between Iran & Indonesia and a meeting with ambassador of Islamic Republic of Iran, Mahmoud Farazandeh, at Indonesia, both countries decided to hold first meeting of the mentioned commission in March-2012 in Iran. (Islamic Republic of Iran Reporter,2011).

Regarding the importance of development cultural cooperation in the framework of cultural contracts between both countries, it is really important to have scientific & university cooperation including: cooperation in the field of professor & students transfer, granting of studying chances, development of communications and cooperation at both countries' universities and establishment of unions and friend associations and university students of both countries.

Cultural relations mean double ways process based upon common connections among people. It is possible to have cultural relations only when all professionals and bright minded people make it possible to find out a common cultural language and understanding of other sectors.

According to the effective variants in regional formation of ASEAN, it is generally possible to conclude that there are some safety & economic fields between Iran and members of ASEAN due to the safety necessities and common cultural & social parameters which is necessary to recognize mutual facilities and develop mutual transactions.

Conclusion

There are four patterns of Iran relations in this paper according which it is possible to consider (State-Centric) pattern for ASEAN & Iran relations.

Regarding what mentioned before, we should consider the following comments in foreign policy of Islamic Republic of Iran against Southeast of Asia:

- 1- It is necessary to consider Southeast of Asia as an important and sensitive area in foreign policy of Iran for which we should spend required energy as well. This is because of its clear economic future and also from high sensitive safety situation. It has been enriched with Iranian civilization and culture from cultural viewpoint.
- 2- Although we have U.S.A as an important variant in relations between Iran & southeast of Asia. But , there are some strategic realities in the region which may lead regional countries towards further cooperation with each other. One of the mentioned realities is the need of southeast of Asia to energy and Iranian facilities for supplying this item.
- 3- Iran should not make a condition for any further relations with Southeast of Asia only depending upon lack of any relation between southeast of Asia and other countries like Israel and/or U.S.A. Iran should consider Southeast of Asia only for current potentials in this area and regulate its relations based upon regional realities. Any go backward means providing a suitable progress opportunity for competitors.
- 4- It is necessary to provide a series of regional south & Southeast Asia studies at state's universities. Any establishment of the mentioned studies will make it possible to have a better understanding of regional realities from one side and also training some professionals for attraction of studying & political organizations on the other and make better any relations between Iran and South & Southeast of Asia.

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