

Can ASEAN Fulfill Its Potential

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Association of Southeast Asian Nations



-  Brunei Darussalam
-  Cambodia
-  Indonesia
-  Lao PDR
-  Malaysia
-  Myanmar
-  Philippines
-  Singapore
-  Thailand
-  Viet Nam

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined the Association on 8 January 1984. Viet Nam became the seventh member of ASEAN on 28 July 1995. Lao P.D.R and Myanmar were admitted into ASEAN on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999

ASEAN COMMUNITY

IN CONCERT
DYNAMIC
CARING
OUTWARD
LOOKING

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External Relations

NARROWING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

- Trade in Goods
 - Tariff reduction (< 1%)
- Trade in Services
 - Removal of Non-Tariff Barriers
- Flow of Investments
 - Removal of restrictions (“national treatment”)

On-going action for AEC

- Harmonisation of rules/regulations
- Standardisation of custom procedures
- Management of cross-border issues
- Mutual recognition arrangements
- Capacity building of government agencies and business bodies

Implementation of AEC Plans

- Set and review timelines by Ministers/Leaders
- Use of AEC Scorecard
- Leverage on existing FTAs between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners
- ASEAN Connectivity Initiative

A Connected ASEAN

- Dynamic and integrated ASEAN Community in a peaceful and prosperous Southeast Asia and a key player in the region and the world
- Benefits of Connectivity to ASEAN:
 - Enhance regional cooperation and integration
 - Enhanced global competitiveness through stronger regional production networks
 - Enhanced connections to economic centres and improved opportunities for low income populations

ASEAN Connectivity

High Level Task
Force on ASEAN
Connectivity

ASEAN Master
Plan on Regional
Connectivity

Enhanced
ASEAN
Connectivity

Enhanced East
Asia Connectivity
that is linked to
key global
markets

ASEAN Master Plan on Regional Connectivity

- Sectoral Bodies' Plans (ICT, Energy, Tourism, Transport, etc)
- Initiatives for Sub-Regional and National Infrastructure Networks and other Connectivity-related strategies
- Sources and modalities of financing: national, bilateral, sub-regional, ASEAN, Dialogue Partners, private sector, etc.
- Supporting regulatory and non-regulatory regime and enabling environment

Enhanced East Asia Connectivity that is linked to Key Global Markets

- Cooperation, coordination and partnership with Dialogue Partners and external parties in expanding connectivity beyond ASEAN
- Global norms, trends and regulations affecting connectivity

ASEAN Community

APSC

AEC

ASCC

Enhance rules and good governance

Enhance integration and competitiveness

Enhance well-being of ASEAN citizens

Narrowing the Development Gaps

Physical Connectivity

Hard Infrastructure

Transportation, Logistics Facilities, ICT, Energy (Power Grid and Pipelines), Special Economic Zones

People-to-People Connectivity

Tourism, Education, Culture

Institutional Connectivity

Soft Infrastructure

Trade facilitation, ASEAN Single Window, Investment facilitation, Services Liberalisation, Regional Transport Agreements, Capacity-building programmes

Resource Mobilisation

ASEAN Connectivity

ASEAN Single Window (ASW)

- Oct 2003 ASEAN Summit in Bali
 - Adopted Single Window approach
- Dec 2005 ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting in KL
 - Signed ASW Agreement
 - Implementation
 - Target:
 - ASEAN-6: by 2008
 - CLMV: by 2012

Problems in ASW Implementation

- ASEAN countries implement National Single Windows



ASW

- Some countries wish ASW implemented first

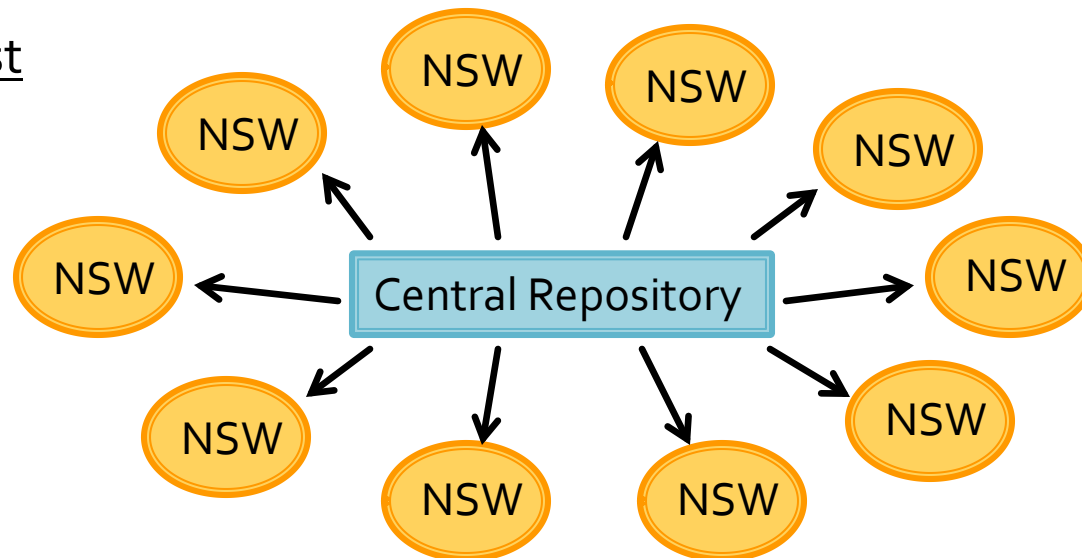


National Single Windows

Problems with ASW Implementation

- Linking the respective National Single Windows (NSWs):
 - Two Approaches →

First

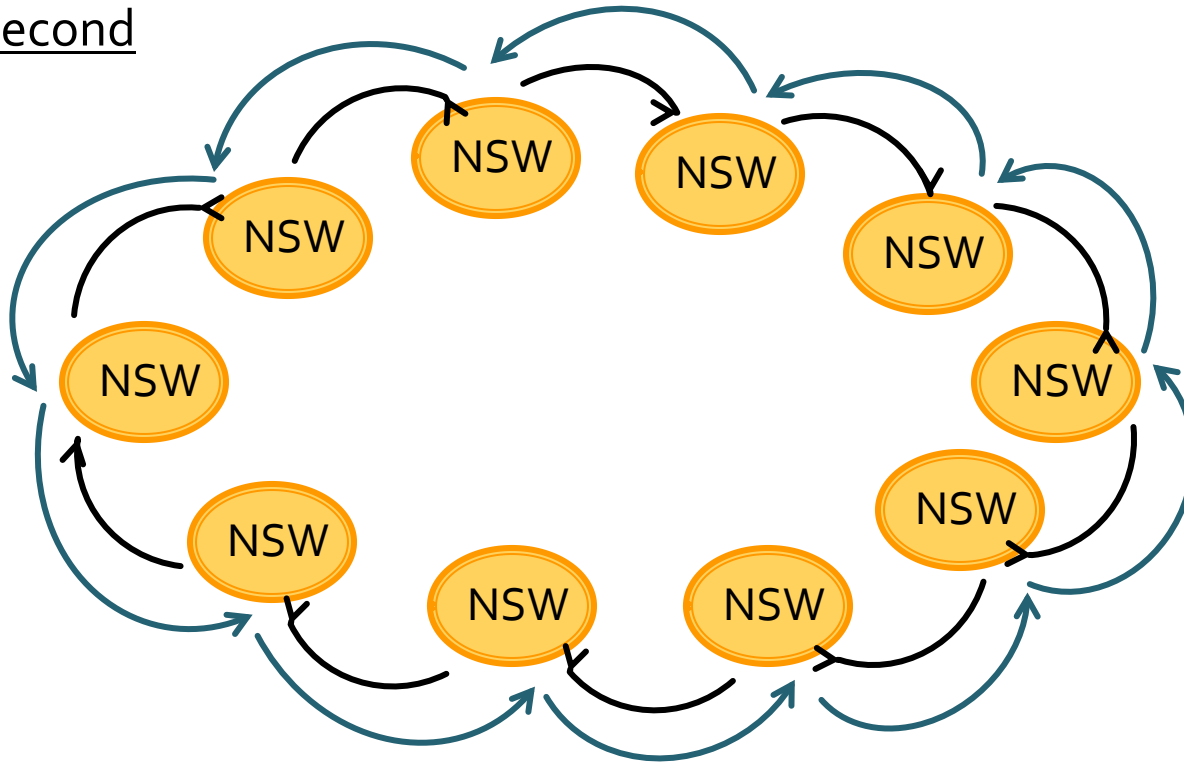


Issue:

Where to locate the Central Repository?

Problems with ASW Implementation

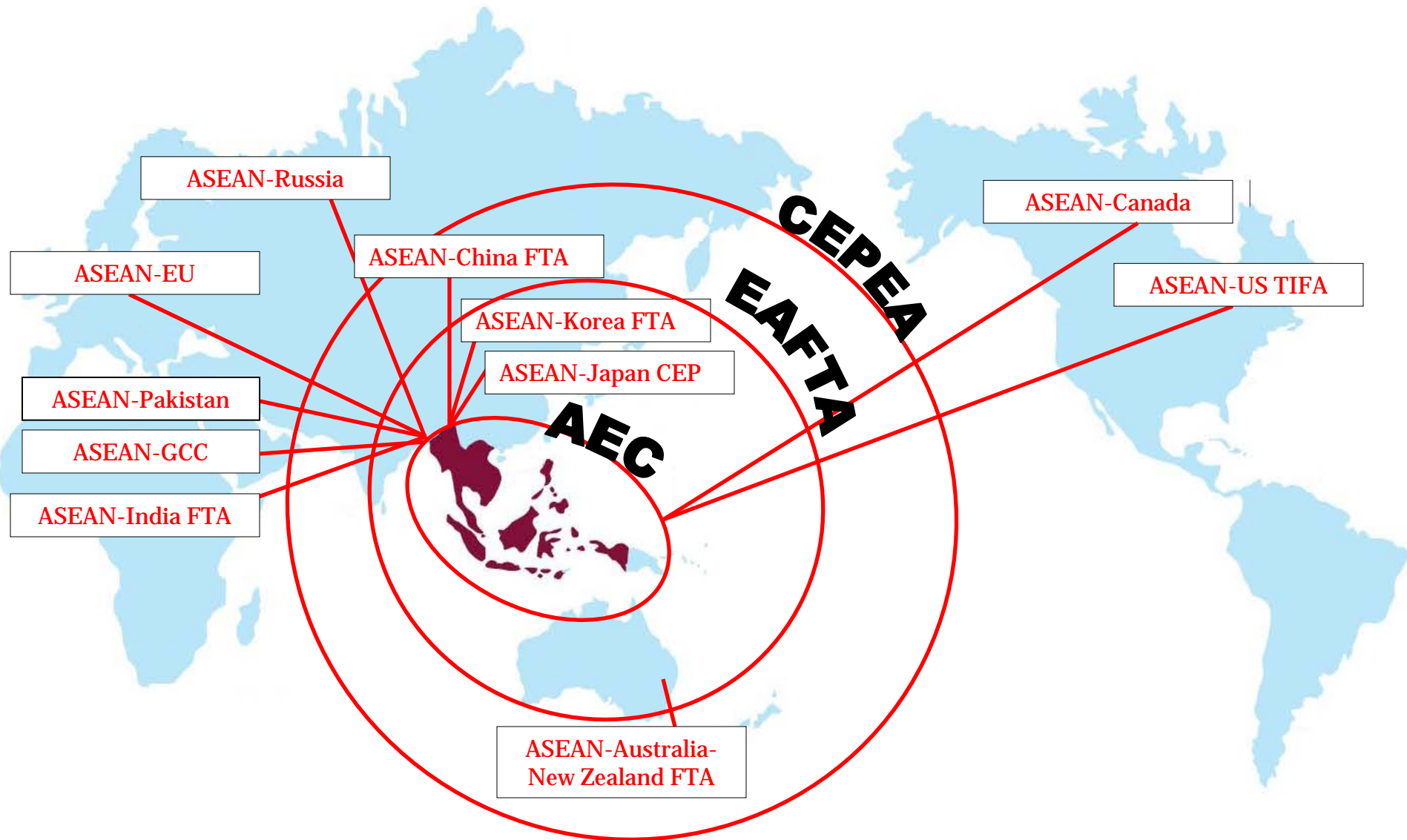
Second



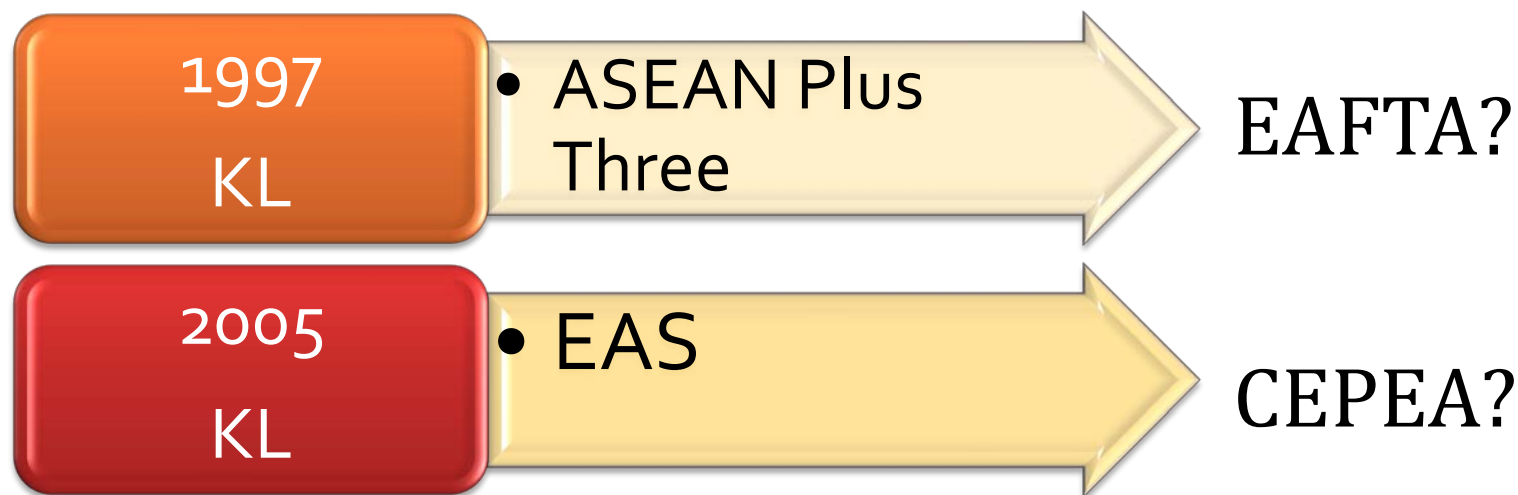
Issue:

No
Central
Server

ASEAN External Economic Relations



Regional FTAs



EAFTA + CEPEA  ?

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) ?

ASEAN's Moves

- Member States must stay together and derive benefits for the regional grouping
- Engage external powers and those wanting to be ASEAN's friend
- Realisation of the ASEAN Community
 - Position of East Asia in the global economic configuration
 - Maintain stable regional architecture in East Asia

ASEAN's Challenges

- National ego of bigger countries
- Projection beyond ASEAN
- Myanmar
 - Affect engagement with major trading partners
- Competing interests of countries in the South China Sea

ASEAN's Success Factors

- Favourable geography of SEA
- Strategic engagements with those who matter
- Confidence and trust of big powers
- Relevant initiatives at opportune moments
- Good balance of interests
- Visionary leadership
- Staying together in face of common challenges

Thank you.