



FOREIGN POLICY
ANALYSIS



FOREIGN POLICY
OF ASEAN MEMBER
STATES

VOLUME 4

Major General Dr. Budi Pramono, S.I.P., M.M, M.A., (GSC), CIQaR,
CIQnR., MOS., MCE.

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CV. AKSARA GLOBAL AKADEMIA

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FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS

VOLUME 4



FOREIGN POLICY OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES DEFENSE DIPLOMACY STUDY PROGRAM

MAJOR GENERAL DR. BUDI PRAMONO, S.I.P., M.M, M.A., (GSC)., CIQaR., CIQnR., MOS., MCE



PREFACE

ASEAN was formed on August 8, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand by the five founding countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, through the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. The strong desire of the founders of ASEAN is to create a Southeast Asia region that is peaceful, safe, stable and prosperous. This was raised because the situation in the region in the 1960s was faced with a conflict-prone situation, namely the struggle for the ideological influence of the big countries and conflicts between countries in the region, which could disrupt regional stability and hinder development if left unchecked. Currently, ASEAN consists of 10 countries, and 1 non-permanent country (Timor-Leste). The main objective of the membership of ASEAN countries is to promote peaceful dispute resolution, not to interfere in the internal affairs of ASEAN member countries, and to respect fundamental freedoms, to promote and protect human rights, and to promote social justice.

Through the ASEAN Member State Policy, students are expected to be able to understand the policies that should be carried out by ASEAN countries. Through Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA), students are prepared with comprehension of FPA theories its implementation in Defense Diplomacy studies. Even in one membership, the possibility of conflicts between ASEAN member states cannot be ruled out. One of the examples is the tension between Indonesia and Malaysia regarding territorial claims. For this reason, students is expected to gain understanding on the characteristics of ASEAN membership, its limitation, and each state sovereignty policies.

The urgency of the FPA of the ASEAN Member States' policies is to provide a concept regarding the national goals of ASEAN member states in following the developments of the current modern era. The policies have to be adapted to the national and regional threats dynamics. Shall the policy goes wrong, states must be prepared to accept all the risks. For this reason, it is necessary to renew the approach in dealing with all global problems without interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries. Renewal of teaching materials is one of the right steps to deal with and stay relevant amid any changes.

Jakarta, September 2021

Major General Dr. Budi Pramono, S.I.P., M.M, M.A., (GSC)., CIQaR., CIQnR., MOS., MCE.

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AUTHOR

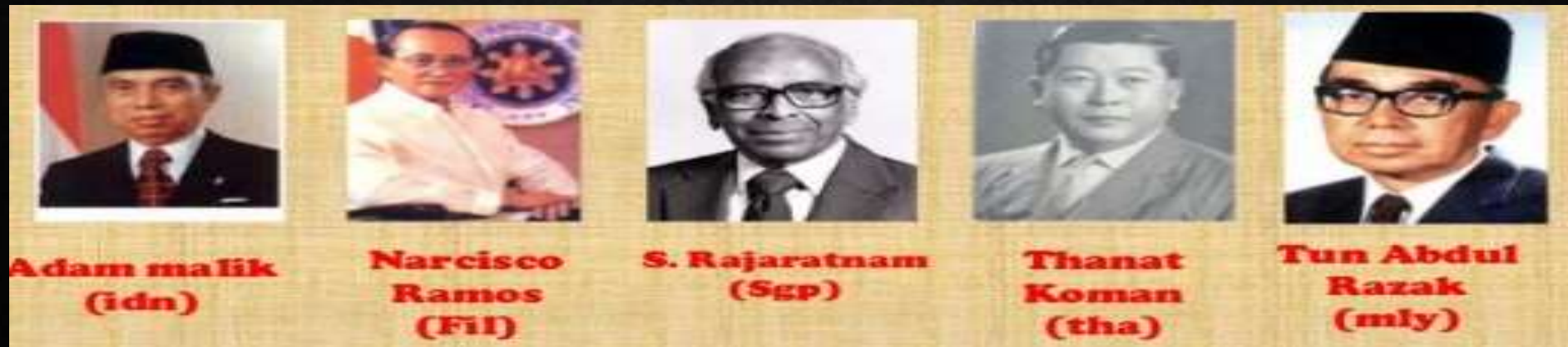


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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ASEAN

- The ASEAN was founded on August 8, 1967.
- The Foreign Ministers of **Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand** – sat down together in the main hall of the Department of Foreign Affairs building in Bangkok, Thailand and ratified a document known as the ASEAN Declaration, which marked the birth of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- The five Foreign Ministers who ratified the document comprised **Adam Malik** of Indonesia, **Narciso R. Ramos** of the Philippines, **Tun Abdul Razak** of Malaysia, **S. Rajaratnam** of Singapore, and **Thanat Khoman** of Thailand – would subsequently be hailed as the **Founding Fathers** of probably the most successful inter-governmental organization in the developing world today.

- ASEAN is a regional grouping that promotes economic, political, and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- In 1976, the members signed the **Treaty of Amity and Cooperation**, emphasizing ASEAN's promotion of peace, friendship, and cooperation to build solidarity

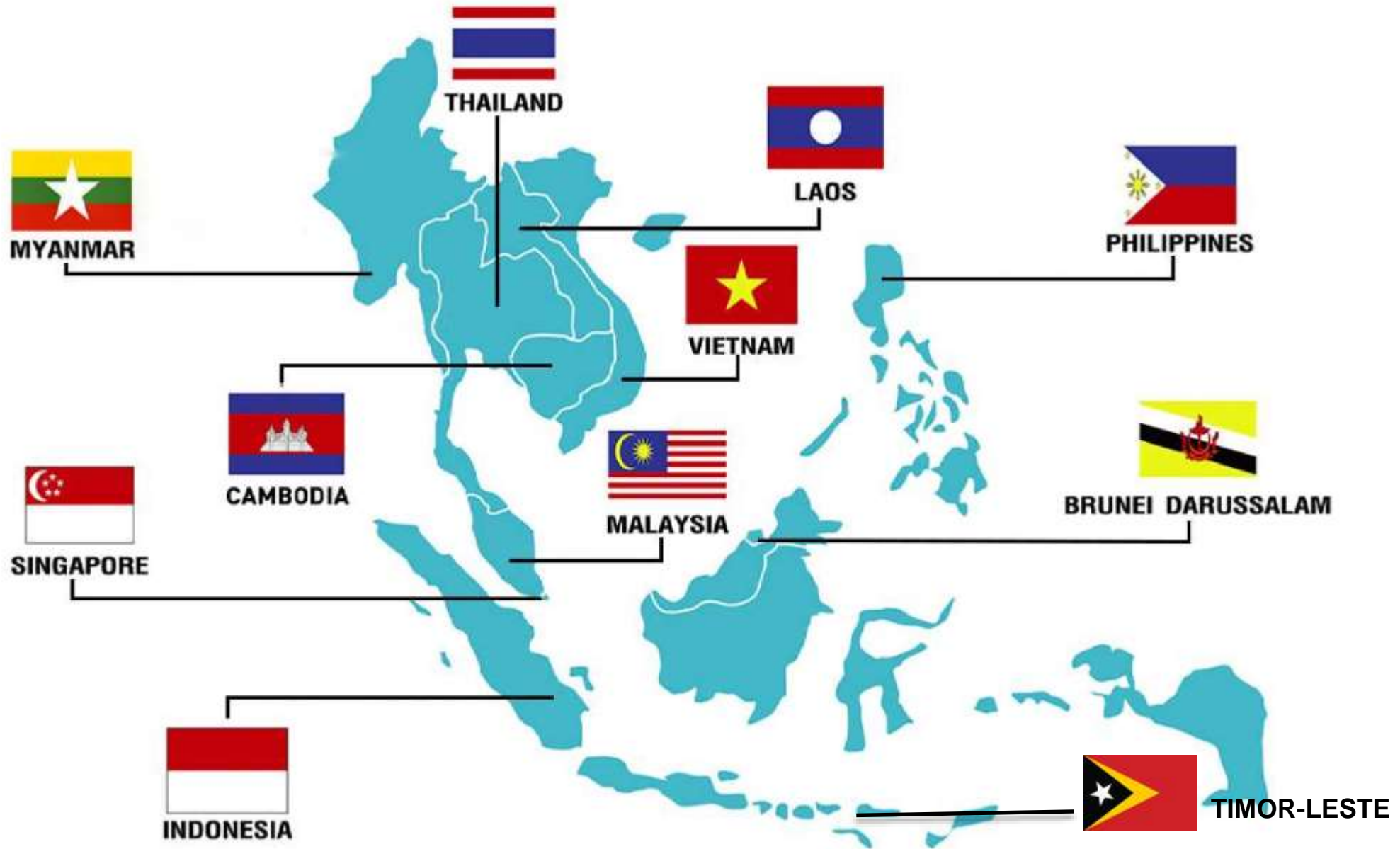


ASEAN SYMBOL

- The ASEAN Symbol represents a stable, peaceful, united and dynamic ASEAN. The colors of the Emblem **blue, red, white and yellow** represent the main colors of the national crests of all the ASEAN Member States.
- **Blue** represents peace and stability. **Red** depicts courage and dynamism, **white** shows purity and **yellow** symbolizes prosperity.
- The **stalks of paddy (*padi*)** in the center of the symbol represent the dream of ASEAN's Founding Fathers for an ASEAN that comprises all the countries in Southeast Asia region, bound together in friendship and solidarity.
- The **circle** represents the unity of ASEAN.



ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES



AIMS AND PURPOSES

- To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations.
- To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

According to the group's guiding document, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia (TAC), there are four fundamental principles members adhere to:

- 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, and Effective cooperation among themselves.

ASEAN COMPREHENSIVE INVESTMENT AREA

The ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Area (ACIA) will encourage the free flow of investment within ASEAN. The main principles of the ACIA are as follows:

- All industries are to be opened up for investment, with exclusions to be phased out according to schedules
- National treatment is granted immediately to ASEAN investors with few exclusions
- Elimination of investment impediments
- Streamlining of investment process and procedures
- Enhancing transparency
- Undertaking investment facilitation measures
- Full realization of the ACIA with the removal of temporary exclusion lists in manufacturing agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mining is scheduled by 2010 for most ASEAN members and by 2015 for the CLMV (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam) countries.

WHAT DOES ASEAN INTEGRATION MEAN?

All barriers to the free flow of goods, services, capital, and skilled labor are removed

- Tariffs will be eliminated and non-tariff barriers will be gradually phased out
- Rules and regulations will be simplified and harmonized
- ASEAN investors will be permitted to invest in sectors formerly closed to foreigners and the services sector will also be opened up

The region will become a more level playing field

- Applicable international standards and practices are followed, and policies on intellectual property rights and competition are put in place
- Regional infrastructure will be more developed with the expansion of transportation, telecommunications and energy linkages

JOINT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- Some of the joint development programs first undertaken by ASEAN include projects to:
 - ❖ **Increase food production**
 - ❖ **Promote tourism**
 - ❖ **Ease travel restrictions, and**
 - ❖ **Enhance cooperation in the field of mass media through exchanges of radio and television programs.**
 - ❖ **Plans were also put in place to liberalize trade among members in a bid to improve intraregional trade.**

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA



BACKGROUND

- INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA ARE TWO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, WHICH ORIGINATED FROM THE SAME FAMILY, BROTHERHOOD, AND RELIGION. THEY FIRST SETTLED IN THE SAME REGION.
- LONDON 1824 TREATY INITIATED BY ENGLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS DIVIDED THE AREA INTO THE MALAY PENINSULA AREAS THAT WAS CONTROLLED THE UK, AND THE SECOND AREAS THAT WAS CONTROLLED BY THE DUTCH.

MELAYU MAPS



- DUE TO COLONIAL POLITICS OF DIVISION, BOTH COUNTRIES ARE CURRENTLY SEEMED LIKE A HUSBAND AND WIFE WHO HAVE LIVED APART FOR A LONG TIME.
- EVEN THEN, BOTH COUNTRIES STILL ORIGINATED FROM THE SAME LANGUAGE, CULTURE, AND RELIGION. HOWEVER, THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM IS HIGHLY SENSITIVE; THE RELATIONS ONLY EXISTS ON THE SURFACE - NOT IN THE HEART.
- THE MORE CASES THAT OCCUR, THE MORE PROBLEMS ARE COMPOUNDED IN INDONESIA-MALAYSIA RELATIONS.

ISSUE

INDONESIA-MALAYSIA RELATIONS EXPERIENCED TURBULENCE DURING THE 1963-1965 CONFRONTATION. DURING THE PERIOD, ISSUES OF CONFRONTATION WITH INDONESIA DISPLAYED WHEN BUNG KARNANO'S SPEECH WERE CALLING INDONESIAN PEOPLE TO UNITE AND OPPOSE "MENGGANYANG MALAYSIA (AGAINST MALAYSIA)." ONE OF MANY CASES ANGERED INDONESIAN PEOPLE, NAMELY THE REPEATED CASES OF INDONESIAN WORKERS TORTURE BY MALAYSIAN EMPLOYERS.



HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

- ONE WAY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS WITH MALAYSIA IS BY PROPOSING MONITORING CENTER (MC). IT REQUIRES AN EARLY DETECTION EFFORT BECAUSE PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN TREATING THE PROBLEM.

CONCLUSION

- G2G RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES IS RELATIVELY GOOD. BOTH COUNTRIES TRY TO MAINTAIN HARMONIOUS AND FRIENDLY MUTUAL RELATIONS TO ADVANCE THE PROGRESS OF P2P RELATIONS, BY EMPHASIZING A CONCEPT OF EQUALITY (I.E. *DUDUK SAMA RENDAH, BERDIRI SAMA TINGGI*).
- VARIOUS ISSUES THAT ALWAYS DISRUPT BOTH COUNTRIES' RELATIONS MUST BE OVERCOME, SUCH AS TERRITORIAL DISPUTE, CONTRADICTIVE POLICY, AND INDONESIAN WORKERS ISSUES.
- AGAINST THE ISSUES, EARLY DETECTION SYSTEM IN THE FORM MONITORING CENTER (MC) IS PROPOSED AS A CONCRETE EFFORT TO PREVENT OF CONFLICT BETWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES.

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About the Author



MG Dr. Budi Pramono, SIP., M.M., M.A., (GSC), CIQar., CIQnR., MOS., MCE. Born in Sidoarjo in 1967. He holds two Masters degrees, at Hull University UK in the Field of Security and Strategic Studies (1998) and the University of National Development Veterans Jakarta (2005). When he was a colonel, he was awarded a doctorate degree in Political Science with a very good predicate.

After graduating from the Magelang Military Academy in 1988, he served in the Indonesian Army Strategic Forces (KOSTRAD) for ten years, then took part in the intelligence world (BAIS).

The author has a lot of experience taking various Military Education courses, some of which are: Austfamil Course (SUSLAPA II-ART) Australia (1996), National Security Intelligence Training Course in Taiwan (1999), Command and General Staff College, School of General Staff and Command in Manila (2001), best graduate with awards (Honor Graduate): United Nations logistics Course at Port Dickson (2002), Austfamil Course at Laverton Australia (2003), and Emergency Management in Australia, UN Military Observer Course, Port Dickson (2004).

In addition to being a frequent speaker at national and international conferences, as well as conducting scientific research, the author has also been actively writing many books, including: "Transformation of Indonesia Counter-Terrorism". (Terrorism and Disaster, Rajawali Pers, 2018), "The Role of Indonesia in Asean Security", (Terrorism and Disaster, Rajawali Pers, 2018), "Without Weapons, Concepts and Practices of Military Operations other than War in Indonesia" (Unhan Press, 2021), "Politics & National Defense" (Global Aksara Akademia, 2021). "Indonesian Politics" (Aksara Global Akademia, 2021).

Currently the author works as a Permanent Lecturer at the Republic of Indonesia Defense University and continues to take part in carrying out the *Tri Dharma* of Higher Education.***

