A new ASEAN: ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations

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ASEAN Transformation

1967
Bali Concord I 1976

1976
Bali Concord II 2003

2003

2004
Vientianne Action Plan

2007
The Signing of the ASEAN Charter and Singapore Declaration on the ASEAN Charter

2008
Entry into force of ASEAN Charter; ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta (15 December 2008).

2009
Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Road Map for the ASEAN Community

2011
Bali Concord III

2011

ASEAN COMMUNITY 2015

✓ ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint
✓ ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint
✓ ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint
Theme:

“ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations”

Priorities:

1. **Implement the Three Pillars of ASEAN Community Blueprint** to ensure significant progress of achieving ASEAN Community by 2015.
2. Continue to forge **Regional Architecture** to enhance a dynamic equilibrium in the region.
3. To start the deliberation on **post-2015 vision for ASEAN**, namely ASEAN Community in a global community of nations.
Priority I:
ASEAN Political Security Pillar

1. Encouraging the promotion and protection of human rights
2. Encouraging democratization and good governance
3. Empowering the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF)
4. Establishing Peacekeeping Centers Network in ASEAN
5. Maintaining regional stability and security through ARF and ASEAN Security Outlook
6. Encouraging *nuclear weapons states* to accede SEANWFZ
Priority I: ASEAN Economic Pillar

1. Encouraging the full implementation of the *Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization* in financial sector.

2. Strengthening ASEAN’s position in G20 and UN in supporting the attainment of the MDGs.

3. Full Implementation of the *Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity*.

4. Encouraging the arrangements of the *Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA)*.
1. Increasing the effectiveness of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC).

2. Reviving the law instrument discussion in the protection of the migrant worker’s rights.

3. Operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).

4. Finalization of the collaboration mechanism between ASEAN and Civil Society Organizations.
The evolution of the regional architecture has become a hot topic of discussion, particularly since the introduction of new ideas by Japan on a East Asia community and Australia on a Asia Pacific community.

ASEAN’s position: as the primary driving force in shaping the regional architecture.
“Externally, we will expand our cooperation with dialogue partners. And thus, we will ensure the centrality of ASEAN in the evolution of the Asia-Pacific regional architecture”.

(President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Ha Noi, October 2010)

Indonesia is confident that it is imperative to ensure a “dynamic equilibrium” in the region.
1. An ASEAN Community that:
   • contributes to the creation of world peace and security
   • ensures the growth of a strong, stable, open and balanced world economy
   • serves as the vanguard for promotion of democratic values, human rights and tolerance at the global level.

2. Establishment of an ASEAN common platform on global issues.

3. Increasing a more consolidated, cohesive and coherent efforts in facing global issues.
1. Chair’s Statement of the 18th ASEAN Summit

2. ASEAN Leaders’ Joint Statement on the ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations

   Establishing a common platform on Global Community of Nations by 2022 with the following characteristics:
   - Enhancing ASEAN’s common voice in relevant multilateral fora.
   - Enhancing ASEAN’s capacity in responding to key global issues
   - Strengthening the ASEAN Community
   - Strengthening the capacity of ASEAN Secretariat in supporting the vision and development of the ASEAN Community.
3. ASEAN Leaders’ Joint Statement on the Establishment of an ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation
   • Acknowledging the need to promote peace and respect for diversity and tolerance in order to create sustainable peace and reconciliation

4. ASEAN Leaders’ Joint Statement in Enhancing Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Southeast Asia
   • Strengthening regional and international cooperation in combating TIP
   • Enhancing the work of the existing network of law enforcement agencies to effectively address issues of TIP
   • Promoting a victim-centred approach by distinguishing victims of TIP and identifying their countries of origin.
1. ASEAN Connectivity
   - Following the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) at the 17th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN is strongly committed to enhancing the region’s connectivity to facilitate greater movement of goods, services and capital.
   - The MPAC aims to enhance connectivity not just within the borders of ASEAN, but also beyond.
   - ASEAN is actively engaging its Dialogue Partners and international bodies to cooperate and establish partnership to implement the MPAC.
   - On Infrastructure projects (Transportation, Energy and ICT), ASEAN will incorporate Public-Private-Partnership. Therefore, foreign investments are welcomed.
1. ASEAN Connectivity (Continued)

- On institutional connectivity, ASEAN is committed to establishing the National Single Window (NSW) and ASEAN Single Window (ASW) to boost intra-Trade. While this year, ASEAN countries is also expected to ratify the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA), which aims to lend greater transparency and certainty to investment rules and procedures for the facilitation, liberalization and protection of investments.

- On people-to-people connectivity, ASEAN will advance its partnership and cooperation on education and tourism. Currently, through Sub-regional initiatives (BIMP-EAGA), we are pursuing eco-tourism.
2. Food and Energy Security

- Agreed to enhance existing ASEAN priorities based on programs that increase productivity and production, coordinate in policies regarding pricing, stocks, export and import.
- Encouraged towards a comprehensive implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework.
- Encouraged the signing of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTEERR) later this year.
2. Food and Energy Security (continued..)

- Determined to reduce dependence on oil and other fossil fuels and to find viable renewable sources of energy.
- Agreed to expedite the realization of ASEAN Power Grid and to find affordable and stable sources of energy in rural areas.

3. Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution

- Common understanding of ASEAN Leaders that Thailand and Cambodia Conflict be solved through peaceful means.
- As the Chair, Indonesia proposed package of solutions
- Agreed to Establish an ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation
- Encouraged the establishment of a network among existing peacekeeping centers in ASEAN Member states.
4. Strengthening Regional Architecture
   - ASEAN Centrality
   - Building cooperation in the region on the existing ASEAN-led Mechanism.
   - Mutually reinforcing the role of ASEAN Plus One, ASEAN Plus Three and the East Asia Summit (EAS), ARF, ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting (ADMM) and other forums.
   - Constructive partnership between ASEAN and its external partners.

5. A People Centered ASEAN
   - Agreed to increase constructive participation of civil society in the ASEAN community building through regular interaction such as with ASEAN Inter Parliamentarian Assembly, CSO and youth.
6. Disaster Management

- Agreed to strengthen coordination in disaster preparedness such as the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management Emergency Response (AADMER) and AHA Center.
- Agreed to hold disaster relief exercise on periodic basis.

7. Strengthening Cooperation in Sub Regional ASEAN

- Synergetic cooperation of Sub Region.
- BIMP EAGA (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines) East ASEAN Growth Area, IMT-GT (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand Growth Triangle).
8. EAST ASIA Summit 2011

- EAS as a Leaders-led forum for dialog on strategic, political and economic issues to promote peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia.
- EAS as a forum for deliberations on traditional and non-traditional security threats as well as ASEAN connectivity.
- EAS norms and principles based on those enshrined in the UN Charter, the TAC, and ASEAN Charter.
9. Timor Leste’s Membership in ASEAN
   Indonesia’s commitment to support capacity building of Timor Leste in her bid to join full membership of ASEAN

10. Democratization and National Reconciliation in Myanmar
ASEAN – US Partnership
A. Political – Security Cooperation:


- **US participation in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF):**
  Aimed to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern; and to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region.

- **Treaty of Amity of Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC):**
  US signed the TAC on July 2009. TAC contains principles and provisions for the peaceful settlement of regional disputes.

- **East Asia Summit:**
  US participation in the East Asia Summit is expected to promote a stable, peaceful, and secure region which in turn will create a favorable environment for economic cooperation, the attainment of development, as well as prosperity in the region.
B. Socio - Cultural Cooperation:

- Fulbright’s ASEAN Visiting Scholars Program for Academicians, Government Officials and Researchers particularly on issues related to ASEAN – US Cooperation.

- ASEAN-US Agreement on Science and Technology (in progress)
C. Economic Cooperation:

- In the fields of trade and Investment, ASEAN-US Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement (TIFA) was signed in 2006 by ASEAN Economic Ministers and the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

- ASEAN-US Trade Facilitation Agreement (in progress)

- The US-ASEAN Business Council (ABAC):
  Advocacy organization for U.S. corporations operating within ASEAN region. The Council’s members include the largest U.S. companies working in ASEAN. Areas of cooperation include: ICT, Customs, Corporate Citizenship Defense, Energy, Financial Services, Health and Life Sciences Food and Agriculture.
ASEAN: A potential market for US

- Market Size ± 591 million, about 8.8% of the world population

- When leaders agreed on the vision of an ASEAN Community in 2003, the size of the ASEAN economies was $700 billion and now it becomes $1,499 billion in 2009.*

  *Source: ASEAN Secretariat

- Together with other East Asian countries form the growth center of a new world economy, reinforced by a network of FTAs with ASEAN as a hub.

- Various schemes have been implemented collectively since the early 1990s which have created a stronger regional economic integration despite the members' diverse political, economic and social-cultural background
ASEAN – US Economic Partnership

• The US is one of ASEAN’s most important trading partner.

• Total trade between ASEAN and the US:
  2004 : US $ 135 billion
  2009 : US $ 149 billion

• Total FDI from US to ASEAN

(Source: ASEAN Secretariat)
## ASEAN: Sources of FDI

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Source: Ministry of Trade

The US is the fourth largest source of Foreign Direct Investment to ASEAN after Japan, EU25 and ASEAN.
US believes EAS as the most effective vehicle to interact and listen to its East Asian counterpart.

A venue for stronger cooperation with China towards a stable and peaceful region. *Does not see China as a threat.*

Stronger commitment of US to support institution building of EAS and Regional Integration.

US to work together with Indonesia to encourage Nuclear Weapon States to sign SEANFWZ. Indonesia to lead.

ASEAN-US Looking towards more concrete cooperation to enhance Partnership.