

ASEAN Development

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International Studies (ASEAN-China) program

- ❑ What are characters of Independent state ?
- ❑ Why do we create ASEAN ?
- ❑ What is regional organization ?
- ❑ Before ASEAN, do we have other regional organization ?

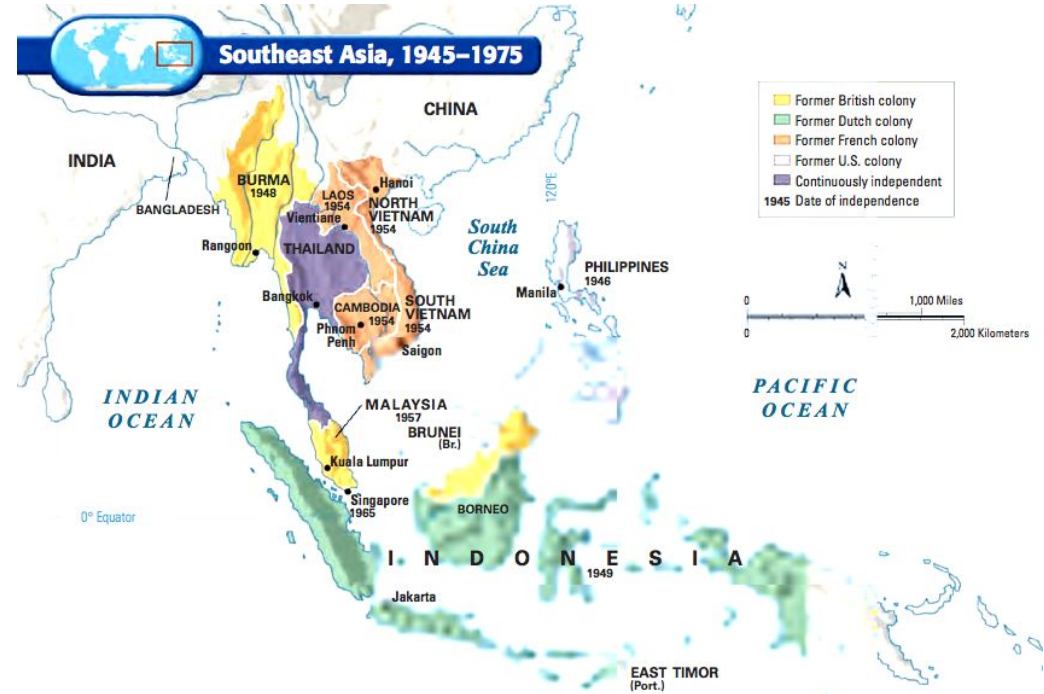
Modern State

- ❑ When was the first time a modern state created in Southeast Asia ?

- ❑ Treaty of westphalia, 1648

- ❑ 4 Elements

- ❑ Government
 - ❑ Citizen
 - ❑ Territory
 - ❑ Sovereignty



Regionalism / Regionalization

- ❑ Scholars widely accepted that regionalism / regionalization is :

- ❑ **Economic , political , social integration**
- ❑ A group of countries collaboration
- ❑ Top - down process
- ❑ Bottom - up process



Globalization

- Interdependence
- Political globalization
- Cultural globalization
- Economic globalization

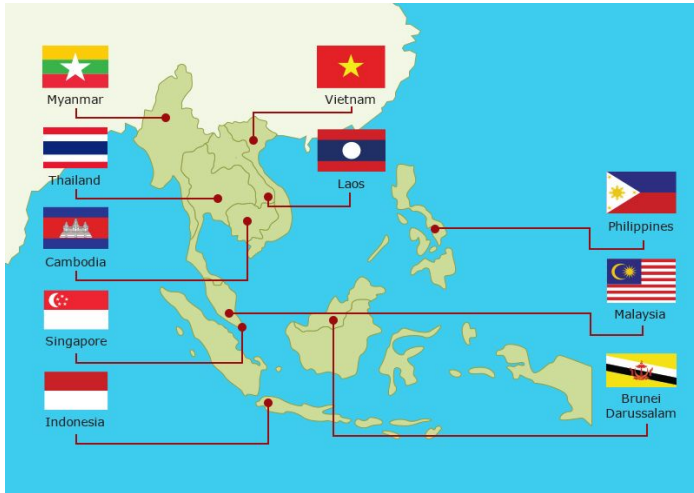
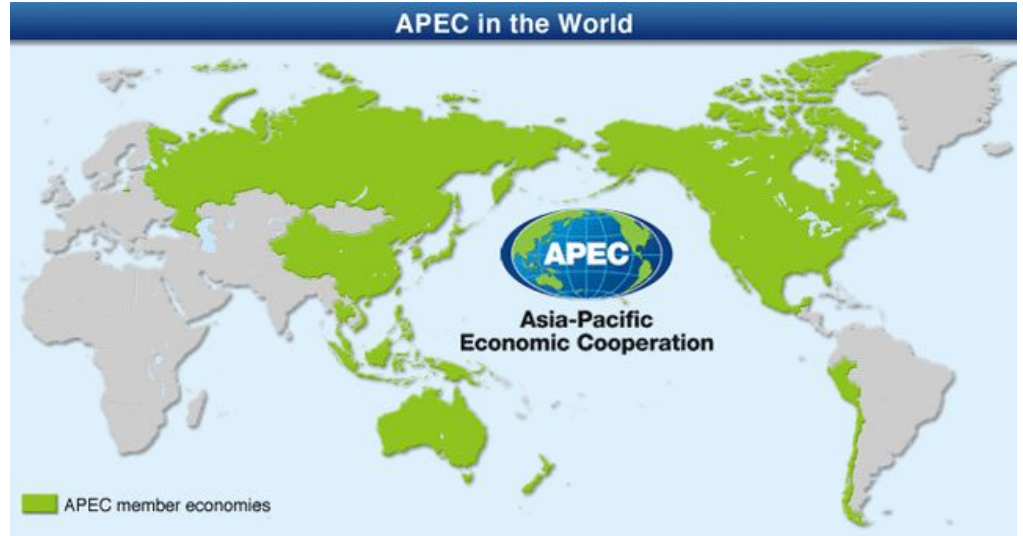


Globalization

- ❑ Globalization is an overwhelming world trend
- ❑ Networking of **transnational activity** and stretches social, political and economic **activities across political frontiers**
- ❑ Speeding up the world with **new systems of transportation and communication**
- ❑ Generating transaction and interregional flows and creating **economical interconnected market.**
- ❑ Dependency between states
- ❑ Creating new consumer cultures
- ❑ **Global affairs can become increasingly blurred.**

Actors

- States
- IOs
- IGOs
- INGOs
- NGOs
- Civil Societies
- MNCs, TNCs
- Mobility



Cold War

- ❑ 1967 (Indochina wars 1954 - 1975)
- ❑ The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
 - ❑ Led by the U.S
 - ❑ Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines
 - ❑ U.S. containment strategy
 - ❑ No military forces
 - ❑ **Domino Theory**
 - ❑ Disbanded in 1977

A Common goal ?



ASA (1961-1963)

Why did ASA fail ?



- ❑ Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaya
- ❑ Goal of the promotion of economic, social, scientific, and cultural cooperation in Southeast Asia.
- ❑ Political agenda
 - ❑ Anti-communist inspiration
 - ❑ A SEATO plot
- ❑ Philippine break with Malaysia when the disputed Sabah (North Borneo) territory was incorporated into **Malaysia** in September



Non-alignment Movement (NAM), in 1961

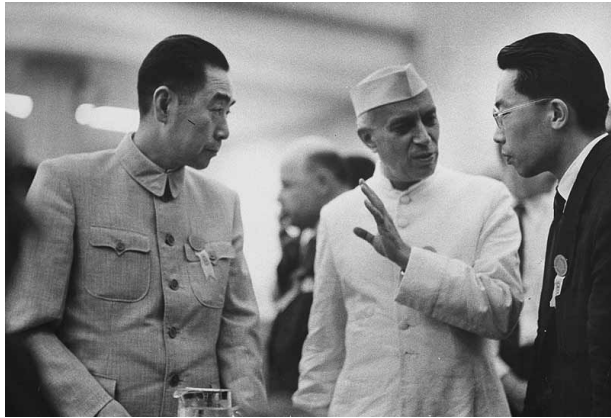
- ❑ India, Pakistan, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Burma, and Indonesia
- ❑ Neo-imperialism
- ❑ External powers
- ❑ Neutralist

“The organization was to ensure “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony...”

- Fidel Castro -



The Bandung Conference



Asian–African Conference

- Respect for human rights
- Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- Respect the equality of races and nations;
- Respect the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively;
- Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of other country;
- Abstention from use of collective defense to serve the interest of any big power
- Refraining from aggression or use of force against any country
- Settlement of all disputes by peaceful means;
- Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation; and
- Respect for justice and international obligations.

Maliphido (1963)

- ❑ A diplomatic device through which the Philippines and Indonesia sought to frustrate or delay the creation of the Malaysian Federation.



Why did Maliphido fail ?

The Creation of ASEAN (1967)

- ❑ Regularize their political contacts in a structured multilateral setting.
- ❑ Regional diplomatic grouping
- ❑ On 8 August 1967, the foreign ministers of Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, and the deputy prime minister of Malaysia issued the **Bangkok Declaration** establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
- ❑ Promote regional cooperation
- ❑ Contributing toward peace, progress, and prosperity
- ❑ Ensure the member's' stability free from external interference.



The ASEAN Charter

- ❑ A constituent instrument adopted at the 13th ASEAN Summit in November **2007** and enforced in 2008
- ❑ ASEAN community
- ❑ ASEAN norms, rules and values

The image shows the cover of 'The ASEAN Charter'. It features a solid lime green background. The title 'THE ASEAN CHARTER' is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, centered on the page. The text is arranged in three lines: 'THE' on the top line, 'ASEAN' on the middle line, and 'CHARTER' on the bottom line.

**THE
ASEAN
CHARTER**

ASEAN

- Economic Integration
- Political Integration
- Socio-cultural Integration



Milestone

- ❑ The Declaration on Zone of Peace
- ❑ Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN)
- ❑ The Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in South East Asia (TAC)
- ❑ The Treaty on the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ)
- ❑ The Declaration on Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC).

preventive diplomacy



ASEAN Economic Community

- Approximately 600 million people across the ten ASEAN member countries
- ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) , 1992
 - Increase ASEAN's competitive edge as a production base in the world market through the elimination, within ASEAN, of tariffs and non-tariff barriers
 - Attract more foreign direct investment to ASEAN.
- ASEAN + 3 , ASEAN + 6



Social and Cultural Community (ASCC)

- ❑ Address the region's aspiration to lift the quality of life of its peoples.
- ❑ Building a community of caring societies to address issues of poverty, equity and human development.
 - ❑ Advance Human Development
 - ❑ Ensure Social Justice and Rights

Human security

Human Security

Economic security

Food security

Health security

Environmental security

Personal security

Community security

Political security

Clean water resources

Gender Equality

Poverty

Global Warming

Malnutrition

Freedom of expression

Health services

Violence

Quality of food

Assured income

ASEAN Way

- ❑ Non-formal diplomacy
- ❑ Consensus
- ❑ Non-interference
- ❑ Stay silent

