

■ Students from Shan State, Myanmar, wearing traditional costumes.



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How to use ASEAN...

Before you use this book, read the information on these pages. It will help you to understand how it works. The aim of this book is to help you learn more about ASEAN, to develop useful social science skills while you learn, and to reflect upon the main ideas.

Question Types

To help you in your learning, there are three kinds of questions:

- **Exercises** focus on increasing your *knowledge* about Southeast Asia and ASEAN.
- **Activities** focus on developing and practicing important *skills* such as map-reading, reading and interpreting graphs and charts, interpreting statistics, understanding political cartoons, debating and critical thinking.
- **Discussions** focus on how the issues and ideas in the book relate to your country and your community. They encourage you to develop your understanding by expressing your opinion and listening to the views of others.

Structure

This book is divided into three chapters. Chapter 1 looks briefly at the history and geography of Southeast Asia. Chapter 2 focuses on ASEAN itself and how the different parts of it work, and Chapter 3 looks at the problems and issues facing ASEAN nations.

Further Research and More Information

There is a DVD with the teacher's book. It contains web pages, reports and other data which have been used to write this book. In many places we have included a source at the bottom of a text. You can find those sources on the DVD or click the source if you are online and using the PDF.

Use of Words

In this book, we often use the words *country*, *nation* and *state*. They all mean *country*. We also use *ASEAN nation* and *ASEAN member state*. They mean *member of ASEAN*.

Before each chapter...

... read the *Themes* to prepare you for the main ideas in each chapter.

... look at the *Learning Goals*. These will help you to identify the most important knowledge and skills covered in the unit. These will also help you to evaluate your progress through the course.

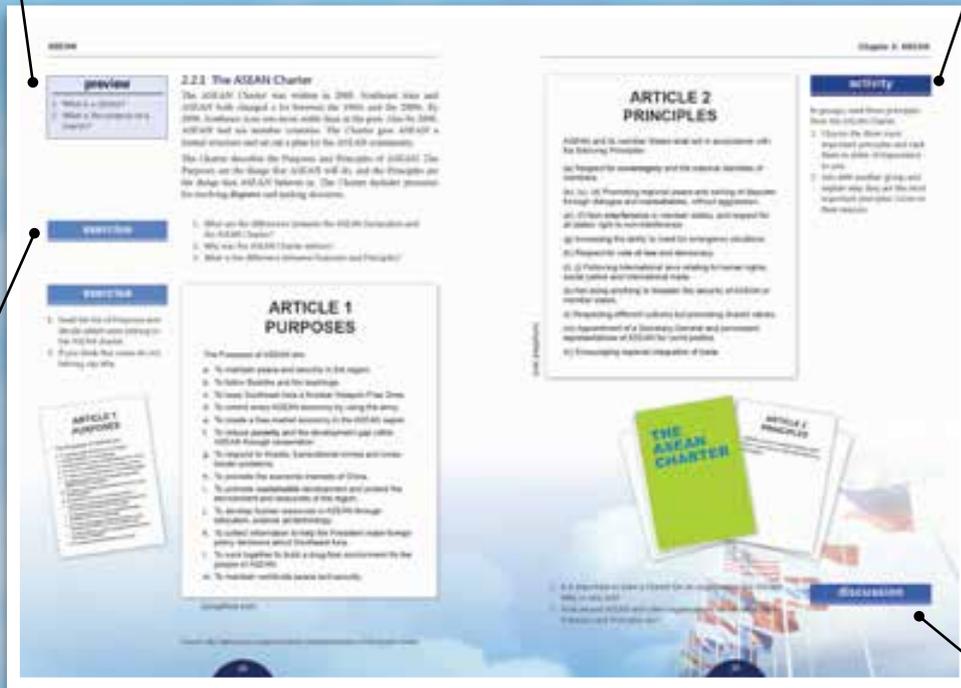


... there is a *glossary* of technical words. Read them before the chapter or refer to them if you see a **bold** word in the text that you don't know.

As you read...

... every subsection starts with a *Preview*. These encourage you to think about the topic you are going to study. They focus on what you already know and think about the topic.

... *Activities* are designed to help you practice useful skills. These include interpreting data, map-reading, debate and critical thinking.



... *Exercises* develop your ability to work with information. They ask you to find and think about information in texts by answering questions about them.

... *Discussions* encourage you to discuss the ideas in the text and how they relate to important or controversial issues affecting your country and community.

Additionally...

FOCUS ON ... THAILAND AND CAMBODIA
THE PREAH VIHEAR TEMPLE DISPUTE

Thailand and Cambodia disagree about who owns the land around the 11th century Preah Vihear temple. It is on the border between the two countries. The dispute has been going on for over 100 years.

Tensions grew between 2008 and 2011 but ASEAN did not intervene. In early 2011, fighting started between the Thai and Cambodian armies. The United Nations Security Council referred the conflict to ASEAN.

Indonesia was the chair of ASEAN in 2011. It offered to send observers to monitor a ceasefire between the two sides. At first, Thailand and Cambodia agreed to the plan. However, later the Thai army rejected the plan. They said it interfered with Thailand's sovereignty. In 2011, Cambodia referred the dispute to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which is a part of the United Nations. In 2013, the ICJ judged that Preah Vihear was within the territory of Cambodia. It ordered that Thai soldiers leave the area. There is still disagreement between the two countries.

... there are *Focus on...* sections, which look at the main theme of the section in relation to one or more countries in the region.

... there are posters and cartoons from the past or the present, to make you think about how others may see events.



Chapter 1: Southeast Asia

themes.....

Chapter 1 looks at: the history of the region. This should give learners an understanding of the events and ideas that led up to the creation of ASEAN, including the colonial period, the Second World War, and the Cold War.

learning goals.....

Knowledge	Skills
<p>By the end of this chapter you will increase your understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the geography of Southeast Asia; • the history of ancient Southeast Asia; • international trade routes; • the reasons behind colonisation, and why it ended; • ideas and events that influenced Southeast Asia after the Second World War; • the effects of migration on Southeast Asia; • the Cold War, capitalism and communism; 	<p>By the end of this chapter you will develop your ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read and interpret maps; • label, colour and shade maps; • classify information in tables; • interpret political posters and cartoons; • organise information on timeline; • compare and contrast Southeast Asian nations; • outline some effects of migration, colonialism and independence; • identify key actors in Southeast Asian history.

glossary.....

collapse (v) - ပြိုလဲပျက်စီးသည်။	maritime (adj) - ရေကြောင်းသွားလာမှုနှင့်ဆိုင်သော။
colonial (adj) - ကိုလိုနီနှင့်ဆိုင်သော။	migration (n) - ရွှေ့ပြောင်းအခြေစိုက်နေထိုင်ခြင်း။
conflict (n) - ပဋိပက္ခ။	minimum wage (n) - အနိမ့်ဆုံးလုပ်အားခ။
development (n) - ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှု။	natural resources (n) - သဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ်။
empire (n) - အင်ပါယာ။	route (n) - လမ်းကြောင်း။ ခရီးလမ်း။
fertile (adj) - မြေဩဇာကောင်းသော။	ruler (n) - အုပ်ချုပ်သူလူတန်းစား။
free market (n) - ထုတ်ကုန်နှင့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဥပဒေအရ ကန့်သတ်ချုပ်ချယ်မှု မရှိသလောက် နည်းပါးစွာ လွှတ်လပ်ခွင့် ပေးထားသော စီးပွားရေးစနစ်။ ဈေးကွက်စီးပွားရေးစနစ်။	significant (adj) - အရေးပါသော။
influence (n, v) - ဩဇာလွှမ်းမိုးမှု။	territory (n) - ပိုင်နက်။ နယ်မြေ။
mainland (adj) - မြေထု။	trade (n, v) - ကုန်သွယ်မှု။ ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားသည်။



■ The ancient city of Sukhothai in Sukhothai, Thailand.



preview

What are the names of the continents?

exercise

Are the sentences true or false? If false, say why.

1. Asia is usually divided into five sub-regions.
2. More than half the world lives in Asia.
3. Bangladesh is in Central Asia.
4. South and Southeast Asia are the same.
5. Taiwan is in Southeast Asia.

exercise

Label the map key with the correct sub-regions.

Use the map of Asia at the back of the book if necessary.

1.1 Where Is Southeast Asia?

There are seven continents in the world. Asia is the largest. It also has the largest human population. Almost 60% of the people in the world live in Asia.

Because it is so large, Asia is often talked about as different sub-regions. The main sub-regions of Asia are:

- **Northern Asia:** includes the Russian Far East and Siberia.
- **East Asia:** includes China, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and North Korea.
- **Western Asia:** includes Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Oman.
- **Central Asia:** includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
- **South Asia:** includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- **Southeast Asia:** is Brunei, Timor Leste (East Timor), Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Because Southeast Asia is between India and China, it was sometimes called Indochina by Europeans.

Map Key

■ 1. _____	■ 4. _____
■ 2. _____	■ 5. _____
■ 3. _____	■ 6. _____

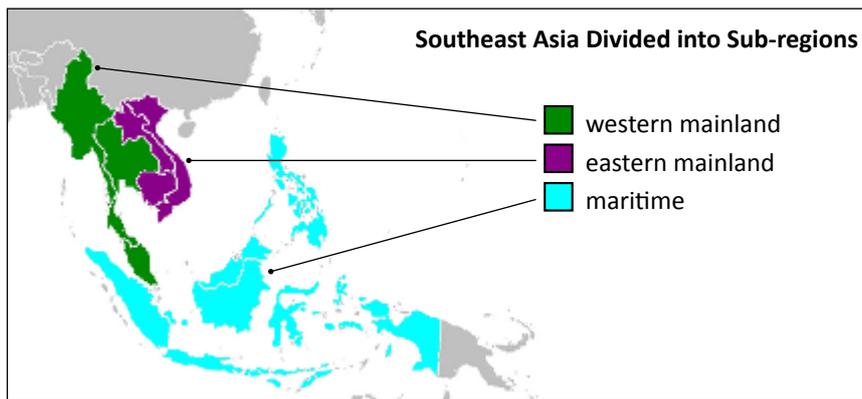
1.1.1 Mainland and Maritime Southeast Asia

Sometimes people talk about **mainland** Southeast Asia and **maritime** (or *island*) Southeast Asia. Mainland Southeast Asia is joined to the rest of Asia. Maritime Southeast Asia is separated from the mainland by sea. It is made up of many large and small islands.

There are long rivers and mountain ranges running through mainland Southeast Asia. The **fertile** valleys and plains around the rivers have been used for agriculture. Mainland Southeast Asia is often divided into western and eastern regions.

The seas around the islands of maritime Southeast Asia have been important for ships and **trade**.

Most Southeast Asian countries are on mainland Southeast Asia or in maritime Southeast Asia. However, Malaysia has two regions: *West Malaysia* and *East Malaysia*. West Malaysia is part of the mainland and East Malaysia is in maritime Southeast Asia, on the island of Borneo.



Mainland Southeast Asia		Maritime Southeast Asia
Western	Eastern	

Why do you think there are more Buddhist countries in mainland Southeast Asia and more Islamic countries in maritime Southeast Asia?

preview

1. What does maritime mean?
2. What does mainland mean?

exercise

1. Which part of Southeast Asia is Myanmar in?
2. Which part is the Philippines in?
3. Which part is Vietnam in?
4. Which part is Laos in?
5. Which part has the largest land mass?

activity

Using the map at the back of the book, put every Southeast Asian country into the correct column in the table.

discussion

preview

1. What is migration?
2. Why do people migrate?

1.2 Ancient Southeast Asia

A. Migration in Southeast Asia

For thousands of years, people have moved around Southeast Asia. New groups of people have brought new cultures, new religions and new languages. In maritime Southeast Asia, Malayo-Polynesian people first arrived about 5,000 years ago. On the mainland, five important groups arrived between 1,500 and 5,000 years ago. They came from further north and west. They were:

- **THE VIETNAMESE** (4,800 years ago): who developed kingdoms in the Red River Valley in western mainland Southeast Asia.
- **THE KHMER** (more than 2,000 years ago): who brought farming and Buddhism with them to eastern parts of Southeast Asia.
- **THE MON** (around 2,500 years ago): who brought Buddhism to Myanmar and Thailand.
- **THE TAI/THAI** (around 1,500 years ago): who were **influenced** by Buddhism from the Mon and learned farming from the Khmer. They later ruled the large **empire** of Ayutthaya.
- **THE BAMA** (around 1,500 years ago): who developed kingdoms along the Ayeyarwady River and Delta in present-day Myanmar.

B. Kingdoms, Sultanates and Empires

Empires, kingdoms and sultanates are political structures. In them, a monarch (the emperor, king or sultan) is the most powerful person. Through history, empires and kingdoms fought over land, trade and power in Southeast Asia. The borders between them often changed.



Mainland Southeast Asia, around 500 BC.

On the mainland, the Van Lang Kingdom in Vietnam existed from 2,879 – 258 BC. Later, the Khmer Empire ruled large parts of the mainland, from 800 – 1430 AD. Later still, the Thai kingdoms of Sukhothai (1238 – 1583 AD) and Ayutthaya (1351 – 1767 AD) rose up. Each kingdom fought with others around it. One of the final empires on mainland Southeast Asia was the Bamar Konbaung Dynasty from 1752 – 1885 AD in what is now Myanmar. The Konbaung Dynasty took control of Ayutthaya in 1767.

One of the first kingdoms in maritime Southeast Asia was Srivijaya on Sumatra, Indonesia. It began around 671 AD, and lasted for more than four hundred years. The Kingdom of Singapura (modern Singapore) lasted from 1299 to 1398 AD. It was replaced in 1400 AD by the Malacca Sultanate. The Sultanate controlled parts of the modern nations of Malaysia and Indonesia until 1511 AD.

Many countries today are proud of the kingdoms of the past. Most areas have been ruled by different kingdoms and empires at different times. Because of this, different countries sometimes claim to own the same areas today.



exercise

1. Who brought Buddhism to Southeast Asia?
2. Who brought farming to Southeast Asia? Who did they teach it to?
3. What empires developed in Thailand?
4. What kingdoms came before the Malacca Sultanate in maritime Southeast Asia?

exercise

Use the map to identify which modern Southeast Asian nation (or nations) were in:

1. the Champa and Đại Việt Kingdoms
2. the Lan Xang Kingdom
3. the Hanthawaddy and Ava Kingdoms

activity

1. Locate your home town on this map. Which kingdom(s) would you have lived in?
2. How would you feel about this kingdom?

discussion

1. What are the advantages of migration to a region or a country?
2. What are the disadvantages?
3. Do the migrations and empires of the past still have an effect today on your country? In what ways?
4. Which Southeast Asian groups were not listed in 1.2 Ancient Kingdoms?
5. Why do you think they were not discussed here? How can we learn more about them?

preview

1. What is trade?
2. What are trade routes?

exercise

1. What was the relationship between trade and power in Southeast Asia?
2. Why were the Straits of Malacca important for traders?
3. Which European country first took control of the Straits of Malacca?

1.3 Trade and Trade Routes

Kingdoms (or empires) with control of trade **routes** could become very rich. The most important trade routes in Southeast Asia were through the Straits of Malacca. This is the small sea between Malaysia and the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

Crossing the Indian Ocean was dangerous because of the weather. Ships could sail safely through the Straits of Malacca from maritime Southeast Asia to India. The South China Sea was another route for trade between maritime Southeast Asia and China. Before European powers arrived in the 15th century, China controlled much of the South China Sea.

In the late 1400s, the Malacca Sultanate controlled the Straits of Malacca, and became rich and powerful. However, in 1511, the Portuguese attacked Malacca and took control of the Straits. In 1641 the Dutch captured Malacca. The European **colonial** period began.



activity

Plan a Trade Route

1. You are a trader coming from India by sea to Southeast Asia. Plan a trading route that would allow you to visit all of these places, in any order:
 Spratly Islands, Manila, Brunei, Georgetown, Jakarta, Melekeok, Bangkok, Nha Trang, Singapore
2. Work in pairs. Describe your trade route to your partner. They follow and point to your route on the map. What do you like about this route? What will be most challenging?

discussion

1. Does control of trade routes give countries power today? Why?
2. How is trade different today than in the past? What are the reasons?

1.4 The Colonial Period

The industrial revolution made European countries very powerful. European empires colonised other parts of the world from the 15th century until the mid-20th century. The three biggest colonial powers in Southeast Asia were the British, the French and the Dutch.

preview

1. What is colonialism?
2. Who were the colonial powers in Southeast Asia?

The Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution was a period in the 1700s and 1800s in Europe and America. During that time there were many new inventions. It began in England with steam-powered factory machines and trains. The industrial revolution improved communication, transport and banking. It also helped the militaries of the European countries. They had better ships and weapons than non-Europeans. This made it easier for European empires to take and control parts of Africa, Asia and the Americas.



Between 1815 and 1888, the British took control of what is now modern Brunei, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore. Between 1787 and 1893, France colonised the lands of modern Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The Dutch kept control of what is now Indonesia. After winning the Spanish–American War, the USA captured the Philippines from the Spanish in 1898.

The European colonisers sometimes also fought each other for control of important ports, islands, and land with **natural resources**.

The European colonial powers brought some **development** to their colonies, like railways and large ports. However, they controlled resources like spice, rubber and minerals. Money from the trade in these resources made European empires more powerful and wealthy. The colonial period ended in the middle of the 20th century, after the Second World War.

exercise

1. How did the industrial revolution in Europe affect the countries of Southeast Asia?
2. Which four European countries controlled Southeast Asia in 1899?
3. Which Southeast Asian country was not colonised?

Benefits to colonisers	Negative effects on colonised	Benefits to colonised	Drawbacks for colonisers

activity

Who benefitted more from colonisation – the colonists or the colonised?

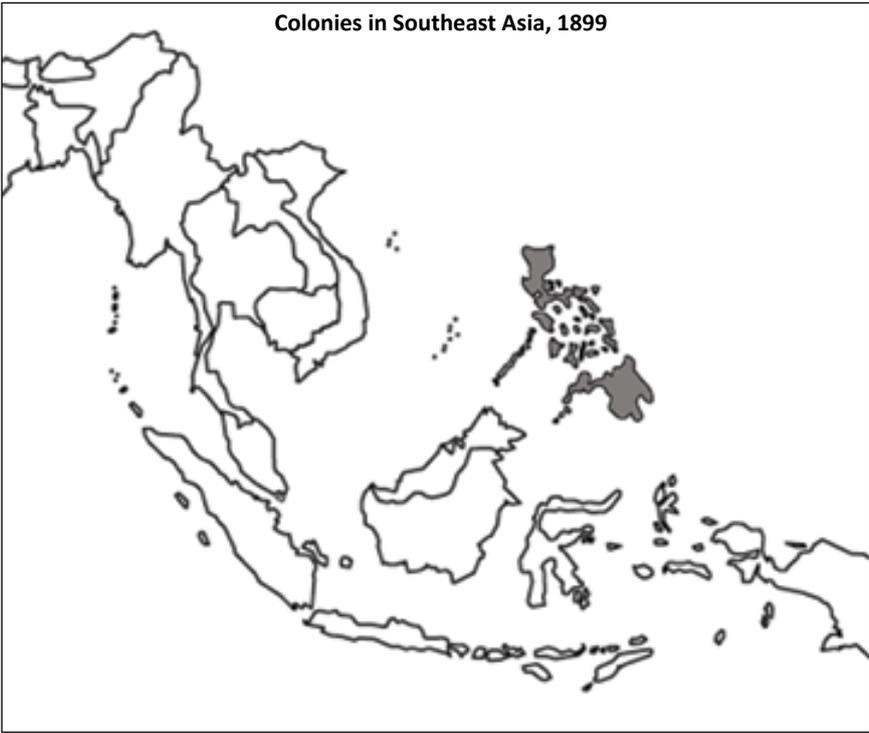
1. Find information in the text for each category.
2. Add other examples to each.
3. Which of the columns has the most examples? What does this tell you about the system of colonialism?

exercise

1. Colour (or shade) the map and key to show which countries colonised Southeast Asia in 1899.
2. Add labels and colours/shading to the key.

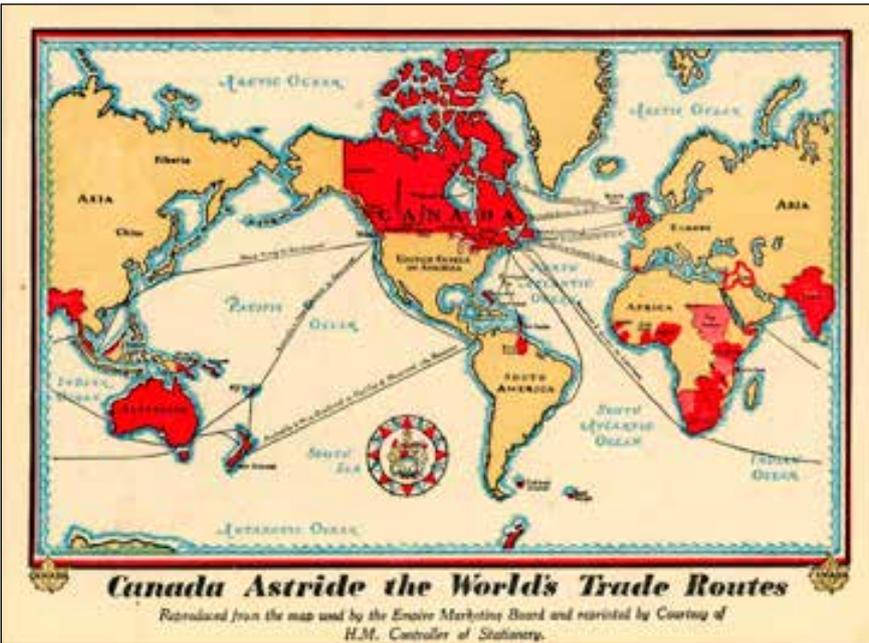
Map Key

	1. <u>The USA</u>
	2. _____
	3. _____
	4. _____



activity

1. What is this British colonial-period poster saying about:
 - a. the British Empire?
 - b. the relationship between empires and trade?
2. Who is the audience for this poster?



Source: <http://www.begbiecontestsociety.org/COLONYNATION.htmcom/2012/09/canada-astride.jpg>

discussion

Were the European colonial powers better, worse or the same as the kings and sultans of Southeast Asia? Why?

1.5 The Road to ASEAN

1.5.1 The Second World War and Independence

In 1939, the Second World War began in Europe. It began because Nazi Germany attacked countries in Europe. Britain and France then attacked Germany. More countries joined one side or the other. The USA fought on the side of the British and the Japanese fought on the side of Germany.



The war spread around the world to Southeast Asia. In 1941 and 1942, Japan took control of Myanmar, Singapore, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies.

The war ended in 1945, when Germany and Japan were defeated. All the European empires were now weaker. It was more difficult for them to control their colonies. Only the USA benefitted from the war. Its economy was stronger and it was now a major world power. People in Southeast Asia asked “if this war was for freedom and democracy, where is ours?”

Talks began between European countries and their colonies. Before the war, some European empires promised independence for their colonies if they helped them fight. The Philippines got independence from the USA in 1946 and Myanmar became independent in 1948. However, Malaysia did not get its independence until 1957. Singapore was part of Malaysia until it became independent in 1963. Brunei did not become independent until 1984.

The Dutch and the French tried to keep their empires. The Dutch fought a war from 1945 to 1949 to keep the Dutch East Indies. They lost and it became Indonesia. France fought to keep its colonies too. However, Laos and Cambodia became independent in 1953 and Vietnam got its independence one year later.

preview

What effects did the Second World War have on Southeast Asia?



■ **Left:** British soldiers fighting in Myanmar in the Second World War; **Above:** a postage stamp from 1955. Malaysia and Singapore were still British colonies at the time; **Below:** Singaporean postage stamp from after independence.



exercise

1. Which country took over European colonies in Southeast Asia during the Second World War?
2. Who were the winners and losers of the Second World War?
3. Why did the Second World War make it more difficult for Europeans to keep their colonies?



■ **Above:** A newspaper reporting Singapore’s independence from Malaysia in 1963; **Right:** A Vietnamese poster celebrating Independence Day.



exercise

Complete the table showing when the independence of Southeast Asian countries happened, in chronological order.

Country	Year

activity

Roleplay: Independence Activists

1. In pairs, list reasons why your country wants independence.
2. Join with another pair, and make a list of your reasons for independence.
3. Choose one or more group members to be independence activists. Make a speech telling people why they should support independence.
4. As you are listening to the speeches, think of how a colonised person would respond. Argue with the independence activist.

discussion

1. Can you think of any possible problems caused by independence?
2. Can you think of any people, businesses or organisations that would be against independence movements in Southeast Asian countries?

1.5.2 The Post-war World

After the Second World War, the two most powerful countries in the world were communist Russia and the capitalist USA. Russia controlled communist governments in Eastern European countries. The USA supported capitalist countries in Western Europe. A new war of ideas began between capitalist and communist countries. It was called the Cold War.

preview

1. What is communism?
2. What is capitalism?

Communism and Capitalism – Two Ideas about Society

Communism is a political system. It calls for the redistribution of land – from the rich to the poor – and shared ownership of property, farms and factories. To do this, the government has a lot of control over how people live and work.

The capitalist system believes in private ownership of land, businesses and goods. Capitalism also believes in a **free market**. This means that the government has little control over business.



1. The government takes away land from a rich man.
2. The government gives free milk to each family, each month.
3. A woman chooses to start her own noodle shop with some money she saved.
4. A group of people own a paper factory with the government.
5. One person from the town hires ten employees from the village to harvest a rice paddy and pays them **minimum wage**.
6. People go to the market to buy shoes and find many different kinds of shoes to choose from, at different prices.

exercise

Read the scenarios. Do they describe a communist or capitalist system?

In Southeast Asia most people in former colonies were still very poor. To some people, communism seemed better than the old system of kings, empires or colonial **rulers**.

However, communism scared the governments of Western Europe and the USA. They did not want change because their economic systems were capitalist. The leaders of European countries were worried that communism would spread to their former colonies, where they had made a lot of money from trade.

Soviet Russia and the USA were very powerful, but they did not want to directly fight each other. Instead, they gave weapons and money to other countries and armies who fought for them.

Communist forces were usually supported by Soviet Russia or communist China and anti-communist forces were usually supported by the USA and Britain.

These **conflicts** began in the late 1940s in Southeast Asia and continued until the 1980s.

exercise

1. What was the Cold War?
2. What did communism offer the people of poorer countries?
3. Why did communism scare western European countries?
4. How did Russia and the USA fight each other?

discussion

1. Which system do you prefer, communism or capitalism? Why?
2. Which idea has worked better in the past? why?

preview

What happened in Southeast Asia during the Cold War period?

The Vietnam-American War

The Vietnam-American war was fought between communist North Vietnam and anti-communist South Vietnam. From 1965, the USA sent soldiers to fight on the side of South Vietnam against the communists. It also dropped millions of bombs on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

In 1975, the USA left Vietnam, and the North took control of the South. Vietnam has had a communist government since.

exercise

1. What problems existed within countries in Southeast Asia in the Cold War period?
2. What problems existed between countries in Southeast Asia in the Cold War period?
3. What problems did foreign powers cause in Southeast Asia in the Cold War period?

exercise

Complete the table showing the different actors (groups, organisations, foreign countries) operating in Cold War Southeast Asia, and their aims.

1.5.3 The Cold War Period in Southeast Asia

During the Cold War, revolutionary groups and governments within Southeast Asian countries fought for control. The Pathet Lao in Laos, the Viet Minh in Vietnam, and the Khmer Issarak in Cambodia all began in the 1940s. They started as anti-colonial armies, but they also had communist ideas.

From the mid-1970s, communist groups took control in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia. Strong communist armies also fought against the governments of Thailand and Myanmar in the 1960s and 1970s. One of the biggest conflicts of the Cold War in Southeast Asia was the Vietnam-American War.

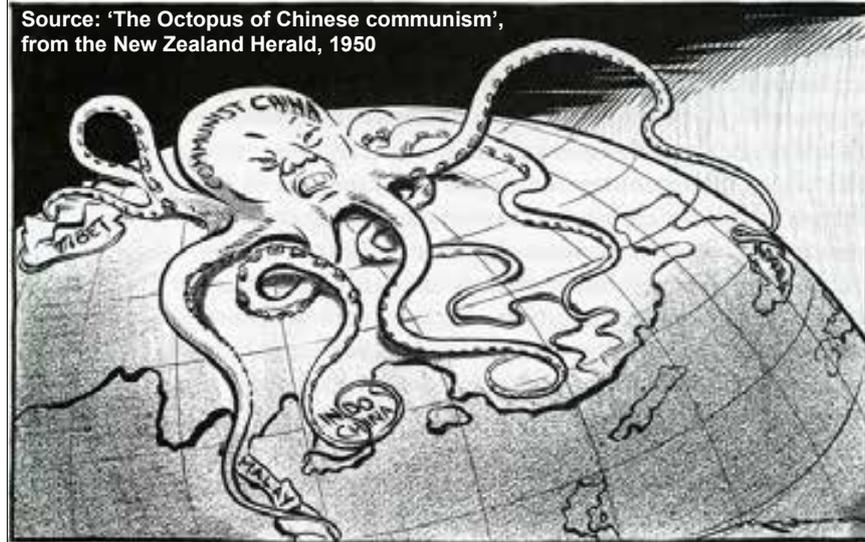
There were also conflicts between the newly independent countries. For example, Malaysia and Indonesia fought over their borders between 1963 and 1966.

In 1959, Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia’s first prime minister, talked about a ‘new mental approach’ to deal with Southeast Asia’s problems. Southeast Asian countries planned or formed three regional organisations between 1959 and 1963. All three organisations failed because of disagreements and conflicts between member countries.

Finally, in 1967, the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia agreed to work together and formed ASEAN.

The Cold War itself ended in 1991, when Soviet Russia and European communism **collapsed**. Today in Southeast Asia, Vietnam and Laos still have communist governments.

Regional Actors in Cold War Southeast Asia	
Name	Aims
<i>Pathet Laos</i>	<i>A communist state in Laos</i>



activity

1. What does this cartoon mean?
2. Was the *New Zealand Herald* for or against communism at the time? How do you know?

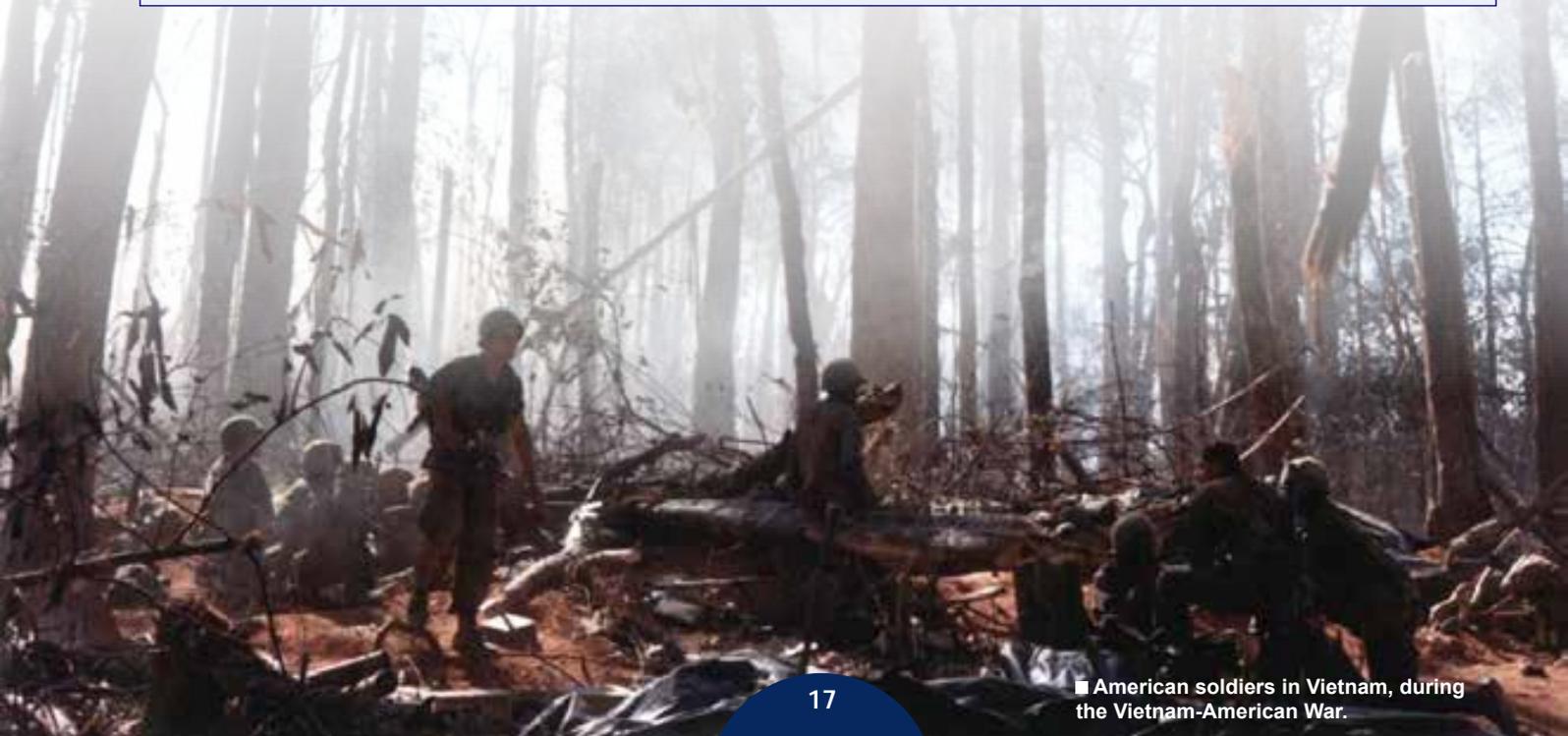
1. What did Tunku Abdul Rahman mean about a 'new mental approach' by Southeast Asian nations?
2. Are there still problems over borders and **territory** in Southeast Asia? Give examples.
3. How did the Cold War influence your country?

discussion

End of Chapter Activity – Timeline

1. In groups, create a timeline of all the **significant** events that have been discussed in this chapter. Research additional information if necessary.
2. Decide on the three most important influences on Southeast Asia today.
3. Present these to the class. Give reasons why these events were influential, and how they have affected Southeast Asia.

activity



■ American soldiers in Vietnam, during the Vietnam-American War.