

# ASEAN Development

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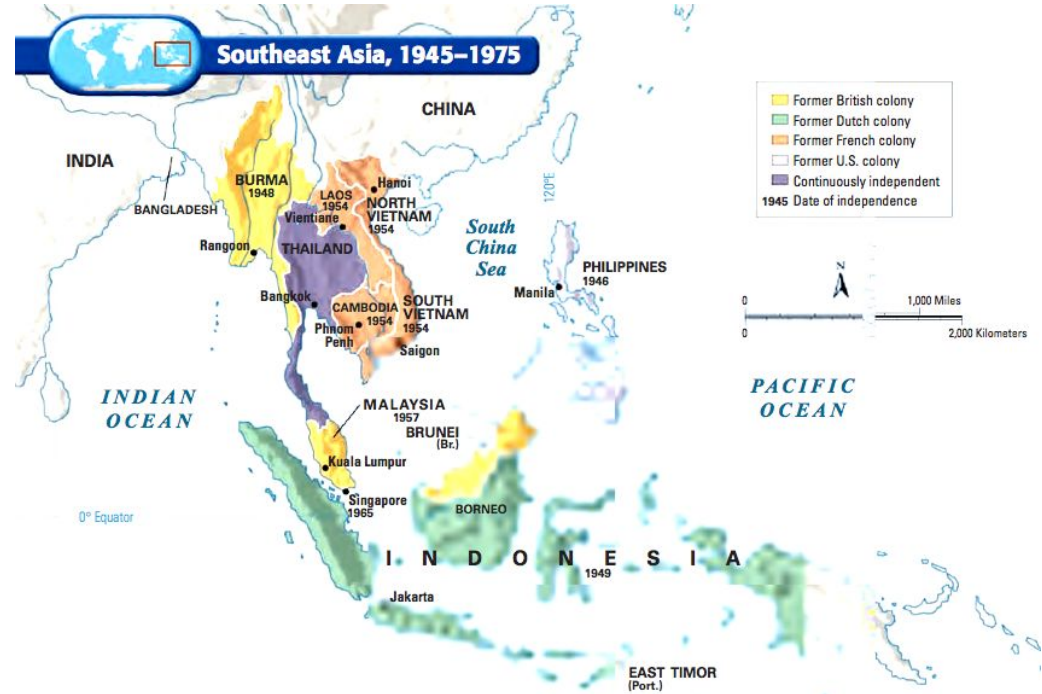
# Modern State

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

- ❑ Treaty of westphalia, 1648

- ❑ 4 Elements

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



# Modern State / Independent State / Nation State

- ❑ Post WWII
  - ❑ Cold War 1945 - 1989
  - ❑ Independent movements
    - ❑ Nationalism
  - ❑ Nation - Building
    - ❑ Government
    - ❑ Governance
- ❑ ASEAN was created in 1967
  - ❑ Regional governance ?
  - ❑ Why we need to have ASEAN ?
  - ❑ Other regional organizations in SEA

# 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

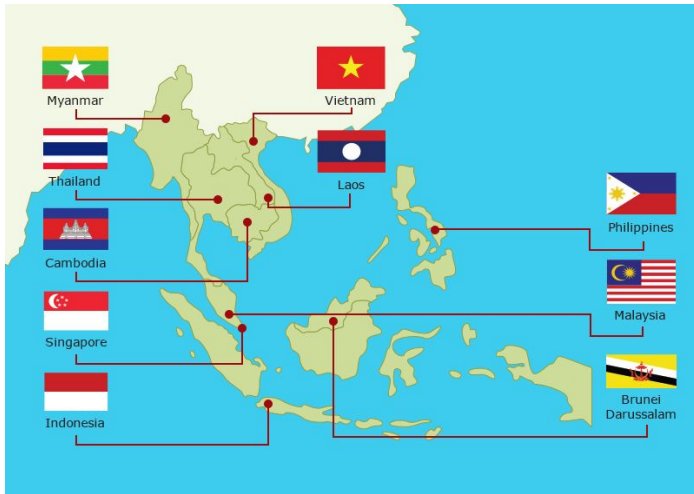
- ❑ Globalization is an overwhelming world trend
- ❑ Networking of transnational activity and stretches social, political and economic activities across political frontiers
- ❑ Speeding up the world with new systems of transportation and communication
- ❑ Generating transaction and interregional flows 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



Regionalism / Regionalization  
only happens in the same  
geography ?



# Social constructivists

- ❑ Social constructivists have argued that countries sharing a communal identity comprise a region, regardless of their location.
- ❑ Members of a common region also share cultural, economic, linguistic, or political ties.

“ Regional  
geo- graphic designations  
are not 'real,' 'natural,' or  
'essential.' They are  
socially constructed and  
politically contested and  
thus open to change”

- Peter J. Katzenstein

# Why ASEAN regionalism?

- ❑ Politics (Cold War)
- ❑ Cross-border problems
- ❑ 600 million people living in ASEAN
- ❑ ASEAN economy is already related to the world economy.
- ❑ ASEAN + 3 similar in size to those of Europe and North America, and **its influence in the world continues to increase.**
- ❑ In many countries, the cycle of **poverty has been reducing**
- ❑ ASEAN must also **play a larger role in global stage**
- ❑ **The 1997/98 financial crisis**, in particular, was an important catalyst for this new regionalism and gave rise to a range of **new initiatives.**
- ❑ ASEAN regionalism is seen as building bridges that **connect Asian economies** together as well as to the rest of the world. (ASEAN + 3 , ASEAN + 6, APEC)

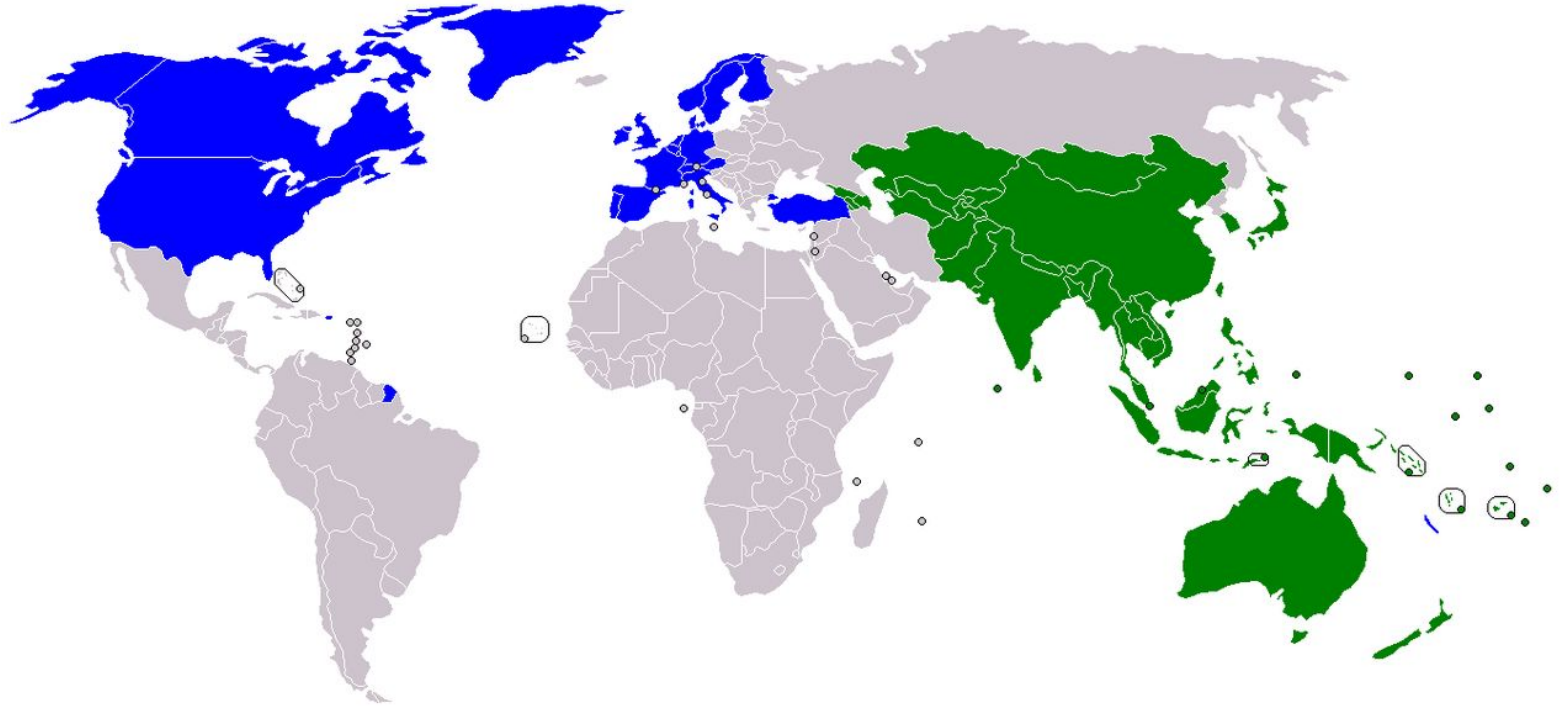


## APEC in the World



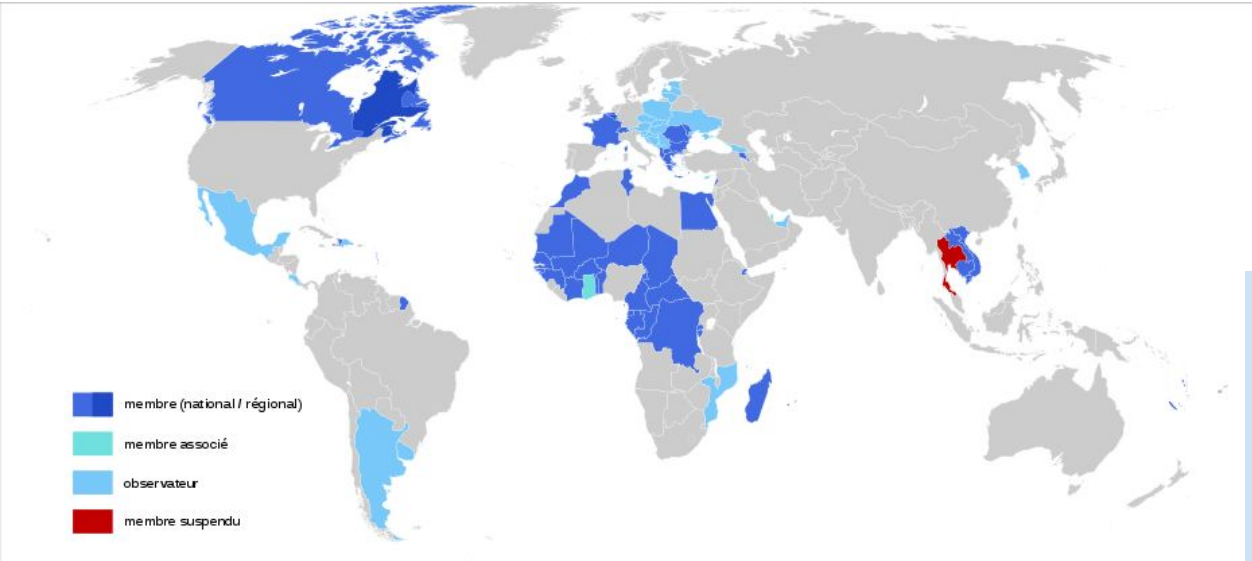
- ❑ A single region
- ❑ An amalgamation of two regions
- ❑ A combination of more than two regions.

# Asian Development Bank (ADB)



# Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

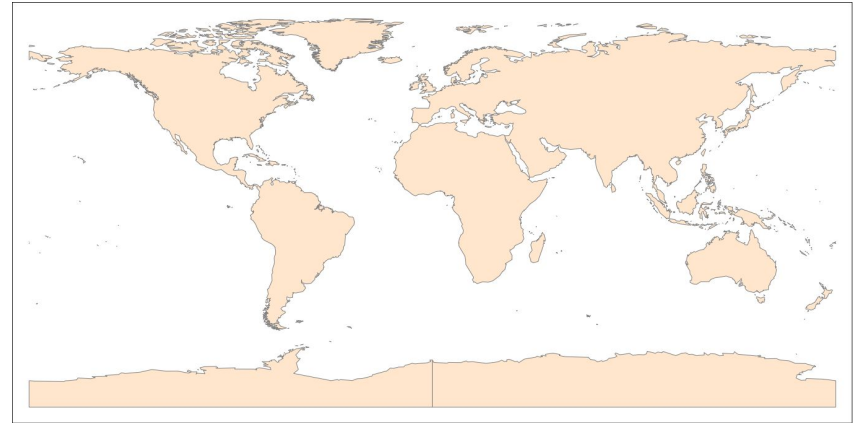
- ❑ The biggest linguistic zone in the world
- ❑ Solidarity between its 80 member states and governments (57 members and 23 observers)



"Share a language and universal values, working for peace, co-operation, solidarity and sustainable development."

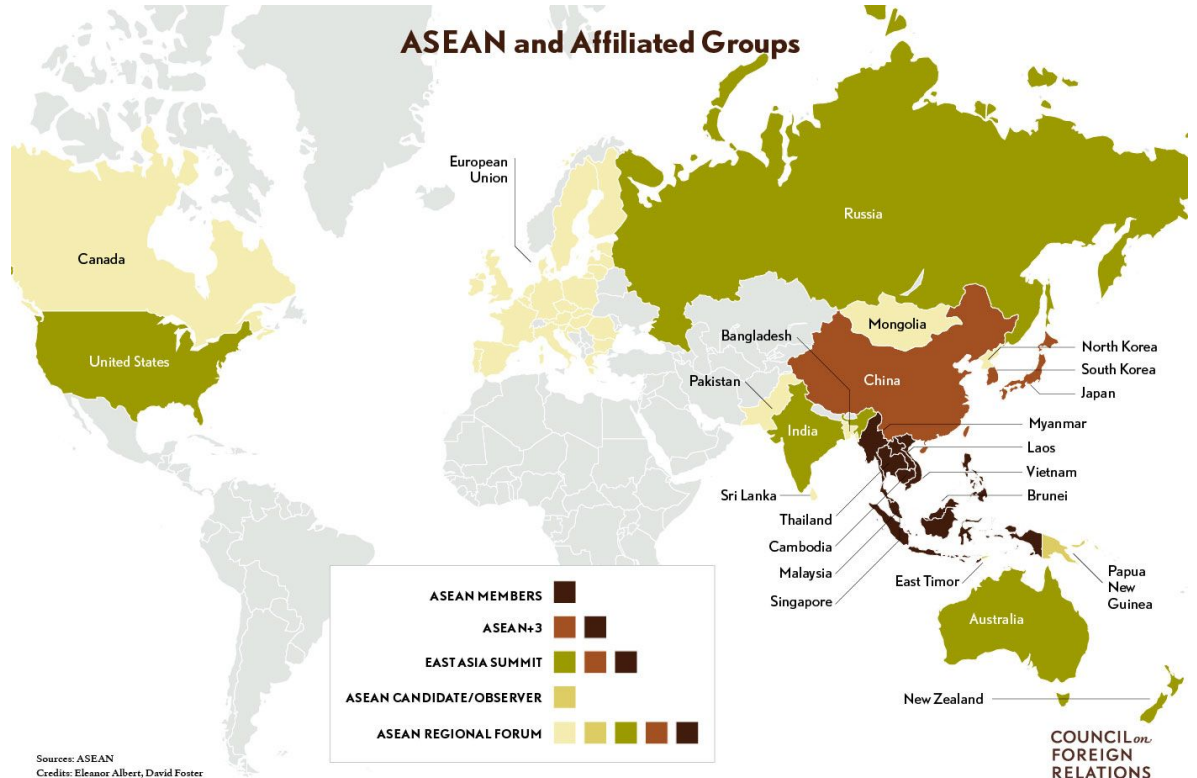
# Regionalism / Regionalization

- ❑ Crosses borders corporations
- ❑ Encompasses, but goes beyond geography
- ❑ Aim to implement decision-making and action
- ❑ Involves purposes and goals solving a regional problem or seizing a regional opportunity
- ❑ **Less degree of restrictive sovereignty**



# ASEAN “Regionalism”

- When did we start to pay attention on regionalism ?
- Why did we create ASEAN regionalism ?



# Cold War

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

A Common goal ?

Why did SEATO fail ?

Pre-ASEAN



# Pre-ASEAN

- ❑ Association of Southeast Asia, ASA, in 1961
- ❑ Philippines, Malaya Union, Thailand
- ❑ Disbanded in 1963
- ❑ Economic cooperation , social integration, exchanges of knowledge and technology
- ❑ Prevent communism
- ❑ Conflict over Sabah in 1963



## Non-alignment Movement (NAM), in 1961

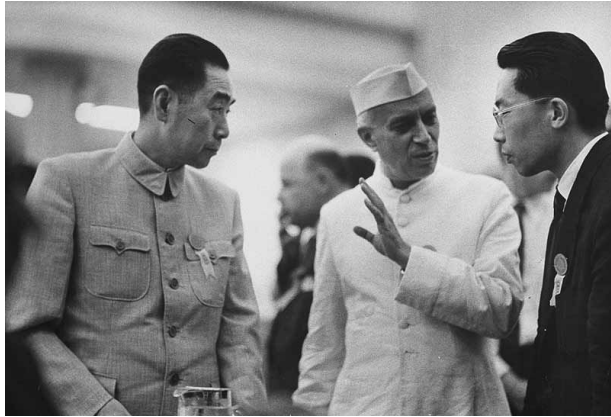
- ❑ India, Pakistan, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Burma, and Indonesia
- ❑ Neo-imperialism
- ❑ External powers
- ❑ Neutralist

“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)

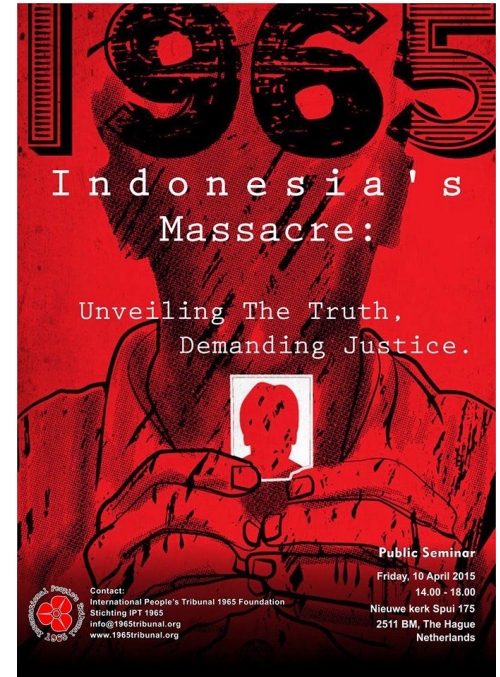
- ❑ A diplomatic device through which the Philippines and Indonesia sought to frustrate or delay the creation of the Malaysian Federation.



**Why did Maliphido fail ?**

# 1963 Konfrontasi (Confrontation)

- ❑ “Confrontation” with Malaysia
- ❑ British plan to decolonize Singapore and its Borneo territories in a federal union with already independent Malaya.
- ❑ Declaring Malaysia a “puppet” of British imperialism”
- ❑ Sukarno announced a campaign to “crush” Malaysia.
- ❑ Indonesian marines were infiltrated into peninsular Malaysia and terrorist bombs were set off in Singapore.
- ❑ Indonesian ultranationalist



# 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.



Flexible and loose cooperation

- ❑ ASEAN Ministers Meeting, AMM
- ❑ ASEAN Economic Ministerial Meeting, AEMM
- ❑ Ministry of foreign affairs and special table
- ❑ The 1st ASEAN summit in 1976 at Bali
  - ❑ ASEAN Secretariat
  - ❑ What are roles of ASEAN Secretariat ?



## The Ten Member States of ASEAN

<b>Thailand</b> • August 8, 1967		<b>Brunei Darussalam</b> • January 7, 1984	
<b>Philippines</b> • August 8, 1967		<b>Viet Nam</b> • 28 July, 1995	
<b>Malaysia</b> • August 8, 1967		<b>Lao PDR</b> • July 23, 1997	
<b>Indonesia</b> • August 8, 1967		<b>Myanmar</b> • July 23, 1997	
<b>Singapore</b> • August 8, 1967		<b>Cambodia</b> • December 16, 1998	

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Dato' Paduka Lim Jock Hoi

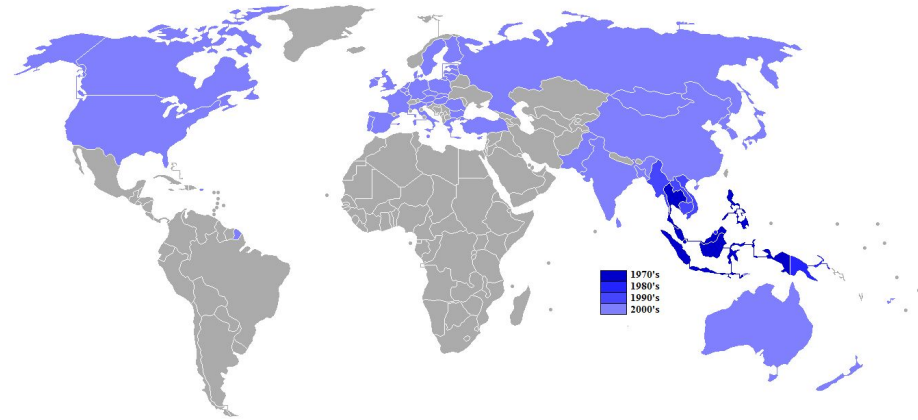
# Treaties

- ❑ In 1971, Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration, ZOPFAN
  - ❑ **All foreign powers should be excluded from the region.**
  - ❑ The region should not be allowed to be used as a theater of conflict in the international power struggle.
  - ❑ Members undertake the responsibility for **ensuring peace among member states.**
  - ❑ Members should present **a collective view** before the major powers on vital issues of security.
  - ❑ Members should promote regional co-operation
  - ❑ **Southeast Asia should be an area of neutrality.**

“ ... to be effective, this must be guaranteed by the big powers, including Communist China. Second, it is time that the countries of Southeast Asia signed non aggression treaties with one another. Now is the time for the countries in South east Asia to declare a policy of co-existence in the sense that the countries . . . should not interfere in the internal affairs of each other and to accept whatever form of government a country chooses to elect or adopt. . . . The alternative to the neutralization of Southeast Asia **guaranteed by the big powers** ... is an open invitation by the region to the current big powers to make it a pawn in big power politics. The alternative to the signing of non-aggression treaties among the countries in the region is an arms race among themselves which would be detrimental to their economy. The alternative to the declaration of the co-existence is increased tension and subversion in the region..”

# Treaties

- ❑ In 1979, Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, TAC
  - ❑ **Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations,**
  - ❑ 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 means,**
  - ❑ **Renunciation of the threat or use of force,** and
  - ❑ Effective co-operation among themselves.



# High Council

- ❑ Device to settle down intra-ASEAN problems
- ❑ The council will not have a legal basis
- ❑ Appointed by ASEAN member
- ❑ Propose resolution

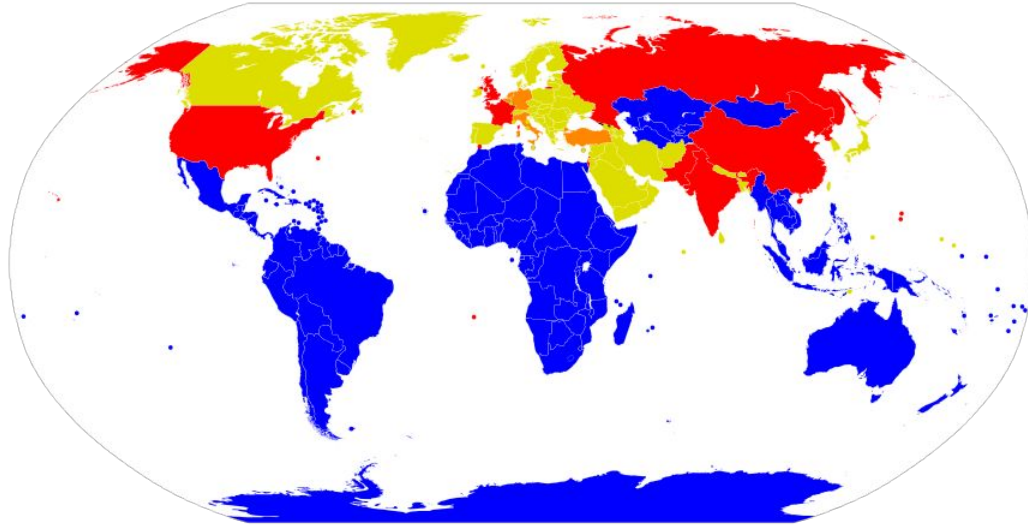


“The High Council of the TAC shall be an important component in the ASEAN Security Community since it reflects ASEAN’s commitment to resolve all differences, disputes, and conflicts peacefully.” - The Bali Concord II

Successful Mechanism ?

# Treaties

- ❑ In 1995, Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty - SEANWFZ



Nuclear-weapon-free zone

# 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 logo for 'The ASEAN Charter' is displayed on a solid lime green rectangular background. The text 'THE ASEAN CHARTER' is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, with each word on a new line and centered horizontally.

# ASEAN Charter Principles

- Emphasis on the centrality of ASEAN in regional co-operation.
- Respect for the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty, non-interference and national identities of ASEAN members.
- Promoting regional peace and identity, peaceful settlements of disputes through dialogue and consultation, and the renunciation of aggression.
- Upholding international law with respect to human rights, social justice and multilateral trade.
- Encouraging regional integration

# ASEAN

- Economic Integration
- Political Integration
- Socio-cultural Integration



**ASEAN Summit****ASEAN Coordinating Council****ASEAN Community Councils****Political-Security Council****ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM)****ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)****Commission on SEANWFZ****ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM)****ASEAN Law Ministers Meeting (ALAWMN)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)****Economic Council****ASEAN Economic Minister Meeting (AEM)****ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council****ASEAN Investment Area (AIA) Council****ASEAN Finance Ministers Meeting (AFMM)****ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry****ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Minerals (AMMM)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology (AMMST)****ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers Meeting (ATM)****Meeting of the ASEAN Tourism Ministers (M-ATM)****ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC)****Socio-Cultural Council****ASEAN ministers Responsible for Information (AMRI)****ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (AMCA)****ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting (ASED)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (AMME)****Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP)****ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting (AHMM)****ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM)****ASEAN Ministers on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD)****ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Youth (AMMY)****ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM)**

# ASEAN Political Security Community

- ❑ Bring ASEAN's political and security cooperation to a higher plane.
- ❑ Enhancing peace and stability in the region
- ❑ Ensure that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.
- ❑ It promotes renunciation of aggression and of the threat or use of force or other actions in any manner inconsistent with international law and reliance of peaceful settlements of dispute
- ❑ Promotion and protection of human rights and good governance



# How ?

- ❑ Promote sharing of experiences and best practices through workshops and seminars on leadership concepts and principles with emphasis on good governance, and on developing norms on good governance.
- ❑ **Encourage cooperation** between it and existing human rights mechanisms, as well as with other relevant international organizations
- ❑ **Promote ASEAN cooperation** to prevent and combat corruption
- ❑ Support the inclusion of **culture of peace**
- ❑ Promotion of tolerance and understanding of faiths, religions and cultures in the curriculum of ASEAN academic institution

# 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



# Strengthen confidence-building measures

- ❑ Organise regional exchanges among ASEAN Defense and military officials, at all levels, including among military academies, staff colleges and defence universities in the ASEAN Member States
- ❑ Promote the exchange of observers of military exercises
- ❑ Share information among ASEAN Member States on military and arms
- ❑ Promote bilateral exchanges and cooperation between defence officials and exchange visits between military training institutions to promote trust and mutual understanding
- ❑ Conduct joint research projects on defence issues between government-affiliated policy and strategic research institutes in the region.



# 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

