ASEAN Political-Security issues are covered under article 7 and 8 of the Vision. Article 7 generally states the overall aspiration of the community aiming to achieve a united, inclusive and resilient community. It also puts human and environmental security at the center of its aspirations. In recognition of the economic interdependence of East Asia, which has a combined foreign exchange reserves amounting to about US$1 trillion, a network of bilateral swap arrangements and repurchase agreements among ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea has been agreed upon. The supplementary facility aims to provide temporary financing for members which may be in balance-of-payments difficulties.

East Asia Summit Leaders’ Statement on Countering Ideological Challenges of Terrorism and Terrorist Narratives and Propaganda, Manila, 14th November 2017. East Asia Summit Leaders’ Statement on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering The Financing of Terrorism, Manila, 14th November 2017. Chairman’s Statement of the 7th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Manila, 7 August 2017. East Asia Summit Statement on Enhancing Regional Health Security relating to Infectious Diseases with Epidemic and Pandemic Potential, Kuala Lumpur, 22 November 2015. East Asia Summit Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation, Kuala Lumpur, 22 November 2015. Kuala Lumpur Declaration on The Tenth Anniversary of The East Asia Summit. To the present, Arctic and East Asian nations have not engaged in extensive discussions about competing and complementary Arctic activities and responsibilities. This project, beginning in 2012, will provide intensive analysis and discussion of historic, contemporary and future development in East Asia-Arctic relations. A group of leading experts from Japan, China, South Korea, Russia, the United States and Canada, working in the fields of Arctic sovereignty, East Asian international relations, and the politics of the Circumpolar world, will gather at workshops in Whitehorse and Waterloo in Ma