Framing ASCC Post-2015
The Way Forward

Alicia dela Rosa-Bala
Deputy Secretary-General
ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
Outlines

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PART I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION
ASEAN Today – Asia’s Economic Powerhouse

A huge market: 625 million+ people

GDP: USD 2.4 trillion

FDI USD 122 billion+
If ASEAN were a single country, it would already be the seventh-largest economy in the world, with a combined GDP of $2.4 trillion in 2013.

It is projected to rank as the fourth-largest economy by 2050.

McKinsey & Co – May 2014
ASEAN… Rich & Diverse

- Major religions
- Vast Area, Rich natural resources
- Diverse cultures and heritage

Courtesy of ASEAN National Tourism Organisations
ASEAN ...

- Highly connected: Physically, Institutionally and among the Peoples

- Free trade agreements with major regional economies

- Young educated labor force
 ASEAN ... Prepared for the Future

➢ Full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

→ The proportion of employed population increased over time; and in 2010, 60.8% population in ASEAN5 are estimated to be employed, with Singapore having the highest proportion (63.5%).

➢ Significant improvement of Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education

→ Net enrolment ratio in primary education has generally increased, from 86.9 percent in 1990 to 90.6 percent in 2010. Myanmar and Thailand showed the greatest advances, significantly narrowing the gap with other ASEAN 5 countries

➢ Gender Equality and Empower Women

→ Girls and boys have almost equal opportunities in attending primary and secondary education, with the boys at a slight advantage. Girls have more access in Thailand and Myanmar.
A strong positive trend for seats held by women in national parliament

Successfully reduce mortality rate to lower than half since 1990.

77 percent of children immunized against measles in 2010

ASEAN has halved Maternal Mortality Ratio since 1990

Efforts to combat malaria and TB have led to dramatic reduction in the incidence of malaria but mild in TB

(source: ASEAN Statistical Report on MDGs Indicators, 2011)
Economic Overview

- Total trade in 2013: US$ 240.9 billion (9.6% of total ASEAN trade)
- 3rd largest trading partner after China and EU
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2013: US$ 22.9 billion (18.7% of total FDI inflows into ASEAN – 2nd largest source of FDI)

- 10-year Strategic Economic Roadmap – endorsed at the 18th ASEAN and Japan Economic Ministers Consultations in 2012 (AEM-METI Consultations)

- ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership – signed and enter into force in 2008
ASEAN-JAPAN in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

• ASEAN is involved in one such significant undertaking under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Seven rounds of negotiations have been conducted.

• RCEP participating countries, including AMS and Japan, are committed to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement.

• RCEP discussions have gone beyond the areas of goods, services and investment. To advance negotiations in order to conclude a comprehensive outcome, discussions also cover competition policy, intellectual property, economic and technical cooperation and dispute settlement.

• The 8th round of RCEP negotiations which will be held from 8-13 June 2015 in Kyoto, Japan.
ASEAN:
Lots of Potential, Many Positives …

But ?
Climate Change Impacts

- Southeast Asia is one of the world’s most vulnerable regions to climate change.

- Southeast Asia’s average temperature increased at a rate of 0.1–0.3°C per decade and sea level has risen at 1–3 millimeter (mm) each year over the last 50 years or so.

- Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in recent decades evidence that climate change is already affecting the region.

- Southeast Asia is likely to suffer more from climate change than the global average.

- Southeast Asian countries have made encouraging efforts to build adaptive capacity, but much more is needed.

(Source: the Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review, Asian Development Bank (ADB), 2009)
Disasters


Global **estimated damage** due to all types of disasters: USD861 billion (8% from the ASEAN region).

December 2011 to October 2012: about 44% of disasters recorded were related to floods (AHA Centre’s recent statistics).

Each year on average, region suffers **damage in excess of USD4.4 billion** as a consequence of natural disasters (excluding unexceptional or the mega disasters).
Public Health

- **Epicentre of communicable disease outbreaks** (AH1N1, SARS, Avian Influenza, Dengue, Drug-resistant Malaria, HFMD)

- Threat of *avian influenza* remains, accounting for 64% of the confirmed human cases worldwide, 79% of global deaths, and economic losses in excess of US$10 billion. (The Lancet, 2011)

- Non-communicable diseases or conditions affecting healthy lifestyles increasing in incidence. Chronic illnesses such as cancer and heart disease caused the death of 2.6 million people – over 60 percent of all deaths in the region – in 2005 (The Lancet, 2011)

- Extrapolation predicts increase to **4.2 million deaths per year by 2030**, if action is not taken to achieve an improvement in health conditions (The Lancet, 2011).
PART II

THE JOURNEY TOWARDS AN ASEAN COMMUNITY
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.
Acceleration of ASEAN Community Building

ASEAN Charter

Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009–2015

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

2008

2009

2010
Overview of the ASEAN Community

• **ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC)**
  – Ensures that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.

• **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)**
  – Transforms ASEAN into a stable, prosperous, and highly competitive region with equitable economic development, and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities.

• **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)**
  – Contributes to realising an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the peoples and Member States of ASEAN.

**Narrowing the Development Gap (NDG)**
Progressing together through cooperation in development.
APSC: ASEAN Political-Security Community

1. Ensure that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large.

2. Strengthen the mutually beneficial relations between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners and friends.

3. Maintains the centrality and proactive role of ASEAN in a regional architecture that is open, transparent and inclusive, while remaining actively engaged, forward-looking and non-discriminatory.
AEC: ASEAN Economic Community

1. Single market and production base
2. Competitive economic region
3. Equitable economic development
4. Fully integrated region in the global economy
ASCC: ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

1. Realising an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible to achieve enduring solidarity and unity among the peoples and Member States of ASEAN.

2. Forming a common identity and build a caring and sharing society which is inclusive and where the well-being, livelihood, and welfare of the peoples are enhanced.
ASCC Milestones: cares for and protects its people

Promote and protect human rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Lend a helping hand to member states in times of natural disasters and calamities.

Promotes a community of healthy ASEAN people that are free, safe and secure from the burden of diseases and able to respond appropriately to the impacts of communicable, emerging infectious, pandemics and non-communicable diseases, and other potential health threats.

Protects the diverse cultures and heritage of its peoples.
ASCC Milestones:
protects its environment, its ecosystems, especially its biodiversity and heritage parks

Promotes environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources to meet the needs of present and future generations
ASCC Milestones:
ensure that the benefits of regional integration are inclusive and broad-based

• women and youth entrepreneurship
• Accessible and inclusive quality education
• higher education mobility in the region;
• engaging CSOs and other relevant stakeholders
PART III
FRAMING ASEAN IN THE POST-2015
Post-2015 ASEAN

23rd SUMMIT – BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN
DECLARATION ON THE ASEAN COMMUNITY’S POST-2015 VISION

... to develop the ASEAN Community's post-2015 vision with the aspiration to a Southeast Asian region bound by One Vision, One identity, One Community

25th SUMMIT – NAY PYI TAW DECLARATION ON THE ASEAN COMMUNITY’S POST-2015 VISION

... the central elements of the ASEAN Community's Post-2015 Vision
Central Elements: Overarching Elements

- A region of peace, stability and prosperity, as well as an inter-connected, and a caring and sharing community with unity in diversity;
- Enhanced and expanded cooperation and coherence among the three pillars;
- A rules-based community bound by shared principles, values and norms;
- A people-oriented, people-centred community
- A resilient community to collectively respond to emerging trends and challenges;
Overarching Elements

- Inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth, as well as sustainable development, consistent with the UN's post-2015 development agenda;
- "ASEAN Development Goals"
- An outward-looking ASEAN;
- ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture;
- ASEAN's common platform to discuss global issues
- Enhance ASEAN's institutional capacity and its working methods
Transformation to APSC 2025

An ASEAN Political-Security Community where peace, stability and security prevail and the peoples live in a safe and secured environment, with shared principles, values and norms, with enhanced external relations in depth and scope, strengthened ASEAN's centrality in the regional architecture, and an ASEAN common platform on global issues.
Transformation to AEC 2025

An ASEAN Economic Community for 2016-2025 (AEC 2025) that includes an integrated and highly cohesive economy, a competitive, innovative and dynamic ASEAN, a resilient, inclusive and people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN, enhanced sectoral integration and cooperation, and a global ASEAN.
Transformation to ASCC 2025

An ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community that is inclusive, sustainable, resilient, dynamic and engages and benefits the people.
Characteristics and Elements of ASCC 2025
Engaging and Benefiting

• Aim to enhance commitment, participation and social responsibility of ASEAN peoples through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all.

• Adopt and promote initiatives that engages and benefits the ASEAN people, upheld by the principles of good governance.
Inclusive

• Promote equal access and opportunity for all, as well as promote and protect human rights.

• Free from barriers to the enjoyment of equal access and opportunities by all.

• Promote and protect human rights, especially the vulnerable groups, throughout their life cycle.
Sustainable

• Promote sustainable environment in light of social development.

• Promote balanced social development and sustainable environment that meet the current and future needs of the people.

• Strive for equitable access to sustainable environment that can support the social development, and has the capacity to continue to work towards sustainable development.
Resilient

- Enhance capacity and capability to collectively respond and adapt to emerging trends and challenges.
Dynamic

• Strengthen the ability to continuously innovate and be a proactive member of the global community.

• Provide the enabling environment, i.e. policies and institutions that engender people and firms to be more open and adaptive; creative and innovative; and entrepreneurial.
Thank You

www.asean.org