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ASEAN STUDIES (Undergraduate Level)





EXTERNAL RELATIONS

(Part of ASEAN Institutional Framework)



PURPOSES & PRINCIPLES (ASEAN Charter: Article 41 under Chapter XII)

- 1. ASEAN shall develop friendly relations and mutually beneficial dialogue, cooperation and partnerships with countries and sub-regional, regional and international organisations and institutions;
- 2. The external relations of ASEAN shall adhere to the purposes and principles set forth in the ASEAN Charter;
- 3. ASEAN shall be the primary driving force in regional arrangements that it initiates and maintain its centrality in regional cooperation and community building;
- 4. Member States shall, on the basis of unity and solidarity, coordinate and endeavour to develop common positions and pursue joint actions;



PURPOSES & PRINCIPLES (ASEAN Charter: Article 41 under Chapter XII)

- 5. The strategic policy directions of ASEAN's external relations shall be set by the ASEAN Summit upon the recommendation of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting;
- 6. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting shall ensure consistency and coherence in the conduct of ASEAN's external relations; and
- 7. ASEAN may conclude agreements with countries or subregional, regional and international organisations and institutions; while the procedures for concluding such agreements shall be prescribed by the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACoordC) in consultation with the ASEAN Community Councils (AComC).



EXTERNAL RELATION FRAMEWORKS

- **1. ASEAN+1 DIALOGUE RELATIONS.**
- 2. ASEAN+3 (CHINA+JAPAN+ROK).
- 3. EAST ASIA SUMMIT (EAS)
 - ASEAN + 3 +Australia + New Zealand + India + US + Russian Federation (ASEAN+3+5)
- 4. SECURITY DIALOGUES:
 - 4.1 ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF).

4.2 ASEAN DEFENCE MINISTERS MEETING PLUS (ADMMPlus)





TYPES OF COOPERATION

- 1. POLITICAL-SECURITY.
- 2. ECONOMIC COOPERATION.
- 3. SOCIO-CULTURAL COOPERATION.
- 4. FUNCTIONAL COOPERATION
- 5. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Framework 1



ASEAN+1 Dialogue Relations

Dialogue Partners

- FULL DIALOGUE PARTNERS:
- 1. Australia (1974)
- 2. Canada (1977)
- 3. China (1996)
- 4. European Union (1977)
- 5. India (1992 SDP; 1995)
- 6. Japan (1973 informal; 1977)
- 7. Republic of Korea (RÓK) (1991)
- 8. New Zealand (1975)
- 9. Russian Federation (1996)

10. USA (1977)

- <u>SECTORAL DIALOGUE PARTNER</u>: Pakistan (1993).
- <u>NON-COUNTRY DP</u>: UNDP (1977)





<u>Framework 2</u> ASEAN Plus-Three (APT)

- 10 AMSs + China + Japan + ROK.
- Began in 1997.
- Cooperation is being pursued in many (20) areas, covering political and security, transnational crime, economic, finance and monetary, agriculture, forestry, energy, minerals, tourism, health, labour, culture and arts, environment & disaster management, S & T, ICT, social welfare, rural development & poverty eradication,, youth, women, and other tracks.
- There are 57 bodies (1 Summit, 14 ministerial, 19 Senior Officials, 2 Directors-General, 18 technical level meetings and 2 other tracks meetings) coordinating APT cooperation.





<u>Framework 3</u> East Asia Summit (EAS)

- 10 AMSs + China + Japan + ROK + Australia + New Zealand + India (ASEAN+6).
- Sometimes referred to as ASEAN+3 plus Australia + New Zealand + India.
- In 2011, + US + Russian Federation → ASEAN+8.
- Held back-to-back with ASEAN Summit. First EAS was held in Dec 2005 in Kuala Lumpur.
- In principle, it is a dialogue forum.



<u>Security Dialogue 1</u> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

- > A ministerial level dialogue.
- Established on 25 July 1994 in Bangkok in recognition of security interdependence.
- Discusses major regional security issues in the region, incl. relationship amongst major powers, non-proliferation, counter-terrorism, transnational crime, south china sea, the korean peninsular, among others.





Objectives of ARF

- 1. To foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern; and
- 2. To promote confidence-building, development of preventive diplomacy, and elaboration of approaches to conflicts in the Asia-Pacific region.





Participation in ARF

27 countries :

- ≻10 AMSs
- > 10 ASEAN Dialogue Partner Countries
- 1 ASEAN Sectoral Dialogue Partner , i.e. Pakistan
- ➤1 ASEAN observer , i.e. Papua New Guinea (PNG)
- > Democratic People Republic of Korea (DPRK),
- > Mongolia
- East Timor
- ➤ Bangladesh
- ≻Sri Lanka.





Security Dialogue 2 ASEAN DEFENCE MINISTERS MEETING Plus (ADMM Plus)

- Established in 2006.
- Highest defence mechanism within ASEAN.
- Aimed to promote mutual trust and confidence through greater understanding of defence and security challenges as well as enhancement of transparency and openness.
- Cooperation in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, linkages with extra-regional partners and also on engagement with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).





FUNDS FOR ASEAN EXTERNAL RELATIONS COOPERATION

TRUST FUNDS from DIALOGUE and DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.

Esp. FOR ASEAN+1 and ASEAN+3 FRAMEWORKS.





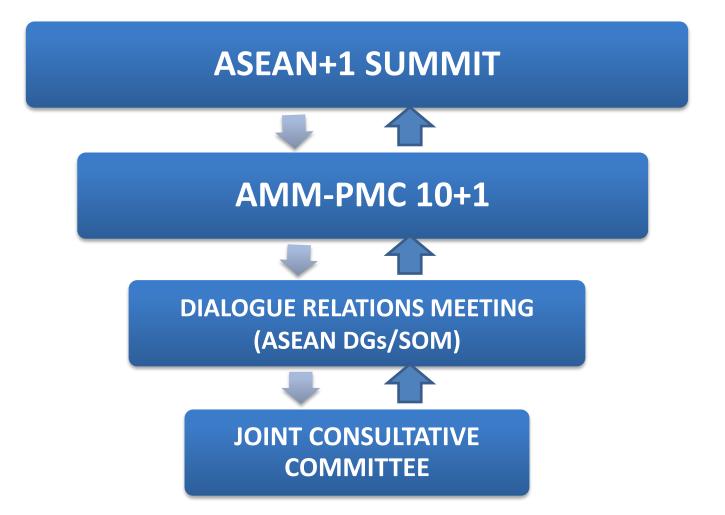
COOPERATION MECHANISM/MACHINERY

For planning, implementation and monitoring of external relation cooperation projects and activities





e.g. MECHANISM FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTOR







 As stipulated in Article 46 of the ASEAN Charter, non-ASEAN Member States and relevant inter-governmental organisations may appoint and accredit Ambassadors to ASEAN.





RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1. Andean Group
- 2. ASEAN United Nations
- 3. ASEAN ESCAP
- 4. Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)
- 5. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- 6. Asian African Sub-Regional Organizations Conference (AASROC)
- 7. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- 8. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- 9. MERCOSUR
- **10.** Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- 11. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- 12. United Nations (UN)
- 13. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)





THANK YOU (Terima Kasih)



THANK YOU







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