

# THE ASEAN CHARTER

# PURPOSES

1. To maintain and enhance peace, security and stability and further strengthen peace-oriented values in the region;
2. To enhance regional resilience by promoting greater political, security, economic and socio-cultural cooperation;
3. To preserve Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction;

# PURPOSES

4. To ensure that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment;
  
8. To respond effectively, in accordance with the principle of comprehensive security, to all forms of threats, transnational crimes and transboundary challenges;

# PURPOSES

5. To create a single market and production base which is stable, prosperous, highly competitive and economically integrated with effective facilitation for trade and investment in which there is free flow of goods, services and investment; facilitated movement of business persons, professionals, talents and labour; and freer flow of capital;
6. To alleviate poverty and narrow the development gap within ASEAN through mutual assistance and cooperation;
9. To promote sustainable development so as to ensure the protection of the region's environment, the sustainability of its natural resources, the preservation of its cultural heritage and the high quality of life of its peoples;

# PURPOSES

7. To strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and the rule of law, and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, with due regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Member States of ASEAN;

# PURPOSES

10. To develop human resources through closer cooperation in education and life-long learning, and in science and technology, for the empowerment of the peoples of ASEAN and for the strengthening of the ASEAN Community;
11. To enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development, social welfare and justice;
12. To strengthen cooperation in building a safe, secure and drug-free environment for the peoples of ASEAN;

# PURPOSES

13. To promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sectors of society are encouraged to participate in, and benefit from, the process of ASEAN integration and community building;
14. To promote an ASEAN identity through the fostering of greater awareness of the diverse culture and heritage of the region; and
15. To maintain the centrality and proactive role of ASEAN as the primary driving force in its relations and cooperation with its external partners in a regional architecture that is open, transparent and inclusive.

# **GLOBALIZATION AND MEDIA: CREATING THE GLOBAL VILLAGE**

**JACK LULE**



**NAME AN ASIAN MUSICAL GROUP/ARTIST WHO ROSE TO INTERNATIONAL FAME.**

Which Asian country did he/she came from?

Which countries was he/she famous?

How did he/she became famous?

Why did he/she became famous?

# ASSUMPTIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF GLOBALIZATION AND MEDIA

- There is an intimate relationship between globalization and media...
- Globalization could not occur without media
- Globalization and media act in concert and cohort
- The two had partnered throughout the whole of human history
- Lule, 2014

Claudio and Abinales,  
2018

Lule 2014

# MEDIA AND GLOBALIZATION

(Lule, 2014)

## GLOBALIZATION

A set of **multiple**, uneven and sometimes overlapping historical processes, including economics, politics, and culture, that have combined with the evolution of media technology to create the conditions under which the globe itself can now be understood as an “imagined community”.

## MEDIA

The **multiple** means of conveying something.

Multiple media=Multiple [forms of] globalizations

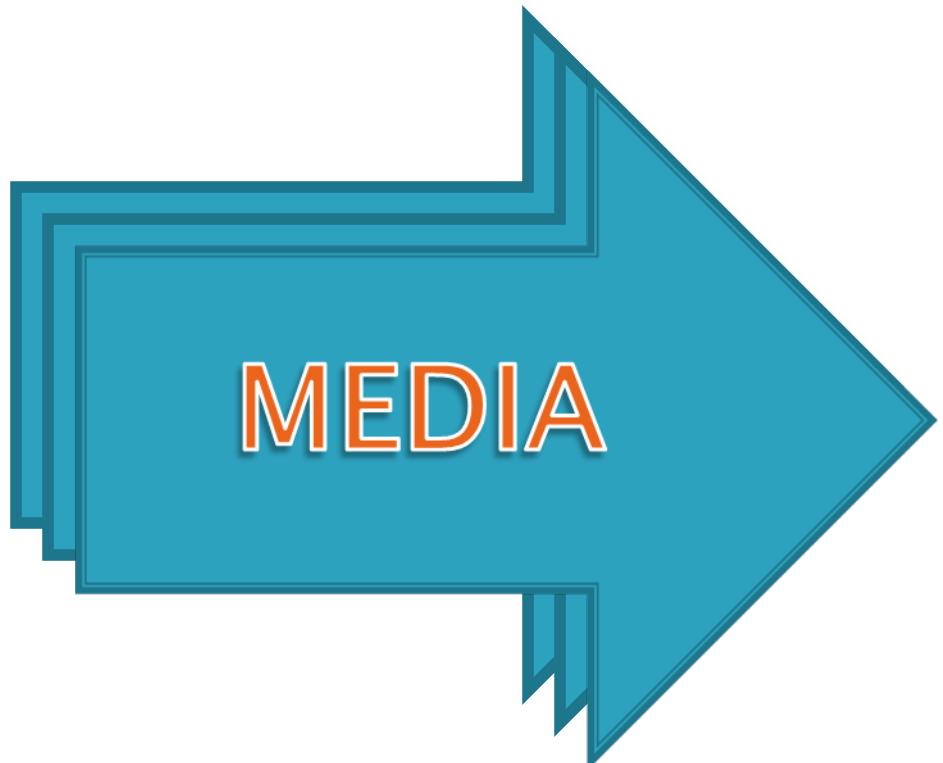
MEDIA



GLOBALIZ  
ATION

# OF MEDIA

ORAL	SCRIPT	PRINT	ELECTRONIC	DIGITAL
Speech	Cave paintings	Books	Telegraph	Computer
	Petroglyphs hieroglyphs	Pamphlets	Telephone	Cell phones
	alphabets	Magazines	Radio	Internet
	Papyrus & parchments	Comics	Tape record	Tablets
	Scrolls	Periodicals	Television	Smartphones
	codices		Film	



# Mediascapes

It involve both the electronic capability to produce and transmit information around the world as well as the images of the world that these media create and disseminate.

(Ritzer & Dean, 2015:462)

# VILLAGE

A human settlement or habitat which is smaller than a town but larger than a hamlet.

(International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 19, 5114)

# GLOBAL VILLAGE

THE GLOBAL VILLAGE is an idea originally propounded by the Canadian media theorist Marshall McLuhan (1911–1980).

He argued that due to the development and expansion of mass media of communication, the world was becoming village-like.

(Willey-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization, II:839)

# VIRTUAL COMMUNITIES

A Technology-mediated social group that is organized around common interests, experiences or convictions. (Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization, 5, 2147)

# Media and Economics

Commercials

Investors

“Electronic  
herd”

Oligopoly

transnational media outfits

# Media and Politics

**Political campaigns**

True news and  
fake news

TEXT BRIGADES

trolls

**THE UNITED NATIONS  
MEETS THE 21<sup>st</sup> Century:  
CONFRONTING THE  
CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL  
GOVERNANCE**

# The Main Gaps the UN has Met in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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1. Knowledge
2. Norms
3. Policy
4. Institutions and
5. Compliance

# Four Essential Roles of the UN

1. Managing knowledge
2. Developing norms
3. Promulgating recommendations
4. Institutionalizing ideas

# Managing Knowledge

1. Recognizing the existence of a problem
2. Collect solid data about the nature of the problem
3. Understand its causes to understand the problem

# Developing Norms

The UN helps to solidify a new norm of behavior often through summit conferences and international panels and commissions.

# Developing Norms



Norms are essential to the functioning and existence of society; therefore, social interaction is viewed through normative lenses from bilateral relations to relations among national leaders.

# Formulating Recommendations

The next step: formulation of a range of possibilities (policies) about how governments and their citizens and IGO's can challenge behavior.

# Institutionalizing Ideas

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Institutions can facilitate problem solving even though they do not possess any coercive power.

# The UN's Role in Global Governance:

- ▶ Identifying and diagnosing problems
- ▶ Developing norms (principled ideas)
- ▶ Formulating recommendations (operational ideas)



The United Nations—the arena for state decision-making, the professional secretariats and civil society –have filled these ideational functions for five types of gaps: knowledge, norms, policies, institutions and compliance.

# GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

# What is citizenship?

Membership

Belongingness



theindependentbd.com

# GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND HUMAN RIGHTS

## WHAT IS A RIGHT?

Right means what is just.

A right is what is owed.

A right is a moral power in a person to do, to possess, or to demand something.

It is the object of the virtue of justice.

# GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Right is founded on law.  
Natural right rests on the natural law.

# **THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

# THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Now, therefore,  
The General Assembly,  
Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

(from the last part of the Preamble of the Declaration)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. (Art. 12)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. (Art. 18)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. (Art. 19)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person. (Art. 3)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures. (Art. 21)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. (Art. 7)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. (Art. 8)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. (Art. 9)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. (Art. 10)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed. (Art. 11)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. (Art. 20)

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. (Art. 29)

# GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## ACCOUNTABILITY AS A VIRTUE OF A GLOBAL CITIZEN

# ac·count·a·ble

adjective

(of a person, organization, or institution) required or expected to justify actions or decisions; responsible: *parents could be held accountable for their children's actions | government must be accountable to its citizens.*

# THE CAROLINIAN AS A GLOBAL CITIZEN

Scientia  
Virtus  
Devotio  
Witness to the Word



Npr.org



www.GlobeTrotter.com



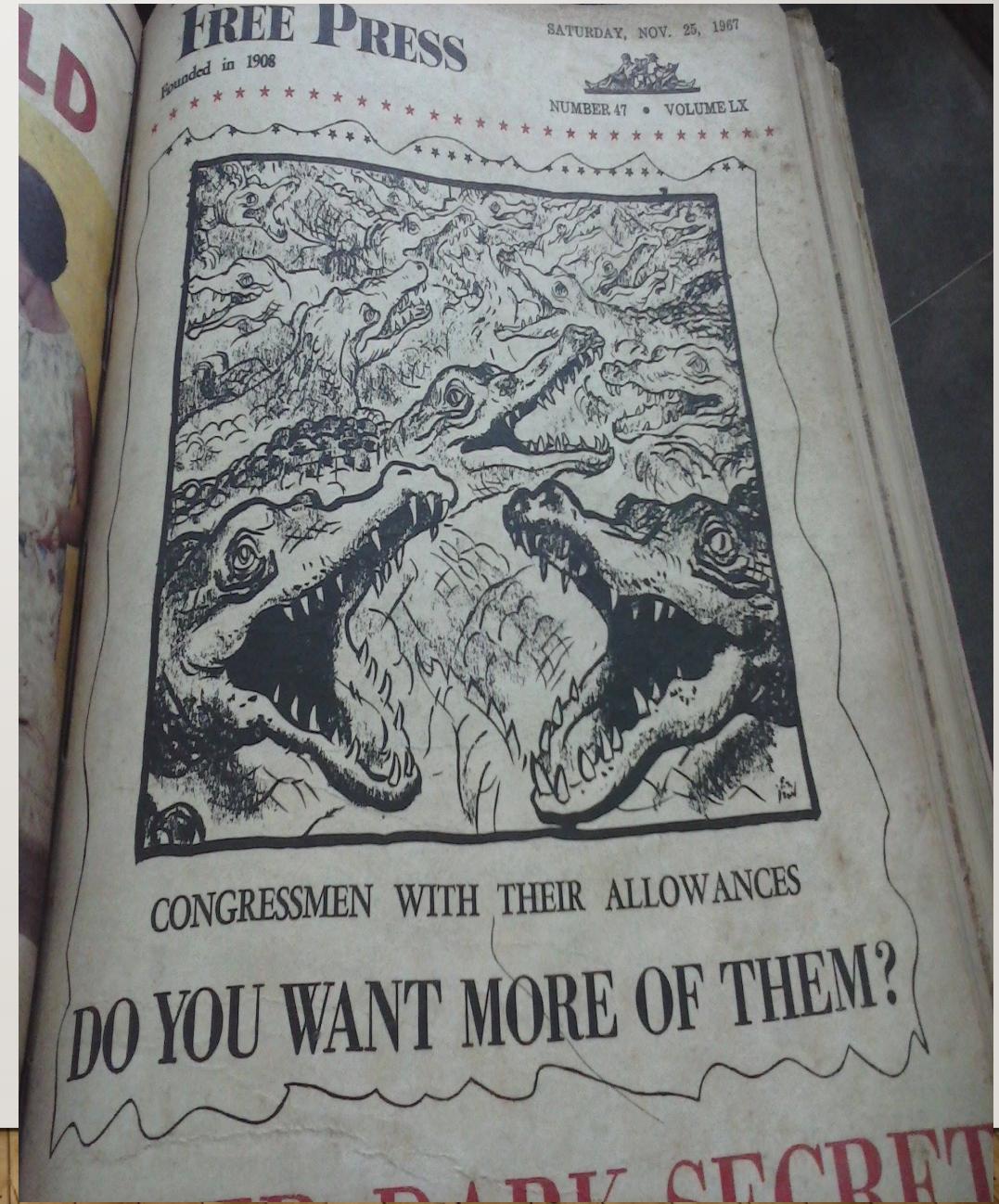
Nbcnews.com







Globaltimes.cn



## THE HARSH REALITY:

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Governments alone cannot resolve today's  
global problems.

# POLITICAL GLOBALIZATION

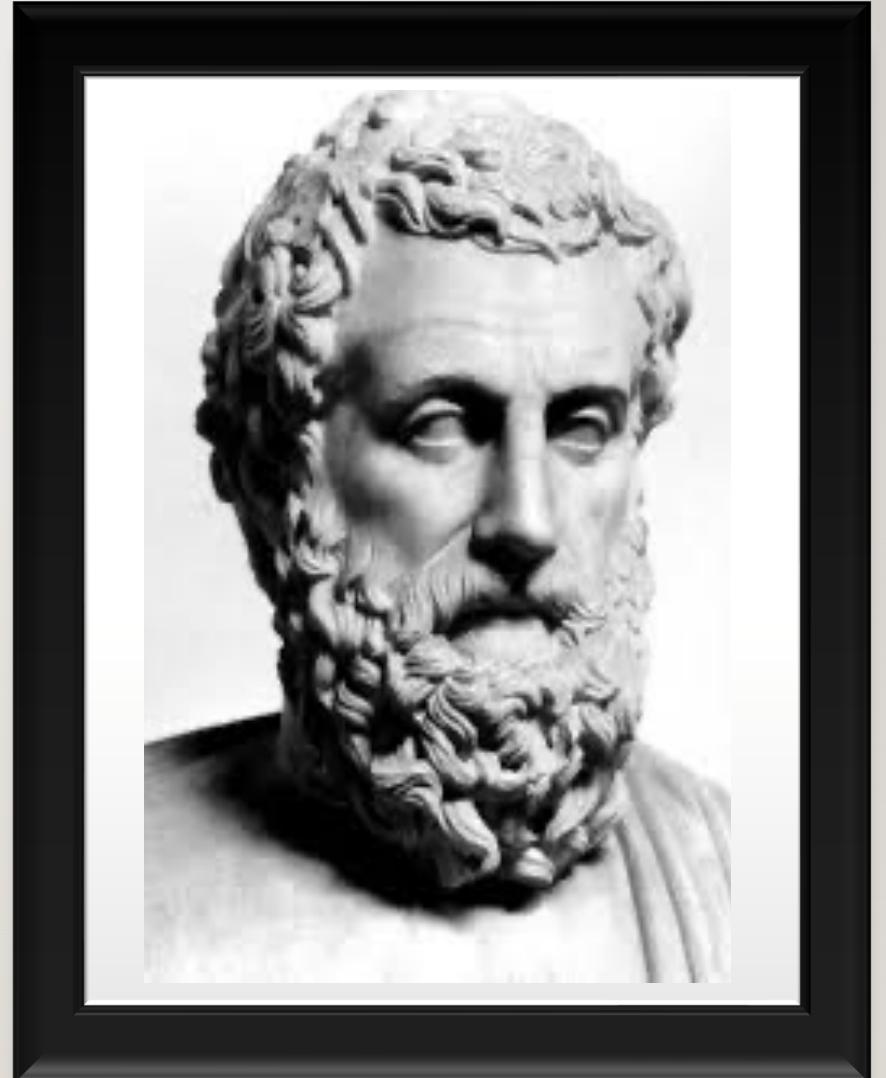
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GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

**“MAN, BY NATURE IS A  
POLITICAL ANIMAL”**

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**-Aristotle**



# POLITICS

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“Politics is the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live.”(Heywood, 2002)

# GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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The sum of laws, norms, institutions that define, constitute and mediate trans-border relations between states, culture, citizens, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the market-the welders and the objects of the exercise of international public power.

Global governance is a rules-based order without government.

# GOVERNANCE

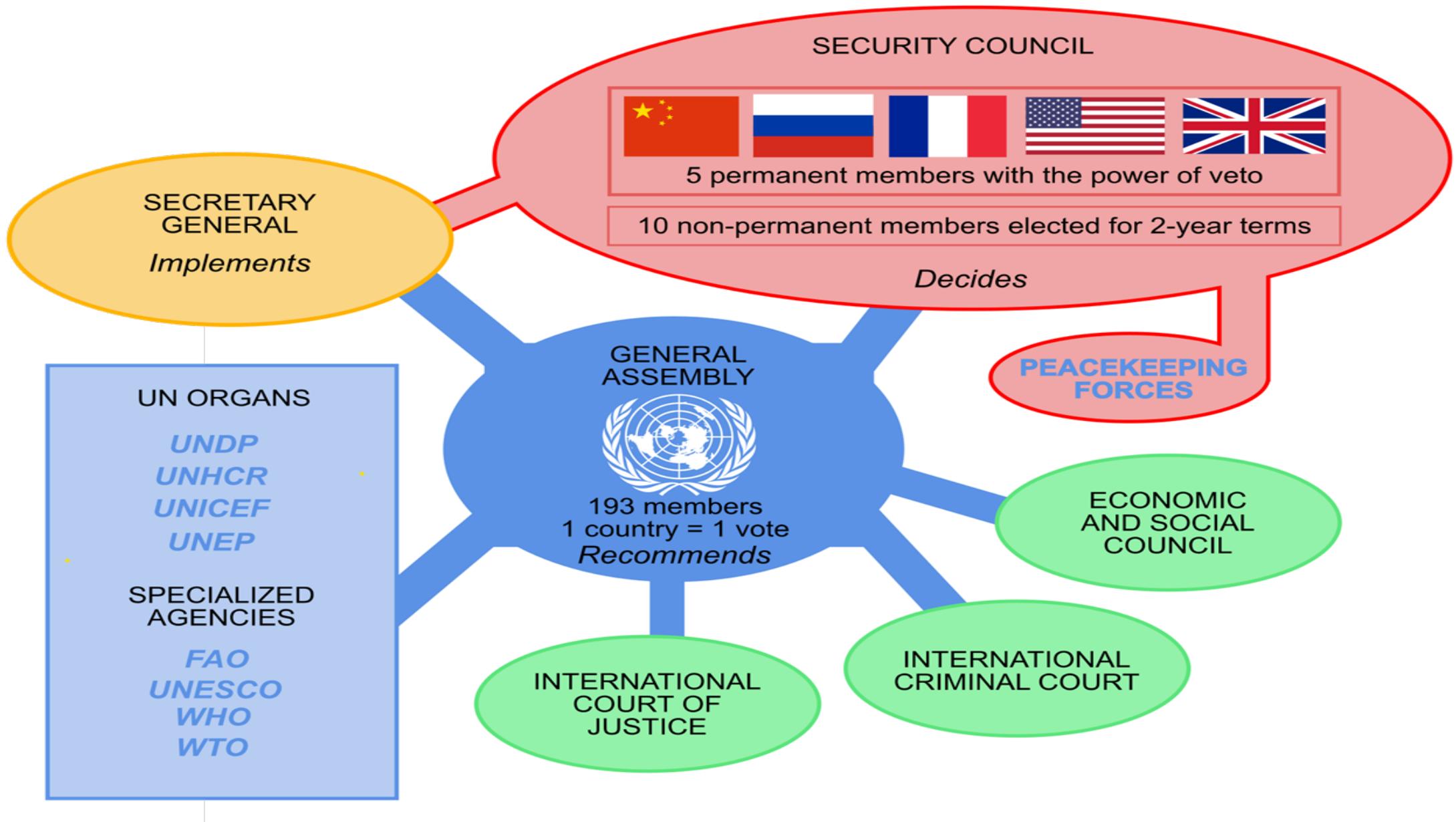
Broadly, the various ways in which social life is coordinated, of which government is merely one. (Heywood, 2002)

# SOURCES OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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- States
- Treaties
- International organizations
- International non-governmental organizations
- Transnational corporations
- The Church

# **THE UNITED NATIONS**



# **THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

# The International Criminal Court

The first permanent court set up to try those accused of:

- War crimes
- Crimes against humanity
- Genocide



124 member countries

## Treaty of Rome

- Signed and ratified
- Signed, not ratified
- Non signatory

Source: ICC

## Created

- July 2002  
Entry into force of the Rome Statute, the founding treaty
- January 2003  
The courts begins its work

## Organisation

- Based: **The Hague (Netherlands)**
- **18 judges**
- President:  
*Silvia Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina)*
- Prosecutor:  
*Fatou Bensouda (Gambia)*



# **THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS**



The Jakarta Post

**MAHAL KA NYA, MAHAL MU  
SYA.PERO MAS MAHAL ANG  
TUITION FEE**



**KAYA MAG ARAL KA  
MUNA**

# **GLOBALIZATION, REGIONALIZATION AND THE ASEAN**





# Basic Features of “Region”

Regions are a group of countries located in the same geographically specified area or are an amalgamation of two regions or a combination of more than two regions organized to regulate and oversee flows and policy choices. (Claudio and Abinales, 2018)

# Basic Features of “Region”

The words “regionalization” and “regionalism” should not be interchanged.

# Basic Features of “Region”

Regionalization refers to the “regional concentration of economic flows”.

(Claudio and Abinales, 2018)

# Basic Features of “Region”

Regionalism is “a political process characterized by economic policy cooperation and coordination among countries”.

(Claudio and Abinales, 2018)

# REGIONALISM

THE body of ideas, values and objectives that contribute to the creation, maintenance or modification of a particular region or type of world order. It is usually associated with a formal policy and project and often leads to institution building. (Soderbaum, 2012)

Ex. EU, ASEAN

# **WHY DO COUNTRIES FORM REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS?**

- Military defense. i.e. NATO
- To pool their resources, get better returns for their exports, as well as expand their leverage against trading partners. i.e. OPEC
- To protect their independence from the pressures of superpower politics. i.e. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
- To insulate themselves from the ill-effects of economic crisis. (Claudio and Abinales, 2018)

# **NON-STATE REGIONALISM**

# The “new regionalisms”

- Tiny associations that include no more than a few actors and focus on a single issue, or
- Huge continental unions that address a multitude of common problems from territorial defense to food security. (Claudio and Abinales, 2018)

# Contemporary Challenges to Regionalization

- Resurgence of militant nationalism
- Populism
- Continuing financial crises
- Disagreements over to what extent should a country would sacrifice their sovereignty for the sake of regional stability
- Differing visions of what regionalism should be for. (Claudio and Abinales, 2018)

# The ASEAN

Association of  
Southeast  
Asian  
NATIONS

A geopolitical and economic organization of ten  
Southeast Asian countries.

# Who is ASEAN?

- Indonesia (1967)
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
  
- Brunei (1984)
- Vietnam (1995)
- Laos (1997)
- Myanmar (1997)
- Cambodia (1999)

