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Panel III: China-ASEAN Partnership: Prospect, Goals and Roadmap

Dr Stephen Leong
Assistant Director-General
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

#### **OUTLINE**

#### **GOALS**

Paragraph 4 of the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (Seventh ASEAN-China Summit, Bali, 8 October 2003):

"We declare that the purpose of the establishment of a strategic partnership for peace and prosperity is to foster friendly relations, mutually beneficial cooperation and good neighbourliness between ASEAN and China by deepening and expanding ASEAN-China cooperative relations in a comprehensive manner in the 21st century, thereby contributing further to the region's long-term peace, development and cooperation. This strategic partnership is non-aligned, non-military, and non-exclusive, and does not prevent the participants from developing their all directional ties of friendship and cooperation with others"

#### **ROADMAP**

- I. PLAN OF ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE JOINT DECLARATION ON ASEAN-CHINA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY (EIGHTH ASEAN-CHINA SUMMIT, VIENTIANE, 29 NOVEMBER 2004)
  - Formulated "to serve as a 'master plan' to deepen and broaden ASEAN-China relations and cooperation in a comprehensive and mutually beneficial manner for the next five years (2005-2010)".
  - "This Plan of Action will also support the implementation of the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II, signed in Bali on 7 October 2003, leading to an ASEAN Community."

## 1. Political and Security Cooperation

- Regular High-level Contacts, Visits and Interactions. Increase regular high-level bilateral visits and interactions; promote dialogue on ASEAN-China cooperation and regional and international topics of common interests and concerns.
- Mechanisms for Dialogue and Cooperation. Enhance the role of the various

- committees at the senior-officials level; improve coordination and communication among existing ASEAN-China mechanisms.
- Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. Promote the role of the TAC as a code of conduct in inter-state relations in Southeast Asia; urge other Dialogue Partners to accede to the TAC.
- Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone.
   China's support for realising SEANWFZ and its readiness to sign the Protocol to the Treaty at an early opportunity; cooperate in encouraging all NWS to sign the Protocol.
- Declaration on the Conduct of the Parties in the South China Sea. Implement
  the Declaration; establish mechanisms for implementation; promote joint
  cooperation and dialogue in various areas; promote trust and confidence building;
  work towards the adoption of a code of conduct in the SCC on the basis of
  consensus; adhere to terminologies used in UNCLOS and other instruments of the
  IMO.
- Cooperation in the Field of Non-traditional Security. Implement the Joint
  Declaration of ASEAN and China Cooperation in the Field of NTS Issues and the
  MoU on Cooperation in NTS issues; enhance cooperation in the fight against
  transnational crimes; increase interaction, cooperation, training, intelligencesharing; support development projects aimed at eradicating poverty and socioeconomic disparity; address the root causes of transnational crime and terrorism.
- Military Exchanges and Cooperation. Promote mutual trust and confidence; conduct dialogues on security and defence issues; consider observing exercises and explore possibility of joint exercises; cooperate in peacekeeping.

# 2. <u>Economic Cooperation</u>

- ASEAN-China Free Trade Area. Expedite implementation of the Framework Agreement; fulfil obligations under the Early Harvest programme and the ASEAN-China Trade in Goods Agreement; expedite negotiations on Trade in Services and Investment;
- *Investment Cooperation.* Promote mutual investments, networking and cooperation among governments, business associations, academic institutions, etc; strengthen law enforcement and regulations.
- Financial Cooperation. Strengthen dialogue and cooperation through the APT

- framework; enhance the effectiveness of the Chiang Mai Initiative.
- Agricultural Cooperation. Implement the MoU between the ASEAN Secretariat
  and China's Ministry of Agriculture; human resource development, high-tech
  exchanges; improve productivity and diversification; enhance trade and
  marketability of food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities; harmonise
  protocols on food safety.
- ICT Cooperation. Implement the MoU between ASEAN and China on cooperation in ICT; establish and develop ASEAN-China broadband optical fibre network; HRD cooperation; maintain and enhance cybersecurity; combat cybercrime; cooperate in R&D and transfer of technology.
- Transport Cooperation. Conclude an MoU between ASEAN and China on transport cooperation and see to the implementation thereof; formalise a consultation mechanism for maritime transport cooperation; develop an ASEAN-China regional maritime transport cooperation framework agreement; Asian Highway Network; complete Kunming-Bangkok highway by end of 2007; build capacity in port management, etc.
- **Tourism Cooperation.** Explore possibility of establishing high-level cooperation mechanism between tourism authorities; joint promotion campaigns.
- Energy Cooperation. Explore possibility of establishing high-level cooperation
  mechanism between energy authorities; promote greater openness, transparency
  and cooperation in energy security and sustainable energy development activities;
  renewable energy; private sector investment in joint energy resource exploration
  and development; conservation; exchange information on energy pricing and
  market stabilising initiatives.
- **Mekong River Basin Development Cooperation.** Strengthen cooperation under the framework of the GMS and AMBDC; Singapore-Kunming Rail Link.
- *Initiative for ASEAN Integration*. Increase support for integration efforts by implementing IAI projects and the VAP.
- Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA). Strengthen cooperation in SMEs, agriculture, transport, infrastructure and ICT, natural resources, and tourism.
- **SMEs Cooperation.** Explore possibility of establishing an SMEs Joint committee; jointly identify possible areas of cooperation.

# 3. **Functional Cooperation**

- Public Health Cooperation. Establish regional epidemiological and laboratory networks; establish mechanisms on early notification, control and monitoring of infectious and emerging diseases; strengthen technology exchanges and training activities.
- Science and Technology Cooperation. HRD and joint R&D activities in areas identified by the ASEAN-China Joint Science and Technology Committee (JSTC); cooperation among technology-oriented SMEs.
- **Education Cooperation.** Continue to implement ASEAN-China Academic Cooperation and Exchange Programme; joint research and training; teaching each other's language; scholarships; visa procedures for Chinese students and faculties.
- *Culture Cooperation.* Active exchanges and cooperation in literature, the performing arts, visual arts and cultural industry.
- Labour and Social Security Cooperation. Information exchange, with a view to formulating policies and regulations on labour flow in the future.
- Human Resources Development (HRD) Cooperation. Cooperate in priority areas
  under ASEAN-China cooperation and other emerging areas of cooperation in
  ASEAN, through training courses, etc; encourage private sector participation in
  HRD process.
- Local Government Cooperation and People-to-People Exchanges. Exchanges between local governments, non-governmental friendship institutions; youth exchanges.
- *Environmental Cooperation.* Strengthen existing mechanisms to implement priority and potential areas of cooperation; cooperate under APT framework.
- Media Cooperation. Explore possibility of setting up a press officials' dialogue mechanism; mutual visits and exchanges of journalists; cooperate in news reporting, production of TV programmes; advance and reinforce positive international image of ASEAN-China relations.

## 4. Cooperation in International and Regional fora

- *East Asia cooperation.* Implement measures recommended in the EASG report within APT framework; coordination and cooperation to further the APT process.
- *Inter-regional cooperation.* Coordination and cooperation in the ARF, APEC, ASEM; promote South-South cooperation.

- Cooperation in the UN. Dialogue and cooperation on issues of mutual interest;
   closer coordination and regular meetings between Perm Reps of ASEAN Member
   Countries and China in the UN.
- Cooperation within the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Cooperation in the multilateral trading system to make it more responsive to the priorities of the developing countries.

# II. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASEAN-CHINA EMINENT PERSONS GROUP (12 OCTOBER 2005; SUBMITTED TO THE NINTH ASEAN-CHINA SUMMIT, KUALA LUMPUR, 12 DECEMBER 2005)

The ASEAN-China EPG classified the recommendations into short-term, and medium- and long-term measures in the key sectors. The short-term measures are those that could be implemented in the next 1-5 years, while the medium-term and long-term measures could be implemented within the next 6-15 years.

## 1. <u>Strategic/Political and Security Cooperation</u>

- Short-term measures
  - High-level interactions. To develop greater comfort levels among leaders, ministers, top policy makers, etc, to discuss, respond, address and resolve urgent and other issues in the relations in a timely manner; mutual briefings and clarifications on issues and developments in ASEAN and China, regional and international outlook; 1.5 track mechanisms.
  - Addressing transnational issues. Concrete cooperation in addressing terrorism and other transnational crimes. Urgent action needed on trafficking in persons and drug trafficking. Also, areas such as maritime security, safety of sea lanes.
  - Cooperation in addressing natural disasters. To go beyond strengthening early warning capacities; developing response action plan, disaster information and communication network, etc. Premium to be placed on pre-disaster investment strategies.
  - **Energy cooperation.** Work within APT and dialogue process to promote energy stability, security and sustainability; coordinate efforts to integrate alternative and renewable energy sources into the regional energy supply chain; feasibility studies on oil stockpiles; cooperate to maintain stability in the energy market and prepare for supply disruptions.
  - Cooperation in multilateral fora. Enhanced cooperation in the interests of Asia

- and developing countries.
- Cooperation with the UN. Concerted efforts to support and promote the role of the UN and its specialised agencies; work closely with other stakeholders in promoting UN reforms.

## Medium-term and long-term measures

- ASEAN-China Commemorative Summit. To be convened at an appropriate time to profile the strategic partnership and chart the course for the long-term.
- Cooperation in disarmament and non-proliferation. Work closely in regional and international for a to promote disarmament and non-proliferation.
- South China Sea issue. Work towards the conclusion of a code of conduct in the South China Sea on the basis of consensus; implement measure in the DOC.
- Resolving border issues.
- Defence cooperation. Workshop and seminars on security issues of common concern; strengthening bilateral military personnel exchanges and training.
   Observation of each other's military exercises and hold joint military exercises in the NTS field and other areas outline in the ASEAN-China Plan of action.

## 2. <u>Economic Cooperation</u>

#### Short-term measures

- ASEAN-China Free Trade Area. Studies on promoting two-way investments, opportunities and obstacles to trade and investment, impact of ACFTA on SMEs and farmers; customs cooperation; harmonisation of product standards; Intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and enforcement; acceleration of negotiations on trade in services and investment.
- o **Investment and business cooperation.** Promote dialogue on investment policy; set up common information exchange platforms.
- Cross-border trade and investment. Specific programmes and projects to promote and facilitate border trade and investments.
- Small and medium enterprises. Promote investment, trade, technological transfer and information exchanges between SMEs.
- Infrastructure and transport cooperation. Establish investment schemes with the assistance of private sector to fund important transport and infrastructure projects.

- Finance and monetary cooperation. Intensify cooperation in the issuance of bonds to raise private capital for investments. Enhance swap arrangements under the Chiang Mai Initiative.
- Agricultural cooperation. Promote modern methods of farming, management of livestock, trade with small farm holders, use of advanced science and technology to improve production.
- Science and technology. Strengthen cooperation in areas such as ICT, biotechnology and food science.
- Narrowing the development gap. Implementation of the VAP.

#### Medium-term and long-term measures

- ASEAN-China Free Trade Area. Further strengthen the FTA through freer movement of skilled labour, capital and transfer of technology; set up mechanism to assist industries affected by FTA.
- Agricultural cooperation. Set up a committee to coordinate projects, identify joint efforts in promoting research activities, etc. Establish research and information exchange centre to promote further cooperation.
- Finance and Monetary Cooperation. Promote greater integration of financial markets in the longer-term; pursue cooperation in liberalisation of financial services.
- Tourism cooperation. Promotion of open skies policy, visa-free travel, setting up tourism cultural centres to promote and strengthen tourism cooperation.
- ASEAN-China Centre for Trade, Investment and Tourism Promotion.
   Establish in Beijing, as a one-stop centre to promote trade and investments.

## 3. <u>Socio-Cultural Cooperation</u>

#### Short-term measures

- Cooperation in Education. Enhanced cooperation between the ASEAN University Network and Chinese universities; more exchange programmes; promote language training.
- Health Cooperation. Implement actions in the ASEAN-China Plan of Action; augment the ASEAN-China Special Fund; share experiences and capabilities to develop generic pharmaceuticals industry to make affordable medicines; set-up an ASEAN-China Health Ministers Meeting.
- Arts and Culture.

- People-to-People Contact. Encourage contact among youth, media personnel, parliamentarians, tourists and students.
- Youth. Establish an ASEAN-China Youth Entrepreneurs Association, expand the China Youth Volunteers Programme for ASEAN member countries.
- Medium-term and long-term measures
  - Environmental Cooperation. Establish a Green ASEAN-China Region Agency to provide practical information and coordinate activities to promote public and corporate knowledge on the environment.
  - Health Cooperation. Set up an information, research and development centre for infectious diseases.
  - Arts and Culture.
  - ASEAN-China Foundation. Established to promote scholarly exchanges and research and training on social, cultural, educational and technical areas.
  - Poverty Alleviation. Accelerate poverty reduction with the framework of the UN MDGs; promote rural development; universal access to education; providing micro-credits to the poor; social safety nets; health and nutrition; food security and safety.

#### 4. Institutional Framework

- Short-term measures
  - Review of ASEAN-China Mechanism. Periodic review of mechanism to take into account developments in ASEAN, China and the region.
  - Prioritisation of Cooperation. Focus on priority areas in Plan of Action so that resources are channelled to the most important aspects; augment ASEAN-China Cooperation Fund.
  - Resource Allocation. Convene the WG on the ASEAN-China JCC more regularly to monitor implementation of cooperation projects; provide the ASEAN Secretariat with sufficient resources to assist in coordinating the implementation of cooperation in all sectors under ASEAN-China dialogue relations.

#### **PROSPECTS**

- Notable achievements in China-ASEAN Partnership in the last decade
- Critical to implement Roadmap of recommended measures
- Bright Prospects if China and ASEAN can overcome challenge of political will essential for task ahead.