

THE DUTERTE EFFECT ON ASEAN POWER BALANCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS



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2016: THE SOCIAL DAM HAS BROKEN!





MAIN ISSUES THAT
INUNDATED THE ENTIRE
COUNTRY AND FACED THE
INCOMING ADMINISTRATION:

- **ALARMING MAGNITUDE
OF THE DRUG CRISIS,
EXACERBATED BY THE
IMMENSITY OF POLITICAL
CORRUPTION & IMPUNITY**





- **IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION ON THE RURAL FOLK, PARTICULARLY THE NEGLECTED MUSLIM AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN MINDANAO.**





**WIDESPREAD
POVERTY, BURSTING
POPULATION
DEPRIVED OF
EDUCATION, HEALTH
CARE & SHELTER**

**COMMUNIST
UPRISING
(SIX
DECADES)**



WHY HE WAS CHOSEN BY VOTERS AS THE LEADER TO TACKLE THESE LONG- STANDING PROBLEMS

- DECISIVE, CRIME-FIGHTER & A FEARLESS LEADER WHO GETS THINGS DONE
- CLAMOR FOR A PRESIDENT FROM MINDANAO WHO WOULD BRING ABOUT GENUINE & LASTING CHANGE
- POPULARITY ACROSS SOCIAL CLASSES (INCL. BUSINESS CLASS), NATIONALIST, POTENTIAL AS A BROKER FOR PEACE
- CHARISMATIC “NON-TRADITIONAL” POLITICIAN (LAWYER, UNDEFEATED MAYOR, VICE-MAYOR, CONGRESSMAN)
- MASS APPEAL—“ONE OF US”, PRO-PEOPLE; AUSTERE LIFESTYLE & UNAFFECTED WAYS





Resistance & Sabotage from:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Criminal Syndicates | 5. Hard-Core Political Enemies |
| 2. Corrupt Politicians | 6. Terror Groups |
| 3. Rebel Groups | 7. Destabilizing Clandestine Forces |

1987 Philippine Constitution:

Provisions on Peaceful Foreign Policy

Article II. Declaration of Principles and State Policies

Section 2. The Philippines **renounces war** as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land and adheres to the policy of **peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.**

Section 7. The State shall pursue **an independent foreign policy.** In its relations with other states, the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination.

THE DUTERTE EFFECT ON ASEAN COHESIVENESS

1. The Philippines used to be the barrier to the implementation of the Zone for Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (1971) & the adoption of the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in Southeast Asia (finally signed in 1995 and entered into force in 1997).
2. With the dramatic turnaround of the Philippines under Duterte, all the ten member-states of ASEAN have much better relations with each other and with all Dialogue Partners.

Philippine Strategy for Its Own Interest

- PH government has a diplomatic strategy. Now engaging China in bilateral dialogue. Improved relations with the US, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India, ROK and other Dialogue Partners.
- Enhanced partnership with fellow ASEAN member states. We see a more cohesive ASEAN --all ten Member-States have adopted a policy of constructive engagement with China.
- Cooperation among ten member states and with our Dialogue Partners much more visible during the recent Summit under the chairmanship of the Philippines.

The South China Sea

- The Arbitral Ruling is now part of international law and it can always invoked as part of international law jurisprudence.
- Para. 139 of the Chairman's Statement issued at the end of the last ASEAN Summit reaffirmed:
 1. "freedom of navigation in and overflight above the South China Sea... and the need to enhance mutual trust and confidence, emphasized the importance of non-militarization and self-restraint in the conduct of all activities by claimants and all other states."
 2. "the need to adhere to the peaceful resolution of disputes, in accordance with universally recognised principles of international law and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)."

ON CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

- ASEAN is not a military alliance like NATO, although it concerns itself with maintaining stability and defusing conflicts in region.
- It does not have a common foreign policy like the European Union.
- ASEAN, however, has many mechanisms for maintaining stability, such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, ASEAN Regional Forum and ASEAN Defense Ministers Meetings. It can play a role as an honest broker for peace among rival superpowers.

RATIONAL CHOICE:

MULTIPOLAR CONVERGENCE TO

SAVE HUMANITY

MAJOR POWERS SHOULD COOPERATE IN SOLVING GLOBAL CRISES
RUSSIA•CHINA•UNITED STATES•JAPAN•INDIA•A-NZ•ASEAN



INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
NUCLEAR CRISIS
CLIMATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION AND NATURAL DISASTERS
POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY
TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES AND DRUGS
CYBERCRIME
PANDEMICS
THREATS TO MARITIME SECURITY
WATER AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT
RECURRENCE OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS