



**THE READINESS OF INDONESIA IN ENGAGING
ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY 2015
(2009-2013)**

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THESIS ADVISER
RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled “**The Readiness of Indonesia in Engaging ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community 2015 (2009-2013)**” prepared and submitted by Patricia Olivia in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor the Faculty of International Relations, Communication and Law has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, Indonesia, February 2014

Prof. Anak Agung Banyu Perwita, Ph.D

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis entitled “**The Readiness of Indonesia in Engaging ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community 2015 (2009-2013)**” is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, Indonesia, February 2014

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ABSTRACT

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*“The Readiness of Indonesia in Engaging ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
2015 (2009-2013)”*

This research attempts to analyze the readiness of Indonesia in engaging ASEAN Socio Cultural Community 2015. This research is significant in providing detailed information on the Indonesia’s challenges on preparing ASEAN Community 2015, the opportunities that Indonesia gets in preparing ASEAN Community 2015. This research is also providing detailed information about the readiness of Indonesia in engaging the ASCC 2015 since year 2009 until 2013.

This descriptive and analytical research uses the method of **Library Research** which is analyzing historical records and Indonesia-ASEAN documents. The writer finds the existence of very significant role of Indonesia in realizing ASEAN Community 2015. The writer looks at Indonesia in uniting ASEAN member countries through Plan of Action that has been set by ASEAN Community Blueprint.

ABSTRAK

Name : Patricia Olivia
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Skripsi ini berusaha untuk menganalisis kesiapan Indonesia dalam mewujudkan Komunitas Sosial Budaya ASEAN 2015. Skripsi ini sangat signifikan dalam memberikan informasi yang rinci mengenai tantangan Indonesia dalam mempersiapkan Komunitas ASEAN 2015 dan peluang apa yang dapat Indonesia ambil dalam mempersiapkan Komunitas ASEAN 2015. Skripsi ini juga menyediakan informasi tentang kesiapan Indonesia dalam Komunitas Sosial Budaya ASEAN 2015.

Skripsi ini bersifat deskriptif dan analitis dengan menggunakan metode penelitian perpustakaan yaitu menganalisis catatan sejarah dan dokumen Indonesia-ASEAN. Penulis menemukan adanya peran Indonesia yang sangat signifikan dalam mewujudkan Komunitas ASEAN 2015. Penulis melihat upaya untuk Indonesia dalam menyatukan negara-negara melalui rencana aksi yang sudah ditetapkan ASEAN sesuai dengan Cetak Biru Komunitas ASEAN.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	ASEAN Community
ACWC	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AMM	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting
AMMSWD	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare Development
APSC	ASEAN Political Security Community
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASC	ASEAN Study Centre
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IO	International Organizations
MCN	Mandatory Consular Notification
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area
POA	Plan of Action
SME	Small Medium Enterprises

VAP Vientiane Action Programme
WEF World Economic Forum

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background of Study

The Indonesian people will never forget about the way President Soekarno organized The Asia Africa Conference in Bandung, West Java, 1955. This shows how our leaders had earlier set an example as to what should be the vision of this nation. We live side by side with other countries; therefore, we need to cooperate with them. This is why Indonesia, together with The Philippine, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand formed Associations of South East Asian Nations on August 8th 1967. ASEAN is a manifestation of an effort by member countries who sought to strengthen their regional cooperative mechanism economically, culturally and socially amid heightened tension between the two superpowers during the Cold War period.¹

In the management of free and active foreign policy Indonesian government has put ASEAN as a key pillar. Since ASEAN is now facing the upcoming ASEAN Community 2015, ASEAN member countries see the need to cooperate. At the age of 40 old, in 2007 ASEAN viewed cooperation amongst Southeast Asian countries required an increase in the intensity of a better relationship.² The intensity of the need for increased cooperation among ASEAN member countries led to the idea to create an ASEAN Community in 2015. AC was formed to strengthen ASEAN integration to face the development of international political. ASEAN is fully aware of the need to adjust the perspective to be more open in dealing with internal and external problems, increase the solidarity, cohesiveness and effectiveness of ASEAN cooperation. Toward the

¹ ASEAN Secretariat (2010) Retrieved on 9 October 2013 from <http://www.asean.org/asean>

² Narine, Shaun. 2008. "Forty Years of ASEAN: A Historical Review". The Pacific Review. 21.4: p.411-429

21st century, it was agreed that ASEAN should develop an integrated region by forming a community of Southeast Asian Nations that are open, peaceful, stable, prosperous and caring, bonded together in a dynamic community starting 2015 (Declaration of ASEAN Concord II, Bali Concord II).³

An ASEAN stand for 45 years has managed to create a safe and stable situation in the region. On the economic front ASEAN has become an area that has a high economic growth, attract investment and trade. The establishment of ASEAN Community 2015 less than two years, thus need more intensive effort to prepare. In addition, it is expected that the sustainability of Indonesia's commitment to the establishment of the ASEAN Community that anyone who would be elected as the leader of Indonesia, Indonesia is expected commitment to the realization of the ASEAN Community to continue. The establishment AC shall not be regarded as an event that occurs immediately, but must be seen as a gradual process so there is no need to worry. Furthermore, ASEAN Community is a necessity and we cannot back away from commitments made in Bali in 2003 and should be accepted as an opportunity that needs to be utilized.

ASEAN vision for 2015 is “ASEAN as a concert of South East Asian Nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring society”.⁴ At the ASEAN Summit 2013 in Bali, Indonesia agreed to transform ASEAN from a loose organization into a community (ASEAN Community) on the basis of economic community, security community and socio-cultural community which made three pillars.⁵ At that time ASEAN targeted to achieve full integration with the three pillars by 2020. At the Summit in Cebu, The Philippines in 2007, it was agreed to advance the achievement of the target of ASEAN Community to 2015. ASCC implemented based on the interaction of the

³ ASEAN Secretariat (2003), *Declaration of Bali Concord II*. Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, online: <<http://www.aseansec.org/15159.htm>> (5 February 2011)

⁴ Susanto, Edi, “*Piagam ASEAN; Babak Baru Transformasi Organisasi*” Makalah seminar ASEAN-DEPLU, UNHAS

⁵ *Ibid.*

whole society in ASEAN member countries (people centered) so people need to be prepared to confront and minimize the impact of regional integration by setting up a competitive human resources within the framework of harmonious social relations. Three pillars are actually interconnected and mutually reinforcing for reaching the common goal to ensure peace, stability, and prosperity in the region.

ASCC is based on unity and diversity and a sense of community “(we feeling)” provides opportunities for ASEAN members to improve cultural and social relations.⁶ Socio-cultural relations are expected to have no barriers to support the ASEAN Community. ASEAN cooperation holds the key role of international cooperation in Indonesia, because it is the closest concentric circle in the region and a major pillar of Indonesian foreign policy implementation. One of the targets to be achieved through strengthening the pillars of the ASCC is a sense of “we feeling” and solidarity among ASEAN members. Building a sense of solidarity does not mean eliminating the specific characteristics of each country, but rather the desire to strengthen the sense of unity, brotherhood and sense of caring and belonging to a community that is being built.

Indonesia has enough equity to be able to be competitive in the ASEAN Community by 2015. Even when compared to other countries that will be competing in AC in 2015, Indonesia is far superior because Indonesia has a wealth of human and natural resources. Indonesia makes a strong foundation in terms of reaffirmation and a strong desire of each member to unite them in ASEAN region. In 2011, Indonesia was elected as the chairman of ASEAN with the theme of the ASEAN community amid the global community of nations. This has become a major challenge as what was said in the context of Ple Priatna the ASEAN regional cooperation and contribution in managing the dynamic equilibrium map in Asia Pacific in the scale of global partnerships.⁷ The establishment of ASCC, ASEAN realized the importance of solidarity and

⁶ ASEAN, 2009, *A Roadmap for an ASEAN Community: 2009-2015*, (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat), p.68.

⁷ Ple Priatna, *Artikel Indonesia Ketua ASEAN 2011*, Kompas 7 Januari 2011

common identity for the people in the region, as well as a shared commitment to look to the future in a world that increasingly tight experienced competition in the era of globalization.

The ASCC 2015, the government of each member countries has an important for strategic position. That is will strengthen life with better level of well-being that is one of the main tasks of the state.⁸ Indonesia is a former Dutch colony, which has been independent since 1945, and one of its main objectives is to protect the people, including their welfare. ASCC is expected an increase in cooperation, especially in the priority issues in ASEAN countries, such as the environment, health, culture, education, sports, disasters, as well as the problems of women and children.

Two more years from now, 2015 will attend the ASEAN Community. Until now ASEAN organization is only a collection of 10 countries in Southeast Asia and then in 2015, ASEAN has been turned into a form of community. ASEAN Community 2015 is a necessity in today's era of globalization.⁹ Although the scent of competition will be very tough but this is a challenge for member states, all elements of society must be prepared to welcome the free market in the ASEAN region. It takes more than just the government's commitment, because the level of competition was evident to the people. And most of the people feel the impact of the ASEAN Community by 2015.

I.2. Problems Identification

As one of the initiators of ASEAN, Indonesia is expected to be “driving force” in the context of ASEAN cooperation considering that ASEAN is a pillar in the concentric circles of Indonesian foreign policy. As time goes by Indonesia has led a variety of cooperation in ASEAN, especially political, security,

⁸ Emmanuel Adler and Michael Barnett on CPF. Luhulima, *Masyarakat Asia Tenggara Menuju Komunitas ASEAN 2015*, P2P LIPI, Jakarta, p. 14-15

⁹ Retrieved on 13 October 2013 from <http://www.tabloiddiplomasi.org/previous-issue/46-september-2008/331-indonesiasemakin-outward-looking.html>

economy and social cultural. ASEAN integration has been seen through the establishment of AC which aims to promote cooperation among ASEAN member countries in the three pillars as mentioned earlier.

As a founding member of ASEAN, one with the biggest population and most diverse culture, the thesis focuses on the readiness of Indonesia in engaging ASCC 2015. Then this thesis will show the readiness of Indonesia which includes (1) Indonesia's government, (2) NGO and (3) ASEAN people in preparing ASCC 2015. This thesis will concentrate on period of 2009 (the first plan of ASCC) to 2013.

I.3. Statement of Problem

Topic: *Indonesia's Readiness in Engaging ASCC 2015*

This research examines the readiness of Indonesia's government people of ASEAN towards ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community 2015, which includes the preparation of Indonesia's government since the first plan of ASCC in 2009, including the country's ASEAN chairmanship in 2011, the following research question has been obtained:

“To what extent can Indonesia be ready to engage in ASCC?”

I.4. Research Objectives

The research objectives in this research are classified into **explanatory-descriptive** objective. Kothari (2004) in his book “Research Methodology”, describes explanatory as a thesis with an objective to gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve a new insight into it; while descriptive thesis endeavors to portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or group.¹⁰ Therefore, based on the background stated above, the objective of this explanatory-descriptive research are 1) To analyze the readiness

¹⁰ Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques (Second Revised Edition)*. New Delhi: New Age International Ltd. P. 2

of Indonesian towards the ASCC 2015; 2) To explore in detail the opportunity and challenges that Indonesia face during the preparation in ASEAN Community; 3) To explore in detail is Indonesia ready to face the ASEAN Community 2015.

I.5. Significance of the Study

This research has several key areas or points of study that hopefully can contribute to the society and also the academic community. The first one is the Indonesian people itself. A lot of people are still not familiar with the upcoming ASEAN Community. This research will help to guide the reader to understand more clearly about the problem more clearly.

The second key area is ASEAN member states. Not many people fully comprehend the exact vision and mission of the ASEAN Community. This research will explain in detail about the purpose of the ASEAN Community.

I.6. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is necessary to guide the analysis of the problems discussed in this thesis. Theoretical framework is one or more interrelated concepts to determine identification of a problem. Theoretical framework is systematically compiled and linked to the relevant context of the problem identified. There are two theories that may fit to analyze the readiness Indonesia in ASEAN: **International Organizations and Liberalism**.

The first one is the theory of *International Organizations* (IO), since an Intergovernmental Organization, namely Associations of Southeast Asian Nations in this case, is included in the realms of IO. IOs has become one of the most important actors in the International Relations paradigm, it is because of this actor take wider part in the international relations activities on the current circumstances. This theory is necessary to understand in order to comprehend IO's origins and behavior relating to other IR concepts and entities such as globalization and state. **Samuel Barkin** in his book *International Organization*.

Theories and Institution, attempted to formulate theories of IOs in order to better understand the world of international relations.¹¹ One of his findings argues that IOs are part of globalization. They are transnational forces that may increase the state's tendency to act multilaterally rather than unilaterally – which is to act and create through IOs themselves. IOs are vehicles through which states cooperate to promote the best outcomes for everyone in an interdependent world.

“Organizations are important units of analysis, precisely because they take on a life and character of their own. And those lives and characters, emerging from the process of organized action, should receive direct and critical observation. International relations will be enhanced if we pay greater attention to how modern international organizations emerge and what they do in action – in short, if we pay greater attention to organization performance. (Ness & Brechin, 1988, p. 270)

Look upon those conditions, it was very distinct that International organizations are also the actors in the international relations and also one of the most influential actors and it is why the writer needs to put the IOs theories in this research study.

The second one is the theory of *Liberalism*. Liberalism theory of International Relations emerged after World War I to respond to the inability of states to control and limit war in their international relations. In order to support the writer in analyzing topics and problem identified, the writer uses a theoretical framework. The writer constructs theoretical framework through the perspective of liberalism as a major theory. Liberalism is a theory that emphasizes the interaction between human behaviors.¹² Liberalism believes that cooperation between international actors can produce a state of greater cooperation and lead to peace, prosperity and justice. Liberalism paradigm according to **Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen** in “*Introduction to International Relations*” consists of

¹¹ Samuel Barkin on *International Organization, Theories and Institution*, First edition March 2006

¹² Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, “*Introduction to International Relations*”, New York: Oxford Press, 1999, p. 109

four perspectives; sociology liberalism, interdependence liberalism, institutional liberalism and republican liberalism. The liberalism supports the pattern of interaction between IOs and International Law. Liberalism believes that IOs as one of the key actors to play a role in addressing global issues, like AC 2015. The writer uses liberalism theory because it emphasizes that the state is not the only actor who played in the international relations.

Liberal theories share a few basic concepts that allow them to be called “liberal”: (1) states are the primary actors in the international system, but they are not unitary—domestic politics matters; (2) there are factors beyond the capabilities that constrain state behavior; and (3) states’ interests are multiple and changing. The key concepts found in liberal theory are absolute gains, international institutions, free trade, and democracy.¹³

I.7. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope and limitations of this research are in line with the problem that will be analyzed. The first is about the time frame, which is a period of 2009-2013. The reason is that during the time Indonesia was agreed to have the first plan of ASCC and the Indonesia’s government roles in preparing the ASCC 2015. The limitation of study is the lack of literature about Indonesia’s roles towards ASCC 2015.

I.8. Research Methodology

This study will be used **Descriptive** and **Qualitative** type of methodology. The major purpose of a descriptive research (often called ex post-facto research) is a description of the state of affairs as it exists at present, on which the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has

¹³ *Oxford Bibliographies*, Retrieved on 15 October 2013 from <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199743292/obo-9780199743292-0060.xml>

happened or what is happening.¹⁴ Qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon. For example, when we are interested in investigating the reasons for human behavior (i.e., why people think or do certain things), we quite often talk about ‘Motivation Research’, an important type of qualitative research.¹⁵ The writer has no control over how Indonesia can be a major player after AC 2015 is established. The writer interested in investigating the challenges that Indonesia will be faced after AC 2015 is established.

The method used in this research is **Library Research**, on which it analyzes historical records and documents. The sources will be obtained through books, journals, newspapers, ASEAN documents, and internet.

I.8.1 Research Instruments

Internet – Internet is the key tool for the writer to write this dissertation. The writer accessed articles, journals, official reports and official documents via internet. The internet connection helped the writer in doing research and finding the material that the writer need in writing this dissertation.

Books – The writer also used e-books and printed book in the process of collecting and comparing data that the writer got from online sources. The writer also got example the books that she need from some libraries like President University Student Library, Perpustakaan Pusat Universitas Indonesia and Perpustakaan Nasional.

I.9. Structure of the Research

This research will be divided into five chapters and the outline can be observed in the figure above.

¹⁴ Kothari, C.R (2004). *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques (Second Revised Edition)*. New Delhi: New Age International Ltd. P. 2-3.

¹⁵ *Ibid* p. 3

I.9.1. Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter contains the background of the study, problem identification, statement of the problem, research objectives, significance of the study, theoretical framework, research methodology, and structure of research.

I.9.2. Chapter II: ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

This chapter will discuss about the core aspects of AC 2015 which is ASCC 2015. Here the writer will write about the basic idea of the ASCC, the purposes of the ASCC including background of the establishment of ASCC and principles and policies of ASCC 2015.

Chapter III: Indonesia's opportunities and challenges in preparing AC 2015

In this chapter the writer highlights the opportunities and challenges that Indonesia's government face in preparing AC 2015.

Chapter IV: The Readiness of Indonesia in Engaging ASCC 2015 (2009-2013)

This chapter discusses about the Indonesia's government roles towards ASCC 2015. The discussion will start from the Indonesia's government preparation instead of political, social, and education.

Chapter V: Conclusion

In this last chapter, the writer will write her conclusion towards her research and findings on the dissertation topic.

I.10. Definition of Terms

There are two (2) basic keywords that will be frequently used, namely:

I.10.1 ASEAN

The definition of ASEAN according to a Merriam Webster dictionary is:

“ASEAN stands for Association of Southeast Asian Nations. International organization established by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand in 1967 to accelerate regional economic growth, social progress, and cultural development and to promote peace and security in the region. Brunei became a member in 1984, Vietnam in 1995, Laos and Myanmar (Burma) in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999. ASEAN became a leading voice on regional trade and security issues in the 1990s; in 1992 member nations created the ASEAN Free Trade Area.”¹⁶

ASEAN is a political, cultural and economic organization of nations in Southeast Asia. ASEAN promotes the economic and political interest of this region when dealing with other areas of the world. ASEAN also promotes social and cultural development, as well as regional stability. Although the nations of ASEAN have differing styles of government, they promote the ideals of democratic processes. Many of the nations of ASEAN are experiencing economic advancement, and so the organization has become very important in representing its region.

I.10.2 Socio-Cultural

The definition of socio-cultural according to a dictionary is:

“Socio-cultural means relating to a combination of social or cultural factors. It refers to the attitudes, beliefs, comprehension and perception that a person has based on the social and cultural groups to which he belongs.”¹⁷

¹⁶ *Merriam Webster Dictionary* Retrieved on 23 October 2013 from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/asean>

¹⁷ *Ibid*

Socio cultural is a framework that emphasizes the responsibility of social and cultural context in human learning. The socio cultural aspect encourages the mixture or interaction of social and cultural elements. One use of the framework is in the cognitive development of a child in society. The importance of incorporating social and cultural dimensions into sustainability and conservation planning in Indonesia cannot be overstated. Culture is the system value prevailing in society, including the intellectual and artistic value of someone that characterizes a society, so called culture of the society because people living with a variety of behavior, based on education and the influence of lifestyle.

There are some basic elements of socio-cultural according to Bronislaw Malinowski:¹⁸

1. Normative system is the system of norms that enable having cooperation among the members of the community.
2. Economic organization.
3. Mechanism and agencies of education are the tools and institutions for education.
4. The organization of force

Bronislaw Malinowski as functional theorist is always looking for the functionality of any element of culture for public purposes. All the activities of the cultural elements are mean to meet human needs and to satisfy the human needs.

I.10.3 Community

The definition of community, according to the dictionary is:

“Community means the people with common interest living in a particular area; broadly, an interacting population of various kinds of individuals (as species) in a common

¹⁸ Retrieved on 24 October 2013 from www.teoriantropologi.com

location, a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society”.¹⁹

Another definition of community is sharing, participation and fellowship. From the point of view of natural biological communities are formed based on relationship. In the political context, a nation, according to **Anderson Benedict** defined as “imagine community”. The community is not just limited to the territory but more broadly at regional and international levels. That is called “imagined community” by the community approach to understand the international politics. Anderson Benedict added further a nation as a community because:

“Regardless of the actual inequality and exploitation that may prevail in each, the nation is always conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship. Ultimately it is fraternity that makes it possible, over the past two centuries, for so many millions of people, not so much to kill as willingly to die for such limited imaginings”²⁰

There are lots of characteristics of community. Here is initially explore community in three different ways (after Willmott 1986; Lee and Newby 1983; and Crow and Allen 1995). As:²¹

- **Place.** Territorial or place community can be seen as where people have something in common, and this shared element is understood geographically. Another way of naming this is as ‘locality’. This approach to community has spawned a rich literature – first in ‘community studies’ and more recently in locality studies (often focusing on spatial divisions of labour).
- **Interest.** In interest or ‘elective’ communities people share a common characteristic other than place. They are linked together by factors such as

¹⁹ Merriam Webster Dictionary Retrieved on 23 October 2013 from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/community>

²⁰ Anderson, B. (1991) *Imagined Communities. Reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism*, London

²¹ Cohen, A. P. (1985) *The Symbolic Construction of Community*, London: Tavistock. Retrieved on 20 October 2013 from <http://infed.org>

religious belief, sexual orientation, occupation or ethnic origin. In this way we may talk about the ‘gay community’, the ‘Catholic community’ or the ‘Chinese community’. Development in what might be called the sociology of identity and selfhood have played an important role in ‘opening out the conceptual space within which non-place forms of community can be understood’ (Hoggett 1997: 7). ‘Elective groups’ and ‘intentional communities’ (ranging, according to Hoggett *op cit* from cyber-communities to car-boot enthusiasts) are a key feature of contemporary life

- **Communion.** In its weakest form, we can approach this as a sense of attachment to a place, group or idea (in other words, whether there is a ‘spirit of community’). In its strongest form ‘communion’ entails a profound meeting or encounter – not just with other people, but also with God and creation. One example here would be the Christian communion of saints – the spiritual union between each Christian and Christ (and hence between every Christian). Another is Martin Buber’s interest in meeting and ‘the between’.

CHAPTER II

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY

This chapter focuses on ASEAN Community in particular the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). Further in Chapter II will describe a brief about AC with each pillar and describe clearly about the details idea of ASCC as the purpose of the three pillars set forth in the vision of ASEAN in realizing the AC. But first of all, this chapter will discuss vertically, from the concept of AC and then to the discussion of ASCC.

II.1. ASEAN Community

In the social studies, the term of community refers to shared values, norms and symbol that give identity or sense of “we ness”. In simple term, build a community can be defined as build the sense of “we feeling”.²² While in International Relations, community development more often considered as work giant. The main reason is community development implies that efforts to undermine confidence among realists stated the fundamental logic that governs relations between states at the international level is anarchy. According to statement from the Indonesia Foreign Minister, Hassan Wirajuda²³ as Chairman of ASEAN Summit at that time, the nature of an ASEAN Community is the realization of a full integration of a peaceful and prosperous region. AC is marked by the magnitude of politics and security interactions, the existence of a single market and production base with free flow of goods, services and capital, establishment of the community who care and share, which focuses on social development, education and human development, public health, culture and information, as well as environmental protection.

²² *Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015*. Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, 2009.

²³ *40 Tahun ASEAN, Komunitas Harus Jadi Kepentingan Indonesia*, retrieved on November 12nd 2013 from www.indonesiaseoul.org/indonesia/rubrik/view

The establishment of AC is set at IX Summit in Bali, Indonesia, which was a giant step in the context of affirming sense of “we ness or we feeling” as community of peoples and nations of Southeast Asia. In general, AC will be realized by three pillars which all the three pillars play to get closer to the goal area which to realize a peaceful, stable and prosperous.

II.1.1 ASEAN Political Security Community

ASEAN was established in 1967, the main goal to be achieved by the actual initiator countries is to strengthen the economic and socio-cultural cooperation in the region, which is expected to be a positive impact on the development of its member states. ASEAN was not explicitly underlined to strengthen cooperation in the fields of politics because it considers the political and security issues are too sensitive. However, the political-security is the dominant when coloring ASEAN journey.

In the political and security context, which is to be achieved is to resolve the different of ASEAN member states not by violence or the threat of force. ASC is intended to build a region to live in peace with a democratic and harmonious environment. In addition, APSC is also not an ASEAN defense pact, but rather a political and security cooperation mechanism to prevent the use of physical force or the military in solving internal problems in ASEAN. The APSC Plan of Action is mutually-reinforcing with bilateral cooperation between ASEAN Member Countries while recognising the sovereign rights of the member countries to pursue their individual foreign policies and defence arrangements. In addressing future security challenges, ASEAN member countries share the responsibility for strengthening peace, stability and security of the region free from foreign military interference in any form or manifestation.²⁴

The presence of APSC concept is expected to all ASEAN member states will be a new approach in the field of politics and security in the face of global

²⁴ *ASEAN Secretariat*, Jakarta, retrieved on November 15th 2013
<http://www.asean.org/news/item/asean-security-community-plan-of-action>

security challenges such as terrorism, transnational crime and separatism. In APSC Blueprint, there are three characteristics that mark looks ASEAN cooperation in the political-security has progressed further than the political-security in previously. The characteristics in APSC Blueprint are:²⁵

- a. A rule-based Community of shared values and norms;
- b. A Cohesive, Peaceful, Stable and Resilient Region with shared responsibility for comprehensive security;
- c. A Dynamic and Outward-looking Region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world.

II.1.2 ASEAN Economic Community

The achievement of the economic community is achieving ASEAN Vision 2020, which will become a single market and production base. It is presented with the flow of goods, services, investment freedom, freer capital flows to become more powerful, dynamic and economically competitive in the global market.²⁶ Furthermore, ASEAN's efforts to be achieved through AEC is to strengthen economic cooperation through the efforts of "turning the diversity that characterizes the region into opportunities for business complementation making ASEAN a more dynamic and stronger segment of the global supply chain".²⁷ To achieve the purpose of AEC, the establishment of AEC carried out by lifting four strategic frameworks that seek to achieve. The strategic framework of AEC Blueprint, which is an integration of the area that has the following characteristics:²⁸

- a. A single market and production base;

²⁵ *ASEAN Political Security Community Blueprint*, published by Directorate General of ASEAN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, p.6-7

²⁶ Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia.2009, "*Menuju ASEAN Economic Community 2015*", Jakarta

²⁷ Luhulima, C.P.F *Masyarakat Asia Tenggara Menuju Komunitas ASEAN 2015*. Yogyakarta, 2008 *et.al., Cit.*, p. 49

²⁸ Badan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Kebijakan, Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik (BPPK Kemlu-RI), 2008. "*ASEAN Economic Blueprint, 2015*". Jakarta

- b. A highly competitive economic region;
- c. A region of equitable economic development;
- d. A region fully integrated into the global economy.

II.2. Background of ASCC

In Bali Concord II was confirmed that there is a pattern of continuity between the three main points in the agreement, in establishing the economic integrity of the role also requires a secure political environment that can provide a strong foundation that is generated by economic cooperation, as well as political solidarity and security.²⁹ Bali Concord emphasized that the importance of adhering to the principle of non-intervention. So, in essence, an agreement of Bali Concord II, ASEAN stated that is an organization that will build opportunity for regional integration that is mutually beneficial to each other, and are also determined to ensure stability and security in the region and the influence of all kinds of foreign interference. Keep referring to the defense of national interests of each country of ASEAN and the need to further consolidate and enhance the achievement of ASEAN as a regional association of dynamic, resilient and cohesive to the welfare of its member states and the people who adopted those three pillars of ASEAN Community.

Bali Concord II was signed in 2003 refers to the application of the opportunity to build and develop mutually beneficial regional integration with each other and determined to ensure the stability and security of Southeast Asia itself from all sorts of influences and foreign interference. Trough Bali Concord II, ASEAN member states have agreed to build community based on the three pillars mentioned before. Bali Concord was more implement to intra-region, how the member states of IO gave contribution of to each other based on three pillars to make a good integration for Southeast Asia.

²⁹ Badan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Kebijakan, Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik (BPPK Kemelu-RI), 2008. *“ASEAN Economic Blueprint, 2015”*. Jakarta

Development of an ASEAN Community that is more solid and familiar with foster, promote and develop the spirit of togetherness and helping each other is very important. This can be done by increasing the activity together instantly when a member is receiving the disaster, with issues such as poverty, education, unemployment, public health and agricultural development. Socio-cultural system is to examine the concept of the basic assumptions in people's lives. Giving meaning of the concept of socio-cultural system is considered important because it not only explains what is meant by socio-cultural itself but give explanatory descriptions through a reality in the life of society.

In today's global economy, an integrated regional economy needs to expand markets, increase production efficiency, reduce costs, attract investment among individual countries, from within ASEAN and outside ASEAN. Thus will be able to stimulate economic activity, in order to create jobs and increase income, all of which are necessary to realize a growth.

Based on Bali Concord II, ASCC have the following characteristic:³⁰

- a. The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, in consonance with the goal set by ASEAN Vision 2020, envisages a Southeast Asia bonded together in partnership as a community of caring societies
- b. In line with the programme of action set by the 1976 Declaration of ASEAN Concord, the Community shall foster cooperation in social development aimed at raising the standard of living disadvantaged groups and the rural population, and shall seek the active involvement of all sectors of society, in particular women, youth, and local communities.
- c. ASEAN shall ensure that its work force shall be prepared for, and benefit from, economic integration by investing more resources for basic and higher education, training, science and technology development, job creation, and social protection. The development and enhancement of

³⁰ ASEAN Secretariat (2003), *Declaration of Bali Concord II*. Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, retrieved on November 2013 from <http://www.aseansec.org/15159.htm>

human resources is a key strategy for employment generation, alleviating poverty and socio-economic disparities, and ensuring economic growth with equity. ASEAN shall continue existing efforts to promote regional mobility and mutual recognition of professional credentials, talents, and skills development.

- d. ASEAN shall further intensify cooperation in the area of public health, including in the prevention and control of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and SARS, and support joint regional actions to increase access to affordable medicines. The security of the Community is enhanced when poverty and diseases are held in check, and the peoples of ASEAN are assured of adequate health care.
- e. The Community shall nurture talent and promote interaction among ASEAN scholars, writers, artist and media practitioners to help preserve and promote ASEAN's diverse cultural heritage while fostering regional identity as well as cultivating people's awareness of ASEAN
- f. The Community shall intensify cooperation in addressing problems associated with population growth, unemployment, environmental degradation and transboundary pollution as well as disaster management in the region to enable individual members to fully realize their development potentials and to enhance the mutual ASEAN spirit.

Therefore, some ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia initiated the establishment of AC, where one of the most important elements is the restatement of the willingness of each member states to participate strive to accomplish goals to help each other and coalesce in a sense of “we feeling”, to face the global competition that is increasingly fierce. On December 15th 1997 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was creating an aspiration of ASEAN to establish a Southeast Asian community “caring and sharing”, which later became known as “ASEAN Vision 2020”. Year 2020 figure as same as the deadline of the transition to the current

economic globalization that will be characterized by the free flow of goods, services and people on a worldwide scale.³¹

II.2.1 Idea of ASCC

ASCC is as a platform to strengthen ASEAN integration, the cooperation aims to strengthen awareness, solidarity, partnership and community ownership of ASEAN. ASCC cooperation covers the field of culture, information, education, environment, science and technology, natural disaster management, health, employment, social development, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, youth, drug prevention, improvement of public administration and civil service. AC centered on the community to strengthen solidarity and unity in diversity cultural features of ASEAN member countries. Unity and solidarity are built by strengthening the common identity and develop a community that are mutually caring, sharing and harmony.

ASCC pillar was formed with the aim to accelerate the process of integration in ASEAN in order to support efforts to achieve peace in the region, improve the well-being and strengthening brotherhood among the people of ASEAN. ASCC is open and engaged community based on “people-centered approach”: means from the people, by people and for people.

ASEAN is also committed to strengthening the unity and mutual understanding of the cultural differences, history, religion, and civilization for the realization of AC by 2015.³²

“The primary goal of ASCC is to contribute realizing an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the nations and people of ASEAN by forging a common identity and building a caring and sharing society which is inclusive and harmonious where

³¹ Luhulima, C.P.F *Masyarakat Asia Tenggara Menuju Komunitas ASEAN 2015*. Yogyakarta, 2008 *et.al., Cit.*, p. 5

³² ASEAN Secretariat, 2009, p.67

the wellbeing, livelihood and welfare of the people are enhanced” (ASEAN Secretariat, 2009:67)

Theme of the 37th AMM in 2004 is “Striving for Full Integration: A Prosperous, Caring and Peaceful Community.”³³ This theme reflected a serious commitment from ASEAN leaders that had been reached in the 9th Summit on October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia, and outlined in the Bali Concord II; realizing the AC based on three pillars. ASCC aims to establish a Southeast Asian Nations bonded together in partnership as a society. In the action plan of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC-POA) adopted at the 10th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Laos in 2004 spelled out the strategic steps that need to be implemented a formation of ASCC.

Socio-cultural proximity are built in elite level are expected to have an impact on the socio-cultural integration at civil society of the member states. At this time, the lack of sense of belonging and taste of we feeling of the community member states is considered as a factor in the slow development of ASEAN integration. From the beginning, there are three main reasons behind the establishment of three pillars of ASEAN Community, namely the desire to improve the economic, social and cultural areas through cooperation programs.

With a strong togetherness, ASCC is expected jointly able to anticipate and minimize impacts arising as a result of economic integration in the region and create good quality of human resources, competitive and enabling environment for the successful integration and shared prosperity and strengthen the cultural identity of the community towards ASEAN Community based on people centered. The ASCC has four major thrust. These include (i) building a community of

³³ ASEAN Secretariat: *Joint Communiqué of the 37th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting Jakarta, 29-30 June 2004*, retrieved on 19 Nov. 2013 from <<http://www.asean.org/communities/asean-political-security-community/item/joint-communique-of-the-37th-asean-ministerial-meeting-jakarta-29-30-june-2004-2>>.

caring societies, (ii) managing the social impact of economic integration, (iii) promoting environmental sustainability, (iv) promoting an ASEAN identity.³⁴

II.2.2 Purposes of ASCC

Formation of ASCC pillar has actually reflects the efforts of ASEAN for ASEAN institutions to bring benefits to society. The leaders of ASEAN countries realized that the broad support from various levels of society is needed to form a tight community. This awareness is then seen in the statement from Termsak Chalermpananupap, Director of Research and Head of the Secretariat of ASEAN, namely,³⁵

“one of the key challenges in building the ASEAN Community is in promoting public awareness of ASEAN. ASEAN needs to improve its communication skills to better inform people of the many good things that it has been doing for them. More and improved interaction should be developed and institutionalized in order to generate public interest in contributing ideas for ASEAN and to process these inputs to enrich ASEAN’s policies options and ensure ASEAN’s relevance to the well being and aspirations of people”

The statement shows that ASEAN needs to increase the capacity of national societies to develop attachment towards the regional level. Therefore the need for an institution that has ability to empower people so that consciously united in ASEAN identity. There are seven key features of the ASCC:³⁶

- a. Equitable access to opportunities is universal
- b. Human potentials are nurtured to the fullest

³⁴ ASEAN Community 2015: *“from a state oriented to a people oriented”*, Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian Politik-LIPI, retrieved on May 30th 2007

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ C.Y, Samuel, *International Conference on ASEAN Vision 2015: Moving Towards One Community*, organized by Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center of Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research. Taipei, May 24, 2011.

- c. Norms of social and distributive justice are upheld by addressing issues of poverty and equity, and special care is given to vulnerable groups
- d. The environment and natural resources are protected and managed to sustain development and as a legacy for future generations
- e. Civil society is engaged in providing inputs for policy choices
- f. People are healthy in mind and body and living in harmony in safe environment
- g. ASEAN citizens interact in a community conscious of its ties of history, aware of its cultural heritage and bound by a common regional identity.

II.3. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint

At the 14th ASEAN Summit on December 2008, Thailand, all member countries have ratified the ASEAN Charter and the ASEAN Charter agreed to force entry into the stage. That means the charges in the blueprint of the three pillars of ASEAN Community will be implemented soon. In conjunction with the ASCC Blueprint, the blueprint is part of an effort to realize “to promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sectors or society are encouraged to participate in, and benefit from, the process of ASEAN integration and community building” (Article 1, Paragraph 3 ASEAN Charter). In other words, starting in January 2009 it is expected there will be increased interaction with Entities Associated with ASEAN; interaction between people of ASEAN member countries through cooperation in the field of socio-cultural.

“ASEAN is committed to enhancing the well-being and the livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN through alleviating poverty, ensuring social welfare and protection, building safe, secure and drug free environment, enhancing disaster resilience and addressing health development concerns”³⁷

The ASCC Blueprint represents the human dimension of ASEAN cooperation and upholds ASEAN commitment to address the region’s aspiration to lift the

³⁷ ASEAN Secretariate, 2009, *Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015*, Jakarta

quality of life of its people. The goals of the ASCC are envisaged to be achieved by implementing a set of 340 concrete and productive actions that is people-oriented and social responsible. This set to cooperative activities has been developed based on the assumption that the three pillars of the AC are interdependent and interrelated and that linkages are imperative to ensure complementary and unity of purpose.³⁸

There is Plan of Action to realize ASCC, such as starting to combat poverty and improve equity (include ASCC Blueprint intended to bring ASEAN closer to the people, involved ASEAN member countries in various ASEAN activities program so in the future ASEAN is no longer dominated by the government and diplomats. ASCC Blueprint also very important in building the AC due to economic integration and security cooperation would be meaningless if the relationship between the member countries is weakened. Furthermore, ASCC Blueprint contains core elements comprising; (i) human development, (ii) social welfare and protection, (iii) social justice and rights, (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, (v) building ASEAN identity, (vi) narrowing the development gap.³⁹ As the initiator of the establishment of AC, Indonesia needs to conduct a comprehensive review of the material deepening ASCC Blueprint to determine the level of resilience of the Indonesian people that the national level of implementation ASCC Blueprint can aligned with efforts to comply with Indonesia's national interest.

II.3.1 Human Development

ASEAN will enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to human development opportunities by promoting and investing in education and life-long learning, human resources training and capacity building encourage innovation and

³⁸ ASEAN Secretariate, 2009. *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint*. (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat)

³⁹ ASEAN Secretariate, 2009, *Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015*, Jakarta

entrepreneurship, promote the use of English language, ICT and applied science and technology in socio-economic development activities.⁴⁰

- a. Advancing and prioritizing education; which has strategic goal to ensure the integration of education priorities into ASEAN's development agenda and creating knowledge based society.
- b. Investing in human resource development; to enhance and improve the capacity of ASEAN human resource through strategic programmes and develop a qualified, competent and well-prepared ASEAN labour force that would benefit from as well as cope with the challenges of regional integration.
- c. Promotion of decent work; which to incorporating decent work principles in ASEAN work culture, safety and health at work place and ensuring that the promotion of entrepreneurship becomes an integral part of ASEAN's employment policy to achieve a forward-looking employment strategy.
- d. Promoting Information and Communication Technology (ICT); to implement human resource development programme which will facilitate the implementation of regional ICT initiatives.
- e. Facilitating access to applied Science and Technology (S&T); to develop policies and mechanism to support active cooperation in research, science and technology development; technology transfers and commercialization and establishment of strong networks of scientific and technological institutions with the active participation of private sector and other relevant organisations.
- f. Strengthening entrepreneurship skills for women, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities; to improve their social well-being and contribute towards national development and regional economic integration.
- g. Building civil service capability; which to establish effective and efficient through increased capacity-building, and increase collaboration among ASEAN member states.

⁴⁰ ASEAN Secretariate, 2009. *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint*. (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat)

II.3.2 Social Welfare and Protection

ASEAN is committed to enhancing the well-being and the livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN through alleviating poverty, ensuring social welfare and protection, building a safe, secure and drug free environment, enhancing disaster resilience and addressing health development concerns.⁴¹

- a. Poverty alleviation; to fully address socio-economic disparities and poverty that persist across ASEAN member states including achieving the MDG goal of eradicating extreme poverty.
- b. Social safety net and protection from the negative impacts of integration and globalization; to ensure all ASEAN peoples are provided with social welfare and protection.
- c. Enhancing food security and safety; to ensure adequate access to food at all times for all ASEAN peoples and ensure food safety in ASEAN member states.
- d. Access to healthcare and promotion of healthy lifestyles; to ensure access to adequate and affordable healthcare, medical services and medicine, and promote healthy lifestyles for the people of ASEAN.
- e. Improving capability to control communicable diseases; to enhance regional preparedness and capacity through integrated approaches to prevention, surveillance and emerging infectious diseases.
- f. Ensuring a drug-free ASEAN; to reduce the overall prevalence of illicit drug abuse in the general population.
- g. Building disaster-resilient nations and safer communities; to strengthen effective mechanisms and capabilities to prevent and reduce disaster losses in lives.

⁴¹ ASEAN Secretariate, 2009. *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint*. (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat)

II.3.3 Social Justice and Rights

ASEAN is committed to promoting social justice and mainstreaming people's rights to its policies and all spheres of life, including the rights and welfare of disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and migrant workers.⁴²

- a. Promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities; to safeguard the interests and rights as well as provide equal opportunities, and raise the quality of life and standard of living.
- b. Protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers; to ensure fair and comprehensive migration policies and adequate protection for all migrant workers.
- c. Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); to ensure the CSR is incorporated in the corporate agenda and to contribute towards sustainable socio-economic development in ASEAN member states.

II.3.4 Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

ASEAN shall work towards achieving sustainable development as well as promoting clean and green environment by protecting the natural resource base for economic and social development including the sustainable management and conservation of soil, water, mineral, energy, biodiversity, forest, coastal and marine resources as well as the improvement in water and air quality for the ASEAN region, ASEAN will actively participate in global efforts towards addressing global environmental challenges, including climate change and the ozone layer protection, as well as developing and adapting environmentally-sound technology for development needs and environmental sustainability.⁴³

⁴² ASEAN Secretariat, 2009. *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint*. (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat)

⁴³ *Ibid.*

II.3.5 Building ASEAN identity

The ASEAN identity is the basis of Southeast Asia's regional interests. It is our collective personality, norms, values and beliefs as well as aspirations as one ASEAN community. ASEAN will mainstream and promote greater awareness and common values in the spirit of unity in diversity at all levels of society.

There are four agenda that has been printed in ASCC Blueprint;⁴⁴

- a. Promotion of ASEAN awareness and a sense of community; that has a strategic goal which to create a sense of belonging, consolidate unification in diversity as well as a deep understanding of the history, culture, religion and nationality.
- b. Preservation and promotion of ASEAN cultural heritage; has a strategic goal for conservation and preservation of cultural heritage to build understanding that in this region there is unique history that allows the various similarities and differences that must be preserved together.
- c. Promotion of Cultural Creativity and Industry; which has a strategic purpose as an effort to strengthen ASEAN identity and unity through the creation and development of cultural industries and cultural cooperation.
- d. Engagement with the Community; aimed to giving the impression of being woken up ASEAN identity based on "people centered" through the participation of all sectors of society.

II.3.6 Narrowing the Development Gap

In this point, ASEAN need to strengthen cooperation to reduce the development gap in particular the social dimensions of development between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV countries and within ASEAN where some isolated pockets of under development persist.

⁴⁴ ASEAN Secretariate, 2009. *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint*. (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat)

CHAPTER III

INDONESIA'S OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

IN PREPARING AC 2015

This chapter focuses on Indonesia's challenges in preparing AC pillar; ASCC. Further in Chapter III will explain the chance that Indonesia has for preparing AC 2015 since year 2009-2013.

III.1 Opportunities

As the main countries encouraged the formation of the ASEAN Community, Indonesia put the opportunities will come by on a critical component of the implementation of its policies. This is a logical consequence of the premises mentioned above national interests of foreign politics of a country. The writer look at some potential opportunities that can be exploited Indonesia from the formation of the ASEAN Community. In general, the biggest opportunity in Indonesia is the return of recognition as a regional power center in ASEAN. This opportunity is even greater if refers to the process of drafting the ASEAN Charter which puts Indonesia as the country's framers. On the other hand, as a host of the ASEAN Secretariat Office of the dwelling, making the Jakarta will automatically have become a place of important decisions of the ASEAN, took a look at New York as a city where the United Nations Secretariat is located. Swept up in the great opportunity this is going to raise the weighting of Indonesia in the eyes of the world. Indirectly in turn later will make Indonesia become the country more respected and revered in international. This position became important as the main bridge bargaining position in the constellation of political, economic and socio-cultural level of international interaction in the regional and the world at

large. Indonesia is having advantages in term of natural resources than China, Malaysia, and Thailand. On the other hand, Indonesia lack of human resources, such as physical infrastructure, science and technology, the competitiveness of domestic industry is still relatively under other countries. Of course, this is very alarming especially as Islamic economy in the perspective of human resources is the most vital factors of production, while the natural resources will not be useful if there are no qualified human resources. But if presented in more detail, the opportunities are huge Indonesia in every element of the ASEAN Community, namely the APSC, AEC and ASCC.

III.1.1 ASEAN Political Security Community

APSC is designed to promote political and security cooperation among ASEAN member countries and seek to make it possible for member countries to live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.⁴⁵ Indonesia is a country poles idea APSC, therefore some potential opportunities for Indonesia is to strengthen the peaceful attitude of the Member States and the partners of ASEAN. This became the main steps in implementing a peaceful life and regional relations in dialog is in ASEAN. In addition, strengthening mutual confidence and trust among the member countries. Promoting peace as the pillars of the region and national stability. Then, the APSC makes Indonesia and other member countries are more tied to the completion of development, dialogue with conflict attitudes of peace and conflict resolution through the internal mechanisms of the organization. All of these opportunities, if able to underutilized by Indonesia, the Indonesia's role as a stabilizer over the ASEAN denominator and able to improve the bargaining position of prestige and Indonesia in the realm of international politics and security.

⁴⁵ Southeast Asia: *Challenges in Creating an "ASEAN Political-Security Community"* ch.4, East Asian Strategic Review 2012

Some components of APSC Plan of Action that are up to 2015 have been realized as components of the shaping and sharing norms and conflict prevention. Meanwhile, the component of political development, conflict resolution, post-conflict peace building and mechanism for institutional implementation has yet to be realized.

Here are some of fundamental principles and policies affirmed by ASEAN in addressing regional security issues are recorded in ASEAN Concord II, which;⁴⁶ 1) the peaceful settlement of disputes, 2) the renunciation of the use or threat of force in resolving differences, 3) respect for the sovereignty of nations, 4) non interference in countries internal affairs, 5) the other principles embodied in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and the Declaration on the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, 6) consensus-based decision making, 7) the comprehensive nature of security, 8) a nuclear weapons-free Southeast Asia, 9) the importance of the High Council of the TAC as a reflection of the ASEAN's commitment to the peaceful resolution of disputes, 10) the primacy of the ARF as a venue for enhancing political and security cooperation in the Asia Pacific, 11) the role of ASEAN as the ARF's primary driving force. According to Amitav Acharya,⁴⁷ security community can be realized if the basic prerequisites are met such as: the absence of open conflict or attempts to prevent the occurrence of difference of views that could trigger disputes or conflicts of interest among members; the lack of action that significantly could trigger on the preparation of war among members of the community; the existence of formal and informal institution between member countries; and the degree of high political and economic integration is a prerequisite that must be met to make APSC 2015.

Cooperation of ASEAN member countries in the effort against terrorism activities and other trans-national crimes has been realized through a joint

⁴⁶ Rodolfo C. Severino, *Southeast Asia In Search of An ASEAN Community, Insights from the Former ASEAN Secretary General*, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore 2006, p.356

⁴⁷ Acharya. Amitav, *Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia: ASEAN and the problem of regional order*, Politics in Asia, 2001

commitment of ARF Statement on Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Other Trans-National Crimes, which were issued in Vientiane, July 29, 2005. A joint commitment of the members of ARF include cooperation in such things; 1) Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange such as disclosure and dissemination of intelligence information should be in agreement with the owners of intelligence officials, 2) cooperation in the field of Combating Document Fraud, 3) Law Enforcement Cooperation.⁴⁸

As visionary of APSC, the establishment of APSC for Indonesia not only made important role for Indonesia's leadership momentum in ASEAN, but a beginning to show that ASEAN always becomes main priority for Indonesian foreign policy. The successful of Indonesia has put the instrumental in re-positioning the ASEAN that be additional capital necessary for Indonesia's foreign policy leverage against outside ASEAN region. Thus, ASEAN shared common value that upholds democracy under good government, as mentioned in APSC concept with a sense of justice, upholding the rule of law, the enforcement of human rights and caring society should be able to be made the capital of Indonesia's foreign policy support in order to be relevant to regional development.

Indonesia has an interest to create a Southeast Asia that is safe and peaceful. Therefore, the area of Indonesia's diplomacy should be directed to achieve goals and cannot ignore the fact that Indonesia's national interests to a certain degree will dictate how the security issues must be addressed. Consequently, Indonesia's diplomacy need to be adapted to the interests to political opportunities that are available can be utilized in such a way that can meet the Indonesia's national interest. As a wheel of ASEAN, Indonesia expected diplomacy is not only able to guarantee the stability of the region, but also meet

⁴⁸ *ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Other Trans-National Crimes*, Vientiane, Laos, 29 July 2005. See from ASEAN Documents Series 2004, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, 2005, p.63

the needs of security extensively in responding to the challenges future of ASEAN.

III.1.2 ASEAN Economic Community

AEC will be implemented in 2015; it will bring opportunities for Indonesia for more advanced as well as the challenges of bringing a huge risk as well if Indonesia is not ready to face it. In addition to the items of goods and services should be improved, the quality of human resources should be improved in order to compete in free trade. Indonesia's opportunities in the AEC based on economically, ASEAN is a promising market. The ASEAN region with a population of 540 million inhabitants and a GDP of 723 billion US dollars had the potential to be a more integrated community.⁴⁹ This coupled with the fact that the countries in the region to enjoy rapid economic growth and the stability of the relatively good security. ASEAN will be an important player in international politics and economy. In the macro economy, Indonesia is starting to show positive trends. This is supported by the stability of the increasingly improved. Potential opportunities in Indonesia there are zoom in and easy access to a market economy is very diverse. Strengthen regional economic resilience as one of the pillars of the defense against a possible attack on the economic crisis, cooperation in alleviate poverty. Minimize the cost of the trade that can make the cost of Indonesia's products to regional markets.

On the other hand, Indonesia has had the opportunity to increase investment market and tourism industry as well as increasing the competitiveness of national industries. In addition, the natural resource of Indonesia at unbeatable prices in Southeast Asia is a local advantage that remains a great opportunity. Lastly, the largest population that can provide cheap labor can benefit Indonesia. And also if the Indonesian entrepreneur being able to utilize the abundant natural resources and creating added value, then certainly Indonesia became the market

⁴⁹Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): *The Expanded Economic Engagement Initiative*, retrieved on January 1st, 2014 from <http://www.ustr.gov/countries-regions/southeast-asia-pacific/association-southeast-asian-nations-asean>

leader in ASEAN. A stable foreign investment also could boost economic growth because of the multiplier effect of investing.

Here are the Indonesia's opportunities in preparing AEC 2015:⁵⁰

- Economic integration. The willingness of Indonesia and other 9 member countries of ASEAN in shaping AEC by 2015 based on the belief of its benefits or opportunities that conceptually would increase the economic growth of Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries. Economic integration in the realization of AEC by 2015 through the opening and creation of a larger market, prompting an increase in efficiency and competitiveness, as well as the opening of labor absorption opportunities in the ASEAN region will improve the welfare of the whole country in ASEAN region.
- A potential market. The embodiment of AEC by 2015 will put ASEAN as the 3rd largest market in the world by a 3rd large population in the world after China and India. In 2009, ASEAN has reached a population with around 584 million people (ASEAN Economic Community Chart book, 2009) with a population growth rate continues to rise and the age of majority at the productive age.
- The exporting country. ASEAN member countries known as exporting countries either natural resource or electronic products. With the rise in international commodity prices, most of ASEAN member countries recorded a surplus on the balance of the transaction. The prospect of good economy will led ASEAN to the investment goals.
- Destination country for investors. The description on exporting country that mentioned before shows that ASEAN is a market and has a production base. The facts are the factors that encourage increased investment in the country of each member countries of ASEAN as well as the influx of foreign investment into the region. Indonesia as the country

⁵⁰ Departemen Perdagangan Republik Indonesia, *Menuju ASEAN Economic Community 2015*, Jakarta, p.6

with the biggest population among ASEAN member countries, Indonesia is expected to be able to attract investors into the country and gets larger economic opportunities rather than other ASEAN member countries.

- Competitiveness. The ASEAN trade liberalization would ensure the smooth flow of goods to supply raw materials and ingredients in ASEAN because there is no tariff and non-tariff barriers which are already free in the area that will encourage manufacturers and other business actors for producing and distributing quality goods efficiently so that it is able to compete with products from other countries. On the other hand, consumers also have an extensive selection of alternatives to choose from their needs and abilities, from the cheapest to the most expensive. Indonesia as one of the largest country also has a high level of integration in the electronic sector based on comparative advantage in natural resources and also has the opportunity to develop the industry in those sectors in the country.
- Open service sector. In the field of services, ASEAN also have conditions that allow for the development of service sector is opened widely. The service sector has set priorities such as tourism, health, aviation and e-ASEAN and will then be overtaken with logistics. The amount of labor, Indonesia has a very large population that can provide a sufficient workforce and huge market, so it became a center of industry. Moreover, Indonesia can make ASEAN as an investment destination to fill a job that will be done in the framework of AEC by 2015. Standardization is done through Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) can facilitate the movement labor.
- Capital flows. The withdrawal of foreign capital flows, ASEAN as a region known as a global investment destination. AEC open opportunities for Indonesia to be able to take advantage of the flow of capital into the region and then placed on the assets of rupiah. The flow of capital does not just portion of the form of portfolio regional but also in the form of direct capital flows.

To conclude, the economic opportunities that Indonesia can achieve in AEC 2015 are:

Firstly, the economic market with total of 600 million middle-class increases. According to the ADB, the middle class ASEAN amounted to 24% in 2010 will increase to 65% by 2020.⁵¹ Secondly, the macro economic policies and conducive condition in ASEAN has increased the chances of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from outside the region. Since 2007 to 2010, investment in ASEAN from outside the region increased by 75%. Thirdly, intra ASEAN trade tends to increase, but portions are still relatively small (25%). As an illustration, NAFTA trading 50%, while EU reaches 70%. Fourthly, the national industry's development potential and encourage Indonesia as production base in the region with a large domestic market is sustained, the young population with productive ages, increased investment and lots of natural resources. Fifth, is according to WEF in 2012⁵², the total intra ASEAN tourist in a year reaches more than 76 million even Indonesia's position still under Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

III.1.3 ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

In ASCC turns out to be not entirely fought for an oriented society on humans, ASCC is formulated to support ASEAN economic development; which the provision of skilled human beings by developing education, health, improvement of the education system to build labor force more competitive. In drafting ASCC, the more fixated on how to restore a level of economic growth of the ASEAN member countries to the level before the financial and economic crisis in 1997. ASEAN is more obsessed on the elements and goals of AEC, so impressed forget the development of Caring Societies. Indonesia can strengthen cooperation through the work of eradicating human trafficking, drug trafficking and tackling cross country mass disease such as HIV/AIDS, promoting social protection and the cultural identity of Indonesia to other countries. And also

⁵¹ *Asian Development Bank*, retrieved on January 4th, 2014 from www.adb.org

⁵² The ASEAN Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2012 retrieved on 5th January 2014 from www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_ASEAN_Report_2012.pdf

enlarge the realm of cooperation, people-to-people among the ASEAN member countries, such as the cultural and education exchange. By looking at ASCC Blueprint and Plan of Action,⁵³ Indonesia can see there is opportunity for improvement of the quality of the relationship among ASEAN member countries. It caused by the urgency of efforts to repair relations between human beings (people to people contact) that follow the flow of globalization that could not be avoided as a result advances in technology, information and free trade. The countries are already in a relationship may not do self isolation, therefore often happens the reverse happens as well as acculturation of cultural values. To preserve the cultural identity and values need to act wisely as well as the present national commitment at the regional level in order to maintain social harmony.

When associated with the establishment of AC in 2015, especially in ASCC that includes various elements and plan of action as mentioned above in Chapter II, the opportunities for ASEAN member countries, including Indonesia is to develop multilateral diplomacy that uses multi-track with soft power approach based on the values and culture of the country refer to the government policy that supports by ASEAN in doing functional multilateral cooperation. Development values, norms and culture in each country that are reinforced with promotional efforts and preservation of cultural heritage, coupled with the efforts of protection of regional institutions have a variety of regional action plan to create a climate of the interaction of a healthy society, mutual respect and understanding. Here are Indonesia's opportunities from ASCC 2015:

- Indonesian language has now become a potential language to be learned by the international community due to the progress shown by Indonesia in all sectors. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia has also become a strategic market. Even in 2015, Indonesia has entered the era of AC, where countries in the region will integrate into a community. In this case, Indonesia had a chance to introduce further Indonesian language on AC

⁵³ The ASEAN Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2012 retrieved on 5th January 2014 from www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_ASEAN_Report_2012.pdf

2015 so it can be one of the languages that will be used by ASEAN. Indonesia can also have a chance to introduce every culture and place of Indonesia to make as free market, which attracted more foreign investors to come.

- Related to the problem of natural disasters that happened in some ASEAN member countries, it has encouraged ASEAN member countries to organize and strengthen their cooperation in the fields of disaster management. The handling of natural disaster in ASEAN is matter of concern to AC, especially in third pillar which is ASCC. With the establishment of AC, Indonesia and ASEAN member countries contribute together to help ASEAN member countries are exposed to natural disasters.

III.2 Challenges

A lot of challenges faced by Indonesia in implementing AC 2015 so far, Indonesia should take immediate strategic to minimize the challenges or obstacles and turn them into opportunities. According to writer's research, the main challenge for Indonesia in AC is the implication will strengthen between ASEAN members. As a logical consequence of the establishment of AC, ASEAN member countries will increasingly strengthen the cooperation towards elements of the integration process entirely. It means the writer wanted to convey that there should be a change of paradigm and the attitude of all components of nations in addressing it.

The most difficult challenges that Indonesia face is how to realize a community rooted in the hearts of all people of ASEAN. One of the ways to make it happen is to develop a sense of we feeling, not a sense of ego from each of ASEAN member. In addition, develop a sense of caring and sharing among the ASEAN Community is needed. ASEAN that is useful and relevant to the lives of the people will be able to guarantee the realization of an ASEAN Community.

III.2.1 ASEAN Political Security Community

ASEAN is engaged in creating new communities by 2015 that include a political security community and its efforts during 2011 faced a variety of security challenges including intraregional relations between each member countries. The challenge for Indonesia in APSC pillar; Indonesia must make fundamental changes in the legal aspects of national laws, institutions and the alignment of different rules with the rules in the agreement of establishing AC. These factors are the biggest challenge. The government must be able to assure to all stakeholders of the country of a positive impact from AC for Indonesia. On the other hand, AC is also to contain the consequences of the delivery portion of sovereign state. This is the most sensitive elements in the process towards full integration. In addition, Indonesia's ability to maintain domestic political stability and democratization processes consistent enforcement is another element in fulfilling the expectations of the ASEAN member countries. This will affect on people's belief of Indonesia's status as regional power center in ASEAN. ASEAN member countries are facing challenge political and security issues in the region, including an arms race, corruption, the development gap and the impact of it, ethnic clashes and intolerance, human trafficking, human rights abuses, an illicit drug trade, migration, money laundering, social injustice, terrorism, territorial maritime disputes, and other forms of transnational crimes.⁵⁴

The writer takes 5 challenges that Indonesia should prepare in AC 2015 in terms of APSC, according to Agus Sriyono's⁵⁵ speech, which: First, Indonesia should face the problem of territorial disputes in ASEAN region. As known until

⁵⁴ Retrieved on December 15th from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2013/02/05/building-asean-political-security-community.html>

⁵⁵ Tantangan dalam Hadapi Komunitas ASEAN (Deputi II Bid Koordinasi Politik Luar Negeri Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Politik, Hukum dan Keamanan, retrieved on 10th January 2014 from <http://international.okezone.com/read/2013/06/20/411/824913/tantangan-dalam-hadapi-komunitas-asean>

now, there is still problem about territorial dispute between ASEAN member states. Indonesia should prepare what Indonesia can do to make the territorial dispute clear, without having war between ASEAN member countries. Second, conflict internal between ASEAN member states can become one of challenges for Indonesia. Third, Indonesia can face the challenge which proliferation nuclear. Last, terrorism between ASEAN member states can become the biggest challenges for Indonesia in AC 2015. There is also several aspects that become challenges for Indonesia in APSC pillar, which;

- Human trafficking. It can also become challenges for Indonesia in facing AC 2015. The case of human trafficking is starting to be a concern of ASEAN member countries in the past five years. The case of human trafficking is important to be concern because it tends to human rights. Victims of human trafficking in ASEAN almost occurred in women and children. Women and children were became victims in ASEAN region, that is why human trafficking can become challenges for Indonesia in facing AC 2015 because it can decrease the quantity of Indonesian people.
- Freedom of the current globalization and information can caused drugs trafficking in ASEAN region. This can be one of Indonesia's challenges in facing AC 2015 especially in terms of ASC. Drugs trafficking caused by ASEAN member countries does not enough to solve the problem that happened in teenager and youth. It can be seen from two years ago when the government found one big drugs factory in Southeast Asia. As found in Indonesia where in 2009 found that there are at least three big drugs and ecstasy factory and one of them found in Banten. In Thailand also found that there is a drug and ecstasy factory that suspected associated with international airport. That is why the writer considered that until now government not able to tackle crime cross country which supposed to be one of the purposes of the establishment of ASC.
- One of the challenges came from environment outside ASEAN. The presence of ASEAN is expected to become initiator that can provide a

secure for all ASEAN member countries. Thus, the ASEAN's involvement in ARF is expected to become a milestone in cooperation and the creation of a regional security in Southeast Asian region. The creation of a harmonious relationship in ARF must base on dialogue and negotiation, as examples of cooperative security; both institutions are promoting the notion of security cooperation with others as opposed to against others.⁵⁶ ARF will certainly affect to safeguard the economic and trade activity because Southeast Asia is one of the trading centers and international screen line. Tackling the conflicts that occurred between ASEAN member countries, for example Cambodia-Thailand, Indonesia-Malaysia and others. These conflicts would become a challenge for Indonesia to create a stable and secure in the region.

One of the major problems impeding the progress of establishing the ASEAN Community and APSC is the slow pace of ratification and program implementation by ASEAN member countries. In addition to the weak political commitment of ASEAN member countries, this slow progress may also be attributed to the insufficient power of the ASEAN Secretariat to coordinate, monitor and direct the policies, programs and activities of the ASEAN member countries in achieving APSC.

III.2.2 ASEAN Economic Community

Indonesia's challenges in AEC pillar. Though the share of Indonesia's exports to major ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Philippines) is big enough of a total exports, but there are two problems that lie in the sector of Indonesia's economic competitiveness is much lower than Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.⁵⁷ As well as the acceleration of investment in Indonesia

⁵⁶ Ralf Emmers. 2003, *Cooperative Security and the Balance of Power in ASEAN and the ARF*, RoutledgeCurzon: New York, hal.10

⁵⁷ Jhanghiz Syahrivar, "Towards ASEAN Community 2015", retrieved on November 29, 2013 from www.president.ac.id/

left behind if compared to the other ASEAN countries. This is phenomenon of 1997-1998 economic crisis that has not yet disappeared from this country.

Other impacts is the low growth of flows of FDI or getting drop in confidence in the corporate world, which in turn inhibits the growth of the national economy. Factors of poor economic infrastructure, macro-economic instability, legal uncertainty and high costs economy due to corruption and extortion are additional burdens. According to Noor Azam Achsani⁵⁸, he stated one of the indicators under the completion of Indonesia towards the pillar of AEC seen from the effects of economic development and economic crisis in 1997-1998. Indonesia aligned with the Philippines as the New Industrialized Country. However, both countries hit by the prolonged crisis since it happened until now still have not recovered well. Both countries also face enormous economic problems, characterized by high rates of poverty and unemployment and lack of infrastructure. Some of the above factors make the position of Indonesia under the country's pre-eminent ASEAN, like Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam. Thus, Indonesia could not delay to get the innovating, so not become appendages in AC 2015.

There are several challenges to be faced by the Indonesian people in term of AEC 2015:⁵⁹

- First, ways to improve the infrastructure, technology, and most importantly is human resources in Indonesia. Human resources aspect needs to be improved not just the hard skills and soft skills, but also moral and ethical. If human resources have moral and skill, the venerable economic growth can be achieved. Indonesia is one of the countries productive if seen from the demographic of Indonesia's human resources. If seen from the age factor, most of inhabitants of Indonesia is about 70% of his or her age is productive. Indonesia have 110 million labor (see from BPS data, 2010) in productive age that can work to improve their daily

⁵⁸ Noer Azam Achsani, "*Integrasi ASEAN +3: Antar Peluang dan Ancaman*", retrieved on December 10, 2013 from <http://brighten.or.id>

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

life, but the question is how the quality and skills of the workforce them. Indonesian people mind-set can be challenge for Indonesia in facing AEC 2015. There are still lots of people not aware of AEC 2015; they have not been entirely able to see AEC 2015 as opportunity for themselves. According to Guido Benny and Kamarulnizam Abdullah on Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, the awareness and the way of thinking from Indonesian people about AEC is still low and limited.⁶⁰

- Second, how can the government maintain the natural resources to prosper the people of Indonesia? Each region has their perspective policies to safeguard the natural resources of that area. Although foreign investment could boost the economy, but sometimes foreign investment could lead to excessive dredging the natural resources by its foreign.
- Third, the competitiveness of sector priority integration. Another challenge faced by Indonesia is increasing comparative advantages in the sector of priority integration. Currently, Indonesia has advantages in the sectors of commodities such as timber, agriculture products, palm oil, fisheries and rubber products, while for textile, copper, nickel, coal and chemical products with a limited level of excellence.
- Fourth, the inflation rates. The other challenge for Indonesia is the rate of inflation that still relatively high when compared with other ASEAN member countries. Macro stability is still constraint increased competitiveness of Indonesia and also Indonesia's prosperity level is still lower than other countries. Indonesia's population had affected its own consequences for equity income.
- Fifth is national interest. It was realized that in order for economic integration, national interest is the principal to be secured by ASEAN member countries. The interest of the region, if not in line with national interest, it would become second priority. This has an impact on the difficulty of achieving liberalization commitments and implementing AEC

⁶⁰ Benny, Guido and Kamarulnizam Abdullah, *Indonesian Perceptions and Attitudes toward the ASEAN Community*, in *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 2011

Blueprint. It can be said, the weakness of its vision and mandate, as well as leadership issues politically in region will obstruct the integration of the region. With difference national interest from ASEAN member countries, it can be challenge for Indonesia to compete with them in the field of economic sector.

Indonesia as the largest population in ASEAN feared that Indonesia can became an easy target for import products. Indonesia's large market would be the capture of consumers for businessmen. When the state prepared the entry barrier or attempts to protect businessmen in the country, Indonesia would open the businessmen from aboard.

AEC is a great opportunity to make Indonesia as ASEAN's economic giant, but AEC can also be a trap for Indonesia. On the other hand, we are as a society must prepare Indonesia and mentally to face global competition. As for now, Indonesian people must equip with various knowledge as asset to improve themselves. With that asset Indonesian people did not have to worry about falling in the other countries' trap which wants to profit Indonesia unilaterally.

III.2.3 ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

In ASCC, the challenge for Indonesia is making AC as mainstream and common issue for people. This is particularly important if given that ASEAN has become the issue for a group of people only. Moreover, the process towards full integration is a long process. In this context, social integration is very difficult to build on plural society, if not supported by social movements and a significant degree of interaction. Indonesia must be able to build an open society, friendly and competitive. It is important to support the implementation of AC which made ASEAN as a community. Indonesia should prepare to interact fully with the citizens of ASEAN member countries in various fields. Up to this point, has not seen any efforts in that direction. Some of the steps undertaken by Indonesia's government are still symbolic, so we should worry that Indonesia's tolerance and solidarity for ASEAN was just being discourse and discussion, but it is not rooted

in the social structure. Therefore, Indonesia's government need big and strong commitment to push the completion of the problems that still exist in the internal and associated with other ASEAN member countries. Thus, the establishment process of AC more easily and Indonesia do not have difficulty in carrying out each AC pillars.

Not only opportunities that Indonesia can achieve in preparing and facing AC 2015, but also there are challenges that Indonesia face, especially in ASCC pillar. ASCC challenges can be natural disasters, cultural diversity, vulnerable groups, climate change, migrant workers, health and education.⁶¹

- Coordination between ASEAN sectorial bodies. Socio-cultural issues that are cross cutting in nature and requires an effective coordination so that ASEAN sectorial bodies can be implemented properly. Since 2006 has attempted the coordination between ASEAN member countries through Social Coordinating Conference on ASCC (SOC-COM).
- ASEAN awareness Indonesian society still minim. As known by now, there are still lots of people not aware about the upcoming AC by 2015. Indonesia needs to make an effort to increase the awareness of people about ASEAN. If not it will become a challenge for Indonesia because the achievement of ASCC will support the realization of APSC and AEC. Indonesia can increase the awareness by make the young generations as a main target regarding to the sense of "we feeling" must be grown from now on. They will inherit and feel the opportunities of the establishment of ASCC.
- Gender equality. Gender equality is one of our rights as human beings, the right to live in dignity, free from a sense of fear and freedom to choose not only for men but also for women. Gender issues in Southeast Asia represent a complex challenge. There has been a greater recognition of the problem across ASEAN region. Women have experienced improved

⁶¹ Michael E. Jones, *"Forging an ASEAN identity: the challenge to construct a shared destiny"*. Contemporary Southeast Asia, April 2004

access to services and credit markets. Gender equality is one of the challenges for Indonesia to compete in AC 2015, especially in field of socio-cultural. Unfortunately until now, a woman are often considered weak and just figure of a complement, for example is Indonesia. That is why Indonesia still can not figure enough the role of women in the social life, it comes to be a challenge for Indonesia to prepare enough AC 2015.

- The competitiveness of human resources. The ability of compete human resources workforce in Indonesia should be improved either in formal or informal. These capabilities are expected to be at least fulfilling the agreed terms. Indonesia must improve the quality of the workforce so that it can be used both in domestic and intra-ASEAN to prevent there was an influx of skilled manpower from outside. This challenge is not easy because it requires the presence of good academic education systems.

To conclude this chapter, the challenges and opportunities in the future is the way Indonesia in the period ahead will be full of challenges. But there are also other member countries to further develop the vast economic start in moving to achieve a single market and production base, in raising a healthy business competition and in order to maintain the role of ASEAN as a competitive and meaningful player in global and regional supply chains.

CHAPTER IV

THE READINESS OF INDONESIA IN ENGAGING ASCC 2015 (2009-2013)

This chapter focuses on the readiness of Indonesia in preparing ASCC 2015, which includes the roles of Indonesia's government, non-governmental organizations, and ASEAN people in field of women, education, youth and bloggers.

IV.1 Indonesia's Interest

Indonesian foreign policy in pushing the establishment of AC is predicated on their national interest. As stated in UUD 1945, Indonesia's national interests is to protect the sovereignty of the country and safeguard the territorial integrity, protect the safety and dignity of the nation and participated actively in the efforts of the peace of the world. Therefore, the nation's unity and integrity of the unity of Indonesia is the nation's geopolitical regions of Indonesia. The evolving geopolitical in two dimensions, namely the territorial basis of thought as a reality and people's lives as a living phenomenon.⁶² This is encapsulated in Indonesia's interest to restore its position in the constellation of regional and international politics. Based on the explanation, the writer captures Indonesia's efforts to push the formation of AC:

IV.1.1 Political, Security and Economic Stability

One of the goals of Indonesia's foreign policy is realizing and maintains a stable region. Only with a conducive regional, Indonesia can concentrate to organize political life and restore national economic life. Hence, no wonder if ASEAN as the main pillars of Indonesia's foreign policy, this is as part of the

⁶² Retrieved on January 10th, 2014 from www.dephan.go.id

realization of national interest which is formulated in foreign policy. The influence of globalization that is hard to stem allows for debilitating node unity of nation and national resilience.⁶³ Similarly, domestic conditions are not stable and multidimensional problems encountered as a result of a national crisis is not resolved into an opportunity to increase disruption to national security. National economic stagnation was compounded with the absence of a mechanism in ASEAN which guarantees protection and regional stability. Though there has been a commitment to safe AFTA to do within the framework of economic cooperation, and it was not running at the implementation process.

This caused fundamental defense on regional economic be weak, but as the traditional formula that economic growth can only be achieved with the condition of the country or region that is stable politically and security. Therefore, based on the above reasoning, Indonesia encouraged the establishment of AC that is sustained by three main pillars is interlinked. The formation of those pillars is based on idea that strength economic cooperation, without any guarantee of security will caused the flows of economic will not run well. And vice versa, security without supported economic development also will give a new problem. Thus, the integration of political cooperation, security and economy are able to create a stable and comfortable area for economic growth.

IV.2. The Efforts of Indonesia to Get Ready in Engaging ASCC

From the beginning, there were main reasons that influenced the establishment of AC 2015, which the desire to increase economic development, social and cultural areas through cooperation between ASEAN member countries, maintain political and economic stability of Southeast Asia and to provide a forum for the settlement of intra-regional differences.⁶⁴ Indonesia played a leading role in the establishment of AC as one of the framers concepts of APSC. ASEAN is now being turned into loose organization that was more focused and

⁶³ Michael E. Jones, *Forging an ASEAN identity: the challenge to construct a shared destiny*. Contemporary Southeast Asia

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

integrated. In addition, Indonesia needs to ensure the plan of activities that encourage the realization of AC. Indonesia continues to play an active role in the implementation of Plan of Action and VAP generated at the 10th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Laos in 2004. Indonesia in ASEAN's leadership, as part of a strategy to strengthen the foreign policy, reflected on success poured the idea to form an AC comprising three pillars. To achieve AC by 2015 that is aimed to realizing peace, stability and prosperity among member countries in Southeast Asia. ASCC focuses in the field of youth, women, environment, technology, employment, information, social development, poverty alleviation, natural disaster, health, employment and culture. In this chapter, the writer explains the readiness of Indonesia in engaging ASCC 2015, in the field of youth, education, women and culture.

When Indonesia was leading ASEAN in 2011, Indonesia has produced the main target in AC, which contained on each pillar. Indonesia continues to ensure the implementation of the decisions and agreements that had been reached at the time of his leadership, as well as ensure the implementation for the future. In Socio-Cultural pillar, Indonesia has been achieved to mainstream shield cover against women (gender mainstreaming).⁶⁵ The programs proposed by Indonesia's government soon to be implemented in ASEAN is to realize ASEAN Human Rights (include women and children), promoting cooperation among ASEAN peace centers and improving regional cooperation in order to maintain the stability of the region as well as the drafting of ASEAN dispute settlement. Director General of ASEAN in Ministry of Foreign Affairs RI admits that compared the economic aspect, the framework in the field of social and culture has not directed clear.⁶⁶ Nevertheless, VAP is ASEAN guidelines for short and medium term in 2004-2010 have been focusing on efforts to deepen regional integration and narrowing the gap in the ASEAN region.

⁶⁵ Bali Concord II: The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Plan of Action, 2004, p. 60-61

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

The results of the survey by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia, which was released in June 2013 about Indonesia's understanding of the concept of AC shows that the level understanding is still low.⁶⁷ As much as 80 percent of Indonesia just knows ASEAN by name, while 20 percent have not even ever heard of ASEAN. With the remaining 1 year to go, the homework to safe AC 2015 is jointly owned, good government, businessmen and all elements of society were more having ASEAN awareness.

Therefore Indonesia's efforts in engaging ASCC 2015 that was conducted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia, non-governmental organizations and youth, were:

IV.2.1 Women

In the field of women's protection, Indonesia has been proactive in realizing the Vientiane Declaration on Enhancing Gender Perspective and ASEAN Women's Partnership for Environmental Sustainability that as complement the pre-existing declaration, which Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the ASEAN Children. While in terms of women's protection, Indonesia played a significant role in completing the first phase of the deliberations of the instrument on ASEAN migrant workers, in accordance with a predetermined time frame. Indonesia also supports ASEAN's success in adopting Bangkok Declaration on Environmental Cooperation on September 2012 with a commitment of cooperation in tackling cross border smoke issues in the region.⁶⁸ In addition, as evidence of the support and attention to Indonesia in disaster relief efforts in the region, Indonesia has ratified the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management.

⁶⁷ Retrieved on January 10th, 2014 from <http://international.sindonews.com/read/2013/06/20/40/752223/pemahaman-masyarakat-tentang-komunitas-asean-masih-rendah>

⁶⁸ The ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) Bangkok, 8 August 1967, retrieved on January 10th 2014 from <http://www.asean.org/news/item/the-asean-declaration-bangkok-declaration>

ASEAN Declaration for the Elimination of violence against women and violence against children in the drafting by the Commission for women and children in ACWC.⁶⁹ This Declaration has begun in piles by ACWC since 2011. The current Draft Declaration already final at the 7th meeting of the ACWC in Kuala Lumpur on July 22-July 24, 2013. This Draft has been submitted to the AMMSWD in early September 2013 and has now reached the ASEAN Community on Socio-Cultural (ACSC). ASEAN Declaration for the Elimination of violence against women and violence against Children will be adopted at the ASEAN SUMMIT on 9-10 October 2013 held in Brunei Darussalam.

IV.2.2 Protection of Indonesian citizens in overseas

In recent years, the issue of preferential treatment is not worth that hit Indonesian citizen and Indonesian legal in foreign countries into international spotlight. For it, Indonesia gave more attention to protective measures against Indonesian citizen and Indonesian legal entities as part of the responsibilities of the state towards its citizens. The issue is relative complex, because protection against Indonesian citizen cannot be separated from barring early strategy and policy in the country, before the citizens do activities abroad. As known, there are millions of Indonesian citizens, who are abroad for variety activities, such as child labor, students, entrepreneur, Indonesian labor, etc.

The protective measures and services of Indonesian citizens, Indonesia still place it as the focus of diplomacy. Protective measures and services of Indonesian citizens, in particular protection against Indonesia's labor (TKI) abroad have shown progress with the establishment of the Citizen Service Unit in some representative from Republic of Indonesia, Singapore, Bandar Seri Bengawan, Kuala Lumpur, Damascus, Doha and Seoul.⁷⁰ In 2008 was inaugurated Citizen Service at the Embassy of Abu Dhabi, Kuwait City, Kuala Lumpur, Riyadh, KJRI Jeddah, Dubai, Johor Bahru and Hongkong. In 2009 was inaugurated 9 Citizen Services at the Embassy of Tokyo, KJRI Osaka, New York,

⁶⁹ Retrieved from <http://www.asean.org/communities/asean-socio-cultural-community/category/acwc>

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

Los Angeles, Sydney, Darwin, Perth, Kuching and Penang.⁷¹ In addition, Indonesia is currently conducting negotiations on MCN with service users of Indonesia's labor. There have been many cases of torture were even murdered Indonesia's labor is not treated well by their employers in overseas. It is resulted in a large number of deaths of reduction human resources. Therefore, Ministry of Foreign Affairs act to continue to enforce protection to Indonesian citizens in overseas by providing training before they go overseas and put their names as legal Indonesia's labor. So it can easier for Indonesian's embassy in overseas to tackle the problem coming from Indonesia's labor.

IV.2.3 Education

Higher education goals in ASEAN member countries should strive towards better understanding, promoting sense of ASEAN-ness, sharing of knowledge and expertise, creating and promoting common core values and culture practice, creating harmonious and stable countries, respect the sovereignty of each individual country, greater sharing of cultural products and artifact, through communication channels.⁷² Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperates with several universities in Indonesia to build ASEAN Study Center in Indonesia. ASC is expected to increase cooperation in AC to positively impact the most people to level below. At the same time also to welcome the entry into force of AC 2015 that has been agreed by ASEAN member countries. Here are the ASC that has been built by cooperation between Ministry of Foreign Affairs and several Universities from Indonesia.⁷³

- Gajah Mada University

UGM was chosen as the first place to build ASC, because it has a lot of human resources as well as the expert who studied ASEAN well and intact. Thus, these experts can give contributions to thought on ASEAN.

ASC is expected to increase the role of Indonesia in Southeast Asia. It has

⁷¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ASEAN Study Centre in Indonesia, retrieved from www.kemlu.org/bentuk-pusat-studi-asean-peguruan-tinggi

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ ASEAN Study Centre, retrieved from <http://asc.iseas.edu.sg/>

also been a forerunner of the cooperation of foreign countries to Indonesia. This ASC will be an institution of learning which focus on issues such as economic, political and security. The establishment of ASC is preparations for Indonesia to face the coming AC by 2015. Indonesia will need extra preparation in order to be better able to contribute to ASEAN and deserves to a leader. Meanwhile, UGM also has a duty to prepare the human resource capacity that includes academic and technical abilities.

- Brawijaya University

ASC at University of Brawijaya, Malang was inaugurated on July 22nd, 2013. The establishment of ASC here is one form of cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Indonesia. ASC in Brawijaya is focused on the issue of economic power.

- University of Indonesia, Depok

ASC was created to provide a positive contribution to the efforts to advance the national interest of Indonesia in order to face AC 2015 and to build constructive efforts in strengthening regionalism in Southeast Asia. ASC was formed in order to respond to the latest development of the institution of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia are rapidly expanding in the last decade. ASC looked that AC is not just a mere ideals, but also a goal that is politic, economic, socio-cultural and promising yet risky for Indonesia because as the largest country in ASEAN. The establishment of ASC in University of Indonesia aims to provide a positive contribution to the efforts to advance the national interest of Indonesia in facing AC 2015, in line with the constructive efforts in strengthening regionalism in Southeast Asia.

- Sam Ratulangi University

ASC is focused on economic aspects, border and maritime issues in Southeast Asia. ASC will be a bridge to the future of AC. ASC in here is one of the forms of cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with University of Sam Ratulangi in the field of education, research, scientific study and devotion to the community.

- Hasannudin University
- Andalas University
- Padjajaran University

ASC Unpad as a center of study of institutions that able to provide data and information on the process of integration and cooperation between ASEAN member countries and outside the ASEAN. ASC Unpad also as a think tank for Government of West Java province in facing AC by 2015. Specifically, ASC Unpad focuses on the benefits and opportunities of cooperation gained community in West Java after the enactment of AC 2015. ASC Unpad focuses on economic aspects, because economy in West Java is potential good as a power of Indonesia. ASC also can be served as investment opportunities and increased economic of West Java people in AC 2015.

Student Mobility and Credit Transfer include Research Cluster in ASEAN;

Preparation of the ASEAN Community 2015 present higher education in Indonesia is very positive and active, since the year 2009/2010 get actively involved establishing a program of Student Mobility and Credit Transfer in three ASEAN countries namely Malaysia-Indonesia-Thailand. Program, which has sent more than 75 students from Indonesia to Malaysia and Thailand and vice versa during the one semester of study in several universities in Malaysia and Thailand. In 2013 Viet Nam and Philippines was joined in this program with the name of the new AIMS. This activity is supported by SEAMEO-RIHED, Thailand.⁷⁴ In addition to the programme AIMS also has been running under the ASEAN Secretariat corridor that is Asian University Network (AUN)⁷⁵ which the College in the University of Indonesia was AUN Gadjahmada, University of Airlangga, University of Indonesia and Bandung Institute of technology, State University of Thailand for Chulalongkorn University, Burapha, Chiang Mai University and

⁷⁴ Retrieved on January 19th 2014 from <http://monitor.icef.com/2014/01/asean-poised-to-usher-in-new-era-of-regional-student-mobility/>

⁷⁵ Retrieved from <http://international.unair.ac.id/english/index.php/scholarship/asia/asean-university-network-aun>

Mahidol University. Activities that have been implemented at the M-I-T and this are the AUN activities in preparation for the ASEAN Community 2015, especially the Exchange and Credit Transfer students' degree of Bachelor in ASEAN. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia cooperates with some communities to build some education activities to increase the quality of Indonesian people so they can compete in national and international.

IV.2.4 Youth

The readiness Indonesia's youth in preparing AC 2015 is needed. Efforts to promote the ASEAN at the grass root should culminate to the youth. Youth challenged to revive the spirit of ASEAN. The example is youth involvement is to hold a conference between youth in ASEAN which can be used as an introduction to culture, as well as a discussion forum for discussing issues of civic and social culture that emerged in ASEAN. The result of this conference was made a special youth media, both print and online, with the aim of reaching the whole youth in ASEAN. In addition, volunteer programs like ASEAN Young Professional Volunteer Corps Programme was held to enhance the role and contribution of youth in ASEAN in field of social-culture and the economic development regions should also developed. These programs rely on the youth to get involved in building local community resources, disaster prevention and disease, as well as any contribution that can be awarded by the youth of ASEAN.⁷⁶ The focus of ASEAN to youth was contained in ASCC Blueprint. To explain the action in accordance with ASCC Blueprint regarding the contribution of the youth, leaders and ministers of ASEAN member countries build the youth activities in line with aligning ASCC. Here are some activities that were building by Indonesia and ASEAN member countries:

⁷⁶ ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. ASEAN Young Professionals Volunteer Corps Programme, retrieved on January 15th, 2014 from http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=539:call-for-applications-asean-young-professionals-volunteer-corps-programme&catid=1:news&Itemid=109

- **ASEAN Youth Participation through ASEAN Youth Activities in Preserving ASEAN Cultural Diversity**

Being one of ASCC is inseparable from the cultural diversity that exists in each of ASEAN member countries. For that, ASEAN Youth need to preserve culture in ASEAN. ASEAN youth participation in preserving culture that can be seen through ASEAN Student Conference that held in Bandung, West Java on 21-24 May 2009.⁷⁷ The conference was attended by hundreds of students from all ASEAN member countries. This conference aimed to enhance and strengthen mutual understanding among ASEAN youth and cooperate in order to contribute to care for, protect and enrich the cultural heritage of each ASEAN member countries. The result of this conference in the form of joint recommendations and to hold a desired government cultural festival held at ASEAN Youth Forum 2011.

In addition to the ASEAN Student Conference, conference on ASEAN-Japan's youth is also held to understand cultures that exist in ASEAN and Japan. This event was held on 25 October-16 December, 2010 and attended by representatives of the youth from each ASEAN member countries and Japan. The youth sailing to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam before returning back to Japan. The goal is to visit the head of government and agency institutions. This activity aims to get know the culture of countries they frequent, strengthen the friendship and cooperation between fellow ASEAN youth. ASEAN youth participation in the preservation of culture of ASEAN is expected to continue to rise for the sake of the realization of ASCC by 2015.

- **ASEAN Youth Participation through Youth Activities in ASEAN to Enhance Entrepreneurial Spirit**

One of the pillars in ASCC Blueprint in involving youth is to enhance the entrepreneurial spirit that would be for ASEAN's economic growth. An ASEAN Youth activity to enhance entrepreneurial spirit is seen at the International Youth

⁷⁷ Retrieved from <http://beritasore.com/2009/05/22/konferensi-mahasiswa-asean-dibuka-di-bandung/>

Camp.⁷⁸ This activity was held on 11-15 June 2009, followed by the ASEAN +3 Youth (Japan, China and Republic of Korea). This activity resulted in the recommendation that is encouraging educational institutions of secondary and higher education to include entrepreneurship as subjects in the curriculum. Recommendations for incorporating entrepreneurship as subject in the curriculum have been desired by ASEAN government and had socialized in Indonesia.

- **ASEAN Youth Participation through ASEAN Youth Forum**

In the year 2009-2013, the ASEAN Youth Forum has been held twice followed by the activities of ASEAN Leader's Meeting with Youth Representatives where the ASEAN youth could meet directly with ASEAN leaders to convey the results of the forum. First are AYF and Festival 2011. This activity was held on 6-7 May in Jakarta, Indonesia. Participants in this activity are representative of youth from each ASEAN member countries. The result of this activity is the form of Joint Statement that submitted to ASEAN Leaders at ASEAN Leader's Meeting with Youth Representatives was held after AYF and Festival 2011. Second is AYF 2012 take place in Cambodia on 1-2 April 2012. In this second forum, ASEAN youth produce Joint Statement that contains the recommendation of the youth about promoting ASEAN awareness, strengthening the entrepreneurial skills of youth, instilling the values of leadership in the development of the youth, encourage youth volunteering to strengthening ASEAN identity. The Joint Statement was also presented to ASEAN Leader's Meeting on a second time. The Joint Statement AYF 2012 was increased the response from ASEAN Leaders and youth participation towards ASCC 2015.

IV.2.5 Bloggers

The existence of ASEAN Bloggers can be inspiring other bloggers to be more actively providing advice and thought-provoking contribution to persuading the wider public to understand and more actively face AC 2015. For example is

⁷⁸ Retrieved from <http://www.iycamp.com/kampen/2009-latvia/>

Indonesia's blogger community.⁷⁹ They could help dampen the sensitive issues that could potentially bring the conflict with other ASEAN member countries. With a vast knowledge and intelligent analysis, bloggers can help the readers of his blog to understand that a negative response would only be divisive and presents a very personal sentiment harming the nation. Through his writing also, blogger can ensure our society that what we need now is a conducive atmosphere between ASEAN member countries. Because the atmosphere is conducive, we can interact with other ASEAN member countries. And with that, we can show our cultural richness, maturity and gave the birth of cultural exchange. Bloggers can analyze the phenomenon of various tribes in Indonesia. This could be a driving factor for the sake of bringing tourist and investors from other countries to Indonesia.

Blogger is currently a community element that has the hallmarks of the mastery of information technology, have access to the media and the funnel can be a community. Luckily in Indonesia, freedom to express not bound even by bloggers protected by law. But of course in the delivery of information, the blogger sued for morally responsible, ethics and the law on the community. Bloggers can be change agents as well as agents of the enlightenment to bring society into a better direction. The establishment of ASEAN Blogger Community is a strategic step and sniper in the socialization of AC 2015 against society.⁸⁰ Nevertheless, the writer believes that bloggers can play more just socializing. Accustomed to finding, filtering and delivering information with a distinctive style with no pressure from anyone, bloggers have ability to translate the language of government in terms of socializing into real action and an understandable language community. Intellect of bloggers responsibility honed naturally because if they wanted to read their writing as well as so many references, then from time to time bloggers will continue to improve its ability in writing.

⁷⁹ Retrieved from www.aseanblogger.com

⁸⁰ The role of Bloggers in ASEAN Community, retrieved from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2011/11/17/the-role-bloggers-asean-community.html>

Potential bloggers it is remarkable when we look at geography of Indonesia. Although the internet access is limited, bloggers from across the region who is not discouraged in helping the community through writings or tangible action they help in social way. Bloggers as human resources have advantage to be able to reach the entire country. Bloggers can appear anywhere in Indonesia without having to wait for the placement as well as civil servants.

Talk about the community based society, bloggers can help SMEs to help improve the competitiveness of SMEs, especially in the promotion or utilization of ICT. SMEs must be assisted in order to be empowered in the competitiveness of the AEC. There are currently 55.2 million abusers of SMEs, 95 percent of whom are micro enterprises. However, recently a few who already make use of information technology. It is high time the SMES make use of technology, especially ICT can boost productivity and performance. This is where bloggers can play a role. During one of his visits, Minister of cooperatives and SMEs Syarief Hasan stated that information technology can improve the competitiveness of products, services and improve the performance of SMES. Information technology can also be pressed as well as operational costs, for example, advertising costs, because the cost of advertising in online media can lower relative to the larger range. Several chances that can be taken by bloggers to participate assist SMEs in realizing the community based on people centered:

1. Working closely with local authorities and related ministries to map out SMEs area where bloggers who need to be assisted in term of ICT, in case of promotion.
2. Create website for SMEs which have a unique product. It would be better if the website made in English language.
3. Train the SMEs to create a blog; SMEs make use of e-commerce technology that gives insight into advertising on social media and online.

4. Make review for SMEs products by accentuating its uniqueness, quality, as well as other positive aspects. Reviews made interesting but still there is a personal touch, because the soft selling more to do to create an intention to buy.

Not only introduces the SMES through the creation of a website or a product review, bloggers can also introduce an object as well as the tourism potential in the area of each of the ASEAN, with how to make coverage of tourism activities, natural beauty, education, and culture typical of each area. The use of English language would facilitate coverage of ASEAN citizens out of Indonesia when they want to find information about Indonesia culture and tourism sites in the search engines. And, again the cultural tourism industry and many buttressed by thousands of SMES that produce souvenirs, specialties, and others. Introduce the culture of Indonesia will also assist SMES indirectly promotional. To this end, bloggers need to deepen the ability to write in the English language.

With the remaining 1 more years toward AC 2015, undeniable that the readiness the bloggers are very strategic in accelerating the socialization opportunities and ideas safely and AC can arrest people. Concern as bloggers would certainly be more meaningful when you can help the community.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The ASCC was formed with the aim to contribute in order to realize the ASEAN community shared interests-oriented and socially responsible with a view to achieving a lasting unity and solidarity among the peoples and Member States of ASEAN. ASCC Blueprint represents a dimension of ASEAN cooperation and ASEAN'S commitment to addressing the aspirations of each country's high regard ASEAN to lift the quality of life of the people. The purpose of the ASCC can be realised by implementing concrete actions and productive people-centred and social responsibility.

Building a community for one purpose may be that writers can capture from the formation of an AC by 2015. Where the vision of AC is none other than to integrate countries in ASEAN in encouraging the creation of compactness, kesaaman vision of one purpose, prosperity together, and mutual care among countries in Southeast Asia. It's hard to bring together all the elements that are in the scope of ASEAN, which with a range of cultural and social community culture among the ten countries of Southeast Asia is difficult to blend and mutual care between each other.

Only a few cases found countries in ASEAN can be mutual caring and compact in living the life of a nation and a country in a single frame of Unity called the ASEAN. We just demonstrated much friction-friction and unhealthy economic competition among ASEAN countries ranging from common i.e. disputes regarding petal borders both countries mutually adjoined to the seizure of cultural heritage between the claim and the two countries are at loggerheads. This all prove that the countries which are in the frame of ASEAN is still not solid, not equate visions of a destination and not caring anyway against each other. With the presence and formation of an ASEAN community 2015 is expected to address all

the challenges and problems that occur in countries that are members of ASEAN membership. With the importance of the three pillars, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community may be able to build the ASEAN community in the future. Review of the third pillar are reasonable as if we all can expect much on the formation of an ASEAN community 2015, viewed in terms of its function and supported aspects of the third pillar, is extremely complex and interconnected with integration with each other.

To conclude for this thesis, the writer concludes that the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community engaged in fields of culture, science, technology, environment, health and other social areas where the existence of the third pillar of the community's future could improve cooperation of ASEAN countries in the sphere of social fields to build a better life. The ASCC is expected in the future, could fix all those things and aspects of social community in Southeast Asia, especially more to the international community could also feel the positive effects of the ASEAN community could build civilization in the country respectively.

There was much done by Indonesian government to realize ASCC through the ASCC Blueprint. But not yet enough for Indonesia to be a winner in the ASEAN community 2015. In terms of social culture, Indonesia has not yet quite ready to face the ASEAN community, due to the Government and people of Indonesia more focused preparation that will be faced by Indonesia in realizing the ASEAN economic community. What's more, Indonesia more prepared in the face of the free market that would later occur in 2015.

Indonesia has been quite ready to face the free market that will be realized in the AEC, but not yet quite ready to face the ASCC 2015. Because there is still much that Indonesia must do to achieve the 2015, such as ASCC efforts increased human resource capacity and the ASEAN Foundation, the effort to the promotion of women who haven't quite balanced with the ASCC Blueprint, and attempts to

eradicate abuse and the circulation of drugs and illicit drugs, as well as the role and function of the ASEAN Foundation that has not been implemented well.

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APPENDIX

DECLARATION OF ASEAN CONCORD II

(BALI CONCORD II)

(Source: www.asean.org)

The Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

RECALLING the Declaration of ASEAN Concord adopted in this historic place of Bali, Indonesia in 1976, the Leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) expressed satisfaction with the overall progress made in the region;

NOTING in particular the expansion of ASEAN to ten countries in Southeast Asia, the deepening of regional economic integration and the impending accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) by States outside Southeast Asia;

CONSCIOUS of the need to further consolidate and enhance the achievements of ASEAN as a dynamic, resilient, and cohesive regional association for the well-being of its member states and people as well as the need to further strengthen the Association's guidelines in achieving a more coherent and clearer path for cooperation between and among them;

REAFFIRMING their commitment to the principles enshrined in the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok, 1967), the Declaration on Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (Kuala Lumpur, 1971), the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (Bali, 1976), the Declaration of ASEAN Concord (Bali, 1976), and the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (Bangkok, 1995);

COGNIZANT that the future of ASEAN cooperation is guided by the ASEAN Vision 2020, the Hanoi Plan of Action (1999-2004), and its succeeding Plans of Action, the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), and the Roadmap for the Integration of ASEAN (RIA);

CONFIRMING further that ASEAN Member Countries share primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability in the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manner in order to preserve their national interest in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples;

REAFFIRMING the fundamental importance of adhering to the principle of non-interference and consensus in ASEAN cooperation;

REITERATING that the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) is an effective code of conduct for relations among governments and peoples;

RECOGNIZING that sustainable economic development requires a secure political environment based on a strong foundation of mutual interests generated by economic cooperation and political solidarity;

COGNIZANT of the interdependence of the ASEAN economies and the need for ASEAN member countries to adopt “Prosper Thy Neighbor” policies in order to ensure the long-term vibrancy and prosperity of the ASEAN region;

REITERATING the importance of rules-based multilateral trading system that is equitable and that contributes towards the pursuit of development;

REAFFIRMING that ASEAN is a concert of Southeast Asian nations, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies, committed to upholding cultural diversity and social harmony;

DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

1. An ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely political and security cooperation, economic cooperation, and socio-cultural cooperation that are closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing for the purpose of ensuring durable peace, stability and shared prosperity in the region;
2. ASEAN shall continue its efforts to ensure closer and mutually beneficial integration among its member states and among their peoples and to promote regional peace and stability, security, development and prosperity with a view to realizing an ASEAN Community that is open, dynamic and resilient;
3. ASEAN shall respond to the new dynamics within the respective ASEAN Member Countries and shall urgently and effectively address the challenge of translating ASEAN cultural diversities and different economic levels into equitable development opportunity and prosperity, in an environment of solidarity, regional resilience and harmony;
4. ASEAN shall nurture common values, such as habit of consultation to discuss political issues and the willingness to share information on matters of common concern, such as environmental degradation, maritime security cooperation, the enhancement of defense cooperation among ASEAN countries, develop a set of socio-political values and principles, and resolve to settle long-standing disputes through peaceful means;

5. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) is the key code of conduct governing relations between states and a diplomatic instrument for the promotion of peace and stability in the region;

6. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) shall remain the primary forum in enhancing political and security cooperation in the Asia Pacific region, as well as the pivot in building peace and stability in the region. ASEAN shall enhance its role in further advancing the stages of cooperation within the ARF to ensure the security of the Asia Pacific region;

7. ASEAN is committed to deepening and broadening its internal economic integration and linkages with the world economy to realize an ASEAN Economic Community through a bold, pragmatic and unified strategy;

8. ASEAN shall further build on the momentum already gained in the ASEAN+3 processes so as to further draw synergies through broader and deeper cooperation in various areas;

9. ASEAN shall build upon opportunities for mutually beneficial regional integration arising from its existing initiatives and those with partners, through enhanced trade and investment links as well as through IAI process and the RIA;

10. ASEAN shall continue to foster a community of caring societies and promote a common regional identity;

DO HEREBY ADOPT:

The framework to achieve a dynamic, cohesive, resilient and integrated ASEAN Community:

A. ASEAN SECURITY COMMUNITY (ASC)

1. The ASEAN Security Community is envisaged to bring ASEAN's political and security cooperation to a higher plane to ensure that countries in the region live at peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and

harmonious environment. The ASEAN Security Community members shall rely exclusively on peaceful processes in the settlement of intra-regional differences and regard their security as fundamentally linked to one another and bound by geographic location, common vision and objectives.

2. The ASEAN Security Community, recognizing the sovereign right of the member countries to pursue their individual foreign policies and defense arrangements and taking into account the strong interconnections among political, economic and social realities, subscribes to the principle of comprehensive security as having broad political, economic, social and cultural aspects in consonance with the ASEAN Vision 2020 rather than to a defense pact, military alliance or a joint foreign policy.

3. ASEAN shall continue to promote regional solidarity and cooperation. Member Countries shall exercise their rights to lead their national existence free from outside interference in their internal affairs.

4. The ASEAN Security Community shall abide by the UN Charter and other principles of international law and uphold ASEAN's principles of non-interference, consensus-based decision-making, national and regional resilience, respect for national sovereignty, the renunciation of the threat or the use of force, and peaceful settlement of differences and disputes.

5. Maritime issues and concerns are trans boundary in nature, and therefore shall be addressed regionally in holistic, integrated and comprehensive manner. Maritime cooperation between and among ASEAN member countries shall contribute to the evolution of the ASEAN Security Community.

6. Existing ASEAN political instruments such as the Declaration on ZOPFAN, the TAC, and the SEANWFZ Treaty shall continue to play a pivotal role in the area of confidence building measures, preventive diplomacy and the approaches to conflict resolution.

7. The High Council of the TAC shall be the important component in the ASEAN Security Community since it reflects ASEAN's commitment to resolve all differences, disputes and conflicts peacefully.

8. The ASEAN Security Community shall contribute to further promoting peace and security in the wider Asia Pacific region and reflect ASEAN's determination to move forward at a pace comfortable to all. In this regard, the ARF shall remain the main forum for regional security dialogue, with ASEAN as the primary driving force.

9. The ASEAN Security Community is open and outward looking in respect of actively engaging ASEAN's friends and Dialogue Partners to promote peace and stability in the region, and shall build on the ARF to facilitate consultation and cooperation between ASEAN and its friends and Partners on regional security matters.

10. The ASEAN Security Community shall fully utilize the existing institutions and mechanisms within ASEAN with a view to strengthening national and regional capacities to counter terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and other transnational crimes; and shall work to ensure that the Southeast Asian Region remains free of all weapons of mass destruction. It shall enable ASEAN to demonstrate a greater capacity and responsibility of being the primary driving force of the ARF.

11. The ASEAN Security Community shall explore enhanced cooperation with the United Nations as well as other international and regional bodies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

12. ASEAN shall explore innovative ways to increase its security and establish modalities for the ASEAN Security Community, which include, inter alia, the following elements: norms-setting, conflict prevention, approaches to conflict resolution, and post-conflict peace building.

B. ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)

1. The ASEAN Economic Community is the realization of the end-goal of economic integration as outlined in the ASEAN Vision 2020, to create a stable, prosperous and highly competitive ASEAN economic region in which there is a free flow of goods, services, investment and a freer flow of capital, equitable economic development and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities in year 2020.

2. The ASEAN Economic Community is based on a convergence of interests among ASEAN members to deepen and broaden economic integration efforts through existing and new initiatives with clear timelines.

3. The ASEAN Economic Community shall establish ASEAN as a single market and production base, turning the diversity that characterizes the region into opportunities for business complementation making the ASEAN a more dynamic and stronger segment of the global supply chain. ASEAN's strategy shall consist of the integration of ASEAN and enhancing ASEAN's economic competitiveness. In moving towards the ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN shall, inter alia, institute new mechanisms and measures to strengthen the implementation of its existing economic initiatives including the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) and ASEAN Investment Area (AIA); accelerate regional integration in the priority sectors; facilitate movement of business persons, skilled labour and talents; and strengthen the institutional mechanisms of ASEAN, including the improvement of the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to ensure expeditious and legally binding resolution of any economic disputes. As a first step towards the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN shall implement the recommendations of the High Level Task Force on ASEAN Economic Integration as annexed.

4. The ASEAN Economic Community shall ensure that deepening and broadening integration of ASEAN shall be accompanied by technical and development cooperation in order to address the development divide and

accelerate the economic integration of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam through IAI and RIA so that the benefits of ASEAN integration are shared and enable all ASEAN Member Countries to move forward in a unified manner.

5. The realization of a fully integrated economic community requires implementation of both liberalization and cooperation measures. There is a need to enhance cooperation and integration activities in other areas. These will involve, among others, human resources development and capacity building; recognition of educational qualifications; closer consultation on macroeconomic and financial policies; trade financing measures; enhanced infrastructure and communications connectivity; development of electronic transactions through e-ASEAN; integrating industries across the region to promote regional sourcing; and enhancing private sector involvement.

C. ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

1. The ASEAN Socio-cultural Community, in consonance with the goal set by ASEAN Vision 2020, envisages a Southeast Asia bonded together in partnership as a community of caring societies.

2. In line with the programme of action set by the 1976 Declaration of ASEAN Concord, the Community shall foster cooperation in social development aimed at raising the standard of living of disadvantaged groups and the rural population, and shall seek the active involvement of all sectors of society, in particular women, youth, and local communities.

3. ASEAN shall ensure that its workforce shall be prepared for, and benefit from, economic integration by investing more resources for basic and higher education, training, science and technology development, job creation, and social protection. The development and enhancement of human resources is a key strategy for employment generation, alleviating poverty and socio-economic disparities, and ensuring economic growth with equity. ASEAN shall continue existing efforts to

promote regional mobility and mutual recognition of professional credentials, talents, and skills development.

4. ASEAN shall further intensify cooperation in the area of public health, including in the prevention and control of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and SARS, and support joint regional actions to increase access to affordable medicines. The security of the Community is enhanced when poverty and diseases are held in check, and the peoples of ASEAN are assured of adequate health care.

5. The Community shall nurture talent and promote interaction among ASEAN scholars, writers, artists and media practitioners to help preserve and promote ASEAN's diverse cultural heritage while fostering regional identity as well as cultivating people's awareness of ASEAN.

6. The Community shall intensify cooperation in addressing problems associated with population growth, unemployment, environmental degradation and trans boundary pollution as well as disaster management in the region to enable individual members to fully realize their development potentials and to enhance the mutual ASEAN spirit.

We hereby pledge to our peoples our resolve and commitment to bring the ASEAN Community into reality and, for this purpose, task the concerned Ministers to implement this Declaration.