



CHAPTER 14 :ASEAN COMMUNITY

**THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
(KNOWN AS ASEAN) IS AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION AIMED PRIMARILY AT PROMOTING
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REGIONAL STABILITY AMONG
ITS MEMBERS.**



ASEAN
10 COUNTRIES
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS



BRUNEI



THAILAND



MYANMAR



LAOS



INDONESIA



MALAYSIA



PHILIPPINES



CAMBODIA



SINGAPORE



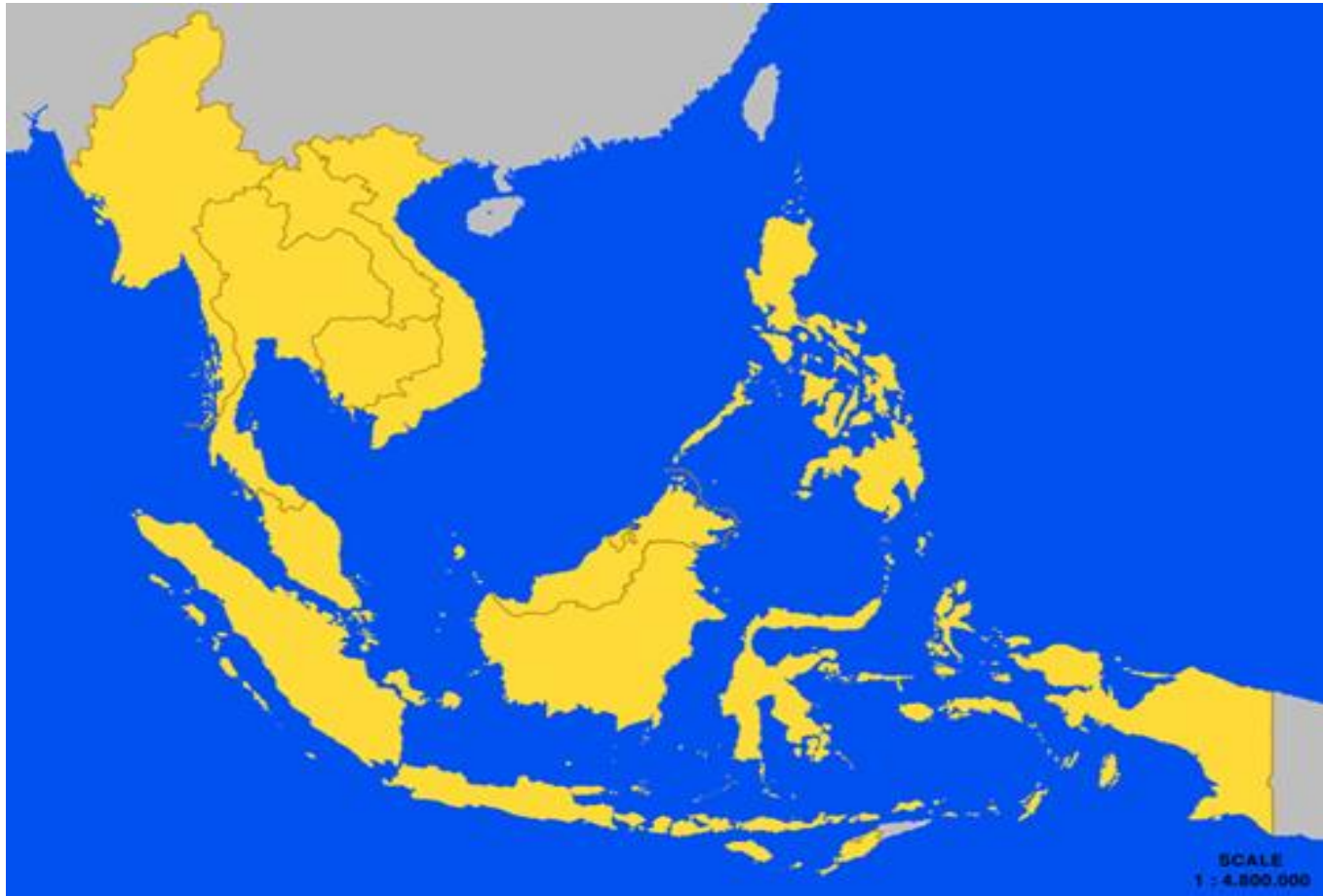
VIETNAM

THE MOTTO : one vision, one identity,
one community

There are currently 10 member states: Indonesia*,
Malaysia*, Philippines*, Singapore*, Thailand*, Brunei,
Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam.

(*five original members)

ASEAN MEMBER STATES



Five original members set up ASEAN during the polarized atmosphere of the Cold War, and the alliance aimed to promote stability in the region.



The ASEAN Emblem represents a stable, peaceful, united and dynamic ASEAN. The color of the Emblem -- blue, red, white and yellow – represent the main color of the state crests of all the ASEAN Member States.

- *The blue represents peace and stability.
- *Red depicts courage and dynamism,
- *white shows purity and yellow symbolize prosperity.

The circle represents the unity of ASEAN.

INTRODUCTION

- The first set up was on August 8, 1967 (Asean Day) in Thailand.
- After the establishment, ASEAN is widely recognized as a successful model for regionalism. The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is a major step toward greater cooperation and integration.
- AEC as a major milestone in the organization's regional economic integration agenda. The AEC envisions the bloc as a single market with free flow of goods, services, investments and skilled labor, and freer movement of capital across the region.
- Although their cooperation are mainly on economic and social issues, the security function for regional confidence have been discussed. The declaration on zone of peace, nuclear – weapon free zone was announced.

Objectives



1. To **accelerate economic growth, social progress** and cultural development.
2. To **promote region peace and stability** through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among the countries.

True to its original mission, the organization strives towards peace and stability in the region: members have signed a treaty pledging **not to develop nuclear weapons**, and most have agreed to a counter-terrorism pact, which includes **sharing intelligence** and easing the extradition process of terror suspects.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

In their relations with one another, the ASEAN Member States have adopted the following fundamental principles, as contained in the **Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC)** which were signed up at the first ASEAN summit on February 24, 1976:

- 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 manner;
- Renunciation of the threat or use of force;
- Effective cooperation among themselves.

Political Cooperation

- Promoting Asean peace and stability by enhancing regional resilience : the cooperation in all fields
- Declaring Asean as zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) and nuclear weapon free zone
- Focusing on regional security against terrorist threats like IS groups and cyber-terrorism



ARF- ASIAN REGIONAL FORUM

- 27 members joining the forum to explore activities where there is overlap between confidence building measures and preventive diplomacy
- Members helping settle disputes through friendly negotiations applying TAC for regional security.

AEC – Economic cooperation

- If ASEAN were a country, it would be the seventh-largest economy in the world, with a combined GDP of \$2.6 trillion in 2014. In terms of population, ASEAN is the third-biggest with 622 million people, next to China and India
- By 2050 it's projected to rank as the fourth-largest economy. ASEAN share a focus on jobs and prosperity. Household purchasing power is rising, propelling the region into the next frontier of consumer growth.

AEC – Economic cooperation

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is intensifying efforts to realize by 2015 the ASEAN Economic Community and implement the initiatives to achieve a single market and production base, allowing the free flow of goods, services, investments, and skilled labor, and the freer movement of capital across the region.

AEC – Economic cooperation

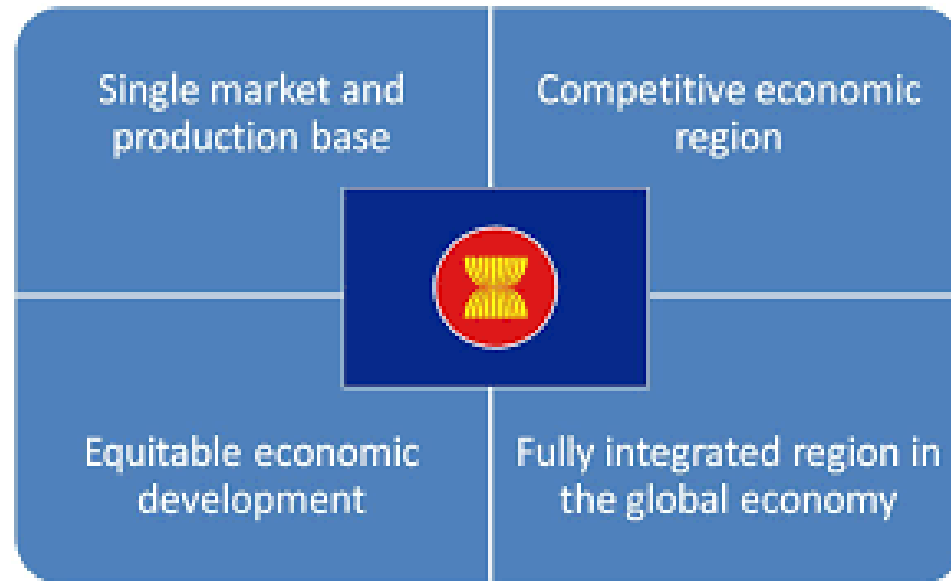
ASEAN has signed several agreements to support AEC realization.

These agreements aim to:

- Facilitate the movement of goods, services, investments, capital, and skills
- Increase trade (goods and services) and investment among Member States
- Promote and expand regional production sharing and network
- Promote higher level of transparency and predictability

AEC – Economic cooperation

- The ASEAN Economic Community is envisioned as



AEC – Economic cooperation

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015): key characteristics

- Free flow of goods
- Free flow of services
- Free flow of investment
- Free flow of capital
- Free flow of skilled labor

**Single
market and
production
base**

**Competitive
economic
region**

- Competition policy
- Consumer protection
- Intellectual property rights
- Infrastructure development
- Taxation & E-commerce

- SME development
- Initiative for ASEAN integration

**Region of
equitable
economic
development**

**Region fully
integrated
into the
global
economy**

- Coherent approach towards external economic relations
- Enhanced participation in global supply networks

AEC – Economic cooperation

- Under the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, the Common Effective Preferential Tariff scheme has brought **down tariff rates on goods** coming from ASEAN members to virtually zero for ASEAN-6. The four new ASEAN members have until 2015 to reduce their tariff.
- While progress has been made in lowering tariffs and some behind-the-border economic hurdles, non-tariff barriers remain as major impediments to achieving a single market by 2015. The **liberalization of trade in services** has also been slow despite the industry's growing importance in the region.

ASEAN Economic Community 2025



AEC – Economic cooperation

- An ADB Institute study finds that that the ASEAN Economic Community should be considered a stepping stone to deeper integration.
- The region must now meet the challenges of providing enormous investment in infrastructure and human-capital development to ensure it realizes its full potential.
- The AEC expectations :promoting intra-ASEAN trade and investment and strengthening the global importance of the ASEAN, attracting foreign direct investment promoting further regional and global integration of businesses.

Asean Political-security Community (APSC)

- APSC shall aim to ensure that countries in the region live at peace with one another and with the world in **a just, democratic and harmonious environment**.
- The members of the Community pledge to rely exclusively on peaceful processes in the settlement of intra-regional differences and regard their security as fundamentally linked to one another and bound by geographic location, common vision and objectives. It has the following components: political development; shaping and sharing of norms; conflict prevention; conflict resolution; post-conflict peace building; and implementing mechanisms.
- The APSC Blueprint envisages ASEAN to be a rules-based Community **of shared values and norms; a cohesive, peaceful, stable and resilient region with shared responsibility for comprehensive security**; as well as a dynamic and outward-looking region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world.

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

It envisions a community where people enjoy the benefits of being part of ASEAN focusing on nurturing the human, cultural and natural resources for sustained development in harmonious and people-oriented ASEAN.





ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

- The primary goal of the ASCC is to contribute to realizing an ASEAN Community that is people-centered and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the nations and peoples of ASEAN by forging a common identity and building a caring and sharing society.

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

- The ASCC activities aim to open a world of opportunities to collectively deliver and fully realize human development and gear towards the promotion of sustainable development. The ASCC activities also foster an ASEAN identity through inter-cultural understanding and mutual respect, and prepare the ASEAN community to face new and emerging challenges in the future.

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

- The ASCC regional cooperation covers a wide range of areas such as, Culture and Arts, Information, Education, Health, Youth and Sports, Social Welfare and Development, Gender, Women and Children's Rights, Labor, Civil Service, Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, Environment, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance.
- The regional initiatives are the promotion of public health, social work, marine environment cooperation and women's empowerment.



ASCC ENDORSEMENT


On June 2020

- ‘Declaration on Human Resources Development for the Changing World of Work’ to be adopted by ASEAN Leaders at the upcoming Summit.
- further collaboration for the regional coordinated response to COVID-19, particularly in mitigating its adverse socio-economic impacts on the poor and vulnerable.



Key points of Asean Challenges, problems and Prospects

1. Public awareness and transparency
2. The understanding of the integration of Asean
3. The internal competition
4. Level of politics, economics and social of development
5. The formation of Asean identity

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- This year, Asean is now 54 years old. What are the current challenges and opportunities for Asean? Discuss