

PAPER
“ASEAN defence security foresighting in the next 2 decades”
During 25th Feb – 3rd Mar 2019
at Holiday Inn Chiangmai Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand



Session IV: Practical Cooperation for the future of ASEAN Security (In case of Climate Change)

3.1 SWOT analysis

First of all, we do SWOT analysis of ASEAN in dealing with climate change. The results appear as follows.

1) Opportunities include

- ASEAN is friendly, open mind and has trust
- There is unity so has bargaining power, as in the case of ASEAN plus
- For international relation, have a good friendly with all countries
- Emerging trend of new industries
- The industry trend in ASEAN is growing
- Be a logistic hub
- Have the opportunity to be a center for communication technology

2) The obstacle and challenge include

- People have little knowledge and awareness in this matter
- Each area has differences in culture and belief
- There is an ASEAN way which makes the policy agreement rather slow and difficult
- There is a problem of corruption
- There is an inequality in economy and wage
- There are same or similar products in region so making it competitive

3) Strength include

- Being an ASEAN Community has more power in bargaining
- Being important geopolitics
- Characteristics are flexible and compromise
- There are multicultural society and has an attractive culture
- There is coordination in policy level such as AHA Center
- Have expertise in dealing with different disasters

4) The weakness include

- People are not ready for disaster response
- Each country consider on country benefits or country strategy more than ASEAN benefit or ASEAN strategy
- Still cannot work together, during a disaster
- Staff lacking skill to deal with disaster
- Lack of awareness for prevention

3.2 Guideline for practical cooperation

From the 4 future scenarios of ASEAN, in case of climate change, it can be analyzed to define the resources and tools for creating appropriate ways to build practical cooperation for the future of ASEAN to cope with climate change are

1) In the first phase, ASEAN should have a quality selection process of leader and should have a suitable term for office, which a period of time in 5 years should be appropriated because it can be able to drive the policies to be practical such as

- Arrangement of mutual agreements to rescue, relieves, and restores humanitarian victims
- Determining guidelines for sharing resources to prevent damage from disaster
- Creating mutual and worthily in mechanisms / measures for sharing resources / technology
- Arrangement / issue guidelines, rules, and order for disaster management by taking the mutual benefits of ASEAN

2) In the next 10 years period, ASEAN should establish a cooperation mechanism or have a channel to get support from dialogue countries / countries from outside the region, or other friendly countries such as

- Build cooperation with the superpowers in disaster management
- Strengthen cooperation with friendly countries in politics, economy and society
- Establish alliances in negotiating trade and tax agreements at both bilateral level and multilateral level
- Integration / coordination in knowledge management, practice, training with other countries in disaster reliefs

3) In the next 15 years period, ASEAN should create a common culture of ASEAN as well as creating common value and common norm for ASEAN people such as

- Develop people skill in disaster reliefs by building cooperation with friendly countries
- Integration / coordination in knowledge management, practice, training with other countries in disaster reliefs
- Establish a disaster learning center in disaster management by applying new technology to support operation in the incident

4) during the next 20 years period, ASEAN should establish and promote the good governance in both the government and non-government sector