



SOUTHEAST ASIA STUDIES

- National Capital
- Major Cities

Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

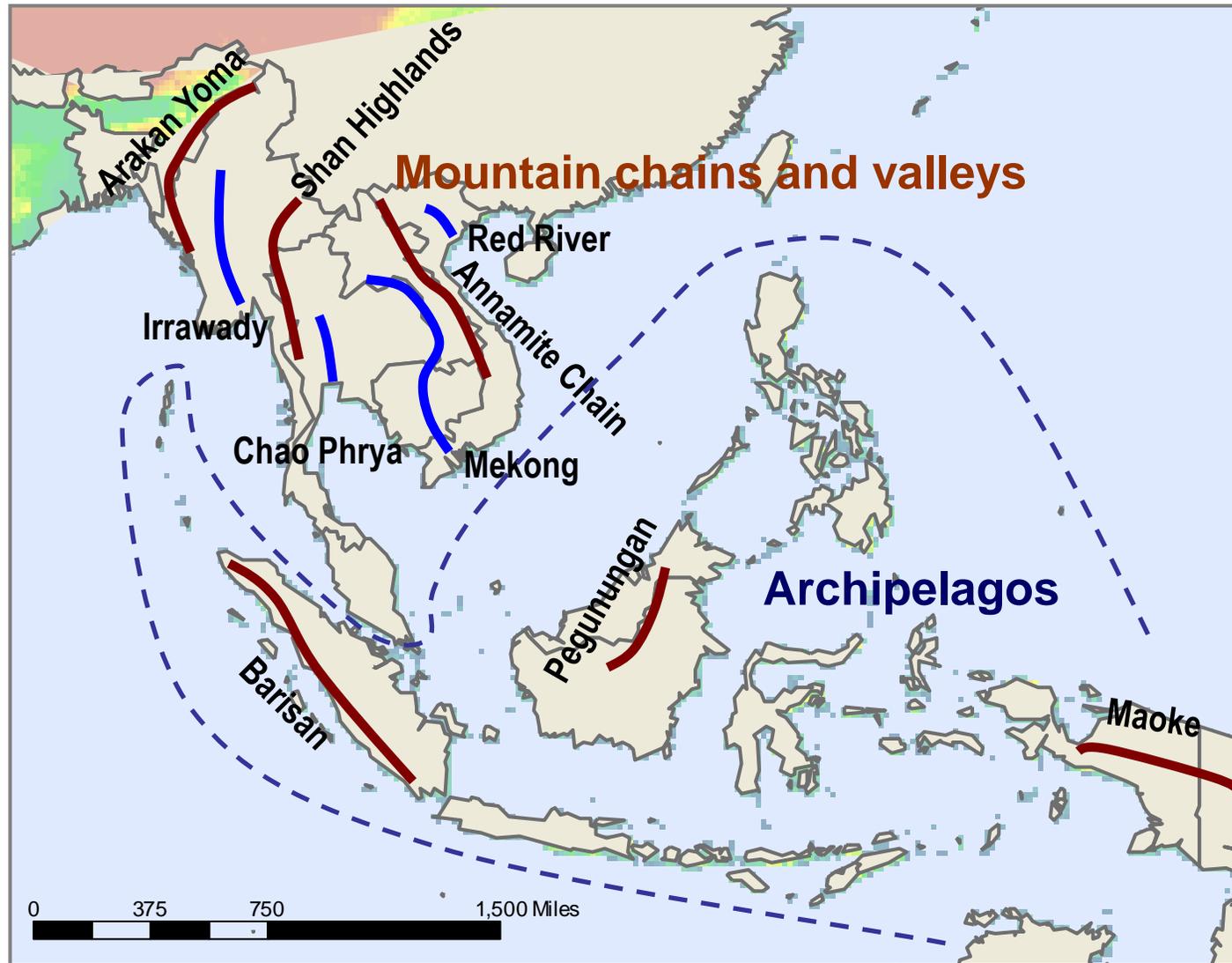
0 800 Kilometer
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Southeast Asian Nations



The Southeast Asian Realm



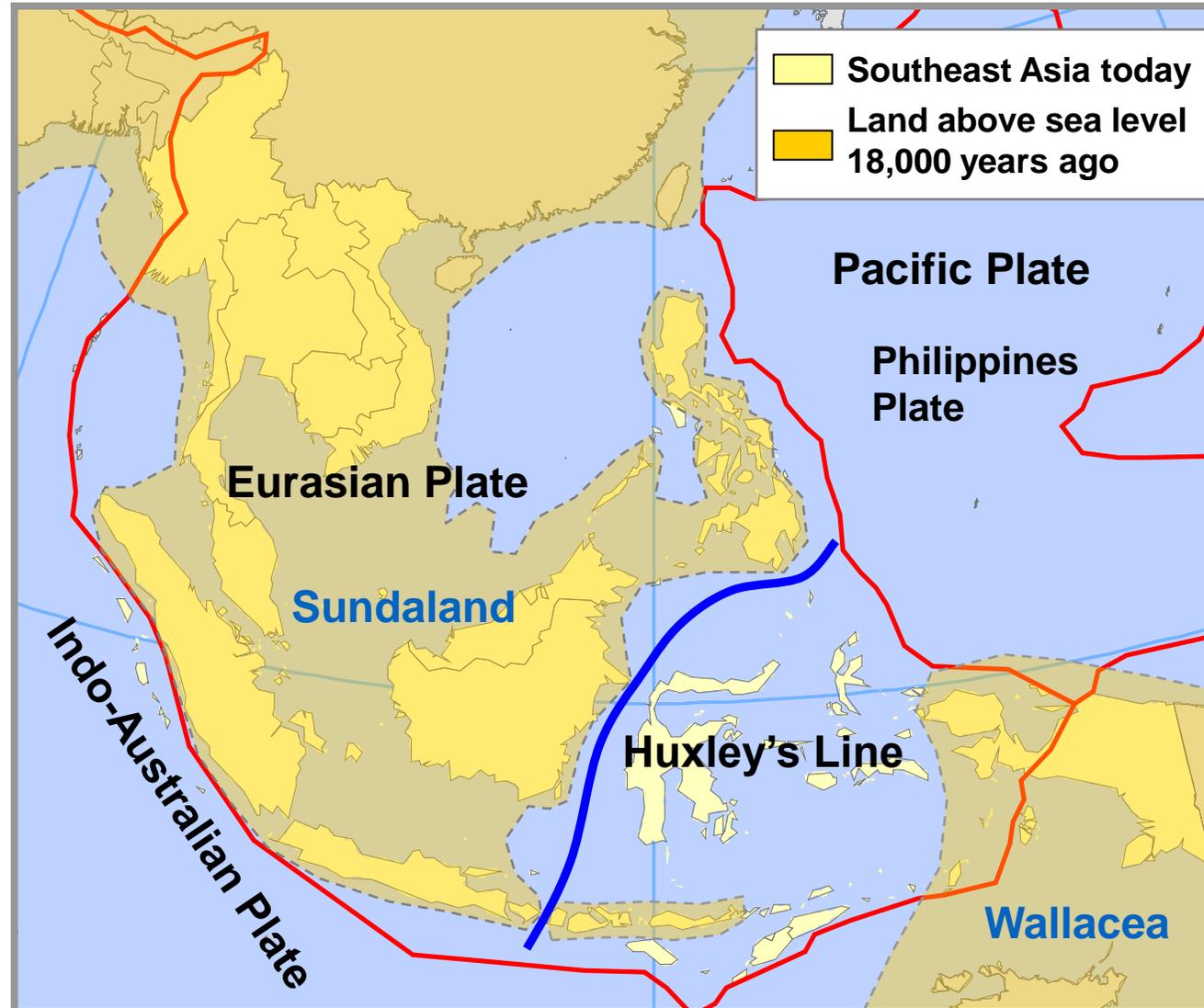
The Southeast Asian Realm

- External influences
 - Have been stronger than internal influences.
 - China brought civilization and technology (early history).
 - India brought religion (Hinduism and Buddhism).
 - Middle Eastern countries brought Islam and trade.
 - Europe brought trade and colonialism.
 - USA and Japan brought imperialism (at different levels):
 - Recently brought trade and development.
- Indochina
 - Often used to define the region.
 - Hint at the strong historical Chinese and Indian influence.
 - Notably refers to the former French colonies of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The Southeast Asian Realm

- Maritime space
 - Archipelago of about 25,000 islands.
 - Plate tectonics created north-south ridges:
 - Intense volcanism.
 - Subduction.
 - Most of the Southeast Asian part of the Eurasian plate was above water during the last Ice Age (up to 16,000 years ago).
- Huxley's Line
 - Deep ocean trench separating Southeast Asia in two.
 - Division between the Asian and Australian ecosystems.
 - Also known as the Wallace Line.

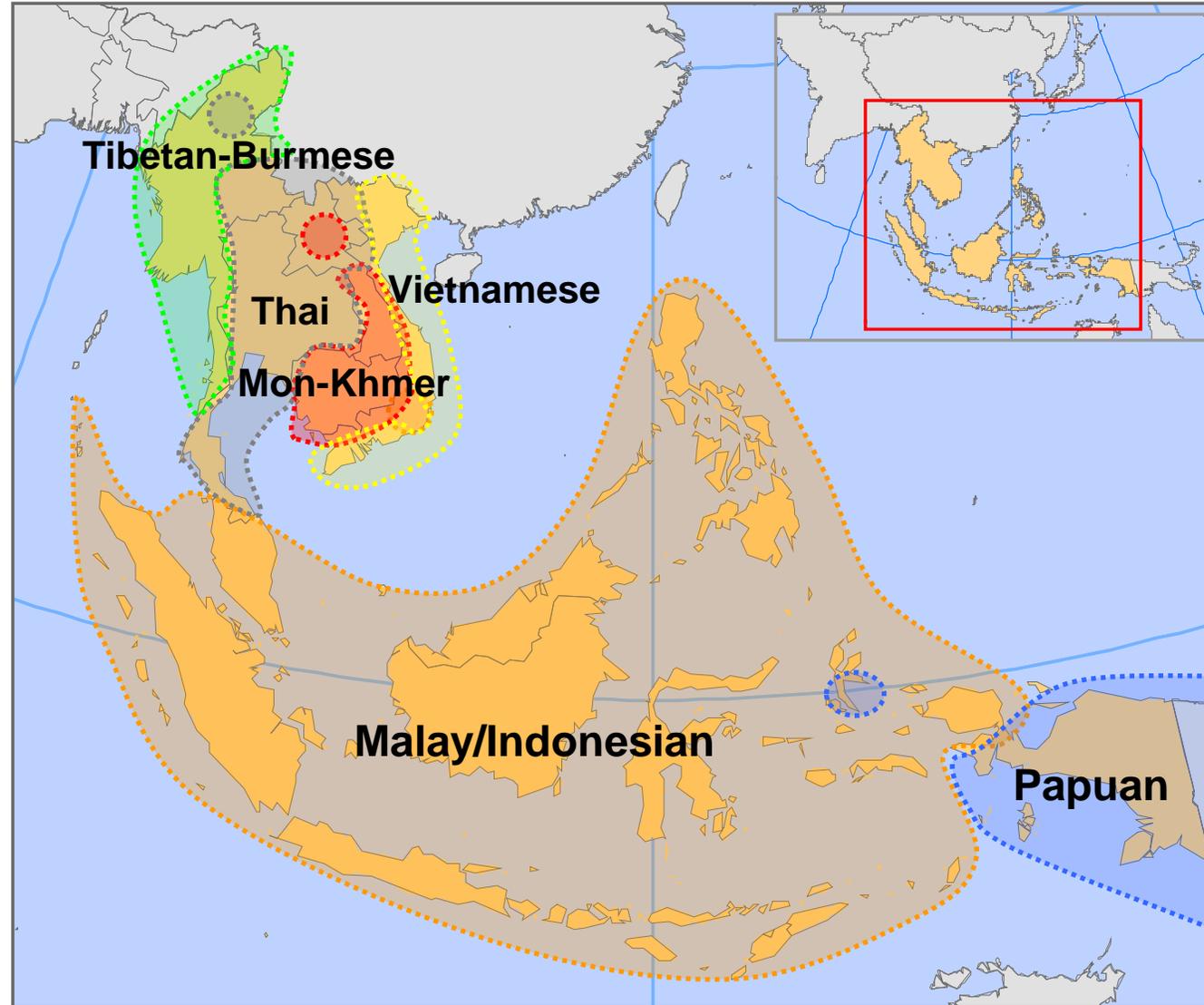
The Southeast Asian Realm



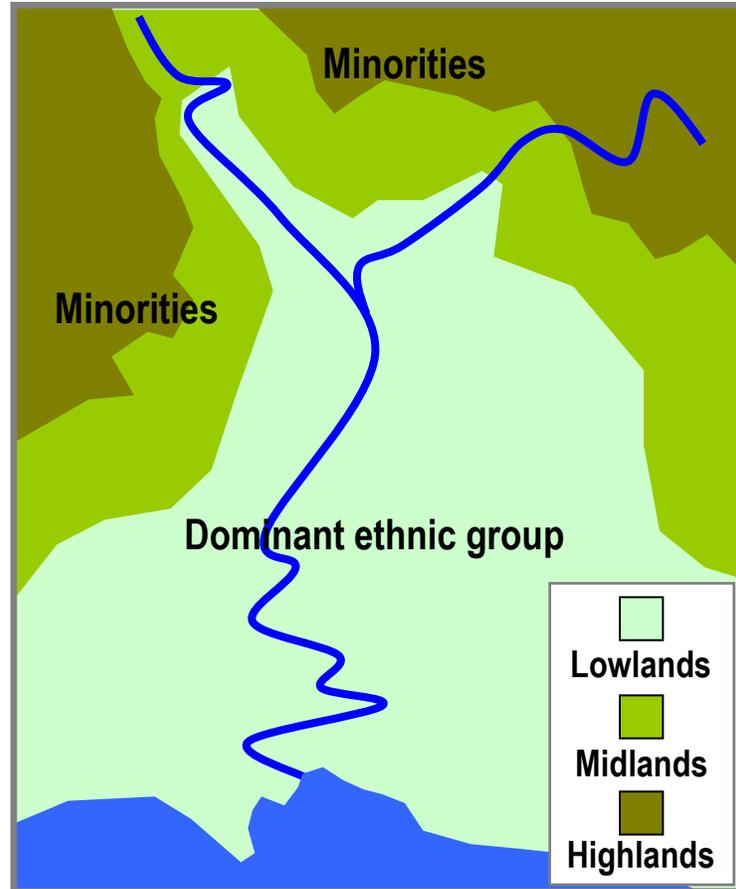
The Southeast Asian Realm

- Shatter belt
 - Caught between stronger colliding external forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals.
 - Historical and contemporary significance.
 - Theater of conflict during the cold war (1945-1991).
 - Vietnam Wars.
 - Cambodian Genocide.
- Variety of political, economic and cultural landscapes
 - Least advanced economies of the region:
 - Laos, Cambodia and Burma.
 - Emerging nations:
 - Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand.
 - The leader: Singapore.

Major Ethnic Groups in Southeast Asia



The Southeast Asian Realm



- Altitudinal ethnic stratification
 - Prevalent in Monsoon Asia, especially Southeast Asia.
 - Fertile / flatland occupied by the dominant ethnic group; higher populations.
 - Marginalization increases with altitude; isolation and lower populations.
- Mekong
 - Lowlands: Vietnamese / Khmer.
 - Midlands: Lao.
 - Highlands: Hmong.

Ethnic Composition in Southeast Asia

Country	90%	80%	60%	40%	20%	10%	5%
Burma			Burmese				Karen Shan Chinese
Cambodia		Khmer					Vietnamese
Indonesia			Javanese			Sudanese	Madurese Chinese
Laos			Lao Loum		Lao Theung	Lao Sung	
Malaysia			Malay		Chinese		Indian
Philippines					Cebuano Tagalog	Iloko Panay- Hiligaynon	Bikol Bisaya Chinese
Singapore			Chinese			Malay	Indian
Thailand		Thai					Chinese
Vietnam		Vietnamese					Lao Montagnard Chinese

The Southeast Asian Realm

- Southeast Asian Problems
 - Straining resources such as petroleum and lumber:
 - Destruction of the tropical forest.
 - Over fishing and coral reefs.
 - Pursuing economic integration policy (ASEAN):
 - Founded in 1967.
 - Promote regional security issues; later concerned economic issues.
 - Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
 - Laos, Burma (1997) and Cambodia (1999) joined later.
 - Common market by 2008.
 - Tariffs to be cut to 5% or less.
 - Changing political regimes.
 - Ethnic problems (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia).

Early History

- For most Southeast Asian nation-states today, the “Classical Period” (c. 800-c. 1400) is important for the following reasons:
 - The nation-state has assigned a kingdom within the current borders as the “classical” state, providing the models for all subsequent governments
 - It is a period regarded as a “golden age” before the arrival of the Europeans and subsequent colonization and denigration of local cultures
 - While there has been tendency to look further and further back into history, most important kingdoms were those from the “Classical” Period

“Classical” or “Charter States” Period (9th-13th Centuries)

- Both terms reflect view that these kingdoms were the cultural and political foundations of later nation-states
- Provided nation-states with symbols to unify their citizens into a single cultural identity
 - Angkor (Cambodia), 9th-13th centuries
 - Pagan (Burma), 11th-13th centuries
 - Dai Viet (Vietnam), since c. 200 CE
 - Srivijaya (Indonesia-Malaysia), since 7th century CE
 - Majapahit (Indonesia), from late 13th
- Beginning of expansion of powerful centers to incorporate smaller units, though peripheral areas continued to maintain autonomy

Angkor (802- c.1430)

- Angkor was a 'dispersed urban complex' or 'low density urban area' with linear settlements; aerial photographs show many roads and waterways criss-crossing whole area, as far north as 20 km of city
- Importance of wet-rice agriculture with attention to irrigation
- Myth of stranger-king from India marrying princess of the land to legitimize authority of ruler
- Rulers linked to agricultural fertility, melding of Indian and local gods;
- Rise of new bureaucracy and rise in population, greater ability to organize labor for taxation, war
- At its height, Angkor extended into the Chao Phraya in Thailand and into areas of Laos and Southern Vietnam

Angkor (802- c.1430)





ANGKOR WAT



PAGAN (1044-1287), in Burma



Pagan (1044-1287)

- More than 3000 temples built in Pagan
- Large number of monasteries—2,004 already recorded by late 11th century with 4108 monks
- At peak Pagan had 119,000 acres planted with wet rice; 14 major canals, 16 dams, and 4 major tanks
- Pagan's influence from Bhamo in the north to Martaban in the south (almost to current boundaries)
- It provided the cultural, political, and religious model for all subsequent Burmese kingdoms and became the symbol of the Burmese nation-state (Aung-Thwin)

PAGAN



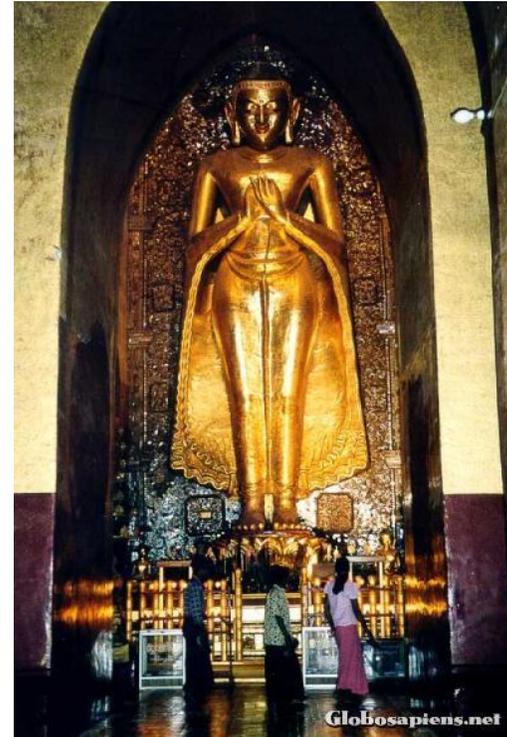
Burmese Inscriptions



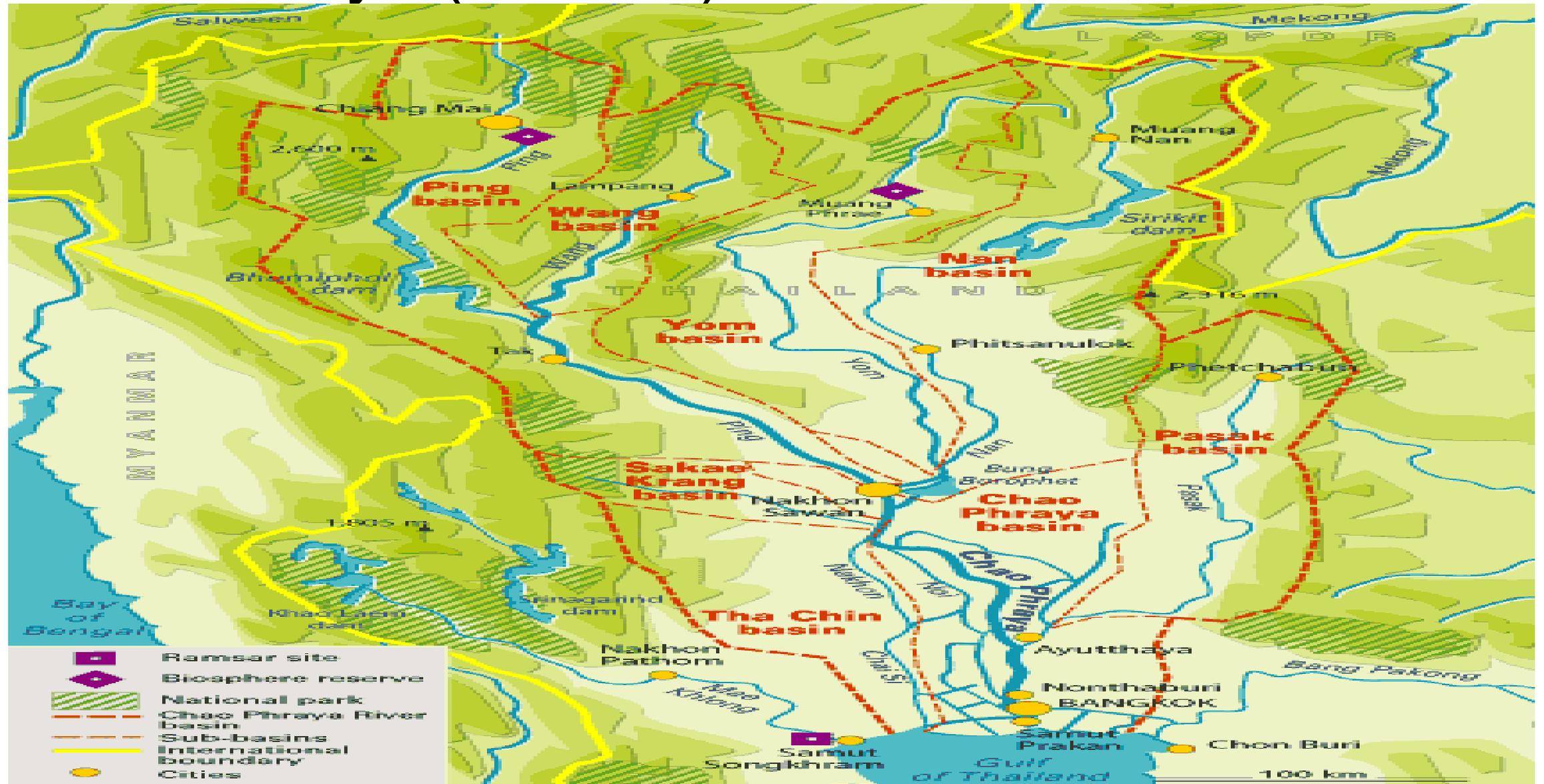
Ananda Temple



Buddha in Ananda



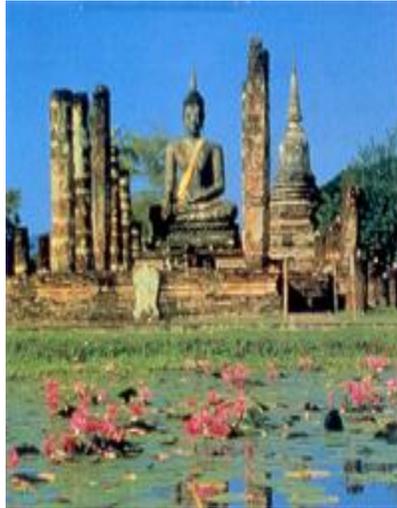
Chao Phraya (Menam) River Basin



Sukhothai

- Current rulers in Thailand, the Chakri, trace nation's heritage to Sukhothai
 - Ram Kamheng (1279-98) of Sukhothai seen as model Thai ruler, open to concerns of people (bell hung outside palace for contact with ruler)
 - Sukhothai as center of culture: Buddhist art, Tai script, pottery, religious literature (Three Worlds Cosmology or Traibhumikatha) by Lu Thai of 14th century

Sukhothai Images



Sukhothai Ruins



Ram Kamheng



Walking Buddha

Ayudhya (1351-1767)

- Ayudhya, however, seen as the foundation of present Thailand
- It had geographic advantage: access to sea, rich agricultural lands, confluence of rivers
- International trade, rice surpluses, centralized administrative measures made it dominant Tai-speaking polity in region
- Creation of distinctive multiethnic culture composed of Mon, Khmer, Malay, Tai, etc.

Ayudhya Images



Wood Panel



Buddha Image



Reconstruction

Characteristics of the Classical (Charter State) Period

- Except for Srivijaya, all other polities were based primarily on wet-rice agriculture, though also involved in international trade; Majapahit had both
- Continuing evidence of contact with the outside world through trade, which also brought cultural ideas in religion, architecture, statecraft
- Major concentration on expansion of wet-rice agriculture, which brought surpluses, larger populations, hence more people for armies, corvee labor, and for taxation
- Wealth from international trade did not translate into larger population growth, but did attract outsiders to settle permanently or temporarily in port city
- Period of introduction of Islam in island world and Theravada Buddhism in mainland Southeast Asia

Srivijaya: A Maritime Polity

- Flourished 7th-13th centuries, influence from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula to Java, south Borneo, and Luzon (Laguna inscription in 900 CE in Philippines)
- Late 7th century trade to Malagasy from south Borneo?
- Ability to provide facilities and desired products attract large numbers and variety of traders
- Role of the Orang Laut as collectors of sea products and guardians of the sealanes
- Srivijaya known as “civilized” with skilled mathematicians able to calculate eclipses of sun
- Center of Buddhist studies with 1000 Mahayana Buddhist monks studying the sutras in late 7th c.
- Cultural origins of the Malays, symbol of Indonesia

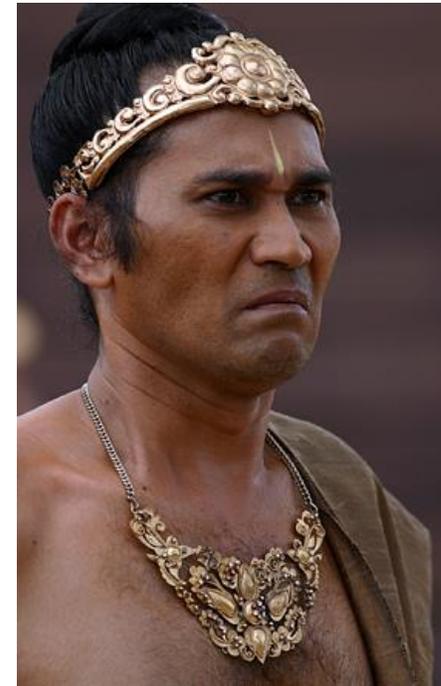
Majapahit (c. 1294-c. 1486)

- Developed sawah through clearing of new land and irrigation, creating more landed nobility
- From ports in east Java (near Surabaya), international trade based on rice and Malukan spices helped create strong merchant class
- Highpoint of Majapahit in mid 14th century under Hayam Wuruk (1350-69) and able prime minister, Gajah Mada
- Areas under “protection” of Majapahit ruler from Malay Peninsula to Birdshead Peninsula in Papua, but Ayudhya, Cambodia, Champa (central and southern Vietnam) and (northern) Vietnam are “always friends”
- Majapahit: nationalist symbol of Indonesia, along with Srivijaya

Majapahit in East Java



Majapahit Culture



Early Modern Period, c. 1450-c.1800

- Period of great expansion of international trade, termed by A. Reid as the “Age of Commerce”
- Return of Chinese traders in 1567, Japanese “Red Seal” trade in early 17th century, continuation of Indian trade, and coming of Europeans
- Arrival of Europeans bring major changes to Southeast Asia
 - Use of force to maintain monopolies in spices and later in plantation crops
 - Introduction of Christianity by missionaries, rivalry with Islam
 - Europeans become permanent residents in Southeast Asia and build their own cities—become part of Southeast Asian political landscape

The Southeast Asian Realm

Imperialism



- A zone of interaction
 - Defined during WWII:
 - Political definition for a theater of operation.
 - Multicultural (Malay-Indonesian dominance).
 - Several political, economic and cultural forces:
 - China (cultural and immigrants).
 - India (cultural and immigrants).
 - Middle East (Islam after the 10th Century).
 - Europe (colonialism after the 16th century).
 - Japan (occupation WWII).
 - USA (Since 1898).

Foundations of Current Nation-States

- As a result of increased international maritime trade, polities with access to the sea benefited most in wealth, foreign ideas, and firearms
- Ambitious rulers in mainland Southeast Asia and Java sought power through combining rice surplus and foreign trade, hence attention to control of interior and coast
- Island Southeast Asia moved in different trajectory because of strong presence of Europeans: Spanish colony in Philippines, Dutch East India Company (VOC) control in Malay Peninsula, Java and few other areas in Indonesia; (British and French were 19th century powers)

Island Southeast Asia by 1830

- Java defeated by Dutch in Java War (1825-30) and came directly under Dutch government control; with a few exceptions, other polities in present-day Indonesia and Malaysia retained their independence
- The Philippines was divided into the Spanish Philippines under a colonial administration; the southern islands of Mindanao and Sulu, and the highlands of central Luzon retained their independence

Mainland Southeast Asia by 1802

- Increasing population, greater wealth, effective firearms, ambitious men of prowess enabled mainland Southeast Asia to evolve into three major dynasties occupying the main river basins
- Evidence for what Lieberman describes as the move toward territorial consolidation, administrative centralization, and cultural integration, but not so in other areas
 - Konbaung in Burma on the Irrawaddy river
 - Chakri in Thailand on the Chao Phraya river
 - Nguyen in Vietnam on the Red and the Mekong rivers

Period of High Colonialism in Mainland Southeast Asia

- European colonization occurred not because of any endemic weakness of Southeast Asian polities but because of European imperatives (search for markets and raw materials, race for colonies, ideas of racial superiority and “white man’s burden”)
- Burma fought the British in three wars but finally defeated in 1886, losing their independence, their monarchy and the leader of the Buddhist sangha
- Vietnam also fought various campaigns against the French before succumbing in 1883
- Cambodia was annexed in 1863 and Laos in 1893, and so French Indo-China created
- Only Thailand retained its independence because British and French wanted a buffer zone between their colonies

Final Years of Independent Burma

- Last ruler Thibaw (1878-86) attempted to reach accommodation with British but fate decided in Europe
- British wary of French and seek take-over of whole country
- Ultimatum to place foreign relations under Britain expired in mid November, 1885, and outbreak of Third Anglo-Burmese War
- British troops went north to Mandalay and annexed country 1 January 1886



THIBAW AND QUEEN

Timeline of French Seizure of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos

- 1858-1862: Tourane and areas around Ho Chi Minh City; 1867 Camau Peninsula
- 1863: Cambodia
- 1883: Central + North Vietnam
- Treaty of Protectorate signed 25 August 1883 ending Vietnam's independence
- 1893: Laos and parts of Cambodia seized from Siam
- 1897 Indo-China Federation formed with Cochin China (South VN) a colony; and Annam (Central VN), Tonkin (North VN), Laos, Cambodia made protectorates



Period of High Colonialism in Island Southeast Asia

- Areas outside of Java gradually came under the Dutch, last being Bali and South Sulawesi in first decade of 20th century; Aceh fought and lost long war (1873-1912), though Dutch never re-entered area;
- Malay Peninsula came under British control after the Anglo-Dutch Agreement of 1824, which drew a line through the Straits of Melaka creating division between present-day Malaysia and Indonesia
- From 1873 the British Forward Movement gradually brought the peninsula and the protectorates in Borneo in 1888 (Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei [accepted a British resident in 1905]) under the umbrella of British Malaya by 1913
- Philippines fought against Spain and announced its independence in June 1898; but Americans moved in and fought against the Philippines in the Philippine-American War (1899-1901) and annexed the islands

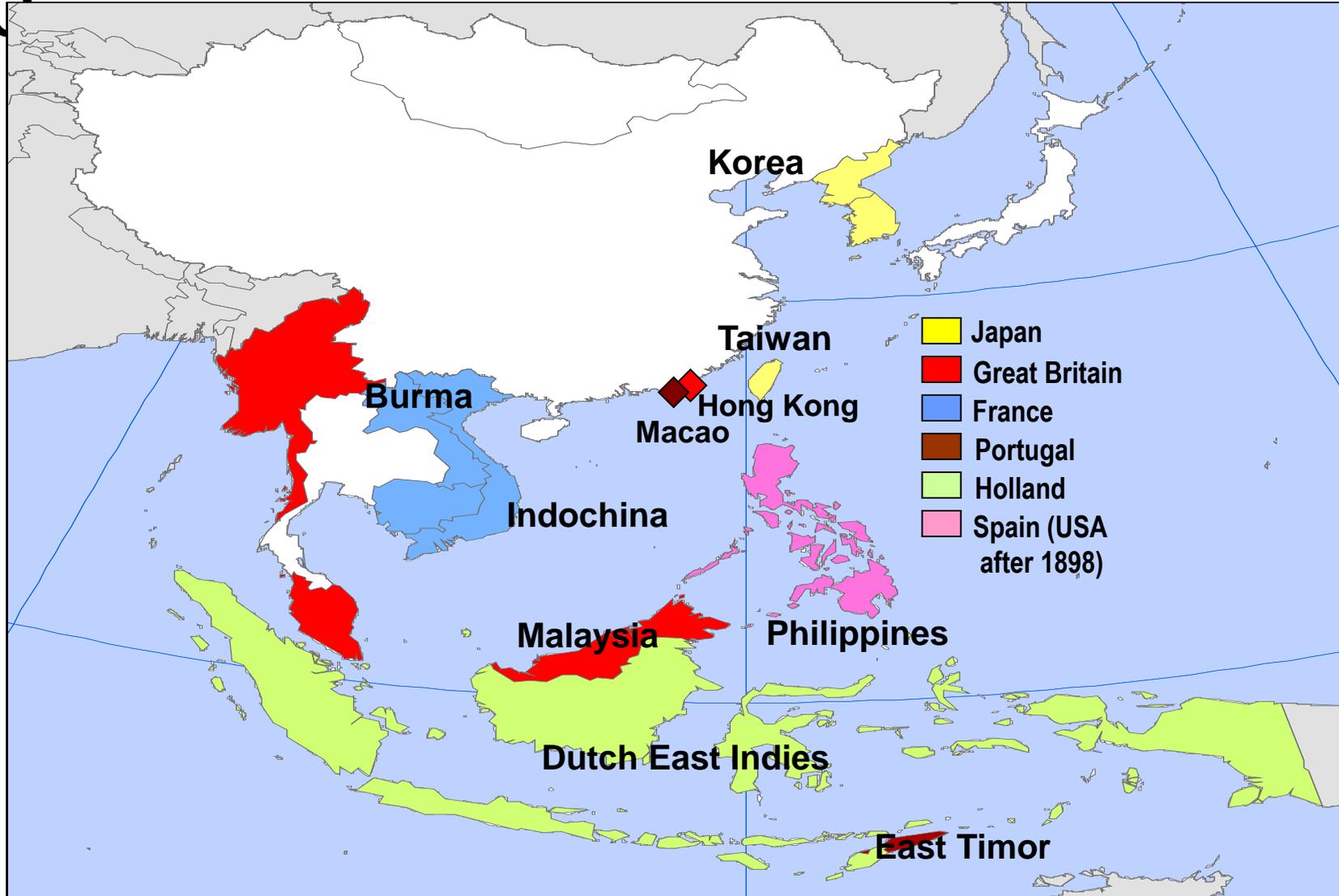
Era of Nationalism

- Reasons for the rise of nationalism
 - Colonial education: learning history, treatment by European children, meeting other colonized ethnic groups, discrimination in law and employment; in Thailand it was exposure of middle classes to education that had similar impact
 - Lack of political representation
 - Victory of Japan over Russia (1905) made Japan hero and magnet for Southeast Asian nationalist leaders
 - Successful Bolshevik revolution in Russia, rise of communist movement, Lenin's Theses on the Nationalist and Colonial Questions in 1920 calling for cooperation of bourgeois nationalists and communists

Japanese Occupation

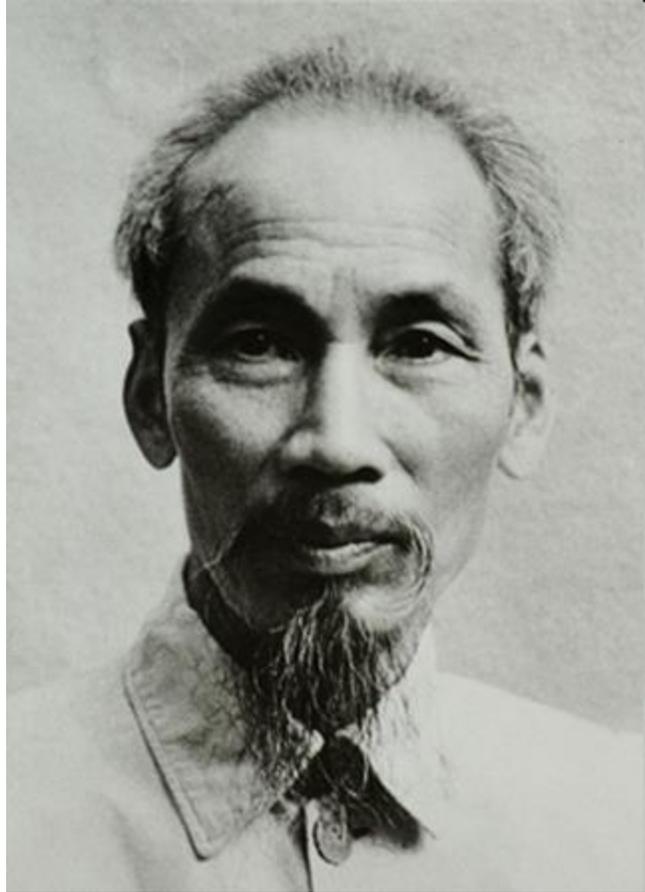
- Japanese Occupation (1942-45) a major watershed in Southeast Asian history
 - Overthrew colonial regimes, undermined idea of European superiority
 - Provided military training for youth, creating military corps that came to play part in war of independence
 - Gave opportunity for colonized to govern themselves using a local language
 - Laid foundation for independence struggles

Colonial Territories in Pacific Asia by 1900



Revolutions/Wars of Independence

- Indonesian Revolution (1945-50) led by and Hatta, well-known nationalists
- Military important in victory over Dutch, hence assumed role as guardians of the “revolution” in subsequent governments
- Vietnamese Revolution (1946-72) led by Ho Chi Minh, well-known communist nationalist, achieved independence in North in 1954, struggle continued against Americans till 1972, when country finally reunited
- Communist party under Ho Chi Minh dominated



HATTA

SUKARNO

HO CHI MINH



Transition to Independence

- Cambodia and Laos gained independence at time of withdrawal of French from Vietnam in 1954
- Burma gained independence from Britain in January 1948 but civil war ensued among the various ethnic communities; military under Ne Win gained upperhand in 1951 though pockets of resistance; military functioned as parallel government
- Philippines suffered during Japanese Occupation but achieved independence from US as promised in 1946, leaving old elites in power
- Malaya gained independence in a peaceful transition in 1957, incorporated British Borneo (excluding Brunei) and Singapore in 1963 in new unity, Malaysia; Singapore expelled and became self-governing in 1965

Unity out of Diversity

- Creation of Indonesia, Philippines, and Malaysia were based on colonial policies, uniting diverse communities under one nation
- Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos basically followed precolonial boundaries
- But every country, including Thailand and the former Indo-China, had to contend with the presence of substantial ethnic communities unwilling to relinquish control to a central government dominated by a rival and often hostile ethnic group
- Post-Independence history is one of attempting to make the new nations work

History as a Tool of the Nation

- Post-war nationalist historiography attempted to counter colonial narrative, often exaggerating heroic anti-colonial struggles
- In Indonesia where actual internal division did not end till 1966, history is still seen as necessary to show how each part of the country contributed in the anti-colonial struggle
- Vietnam has structured its history around the anti-colonial struggle, going back to early Chinese invasions, to the French and American involvement, and even more recent clashes with Chinese; emphasis on Southeast Asian roots

History as a Tool of the Nation

- Philippine historiography torn between the elitist interpretation and the more “underside of history” advocated by Rey Ileto, among others; stress on being “Southeast Asian”
- Thailand’s history has long been ruler-oriented, but an alternate narrative is being promoted based more on class than ethnic unity; power of monarchy still prevails despite illness of present ruler
- In Cambodia, the heritage of the Khmer Rouge forces the historical narrative to the past, to Angkor; Laos is under a communist regime but hopes to follow in footsteps of Vietnam and China regarding the economy

Final Comments on Present Situation

- In all of Southeast Asia, at least two generations have passed since independence; national unity is still fragile but no longer in danger of splitting apart
- Success of leadership is now being measured by ability to bring economic prosperity, and prosperity will mean less resentment and upheaval among ethnic communities
- Trouble spots remain—southern Philippines, southern Thailand, highlands of Burma, border between Thailand and Burma—and continue to plague ability of Association of Southeast Asian Nations to act effectively in the international arena



The Establishment of ASEAN



Bangkok, 8 August 1967

ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984

Vietnam on 28 July 1995

Laos and Myanmar on 23 July 1997

Cambodia on 30 April 1999

The ASEAN region has a population of about 650 million,

A total area of 4.5 million square kilometers

A combined gross domestic product of US\$737 billion

A total trade of US\$ 720 billion.

Symbolism

1. The colours of the Emblem — blue, red, white and yellow — represent the main colours of the state crests of all the ASEAN Member States.

2. **Blue** represents peace and stability, **red** depicts courage and dynamism, shows purity and **yellow** symbolises prosperity.

3. The ten bound stalks of rice in the centre of the Emblem represent the member states of ASEAN. They represent the dream of ASEAN's Founding Fathers for an ASEAN comprising all the countries in Southeast Asia, bound together in friendship and solidarity.

4. The **circle** represents the unity of ASEAN.



The Ten ASEAN Member Countries
(Competitive markets of over 600 million people)

<u>GDP per capita (US\$):</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
1. Brunei Darussalam	50,790	50,000
2. Indonesia	6,728	4,700
3. Malaysia	13,385	15,800
4. Philippines	3,383	4,100
5. Singapore	49,754	60,500
6. Thailand	7,907	9,500
7. Cambodia	1,818	2,200
8. Lao PDR	2,054	2,700
9. Myanmar	1,040	1,300
10. Vietnam	2,589	3,400

Source: CIA World Fact Book (2013)



Understanding ASEAN: its Systems & Structures

Words you need to know

- **WTO=World Trade Organization (1985) GATT=General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1948)**
- **UNTAD=United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (1964)**
- **GDP= Gross Domestic Products**
- **GNP=Gross National Products**
- **FTA=Free Trade Agreement, Free Trade Area**
- **MRA=Mutual Recognition Agreement**
- **FDI=Foreign Direct Investment**
- **MFN=Most Favored Nation**
- **NT=National treatment**
- **Non-Discrimination**
- **Tariff/ Non-Tariff Barriers**
- **GSP=Generalized System of Preferences**
- **NTB=Non Tariff Barriers**
- **Multilateral/Bilateral**
- **ASEAN Charter**

- Developed countries/Developing countries/least developed countries (LDCs)
- CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)



The Context: 1960s

- **Conflict:**
 - Indonesia-Malaysia (Konfrontasi 1962-66),
 - Philippines-Malaysia (over Sabah)
 - Singapore secession from Malaysia
 - Mindanao, Southern Thailand
 - Thailand was brokering reconciliation among Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia
- **Poor**
- **Communism**
 - Cold War, arms race, proxy wars
 - Indochina War: Vietnam, Laos Cambodia
 - Burma: 1962
- **Club of dictators:** Marcos, Suharto, Thanom, Lee Kwan Yew, Abdul Rahman



Bangkok Declaration

- **cooperation** in the economic, social, cultural, technical, educational and other fields,
- promotion of **regional peace and stability** through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and adherence to the principles of the UN Charter.
- Representing the collective will of the nations of Southeast Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of **peace, freedom and prosperity**



Fundamental Principles

- Feb. 1967 - Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) :
 - **Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations**
 - **The rights of every state to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion, and coercion**
 - **Non-interference** in the internal affairs of one another
 - **Settlement of differences or disputes** by peaceful manner
 - **Renunciation of the threat or use of force;** and
 - **Effective cooperation** among themselves.

ASEAN SUMMIT





Charter: ASEAN Objectives

- Enhance peace, security stability
- Political, security, economic, socio-cultural cooperation
- Preserve as nuclear weapons free zone
- Peace with the world, harmonious environment
- Single market and production base
- Alleviate poverty, narrow development gap
- Strengthen democracy, protect and promote human rights
- Respond to common threats
- Promote sustainable development
- Develop human resources
- ...



Charter: ASEAN principles

- Respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity
- Shared commitment: peace, security stability
- Renounce use of force
- Peaceful settlement of disputes
- Non-interference in internal affairs
- Freedom from external interference, subversion, coercion
- Respect for fundamental freedoms, protect and promote human rights, promote social justice
- Respect UN Charter, international law, IHL
- Abstain from participation in activities which threaten members
- Respect cultures, religions, languages
- Centrality of ASEAN in economic, political, social, cultural relations
- Adherence to rules towards integration, and market driven economy



ASEAN: Stages of Development

- First 10 years (1967-1976): **establishment**, solidarity, dialogue partners
- The next 20 years: (1977-1997): **expansion** - Brunei (1984); Vietnam (1995); Lao PDR and Myanmar (1997); and Cambodia (1999)
- The next 10 years: (1998-2007): vision, **formalization**
- The next 7 years: (2008-2015): **Community building**



ประชาคมอาเซียน (ASEAN Community)

ปี 2558 (2015)

กฎบัตรอาเซียน



ประชาคม
ความมั่นคง
อาเซียน (ASC)

ASEAN Charter

ประชาคม
สังคม-วัฒนธรรม
อาเซียน
(ASCC)

ประชาคม
เศรษฐกิจ
อาเซียน
(AEC)

ชุมชนอาเซียน

พิมพ์เขียว AEC
(AEC Blueprint)

One Vision
One Identity
One Community

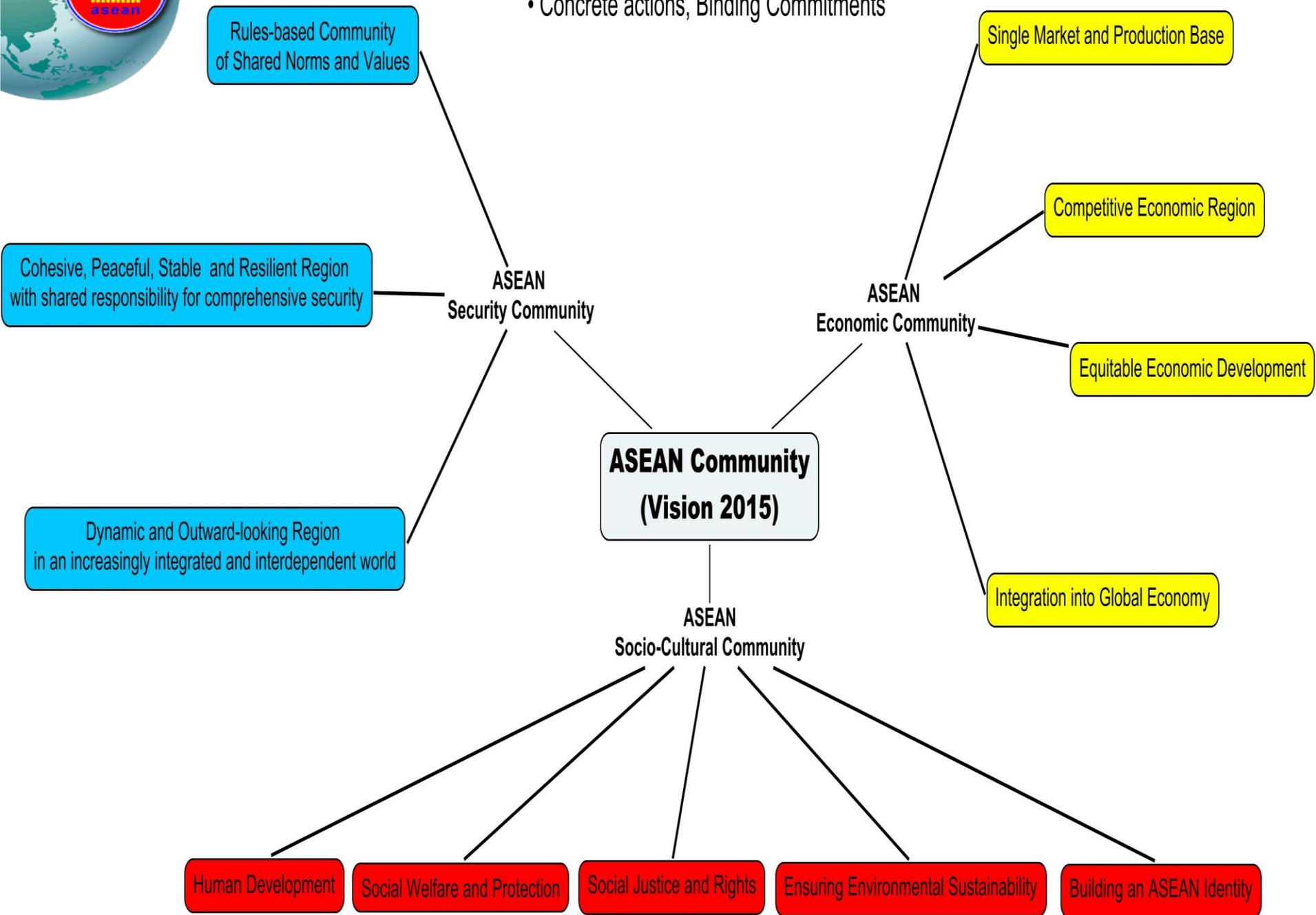


ASEAN Community

- **ASEAN Political-Security Community** – peaceful processes in the settlement of intra-regional differences and it has the following components: political development, shaping and sharing of norms, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, post-conflict peace building, and implementing mechanisms
- **ASEAN Economic Community** - creating a stable, prosperous and highly competitive ASEAN economic region in which there is a free flow of goods, services, investment and a freer flow of capital, equitable economic development and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities in year 2020;
- **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community** - envisages a community of caring societies and founded on a common regional identity, with cooperation focused on social development aimed at raising the standard of living of disadvantaged groups and the rural population, and shall seek the active involvement of all sectors of society, in particular women, youth, and local communities



- Closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing
- Concrete actions, Binding Commitments





ASEAN Community

POLITICAL – SECURITY Blueprint

- Rules based, shared norms and values
- Cohesive, peaceful, stable, resilient with shared responsibility
- Dynamic and Outward looking

ECONOMIC Blueprint

- Single Market and production base
- Competitive economic region
- Equitable Economic development
- Integration into global economy

SOCIO- CULTURAL Blueprint

- Human Development
- Social Welfare and Protection
- Social justice and rights
- Environmental Sustainability
- ASEAN Identity

**ASEAN Charter - One Vision, One Identity, One
Caring and Sharing Community**



ASEAN Summit (Art 7)

- Comprise the heads of States
- Supreme policy-making body of ASEAN
- Deliberate, provide policy guidance and take decisions on key issues pertaining to the realization of the objectives of ASEAN
- Instruct the relevant ministers in each of the councils concerned to hold ad hoc inter-ministerial meetings, address important issues concerning ASEAN that cut across the Community Councils
- Address emergency situations affecting ASEAN
- Appoint SG ASEAN



ASEAN Secretariat

- Uphold the highest standards of integrity, efficiency, and competence in the duties performance
- Not seek or receive instructions from any government or external party outside of ASEAN
- Refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as ASEAN secretariat officials



ASEAN National Secretariat

- Serve as the national focal point
- Be the repository of information on all ASEAN matters at the national level
- Coordinate the implementation of ASEAN decisions at the national level
- Coordinate and support the national preparations of ASEAN meetings
- Promote ASEAN identity and awareness at the national level
- Contribute to ASEAN community building

ASEAN Economic Cooperation (AEC)

- When ASEAN was established, trade among the Member Countries was insignificant
- Thus, some of the earliest economic cooperation schemes of ASEAN were aimed at addressing this situation
- The Framework Agreement on Enhancing Economic Cooperation was adopted at the Fourth ASEAN Summit in Singapore in 1992, which included the launching of a scheme toward an ASEAN Free Trade Area or AFTA.

- In 1997, the ASEAN leaders adopted the ASEAN Vision 2020, which aimed at forging closer economic integration within the region. The vision statement also resolved to create a stable, prosperous and highly competitive ASEAN Economic Region, in which there is a free flow of goods, services, investments, capital, and equitable economic development and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities
- In addition to trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration is being pursued through the development of Trans-ASEAN transportation network consisting of major inter-state highway and railway networks, principal ports and sea lanes for maritime traffic, inland waterway transport, and major civil aviation links
- Today, ASEAN economic cooperation covers the following areas: trade, investment, industry, services, finance, agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation and communication, intellectual property, small and medium enterprises, and tourism.

ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Strategic Schedule

Single Market and Production Base

Free Flow of Goods

Free Flow of Services

Free Flow of Capital

Free Flow of Skilled Labor

Priority Sectors Integration

Food, Agriculture and Forestry

Competitive Economic Region

Competition Policy

Consumer Protection

Intellectual Property Rights

Infrastructure Development

Taxation

e-Commerce

Equitable Economic Development

SME Development

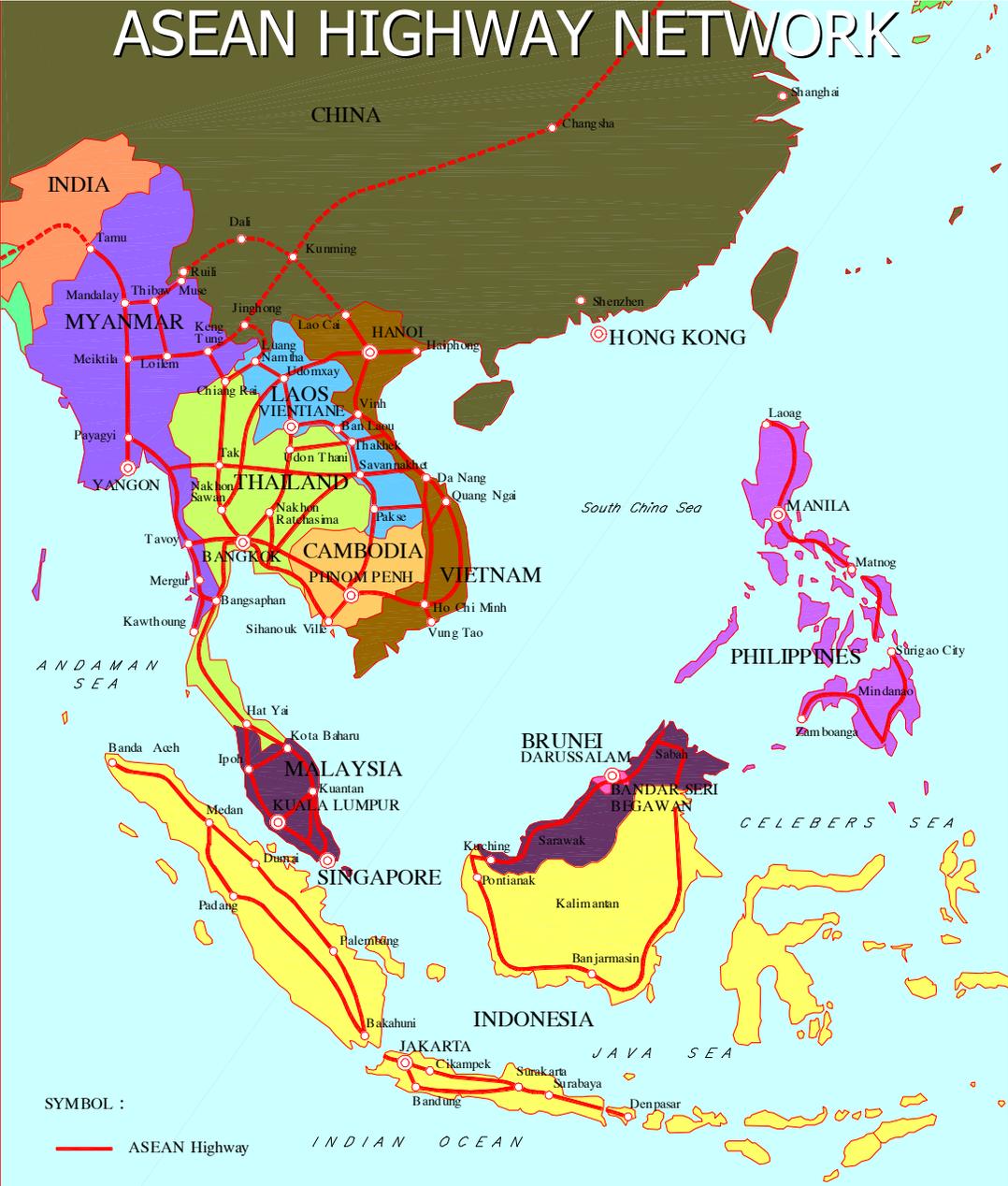
Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)

Integration into the Global Economy

Coherent Approach
towards External
Economic Relations

Enhanced Participation
In global supply
networks

ASEAN HIGHWAY NETWORK



ASEAN Tourism

To promote Southeast Asia as a single tourism destination.



Integrating ASEAN



ASEAN Free Trade Area

Launched in January 1992

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

- ASEAN has made major strides in building cooperative ties with states in the Asia-Pacific region
- Consistent with its resolve to enhance cooperation with other developing regions, ASEAN maintains contact with other inter-governmental organizations

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Dialogue Partners

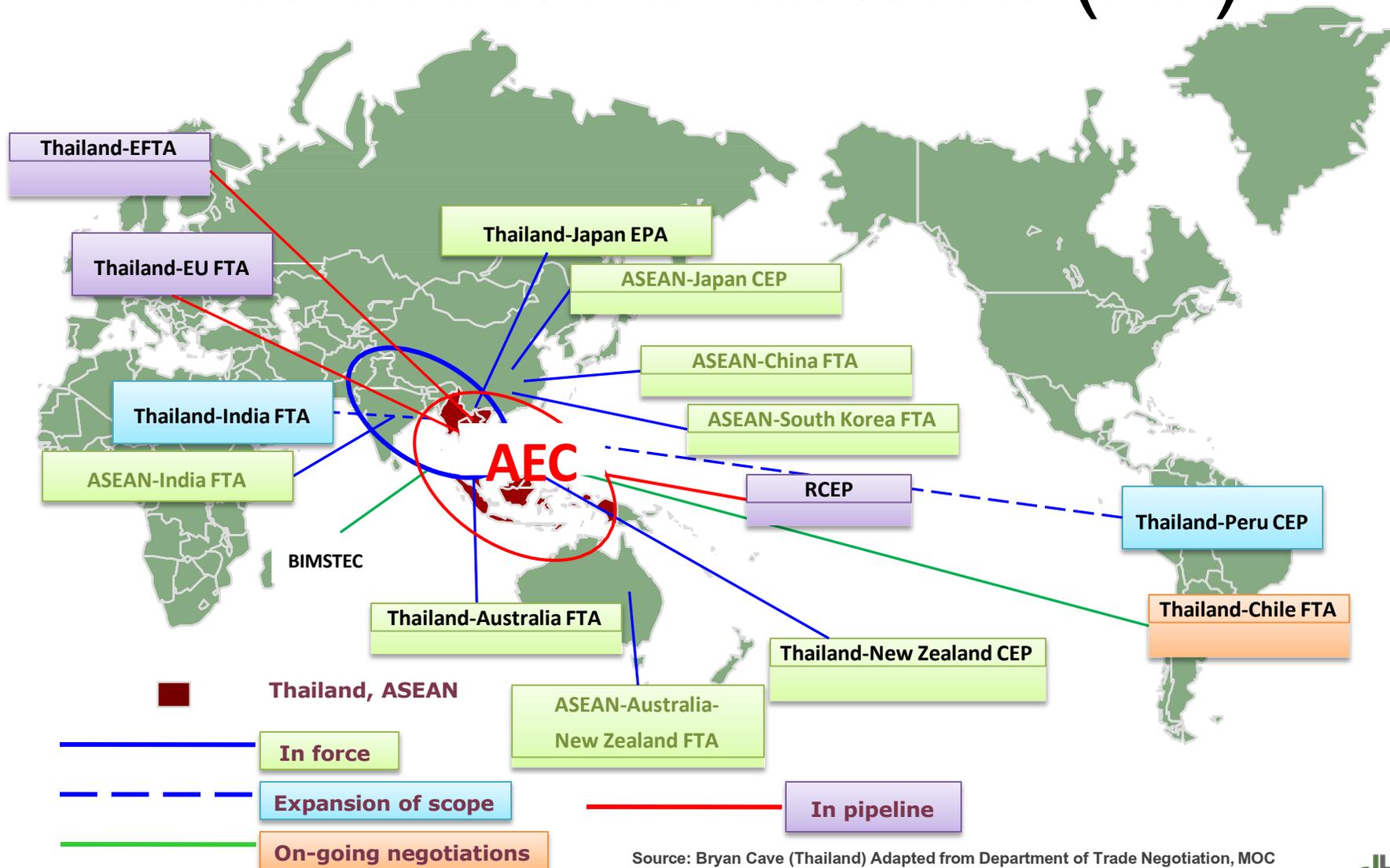


Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, European Union, New Zealand, Republic of Korea,
Russian Federation, United States of America

EXTERNAL RELATIONS: Outward-looking ASEAN



ความตกลงเขตการค้าเสรีของไทย (FTA)



Source: Bryan Cave (Thailand) Adapted from Department of Trade Negotiation, MOC

ASEAN Prospects and Opportunities

- The Pan-Asian level, the diversities in the levels of economic development and capabilities are quite wide, thus, providing for more extensive and mutually beneficial linkages.
- The formation of an Asian Economic Community (AEC) will also help the region to play a more effective role in shaping a world trading and financial system that is more responsive to its needs.

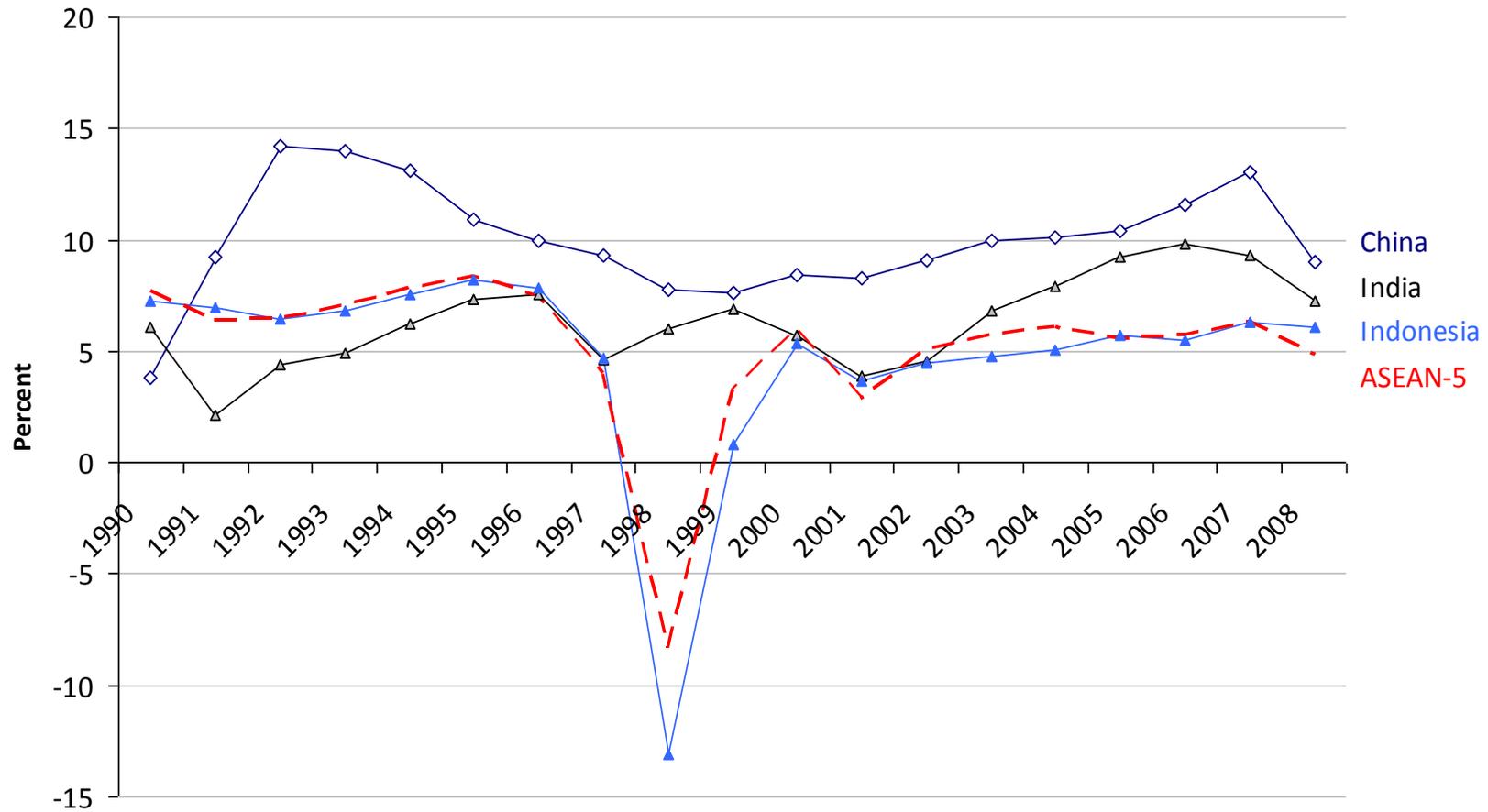
ASEAN CHINA-INDIA

- ASEAN is very aggressive to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). In fact, the country members of ASEAN have not all been ready to commit in such FTA.
- A review on ASEAN-China and ASEAN-India FTAs is very crucial as ASEAN will have to deal with two economic giants, not to mention that they are highly competitive.
- A review on Indonesia, as one of ASEAN members that has huge economic potentials, is expected to give significant result in form of relationship development pattern, as well as the potential benefit and negative impact from the economic integration on process.

Countries Economic Characteristics: ASEAN Needs to Define A Better Strategy

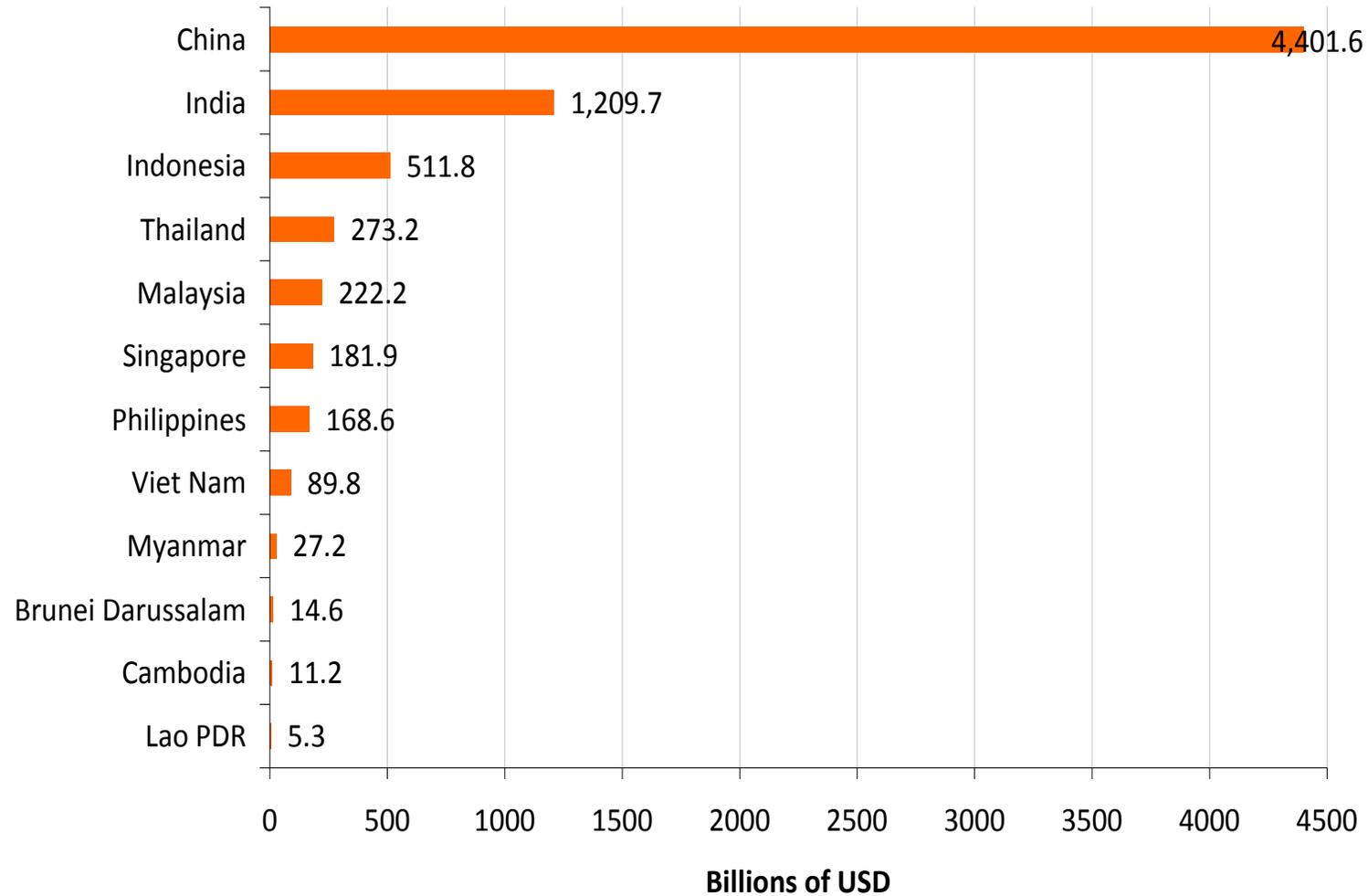
- China is an economic giants to ASEAN
- GDP and Foreign Reserve of China are far above those of ASEAN members
- Trade structure between China and ASEAN members show that Chinese products are highly competitive
- Almost all ASEAN members face trade deficit against China
- Chinese attractiveness for foreign investment is above that of ASEAN members in average.

Economic Growth: ASEAN Behind China and India



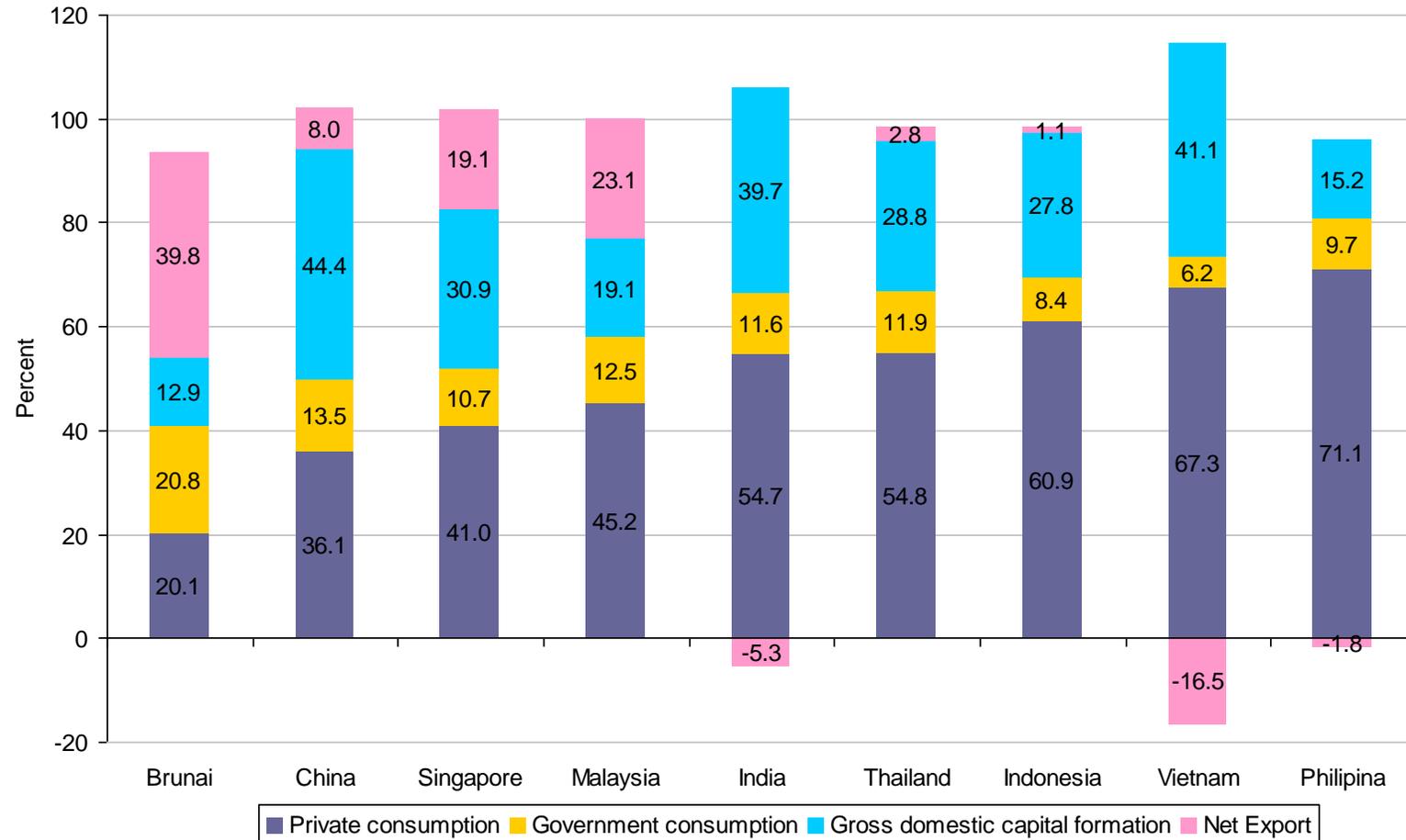
Source: IMF

GDP Comparison: ASEAN's GDP only 34% of the Chinese (2008)



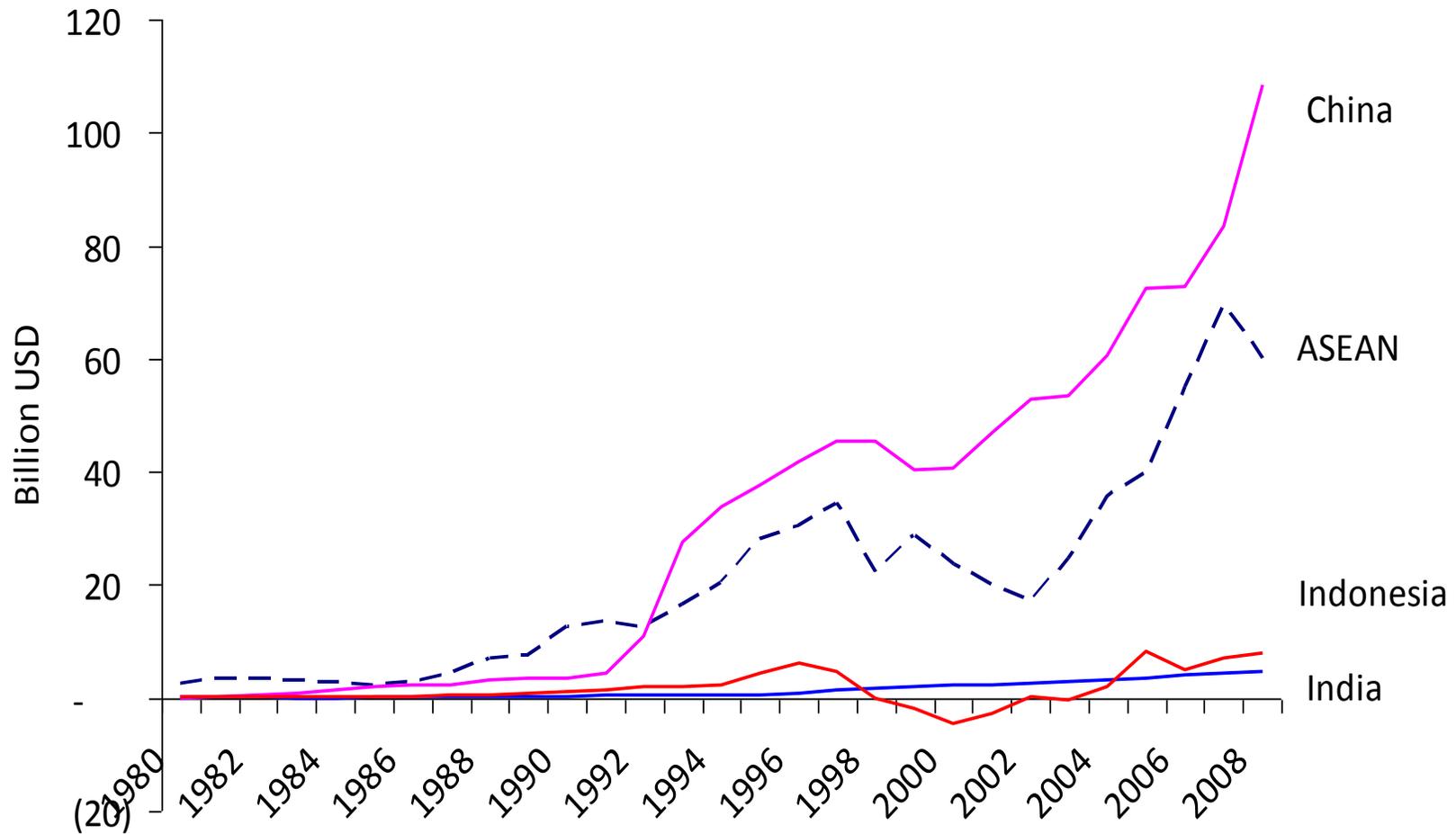
Source: 2008 figure, IMF

GDP Structure: ASEAN members, China and India



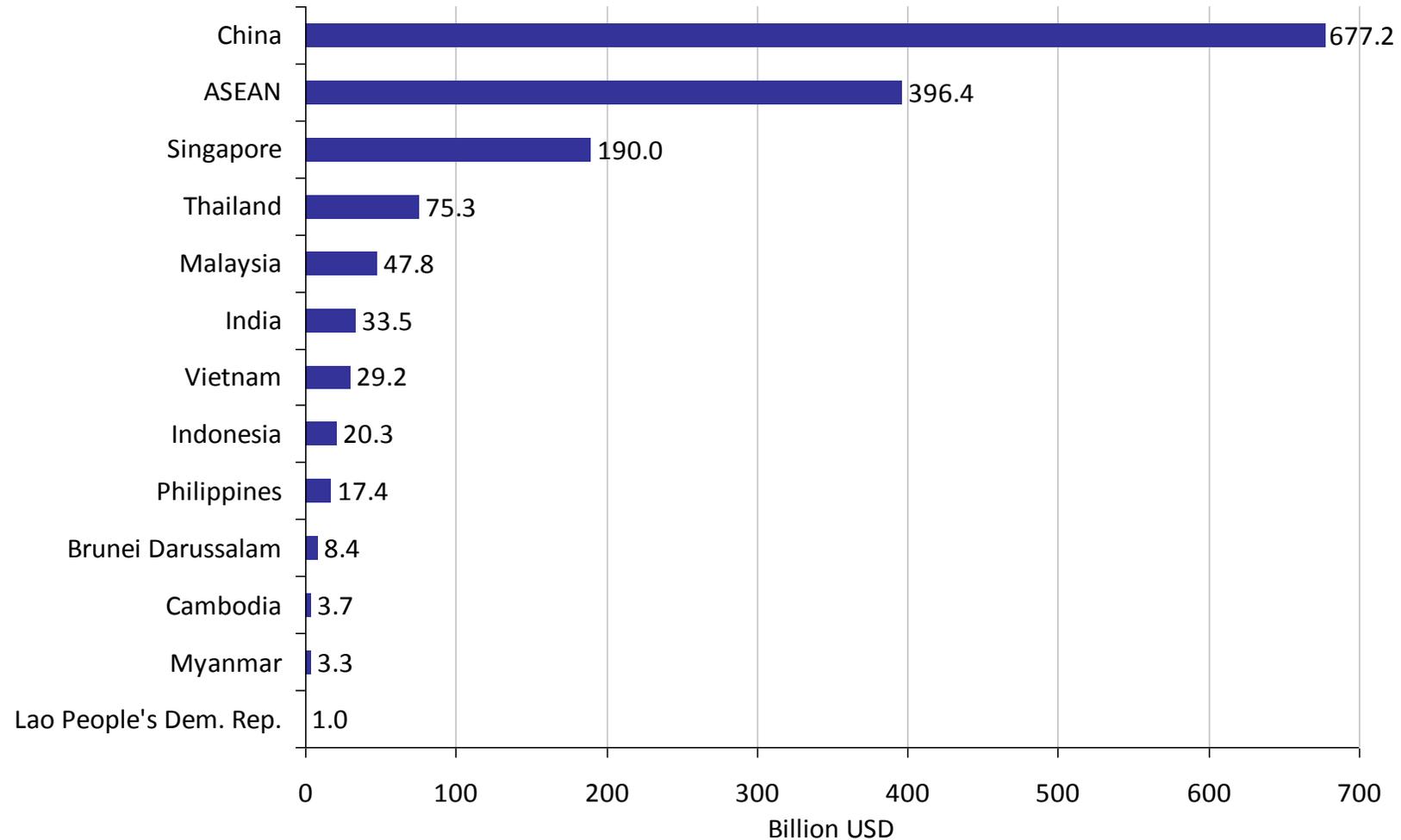
Source: ADB

High Growth of FDI in China: Impact of Economic Reform



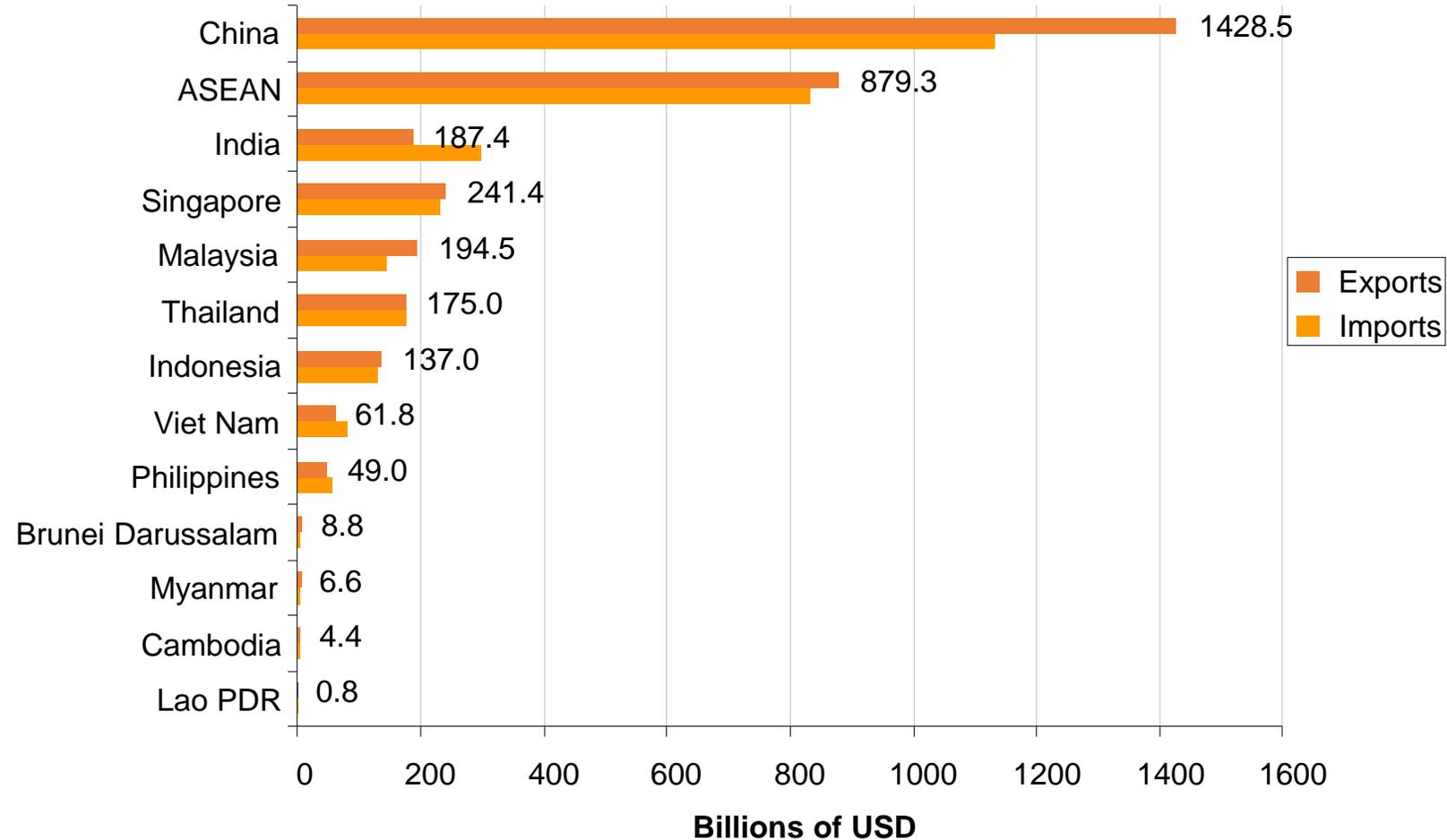
Source: UNCTAD

FDI Inflow (1998-2008): China is far Above ASEAN



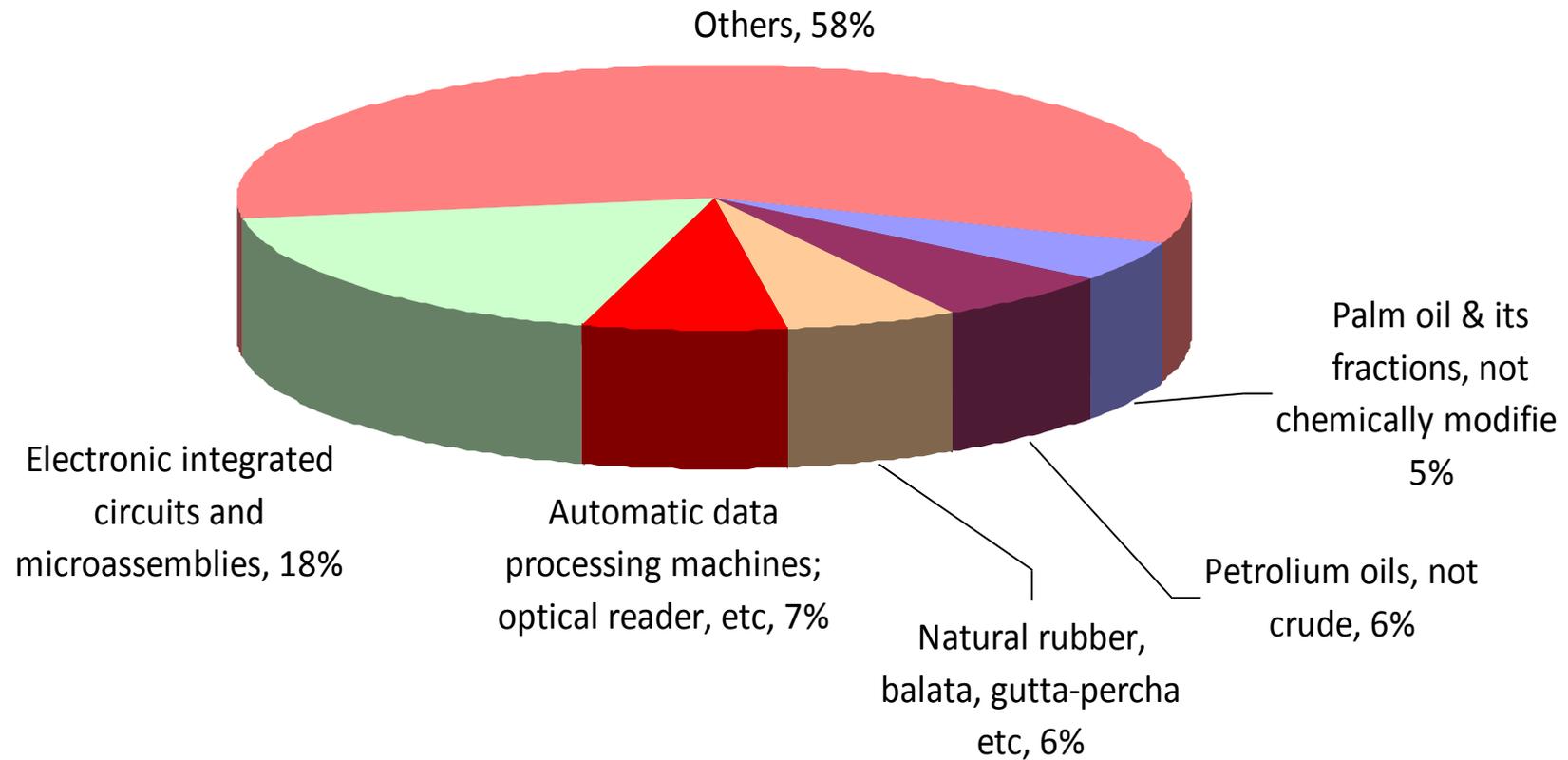
Source: UNCTAD

Exports and Import: Huge Surplus of China's International Trade



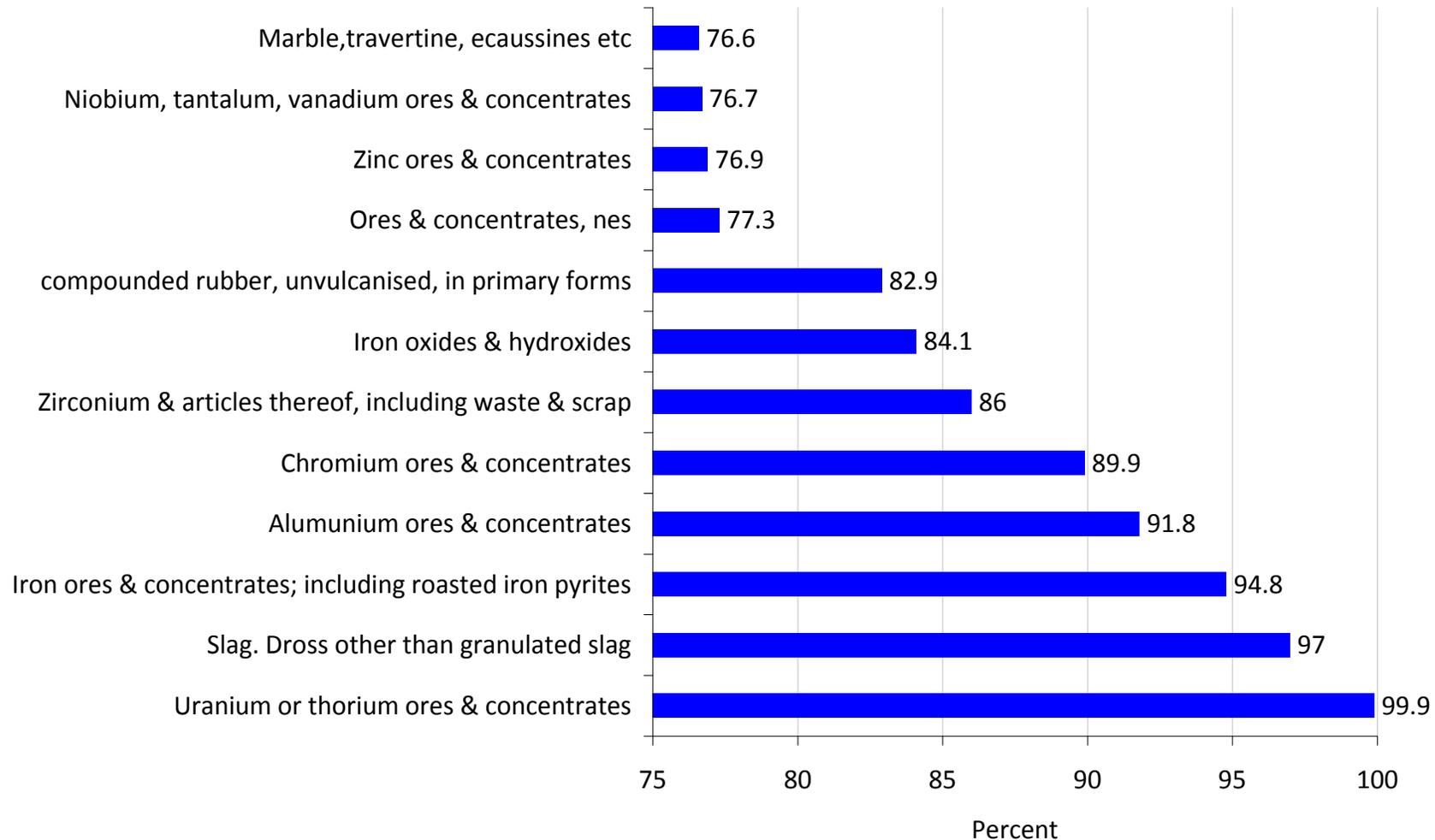
Source: Asean Economic Community Chartbook, 2008

Top 5 ASEAN Exports to China: Dominated by Electronics Parts and Primary Commodities



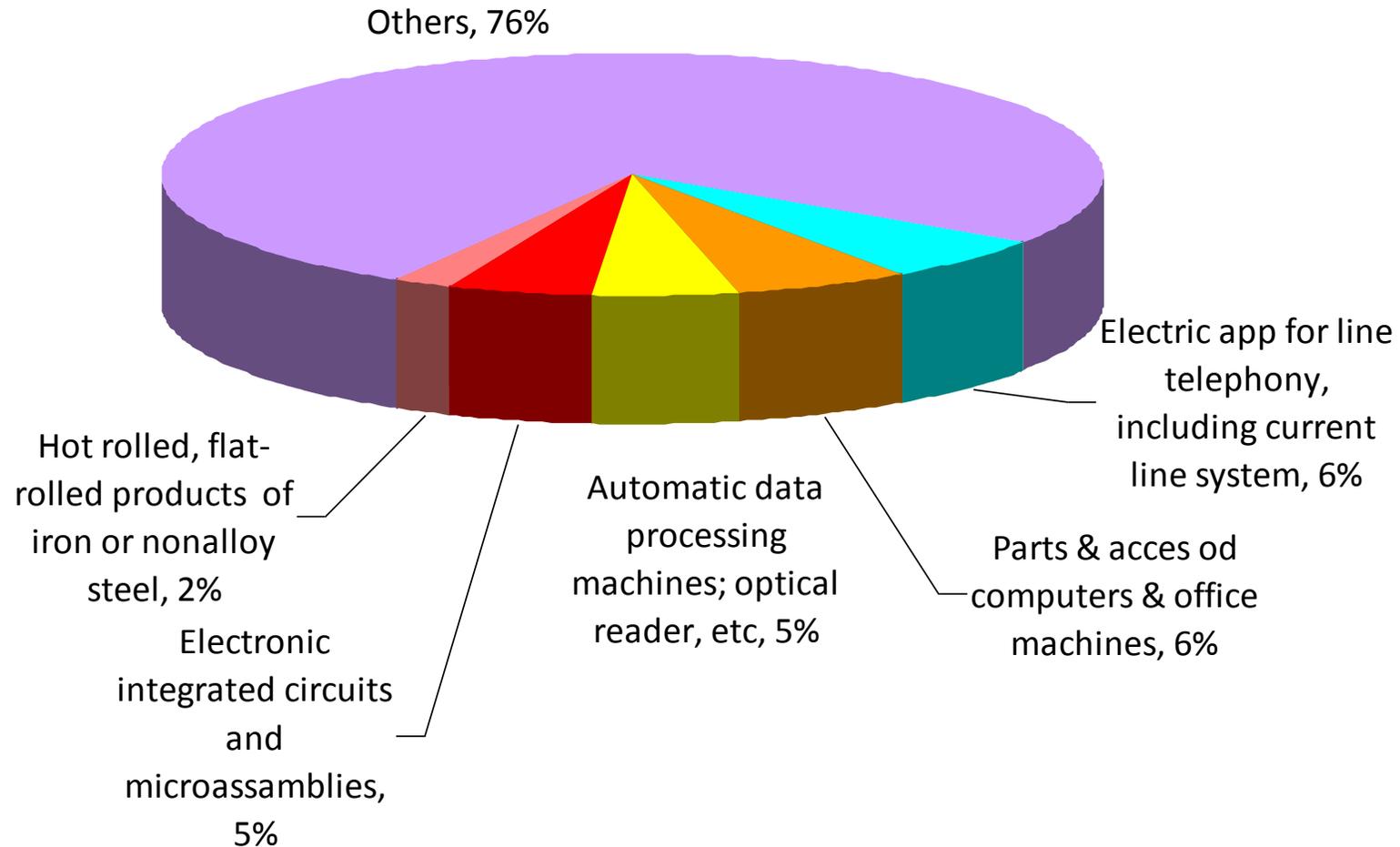
Source: Asean Economic Community Chartbook, 2008

ASEAN Commodities Export to China: Main Source for China's Demand , 2008



Source: ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2009

5 Top ASEAN's Import ASEAN from China, 2008



Source: ASEAN Economic Commodity Chartbook, 2009

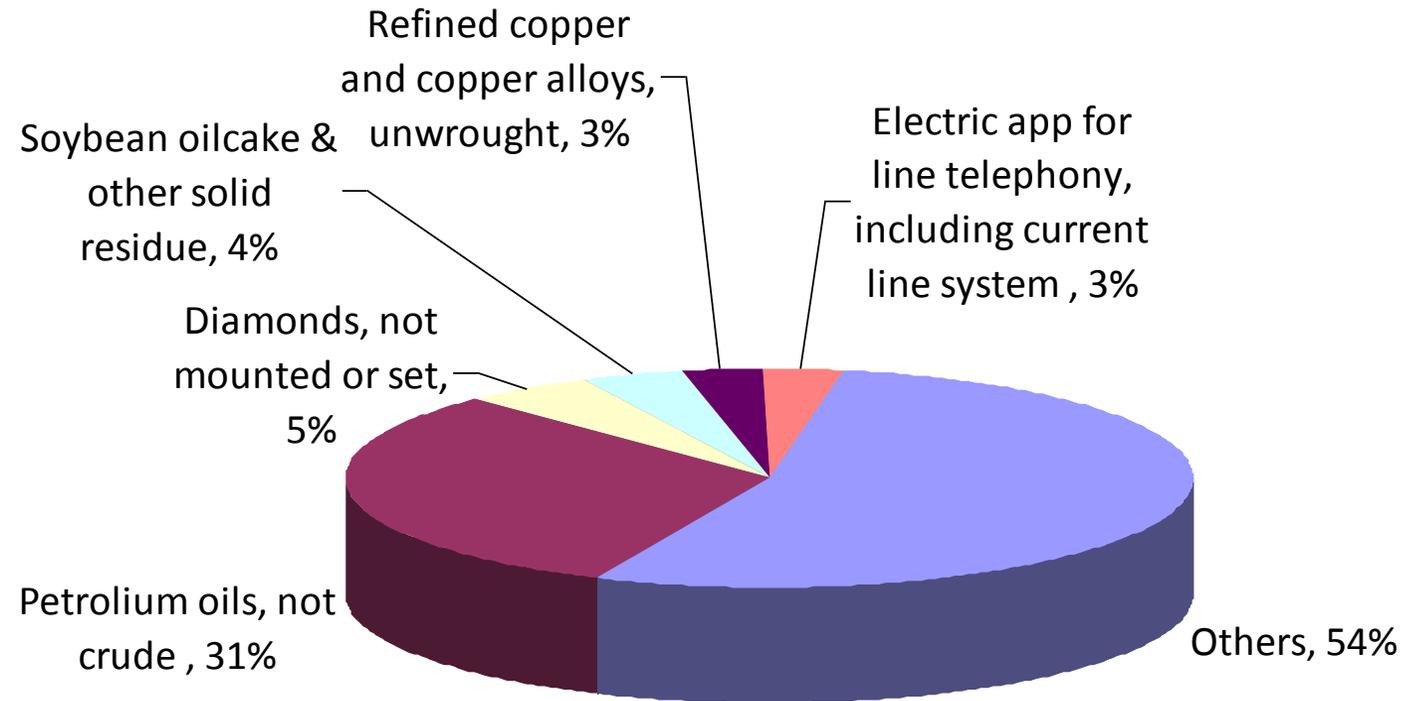
Main ASEAN Countries' Exports to India: India Dependent for Raw Materials (2008)

Country	Commodity	Share of total export (%)
Brunei Darussalam	Crude petroleum oils	99.80%
Cambodia	Palm oil & its fraction	88.80%
Myanmar	Dried vegetables, shelled	61.70%
Indonesia	Palm oil & its fraction	57.40%
Malaysia	Crude petroleum oils	39.70%
Singapore	Petroleum oils, not crude	22.20%
Viet Nam	Coal; briquettes, ovoid & similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	21.68%
Philippines	Parts & access of motor vehicles	18.90%
Thailand	Petroleum oils, not crude	6.40%

Source: ASEAN Secretariat Office

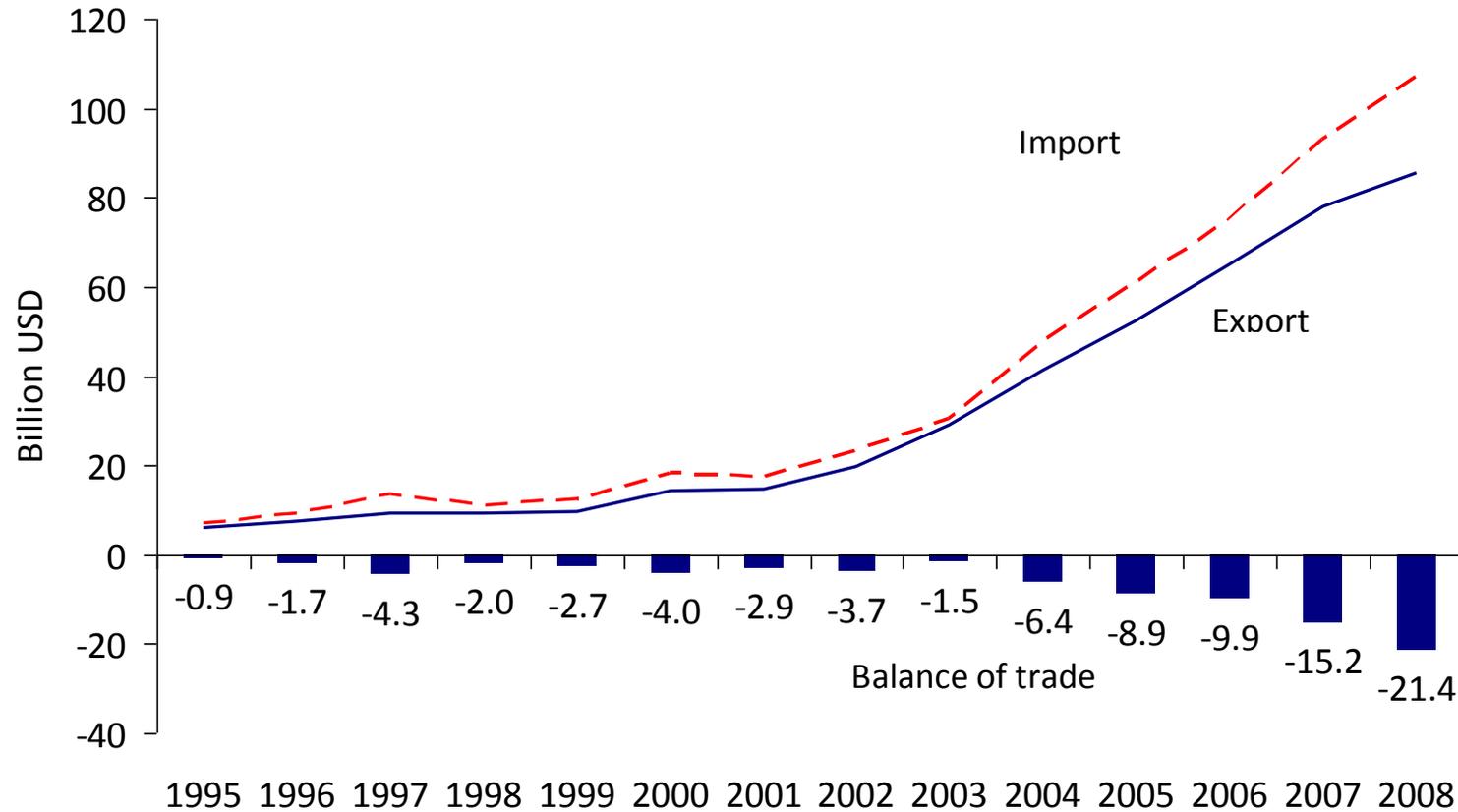
ASEAN Imports from India (2008)

Why being dominated by Petroleum Oils?



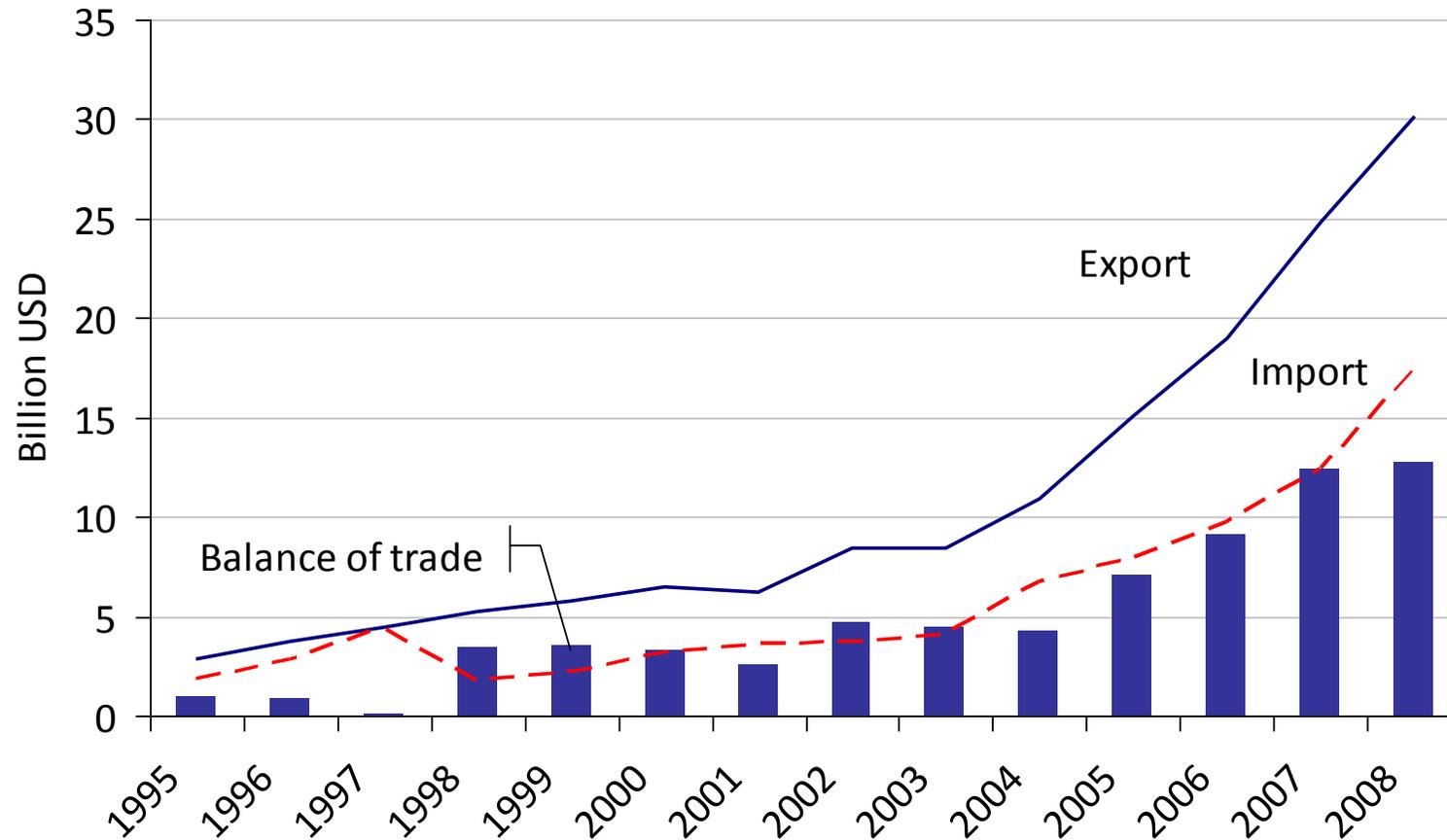
Source: ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2009

ASEAN trade with China: Continuous increase of deficit



Source: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook, 2008

ASEAN - India Trade: Surplus with Value Added?



Source: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook, 2008

China Financial Aids and Investment:

Aggressiveness due to Huge Foreign Reserve

- Investment cooperation fund totaling US\$10 billion (infrastructure construction, energy and resources, information and communications)
- Credit of US\$15 billion (including loans with preferential terms of 1.7 billion dollars in aid for cooperation projects)
- Special aid of 39.7 million dollars to Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar
- Provide 300,000 tons of rice for to strengthen food security
- Donate 900,000 dollars to the cooperation fund of ASEAN plus China, Japan and the Republic of Korea
- Inject 5 million dollars into the China-ASEAN Cooperation Fund
- Offer of 2,000 government scholarships and 200 Master's scholarships for public administration students

Relationship of ASEAN-China and ASEAN-India

- ASEAN economic is relatively much smaller than China in terms of GDP, which is around 2.9 times of ASEAN's. It is difficult for ASEAN to compete with China in FTA. Chinese population is 2.3 times ASEAN's and a very huge market for ASEAN products, but even before FTA ASEAN products can hardly penetrate Chinese market due to lack of competitiveness.
- ASEAN members (excl. Singapore) have similar characteristics, rich of natural resources, but low industrial productivity and competitiveness. This means that they compete each other, rather than complementing. Considering this characteristics, it needs a very hard work to develop AFTA for they are competing in same existing market and not creating a new opportunity.

Relationship of ASEAN-China and ASEAN-India

- ASEAN has already signed a free trade agreement and will be followed by other agreements. ASEAN should develop a joined-marketing strategy to increase their bargaining, for example for CPO, Indonesia and Malaysia are the biggest producers, so they have a very strong position in determining price.
- When ASEAN is able to become a unified economy, then ASEAN will be able to offer an economic cooperation for mutual benefit of ASEAN, China and India. In investment, for instance, it is encouraged to China and India to establish processing industry in ASEAN, so China and India will not only absorb raw materials from ASEAN, but also give higher value added ASEAN.
- Should ASEAN not transform into an economic power, ASEAN would not get more benefit from FTA. Trade and investment after FTA will indeed encourage economic growth, but such growth will not give much value added into the economy. Although exist, value added will only be limited and unable to raise social welfare.

Assignments

- **Country Presentation (15 minutes presentation)**
 - **History**
 - **Geography**
 - **Culture and Religion**
 - **Polity**
 - **Economy**
 - **Education**
- **Short Film on ASEAN and Education (2 groups)**