

### Session III: “*The Intra Asian State Networks*”

#### Panel 5

#### Moderator/Discussant

##### **Asst. Prof. Dr. Bhawan Ruangslip**

Head, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University

Bhawan Ruangsilp is currently the Head of the History Department, Faculty of Arts, and Director of the Interdisciplinary Department of European Studies, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She obtained her doctoral degree in history at Leiden University. Among her published works is *Dutch East India Company Merchants at the Court of Ayutthaya: Dutch Perceptions of the Thai Kingdom, c. 1604-1765* (Leiden: Brill, 2007).

## **Presenters**

Name: Dr. David M. Malitz

Position: Lecturer

Affiliation: Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University

### **Two observations on the feudal nature of the early 17th Japanocentric worldorder**

The creation of an imaginary Japancentric worldorder by the early Tokugawa rulers has so far been investigated with a focus on the relations with (North) East Asia (Ming-China, Korea, the Ryukyu-Islands, the Ainu) as well as with the Dutch in Nagasaki. The relations with Southeast Asian polities and rulers in the first three decades of the 17th century in contrast have so far been mainly researched in the context of the histories of bilateral relations (most famously in regard to exchanges between Ayutthaya and Edo during the time of Yamada Nizaemon Nagamasa).

This paper is based on a comparative analysis of the letters sent from Edo to Southeast Asia. The letters reveal that while letters were written in Chinese, the Tokugawa rulers included Southeast Asia symbolically into a network of feudal relationships centered on the shogun. First, Japanese weapons and armor were chosen as gifts rather than local produce as it was common in Sino-centric relations. This practice can be traced to Taira no Kiyomori (1118–1181), the first 'samurai' to dominate the central government. It was continued in the 'diplomatic' exchanges between the feudal lords of Japan in the time period of the warring states. Second, from 1612 onward Japanese letters consistently addressed Southeast Asian rulers with *kika* 麾下, as were direct vassals of the shogun on the Japanese islands, but not the rulers of East Asia.

David M. Malitz is a lecturer with the international program of Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Arts (since August 2017). He holds a Doctorate Degree in Japanese Studies from the University of Munich and a dual Master's Degree in Business Administration and Japanese Studies from the Universities of Mannheim and Heidelberg. His research interests are the history of Japanese-Siamese/Thai relations as well as the respective modern and contemporary histories of the two countries. His recent publications are

- "The Genesis of Dynastic Legitimacy in Absolutist Siam". In: *Global Journal of Intellectual History*, 5/2020 (special issue edited by Milind Banerjee and Ilya Afanasyev).
- "The Nation as a Ritual Community: Royal Nation-Building in Imperial Japan and PostWar Thailand". In: Elena Woodacre et al. (eds.), *The Routledge History of Monarchy*. Abingdon: Routledge, 2019.

Name: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fuyuko Matsukata

Affiliation: Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo

### **Consuls in Asia: How a Chief of Foreign Residents Became a Diplomat**

Narratives of European diplomatic consuls in East Asia have focused primarily on their relationship to “extraterritoriality” in the unequal treaties of the nineteenth century. The emergence of consuls themselves, however, has not been sufficiently described. Chiefs of European residents, such as the heads of the Dutch factories in Canton and in Nagasaki, transformed into consuls in the first half of the nineteenth century. I posit that this changed occurred in tandem with the decline of monopolizing trade companies in favor of free trade policies because “free” merchants had to be protected in different ways than Company officials.

I first highlight how the Tokugawa government began expecting the Dutch chief in Nagasaki to be its diplomatic channel to the West, ordering him to forward its edicts to Great Britain, France and the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century because it had cut off formal diplomatic ties mediated by state letters. I conclude by reassessing the role of the first American consul in Japan, who concluded the initial commercial treaty with the Tokugawa in a plenipotentiary capacity as a formal diplomatic agent.

Fuyuko Matsukata is a professor at the Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo. She has been engaged in editing and translating the diaries kept by the chief of the Dutch factory in Japan in the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. Her first research topic treated information history by investigating Dutch reports on world events to the Tokugawa government from 1641-1859. Since 2015, she has been focusing on the transcultural history of diplomacy, assessing the form and function of correspondence between crowns, passes for trade, treaties, and regulations. She organized two workshops on the topic, “Correspondence between Crowns: Diplomatic Practices in Siam and its Neighbors in the 17-19 Centuries” (Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 19 February 2019) and “Royal Letters, Imperial Documents: A Japanese, Korean and Thai Trialogue for a Global History of Inter-State Relations” (The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 29 November, 2019).

She is now leading several projects, including 1) translating the journal of Isaac Titsingh during his ambassadorship to the Qing court in 1794-1795 from Dutch into Japanese, 2) interdisciplinary research on the records of the Portuguese State of India, Jesuit letters, and VOC and EIC archives, 3) a comparative study of governmental controls on commercial exchanges and traffic in Eurasia, 1400-1900 and 4) writing history through the use of verbs as the key concepts to describe and understand the origin of power.

Name: Mr. Christophe Kerdodé

Position: Ph.D. student

Affiliation: Yonsei University

## **STRENGTHENING THE ASEAN POLITICAL-SECURITY COMMUNITY PILLAR THROUGH CONSULAR ASSISTANCE: THE TRAVEL ADVISORY ECOSYSTEM INITIATIVE**

Freedom of movement-related provisions have been approved by most states through a legion of international agreements over time. Consecutively, they adhered to dispositions giving them rights to protect their citizens from health, safety, and security threats when they reside or travel overseas. Part of these dispositions define, both in form and content, to what extent governments may publicly comment and hierarchize worldwide risks' geographical distribution and typology. From the 1967 Bangkok Declaration to the 2025 Blueprint, the ASEAN Community has progressively developed frameworks and tools to strengthen diplomatic ties, both inside and outside the Southeast Asia region. The PoliticalSecurity Community pillar fosters a people-centered policy, whose challenges pertaining to overseas travel are under scrutiny. In particular, it considers standard operating procedures and guidelines on consular assistance by ASEAN missions in third countries to nationals of ASEAN Member States where they have no representation.

This paper advances that the coordination of the respective travel advisory systems of ASEAN Member States should be the essential prerequisite for efficient and optimized field assistance abroad. Following the application of the Duty of Care concept to the foreign affairs sphere, this study provides qualitative and quantitative arguments to define the incentives and obstacles to such an initiative. Models are then proposed to build a common ecosystem. Finally, the consequences of this entrepreneurial form of leadership for non-ASEAN States are discussed.

Christophe Kerdodé pursues doctoral studies in Political Science at Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea. In 2020, he concurrently holds the position of International Delegate for the Paris-based Jeunes IHEDN [France's National Institute for Higher Defense Studies – Youth section] and Observer for the Geneva-based ICoCA (International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers' Association). He was previously based in Africa, in charge of security for a multinational industrial conglomerate. He studied and worked with public and private organizations, mainly in Africa, Asia and Europe—including Caucasus. He is particularly interested in challenges pertaining to defense and international security.

Name: Ms. Thaingi Khin Htwe

Position: Lecturer

Affiliation: Department of International Relations, University of Yangon

### **Japan's Human Security Diplomacy in the 21st Century: A Case Study of Southeast Asian Countries**

The main purpose of this paper is to examine Japanese approaches to improve its human security diplomacy in Southeast Asian countries. With the development of globalization in the 21st century, there is a growth of human trafficking, weapons and drug smuggling, the increase of infectious diseases, and environmental problems. Moreover, the end of the Cold War structure has caused conflicts rooted in ethnicity, race, religion, bringing such problems as internally displaced persons and refugees. These problems are intertwined and threaten the lives and livelihoods of people. The human security concept introduced in the UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report that defines as freedom from fear and want. With the provision of human security as the international cooperation concept of the 21st century, Japan has been attempting to make the century the "human-centered" century. Against rising China's influence in Southeast Asia, human security is Japan's promising approach to play an active role in Southeast Asia. The main research question of this paper is how Japan assists in enhancing the human security of the people of the Southeast Asian countries in the 21st century. In this background, this paper will mainly focus on Japan's engaging peace-building in Mindanao and Myanmar, contributing humanitarian assistance not only when Southeast Asia struck by the natural disasters, such as Tsunami, Nargis in Myanmar, and Haiyan in the Philippines, but also when Southeast Asia hit by the pandemics such as SARS and COVID-19.

I am Thangi Khin Htwe and a Lecturer from the Department of International Relations, University of Yangon. My teaching career started as a Tutor at the University of Yangon in 2012. I have promoted as an Assistant Lecturer in August 2016 and then as a Lecturer in March 2020. I teach (1) International Relations in Southeast Asia course to Fourth Year and Second Year Honours International Relations Specialized Students, (2) Current International Relations course to Third Year and First Year Honours International Relations Specialized Students, and (3) Elements of Political Institutions course to Second Year Law Specialized Students. Furthermore, I have assigned for supervise to M.A student.

I have received my B.A (Honors) International Relations (2006), M.A (IR) with Credit (2008), and M. Research (IR) (2009) from Dagon University, Myanmar and Post-graduate Diploma in International Relations and Development Programme (2013) from University of Yangon, Myanmar. In 2014, I got JDS Scholarship for M.A Study in Japan. Therefore, I have got another MA in International Relations from Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan in 2016. My research title is “Myanmar’s Relations with India and China since the early 1990s: Changes and Prospects.” Currently, I am doing my Doctorate in International Relations at Department of International Relations, University of Yangon. The title of my Ph.D. Thesis is “A Study on the Regional Strategies of China and Japan: Implications for Myanmar.” My research interests include international relations, Myanmar’s foreign policy and foreign relations, geopolitics, non-traditional security and human security issues, regionalism in Southeast Asia, and regional integrations in Asia.

### **Session III: “*The Intra Asian State Networks*”**

#### **Panel 6**

#### **Moderator/Discussant**

Name: Asst. Prof. Dr. Bhawan Ruangsilp

Position: Head, Department of History

Affiliation: Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University

Bhawan Ruangsilp is currently Head of the History Department, Faculty of Arts, and Director of the Interdisciplinary Department of European Studies, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She obtained her doctoral degree in history at Leiden University. Among her published works is *Dutch East India Company Merchants at the Court of Ayutthaya: Dutch Perceptions of the Thai Kingdom, c. 1604-1765* (Leiden: Brill, 2007).

Name: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wasana Wongsurawat,

Affiliation: Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University

Wasana Wongsurawat is an associate professor of history at the Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University. Her research interests include transnational history, the history of the ethnic Chinese in Thailand and Southeast Asia, and the history of Sino-Thai relations. Her first monograph, *The Crown and the Capitalists: The Ethnic Chinese and the Founding of the Thai Nation* was published with the University of Washington Press in 2019.

Name: Professor Dr. Wu Xiao An

Affiliation: Centre for the Studies of Chinese Overseas, Peking University

Wu Xiao An is professor of history at Peking University. His research interests include the histories of Southeast Asia, China-Southeast Asia relations, and the Chinese Diaspora. One outstanding piece among his numerous publications in both the English and Chinese languages is *Chinese Business in the Making of a Malay State, 1882 - 1941: Kedah and Penang* (Routledge, 2003).



Name: Asst. Prof. Dr. Jack Meng-Tat Chia

Affiliation: Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore

Jack Meng-Tat Chia is Assistant Professor of History and Religious Studies at the National University of Singapore. His research focuses on Buddhism and Chinese popular religion in maritime Southeast Asia, transnationalism Buddhism, and Sino-Southeast Asian interactions. His first book, *Monks in Motion: Buddhism and Modernity across the South China Sea* (Oxford, 2020), explores the connected history of Buddhist communities in China and Southeast Asia in the twentieth century. He is co-editor of *Living with Myths in Singapore* (Ethos, 2017) and has published articles in journals such as *Archipel*, *Asian Ethnology*, *China Quarterly*, *Contemporary Buddhism*, *History of Religions*, and *Journal of Chinese Religions*. Born and raised in Singapore, Chia received his Ph.D. from Cornell University, where his dissertation won the Lauriston Sharp Prize. Before teaching at NUS, he was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for Buddhist Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

Name: Dr. Thibodi Buakamsri

Position: Lecturer

Affiliation: Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University

Dr. Thibodi Buakamsri is a lecturer at the Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University. He acquired his doctoral degree in South and Southeast Asian Studies from the University of California at Berkeley in 2018. His area of expertise include Post-Angorian Khmer social and literary history, the history of Cambodia's relations with neighboring countries, and the history of Southeast Asia. He is the author of one among the most popular textbooks on Cambodian history (ประวัติศาสตร์กัมพูชา) in the Thai language, which is currently on its third publication.

## **Presenters**

Name: Ms, Chaiyraweeapat Teerapanuchaikul

Position: Graduate Student

Affiliation: School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University

### **The Dynamic of Knowledge Flow in Asia During the 2010-2019 Period: Patent Analysis and Social Network Analysis**

Across Asian countries, there were transferring and exchanging culture, technology, and knowledge to each other from the modern period. This paper explores the network of knowledge flow in Asia, how networks have been changing from time to time, and the key actors of knowledge flow networks. Existing literature on knowledge flow mainly focuses on one business sector or has some limitations about the analyst methods that limit capabilities to see the whole pictures of knowledge flow networks across Asian countries. This paper will adopt quantitative patent analysis and social network analysis. Patents that are the prevalent, plentiful, and reliable measurement of innovation, technology, or even knowledge will be indicators of knowledge flow by collecting data from Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI), which provides rich information. This study will apply text mining, which Derwent Data Analyzer will operate to build a network analysis matrix. After that, to analyse the association between authors and determine the geographic distance, the data will be operated by Ucinet software. The period will divide to be four years per range to explore the dynamic of the period's knowledge flow that changed over time. The study discovers that there were slightly change in the knowledge flow structures over the two periods. The centrality of the network tends to increase due to the increase of the disconnected countries. The network's key actors also had changed from China in the 2010-2014 period to Korea in 2015-2019. Additionally, some relationships change to be weaker, while some of them tend to be stronger. Finally, China also used to be the significant cutpoint and bridge to connect to many Asian countries.

Chaiyraweeapat Teerapanuchaikul, MM, is a postgraduate student in the School of Public Policy and Management at Tsinghua University and a recipient of China – ASEAN University Network Scholarship 2019/2020. Currently, Chaiyraweeapat serves as a teaching assistant at Tsinghua University and research assistant at China Institute for Engineering Development Strategies. Her research interests focus on public policy, innovation policy, technology diffusion, and international technology transfer on academic achievement. For bachelor degree, she graduated from Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Political Science, Public Administration major with second class honour. She always has passionate to learn and explore the methods of policy analysis.

Chaiyraweeapat recently has been learning the patent analysis which able to investigate the situation of knowledge, technology and innovation of various industries, areas, or regionals, since the patents are one of the plentiful indicators of technology and innovation. She also attempts to apply social network analysis on her works to explore the association between

agents. Moreover, she desires to use statistics to concrete her studies which could bring to the policy implication.

Thailand, her home country is a developing country, Chaiyraweeapat always desires that her research in innovation policy field would have impacts in some ways and would bring some benefit to academic circles. Furthermore, she expects that she would become a great researcher and lecturer in the future.

Name: Dr. B. Bryan Barber

Position: Teaching Fellow of Human Geography

Affiliation: Nazarbayev University

### **Dove Tails: Japan and Kazakhstan's Converging Narratives and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Values**

The experiences of American bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the multiple Soviet atomic weapons tests at Semipalatinsk have allowed Japan and Kazakhstan to coalesce respective narratives to support a single normative anti-nuclear weapons position. Yet, there are paradoxes in both countries' positions. Kazakhstan is the world's leading uranium exporter, including a 2017 sale to Iran and a suspected smuggling to North Korea. While it is part of a nuclear-free zone, it vaguely receives nuclear defense assurances from Russia vis-à-vis the CSTO. Japan has its Three Non-Nuclear Principles, yet it remains under the US nuclear umbrella and recently declined to support the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. To what extent do Japan or Kazakhstan have credibility to lead an international anti-nuclear weapons movement? What is the durability of such a movement, if the two states which have suffered the horrors of nuclear weapons more than any other are inconsistent in their positions? This paper argues that while Japan and Kazakhstan have found a way to coalesce values based upon experiences of violence afflicted upon their peoples through the use of atomic weapons by, coincidentally, their closest security allies at present, they also use these experiences to bolster their moral standing in the international community, and construct a shared intra-Asian, values-based linkage between themselves. This paper makes a vital contribution to studies in traditional and nontraditional security in Asia, Japanese and Kazakhstani foreign policies, and understanding an intra-Asian state network predicated upon anti-nuclear weapons values constructed from shared experiences.

B. Bryan Barber PhD is a Teaching Fellow in Human Geography at the Department of Science and Society at Nazarbayev University. He is contemporaneously a Non-Resident Research Fellow at the Jaffer Center for Muslim World Studies at Florida International University. He earned his PhD in International Relations from Florida International University, majoring in Foreign Policy Analysis and Security Studies. Prior to his career in academics, Dr. Barber worked for nine years in business management and education in Japan. Dr. Barber's current research focuses on Japan's relations with broader Asia, and specifically Muslim states in Asia. His book, *Japan's Relations with Muslim Asia*, was published in 2020 with Palgrave Macmillan. He also has numerous article publications on Japan's foreign policy. He is currently working on a manuscript which investigates notions of Orientalism present in Japan's thinking about Muslim societies. His research specializations are Japan's security policy and foreign policy, international resource politics, religion and international relations, and contemporary Asian geopolitics.

Name: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thida Sann.

Affiliation: Department of International Relations, Yangon University of Foreign Languages

### **The Prospect of Myanmar- China Economic Ties under Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**

Myanmar- China Economic relations usually change depend on political situations of the two countries. Since the early years of PRC, Myanmar was the first non-Communist country to recognise and started diplomatic relations with China. In 1962, relations deteriorated under the military regime of General Ne Win. He nationalised all private business especially Chinese and Indians. The situation changed dramatically after Myanmar's 1988 revolution when another military government come to power. From 1988 to 2011, Myanmar's external political and economic relations were heavily depended on China. Beijing was the key source of diplomatic protection from Western Powers. In 2011 under semi-civilian government headed by President U Thein Sein, the government wants to rebalance its international relations. The U.S became strategic counterweight to China. After the government decided to the Myitsone dam project suspension, China's influence in Myanmar significantly declined. When NLD government took power on 30 March 2016, China did not rely solely on the government and parallel engagement with the Tatmadaw (Military Leaders). NLD's tenure has coincided with Chinese efforts to expand and strengthen its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) worldwide. There are many consequences of China's BRI in Myanmar. This paper examines the following research questions -What are the main problems of China's efforts to expand BRI investment projects in Myanmar? Is China's BRI investment projects really contribute to Myanmar's economic development? How can Myanmar successfully rebalance China and Western influences?

Keyword: democratization, FDI, transformation, military regime, investment projects

Dr Thida Sann, Associate Professor at the Department of International Relations, Yangon University of Foreign Languages, Yangon, Myanmar. She received BA (IR) degree in 1995, M.A(IR) in 2003, and PhD (IR) in 2009 from the University of Yangon. Her teaching career started at the International Relations Department of the University of Yangon from 1998 to 2015. In 2015 she transferred to Yangon University of Foreign Languages with the promotion of Associate Professor. She has been a member of Yangon University of Foreign Languages' International Relations Office and also a member of University Senate Committee on MOU/MOA. She was a CEU/OSF Faculty Development Fellow at CEU's Department of International Relations, from 2018 January to March. She participated as a research paper presenter in the International Conference on Language and Humanities 2020 which was held on 6 to 7 January 2020 at the Yangon University of Foreign Languages, Yangon, Myanmar. She published the following Publications, □ "The Role of INGOs for the Development of Health Sector in Myanmar: Save the Children- Myanmar (1995-2005)", Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science journal, Vol8, No-8, June 2010 □ "Democratization and Transformation Process: Comparison between The Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Indonesia" Research Journal, Yangon University of Foreign Languages, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2015 December □ "Democratization and Transformation Process: Comparison between Myanmar and The Republic of Korea", Local Proceedings, The 1st International Conference on Languages and Humanities 2020, YUFL, ISBN-978-99971-40-05-0, 2020 January

Name: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thi Thi Soe San

Affiliation: Department of International Relations, University of Mandalay

### **China's Foreign Direct Investment in Myanmar: A political Economy Approach**

Since 2010, Myanmar government has implemented political and economic reforms aimed at increasing the country's participation in the global economy. Efforts to advance this objective center on the creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and foreign direct investment (FDI). Among Myanmar's inward FDI, China is the biggest investor in Myanmar being engaged in almost all sectors of the economy. For China, Myanmar's strategic location on a tri-junction between South Asia, Southeast Asia and China is economically and strategically significant. Chinese strategic interest in Myanmar is to implement economic corridor of Belt and Road Initiative that is a way to access to the India Ocean. In this study, I would like to explore the perspective of China's structural approach in Myanmar's political and economy. What is the idea behind China's structural approach and how does it fit into broader pattern of regional or global economic structure? In the study of International Political economy (IPE), structuralism is connection and relationships between states, markets, and society, and it decides who benefit or loses using scarce resources in the game of political economy. My research will analyze using this fundamental framework to pinpoint the ways to judge whether it is a benefit or a burden.

Dr Thi Thi Soe San, Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Mandalay (Myanmar), received her B A ( Hons.) (1995), M A (2000), M Res (2001) and Ph D in International Relations (2007) degrees from University of Mandalay. Her teaching career started at University of Mandalay's International Relations Department and subsequently taught at Monywa University's International Relations Department under the transfer system of the Ministry of Education. Her area of specialization is Geopolitics, Political economy and Public Administration. She has been a member of Mandalay University's International Relations Office. She has published on issue of Public Administration, especially on Civil Service reforms in Myanmar and has published on issue of Geopolitics, especially the role of Myanmar in the China and India competition in academic journals and books. Her current research interest is the role of China in Myanmar Peace process, China's FDI in Myanmar. She was a CEU/OSF Faculty Development Fellow at CEU Department of International Relations, from 2014 September to November, a visiting research fellow at International University of Japan, from 2016 September to 2017 June. She participated in the 13 th Berlin Conference on Asian Security (BCAS) as a research paper presenter.