Opening Remarks: KATSUMA, Yasushi (Professor, Waseda University) (9:20-9:30)

Keynote Speech (9:30-10:30)

Speaker: KIMURA, Fukunari (Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) / Dean and Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Keio University)

Presentation title: ASEAN Economic Community for a Novel Development Strategy

Abstract:
ASEAN has been a pioneer for implementing a novel development strategy in which the mechanics of production networks or the second unbundling has aggressively been exploited. Beginning with slow global value chains, countries start linking with fast and well-coordinated international production networks and then initiate forming industrial agglomeration in which local firms take part in the vertical division of labor with multinationals and take advantage of technology transfer and spillover to activate process innovation. For some advanced countries, the creation of innovation hubs for active product innovation becomes an immediate challenge. Four pillars of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) together with the effort of enhancing connectivity have greatly contributed to the development of links with production networks by latecomers and the narrowing of geographical development gaps. AEC after 2016 should place more weights on policy efforts for forming industrial agglomerations and innovation hubs in order to narrow industrial development gaps and nurture/attract intellectual human resources.

Bio:
Fukunari KIMURA has been Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan since 2000 and has been Dean, Graduate School of Economics, Keio University since 2015. He is also Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta, Indonesia since 2008. He serves as a co-editor of the Journal of the Japanese and International Economies. He was born in Tokyo in 1958 and received his Bachelor of Laws from the Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo in 1982, Master of Science and Ph.D. from the Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1990 and 1991. He worked for the International Development Center of Japan as Researcher in 1982-1986, the Department of Economics, State University of New York at Albany as Assistant Professor in 1991-1994, and the Faculty of Economics, Keio University as Associate Professor in 1994-2000. His major is international trade and development economics. In particular, he has recently been active in writing academic/semi-academic books and articles on international production networks and economic integration in East Asia.
Session One: Integration Efforts in ASEAN (10:45-12:45)

Moderator: CHU, Xiaobo (Associate Professor, Peking University)

Discussant: 1. HAYASE, Shinzo (Professor, Waseda University),
              2. KOGA, Kei (Assistant Professor, Nanyang Technological University)

<Presentation 1 (10:45-11:15)>

Presenter: SHIRAISHI, Masaya (Professor, Waseda University)

Presentation title: ASEAN Centrality and External Relations in the Asia-Pacific

Abstract:
ASEAN Charter stipulates in Article 41: “ASEAN shall be the driving force in regional arrangements that it initiates and maintain the centrality in regional cooperation and community building”; and “in the conduct of external relations, Member States shall, on the basis of unity and solidarity, coordinate and endeavour to develop common position and pursue joint actions” (ASEAN, 2007: 30-31).

For ASEAN, its internal cohesiveness among the members and its centrality within the regional architecture surrounding it are two important components in the process of community formation. Its unity and solidarity enables ASEAN to have one voice and pursue joint actions vis-à-vis extra-regional participants and thus maintain its central role in the regional arrangements that go beyond the framework of ASEAN. By doing so, ASEAN members could expect to enjoy further external support for their efforts in community building, and also to assure themselves of the effectiveness of their solidarity.

This paper discusses how and to what extent ASEAN has been able to keep its centrality within the regional frameworks surrounding it, as well as some challenges in which it faces at present and in the near future.

Bio:
Masaya SHIRAISHI is Prof. in international relations, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Waseda University. During undergraduate and postgraduate days at University of Tokyo and Cornell University, he learnt international relations, comparative politics, and area studies (especially Southeast Asian studies). He started his academic career as a historian working on modern Vietnam, but he has now extended his research activities to include various aspects (especially external relations) of contemporary Vietnam, Mekong Sub-regional cooperation, and Japan-Indochina relations, etc. He is now a group leader of the 5-year project financed by JSPS Kakenhi (grant-in-aid for scientific research) program on Indochina and Thailand during the Second World War. At the University, he is currently teaching international relations in Asia-Pacific, methodological issues of area studies, and contemporary Vietnam.
**Presenters:**

**PARIBATRA, Pinitbhand** (Lecturer, Thammasat University)

**Presentation title:** Combating Human Trafficking in ASEAN Countries: Tangible Progress for the ASEAN Political-Security Community Building?

**Abstract:**

In 2015, the irregular movement of persons in the India Ocean has raised alarm over humanitarian crisis among human trafficking victims. It has inevitably affected regional political stability as well as the up-coming realization of ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC). In response to the crisis, ASEAN and its members have cooperated and undertaken proactive measures. For example, in May 2015, the Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the India Ocean was held in Bangkok. The meeting represented multi-stakeholder engagement whereas concerned countries (i.e. Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Bangladesh) and international organizations (i.e. IOM and UNHCR) participated. At the Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime Concerning Irregular Movement of Persons in Southeast Asia (AMMTC) in July 2015, ministers agreed to set up a joint task force to combat transnational crimes as well as to help victims of trafficking. This presentation therefore discusses a current situation on human trafficking in as well as multilateral measures of ASEAN to put an end to trafficking and its related crimes. Since tangible solutions to the issue necessarily require individual ASEAN member’s commitment and its internal law enforcement—an essential foundation of the ASEAN Political Security Community, domestic efforts of the selected ASEAN member states to combat human trafficking will also be explored and discussed.

**Bio:**

Dr. M. L. Pinitbhand Paribatra is a lecturer in international relations and the Director of the International Program in Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University. He received his B.A. degree in political science from Thammasat University and his M.A. degree in Southeast Asian Studies from Chulalongkorn University. He holds a doctorate degree in political science from Northern Illinois University, IL, USA. He also serves as a co-coordinator of the ASEAN Watch Project, funded by Thailand Research Fund. His research interests include Thailand’s foreign policy, border conflicts between Thailand and its neighbors, Myanmar’s politics and international relations, and ASEAN.

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**Fan, Shiming** (Associate Professor, Peking University)

**Presentation title:** China Engages ASEAN: Learning to be a Uniting Factor

**Abstract:**

China has been actively engaging the ASEAN in the past 20 years. When ASEAN heads for a higher
level of integration, the discrepancies/diversities remain in the realm of political systems, economic development, security cooperation, and the relationships between its member states and major outside powers. Dealing with ASEAN for China is much more than dealing with one single actor. What are the Chinese ways to interact with ASEAN and its member states? What kind of roles China may play as a uniting factor rather than a dividing one? How great powers out of the region may affect Chinese approaches in its ASEAN diplomacy? The presentation may try to focus on these questions and arouse discussions.

Bio:
Dr. Fan Shiming is now Associate Dean of the School of International Studies at Beijing (Peking) University, where he teaches International History, Sino-US Relations and The Politics of International Communication. His research interest covers image, perception, public opinion and communication in international relations. His recent publication include Chinese Public Perceptions of Japan and the United States in the Post-Cold War Era (in GETTING THE TRIANGLE STRAIGHT a book edited by Curtis, Kokubun and Wang, 2010), The Internet and Political Expression in China (in Nationa-States and Media, a book edited by Kenji Suzuki, 2007), Popular, but Not Positive—Changing Chinese media and Its effect on International Coverage (in The Review of Asian and Pacific Studies, No. 29, 2005, Japan). He got all his degrees (BA 1990, MA 1993, and Ph.D. 1999) on International Politics from Beijing University. Dr. Fan was a Visiting Fellow at the Fairbank Center for East Asian Studies at Harvard University (1998), and a Visiting Professor at Niigata University of Japan (2002-2003). His administrative responsibility for the School is international cooperation and exchange.

Discussion (12:15-12:45)
Lunch (12:45-14:15)

**Session Two: Future Role of ASEAN in Integration Efforts in East Asia (14:15-16:15)**

**Moderator:** SHIN, Jae Hyeok (Assistant Professor, Korea University)

**Discussant:**
1. MURASHIMA, Eiji (Professor, Waseda University)
2. PARIBATRA, Pinitbhand (Lecturer, Thammasat University)

**<Presentation 4 (14:15-14:45)>**

**Presenter:** SON, Key-young (Professor, Korea University)

**Presentation title:** Learning by Association?: ASEAN Centrality, the Trilateral Summit and the Trivialization of Regionalist Norms and Institutions in East Asia
Abstract:
The Trilateral Summit can be perceived as a result of policy learning and innovation that took place through the participation of China, Japan and South Korea in the ASEAN-led regionalist process. Nevertheless, the trilateral process was brought to an abrupt end in 2012 when China and Japan clashed over the jurisdiction of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands. First, this article identifies what types of learning and innovation have taken place with respect to the formation of the Trilateral Summit and whether and to what extent the ASEAN-style regionalism and affiliated ASEAN norms have spread to Northeast Asia. The diffusion of an entire institution from one (sub-) region to another has been under-theorized in the international relations (IR) literature and the Trilateral Summit is a good example for institution diffusion from Southeast Asia to Northeast Asia. Second, this article analyzes why the trilateral process was hampered by territorial disputes and other issues related to nationalism and history. This article argues that, in spite of the diffusion of norms and institutions, the overwhelming dynamic of inter-state rivalries in Northeast Asia resulted in the trivialization of regionalist norms and institutions. Lastly, this article discusses the possibility of reinvigorating regionalist norms and institutions by means of complex learning that involves a process of changing the underlying values, belief systems and identities of state actors.

Bio:
Key-young Son is Humanities Korea (HK) Professor at the Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University. He served as lecturer at the School of East Asian Studies, the University of Sheffield in Britain. His areas of research include East Asian and global politics. His recent publications include ‘Middle Powers and the Rise of China: ‘Identity Norms’ of Dependency and Activism and the Outlook for Japan-South Korea Relations vis-à-vis the Great Powers’, Japanese Journal of Political Science 15 (1): 91-112 (2014), China’s Rise and Regional Integration in East Asia: Hegemony or community? (Politics in Asia) (London and New York: Routledge, 2014) (Yong Wook Lee, Co-Editor), and ‘Harmony, the Supremacy of Human Agency and East Asia’s Mega-Discourses for Governance’, Chinese Journal of International Politics 5 (4): 395-423 (2012).

Presentation 5 (14:45-15:15)
Presenter: LEE, Yong Wook (Professor, Korea University)
Presentation title: Hegemonic or Nonhegemonic Cooperation? The Institutional Evolution of East Asian Financial Cooperation
Abstract:
This paper undertakes to identify the key features of institutional cooperation in East Asia to promote financial regionalism. The process employed by this study involves tracking the institutional evolution of East Asian financial cooperation and empirically comparing and contrasting two cases to achieve this article’s purpose: the emergence and development of the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) and China’s
recent initiative for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The results demonstrate that CMI, which is widely regarded as one of the most robust institutional arrangements in East Asia, is institutionalized in the form of ‘nonhegemonic cooperation’ by the ASEAN plus Three countries. ‘Nonhegemonic cooperation’ refers to the absence of a single actor (or state) that has veto power and is predominant in setting its agendas. This institutional development is contrary to the theoretical expectations of the mainstream IR literature, such as neorealism and neoliberal institutionalism. In contrast, however, the aim of China’s AIIB initiative appears to be the promotion of China-centered regional financial cooperation that diverges from CMI-style nonhegemonic cooperation. Will East Asian cooperation be institutionally headed toward a hegemonic form? Or, will CMI-style nonhegemonic cooperation survive China’s rise? The paper concludes by examining the extant theories of institutional cooperation. Particular attention is paid to the question of whether the rational institutional design approach can account for hegemonic and nonhegemonic cooperation. Future research is also suggested.

Bio:
Yong Wook Lee is a professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Korea University (Seoul, Korea). His research examines how identities and norms affect and are affected by states and their practices within domestic and international contexts. He is the author, editor, and translator of six books and has published more than 30 articles and book chapters in academic journals and edited volumes. Lee is currently finishing up a book on East Asian financial regionalism. Before coming to Korea University, Lee previously taught at the University of Oklahoma and Brown University.

<Presentation 6 (15:15-15:45)>

Presenter: LIU, Hong (Professor, Nanyang Technological University)
Presentation title: China’s “One Belt One Road” Initiative and Asian Community Building: Toward a New Regional Governance Framework?
Abstract:
Since it was first proposed by President Xi Jinping in the late 2013, the “One Belt One Road” initiative (or OBOR, an abbreviation of “the New Silk Road Economic Belt,” which runs westward overland through Central Asia and onward to Europe, and “the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road”, which loops south and westward by sea towards Europe) has been China’s national initiative in promoting economic engagement and investment along these two main routes.
In view of China’s growing influence and the fact that economic relations are inevitably associated with the region’s changing security and institutional frameworks, OBOR should not be considered just as an economic strategy. For instance, the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and other financial mechanisms such as the Silk Road Fund has drawn an increasing attention
from politicians in the region and beyond (especially the United States). How should we interpret China’s OBOR initiative? What are the implications for Asian community building that has been so far dominated by mechanisms such as ASEAN plus 3 and the Summit of China/Japan/Korea? Is there any emerging trend with regards to the regional governance mode? This paper attempts to provide a preliminary answer to these questions.

**Bio:**

Professor Liu Hong is Chair of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences and Director of the Nanyang Centre for Public Administration at NTU, where he holds the Tan Kak Kee Endowed Professorship in Asian Studies. Prior to joining NTU in 2010, Professor Liu was the Inaugural Director of the Centre for Chinese Studies and Chair Professor of East Asian Studies at the University of Manchester in the UK. He was a faculty member at the National University of Singapore from 1995 to 2006 (awarded tenure in 2000) and served as Assistant Dean (Research and Graduate Studies) of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

Professor Liu’s main research areas are Sino-Southeast Asian interactions and international migration. He has authored/editied more than 12 books (in English, Chinese, and Indonesian), and over 80 academic articles in journals such as *World Politics, Ethnic and Racial Studies, The China Quarterly, Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, Asian Studies Review, and Journal of Contemporary China*. He is the Editor of *Journal of Chinese Overseas* (published by Brill in Boston) and *International Journal of Diasporic Chinese Studies* (published in Singapore).

Discussion (15:45-16:15)

**Closing Remarks:** PARIBATRA, Pinitbhand (Lecturer, Thammasat University) (16:15-16:25)