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Introduction

Southeast Asia is a sub region of Asia, located in the east of the Indian subcontinent, south of China. South Asian states are relatively infirm and many of their governments cannot meet their objectives, such as implementing their own laws. For example, India is unable to implement its own public health policies. Southeast Asian countries generally rely on manufacturing, trading and exploding building on the high technology industry and financial



industry for their socio- economic growth. Southeast Asia states have not had many chances to develop the bureaucracies or institutions that enabled them to govern their territories effectively. In fact, most states in the region, including Bangladesh gain low on the index and are close to failure. This is mainly due to the fact that fragmented nature of society which could likely be explained by looking at the regions' different political values in following governmental systems. Historically, a large number of people concentrated in one place, interacted themselves only. Corruption is a serious problem in many Southeast Asia countries today, judged by many press reports and exposes of corruption. Corruption is a still major problem in Southeast Asia on the Global Corruption Report (GCR) generated by Transparency International (TI), which found that there are still many who are willing to reward to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy. The effect of the corruption was dangerous to the country. Hence, these problems must be overcome in some ways.

Key Terms

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN was formed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand (in Southeast Asia) to accelerate political and economic cooperation and regional stability among its members, alongside the protection of regional stability and the provision of a mechanism for member countries to resolve differences. ASEAN orders far greater influence on Asia-Pacific trade, political, and security issues than its members could achieve individually.

Corruption

A previously neglected issue, became one of the greatest preoccupations of powers in political problems. Behavior which deviates from the normal duties of a public role because of private-regarding (family, close private clique), pecuniary or status gains or violates rules against the exercise of certain types of private-regarding influence. This includes such behavior as bribery (use of rewards to pervert the judgment of a person in a position of trust), and misappropriation (illegal appropriation of public resources for private uses). This can be simplified to a general definition the abuse of public office for private gain.

Transparency International (TI)



The logo of Transparency International (TI)

An international non-governmental organization which was founded in 1993. This organization, Transparency International gives opinions to the victims and observers of corruption in not only other countries but also Southeast Asia. TI collaborates with South East Asian governments to stop from abusing powers and make confidential deals. Additionally, TI aims to fight against corruption and create changes for the world free from corruption. Anti-corruption brings people together in a powerful worldwide union to end the wrecking impact of corruption on people in Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia consists of eleven countries that are divided into “mainland” and “island” zones. The mainland (Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) is actually an extension of the Asian continent. Island or maritime Southeast Asia includes Malaysia,

Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, and the new nation of East Timor. Southeast Asia is in economically having hard time, corruption. Corruption is a fact of biography in a nation when typesetter's case of depravity are the exclusion rather than the prescript, and are examples of mortal rather than systematic corruption.

History

Financial Crisis

Although the analysis clearly indicates that corruption is harmful to development, there may be instances when these repercussions are not felt until years later. On 2 July 1997, all of ASEAN countries started to solve a financial crisis that raised fears of a worldwide economic meltdown due to financial contagion which had radically devalued currencies in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines in less than one



People in poverty trying to get some useful things from dump

year. Harshit Srivastava once said, “One increasingly widespread view is that so-called crony capitalism the misallocation of financial resources to the friends and relatives of government officials is partly responsible.” Corruption exerted pressure on banks and businesses to steer capital towards preferential business deals or the direction of government capital to political friends and allies. According to Summits, “lack of transparency on the part of financial institutions went hand-in-hand with distorted incentives, lack of supervision, and the absence of so-called prudential regulation.” These unsound and corrupt practices were partially responsible for the rapid decline of the South East Asian economies. This disaster demonstrated that whilst development and corruption can coexist, corruption creates unsustainable inefficiencies and inherent weakness in the economy in the long term.

World War II

During World War II, the territories of Southeast Asia were occupied by the ambitious Japanese Imperial Army, who imperialized the Asian sphere to dominate the Pacific. Japan entered the war by invading Thailand in 1942. The empire continued to expand its influence until the end of the Second World War. Unfortunately, the region failed to gain

full independence even after the war. Due to geographical differences, people in Southeast Asia are very different from each other. For example, some groups of people developed a nomadic culture, while others maintained a seminomadic culture. As a result, it has always been difficult for the nations in the region to establish a government with authoritative autonomy and sovereignty. As early as two thousand years ago, Southeast Asia was influenced by China as Vietnam was colonized by China until 1427. Through the Chinese expansion, Confucianism was adopted in Vietnam.

Poverty

Due to World War II, the economics of Southeast Asia is collapsed. Southeast Asia's intercourse with the European empires started in the early sixteenth century for maritime Southeast Asia trade route. With a variety of indigenous commodities, including spices. Eventually, the number of people affected by poverty is steadily decreasing. In Indonesia, the number of people suffering from poverty in urban areas declined from to 14% in 2002 from 20% in 1984, while rural poverty decreased to 21% in 2002 from 45% in 1984. In the case of the Philippines, poverty decreased to 47% in 2000 from 53% in 1988. In fact, 90% of poor people in Vietnam and Cambodia are found both in rural and city areas. The lack of resources is one of the main causes of the country corruption.

Problems Raised

Different outcomes

One approach to determining different types of corruption was expressed by the World Bank: the first is one pays the regular price, and one gets what one wants, and the second is one where one pays what one has agreed to pay and one goes home and one pays what he has agreed and fears being threatened or blackmailed. In addition to an overall level of corruption, its predictability and absence of opportunism were also determined. This embraced, first, whether the costs of corruption are known in advance, and, second, whether after making the payment the service is delivered as promised. The resulting impact of these variables on the ratio of investment to GDP was investigated by the World Bank.

Natural Disaster

Natural disasters impact the economy in a variety of ways and every year, natural disasters resulted in severe economic losses in nations. Among all regions, the Southeast Asia countries suffer the biggest hit of the world's 70% natural disasters. Southeast Asia on average had more than 70,000 people killed annually by natural disasters from 2001 to 2011, which is 65% of the



The massive and horrific natural disaster

total worldwide deaths from natural disasters. The international community has been paying more attention to preparedness and post-disaster response, rather than measures of prevention. Perhaps a way to build resilience to natural disasters in Southeast Asia is to strengthen mitigation measures by cooperating with relevant UN bodies, NGOs, and nations.

International Actions

Transparency Mauritius

Transparency Mauritius calls upon a judicial framework of the fight against corruption to be reinforced as soon as possible. It is regrettable that the Public Procurement Transparency and Equity Act 1999, which was adopted by the National Assembly, has now been waiting for more than a year to be proclaimed and is, consequently, not yet applicable as a law. Mr. René Noël, President of Transparency Mauritius, said on several occasions that the providers of goods and services should be compelled to specify in their tenders that they did not make use and will not make use of any form of corruption.

Anti-Corruption

South East Asia continues to be a politically volatile region where depravity is never far from the newspaper headline while there have been some recent isolated legislative reforms and enforcement winner in the realm. That such headline may adversely affect the perceptual experience of corruption in the short condition, but often solution in increasing public outcry over corruption issues and, in bout, provide a catalyst for further reform and melioration in anti-corruption enforcement. There are two top countries where developed in anti-corruption enforcement. Singapore is ranked near the very top of Transparency

International's CPI rankings, and it deserves its reputation as a country where corruption is not the standard. Even though Singapore is hardly working on fixing corruption in era, Singapore's role as the center of financial activity in the region. Meaning, the transparency issues will never be far from Singapore's doorstep. Malaysia is typically known as the 'second-least corrupt jurisdiction in ASEAN' next to Singapore – ranking 54th in the 2015 CPI rankings. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) is now very active with solving corruption in Malaysia especially compared to other South East Asian countries: asking the Malaysian Attorney General to bring charges against the Malaysian Prime Minister following the revelation that he had received over US\$14 million in his personal accounts from entities. Another South East Asian areas (especially Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam), anti-corruption efforts are often at the top of the public's agenda. However, generally only slight improvements year-on-year to their respective Consumer price index (CPI) ranking belie the fact that on many levels such as political and judicial remain to be done to truly eradicate corruption commercial

Key Players

Indonesia

Indonesia have ranked among the most corrupt countries in the world by all the existing indices, for the past 30-40 years. Together with China, they are certainly the most corrupt among countries that have attracted substantial amounts of foreign investment in this period. Indonesia have also ranked among the fastest-growing economies in the world in the past, as they still are today (largely because nearly everyone else is in stagnation making four to five percent annual growth rather respectable). These challenges, the prevailing notion and empirical evidence that corruption discourages investment and damage the economy- so that body politics with corrupt governments would not experience economic emergency. Indonesia have experienced economic liberalization—the reduction of trade and investment barriers, and less government intervention in the economy—which is supposed to reduce corruption because businesses no longer need to pay bribes to be allowed to conduct their business. Despite this, there has been no discernible fall in corruption.

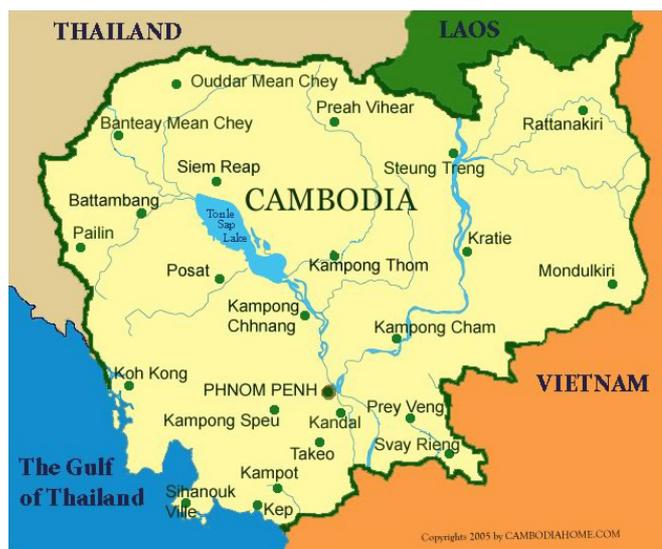
United Nations

United Nations has been taking various measures to corruption in Southeast Asia and poverty in the regions. With the United Nations, Economic and Social Commission in Asia

and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and other relevant UN bodies working together, the UN aims to reduce corruption in Southeast Asia dramatically by 2030.

Cambodia

A recent epoch study carried out at the request of the supreme council on administrative reform of the council of ministers found that Cambodian households believe that public sector corruption is Cambodia's leading trouble, and it is worse than three years ago. However, the



The map of Cambodia

enterprises surveyed uncovering it by a close tolerance the second worst problem after the street crime. Family, enterprises, and politics functionary surveyed all rank the courts as having the least integrity, followed by the Ship's officer of the Prosecutor and the Customs Authority. But for the poor family surveyed, which among all household salary the largest percentage of their income in bribes, the largest bribes go to health and education authorities. Further analysis shows that corruption is reduced in agencies with merit-movement personnel systems that reward skills, competency and execution. Corruption is increased where there are low public sector salaries, delayed wage payment, weak operation rating and disciplinary subroutine, extra-budgetary funding mechanisms, and lack of complaint mechanisms leading to disciplinary action which causes different outcomes.

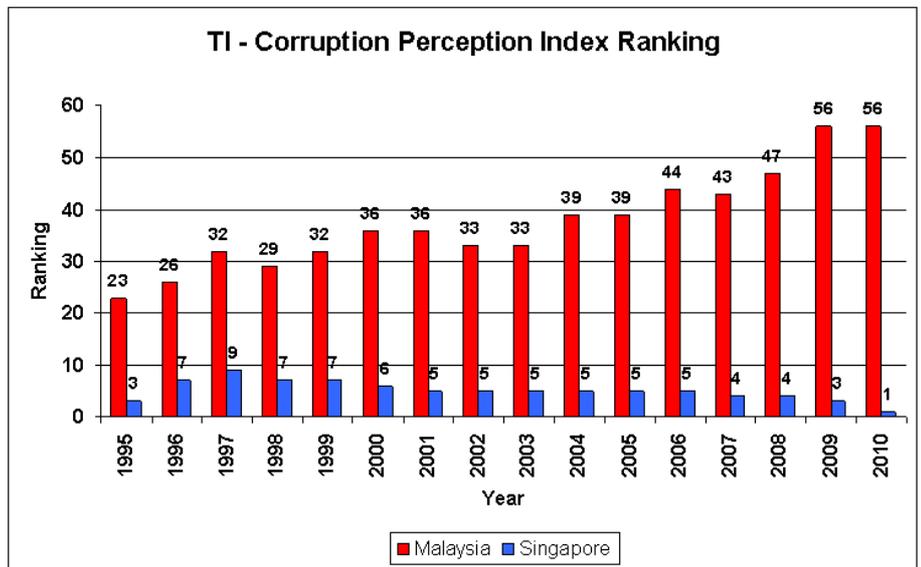
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a given year, equal to total consumer, investment and government spending, plus the value of exports, minus the value of imports. Gross Domestic Product is helping current Southeast Asia economic problems and evaluate southeast Asia economic values and show the data (corruption).

Possible Solutions

Raising Awareness and further information about corruption

The world does not aware of the existence of corruption and this is important to make subjective perceptions of what is legitimate and what is corrupt clear. What is cause the problem of corruption and doesn't aware or care about this issue very well even though it's



TI-corruption Perception Index ranking in Malaysia and Singapore

up to their countries. Corruption is now causing bigger and worse consequences that the citizens

might not notice further future. Therefore, utilizing mass media such as Facebook, and YouTube, to make more informative articles is way to raise awareness. Nevertheless, the information may not be limited to the awareness. In addition, In the way of raising public awareness, people need to understand about the result of corruption and realize the facts.

Correct weaknesses in bureaucratic systems

Governments have made some important steps already and business is beginning to take a lead too. All ASEAN countries are signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. This provides a solid legal framework to fight corruption, but it needs to be implemented in every country. Countries are seeing that strong action in the US and the UK under their respective Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the Bribery Act is driving corporate compliance and corruption risk mitigation in South-East Asia where multinational companies do business. The salary of bureaucrats should be improved by the tendency for low income officials to accept gifts and payoff as income supplements. There should be clearer, simpler, more effective improvements in the existing. The government should make ordinary people more aware of their right to receive service from government offices, to stop taking advantage for private gains for themselves.

Timeline

Date *Event*

- 1902** US Congress passes Philippine Government Act, affirming, its authority over the Philippines
- 1941** World War II, Japan bombs Singapore
- 1954** Civil Wars in Cambodia
- 1967** Establishment of ASEAN
- 1973** US troops leave Vietnam with the Paris Peace Accord signed
- Feb 1976** First ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia
- 1997** Beginning of Financial Crisis in Southeast Asia countries
- 2007** A charter that grants the ten ASEAN members a legal identity that aims for an establishment of a free trade area by 2015

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