

UNIT 7 ASEAN DIALOGUE PARTNER

ASEAN Studies Subjects

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ASEAN STUDIES

subject





Unit 7

ASEAN Dialogue Partners

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ASEAN Dialogue Partners

Source : <https://www.asean2019.go.th/th/asean-relations/>

Today's Agenda

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- . Overview of ASEAN Dialogue Relations
 - 9 Countries and 2 International Organizations
- . ASEAN+3
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- . ASEAN+8 : East Asia Summit (EAS]
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“ WHAT IS TAC ?

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia Indonesia, 24 February 1976

In their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles :

- a. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations;*
- b. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;*
- c. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;*
- d. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means;*
- e. Renunciation of the threat or use of force;*
- f. Effective cooperation among themselves.*



Overview of ASEAN Dialogue Relations

with 9 Countries and 2 International Organizations



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ASEAN-AUSTRALIA

The ASEAN-Australia Dialogue Relations have evolved and matured considerably since Australia became ASEAN's very first Dialogue Partner in 1974.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-AUSTRALIA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

Australia has been actively participating in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), a consultative forum for promoting open dialogue on political and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

B. Economic Cooperation

The ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Commemorative Summit in 2004 launched negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Subsequently, the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) was signed by the Economic Ministers of ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand at the side-lines of the 14th ASEAN Summit on 27 February 2009 in Cha-am Hua Hin.

OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-AUSTRALIA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

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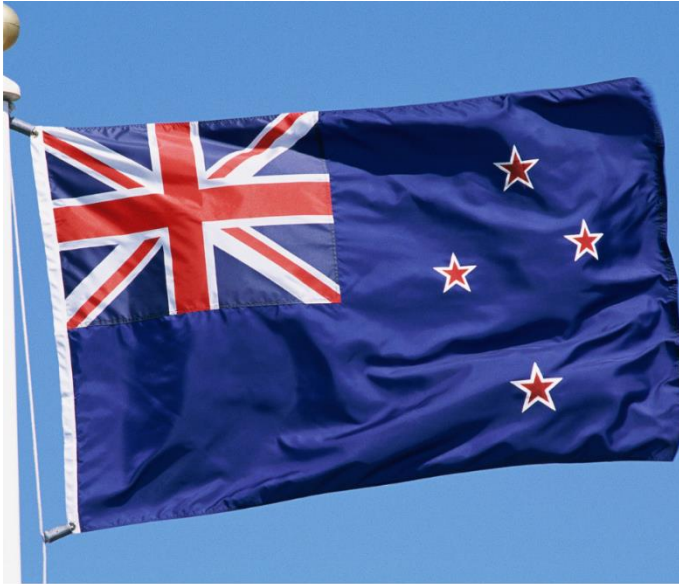
C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

Education is a flagship area of the Australian aid programme to ASEAN. At the ASEAN-Australia Summit in 2010, the ASEAN Leaders welcomed Australia's enduring commitment to support ASEAN in this sector by offering more than its current award of around 1,000 scholarships per year to ASEAN students to study in Australia, and to Australian students to study in ASEAN countries.

D. Development Cooperation

The current primary vehicle for Australia's regional assistance to ASEAN is the 2008-2015 ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II).

At the Second ASEAN-Australia Joint Cooperation Committee Meeting held in September 2012 at the ASEAN Secretariat, Australia informed ASEAN of its decision to extend the AADCP II to December 2019.



ASEAN-NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand became ASEAN's Dialogue Partner in 1975. New Zealand, along with Australia and Japan, were among the first Dialogue Partners to hold Summits with ASEAN in 1977.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-NEW ZEALAND DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

New Zealand acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) on 28 July 2005 in Vientiane, which underlined its strong commitment to enhancing cooperation with ASEAN for peace, stability and security in the region.

B. Economic Cooperation

The Leaders of ASEAN and New Zealand at the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Commemorative Summit on 30 November 2004 agreed to further enhance the ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand economic partnership by launching negotiations on an ASEAN-Australian and New Zealand Free Trade Area (FTA).



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-NEW ZEALAND DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

In education, the English Language Training for Officials (ELTO) programme has contributed to improving English language skills for officials from ASEAN participating countries, especially the CLMV. Starting from January 2013, the number of students admitted to this programme has been increased from 64 to 96 per year. New Zealand is also taking part in the AANZFTA project on the development of the ASEAN Regional Qualifications Framework by 2015.

D. Development Cooperation

The Four Flagship Initiatives, namely the ASEAN-New Zealand Scholarship, Young Business Leaders' Exchange, Disaster Risk Management and Agricultural Diplomacy programmes, have provided technical assistance and support to ASEAN in different areas within the implementation of the Plan of Action.



ASEAN-JAPAN

ASEAN and Japan first established informal dialogue relations in 1973, which was later formalised in March 1977 with the convening of the ASEAN-Japan Forum. Since then, significant progress has been made in all areas of political security, economic-finance and socio-cultural cooperation.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-JAPAN DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

Japan acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia in July 2004. It was the first Dialogue Partner to appoint a Jakarta-based Ambassador to ASEAN. The Mission of Japan to ASEAN was established on 26 May 2011.

B. Economic Cooperation

Japan remains a key trade and investment partner to ASEAN.

To support the promotion of trade, investment and tourism, the ASEAN-Japan Centre was established in May 1981 in Tokyo, Japan by concluding the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism. The Centre plays a pivotal role in promo



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-JAPAN DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

ASEAN and Japan place emphasis on people-to-people contacts and cultural exchanges, particularly among the youth and intellectuals, with a view to fostering a sense of togetherness, mutual respect and understanding of each other's traditions and values. One of the key programme initiated by the Government of Japan to provide good foundation for strong solidarity within Asia through large-scale youth exchanges involving ASEAN, Japan and beyond is The Japan East-Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS)

D. Connectivity and Narrowing Development Gap

In May 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure: Investment for Asia's Future" initiative to contribute to financing quality infrastructure in Asia and enhancing regional connectivity.



ASEAN-UNITED STATES

Since its establishment in 1977, the ASEAN-U.S. dialogue relations has evolved from exchange of views on political and security issues to a wide range of cooperation areas across the three Community pillars.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-UNITED STATES DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

The U.S. continues to engage with ASEAN in the political-security pillar through their active participation in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) and the East Asia Summit (EAS).

B. Economic Cooperation

ASEAN and the U.S. are working to solidify institutional links between ASEAN sectoral bodies under the AEC pillar and the U.S. counterparts through new Dialogues on Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Aviation.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-UNITED STATES DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

ASEAN and the U.S. are working on a number of areas, including disaster management, promotion and protection of the rights of women and children, as well as education and youth.

D. Development Cooperation

9. Since September 2018, the U.S. through its IGNITE and PROSPECT have been supporting the realisation of goals under the three ASEAN Community Pillars, following the completion of the five-year ASEAN-U.S. Partnership for Good Governance, Equitable and Sustainable Development and Security (PROGRESS) and the ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment (ACTI) programmes in 2018.



ASEAN-CANADA

The ASEAN-Canada dialogue relationship was established in February 1977 with the convening of the first formal meeting between the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and the ASEAN Standing Committee. In 1981, the ASEAN-Canada Economic Cooperation Agreement (ACECA) was signed, laying the grounds for industrial, commercial, and technical cooperation between the two sides.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-CANADA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

Canada appointed its first Ambassador to ASEAN in 2009 and established a Mission to ASEAN in 2016

Political and security engagements between ASEAN and Canada continue to be strengthened on multiple fronts through Canada's participation in various ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and ASEAN Plus Canada Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) Consultations.

B. Economic Cooperation

ASEAN and Canada are currently examining the potential benefits of establishing an ASEAN-Canada FTA.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-CANADA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

Cooperation between ASEAN and Canada in the socio-cultural front remains a priority. Canada has supported ASEAN's efforts in building a people-oriented, peoplecentered Community through its various capacity building and development programmes.

D. Development Cooperation

Cooperation between ASEAN and Canada continues to contribute to the overall development goals of ASEAN in all three pillars as well as supported ASEAN's efforts in narrowing the development gap. Canada has supported the implementation of the IAI Work Plan III through the project on Strengthening Bio Threat Surveillance in CLMV Countries Phase V, "Sustain and Strengthen Biosafety and Biosecurity in CLMV Countries", and "Workshop on ASEAN SME Policy Index", among others.



ASEAN-KOREA

ASEAN and the Republic of Korea (ROK) initiated sectoral dialogue relations in November 1989. The ROK acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) in 2004.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-KOREA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

The ASEAN-ROK Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism was signed by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN

The ROK has been supporting the work of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) in the promotion of human rights

B. Economic Cooperation

On trade and investment cooperation, the ROK remains an important partner to ASEAN. In 2019, based on preliminary data, the ROK is the fourth largest trading partner of ASEAN



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-KOREA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

ASEAN and the ROK put an emphasis on people to people exchange with a view to deepen friendship and understanding among their people.

On education, the ROK has convened Training Projects for ASEAN children's librarians since 2010, aiming at developing children's library service and enhancing professionalism of children's librarians in ASEAN Member States.

Cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK on culture has been promoted including through various activities during the ASEAN-ROK Culture Exchange

D. Development Cooperation

ASEAN and the ROK have developed a platform of cooperation on connectivity through the meetings between the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) and the ROK's Task Force on ASEAN Connectivity.



ASEAN-INDIA

ASEAN-India dialogue relations have grown rapidly from a sectoral dialogue partnership in 1992 to a full dialogue partnership in December 1995.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-INDIA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

Since India became a Dialogue Partner of ASEAN, the collaboration has transcended the realm of functional cooperation to cover political and security dimensions.

B. Economic Cooperation

The volume of trade and investment flows between ASEAN and India was relatively low in the initial phase of the ASEAN-India dialogue partnership and As of August 2020 3 accelerated in the subsequent years.

The Framework Agreement laid a sound basis for the establishment of an ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (FTA).

OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-INDIA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

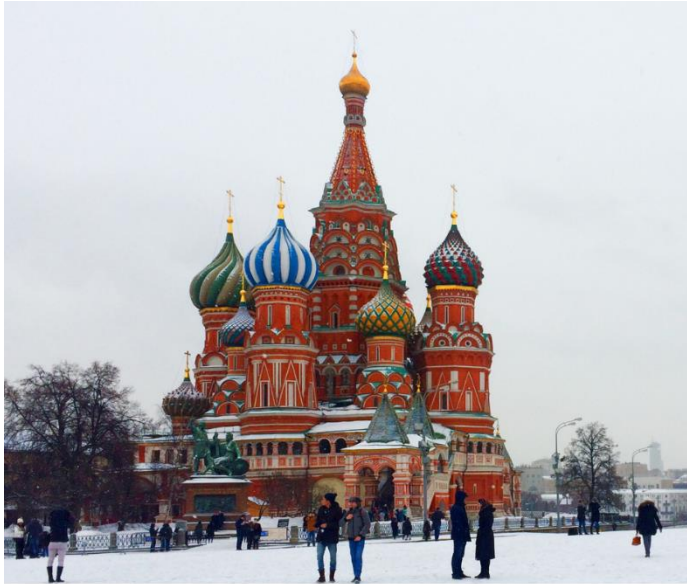
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C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

All cooperation projects are funded by the ASEAN-India Fund and ASEAN-India Green Fund.

ASEAN and India are also exploring cooperation in other areas, including finance, energy, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and natural resource management.



ASEAN-RUSSIA

ASEAN-Russia Dialogue Partnership could be traced back to July 1991 when the then Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation attended the Opening Session of the 24th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) in Kuala Lumpur as a guest of the Malaysian Government. Russia was subsequently elevated to a full Dialogue Partner of ASEAN at the 29th AMM in July 1996 in Jakarta.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-RUSSIA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

ASEAN and Russia have been working to implement the ASEAN-Russian Federation Joint Declaration on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism signed at the PMC Plus One Session with Russia in 2004. ASEAN and Russia adopted the ASEAN-Russia Work Plan on Countering Terrorism and Transnational Crime and have held regular dialogues at senior official and expert levels.

B. Economic Cooperation

ASEAN-Russia economic cooperation has been tightened through regular dialogue and engagement. Energy is viewed as a promising area for cooperation between ASEAN and Russia. Activities to establish international collaboration between scientists/experts from Russia and ASEAN Member States for joint initiatives in the field of renewable energy were successfully implemented in 2015/2016.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-RUSSIA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

A number of joint activities have been undertaken in and the sphere of sociocultural cooperation, including education, human resource development, cultural exchange and people-to-people connectivity.

ASEAN and Russia are also exploring cooperation in other areas, including food security, climate change, connectivity, infrastructure development, transport, ICT, industry and minerals, SMEs development, narrowing development gap, research and development, and health.



ASEAN-CHINA

ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations commenced when H.E. Qian Qichen, the then Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, attended the opening session of the 24th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in July 1991 in Kuala Lumpur as a guest of the Malaysian Government in which he expressed China's keen interest to cooperate with ASEAN for mutual benefit. Subsequently, China was accorded full Dialogue Partner status at the 29 th AMM in July 1996 in Jakarta, Indonesia.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-CHINA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

ASEAN and China continue to enhance political-security dialogue and cooperation through various ASEAN Plus One mechanisms including summit, ministerial and senior officials' meetings, as well as in broader ASEAN-led frameworks such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Plus Three (APT), the East Asia Summit (EAS) and ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus).

B. Economic Cooperation

ASEAN-China economic relations continue to thrive. ASEAN-China economic relations have continued to thrive. The Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation was signed in November 2002 to establish the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA).

OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-CHINA DIALOGUE RELATIONS

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C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

A number of activities have been carried out in the areas of public health, education, culture, labour and social security, local government and people-to-people exchanges, environment, media, youth, social development, and poverty reduction. Cooperation in culture is pursued through the implementation of Plans of Action on ASEAN-China Cultural Cooperation.



ASEAN-EU

The European Union (EU) became ASEAN's Dialogue Partner in 1977 and it was formally institutionalised following the signing of the ASEAN-EEC Cooperation Agreement on 7 March 1980.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-EU DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

The EU continues to engage with ASEAN in the political-security pillar through their participation in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Post Ministerial Conferences, and through ASEAN-EU mechanism such as the ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (AEMM) and the ASEAN-EU Senior Officials' Meeting.

B. Economic Cooperation

The EU remains an important trading partner of ASEAN. Based on ASEAN preliminary statistics, the EU was ASEAN's third largest trading partner with a total two-way trade in 2019



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-EU DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

The EU continue to support ASEAN in promoting gender equality and women empowerment, protection of migrant workers and enhancing the quality of education through scholarships and the EU also support higher education through the EU Support to Higher Education in ASEAN Region (SHARE) programme.

D. ASEAN-EU Development Cooperation Programmes

The EU supported ASEAN in the regional integration process, strengthening the capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat and enhancing ASEAN connectivity through various development cooperation programmes across the three pillars of ASEAN. The EU has provided funding and technical assistance to support the following programmes/project over the past years



ASEAN-UN

ASEAN's relations with the United Nations (UN) system started in the early 1970s through initial cooperation with the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The ASEAN-UNDP Sub-regional Programme was launched in 1977, aiming to better assist ASEAN with its regional cooperation and integration efforts. Over the years, ASEAN has developed working relations with various UN Agencies on different thematic areas and issues.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-EU DIALOGUE RELATIONS

A. Political-Security Cooperation

ASEAN and the UN also continue to explore areas for potential collaboration with the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), including through sharing best practices.

B. Economic Cooperation

The UN has been supporting ASEAN's continued efforts to pursue further economic cooperation and integration both within the region and in the global economy as well as efforts to create effective operational and regulatory frameworks for a more competitive ASEAN Economic Community.



OVERVIEW OF ASEAN-UN DIALOGUE RELATIONS

C. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

Cooperation in disaster risk reduction and management remains a priority for ASEAN as it aims to build a safer and disaster-resilient Community through the implementation of the ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (2016-2020).

D. Secretariat-to-Secretariat Cooperation

The UN's cooperation with ASEAN has also been strengthened with the deployment to Jakarta of four UN Liaison Officers to ASEAN, focusing on political security issues, humanitarian affairs, gender equality as well as drug control and crime prevention matters.



ASEAN+3

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The ASEAN Plus Three (APT) cooperation process began in December 1997 with the convening of an Informal Summit among the Leaders of ASEAN and China, Japan and the ROK at the sidelines of the Second ASEAN Informal Summit in Malaysia. The APT Summit was institutionalised in 1999 when the Leaders issued a Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation at the Third APT Summit in Manila. The Joint Statement for the first time determined the main objectives, principles and further directions of APT countries cooperation. In the Joint Statement, the APT Leaders resolved to strengthen and deepen East Asia cooperation at various levels and in various areas, particularly in economic and social, political and other fields.

ASEAN+6

The concept of “ASEAN + 6” began in the first meeting between the ASEAN Economic Ministers – Japan (AEM-METI) and the AEM + 3 (China, Japan, Korea), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia In August 2549 a group of experts proposed by the Japanese Department (Track II) of the country East Asia Summit (EAS consists of ASEAN, China, Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India) to study the possibility of establishing. Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA), an FTA between ASEAN + 6 countries (China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand).

South Korea



China



Japan



Australia



India



New Zealand



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ASEAN+8

East Asia Summit [EAS]

The East Asia Summit (EAS) is a regional forum held annually by leaders of, initially, 16 countries in the East Asian, Southeast Asian, South Asian and Oceanian regions, based on the ASEAN Plus Six mechanism.

Membership expanded to 18 countries including Russia and the United States at the Sixth EAS in 2011. Since its establishment, ASEAN has held the central role and leadership in the forum. EAS meetings are held after the annual ASEAN leaders' meetings, and plays an important role in the regional architecture of Asia-Pacific. The first summit was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 14 December 2005.

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia_Summit



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Thank You for Watching

Source : ASEAN Secretariat's Information Paper 2019-2020



Exercise :

*Why are External Relations
important for ASEAN ?*

*Grouping in 4-5 person
and talking about that*