

**PHISO**  
PHILIPPINE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ORGANIZATION

AND



Ateneo de Davao University,  
International Studies Department  
Center for Politics and  
International Affairs

Bring you the

**2nd PHISO International Conference**  
*Re-thinking Regions in Global International Relations*

23-24 March 2018  
Ateneo de Davao University  
Davao City, the Philippines

Endorsed by the  
Commission on Higher Education  
Republic of the Philippines





## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

### **2nd PHISO International Conference** *Re-thinking Regions in Global International Relations*

23-24 March 2018  
Ateneo de Davao University,  
Davao City, the Philippines

Acharya's (2014, 2016) calls toward a Global International Relations (IR) research agenda stressed the importance of area studies as a source of new concepts and perspectives in IR. The essential objective of which is to accommodate marginalized identities into mainstream IR theoretical discourses. While the desire for economic development and peace were key justifications for the institutionalization of regions during the Cold War, the increasing emphasis on identities and civilizations in world politics suggests that regions are expected to move 'beyond' their primary material basis to ideational forms of interaction. This has manifested in the attempts to explore what would constitute, for example, an ASEAN identity. At the same time, these processes involve the reimagining of pre-colonial identities and the networks of sub- and non-state actors that shape identities outside of the confines of the Westphalian state and institutionalized political regions, necessitating critical engagement with the epistemological and ontological assumptions of International Relations. In this conference, we would like to explore such connections and welcome theoretical, empirical and case-study based papers on the following topics:

- 1) De-centering Southeast Asia – interrogating periphery-center relations
- 2) The construction of regional identities
- 3) Theoretical issues on continuities and discontinuities in postcolonial regions
- 4) The role of area studies in IR
- 5) Comparative Regional Studies
- 6) Critical engagement with dominant discourses on regionalization
- 7) Interrogating regions through interdisciplinary lenses
- 8) Curriculum and pedagogy on regions and regionalization
- 9) Transnational Networks and non-Westphalian regions
- 10) Regional organizations' influence to domestic institutional affairs
- 11) Economic and developmental drivers of regionalization
- 12) Regional security and securitization
- 13) Compliance to regional agreements on environmental issues
- 14) Agents of diplomacy in regional building
- 15) Regional diaspora and migration



## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

# PHISO

PHILIPPINE  
INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIES  
ORGANIZATION

The Philippine International Studies Organization (PHISO.org) is the pioneering professional organization dedicated to the promotion of International Relations (IR) as a field of study in the Philippines, as well as interdisciplinary exchange of research and knowledge through workshops, conferences and collaborative publication projects aimed at furthering understanding about the concept of the 'international'. The mission and vision of PHISO encompasses goals for research and education. Firstly, besides providing a venue for the discussion of dominant approaches to IR, PHISO seeks to develop interest and scholarship in Global International Relations through the study of theories, scholars and sources of knowledge from the Global South, particularly the Philippines. Secondly, PHISO endeavors to foster relations and knowledge-sharing with educational institutions, scholars, practitioners and students in order to strengthen ties between the academe and the public, as well as create a broad base of interest in the field. Lastly, PHISO serves as a platform for critical engagement with the theoretical diversity of IR, from the rich corpus of Euro-American scholarship that has historically characterized the discipline and emerging scholarship critical of the limitations of this legacy.

PHISO is a proud member of the World International Studies Committee (WISC), an accredited partner organization of the International Studies Association (ISA), institutional member of the International Political Science Association (IPSA), affiliate member of the Global South Caucus of International Studies (GSCIS), and country partner of 2017-2018 TRIP (Teaching, Research & International Policy) Faculty Survey.

### History

The organization was established on 22 September 2015 by an open letter written by Dr. Nassef Manabilang Adiong which he circulated among IR scholars in the Philippines, and whose respondents became the core group and officers of the organization. By the end of September, PHISO's official website was launched. This was followed by the signing of the charter on October 25 and the creation of a board of advisers by the end of November 2015. With the indefatigable efforts of Frances Antoinette Cruz, the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of PHISO were duly approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the Republic of the Philippines on 01 April 2016.

## PHISO Board of Trustees

**Nassef Manabilang Adiong, PhD** is Assistant Professor at the Institute of Islamic Studies, Co-Convenor of UP CIDS Islamic Studies Program, and affiliate faculty member at the Center for International Studies of the University of the Philippines Diliman. He is the Professorial Chair in International Relations at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

**Frances Antoinette C. Cruz** is a tenured Assistant Professor of German Studies at the Department of European Languages, University of the Philippines, Diliman, and an affiliate faculty of the Center for International Studies at the same University.

**John Harvey D. Gamas** is Assistant Professor and Chair of the International Studies Department of the Ateneo de Davao University. In 2014 his paper entitled *The Tragedy of the Southeast Asian Commons: Ritualism in ASEAN's response to the South China Sea maritime dispute* was published by Brill in the European Journal of East Asian Studies.

**Archill Niña Faller-Capistrano** is a faculty member of the Department of Political Science, School of Law and Governance of the University of San Carlos (USC), Cebu City. She designed the A.B. Political Science major in International Relations and Foreign Service (IRFS) curriculum that is currently offered by USC.

**Erickson D. Calata** is instructor at the Political Science Department at Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) Manila, Philippines. At PUP, he serves as the founding adviser of the College of Political Science and Public Administration (CPSPA) Research Collective and Assistant Editor of the CPSPA Discourse.

**Brian Doce** is part-time lecturer at De La Salle University, University of Santo Tomas, and Far Eastern University. He is an MA holder in International Relations at Jilin University, China.

**Ricardo Roy A. Lopez** is presently an MA candidate in Asian Studies (specializing in Southeast Asian Studies) at the University of the Philippines Diliman.



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PHISO



### **Frances Antoinette C. Cruz**

President, Philippine International Studies Organization

Assistant Professor, Department of European Languages  
University of the Philippines, Diliman

I am pleased to welcome you to the 2<sup>nd</sup> PHISO International Conference on *Rethinking Regions in Global International Relations* here at the Ateneo de Davao University. It is a culmination of the hard work of the organizing team and the steadily growing engagement with scholarly communities across the country that this year's conference has been made possible.

The theme of Rethinking Regions emerges in light of the impetus to identify and promote Area Studies contributions to IR, as well as to provide a venue for interdisciplinary research on topics related to regions, regionalisms, and regionalization. We are proud to be able to host this conference with our Mindanaoan institutional hosts, Ateneo de Davao University, an institution that is situated on an island that has traditionally linked the Philippines to Southeast Asian Trade Routes, China and the Islamic Civilization. Over a hundred participants from across the world will come together to discuss the diverse topics covered by the conference themes from a variety of different perspectives and disciplines.

On behalf of PHISO, I would like to thank the team at the Ateneo de Davao University for their dedication to this event, in particular their Chair, John Harvey Gamas, for coordinating and managing the communications between Manila and Davao. Many thanks to the PHISO Team for coming together to conceptualize and plan this event, which we all have been working towards for an entire year. And last but not least, to the students, faculty and PHISO members who continuously support us and our events. This event is the first PHISO conference in Mindanao and it offers unique opportunities to share research on International Studies and International Relations to a diverse and international audience. I wish you all success in your panels and welcome you to Davao!

## MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE LEAD ORGANIZER

### **John Harvey D. Gamas**

Chair, International Studies Department  
Ateneo de Davao University

Mindanao Representative  
Philippine International Studies Organization



On behalf of the Ateneo de Davao University – International Studies Department, Center for Politics & International Affairs, and the University Research Council – I welcome all of you to the 2ndPHISO International Conference. *Maayong pag-abot sa Davao!* It is a great honor for us to host leading scholars, aspiring academics, and students from various parts of the globe.

The Ateneo de Davao University is a Catholic, Jesuit, and Filipino University committed to excellent instruction and formation, robust research, and vibrant community service. In the light of this vision and mission, I thank PHISO for choosing our university as this year's conference host since it gives us the chance to engage with the community of scholars. The potential for future research collaboration and pedagogical advancement is immense. Furthermore, it is not coincidental that our venue quite suits the theme. Seeking to rethink the place of regions here in Davao City, in the troubled island of Mindanao, is a symbolic outreach to the peripheries. PHISO saw how the call for Global International Relations would also require a spatial decentering out of the political and academic core. Far from shifting to new centers and fragmenting the discipline, Global IR essentially seeks to provide a more inclusive platform for all. Like the historic role of Mindanao which linked the Philippines to the rest of the world, this conference therefore is a venue of convergence for diverse voices to be heard.

I wish to thank the PHISO core group, my colleagues in the Ateneo de Davao University, and our student volunteers from the Ateneo International Studies Students Organization, for helping make this conference possible and a success. To all of our participants, I pray for a fruitful conference and an enjoyable stay in Davao! *Daghang Salamat!*



# CAMPUS MAP

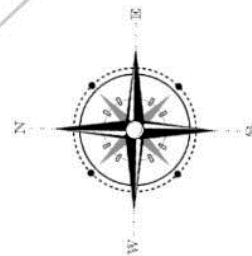
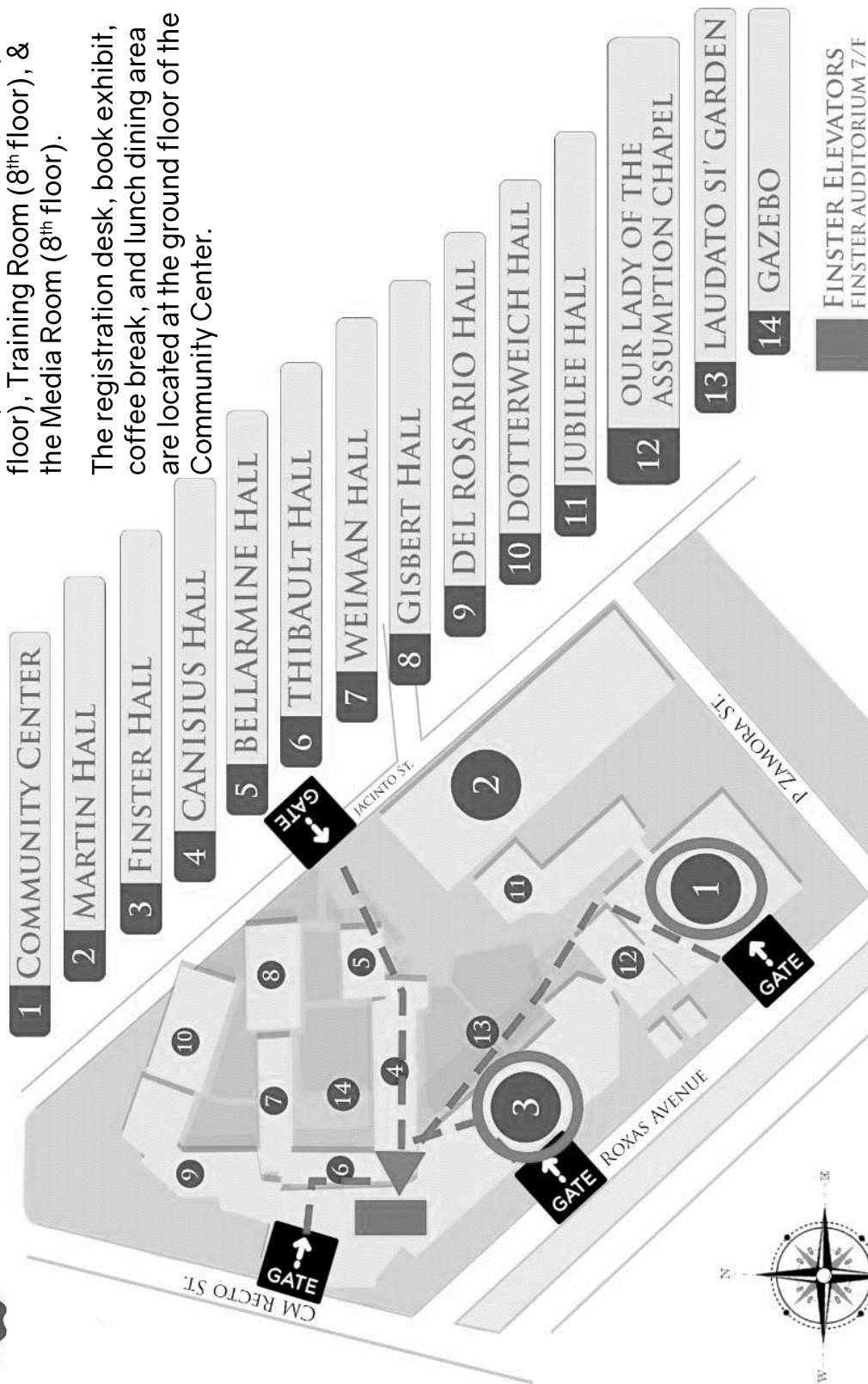
The conference venue is located at the Community Center and at the Finster Hall's auditorium.

The workshop is held at the Pakighinabi Room (3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Community Center)

All panels are held at the Community Center located at the Miguel Pro (2<sup>nd</sup> floor), Union Conference Room (6<sup>th</sup> floor), Training Room (8<sup>th</sup> floor), & the Media Room (8<sup>th</sup> floor).

The registration desk, book exhibit, coffee break, and lunch dining area are located at the ground floor of the Community Center.

## ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY JACINTO CAMPUS MAP





## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE & VENUES

### **Pre-conference: March 22, 2018 (Thursday)**

PHISO International Book Series Workshop on International Relations in Southeast Asia

08:00 AM – 18:30 PM

Pakighinabi Room (3rd floor, Community Center), Ateneo de Davao University

Early Registration for Conference Participants

08:00 AM – 18:30 PM

Rodriguez Hall (Ground floor, Community Center), Ateneo de Davao University

### **Conference Proper**

#### **March 23, 2018 (Friday)**

Registration 07:00 AM – 18:30 PM

Plenary Session 08:30 AM – 11:40 AM (Finster Auditorium, 7<sup>th</sup> Flr., Finster Hall)

Lunch 11:40 AM – 13:00 PM (Rodriguez Hall, Grd Flr. Community Center)

Plenary Session 13:00 PM – 14:30 PM (Finster Auditorium 7<sup>th</sup> Flr., Finster Hall)

Parallel Session A 14:30 PM – 16:30 PM (2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Flr., Community Center)

Parallel Session B 16:45 PM – 18:45 PM (2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Flr., Community Center)

Evening Plenary 18:45 PM – 21:30 PM (Finster Auditorium 7<sup>th</sup> Flr., Finster Hall)

#### **March 24, 2018 (Saturday)**

Plenary Session 08:50 AM – 12:50 PM (Finster Auditorium, 7<sup>th</sup> Flr., Finster Hall)

Lunch 12:50 PM – 14:10 PM (Rodriguez Hall, Grnd Flr. Community Center)

Parallel Session C 14:10 PM – 16:10 PM (2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Flr., Community Center)

Parallel Session D 16:25 PM – 18:25 PM (2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Flr., Community Center)

Closing Plenary 18:45 PM – 20:30 PM (Finster Auditorium 7<sup>th</sup> Flr., Finster Hall)

### **Post Conference: March 25, 2018 (Sunday)**

City Tour/Island Hopping (Exclusive)



## THE KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



1st keynote speaker: **BAOGANG HE** is Alfred Deakin Professor, Chair in International Relations, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts & Education, Deakin University. Graduated with PhD in Political Science from Australian National University in 1994, Professor He has become widely known for his work in Chinese democratization and politics, in particular the deliberative politics in China as well as in Asian politics covering Asian regionalism, Asian federalism and Asian multiculturalism. Professor He has published 6 single-authored books, 63 international refereed journal articles resulting in total Google citation count of 10,607 (as of 4<sup>th</sup> July 2017) and Hirsch index of 30. His publications are found in top journals including *British Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Peace Research*, *Political Theory*, and *Perspectives on Politics*. In addition, he published 3 books, 15 book chapters and 63 journal papers in Chinese. Professor He has also held several honorary appointments and research fellowships at renowned universities including Stanford University, University of Cambridge, Columbia University, Leiden and Sussex University.

2nd keynote speaker: **KERSTIN STEINER** is Associate Professor at the Law School, La Trobe University. She is also a Senior Associate at the Centre for Indonesian Law, Islam and Society (CILIS) and Associate at the Asian Law Centre (ALC) both at the University of Melbourne, as well as an Advisory Board Member of the Philippine International Studies Organization (PHISO). She is specialising in Southeast Asian legal studies researching at the intersection of law, politics, economics and society, especially with regard to Islam. With Professor Tim Lindsey and Professor M.B. Hooker, she currently holds an ARC Discovery Project 'Islam, Law and the State in the Philippines' focusing on the relationship between Islam, law and the state in the Philippines. She has published widely in her area of research including two co-authored volumes in the series on *Islam, Law and the State in Southeast Asia* published by IB Tauris in 2012. In 2017, she was awarded the Law School's Research Excellence Award (Mid-Career) and went on to win the Research Excellence Award (Mid-Career) of the ASSC (Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce) College and subsequently the Research Excellence Award (Mid-Career) by the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research).



She has held numerous visiting positions including being the first (female) non-Muslim visiting scholar at the Department of Shariah and Law, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya in 2009 and visited again in 2014; Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Politics and Law, Osaka University in 2010; and a visiting scholar position at the Centre for Socio-legal Studies, Oxford University in 2014.

## THE KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



3rd keynote speaker: **AMITAV ACHARYA** is the Professor of International Relations at the School of International Service, American University, Washington, D.C. He also holds the UNESCO Chair in Transnational Challenges and Governance since 2011. He was previously Professor of International Relations at York University in Toronto and Professor of Global Governance at the University of Bristol in the UK. He has also taught at the National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. He was a Fellow of the Asia Center, Harvard University, and Fellow of the Center for Business and Government at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Professor Acharya was elected to the Christensen Fellowship at St Catherine's College in Oxford in 2012 and held the Nelson Mandela Visiting Professorship in International Relations at Rhodes University, South Africa for 2012-13. He was elected to be the President of the International Studies Association (ISA), the most recognized and influential global network of international studies scholar worldwide, for 2014-15. Professor Acharya's publications cover both academic and public affairs topics and number over 25 books and 200 journal and magazine articles. His books on world politics include: *The End of American World Order*, published by Polity in 2014 and Oxford India in 2015; *Rethinking Power, Institutions and Ideas in World Politics*, published by Routledge in 2013; and *Non-Western International Relations Theory*, co-edited with Barry Buzan and published by Routledge in 2010. His main books on Southeast Asia include: *The Making of Southeast Asia: International Relations of a Region*, published by Cornell University Press and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, in 2012; *The Quest for Identity: International Relations of Southeast Asia*, published by Oxford University Press in 2000; and *Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia*, originally published by Routledge in 2001 and whose 3rd edition came out in 2014.

His 2009 book, *Whose Ideas Matter: Agency and Power in Asian Regionalism* (Cornell, 2009) was among five books selected by the Asia Society of New York for their "exceptional contributions to the understanding of contemporary Asia or US-Asia relations" for its Bernard Schwartz Book Award). His essays have been published in the world's top academic and policy journals such as *International Organization*, *International Security*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *World Politics*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Journal of Peace Research*, *Journal of Asian Studies*. He is the co-chief editor of the *Studies in Asian Security* series for Stanford University Press, widely regarded as the best book series in the field of Asian security.



## THE KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



4th keynote speaker: **KELLY M. KADERA** is Associate Professor and Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Political Science at the University of Iowa. She is the current editor of *International Studies Review*. She earned her Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1995. Her research uses dynamic models to understand international conflict processes. She has published on topics such as war contagion, power relationships, global democratic peace, and democratic survival. Her book, *The Power-Conflict Story* (University of Michigan Press, 2001), won the 2002 award for the Best Book in Conflict Processes from the American Political Science Association.

5th keynote speaker: **ALAN CHONG** is Associate Professor at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore. He has published widely on the notion of soft power and the role of ideas in constructing the international relations of Singapore and Asia. His publications have appeared in *The Pacific Review*; *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*; *Asian Survey*; *East Asia: an International Quarterly*; *Politics, Religion and Ideology*; *the Review of International Studies*; *the Cambridge Review of International Affairs and Armed Forces and Society*. He is also the author of *Foreign Policy in Global Information Space: Actualizing Soft Power* (Palgrave, 2007). He is currently working on several projects exploring the notion of 'Asian international theory'. His interest in soft power has also led to inquiry into the sociological and philosophical foundations of international communication. In the latter area, he is currently working on a manuscript titled 'The International Politics of Communication: Representing Community in a Globalizing World'. In tandem, he has pursued a fledgling interest in researching cyber security issues. He has frequently been interviewed in the Asian media and consulted in think-tank networks in the region.



# THE BULAWAN SPEAKERS

The *bulawan* (Gold in the Visayan Language) speakers are comprised of two distinguished panels.

1st bulawan speaker: **LINDA QUAYLE** is a lecturer in the School of Politics, History and International Relations at the University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus. She has previously researched and/or taught in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand. Current and recent research topics include communication and education within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), migration in Southeast Asia, Indonesia's regional and global role, interpretations of international relations in Indonesian popular culture, and the so-called 'English School' approach to international relations. Linda is the author of various journal articles on regional politics, as well as *Southeast Asia and the English School of International Relations: A Region-Theory Dialogue*, published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2013. Before joining academia, she spent many years as an editor with BBC Monitoring, a division of BBC World Service.



2nd bulawan speaker: **TITUS C. CHEN** is Associate Professor of Political Science and the Deputy Director of Center for Southeast Asian Studies at the National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. He earned his doctoral degree of Political Science from the University of California, Irvine, in 2008. His works have appeared in *Asian Perspective*, *International Spectator*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, *Issues & Studies*, *Taiwanese Journal of Political Science* (Chinese), and *Journal of Social Sciences and Philosophy* (Chinese).

3rd bulawan speaker: **JONATHAN T. CHOW** is Assistant Professor of International Relations at the University of Macau, where he teaches in the Department of Government and Public Administration. His research focuses on Southeast Asian regional politics, "pariah states", constructivist international relations theory, and the transnational politics of religion. At the University of Macau, he teaches courses on international security, American foreign policy, and regional politics in East Asia. His work has been published in *Pacific Affairs*, the *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, the *Review of International Political Economy*, and *Asian Survey*. Prior to joining the University of Macau, Dr. Chow taught international relations at Amherst College (Massachusetts, USA) as a Loewenstein Fellow and a Five College Fellow. He has also been Visiting Assistant Professor of Political Science at Reed College (Oregon, USA). He has also served as a Research Fellow at the Asan Institute for Policy Studies (Seoul, South Korea), a Visiting Fellow at the Ateneo Center for Asian Studies at Ateneo de Manila University (Manila, Philippines), and Project Director at the Berkeley APEC Study Center at the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Chow holds dual B.A. degrees in Political Science (with highest honors) and Chinese from Williams College (Massachusetts, USA), and an M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley.





## THE BULAWAN SPEAKERS



4th bulawan speaker: **ROMMEL A. CURAMING** is the programme leader of Historical and International Studies and coordinator of Southeast Asian Studies program at the University of Brunei Darussalam. He obtained his PhD in Southeast Asian Studies from Australian National University, MA in Southeast Asian Studies from National University of Singapore, and MA in Asian Studies from the University of the Philippines-Diliman. His research interests are politics of knowledge production, state-intellectual relations, and Filipino Malayness. He is an editorial board member of South East Asia: A Multidisciplinary Journal (UBD, Brunei Darussalam) and reviewed manuscripts for South East Asia Research (SOAS, U.K.), Journal of Social Transformation (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines), Southeast Asian Studies/ Tonan Ajia Kenkyu (Kyoto University), Asian Journal of Social Science (Brill), Kasarinlan Philippine Journal of Third World Studies (University of the Philippines), and Sojourn: Southeast Asian Journal of Social Issues (ISEAS, Singapore).

5th bulawan speaker: **RIKARD JALKEBRO** is Teaching Fellow at the School of International Relations at the University of St Andrews. He received his undergraduate degree in International Relations at the Peace and Development Research Institute of Gothenburg University in his native country Sweden and an Erasmus exchange at Dublin City University followed up with an MA in IR from Gothenburg University and an MA in Peace and Conflict Studies from Uppsala University before conducting his doctoral studies at the University of St Andrews. He has been teaching at the School of IR since 2014. Rikard's thesis focused on local conflicts and peace processes in the Philippines with particular reference to Mindanao and its problems with political dynasties manifested in family- and clan-based violence. He applied theoretical constructs used in the field of peace and conflict studies to understand better, and deal with, what is an under-examined conflict where much of the violence has been designated as terrorism. He receives regular invitations and to provide expert views in media outlets such as Al-Jazeera, Channel NewsAsia, SKY News, TRT World and tbs eFM Primetime.





## BOOK SERIES WORKSHOP

### **PHISO International Book Series Workshop on International Relations in Southeast Asia**

Organized and Sponsored by the Philippine International Studies Organization,  
Ateneo de Davao University – International Studies Department,  
and University Research Council.

March 22, 2018 (Thursday) || 08:00 AM – 18:30 PM  
Pakighinabi Room (3rd floor, Community Center),  
Ateneo de Davao University

#### **PROGRAM**

**08:00–18:00** Registration for both the international workshop and international conference

**08:50–09:00** Welcoming remarks by *Lourdesita S. Chan*  
Chair of the University Research Council, Ateneo de Davao University

**09:00–09:30** Introduction by Series Editors of the Routledge's "International Relations in Southeast Asia" book series and Taylor & Francis Group's representative:  
09:00–09:06 *Nassef Manabilang Adiong* (University of the Philippines)  
09:06–09:12 *Alan Chong* (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)  
09:12–09:18 *Rommel A. Curaming* (University of Brunei Darussalam)  
09:18–09:24 *Linda Quayle* (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)  
09:24–09:30 *Jasmin Manaco* (Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group)

Moderator from 09:30 to 10:30 is Nassef Manabilang Adiong

**09:30–10:00** The Politics of Englishization in Southeast Asia and the linguistic turn of the "International"  
09:30–09:45 *Erickson D. Calata* (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)  
09:45–10:00 Open forum

**10:00–10:30** Butuan in the Precolonial East Asian International System: Reconstructing International History from Text, Memory and Artefacts  
10:00–10:15 *John Harvey D. Gamas* (Ateneo de Davao University)  
10:15–10:30 Open forum

**10:30–10:45** Coffee Break

Moderator from 10:45 to 12:15 is Alan Chong

**10:45–11:15** The Mandala System and the Case of Rodrigo Duterte: A Southeast Asian Perspective  
10:45–11:00 *Ricardo Roy A. Lopez* (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
11:00–11:15 Open forum



## BOOK SERIES WORKSHOP

**11:15–11:45** The Role of Religious Actors on Philippine Compliance to International Agreements

11:15–11:30 *Brian U. Doce* (De La Salle University)

11:30–11:45 Open forum

**11:45–12:15** Publishing on the ‘International’ in the Philippines: A Bibliometric Inquiry

11:45–12:00 *Frances Antoinette Cruz* (University of the Philippines Diliman)

12:00–12:15 Open forum

**12:15–13:30** Lunch Break

Moderator from 13:45 to 15:00 is Rommel A. Curaming

**13:30–14:00** Securitization of the Global War on Terror and Counterterrorism against the Abu Sayyaf Group

13:30–13:45 *Patrick Dave Q. Bugarin* (National Chengchi University)

13:45–14:00 Open forum

**14:00–14:30** Sexploitative Human Trafficking In, Out and Beyond the Philippines: A Liquid Problem in a Cosmopolar International System

14:00–14:15 *Archill Niña Faller-Capistrano* (University of San Carlos)

14:15–14:30 Open forum

**14:30–15:00** Forming Identities: A Comparative Study of Perspectives in Teaching International Relations in the Philippines and South Korea

14:30–14:45 *Abigail D. de Leon* (University of Asia and the Pacific)

14:45–15:00 Open forum

**15:00–15:15** Coffee Break

Moderator from 15:15 to 16:45 is Linda Quayle

**15:15–15:45** Neuropolitics, Regions and the Challenges of Tomorrow

15:15–15:30 *Anna Patricia L. Saberon* (Ateneo de Naga University)

15:30–15:45 Open forum

**15:45–16:15** Post-Soviet States in the ECO-ASEAN Interface: Capacity Borrowing, China Hedging and Cross-Regional Diplomacy

15:45–16:00 *Jason E. Strakes* (OSCE Academy in Bishkek)

16:00–16:15 Open forum

**16:15–16:45** Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Regional Security in Central Asia

16:15–16:30 *Samat Uralbayev* (Wuhan University)

16:30–16:45 Open forum

**16:45–17:00** Coffee Break



## BOOK SERIES WORKSHOP

Moderator from 17:00 to 18:00 is Alan Chong

**17:00–17:30** Varieties of Legal Pluralism in Southeast Asia: Islam, Law and the State in the Region

17:00–17:15 Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University, Australia)

17:15–17:30 Open forum

**17:30–18:00** “Marginalization” of Interests: The Case of Philippine–Middle East Relations

17:30–17:45 Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)

17:45–18:00 Open forum

Moderator from 18:00 to 19:05 is Nassef Manabilang Adiong

**18:00–18:30** Conflict Environments and Civil War

18:00–18:15 Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa, USA)

18:15–18:30 Open forum

**18:30–19:05** Routledge Focus proposal: The Humanities and Social Sciences in the Teaching of Separatism and Integration in Europe: Lessons from an Interdisciplinary Approach to Pedagogy on the Concept of the “International”

18:30–18:35 Frances Antoinette Cruz (University of the Philippines Diliman)

18:35–18:40 Wystan de la Peña (University of the Philippines Diliman)

18:40–18:45 Daniel L. Mabazza (University of the Philippines Diliman)

18:45–18:50 Anna Sibayan-Sarmiento (University of the Philippines Diliman)

18:50–18:55 Naidyl Isis Bautista (University of the Philippines Diliman)

18:55–19:05 Open forum

**19:05–19:15** Closing remarks by the Series Editors of the “International Relations in Southeast Asia” book series (Routledge, UK)

The **International Relations in Southeast Asia** series publishes works on theory, research and critical views on the state of theorizing, researching, studying and applying the concept of the ‘international’ in Southeast Asia by prominent, emerging and novice scholars. It highly welcomes works that forges a link between disciplinary IR’s theoretical richness and area study of Southeast Asia’s empirical application, e.g. field research. The series promotes an exploration of the emergence and hybridity of Southeast Asian theories, praxes, methods, and approaches to IR, including a survey of the richness of the very idea of the ‘international’ in terms of historical and recent flow of people, goods, and ideas contributing to the creation of regions and region-ness. In light of the development of alternate cosmologies and emergence of Asian IR, this series encourages interdisciplinarity and eclectic contributions from both scholars and practitioners to facilitate a holistic approach towards the study of IR in the region. Details are available at <https://www.routledge.com/International-Relations-in-Southeast-Asia/book-series/IRSEA>.



### PHISO International Book Series Workshop on International Relations in Southeast Asia Chapter Contributors'

#### ABSTRACTS

##### **The Politics of Englishization in Southeast Asia and the linguistic turn of the “International”**

*Erickson D. Calata (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)*

Weber's article *The World's 10 Most Influential Languages* (1999) presented six factors that ascend English language's dominance: (1) number of primary speakers, i.e. native or home speakers; (2) number of secondary speakers; (3) population of countries using the language; (4) number of major fields, e.g. science, diplomacy, etc. using the language internationally; (5) economic power of countries using the language; and (6) socio-literary prestige. Although Chinese languages are spoken numerously, the influence of the English language is very apparent in politics, culture, and economy around the globe. The 'Englishization' remains to be a wide-scale trend in Western establishments especially of its impact to knowledge production globally. Due to economic power and socio-literary prestige of countries using English, non-Western societies are forced to equate their indigenous vocabulary for inclusion in English dictionary. The more autochthonous words are included the higher its propensity for English to dominate knowledge production. And this phenomenon is a recurring trend and predominant in most of Southeast Asian societies. Therefore, the chapter begins by surveying Southeast Asian autochthonous words that appeared in the Oxford English Dictionary and Merriam-Webster Dictionary. It will then identify the words that are consequentially defined and contextualized as the “International.” While, the last section discerns how these words are used in defining and contextualizing the “international” in terms of diplomatic relations, western hegemony over the east, economic development, and knowledge production in the region.

##### **Butuan in the Precolonial East Asian International System: Reconstructing International History from Text, Memory and Artifacts**

*John Harvey D. Gamas (Ateneo de Davao University, Philippines)*

The challenge to take account of non-Western voices in International Relations (IR) so as “to develop concepts and approaches from non-Western contexts on their own terms and to apply them not only locally, but also to other contexts, including the larger global canvas” persists (Acharya, 2014). Southeast Asian voices, in particular, have been marginalized due to the Eurocentrism of IR. One solution to address this problem was made earlier by Alan Chong (2007). He suggests utilizing the contributions of historians in the development of an “indigenous model” of international relations from the region. One must however be wary of the primordialism of nationalist historians, seeking to legitimize their respective nation-states in Southeast Asia. Moreover, Southeast Asia could also provide possible sources of non-Western IR theorizing. In the Philippines, a potential locus of sources could come from an exploration of the prehispanic polity of Butuan. Of this polity very little is known, which at its height presided over a significant trading entrepôt in northeastern Mindanao. This obscurity primarily comes from the scant textual evidence. We need not follow historians in their dependence on available written sources. There are nonconventional sources of history: oral history and archaeological artifacts. The use of non-textual sources has never been attempted yet since IR scholars, like historians, are primarily reliant on written sources. But if IR is to be genuinely cognizant of non-Western experiences there is a need to be open to other forms of data sources. This attempt would open IR to input from pre-literate societies or cultures which have different ways of preserving their history. Given the limitations of nationalist discourses and IR's mythic narratives, I propose the use of O. W. Wolters' mandala polity coupled with the political analysis of the tribute system by David Kang as frameworks in locating ancient Butuan in the pre-colonial international system of East Asia. For IR theorizing to take place, one must have to piece together all the available information from both textual and non-textual sources.



## BOOK SERIES ABSTRACTS

### **The Mandala System and the Case of Rodrigo Duterte: A Southeast Asian Perspective**

*Ricardo Roy A. Lopez (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

The victory of Rodrigo R. Duterte in the Philippine presidential elections last May 2016 has led to numerous discussions in an attempt to comprehend his unorthodox style of governance such as hurling offensive remarks at then-US President Barack Obama to showing Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe his mosquito net. While there have been attempts to explain his behavior in mainstream perspectives, it is argued that there is a need to examine his style of governance by deriving knowledge from the field of Southeast Asian studies. This chapter will attempt to explain President Duterte's conduct in international relations by utilizing O.W. Wolters' concept of Mandala and Lucian Pye's work on Philippine politics. Wolters (1999) in his book entitled "History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives" defines a mandala as a "circles of kings" wherein a certain king has personal hegemony over the weaker kings (p. 27). Furthermore, Pye (1985), in his book entitled "Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority" describes Philippine politics as "*palakasan* where power is measured by one's exception to the rules and norms of society (p. 124). Thus, it argues that Duterte attempts to formulate a Mandala by initiating personal relationships with other state leaders. Moreover, Duterte asserts and demonstrates power over his peers by openly defying norms and rules in his conduct of diplomacy.

### **The Role of Religious Actors on Philippine Compliance to International Agreements**

*Brian U. Doce (De La Salle University, Philippines)*

The Philippines, as a member of the United Nations, is an active participant of different international regimes addressing human security issues. However, compliance towards these international agreements is either only in formality or compromised due to religious opposition since the requirements of these regimes are threatening religious values and beliefs of the majority of the population. This chapter uses the case of legalization of Reproductive Health Law and Divorce in the Philippines as compliance to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The chapter provides an alternative narrative on the usual research about the legalization of these policies since they are usually framed on the lens of feminist struggle. On the other hand, the chapter traces the role of an unexplored factor, the progressive religious actors involved, and their influence on the policy-making since they are considered as epistemic communities due to their expertise on Christian hermeneutics and re-interpretation of religious teaching to favor the two proposed policies in order for the Philippines to comply. In order to prove the international dimension of the legalization of reproductive health and divorce policies in the Philippines, it is argued that international organizations, Western countries and other international non-governmental organizations were involved in socializing and persuading Philippine domestic actors to pass the proposed policies; however, the aforementioned international sources failed to notice the important role of the progressive religious actors. The success of the Reproductive Health Law in the Congress is dependent on the unified support of the progressive religious sector while such event failed to occur on the Divorce proposal during Benigno Aquino III's administration.

### **Publishing on the 'International' in the Philippines: A Bibliometric Inquiry**

*Frances Antoinette Cruz (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

The TRIP surveys have raised important questions as to the degree which 'International Relations' can be truly understood as an area of inquiry that is inclusive of non-'Western' theorizing and concepts, rather than remain an 'American Social Science'. This chapter investigates how global and regional educational, institutional and ideational norms have been diffused, negotiated and implemented in the pedagogy and institutionalization of International Relations in the Philippines. The impetus to embark on collaborative ventures with area studies to retrieve specialized knowledge for IR begs fundamental questions as to what 'counts' as IR, what counts as knowledge in IR and how to determine a common



## BOOK SERIES ABSTRACTS

conceptual ground by which phenomena that go beyond one's locality can be regarded within the scope of the study of the 'international'. In this essay, I first note the challenges of theory-production based on local experiences and history in the Philippines that mirror experiences with IR and the broader field of Social Science in other contexts. Secondly, I present various roles and functions of Global South academe based on theoretical and empirical studies and argue that Rosenberg (2016) offers an inroad for IR in the Global South to explore historical IR by subverting the long-held preoccupation with units. Lastly, I take the case of the subject matter of International Relations and International Studies in selected journal publications in the Philippines and reflect on how these relate to Southeast Asian trends in the production of research and the construction of academies.

### **Securitization of the Global War on Terror and Counterterrorism against the Abu Sayyaf Group**

*Patrick Dave Bugarin (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)*

The 'Global War on Terror' is an ongoing effort to curb the rise of terrorism. It is a collective effort where the Philippines, being a staunch ally of the United States of America, is a party to this cause. This research tries to provide understanding and description of the concepts of issue mobilization and its consequent construction of social reality by subjecting it to the theory of securitization. Its framework of analysis offers a practical approach to the understanding of security that provides significant information through the identification of the speech act that conceives of an intersubjective understanding to treat an existential threat to a referent object enabling, justifying, and legitimizing extraordinary measures. Specifically, this chapter looks into the mobilization of the Global War on Terror vis-à-vis the counterterrorism cooperation against the Abu Sayyaf Group. The case offers an avenue to understand the process and more importantly, the performative component of securitization. This research establishes the US as a securitizing actor, terrorism and its terror cells as existential threat, the parties affirming to the Global War on Terror and all of humankind as referent objects, and more importantly the extraordinary measures through cooperation that were justified and legitimized along the process. This research provides an idea about who securitizes what, how and how much emphasizing an intersubjective process that sustains a security issue, its security community, and the socially constructed reality. This research is relevant to the study of International Relations and Security elaborating on the assumptions of the Copenhagen School of Thought.

### **Sexploitative Human Trafficking In, Out and Beyond the Philippines: A Liquid Problem in a Cosmopolar International System**

*Archill Niña Faller-Capistrano (University of San Carlos, Philippines)*

The notoriety of the Philippines in relation with the issue of trafficking in persons (TIP) presents a confluence of locational, socio-economic, political and international factors. The country's labor exports' need-induced mobility and the population's digital interconnectedness with the world tend to be key vulnerabilities to TIP along with its place in Southeast Asia, a region in the global South that is a reputed hotbed of trafficked individuals. This chapter focuses on how human flows within, outside and beyond states such as the Philippines epitomize a non-traditional security threat in relation with destination states. It interrogates the tension between human security and border security on the security fulcrum as it presents the "cosmopolitanism" of the international as a fluid cosmos polarized by socio-economic forces that traverse the global North and South. It asserts that the fluidity of security threats continues to be met with state-centric remedies that tend to entrench the *locus* of danger almost exclusively in "sending" states' as against exploiters in and from destination states notwithstanding the more patent endangerment of sending states' populations to sex tourism and sex trafficking. This cosmopolar framework provincializes Zygmunt Bauman's concept of liquid modernity in the Philippine context. In contrasting frames and approaches to TIP by states and non-state actors such as the global civil society in tandem with local counterparts, this chapter contends that "liquid" problems such as "sexploitative" human trafficking requires more than "solid" state-centric solutions to address cosmopolitanism.



## BOOK SERIES ABSTRACTS

### **Forming Identities: A Comparative Study of Perspectives in Teaching International Relations in the Philippines and South Korea**

*Abigail D. de Leon (University of Asia and the Pacific, Philippines)*

This paper analyzes the international studies and international relations curriculum of some universities in the Philippines and South Korea with the question of whether or not these institutions are trying to shape new perspectives in their approach to teaching these courses. Two institutions studied were the respective training for foreign service officers of both countries, while the other programs studies were those that were run in private Universities. The study found three general trends of perspectives in education in the field of international relations: modeling, practical, and complex interdisciplinary. These three perspectives are seen as a spectrum of development in the field of international relations as experienced by two formerly colonized nations who, in their own ways, are in the process of discovering the cards they have to be independently playing in this field.

### **Neuropolitics, Regions and the Challenges of Tomorrow**

*Anna Patricia L. Saberon (Ateneo de Naga University, Philippines)*

International Relations (IR) cannot be entirely political or economic. It is necessary for this academic field to be interdisciplinary in its approach. This approach may offer better explanations, predict state behavior and prescribe normative actions. Other academic disciplines should be looked at in order to understand regions and in turn the whole world. The fields of Philosophy, History, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science and Cultural Studies, all have contributed to the theorizing and practice of IR. In recent years, Neuroscience has taken center stage as developments in technology allowed scientists to analyze the human brain. Findings from Neuroscience have then been utilized to further explain human behavior and human nature. Cultural Neuroscience, for instance, offers a new perspective in understanding the differences between groups of peoples. However, IR as a field of study, appears late to catch up. While there are a few who have written about Neuroscience's contribution to understanding global politics, it begs the question of why only a few IR experts seem willing to recognize the impact of the empirical findings from Neuroscience. In this paper, I will outline how the field of Neuroscience significantly offers new insights to the understanding and construction of regional identities. I will also discuss how Neuroscience can contribute in generating new ideas for strategies in confronting the regional/global challenges we face today and in the future by looking at our leaders' ethical decision-making.

### **Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Regional Security in Central Asia**

*Samat Uralbayev (Wuhan University, China)*

In the proposed research work, it is argued the need to strengthen the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's capacity to ensure security, defense and stability in the Central Asian region. Also, number of multilateral cooperation initiatives in the Central Asian region are related directly to development of interaction between China, Russia and other countries in the frame of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The organization increased the number of its members in 2017 in Astana summit, Kazakhstan. At the same time, the ineffectiveness of the activities of the SCO in various spheres leads to the concentration of the interests of the largest economic power – the PRC – on the development of the New Silk Road and other promising projects. The article analyzes the economic aspects of the SCO activities, the security policy and specifics of the expansion of the organization, as well as the actualization of the main areas of cooperation of the SCO member countries in connection with the growth of economic and political risks and threats in the world. The outcome of the Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2015 approved development strategy until 2025, the decision to join the SCO in India and Pakistan, as well as the beginning of a formal dialogue with the SCO Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia and Nepal and has demonstrated a willingness of the Member States to focus efforts at further development of this structure. At the same time, the practical result in key areas of activity of the organization currently needs much to be improved.





## BOOK SERIES ABSTRACTS

### **Post-Soviet States in the ECO-ASEAN Interface: Capacity Borrowing, China Hedging and Cross-Regional Diplomacy**

*Jason E. Strakes (OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic)*

Since the mid-1990s, the post-Soviet member states of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) (Azerbaijan and the five Central Asian republics) have played a prominent role in efforts to establish closer cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Yet, despite these ongoing activities, their level of coordination has remained essentially limited. This situation suggests the following research questions: First, what accounts for the persistence of state participation in cross-regional arrangements despite the lack of progress in deeper institutionalization? Second, what is distinctive about the role of states in post-Soviet Central Asia in contributing to this relationship? The present study applies within-case process tracing methods to evaluate two hypotheses from a (neoliberal institutionalist and realist perspective: The first posits that public perceptions of ineffectuality frequently directed at regional integration efforts by Central Asian states has motivated decision-makers to seek increased administrative and policy-making capacity through a “borrowing” strategy, in which they progressively model their procedural mechanisms and best practices after more advanced models of regionalism. At the same time, it is proposed that since the mid-1990s, the ASEAN member states have increasingly sought to diversify their foreign relations through complementary “hedging” policies in response to the preponderant political, economic and military influence projected into both the Central and Southeast Asian regions by the People’s Republic of China (PRC). The empirical analysis utilizes official websites, proceedings of international conventions, media reports, policy documents, and academic literature on comparative regionalism, supplemented by interviews of ECO and ASEAN representatives and foreign service personnel.

### **Varieties of Legal Pluralism in Southeast Asia: Islam, Law and the State in the Region**

*Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University and University of Melbourne)*

Islam plays a pivotal political role in Southeast Asian countries whether in the Muslim majority countries of Malaysia and Brunei or the Muslim minority countries of Singapore and the Philippines. In each of these states, the governments that have ruled since independence have been concerned to influence the trajectory, content and style of the legal traditions of their Muslim citizens and to reconcile them with the states wider policy objectives. Different methods have been adopted as to how Islam is ‘guided’ by the different states in Southeast Asia. The codes in Southeast Asia in general are less of a statement of substantive Islamic law but are rather concerned with setting up a state sanctioned bureaucracy for the administration of law for Muslims. The methods range from appropriation, accommodation, control, and subjugation in the different political and legal frameworks of Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei.

### **Conflict Environments and International Politics**

*Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa)*

We conceptualize and develop a measure for a state’s conflict environment and then demonstrate its applications for understanding geopolitical factors underpinning phenomena such as regime change, civil war contagion, mediation, and FDI. We argue that as conflict in a state’s neighborhood becomes more spatially and temporally proximate, its conflict environment becomes more hostile. We construct a measure called the Conflict Environment (CE) score. Its constitutive elements decay across both geographic distance and time. We demonstrate how the newly developed measure is flexible and customizable, allowing researchers to use a variety of conflict data for inputs and adjust the decay function. Finally, we demonstrate how its inclusion in statistical models improves upon standard models of international political phenomena.



## BOOK SERIES ABSTRACTS

### **The Humanities and Social Sciences in the Teaching of Separatism and Integration in Europe: Lessons from an Interdisciplinary Approach to Pedagogy on the Concept of the “International”**

*Frances Antoinette Cruz (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

*Wystan de la Peña (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

*Daniel L. Mabazza (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

*Anna Sibayan-Sarmiento (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

*Naidyl Isis Bautista (University of the Philippines Diliman).*

In recent postmodern and postcolonial literature on the study of the concept of the ‘international’, the contributions of the humanities, such as the ideas of Edward Said, as well as non-textual and non-Western sources of theories, have been increasingly brought into the fold. While these have long played a role in the context of what is often called International or Area Studies, they have been marginalized in International Relations (IR), a discipline with significant ontological foundations in Political Science. At the same time, many theorists have increasingly recognized that the normative goals of IR, such as achieving peace, peace education and unpacking the concepts of the ‘international’, ‘global’, and ‘transnational’ cannot be achieved with a limited view that disregards issues of representation, alternative worldviews and even units of analysis. This roundtable thus asks the fundamental question of a pedagogy that focuses on a key issue area in the study of the ‘international’, yet introduces perspectives that are often viewed as peripheral to International Relations (IR the discipline), and rather as a purview of related disciplines. The roundtable shall employ as its case study the newly-established Global Studies class on Separatism and Integration in Europe at the University of the Philippines, Diliman. In this roundtable, we aim to explore the following questions: what are the learning objectives of this type of interdisciplinary approach? What are the possible contributions of such an endeavor to our understanding of the international, attaining peace, and promoting interdisciplinary research, where specialist knowledge of an area, the humanities and social sciences meet? What critical areas of research can further be explored by teaching European history and Westphalian concepts of the nation-state in a non-European setting? What are the more practical aspects and challenges to teaching students’ diverse perspectives?



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

### 2nd PHISO International Conference

Organized and sponsored by the Philippine International Studies Organization (PHISO),  
Ateneo de Davao University – International Studies Department,  
and Center for Politics and International Affairs.

March 23-24, 2018 (Friday & Saturday) || Ateneo de Davao University

#### PROGRAM

### Day 1 (March 23, 2018 || Friday || 08:00 AM – 21:00 PM)

- 07:00-18:00** Registration and Information booths  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)
- 08:30-08:40** Opening remarks by Frances Antoinette Cruz  
(PHISO Trustee and President; University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)
- 08:40-08:55** Welcoming remarks by Rev. Fr. Joel E. Tabora S.J.  
President, Ateneo de Davao University
- 08:55-09:00** Introduction of the first keynote speaker by Nassef Manabilang Adiong  
PHISO Founder & Trustee; University of the Philippines Diliman
- 09:00-10:10** Baogang He (Deakin University)  
09:00-09:30 Keynote Address: *Chinese Perception of the Region and Its Changing Attitudes toward the Indo-Pacific*  
Book Launch: *Contested Ideas of Regionalism in Asia*  
(Routledge, 2017)
- Discussants of the book and keynote address:  
09:30-09:35 Brian U. Doce (De La Salle University)  
09:35-09:40 Erickson D. Calata (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)  
09:40-09:45 Frances Antoinette Cruz (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
09:45-10:10 Open forum with Baogang He
- 09:00-18:00** Book Exhibit and Dining Area  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)
- 10:25-10:30** Introduction of the second keynote speaker by Archill Niña Faller-Capistrano  
(PHISO Trustee, Visayas Lead Representative, and University of San Carlos)  
Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)





## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

- 10:30–11:40** Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University and University of Melbourne)  
10:30–11:10 Keynote Address: *Varieties of Legal Pluralism in Southeast Asia: Islam, Law and the State in the Region*  
11:10–11:40 Open forum with Kerstin Steiner
- 11:40–13:00** Lunch Break (1 hour and 20 minutes)  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)
- 13:00–14:30** Bulawan (Golden) Panel A  
Moderator: John Harvey D. Gamas  
(PHISO Trustee, Mindanao Lead Representative; Ateneo de Davao University)  
Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)
- 13:00–13:30 Linda Quayle (University of Nottingham in Malaysia)  
*The role of great powers in shaping regions: Hegemony, alliances, and Southeast Asia*  
13:30–13:45 Open forum with Linda Quayle
- 13:45–14:15 Titus C. Chen (National Sun Yat-sen University)  
*A flamboyant mandarin and a declining liberal order: China's revisionist agenda in global human rights institutions*  
14:15–14:30 Open forum with Titus C. Chen
- 14:30–16:30** Parallel Panel A Sessions
- Panel A1: The Local and the Transnational**  
Chair: Rikard Jalkebro (University of St Andrews)  
Discussant: Rikard Jalkebro (University of St Andrews)  
Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)
- Panel A2: Norms in International Relations**  
Chair: Alan Chong (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)  
Discussant: Alan Chong (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)  
Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)
- Panel A3: Mindanao and the International**  
Chair: Rhisan Mae E. Morales (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Discussant: Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)
- Panel A4: Regional Security**  
Chair: Temario C. Rivera (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Discussant: Temario C. Rivera (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**16:30–16:45** Coffee Break

Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)

**16:45–18:45** Parallel Panel B Sessions

**Panel B1: The Humanities and Social Sciences in the Teaching of Separatism and Integration in Europe: Developing interdisciplinary pedagogies in International Studies**

Chair: Frances Antoinette Cruz (University of the Philippines Diliman)

Discussant: Frances Antoinette Cruz (University of the Philippines Diliman)

Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

**Panel B2: Critical Perspectives in IR and IR Theory**

Chair: Titus C. Chen (National Sun Yat-sen University)

Discussant: Titus C. Chen (National Sun Yat-sen University)

Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

**Panel B3: The Role of Identity in International Relations**

Chair: Rommel A. Curaming (University of Brunei Darussalam)

Discussant: Rommel A. Curaming (University of Brunei Darussalam)

Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

**Panel B4: Central Asian and Russian Perspectives on Cross-Regional Relations**

Chair: Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa)

Discussant: Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa)

Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

**18:45–21:30** Cocktails, Cultural Show, Awarding Ceremony, & 3rd Keynote Address via Skype

Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)

**18:45** Start of Cocktails

**18:50–19:20** Cultural Show

**19:20–20:00** Awarding Ceremony

The 2018 PHISO Distinguished Scholars are:

**Temario C. Rivera** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

**Baogang He** (Deakin University)

**Clarita R. Carlos** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

**Kelly M. Kadera** (University of Iowa)

**Julio C. Teehankee** (De La Salle University)

**Alan Chong** (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore)



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University and University of Melbourne)  
Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Herman Joseph S. Kraft (University of the Philippines Diliman)

20:00–21:00 **Amitav Acharya** (American University)  
*Introduction of third keynote speaker by Nassef Adiong.*  
20:00–20:40 Keynote Address via Skype presentation: *Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds: A New Agenda for International Studies*  
20:40–21:00 Virtual open forum with Amitav Acharya

21:00 End of Day 1 Conference

## Day 2 (March 24, 2018 || Saturday || 08:00 AM – 20:30 PM)

08:00–16:45 Registration and Information booths  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)

08:50–09:00 Introduction of the fourth keynote speaker by Neil Ryan P. Pancho  
(Director, Center for Politics & International Affairs, Ateneo de Davao University)  
Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)

09:00–10:10 **Kelly M. Kadera** (University of Iowa)

09:00–09:40 Keynote Address: *Conflict Environments and International Politics*  
09:40–10:10 Open forum with Kelly M. Kadera

09:00–16:25 Book Exhibit and Dining Area  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)

10:10–12:50 **Bulawan (Golden) Panel B**  
Moderator: Archill Niña Capistrano  
(PHISO Trustee, Visayas Lead Representative, and University of San Carlos)  
Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)

10:25–11:05 **Jonathan T. Chow** (University of Macau)  
*Thickening Human Rights with Religion: The Catholic Church's Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking*  
11:05–11:20 Open forum with Jonathan T. Chow

11:20–11:50 **Rommel A. Curaming** (University of Brunei Darussalam)  
*Gendering International Relations: The Double-edged Ethico-political Implications of the Feminist Critique of IR*





## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

11:50-12:05 Open forum with Rommel A. Curaming

12:05-12:35 Rikard Jalkebro (University of St Andrews)  
*Finding a Juncture between Peace and Conflict Studies and  
Terrorism Studies: The Case of the Philippines*

12:35-12:50 Open forum with Rikard Jalkebro

**12:50-14:10** Lunch Break (1 hour and 20 minutes)  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)

**14:10-16:10** Parallel Panel C Sessions

**Panel C1: The Power of Connectivity: Physical, Economic and Political  
Ties within and beyond ASEAN**

Chair: Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University)  
Discussant: Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University)  
Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

**Panel C2: The Enduring Partnership of State and Religion in IR  
Junior Panel (composed of undergraduate students)**

Chair: Rhisan Mae E. Morales (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Discussant: Jonathan T. Chow (University of Macau)  
Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

**Panel C3: Regional Identity at Glocal Crossroads in the Philippines:  
High Politics, Norms Promotion and Paradplomacy**

Chair: Archill Niña F. Capistrano (University of San Carlos)  
Discussant: Archill Niña F. Capistrano (University of San Carlos)  
Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

**Panel C4: Regional Responses to Terrorism**

Chair: Baogang He (Deakin University)  
Discussant: Baogang He (Deakin University)  
Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

**16:10-16:25** Coffee Break  
Venue: Rodriguez Hall (Ground Floor, Community Center)

**16:25-18:25** Parallel Panel D Sessions

**Panel D1: Transnational Issues and Non-traditional Security**

Chair: Linda Quayle (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)  
Discussant: Linda Quayle (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)  
Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Panel D2: East Asian Politics: Foreign Policy, Regionalism and Security**  
*Junior Panel (composed of undergraduate students)*

Chair: Carlo Angelo B. Piccio (Ateneo de Davao University)

Discussant: Brian U. Doce (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

**Panel D3: Philippine Bilateral Relations**

Chair: Julio C. Teehankee (De La Salle University)

Discussant: Julio C. Teehankee (De La Salle University)

Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

**Panel D4: The Philippines and the International**

Chair: Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)

Discussant: Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)

Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

**18:25-18:40** Coffee Break

**18:40-18:45** Introduction of the fifth and last keynote speaker by Brian Doce  
(PHISO Trustee; De La Salle University)

Venue: Finster Auditorium (7th Floor, Finster Hall)

**18:45-19:55** Alan Chong (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)

18:45-19:25 Keynote Address: *Indigenous East Asian IR Theory*

19:25-19:55 Open forum with Alan Chong

**19:55-20:30** Closing Ceremony



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

### CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

#### Keynote Addresses

##### **Chinese Perception of the Region and Its Changing Attitudes toward the Indo-Pacific**

*Baogang He (Deakin University)*

The existing literature on the Indo-Pacific has largely focused on how and why the US, Japan, Australia, India and Indonesia have promoted the strategic concept of the Indo-Pacific, and how China has rejected it in the domain of maritime security. What has been overlooked, however, is the changing Chinese attitude toward the Indo-Pacific and its evolving conception of the region. This essay aims to fill this gap by demonstrating how China has accepted and co-opted certain components of the Indo-Pacific in its geo-economic hegemonic project. This can be partially explained by an unfolding process of Chinese perception of the region, characterized by geo-economics and maritime/continental hybridity. The essay will examine the implication of this China-centric notion of the region for both Asian countries and the institutionalization of the Indo-Pacific region project through the case studies of China-CEE cooperation and the expansion of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

##### **Varieties of Legal Pluralism in Southeast Asia: Islam, Law and the State in the Region**

*Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University and University of Melbourne)*

Islam plays a pivotal political role in Southeast Asian countries whether in the Muslim majority countries of Malaysia and Brunei or the Muslim minority countries of Singapore and the Philippines. In each of these states, the governments that have ruled since independence have been concerned to influence the trajectory, content and style of the legal traditions of their Muslim citizens and to reconcile them with the states wider policy objectives. Different methods have been adopted as to how Islam is 'guided' by the different states in Southeast Asia. The codes in Southeast Asia in general are less of a statement of substantive Islamic law but are rather concerned with setting up a state sanctioned bureaucracy for the administration of law for Muslims. The methods range from appropriation, accommodation, control, and subjugation in the different political and legal frameworks of Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei.

##### **Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds: A New Agenda for International Studies**

*Amitav Acharya (American University)*

The discipline of International Relations (IR) does not reflect the voices, experiences, knowledge claims, and contributions of the vast majority of the societies and states in the world, and often marginalizes those outside the core countries of the West. With IR scholars around the world seeking to find their own voices and reexamining their own traditions, our challenge now is to chart a course toward a truly inclusive discipline, recognizing its multiple and diverse foundations. This article presents the notion of a "Global IR" that transcends the divide between the West and the Rest. The first part of the article outlines six main dimensions of Global IR: commitment to pluralistic universalism, grounding in world history, redefining existing IR theories and methods and building new ones from societies hitherto ignored as sources of IR knowledge, integrating the study of regions and regionalisms into the central concerns of IR, avoiding ethnocentrism and exceptionalism irrespective of source and form, and recognizing a broader conception of agency with material and ideational elements that includes resistance, normative action, and local constructions of global order. It then outlines an agenda for research that supports the Global IR idea. Key element of the agenda includes comparative studies of international systems that look past and beyond the Westphalian form, conceptualizing the nature and characteristics of a post-Western world order that might be termed as a Multiplex World, expanding the study of regionalisms and regional orders beyond Eurocentric





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models, building synergy between disciplinary and area studies approaches, expanding our investigations into the two-way diffusion of ideas and norms, and investigating the multiple and diverse ways in which civilizations encounter each other, which includes peaceful interactions and mutual learning. The challenge of building a Global IR does not mean a one-size-fits-all approach; rather, it compels us to recognize the diversity that exists in our world, seek common ground, and resolve conflicts. [Acharya, Amitav. (2014). Global International Relations and Regional Worlds: A New Agenda for International Studies. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58.4, pp. 647–659.]

### **Conflict Environments and International Politics**

*Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa)*

We conceptualize and develop a measure for a state's conflict environment and then demonstrate its applications for understanding geopolitical factors underpinning phenomena such as regime change, civil war contagion, mediation, and FDI. We argue that as conflict in a state's neighborhood becomes more spatially and temporally proximate, its conflict environment becomes more hostile. We construct a measure called the Conflict Environment (CE) score. Its constitutive elements decay across both geographic distance and time. We demonstrate how the newly developed measure is flexible and customizable, allowing researchers to use a variety of conflict data for inputs and adjust the decay function. Finally, we demonstrate how its inclusion in statistical models improves upon standard models of international political phenomena.

### **Indigenous East Asian IR Theory**

*Alan Chong (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)*

East Asian political thought in its pre-colonial manifestations has never prefigured the concept of a nation-state. It was predominantly a philosophical enterprise framing inter-societal relations ethically. This is one prominent strand of indigenous 'Asian IR'. It was only with the arrival of colonially imposed notions of territoriality that Asian thinkers began to grapple with inter-national relations. Even then, the international came with the baggage of a new linear vision of progress known as modernization. Subsequent early postcolonial attempts at pre-theorizing IR for the modernizing Asian state struggled to locate a positive blend of the traditional cultural notions of good governance and modern notions of *raison d'état*. The former was grounded in thick cosmological ramifications. The latter was fixated with a scientific conception of 'national interest'. This chapter adopts process tracing to delineate the struggle with deriving modern Asian IR.

### **Bulawan (Golden) Panel A**

Moderator: John Harvey D. Gamas

(PHISO Trustee & Lead Mindanao Representative; Ateneo de Davao University)

### **The role of great powers in shaping regions: Hegemony, alliances, and Southeast Asia**

*Linda Quayle (University of Nottingham in Malaysia)*

According to the so-called "English School" of International Relations, shifts in primary institutions (for example, in the "management" role that is overtly or tacitly accorded to great powers) have an impact on the shape of secondary institutions (for example, alliance arrangements), and thereby spur evolution in the global or regional order. One such secondary-institution change that observers have increasingly noted in the security architecture of the Asia-Pacific is the networking of forces among United States allies and partners (as opposed to the traditional hub-and-spokes model). To some extent, the behaviour of Thailand and the Philippines, the only formal US allies in Southeast Asia, bears out these observations. But their actions also carry a particularly Southeast Asian imprimatur. In part, the thickening of defence arrangements to which these allies are party meshes with an increased regional focus on defence diplomacy, and heightened concern over transnational and non-traditional



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threats. Changes in domestic politics and leadership styles, meanwhile, coupled with different understandings of ways to assert and protect sovereignty, have led at various points to recalibrations of relations with great powers. While the effect of these manoeuvres is often exaggerated, they testify not only to a classic Southeast Asian reluctance to publicly have too many eggs in one basket, but also to a degree of disconnect with elements of the order that the US has traditionally represented. These case studies therefore illustrate the potentially disruptive elements inherent in small players' reactions to the changing character of a primary institution, and the buffering and modulating of great-power impact through a range of agential choices aimed at retaining maximum freedom of manoeuvre.

### **A flamboyant mandarin and a declining liberal order: China's revisionist agenda in global human rights institutions**

*Titus C. Chen (National Sun Yat-sen University)*

Following more than three decades (1971–2005) of passivity, resistance, and strategic adaptation, People's Republic of China (PRC) under Xi Jinping's rule has assiduously mobilized her material-financial resources and ideational-discursive powers to redefine the liberal foundation of international human rights norms and reformulate the rules and procedure of inter-governmental human rights bodies. Beijing's rising agenda-setting and rule-making power is now capable of effectively constraining (even manipulating) the functions of several—if not all—of major international human rights institutions and procedures. China's revisionist agenda—which has been richly informed by developmentalism, nationalism, and Leninism—has not only gained traction in the court of world opinion, but also demonstrated impressive signs of a dominant—even hegemonic—discursive paradigm, which has in turn rendered China a status quo power in the field of international human rights.

### **Bulawan (Golden) Panel B**

Moderator: Archill Niña Capistrano

(PHISO Trustee, Visayas Lead Representative, and University of San Carlos)

### **Thickening Human Rights with Religion: The Catholic Church's Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking**

*Jonathan T. Chow (University of Macau)*

Recent scholarship on religion in international politics has examined how religious norms can be diffused from the local level to the international sphere through a process of “institutional translation” by which they are shorn of their explicitly religious content so as to be made more compatible with international norms without losing compatibility with religious underpinnings (Bettiza and Dionigi 2015). Yet, as Stephen Hopgood (2009) has warned, the universalization of culturally particular human rights norms—what he describes as the “thinning” of human rights norms—also renders them less able to resonate with local cultures, undermining their salience and effectiveness. This essay compares these two competing logics and explores an additional dynamic: that religious teachings can also be used to “thicken” transnational human rights. By interpreting human rights norms through a religious lens, they can be made more intelligible—and acceptable—to religious populations. In doing so, however, local interpretations of human rights norms can be stretched to the point where they may conflict with transnational formulations. To illustrate the process of thickening human rights norms and their consequences, I examine how the Catholic Church has approached the issue of human trafficking. Specifically, I discuss how the Church's teachings regarding the source, consequences, and responses to human trafficking have converged with and/or diverged from UN efforts to do the same. I also discuss how linking human trafficking to religious teachings can both enhance efforts to combat it and create new sources of tension with secular organizations.



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### **Gendering International Relations: The Double-edged Ethico-political Implications of the Feminist Critique of IR**

*Rommel A. Curaming (University of Brunei Darussalam)*

The feminist approaches to International Relations (IR) are of fairly recent origin. Among social science sub-disciplines, IR, particularly security studies, was among the last to be bitten by the feminist critique, dating back to as recent as the late 1980s or 1990s. Long acknowledged as naturally a 'man's world', international affairs had long been taken for granted simply "as is", oblivious to whatever possibility of being gendered. Convinced of the deeply gendered roots of the multiple facets of international affairs—state relations, power, conflict, cooperation, security, etc.—feminist IR scholars have since then launched a sustained and energetic effort to develop feminist approaches to IR. Journals, professional groups and book series that specialize on feminist IR have proliferated. The feminist approaches to IR belong to the "critical" traditions in theorizing that see the existing order—male-dominated practices, ideas, structures—to be deeply problematic and thus needs change for the better. Having gone beyond the visible absence, or under-representation, of women in global politics, among many other areas, feminist IR scholarship has delved deep into the gendered (masculine) assumptions that underpin the ontology, epistemology and methodology of conventional IR scholarship. Convinced of the dire ethico-political implications of the conventional IR scholarship that, in its view, naturalizes and justifies gross inequality in power relations across the globe and within nation-states, feminist IR is driven by desire to contribute towards making international relations, both as a field of study and as existential reality, more inclusive, just and favorable for equitable power relations. Concerned about the double-edged character of any scholarly project—be it critical or conventional in approach—this paper aims to examine the ethico-political implications of the feminist critique of conventional IR. I argue that beyond the progressive, pro-marginalized, and inclusivist aspirations of the feminist IR lies risks that we need to be aware of, and which challenge us to do something about. Otherwise, we might end up creating harm in pursuit of doing good.

### **Finding a Juncture between Peace and Conflict Studies and Terrorism Studies: the Case of the Philippines**

*Rikard Jalkebro (University of St Andrews, UK)*

My talk will address the overarching theme of the conference by addressing the role of area studies in IR and in my own research. The talk will be broken down into four main points:

- 1) *Who I am and what I do*: My primary area expertise is in Asia Pacific in general and Southeast Asia and the Philippines in particular. My research is situated in the juncture between peace and conflict studies and terrorism studies.
- 2) *Philippines and Peace and Conflict Studies*. My research exposes the juncture between the dynamics of peace processes and terrorism, with a particular focus on organised crime and corruption. Drawing on Zartman's definition of intrastate conflict in the case of the Philippines, the incompatibilities and the grievances derive in neglect and discrimination and a deprived distributional system, and an element of identity.
- 3) *Philippines and Terrorism Studies*. My thesis focused on the local conflicts and peace processes in the Philippines with particular reference to Mindanao and its problems with political dynasties manifested in family- and clan-based violence. I applied theoretical approaches used in the field of peace and conflict studies to understand better, and deal with, what is an under-examined conflict where much of the violence has been designated as terrorism.
- 4) *Why it matters for this conference and for the contemporary political situation in the Philippines and for future research*. The main contribution of my thesis is the application of post-liberal and hybrid peacebuilding approaches on local elites and actors rather than international institutions.



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### Parallel Panel Sessions

#### Panel A1: The Local and the Transnational

Chair: Rikard Jalkebro (University of St Andrews)  
Discussant: Rikard Jalkebro (University of St Andrews)  
Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter A1.1: Ariane R. Pesimo (Centro Escolar University)  
Presenter A1.2: Jessica Mae T. Paulo (University of Santo Tomas)  
Mary Elline S. Rivera (University of Santo Tomas)  
Presenter A1.3: Neil Tannen (St. Joseph's College)  
Presenter A1.4: Mar Louie Vincent C. Reyes (University of San Carlos)  
Presenter A1.5: Husnul Isa Harahap (Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan)

#### Local Government Initiatives towards the Development of Pilgrimage Tourism in Naga City

*Ariane R. Pesimo (Centro Escolar University)*

The role of the government in tourism development is broad and may differ from one country to another. In the Philippines, tourism development is the shared responsibility of the national and local government as mandated by law. But, research on the roles of local government towards tourism development is limited. The study aimed to identify the status and the existing government initiatives towards the development of pilgrimage tourism in Naga City since it is home to a 300-year devotion and pilgrimage. It also intended to compare the assessment of the different respondent groups. The study utilized a qualitative and quantitative method of research through surveys and interviews. Weighted mean and standard deviation was used to measure the assessment of the respondents and ANOVA was used to determine the differences of the assessment of respondents when grouped. Results shows that the government initiatives of Naga City involves 6 aspects which includes marketing and promotion, collaboration and linkages, education and training, statistical information, policies and practices, and environmental protection. The overall rating of the respondents indicates that the existing government initiatives are considered to be effective. However, the assessment of the respondents differs when grouped. The study shows that the involvement of stakeholders is an important factor for the success of government initiatives. A proposed action plan was included based on the finding of the study.

#### ASEAN Involvement in Philippine Tourism: Policies, Projects and Plans

*Jessica Mae T. Paulo (University of Santo Tomas)*

*Mary Elline S. Rivera (University of Santo Tomas)*

Southeast Asia is a region that is rapidly gaining its position as the economic powerhouses not only in Asia but globally. One of the strong fronts of Southeast Asia is its tourism industry. It has been said that this region, together with the Asia-Pacific region, is booming greatly these past few decades, and according to Chon (2013), the rate of growth of which is faster than any other part of the world – it can be reckoned that this is almost as twice as the rate of those industrialized states. This serves as a great advantage for the region for this sector acts as a crucial part in the development for it contributes to each and every country's economy. In 1967, the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Nations) was established and one of its priority projects to boost regional economy is Tourism. It has been working and contributing to the industry by conducting different projects, producing strategic plans and implementing policies. With this being stated, the concept of ASEAN and tourism in the region are the main focus of this paper. Emphasis was placed on the projects and activities that were to be implemented. This study also analyzed the effects that the projects and activities brought about by the ASEAN to the Philippines. Interviews shall be conducted through the research to further support for study.



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### **Authoritarian Populism and Political Regimes in South Asia: An Analysis of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 'New India'**

*Neil Tannen (St. Joseph's College)*

An interesting trend of political development is witnessed in the developed as well as developing democracies, in contemporary times. The rise and support for populist leaders and populist parties, in this regard, have created a great disruption in the traditional patterns of politics that have been endemic to these democracies. Prior to probing the context specific rise of 'populism' in societies around the world, and the variegated discussion surrounding it, it is important to point that the very concept of populism is not a new one. In fact, a wealth of literature surrounding the subject has very neatly pointed towards the three successive waves in which it has confronted societies (especially in the West) since its intellectual conception around the late 70s (Hall, 1979; Jessop, 2014; Inglehart and Norris, 2016). While the existing scholarship provides the distinction between the economic insecurity thesis and the cultural backlash thesis to point out the reasons for the rise of popular leaders and parties in certain cases, it largely ignores the phenomenon that has steadily gained ground in South Asia, especially in India. The rise of the present ruling political dispensation under the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) regime in India, since 2014 is an interesting case study that can be analysed in the larger discussion surrounding authoritarian populism, in political science discourse. Placing in the backdrop the existing literature on authoritarian populism, and on data gathered from a primary level field survey in the Indian states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh over a ten month period, this paper analyzes and sheds light on the broader trends of electoral politics witnessed in India and the novel approach adopted by the BJP party machinery in sustaining power through modes of authoritarian populism, that can neither be explained by the economic insecurity thesis nor cultural backlash thesis completely. It is the fascinating hybridized model, adopted by the present political regime in India that provides for a variegated analysis in the larger trends of authoritarian populism seen around the world that has an overbearing effect on not only national but international politics as well.

### **ASEAN Religious Identity? How Religious Freedom Builds Bridges**

*Mar Louie Vincent C. Reyes (University of San Carlos)*

This paper intends to explore the important role religion plays in the formation of Southeast Asian regional identity. Religion is an area of international relations that has not received much attention over the years. Determining the existence of a religious identity in the region is helpful in pointing out how religion has contributed to regional unity and to better understand the different cultures that exist within the ASEAN region. The paper studies specific points where religious identity can be determined, such as finding common areas in ASEAN social life that belief affects, the application of religious freedom in ASEAN countries and identifying cases wherein religious practice and interreligious dialogue has yielded concrete and positive impact on the internal dynamics of ASEAN countries. The religious pluralism that exists within the region is a manifestation of the multicultural identity of ASEAN countries, hosting several means of expressing one's belief while also coexisting. Such dynamics play an important role in curbing extremist trends and encourage the study of religion in the field of international relations. There is a clear resurgence of religious belief within the region that helps promote further dialogue among different religions. This suggests that implementing religious freedom encourages progressive relations among the different ASEAN member states. The study recommends the continued promotion of religious freedom in the region in order to build resilient relationships among member states and strengthen the foundations of religious belief and freedom that exist to this day.



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### **Islamic Party in Southeast Asia: The Origin and the Problem**

*Husnul Isa Harahap (Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan)*

This study looks at the origin and issues of Islamic politics in Southeast Asia. Especially issues of Islamic Party in Malaysia and Indonesia. This is because in other countries in Southeast Asia there is no Islamic party as a political force. The study finds that in both countries the problems faced by Islamic parties are not only internal but also external. Even from abroad. Among them is the problem of cleavage of local cultural identity. There are also political pressures. The next problem is the ideology problem. And the last problem is the quality of the Islamic party itself. This study was conducted using literature study method and using qualitative analysis. The preliminary discussion of this study discusses the origins of Islamic parties. Followed by analyzing the challenges facing Islamic parties. The theoretical implications of this study are the view of harmony between Islam and democracy (Bernad Lewis and P. Huntington) is still one of the issues that is always associated with Islamic parties.

### **Panel A2: Norms in International Relations**

Chair: Alan Chong (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)  
Discussant: Alan Chong (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)  
Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

Presenter A2.1: Abigail D. de Leon (University of Asia and the Pacific)

Presenter A2.2: Jyri Jäntti (Tallinn University)

Presenter A2.3: Abubakar Eby Hara (University of Jember)

Presenter A2.4: Thi Bich Tran (University of Antwerp)

Presenter A2.5: Minati Kalo (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

### **Forming Identities: A Comparative Study of Perspectives in Teaching International Relations in the Philippines and South Korea**

*Abigail D. de Leon (University of Asia and the Pacific)*

This paper analyzes the international studies and international relations curriculum of some universities in the Philippines and South Korea with the question of whether or not these institutions are trying to shape new perspectives in their approach to teaching these courses. Two institutions studied were the respective training for foreign service officers of both countries, while the other programs studies were those that were run in private Universities. The study found three general trends of perspectives in education in the field of international relations: modeling, practical, and complex interdisciplinary. These three perspectives are seen as a spectrum of development in the field of international relations as experienced by two formerly colonized nations who, in their own ways, are in the process of discovering the cards they have to be independently playing in this field.

### **Periphery Norm Bargaining in the Changing World Order**

*Jyri Jäntti (Tallinn University)*

The paper studies how periphery states have gained new possibilities to affect international norms, to norm bargain, as the world moves away from a post-Cold War unipolar world order. The paper draws a picture of the international arena as a large network of connections, a network where distance between norm creators and followers plays an important role on how likely is a state to follow norms. As power relations in the international arena are shifting, norm creation also will change from vertical to horizontal. A pyramid of hierarchy is changing into a de-centralized desert of dunes. By looking at how periphery states needed to adapt to hegemonic Western norms in a unipolar world the paper takes a comparison to their current improved situation to affect norms and their current problems. From this, the paper identifies new processes periphery states can use in international norm bargaining against hegemons. The paper also argues that increased capability to affect norms, will also heighten the urge



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to do so. As world structures change, the necessity to assimilate to existing norm structures is also weakened. In this environment, the need to have ones' world view accommodated can also start playing an important role in state behavior and this needs to be acknowledged when analyzing state behavior. As the network of world connections continues to move away from the strict hierarchical post-Cold War structure, there is increased need to recognize new periphery norm bargaining strategies and their implications.

### **The Contributions of Constructivist Approaches in the Study of Foreign Relations of Southeast Asian States**

*Abubakar Eby Hara (University of Jember)*

The development of foreign policy studies of countries in Southeast Asia and ASEAN shows serious efforts to capture indigenous dynamics more accurately. We must be grateful to the constructivist approaches that have given space to understand how countries in the region maneuvers in their foreign policy in a sometimes-hostile international structure. In the constructivist perspective, the efforts of regional countries have succeeded in creating relatively peaceful norms of relations and the identity of ASEAN regional organization that are conducive to each member country to concentrate on domestic development. This paper attempts to see further how the constructivist approaches have contributed to the understanding of foreign relations in the region in general and Indonesian foreign policy in particular. The paper argues that the constructivists have in some degree succeeded in portraying the formation of norms and identities in the regional level, but they have not been followed by deeper studies of how the respective foreign policy of each country has contributed to the formations and changes of the regional norms and identities. In the study of Indonesian foreign policy, there have been several writings attempting to see how Indonesia as an agent contributes to the formation of regional norms. However, in some cases, the studies have gone too far as suggesting prescription for what Indonesian foreign policy should do. This suggestion may disrupt relations between states in this region. This paper suggests the importance to bring area studies particularly with regard to foreign policy of individual states to understand better the formation of norms and identity in regional level. In this regard, it is also important to include other concepts such as strategic culture and soft power to put the constructivist on track to see how states in regions incrementally conduct their foreign policy and contribute to the formation of regional norms and identities.

### **Is Regional Cooperation Only Possible When Conflicts Are Solved and Trust Is Rebuilt? East Asian Regionalism Reconsidered**

*Thi Bich Tran (University of Antwerp)*

East Asia is known for a series of complex territorial disputes between South Korea and Japan in the Sea of Japan, Japan and China in the East China Sea, and China and four Southeast Asian countries in the South China Sea. Despite the presence of decades-old conflicts, those countries came together and established ASEAN Plus Three (APT) framework to deal with the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis. Furthermore, the cooperation did not discontinue after the crisis but has developed to include aspects other than finance. How is it possible for APT countries to cooperate with each other while their conflicts are unsolved? This research explores the methods APT countries employ to manage their territorial disputes by conducting a comparative study on the relevant countries' responses to respective disputes. Findings show that instead of seeking incremental, binding solutions to solving the disputes, APT countries have preferred discursive ambiguity over legal clarity. South Korea rejects the existence of territorial disputes with Japan in the Sea of Japan. Japan adopts the same approach in dealing with China saying that there is no dispute between the two countries in the East China Sea. In the South China Sea, even though China acknowledges there are territorial disputes, it declines to go to international court and prefers bilateral negotiations.





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### **The Changing Relationship between Area studies and International Relations with special reference to South Asia**

*Minati Kalo (Jawaharlal Nehru University)*

In recent years there has been a growing understanding that area studies as an interdisciplinary field and traditional disciplines mutually contribute and enrich each other's field of study. The link between international relations and area studies is particularly distinct in this respect. While the modes of scientific inquiry are different in area studies and international relations, the subject of their inquiry often overlaps the interaction of peoples and institutions within and across regions. Asia more generically and South Asia more specifically also qualify for this consideration given their sheer scale in terms of global demographics and the corresponding importance of livelihoods of people from the region to global well-being. No other region is as dominated by a single country as South Asia is by India. India has three times the population of all of the other South Asian countries combined; it is more powerful militarily, politically, economically and from comparative perspective, South Asia's regional cooperation is very weakly institutionalized, leading to often pessimistic prognoses about the region's potential for deep economic and political integration. Moreover, South Asia is not an isolated region. When colonialism collapsed in the wake of World War II, South Asia was seen as the leader in the development of what was called the Third World. In recent years, however, the region has not received the scholarly attention that it deserves. This first-rate symposium of scholars and former government officials goes far toward filling the gap by focusing on the international relations of the South Asian states. Although the clashes over Kashmir and the war that produced Bangladesh are duly analyzed, and also give significant attention to the politics of Nepal, Bhutan, and Afghanistan and to the sea states of Sri Lanka and the Maldives. This paper analyzes the changing relationship between area studies and international relations with specific reference to South Asia.

### **Panel A3: Mindanao and the International**

Chair: Rhisian Mae E. Morales (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Discussant: Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter A3.1: John Harvey D. Gamas (Ateneo de Davao University)

Presenter A3.2: Anderson V. Villa (Ateneo de Davao University)

Presenter A3.3: Christine S. Diaz (Ateneo de Davao University)

Presenter A3.4: Mansoor L. Limba (Ateneo de Davao University)

### **Butuan in the Pre-colonial International System of East Asia: Reconstructing International History from Text, Memory and Artifacts**

*John Harvey D. Gamas (Ateneo de Davao University)*

The challenge to take account of non-Western voices in International Relations (IR) so as "to develop concepts and approaches from non-Western contexts on their own terms and to apply them not only locally, but also to other contexts, including the larger global canvas" persists (Acharya, 2014). Southeast Asian voices, in particular, have been marginalized due to the Eurocentrism of IR. One solution to address this problem was made earlier by Alan Chong (2007). He suggests utilizing the contributions of historians in the development of an "indigenous model" of international relations from the region. One must however be wary of the primordialism of nationalist historians, seeking to legitimize their respective nation-states in Southeast Asia. Moreover, Southeast Asia could also provide possible sources of non-Western IR theorizing. In the Philippines, a potential locus of sources could come from an exploration of the prehispanic polity of Butuan. Of this polity very little is known, which at its height presided over a significant trading entrepôt in northeastern Mindanao. This obscurity primarily comes from the scant textual evidence. We need not follow historians in their dependence on



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available written sources. There are nonconventional sources of history: oral history and archaeological artifacts. The use of non-textual sources has never been attempted yet since IR scholars, like historians, are primarily reliant on written sources. But if IR is to be genuinely cognizant of non-Western experiences there is a need to be open to other forms of data sources. This attempt would open IR to input from pre-literate societies or cultures which have different ways of preserving their history. Given the limitations of nationalist discourses and IR's mythic narratives, I propose the use of O. W. Wolters' mandala polity coupled with the political analysis of the tribute system by David Kang as frameworks in locating ancient Butuan in the pre-colonial international system of East Asia. For IR theorizing to take place, one must have to piece together all the available information from both textual and non-textual sources.

### **Visualizing Pre-War Davao as Japan's Informal Colony through Text and Images**

*Anderson V. Villa (Ateneo de Davao University)*

This paper reexamines the historical context of the migrants' settlement of the Philippines, particularly in Davao, Mindanao. Studies such as those of Lydia Yu-Jose (1992), and Ikehata Setsuho (2003) vividly accounted for some Japanese advocates for colonial expansion in the "South Seas." As early as the 1880s, Setsuho argued that a pre-war political doctrine called Nanshin-ron 南進論 (Southern Expansion Doctrine) advocated for an emigration of Japanese settlers, merchants and investors in the Philippines. Drawing from the work of Pyle, Peattie, and Dauvergne, the proposition of this study is that the settlement of Japanese in Davao is not solely driven by personal or familial reasons but the eventuality of their decision to move out is made possible due to the state policy of implicit permission for these migrants to explore other regions in the "South Seas." This documentary analytical paper hopes to contribute to the emerging discourse on "Trans-Japan" in the field of area studies (i.e. Japan studies and Asian/Southeast Asian studies) (Beng-Lan, 2010, 2014; Leng Leng, 2017). However, I draw my analysis from an interdisciplinary historical-political and sociological discourses. This paper seeks to re-examine, rethink and re-locate the colonial and historical presence of Japan in Southeast Asia in a much more "Trans-local" analysis in the context of Japanese settlement of Davao in the early 1900s in the prewar era and during the interwar years from early 1920s to the late 1930s. This "transdisciplinary" research seeks to incorporate in its framework of analysis theories on migration and colonialism.

### **Local notions on West Philippine Sea Dispute and ASEAN Integration**

*Christine S. Diaz (Ateneo de Davao University)*

The City-wide Social Survey Series 7 (CWSS7) was done in order to know local residents' perceptions on various social issues. Data were gathered on April 9-12, 2017 and April 17-18, 2017 through face-to-face interviews of 630 respondents from three districts of Davao City. The survey has a + 4 margin of error and 95% confidence level. This paper highlights the local notions on the West Philippine Sea dispute as well as ASEAN integration. While these two issues are discussed at the national and international level, it is significant to know how those are viewed locally. The study reveals respondents' local nuances about the aforesaid territorial dispute as well as their perceptions on the impact of the installation of facilities in the disputed area with respect to territorial integrity, sovereignty, and its effects to the environment. Furthermore, the awareness on ASEAN integration and its effects on Mindanao invite opportunities for introspection and multi-sectoral collaboration on how such integration can be maximized at various levels.

### **Corruption-Violent Extremism Nexus in Mindanao**

*Mansoor L. Limba (Ateneo de Davao University)*

In many studies conducted on the factors that drive individuals to join extremist groups and those that enable these groups to thrive and continue their terrorist activities, one such factor identified is



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corruption in its various forms and degrees. Using lively case studies, Louise I. Shelley analyzes in her groundbreaking book the transformation of crime and terrorism and the business logic of terrorism, and then concludes that corruption, crime, and terrorism will remain important security challenges in the twenty-first century as a result of economic and demographic inequalities in the world, the rise of ethnic and sectarian violence, climate change, the growth of technology, and the failure of nineteenth- and twentieth-century institutions to respond to these challenges when they emerged (Shelley: 2014). In a similar 2015 study conducted by Sarah Chayes, she identifies corruption as the 'unexpected link' that ties together frightening international security crises – the bloody implosion of Iraq and Syria, the East-West standoff in Ukraine, abducted schoolgirls in Nigeria, etc. (Chayes: 2015) In the context of the Philippines as well as other countries where the rise of violent extremism is a primary national issue, key stakeholders have been calling for a detailed, systematic and rigorous process of data gathering and analysis to identify connection between corruption in its various forms and violent extremism. A study is henceforth necessary in order to provide empirical data on the connection between violent extremism and corruption, thereby informing the needed interventions of international institutions, national government agencies and local communities. This study revolves around determining the connection between violent extremism and corruption in Mindanao. It aims to answer the primary question: In the Mindanao context, how do corruption and its various forms contribute to violent extremism? More specifically, this study seeks to address these two secondary questions: In what ways does corruption drive individuals and groups to violent extremism? In what ways does corruption enable violent extremism and violent extremist activities?

### **Panel A4: Regional Security**

Chair: Temario C. Rivera (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Discussant: Temario C. Rivera (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter A4.1: Gibran M. Drajat (President University)  
Presenter A4.2: Jezaree Corpuz (University of Santo Tomas)  
Presenter A4.3: Yoichiro Sato (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)  
Presenter A4.4: Amado Mendoza (University of the Philippines Diliman)

### **Indonesia's Leadership in the Advancement of ASEAN Political-Security Community under President Joko Widodo: Prospects and Challenges**

*Gibran M. Drajat (President University)*

This paper aims to examine Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN as the regional organization advances its community building in areas of political-security. Indonesia, the largest state in Southeast Asia both from geographic and economic size, is known for its de facto leadership within the regional integration process of ASEAN. Such integration is mostly prominent in areas of multilateral engagement, conflict management, and democracy as well as human rights promotion. With President Joko Widodo at the helm of Indonesia's presidency since October 2014, Indonesia has reoriented its foreign policy cornerstone on ASEAN into other multilateral and bilateral avenues that best serve its national interest. As Indonesia repositions its focus from ASEAN, there is a need to evaluate whether the trajectory of ASEAN Political-Security Community will continue to thrive under the consensual decision-making process among its ten-member states known as ASEAN way. To evaluate Indonesia's leadership in the advancement of ASEAN Political-Security Community under President Joko Widodo, the paper will review Indonesia's initiatives to ASEAN and how they contribute towards Southeast Asia's regionalism. Subsequently, three areas of Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN Political-Security Community building will be examined: the maintenance of ASEAN Centrality, South China Sea dispute management, and promotion of democracy and human rights. The paper concludes that ASEAN way works not only when



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ASEAN member states find a common ground on regional issues that affect their respective domestic politics. A presence of informal and voluntary leadership where “matured” member states bring about initiative and persuasion is needed to maintain ASEAN's strategic relevance in Asia-Pacific. For this reason, Indonesia's legitimacy as an informal leader in ASEAN plays an important role to ensure that the organization remain united and central to its member states.

### **An Analysis of the Repercussions of the South China Sea Dispute on Sino-Philippine Economic Relations**

*Jezaree Corpuz (University of Santo Tomas)*

*Augustus Goco (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)*

The South China Sea's great importance as a sea lane for international trade and its latent potential for vast deposits of natural resources has made it a point of contention between the Philippines and China for years. These tensions have escalated over time, especially beginning from the 1990s due to various incidents and incursions into the region. However, the dispute itself truly reached its pinnacle through 2013 to 2016, as the Philippines filed a case against China regarding this matter to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the arbitral tribunal eventually declaring that China's nine-dash line map is insufficient to grant it ownership over the disputed area based on historic rights. The defense of a country's sovereignty is a duty that must be attended to and treated with utmost importance, but it is vital that other equally salient matters be taken into consideration, such as the country's economy. While it is evident that diplomatic relations between the two countries had been negatively impacted by the dispute, other areas of their interactions—such as their economic relations—cannot easily be given conclusion. It is in this light that the researchers shall analyze how the South China Sea dispute has affected the economic relations between Philippines and China, taking into account factors such as bilateral trade, foreign direct investments, foreign aid, and partnership projects. The study shall utilize the gravity model theory and equation for calculations and regression analysis for data evaluation. Data collection shall involve the gathering of statistics and figures from reputable sources, supplemented by survey-interviews with key diplomatic and economic officials from both countries to affirm the findings.

### **Japan, China, Singapore, and the “Indo-Pacific”—Connectivity of the Two Oceans and Strategic Divergence**

*Yoichiro Sato (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)*

The summit meeting between the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the U.S. President Donald Trump in November 2017 highlighted their joint endorsement of the strategic cooperation on the “Indo-Pacific” region. The announcement at the time of uncertainty about U.S. security commitment to Asia and the growing Japanese security commitments in the region no doubt aimed at signaling key Asian states of their joint commitment to maintaining regional stability. Whether to deter China from challenging the current maritime order in the South China Sea, or to assure U.S. allies and friends of continued protection of their security interests, the message has to be perceived as intended if it is to have an effect on the recipient. This paper first reviews post-World War Two extension of Japanese maritime security and naval activities into the Indian Ocean region, evolution of the U.S.-Japan security cooperation post-Cold War, and the recent adoption of the “Indo-Pacific” rhetoric by the two leaders. Secondly, the paper examines receptions of the Abe-Trump announcement by China—the state to be deterred—and Singapore—the prime beneficiary of the two-ocean connectivity in Southeast Asia and a close security friend of the United States. Upon examining key leader comments and media reporting, the paper concludes that the joint announcement has neither deterred China, nor sufficiently assured Singapore. While the joint announcement shows a great continuity in U.S. security strategy from the President Obama's “Rebalance to Asia,” the U.S.-Japan rhetoric is still viewed as lacking substance to be credible.





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### **The Indo Asia Pacific concept: Improving the triangular China-Philippines-US relations during the Xi-Duterte-Trump presidencies and beyond**

Amado M. Mendoza, Jr. (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

After a souring of China-Philippine relations during the Benigno Aquino presidency (2010-2016), the ascension of President Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines (in July 2016) and President Donald Trump (in Jan 2017) as well as the consolidation of the Xi Jinping's presidency, a conjunctural moment to reset the triangular relationships between their respective states on the basis of pragmatic opportunism and within the context of a new Cold War in the Asia theatre. The paper also analyzes the potential impact of India's turn to the east under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, China's One Belt One Road/AIIB grand ventures, ASEAN's connectivity, and a proposed canal project in Southern Thailand on the development of the Indo Asia Pacific and Indo Pacific concepts/visions and the factors that could to these concepts' concretization and the consequent impact on the global and Asian strategic environment. In its last section, the paper analyzes options and opportunities presented by all these developments and visioning for the Philippines. Using an "all-stakeholders' win-win" perspective, recommendations for Philippine foreign relations and policy are threshed out for consideration by the country's decision makers.

### **Panel B1: The Humanities and Social Sciences in the Teaching of Separatism and Integration in Europe: Developing interdisciplinary pedagogies in International Studies**

Chair: Frances Antoinette Cruz (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

Discussant: Frances Antoinette Cruz (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter B1.1: Wystan de la Peña (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

Presenter B1.2: Daniel Mabazza (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

Presenter B1.3: Naidyl Isis Bautista (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

Presenter B1.4: Anna Sibayan-Sarmiento (*University of the Philippines Diliman*)

In recent postmodern and postcolonial literature on the study of the concept of the 'international', theorists have increasingly advocated that the normative goals of International Relations, such as achieving peace and peace education, as well as unpacking various understandings of the "international", 'global', and 'transnational' ought to draw from diverse fields of knowledge, particularly to recognize and conceptualize issues of agency, representation, and alternative worldviews. Yet the learning and teaching of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary content begs the question of pedagogical methods and achievable learning outcomes that take into consideration the background knowledge of students. In 2018, a Global Studies Class on "Separation and Integration in Europe" was piloted at the undergraduate level under the Center of International Studies at the University of the Philippines. Global Studies classes are team-taught in one semester by instructors from different disciplines in the Social Sciences and the Humanities with the objective of providing students different lenses to understand a chosen issue-area, as well as apply knowledge gained from specific case studies to other contexts.

This roundtable thus inquires into the methodologies, content, learning objectives, expectations, and challenges in a class that focuses on a key issue area in the study of the 'international', yet introduces perspectives that are often viewed as peripheral to International Relations (IR the discipline). After a short introduction to the progress of the class, the following questions shall be posed at the roundtable: How can the class move from multidisciplinary to interdisciplinary approaches? What types of content and objectives can be expected from this form of pedagogy? What critical areas of research can further be explored by teaching European history and Westphalian concepts of the nation-state in a non-European setting? What are the more practical aspects and challenges to teaching students' diverse perspectives?



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### **Panel B2: Critical Perspectives in IR and IR Theory**

Chair: Titus C. Chen (National Sun Yat-sen University)

Discussant: Titus C. Chen (National Sun Yat-sen University)

Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

Presenter B2.1: Anna Patricia L. Saberon (Ateneo de Naga University)

Presenter B2.2: Patricia Camille Villa (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

Presenter B2.3: Paulo Benedicto Villar (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

Presenter B2.4: Carlo Angelo B. Piccio (Ateneo de Davao University)

### **Neuropolitics, Regions and the Challenges of Tomorrow**

*Anna Patricia L. Saberon (Ateneo de Naga University)*

International Relations (IR) cannot be entirely political nor economic. It is necessary for this academic field to be inter-disciplinary in its approach. This approach may offer better explanations, predict state behavior and prescribe normative actions. Other academic disciplines should be looked at in order to understand regions and in turn the whole world. The fields of Philosophy, History, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science and Cultural Studies, all have contributed to the theorizing and practice of IR. In recent years, Neuroscience has taken center stage as developments in technology allowed scientists to analyze the human brain. Findings from Neuroscience have then been utilized to further explain human behavior and human nature. Cultural Neuroscience, for instance, offers a new perspective in understanding the differences between groups of peoples. However, IR as a field of study, appears late to catch up. While there are a few who have written about Neuroscience's contribution to understanding global politics, it begs the question of why only a few IR experts seem willing to recognize the impact of the empirical findings from Neuroscience. In this paper, I will outline how the field of Neuroscience significantly offers new insights to the understanding and construction of regional identities. I will also discuss how Neuroscience can contribute in generating new ideas for strategies in confronting the regional/global challenges we face today and in the future by looking at our leaders' ethical decision-making.

### **Scrutinizing the Role of Humiliation Narratives: An Alternative Take on China's State Behavior**

*Patricia Camille Villa (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)*

Over the duration of "China's rise", various explanations of the phenomenon have been offered by prominent international relations scholars influenced by legal, liberal, and realist perspectives—all of which offering a Western perspective on its state behavior. These explanations focus on the assumption that China, in its efforts to safeguard its national interests, would eventually supplant the United States as the global hegemon and that its actions in the disputes fall neatly into theories as tools to fulfill China's rise. Dominant discourses would view China on an international level, assuming that it is a homogenous actor while discounting the intricacies of its domestic politics. This paints China's actions as mere acts of aggression rather than acts towards domestic needs, namely legitimacy. This paper intends to offer an alternative take on understanding China's state behavior by looking into the invocations of the Chinese Century of Humiliation (1842-1949) narratives in China's rhetoric and national agenda from leaders Deng to Xi. Utilizing Wendt's (1999) definition of state interests and Galtung's (2001) Chosenness-Myths-Trauma, the paper will examine how the concepts "national salvation" and "honor", albeit rhetorical, play an important role in solidifying the legitimacy of China's actions. The paper seeks to 1) argue on the consistencies of the appearances and invocations of the narratives since Deng's rule; and 2) showcase and highlight how the narratives appeal to the public, thereby strengthening the latter's support to the party-state, and thus securing legitimacy. Overall, the inquiry may be a take-off point in finding new ways to interpret state behavior.



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### **China Conceptualizes the international: emergence of an International Relations theory?**

*Paulo Benedicto Villar (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)*

This article would demonstrate an alternative perspective in the debate about the theorizing of a Chinese theory of International Relations (IR). The dominant view places China's state hierarchy, think tanks, and scholars finding ways to explain its current actions in the global landscape. This is in the backdrop of a dominant Western theoretical explanation of Realism and Liberalism, together with their neo-versions, elegantly placing China's initiatives as opportunities or a threat depending on those who utilize these theories. I contend that the mechanical application of Western concepts and theories will not help efforts to understand China's actions as such are rooted in a different historical experience. I argue that the development of a 'Chinese IR Theory' is a natural product of the intellectual fervor stimulated by structural changes in recent decades. These efforts are informed by the rich Chinese cultural traditions and historical experience producing theories which better comprehend the nuances of the reality in this part of the world. This would imply that China is not geared towards theorizing a new international order but possibly staging a new scientific revolution in the field of IR. The article would firstly, historicize the emergence of an IR discipline in China from the viewpoint of select scholars. Secondly, survey current streams of Chinese IR theorizing providing the trends and trajectories. Thirdly, examine the emergence of a distinctive approach to the study of IR with a particular type of Chinese consciousness. Lastly, provide insights into the prospects of Chinese IR theorizing.

### **The War of Yugoslav Succession through an Arthaśāstran Lens**

*Carlo Angelo B. Piccio (Ateneo de Davao University)*

Kauṭilya (375 BCE–283 BCE), also known as Cāṇakya, was a political adviser to Candragupta Maurya, founder of the Maurya Empire. Claimed by Realists as one of their own, his thought is nonetheless scantily utilized in Realist literature. No major Realist analysis, in the entire century of existence of International Relations (IR) as a discipline, has let alone used his *magnum opus*, the *Arthaśāstra*. This study attempts to remedy this seemingly anomalous situation by employing the *Arthaśāstra* as the lens through which to view the War of Yugoslav Succession.

### **Panel B3: The Role of Identity in International Relations**

Chair: Rommel A. Curaming (University of Brunei Darussalam)  
Discussant: Rommel A. Curaming (University of Brunei Darussalam)  
Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter B3.1: Brandon Firman Cahyadi (Islamic University of Indonesia)

Desti Putri Cahyani (Islamic University of Indonesia)

Presenter B3.2: Vijay Jayshwal (Kathmandu School of Law)

Presenter B3.3: Maria Angelica Christy Aka (Gadjah Mada University)

Anastasia Imelda Cahyaningrum (Gadjah Mada University)

Syifa Cahyani (Gadjah Mada University)

Vincentius Adhika Ageng Anindyajati (Gadjah Mada University)

Presenter B3.4: Jeconiah Louis M. Dreisbach (De La Salle University)

Presenter B3.5: Danica Lolita C. Tigas (Centro Escolar University)



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### **The Challenge of “ASEAN One Identity” and its Escapement Towards One Identity: Indonesian Perspective**

*Brandon Firman Cahyadi (Islamic University of Indonesia)*

*Desti Putri Cahyani (Islamic University of Indonesia)*

The Concept of “One Identity” in ASEAN Charter need a significant effort of the institution in order to establish a sense of belonging and the we feelings of the ASEAN member. the existence of diversity in each ASEAN member provides its own challenges in the purpose of an ASEAN identity. In terms of ASEAN effort towards one identity, there has numbers of challenge that ASEAN might consider in terms to reach the motto of “One Vision, One Identity, One Community”. In doing so, there has to be the escapement of any challenge that ASEAN faces, this paper aims to analysing the challenge of “ASEAN One Identity” and how asean face the challenge in order to reach the goals of “One Identity”. This research exploring the possibility to merge the Southeast Asia into one identity with a major affair that ASEAN supposed to do. The ASEAN effort should penetrate into a people to people relation due to acquaint the substance of ASEAN into a small level of society. This research using the qualitative approach with data collecting technique in the form of literature study and interview. The main course of this paper is to seek the possibility of merging the one identity in Southeast Asia by considering the challenge that ASEAN might face. This paper uses Indonesian perspective to view the situation that occurs due to the challenge of ASEAN towards one identity and the possible effort that Indonesia could do in order to support the idea of ASEAN One Identity.

### **Diminishing Role of State in Regional Identities: Non-State Actors Involvement**

*Vijay Jayshwal (Kathmandu School of Law)*

Non-state actors in a conventional sense has performed overwhelmed different than any scholar's expectations. The way regional identities had created soon after end of cold war with very specific purposes has been passed away and such identities are not helping any more. Non-State actors have made a respectable leap forwards on their recognition as one of major subject and actor in ambit of international relations (hereafter IR). The Track II diplomacy and Soft power is a today's concerns of scholars in IR where again non-state actors are welcomes and state expect meaningful contributions. This section will justify active role of non-state actors has created a problem of regional identities or has supported to boost up regional identities. Nepal always has played a key role in order to shape regional identities of this region and today that identity is in problem due to rise of non-state actors. Nepal has only become of hub of melting pot of different other's regional players and also these non-state actors are in their support. This section will highlight the concerns of other state actors in Nepal. This section will give highlight on current trends on non-state actors and regional identities.

### **The Analysis of Border Performativity. Case Studies: Identity Dynamics in the Sortavala Region**

*Maria Angelica Christy Aka (Gadjah Mada University)*

*Anastasia Imelda Cahyaningrum (Gadjah Mada University)*

*Syifa Cahyani (Gadjah Mada University)*

*Vincentius Adhika Ageng Anindyajati (Gadjah Mada University)*

There are many types of approaches used to describe various border-related phenomena. One of the approaches used is border performativity. This approach changes the meaning of 'boundaries' to be more contextual according to the present performance. The border area as the object of the study has a characteristic that has changed the meaning of the boundary itself. One of the case studies to understand more about political border study is the case of border performativity in Sortavala region, Russia. In the Soviet era, the border was narrated by antagonizing the world outside Russia. The borders are packed with strong nationalism and are implanted with nationalist terms which form the self-identity of Soviet Man, thus creating terms that differentiate local people in border areas and communities beyond their borders. By the end of World War II, information about the fall of Russia





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began to be heard in the border region. Change after change has always been appeared in the border region. Starting from the opening of economic flows to the acculturation of local culture with the outside culture. Therefore, the result is respectfully form a new identity. This research attempts to identify material things that are read through by one of the border performativity. The Sortaval case study that was described can be the foundation to prove that an evolving region can provide an explanation for the dilemma of the border performativity approach. This study will be developed using discourse analysis methods and literature studies with empirical data sources.

### **Idol Culture Glocalization: An Emerging Manifestation of Japanese Soft Power in Asia**

*Jeconiah Louis M. Dreisbach (De La Salle University)*

AKS, the talent agency that manages idol groups in Japan, announced in 2016 that they will be establishing AKB48 sister groups in Thailand (BNK48), the Philippines (MNL48), and Taiwan (TPE48), and in late 2017 they announced that a group in India (MUM48) will be established as well. The Groups of 48, commonly referred to as 48G, is being spearheaded by AKB48, the world's largest pop idol group with more than three hundred members. It already established international sister groups in Indonesia (JKT48), China (SNH48), Thailand (BNK48) to propagate the concept of 'idols you can meet' in Asia. Currently, the original Japanese songs were already translated in the Bahasa Indonesia, Mandarin Chinese, and Thai languages. Due to their popularity, AKB48 is constantly being invited by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to perform in its events all around Asia, where the fans spending a lot of money to see their favorite idols. This working paper utilizes the four-fold typology of glocalization projects in popular culture (relativization, accommodation, hybridization, and transformation) of Richard Giulianotti and Roland Robertson to identify the type of glocalization that existing 48G international sister groups underwent to spread Japanese idol culture in the respective countries where they are based.

### **Enhancing the Cultural Experience at the Former Philippine Refugee Processing Center in Morong, Bataan**

*Danica Lolita C. Tigas (Centro Escolar University)*

The study assessed the need to enhance the cultural experience at the former Philippine Refugee Processing Center (PRPC) in Morong, Bataan where the 400,000 refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia stayed in 1980 to 1994. The research used the Model of the Experience Triangle to analyze the historical development and current status of the site, the existing cultural experience, assessment and comparison among the rating of the respondent groups as to Individuality, Authenticity, Multi-Sensory Character, Story, Contrast and Interaction and the enhancement of the cultural experience. The qualitative and quantitative method of research was utilized through the survey questionnaire, interview and observation of the researcher. The results revealed that the tourism products and services being offered at the site are superior and authentic and has a full potential to be improved and developed by the enrichment of the experience through the monuments and shrines at the camp, as well as the information board, relics and original refugee boat at the museum. Furthermore, it recommended to enhance the activities and cultural experiences to preserve the legacy of the refugee camp, to raise awareness and knowledge on the historical significance of the site and the international cross-cultural camaraderie that took place as a center of United Nation humanitarian service program and lastly, be one of the unique tourism destinations of the country that offers remarkable tourism experience.

### **Panel B4: Central Asian and Russian Perspectives on Cross-Regional Relations**

Chair: Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa)  
Discussant: Kelly M. Kadera (University of Iowa)  
Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)



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Presenter B4.1: Felix-Corneliu Ardelean (National School of Political Science and Public Administration, Romania)

Presenter B4.2: Jason E. Strakes (OSCE Academy, Kyrgyz Republic)

Presenter B4.3: Samat Uralbayev (Wuhan University)

### **Central Asia – geopolitical perspectives in the 21st century**

*Felix-Corneliu Ardelean (National School of Political Science and Public Administration, Romania)*

Central Asia is likely one of the most under-represented subjects of research in the field of modern international relations. As one of the focal points of influence for both direct neighbours and western powers, it represents an area with a high potential of influencing the current status quo. The historical parallel between the actions of the great political and military powers of the 19th century in Central Asia and the current vying for influence in the area is the starting point of an analysis of its geopolitical relevance. As a result of the present equilibrium, seen a zero-sum game, the article debates if Central Asia has the potential to change the balance of power in this multi-polar geopolitical world. One of the controversial aspects of this geopolitical game is the axiological and ideological conflict between the great powers that try to influence Central Asia. The already classical debate between a possible end of history and a probable clash of civilizations has another chapter ready to be written in this area. By analysing the degree of decisional autonomy, concerning international relations, of the Central Asian states, the article identifies the realistic perspectives of neutralising influences, thus ensuring a path towards self-determination at geopolitical level. The erosion of western political and economic influence and the ability of the Central Asian states to draw benefits from their strategic position ensure a relatively remarkable degree of autonomy concerning international relations up to an implicit ceiling.

### **Post-Soviet States in the ECO-ASEAN Interface: Capacity Borrowing, China Hedging and Cross-Regional Diplomacy**

*Jason E. Strakes (OSCE Academy, Kyrgyz Republic)*

Since the mid-1990s, the post-Soviet member states of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) (Azerbaijan and the five Central Asian republics) have played a prominent role in efforts to establish closer cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Yet, despite these ongoing activities, their level of coordination has remained essentially limited. This situation suggests the following research questions: First, what accounts for the persistence of state participation in cross-regional arrangements despite the lack of progress in deeper institutionalization? Second, what is distinctive about the role of states in post-Soviet Central Asia in contributing to this relationship? The present study applies within-case process tracing methods to evaluate two hypotheses from a (neo) liberal institutionalist and realist perspective: The first posits that public perceptions of ineffectuality frequently directed at regional integration efforts by Central Asian states has motivated decision-makers to seek increased administrative and policy-making capacity through a “borrowing” strategy, in which they progressively model their procedural mechanisms and best practices after more advanced models of regionalism. At the same time, it is proposed that since the mid-1990s, the ASEAN member states have increasingly sought to diversify their foreign relations through complementary “hedging” policies in response to the preponderant political, economic and military influence projected into both the Central and Southeast Asian regions by the People’s Republic of China (PRC). The empirical analysis utilizes official websites, proceedings of international conventions, media reports, policy documents, and academic literature on comparative regionalism, supplemented by interviews of ECO and ASEAN representatives and foreign service personnel.



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### **Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Regional Security in the Central Asia**

*Samat Uralbayev (Wuhan University)*

In the proposed research work, it is argued the need to strengthen the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's capacity to ensure security, defense and stability in the Central Asian region. Also, number of multilateral cooperation initiatives in the Central Asian region are related directly to development of interaction between China, Russia and other countries in the frame of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The organization increased the number of its members in 2017 in Astana summit, Kazakhstan. At the same time, the ineffectiveness of the activities of the SCO in various spheres leads to the concentration of the interests of the largest economic power – the PRC – on the development of the New Silk Road and other promising projects. The article analyzes the economic aspects of the SCO activities, the security policy and specifics of the expansion of the organization, as well as the actualization of the main areas of cooperation of the SCO member countries in connection with the growth of economic and political risks and threats in the world. The outcome of the Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2015 approved development strategy until 2025, the decision to join the SCO in India and Pakistan, as well as the beginning of a formal dialogue with the SCO Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia and Nepal and has demonstrated a willingness of the Member States to focus efforts at further development of this structure. At the same time, the practical result in key areas of activity of the organization currently needs much to be improved.

### **Panel C1: The Power of Connectivity: Physical, Economic and Political Ties within and beyond ASEAN**

Chair: Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University and University of Melbourne)

Discussant: Kerstin Steiner (La Trobe University and University of Melbourne)

Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Description: Connectivity ranks high on the ASEAN agenda. For instance, the Master plan on ASEAN Connectivity calls for “improved connectivity among Member States and between Member States and the rest of the world by enhancing regional and national physical, institutional and people-to-people linkages”. The goal of this panel is to discuss the political dimensions and power relations within multiple levels of connectivity. Papers address connectivity efforts within the ASEAN region such as physical connectivity in the energy sector as well as linkages that transcend Southeast Asia. These include overlapping regional institutions that primarily promote economic development but include a hidden agenda launched by countries striving for a regional or sub-regional hegemony. A further paper examines connectivity beyond intergovernmental relations: The Asian Inter-Parliamentary Caucus on Labour Migration tries to link parliamentarians and activists to contribute to regional migration governance from below. The final presentation analyses policy linkages between the ASEAN Secretariat, the member states and extra-regional actors in the provision of connectivity governance in Southeast Asia. Taken together, the panel sheds light on the multiple challenges and constraints to regional (and extra-regional) connectivity efforts arising from national strategic objectives, unequal patterns of connectivity, and multiple actors and levels of governance involved.

Presenter C1.1: Jürgen Rüland (University of Freiburg)

Presenter C1.2: Anna Fünfgeld (University of Freiburg/GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg)

Presenter C1.3: Stefan Rother (University of Freiburg)

Presenter C1.4: Lukas Maximilian Müller (University of Freiburg)



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### **How Power Shapes Connectivity: The Political Economy of Overlapping Regionalism in Mainland Southeast Asia**

*Jürgen Rüland (University of Freiburg)*

The last two decades have seen a flurry of regional institution building in Southeast Asia. These organizations display a sizeable overlap of members and functions. Among these new, admittedly obscure regional fora are BIMST-EC, MGC, BCIM, ACMECS, CMLV Summit, IORA and others. Virtually all of them commit themselves to the promotion of economic development. Infrastructure projects improving the physical connectivity between the member countries and including the construction of roads, oil and gas pipelines, dams and ports are a crucial component in these schemes. However, what is celebrated as stimulation of economic backwaters, conceals a hidden agenda. All of these initiatives have been launched by China, India and Thailand, that is, countries striving for a regional or sub-regional hegemony. Infrastructure projects financed by these hegemonic aspirants are connected to them and serve to accelerate the economic penetration of their neighbours. Moreover, these regional fora give them regular institutionalized access to the elites of the recipient states, enhancing the chances to create sustainable support for their regional and global political agenda. Many of these projects also have strategic implications as they seek to secure transportation links and access to natural resources against potential rivals. The paper will trace these issues by applying a theoretical approach that draws from constructivist versions of IPE and critical geopolitics, enabling it to offer a critical alternative to the prevailing positivist assessments of overlapping regionalism.

### **Energy Infrastructures as Multi-scalar Challenges of ASEAN Physical Connectivity**

*Anna Fünfgeld (University of Freiburg/GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg)*

Intra-regional cooperation does not only require regional institutions and policies, but very often also relies on concrete material infrastructures. This is also acknowledged in the physical connectivity component of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC), which targets the transportation, communication, and energy sector. In the energy sector, which is of high relevance for economic growth and social welfare, the MPAC centers on the extension of transregional gas pipelines and the establishment of an ASEAN Power Grid. As energy demand in the region is growing, securing energy supply is crucial for future economic growth and social welfare. However, the region's geographical characteristics as well as national strategic and economic interests in the sector constitute severe challenges to the implementation of strengthened collaboration in this field. Moreover, governance patterns and the underlying interests of the different state and non-state actors involved in infrastructure planning stretch over different scales. This multi-scalar nature of infrastructure governance becomes even more complex when it comprises not only the national and local levels, but is also subject to regional efforts towards securing energy supply. The paper explores the multiple challenges and contradictions arising from connectivity efforts in the energy infrastructures sector within the ASEAN region. Furthermore, it assesses in how far materialized energy infrastructures enforce, transcend or possibly question regional connectivity efforts. This includes the question of what and who is actually being connected in the name of physical connectivity, what underlying interests of state and non-state actors these connections actually serve, and in how far material infrastructures bring about fragmented patterns of regional cooperation.

### **Migration Governance through Transnational Connectivity? The Asian Inter-Parliamentary Caucus on Labour Migration**

*Stefan Rother (University of Freiburg)*

Connectivity through intraregional labour mobility has become one of the defining characteristics of Asia and its sub-regions. However, the policy field is characterized by a glaring governance deficit due to the transnational and temporary dimension of labour migration: Countries of origin might introduce legislation to protect the rights of their citizens, but these are difficult to implement while the migrants





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are abroad. And while countries of destination face this implementation challenge to a lesser degree, they are effectively governing citizens of other states, often in a unilateral matter. If there are bilateral agreements, these are often developed by the executive institutions with little involvement of parliamentary bodies or civil society. This raises questions of sovereignty and transnational democratic participation, where actors might try to circumnavigate national boundaries in order to address a lack of adequate governance. This paper will analyze a process that attempts to democratize this governance area through connectivity from below: The Asian Inter-Parliamentary Caucus on Labour Migration. It was initiated by Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), the major regional network of migrants' rights organizations, in 2007. Since 2008, meetings are held parallel to the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA). In order to reach beyond annual meetings, in 2014 the process has been formalized with two major goals: To promote the cause of migrant workers in the respective national parliaments and to collectively engage at the regional and international levels in the development of agreements and legislation. This multilayered strategy will be analyzed through identifying the actors involved and the underlying norms.

### **Governing ASEAN Connectivity. The Role of the ASEAN Secretariat and the Impact of External Capacity Building**

*Lukas Maximilian Müller (University of Freiburg)*

The adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity in 2010 marked a watershed moment for the physical, economic and social integration in the Southeast Asian region. From early on, the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) has played a key role along the policy cycle in the field of connectivity. Having been instrumental in coordinating the High-Level Task Force on Connectivity, which drafted the Master Plan, the ASEC was assigned the role of assisting implementation and monitoring its progress. In the process of implementation and monitoring, several capacity gaps have become apparent both at the member state as well as at the ASEC level. The dedicated unit set up to carry out its monitoring mandate, like the rest of the ASEC, relies strongly on external partner funding in order to carry out its regionally mandated tasks. As recently as last year, actors like Australia and the EU have made significant financial commitments aimed at supporting regional connectivity. Many of these projects are carried out in cooperation with the ASEC, which receives comparatively little funding from inside its own region. Apart from furthering the regional connectivity agenda, these capacity building projects may have significant unintended consequences and call into question regional ownership of the connectivity agenda and the institutional role of ASEC. This paper explores the emerging governance functions of ASEC in the realm of connectivity. The involvement of external actors in the provision of centralized connectivity governance in Southeast Asia goes against the established regionalism narrative and highlights current inflection points in the institutional design of ASEAN.

### **Panel C2: The Enduring Partnership of State and Religion in International Relations**

*Junior Panel (composed of undergraduate students)*

Chair: Rhisan Mae E. Morales (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Discussant: Jonathan T. Chow (University of Macau)  
Venue: Union Conference Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter C2.1: Rachele Mae Angela G. Gasta (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Shera Leah Jezreel F. Linao (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Reychelle Marie L. Montecillo (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Presenter C2.2: Russel Stephanie G. Cordero (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Camille G. Mutia (Ateneo de Davao University, Philippines)  
Dun Oliver C. Abiera (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Sylvester B. Bayot (Ateneo de Davao University)



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Presenter C2.3: Abbygale B. Carmelotes (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Dominique G. Calañas (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Marian Ela C. Ebillo (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Khryzza Mae J. Pinzon (Ateneo de Davao University)

### **Understanding the World Society Manifestations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: The Mormon Missionary Program and LDS Charities**

*Rachelle Mae Angela G. Gasta (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Shera Leah Jezreel F. Linao (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Reychelle Marie L. Montecillo (Ateneo de Davao University)*

After the establishment of the Peace of Westphalia, religion was marginalized in various studies of International Relations. Nevertheless, the phenomenon of religious influence in contemporary international relations has resurged accompanying the emergence of different transnational actors. This indicates the need for rethinking how religion is placed within the international community. This study seeks to address this by understanding the identity, structure, and tenets of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, specifically its prominent features, the Mormon Missionary Program and LDS Charities. The researchers utilized the Church's archives, official websites, and accredited Mormon sociologists' works, conducted in-depth interviews, and drew data through participant-observation. Moreover, the researchers used the World Society framework of the English School theory to appropriate the Church within international relations. Through analysis of the data gathered, the researchers were able to expound on the Church's construction of a world society which were evident through (1) the Church's basic tenets that are resonant to the world society concept, (2) the contributions of the Mormon Missionary Program and LDS Charities to world society, and (3) missionaries and volunteers' global societal identity. Thus, giving credence to the claim that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints perpetuates an alternative international order – a world society.

### **Sanctified International Society: The Role of the Holy See in the US-Cuban Rapprochement**

*Russel Stephanie G. Cordero (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Camille G. Mutia (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Dun Oliver C. Abiera (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Sylvester B. Bayot (Ateneo de Davao University)*

Two bitter adversaries, Cuba and the United States, established a historic rapprochement in 2014. However, this landmark event did not happen without the participation of a very influential norm entrepreneur, the Holy See. Throughout the papacies of John Paul II, Benedict XVI and Francis, the Holy See became the via media for the two antagonistic states to re-establish relations. By focusing on the identity and interest, norm entrepreneurship, and papal public diplomacy, this study examines the role of the Holy See in contemporary IR by following a qualitative research design. Through the English School's historical and constructivist approaches the study arrived at the following conclusions: 1) that the relations of the Holy See with US and Cuba exhibited convergence of interests; 2) that the identity of the Holy See defined its immediate interest in the US-Cuban rapprochement, yet this interest encountered challenges hindering its full realization; 3) and that the Holy See persuaded the United States and Cuba to re-establish diplomatic ties through norm entrepreneurship and papal public diplomacy. This study expands the English School conception of International Society by taking into account the role of religious actors in the development and maintenance of common norms.

### **The Role of the Philippine Catholic Church in Localizing International Norms: The Case of the Repeal of the Death Penalty Law in 2006**

*Abbygale B. Carmelotes (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Dominique G. Calañas (Ateneo de Davao University)*



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*Marian Ela C. Ebillo (Ateneo de Davao University)*

*Khryzza Mae J. Pinzon (Ateneo de Davao University)*

Using Amitav Acharya's framework on norm localization, this study looks at how local agents 'localize' the nascent international norms of capital punishment abolition. This is done by focusing on the predominantly Catholic nation of the Philippines – the first Asian country to prohibit the death penalty in 1987 only to reintroduce it years later. Attention is given to the role of a religious local agent, the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), as a prime agent in advocating death penalty abolition, and how this institution, as a domestic norm entrepreneur, perpetuates and maintains international norms of capital punishment abolition. This study found out that the CBCP was able to localize international norms of capital punishment abolition through two strategies: 1) public engagements, and 2) informal means. The culmination of abolition efforts is seen in the repeal of the death penalty law (R.A. 7659). Although the repeal did not completely abolish death penalty practice in the Philippines (as the Constitution still provides for it), the repeal nonetheless conformed to the worldwide trend of capital punishment abolition. The researchers acknowledge that the CBCP was not the sole actor in trying to bring about the repeal in 2006 – but was one of the significant actors that legitimized the norm localization process.

### **Panel C3: Regional identity at glocal crossroads in the Philippines:**

#### **High politics, norms promotion and paradiplomacy**

Chair: Archill Niña F. Capistrano (University of San Carlos)

Discussant: Archill Niña F. Capistrano (University of San Carlos)

Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Description: Greater and bolder strides have been made towards regional integration in Southeast Asia. It has been two years since the 2015 target lapsed with another ASEAN meeting hosted by the Philippines in late 2017. Cognizant of the need to translate high profile discussions in ministerial meetings to immersive national and local experience within and among member-states, this panel shall locate the global-to-local international relations of regional identity development, as manifested in the regional. It traverses the intersections of high and low politics as it commences with the geopolitical and foreign policy analytics of the Philippines as an emergent regional sea-power. From realist hard-power politics, the discussion shall transition to norms promotion of regional organization ASEAN in the Philippines with the employment of the constructivist perspective. It then proceeds with paradiplomacy and the third level of analysis as tool in shaping regional identity, i.e. citizen engagement in sister-city relations.

Presenter C3.1: Ryan Dave Rayla (Cebu Normal University)

Presenter C3.2: Daniel Orin Levi Alatraca (RAFI-Casa Gorordo Museum/USC IRFS Alumnus)

Presenter C3.3: Danica Blanche Fernandez (Dakila-Collective Cebu/USC IRFS Alumna & Law Student)

Melissa Reanne Dela Cruz (Freelance researcher/The New School)

Archill Niña F. Capistrano (University of San Carlos)

Presenter C3.4: Filbert Anthony B. Mejjorada (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa)

Maylene T. Arnido (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa)

Erwin John M. Rait (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa)

### **The Philippine Thalassocratic State: Towards a maritime interpretation of Philippine Foreign Policy and Identity in Southeast Asia**

*Ryan Dave Rayla (Cebu Normal University)*

This work looks into the conduct of Philippine Foreign Policy in Southeast Asia using the prisms of



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geography and realism as theoretical lenses. The goal is to analyze how geography is a constant factor in shaping the Foreign Policy outlook of the Philippines as an Archipelagic State from the post-war era of the Third Republic until the early 21st Century (2000–2016). This has been done via examining critical junctures in Philippine Foreign Policy such as the signing of major agreements like the Mutual-Defense Treaty, participation in regional conferences like the Bandung Conference of 1955, and close ties with long-time allies in the region. Upon examination of these variables, it is noted that the decisions the Philippines undertook and the subsequent thrusts of its foreign policy in the region, are crucially decided by its geographic reality: that of an archipelago separate from the mainland of Southeast Asia. Through emphasizing the factor of geography, this research seeks to situate the Philippines as a ‘sea-power’ in the region.

### **Promoting ASEAN norms, values and principles: The Philippine Case towards shaping regional identity**

*Daniel Orin Levi Alatraca (RAFI-Casa Gorordo Museum/USC IRFS Alumnus)*

The aim of this study is to discuss how the dynamics of regional organization norms in domestic and foreign policies translate in shaping a unique regional identity in the context Southeast Asia. It problematizes how a member-state promotes the norms and values espoused by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as it embarks upon deeper integration amidst regional diversity. It will also look as to how the promotion of ASEAN norms at the national level could further strengthen the formulation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia. With the Philippines as a case study, the paper analyzes documents primarily from both ASEAN and the Philippine Government in identifying the regional norms and values in the evolving regional order, the manner in which these norms and values are promoted and the challenges entailed by these efforts. It employs constructivism in arguing that the Philippine Government's efforts in promoting ASEAN norms and principles are packaged within the rubric of foreign and domestic policy goals. It highlights how the Philippine Government's key efforts cohere with ensuring national security and development in relation with the rest of the Southeast Asian region.

### **De-Centering ASEAN: Prospects of Sister city relations in fostering regional identity**

*Danica Blanche Fernandez (Dakila-Collective Cebu/USC IRFS Alumna & Law Student)*

*Melissa Reanne Dela Cruz (Freelance researcher/The New School)*

*Archill Niña F. Capistrano (University of San Carlos)*

This study focuses on citizen engagement in sister city partnerships between ASEAN cities. It recognizes the need to pivot regional integration activities to immersive experiences with ASEAN citizens, particularly the youth as among the most important stakeholders of regional integration. Accordingly, this paper highlights paradiplomatic initiative that diffuses state-centered participation to the subnational level of cities as enabler of citizen diplomacy with focus on Cebuano youth and their potential role as citizen diplomats. It argues for the internationalization of the sub-national by utilizing sister city partnerships as purveyors of regional identity.

### **Paradiplomacy as Effective Engagements in International Relations: A Case Study on Muntinlupa City, Philippines**

*Filbert Anthony B. Mejorada (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa)*

*Maylene T. Arnido (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa)*

*Erwin John M. Rait (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa)*

Local governments are encouraged to expound themselves not only to the national development but also in the international political arena. Aside from the emerging and significant role of transnational corporations (TNC's), international and regional organizations, local governments or otherwise known as sub-units of government are encouraging themselves to participate and contribute to the trend of





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globalization and working governance in terms of economic perspective and disaster risk reduction coordination. As part of the current agenda of Muntinlupa City towards good governance and global development, the city had expanding its sphere through consensual agreements, partnerships and implementing sister city mechanism with other cities and local government units abroad for economic development, especially businesses and infrastructure programs. Notwithstanding the limitations and insufficient funds for these agenda, the city aims to broaden its arms to more opportunities and possibilities for the welfare of its citizenry and the future generations. This is an unconventional research that focuses on the significance of local or sub – national governments in global governance development and international relations. This research topic aims to discuss the current status of the partnerships of Muntinlupa City, Philippines in the interregional sphere of politics, particularly in neighboring Asian Cities, such as China and Japan; as well as to analyze the broader implications of the engagement and participation of the city towards glocalization and global governance development. Three strands of liberalist theory in international relations will be used in the topic; the paradiplomacy by Kuznetsov (2015) and transgovernmental relations by Keohane & Nye (1974).

### **Panel C4: Regional Responses to Terrorism**

Chair: Baogang He (Deakin University)

Discussant: Baogang He (Deakin University)

Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

Description: This panel tries to present notions about some of the responses to terrorism in the region more specifically in Indonesia and in the Philippines. The panel comes timely, more so because of the renewed threat brought by daesh sympathizers materializing through the unfortunate invasion of Marawi in the southern Philippines. The titles under this panel elaborate on different cases where each try to encourage the thinking and rethinking of strategies we currently employ from mediation, to the professionalization of uniformed personnel, and to securitization and the enmeshment of extra-regional actors. The panel hopes to elicit renewed interest on the developments of responses to terrorism most especially where it is needed the most.

Presenter C4.1: Manoj Kumar Panigrahi (National Chengchi University)

Presenter C4.2: Patrick Dave Q. Bugarin (National Chengchi University)

Presenter C4.3: Natasha Fernando (Sri Lanka Law College)

### **Role of Mediators in Conflict Resolution**

*Manoj Kumar Panigrahi (National Chengchi University)*

Study of armed movements have been mostly focused on the way of fighting and peace building. Previous research has mostly focused on the impact and challenges of the crisis on the civilians and other issues. This study examines the role of mediators in building peace during an armed conflict. To understand it properly it will take in two cases i.e., ULFA and MNLF of India and the Philippines respectively. Both the groups have signed the peace agreement with the government and it has caused of splintering of them and continued violence too. Mediators are needed to be unbiased to all the sides involved for peace talks. It will try to find out firstly why and how the power and position of mediator influence the peace talks and also what causes the sub-groups of the armed groups to splinter away when the peace talks are initiated with the government.

### **“Terrorism” in an ASEAN-Centric Regional Security Order**

*Patrick Dave Q. Bugarin (National Chengchi University)*

Counterterrorism remains an avenue for cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. This paper reaffirms the idea of Evelyn Goh that order in the region follows a hegemonic hierarchical model where the US remains as a hegemon influencing the security agenda of the region. The hegemon's accommodation



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of other powers in the region presents the dynamics of security order where ASEAN remains to be a significant avenue for negotiation and renegotiation. This, then, is not only limited to traditional security issues but tackles as well as non-traditional security issues. Thus, this paper looks deeper into the threat posed by the Abu Sayyaf Group, a terrorist organization in the Philippines known to have been involved in the unfortunate incident of the attack of Marawi City in the southern island of Mindanao in the Philippines, to provide a vista on a recurring non-traditional security issue in the region. Recently this terrorist organization was tagged to Daesh-inspired forces dubbed to be the face of daesh in Southeast Asia. This paper, while subscribing to Evelyn Goh's idea coming from an English School point of view, makes use of the securitization framework in trying to lay down the existential threat, the referent object, the speech act, and the extraordinary measures. These ideas complement one another where the former provides a normative framework that the later may follow. By subscribing to these frameworks, the paper aims to explore security order in the region focusing on a non-traditional security issue. The counterterrorism regime just like any other issue is a negotiated concept. By following Goh's assumptions, this paper then fleshes out the dynamics of agency and structure in the region.

### **The Threat of Maritime Piracy in the Indian Ocean Region and its implications on Sri Lanka: A jurisdictional analysis**

*Natasha Fernando (Sri Lanka Law College)*

Piracy is universally accepted as *hostis humani generis* and is also a transnational crime which imposes serious threats to maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region. Since Sri Lanka is strategically posited in the Indian Ocean among the most important sea lanes of communication and is geopolitically significant; this position could serve as a catalyst for pioneering anti-piracy framework through regional multilateralism and in adherence to international law. For this goal, potential actors are identified through a security matrix. This paper analyses the jurisdictional bases of International law concerning piracy with special reference to universal jurisdiction for prosecution of piracy and transnational crime. A range of international legal instruments such as United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Djibouti guideline are examined to provide suggestions for a anti-piracy mechanism tailored to the Indian Ocean through regional multilateralism. The work of international specialized agencies and other organizations on combating piracy is examined to provide suggestions for navigating the complexities of maritime security regime. It is concluded that a state sponsored solution is best for prosecuting piracy rather than privatized security service success of which depends on state willingness to assert universal jurisdiction in the high seas. It is recommended for Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) to include a military component in the shape of a naval collective security regime to provide security for vessels in the region and for IORA members to make legislative changes domestically to enable the prosecution of crimes at sea. This paper is based on documentary analysis obtained from secondary sources of data including textbooks, journals, legal resources, official websites of specialized agencies and their publications using the data triangulation method of qualitative research.

### **Panel D1: Transnational Issues and Non-traditional Security**

Chair: Linda Quayle (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)  
Discussant: Linda Quayle (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)  
Venue: Media Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter D1.1: Derina Faslig Silitonga (Islamic University of Indonesia)  
Ghazy Tjipta Ilyasa (Islamic University of Indonesia)

Presenter D1.2: Kobe Bryan L. Loterina (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

Presenter D1.3: Matt Romero Poblete (Far Eastern University)  
Wing Sze Christine P. Pun (Far Eastern University)



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### **Analysis on Indonesia's Migration Security Policy towards Refugee from Myanmar (Rohingya) during Joko Widodo Era**

*Derina Faslig Silitonga (Islamic University of Indonesia)*

*Ghazy Tjipta Ilyasa (Islamic University of Indonesia)*

Since 2010 when Myanmar's election results have been formed, the issue of discrimination and human rights abuses against Rohingyas has raised security concerns in the international global attention. The problem, which was originally a domestic issue of Myanmar, eventually rose to a regional issue as the Rohingyas began to move and evacuate to other countries. For more than a decade there are more than 8.000 peoples have been stranded on ships in the Strait of Malacca. In the Southeast Asian region, Indonesia is one of the main goals for refugees to seek refuge. Recorded until the end of February 2015 there were 738 Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. By the fact that Indonesia is not a country that ratified the 1951 Convention, there is no legal obligation for Indonesia to play a role in the handling of Rohingya refugees. However, as one of the countries that ratify the provisions of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Indonesia has an indirect obligation to address the problem of refugees. For several years Indonesia has a fairly active role in the handling of Rohingya refugees either in the form of direct protection through residence or material. However, for Indonesia, the action of helping Rohingya refugees creates a dilemma because it sees Indonesia as only a trajectory. Increasing number in the arrival of illegal immigrants had an impact on Indonesia's national security. As the main actor in international security, the state has a very significant influence on solving the problem of refugees. Therefore, this paper will attempt to analyze what actions Indonesia is taking on handling refugee from Myanmar using migration security policy by the government in the presidency of Joko Widodo.

### **The Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution: Issues, Compliance, Enforcement and Challenges**

*Kobe Bryan L. Loterinia (Polytechnic University of the Philippines)*

Environmental crisis and issues have already demonstrated the need for closer cooperation and mutual collaboration among states. Regional organizations also address the need for collective and interdependent states actions to solve these issues. One of the environmental issues is the transboundary haze pollution which led the ASEAN to convene and resulted to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution that was signed last 2002 in Malaysia. It is the first regional arrangement in the world that binds a group of contiguous states to tackle transboundary haze pollution resulting from land and forest fires. Last 2015, transboundary haze pollution had been witnessed. The haze was originated from Indonesia together with Malaysia and Singapore who's suffered the most where it also affected the province of Cebu in the Philippines. This paper will discuss and examine the compliance, enforcement, challenges and issues of the different states such as the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia in regard to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution. It will also discuss the effects on the relationship between those states and their actions to balance the national and regional interest when facing that kind of problem. This will give insights on the role of environmental issues on how it curbs or contributes to the integration of ASEAN.

### **The Role of Bureaucratic Politics on BFAR's Non-Compliance to 1974 Treaty on Fisheries between the Philippines and Indonesia**

*Matt Romero Poblete (Far Eastern University)*

*Wing Sze Christine P. Pun (Far Eastern University)*

The study aims to analyse the role of bureaucratic politics upon the non-compliance of Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources towards the 1974 Treaty on Fisheries between the Philippines and Indonesia. The Philippines is known as the "Pearls of the Orient" due to its structures and natural resources. Thus, many countries from Southeast Asia are interested and developed bilateral agreements with the country. Philippines has been dealing with territorial disputes and pouncing



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activities for a period of time. BFAR, as a governmental agency is in charge of dealing with issues concerning its field. The organization's role is to maintain and develop fisheries and aquatic resources by complying towards treaties and agreements with the support of the local government. One of which is the 1974 treaty on fisheries between Indonesia and the Philippines. The treaty identifies the areas of cooperation between the two states in the basis of equality, cooperation, economic development, and mutual benefit. The purpose of the research is to highlight how the role of bureaucratic politics affect the capabilities and abilities of organizations like BFAR.

### **Panel D2: East Asian Politics: Foreign Policy, Regionalism and Security**

*Junior Panel (composed of undergraduate students)*

Chair: Carlo Angelo B. Piccio (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Discussant: Brian U. Doce (De La Salle University, Philippines)  
Venue: Union Room (6th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter D2.1: Princess Miraj M. Uko (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Maria Sofia G. Mercado (Ateneo de Davao University)  
August Ray B. Calunod (Ateneo de Davao University)

Presenter D2.2: Ben Judah A. Gumba (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Satrio B. Santoso (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Judd Luigi S. Calanog (Ateneo de Davao University)

Presenter D2.3: Larissa Marie M. Baarde (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Christine Grace P. Casimiro (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Leonard Paolo B. Lagang (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Lori Izabelle T. Pintal (Ateneo de Davao University)

### **The Operative Roles of Domestic Ideational Structures: An Analysis of Thai State Identity and Foreign Policy during Thaksin Shinawatra's Administration**

*Princess Miraj M. Uko (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Maria Sofia G. Mercado (Ateneo de Davao University)  
August Ray B. Calunod (Ateneo de Davao University)*

Most scholars have been using international structures to understand and analyze foreign policies. However, as what some scholars had pointed out, domestic structures are as important as international structures in analyzing foreign policies. Growing evidences of the effects of domestic structures to foreign policies indicate that domestic structures should not be disregarded in the study of foreign policies. By focusing on Thaksin Shinawatra's foreign policy, this study looks into the influence of domestic ideational structures to the foreign policy which was done through documentary analysis. With thorough examination, the study finds that existing domestic ideational structures specifically Thaksin Shinawatra's identity, Thai Rak Thai's identity which was the leading political party, the monarchy and geography influenced Thailand in two ways. Firstly, these Thai domestic ideational structures defined the state identity or Thai-ness. In this study, it was concluded that Thai-ness during Thaksin's administration was defined in two ways: economic nationalism and monarchical nationalism. Secondly, these domestic ideational structures was able to mold the state interests which in turn influenced the country's foreign policy in its formulation and implementation. This research utilized the theory of Constructivism which asserted that Thai domestic environment or structures can determine the direction of the country's foreign policy.

### **ASEAN's Primus Inter Pares: A Study of Indonesia's Leadership and Mediator Roles in Southeast Asia**

*Ben Judah A. Gumba (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Satrio B. Santoso (Ateneo de Davao University)  
Judd Luigi S. Calanog (Ateneo de Davao University)*





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This study regarding Indonesia's leadership and mediatory roles in the ASEAN argues that Indonesia's involvement in ASEAN's regional interaction reinforces their identity as a *Primus Inter Pares*. This study looks into Indonesia's self-identity that encourages these roles in the ASEAN, the effect of the different Indonesian administrations on Indonesia's role in ASEAN, and the compatibility of Indonesia's actions with the ASEAN principles. This study used Katzenstein's brand of Constructivism to highlight the importance of domestic politics and the role of norms in shaping a state's identity.

### **Two Sides of the Same Coin: China's Militarization and Its Coherence with Peaceful Development Rhetoric**

*Larissa Marie M. Baarde (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Christine Grace P. Casimiro (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Leonard Paolo B. Lagang (Ateneo de Davao University)*  
*Lori Izabelle T. Pintal (Ateneo de Davao University)*

Numerous literature and articles on China's recent economic rise has prompted narratives against Chinese military modernization, particularly in disputed oceanic and land territories. This accusation is further exacerbated rather than appeased when China forwarded its Peaceful Development Path in 2011 as the international community accused the state of hypocrisy in light of their 'aggressive' behavior. Thus, the objective of this study is to explain the possible concurrence between the peaceful development doctrine and active militarization of China. The researchers gathered official and relevant data and literature regarding China on its defense goals and peaceful development goals and assessed the utilization of its PLA and looked into relevant situations within East Asia that China is militarily involved to accrue the common themes, points and bases for Chinese military developments. Classical realism was the theory employed by the researchers, particularly Hans Morgenthau's political realism, as the main lens of analysis especially when looking from the perspectives of both China and its East Asian neighbors. The theory itself looks into the assumption that international politics is a struggle for power in an anarchic environment and that the state will 'think and act in terms of interest defined as power'. The findings exhibit that first, (1) The People's Liberation Army of China is being utilized in pursuit of China's defense goals which highlights safeguarding national sovereignty, maintaining social harmony, accelerating the development of national defense and armed forces and maintaining world peace and stability. Second, (2) China's published Peaceful Development doctrine reconciles with its active militarization as one complements the other in that a peaceful environment must be maintained in order for China to pursue its main goal of national rejuvenation, and in order to ensure this the state must strengthen its defense and military capabilities. Lastly, (3) East Asian states have bolstered their military in reaction to China's militarization as precaution for a potential threat to their own sovereignty and potential regional instability.

### **Panel D3: Philippine Bilateral Relations**

Chair: Julio C. Teehankee (De La Salle University)  
Discussant: Julio C. Teehankee (De La Salle University)  
Venue: Miguel Pro (2nd Floor, Community Center)

Presenter D3.1: David Lozada III (Ateneo de Manila University)  
Presenter D3.2: Quirino Marcellius Esguerra III (Far Eastern University)  
Presenter D3.3: Maria Lorraine G. Sajorda (University of Santo Tomas)  
Riza Bianca J. Salimbangon (University of Santo Tomas)  
Presenter D3.4: Paul Symon F. Madera (University of the Philippines Diliman)



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

### **Neocolonialism, Economic Dependence and the Philippine Participation in the Korean War 1950–1953**

*David Lozada III (Ateneo de Manila University)*

The Philippine participation in the peninsular conflict in 1950 was often attributed to the new republic responding constructively to the appeal of the United Nations General Assembly for its members to "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as maybe necessary to repel the armed attack (of North Korea)." In Southeast Asia, only the Philippines and Thailand sent military contingents to the peninsular conflict, with the Philippines sending five battalion combat teams (BCT's) – the fifth largest force to serve under the United Nations Command. The participation of the Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea (PEFTOK) was wrought with controversy. President Elpidio Quirino was initially not inclined to send Filipino troops citing the dangers of antagonizing China and the Soviet Union – not to mention the clear and present danger wrought by the Hukbalahap (HUK) rebellion to national security apparatus of the country. In response to the "neutralist stance" of the Philippine president, the United States, applied the principles of political realism and used the threat of suspending economic and military aid to the Quirino Administration. This ultimately prompted Quirino to comply with American neocolonial agenda. But by coursing the political pressure through the United Nations, and masking Philippine compliance through the PEFTOK, both the United States and the Quirino Administration were able to transform a brazen act of state sponsored blackmail into a diplomatic coup that won for both countries international acclaim.

### **The Impact of the "Convention on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income" in the Revitalization of the Philippine-Spanish Economic Bilateral Relations**

*Quirino Marcellius Esguerra III (Far Eastern University)*

In 1994 the "Convention on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income" was signed which the researchers believe to be a significant aspect in the revitalization of the Philippine-Spanish bilateral economic relations after the Martial Law regime. This paper critically analyzes the significance and contributions of this treaty to the subsequent developments on the bilateral economic relations between the Philippines and Spain with the use of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) data from 1994 to 2014. In order for a country to be an attractive destination of FDI, policy makers pursue to assure potential investors of a stable legal and fiscal environment which can be attained through methods such as double taxation treaties (DTTs). The process of double taxation shows to be a burden for both the host country and home country as it can reduce income for potential investors and is considered to be one of the main challenges of cross border investments. Therefore DTTs between contracting states relieve taxpayers of double taxation as it is believed that it can burden economic activity in participating countries which negatively affects the total amount of FDI and FDI allocation across countries. The paper will measure FDI data between the Philippines and Spain from 1994 to 2014 in relation to the "Convention on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income."

### **The Mutual Recognitions Agreement (MRA) of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Implementation on Engineering-Sending Services: Philippine-Singapore Relations (2015–Present)**

*Maria Lorraine G. Sajorda (University of Santo Tomas)*

*Riza Bianca J. Salimbangon (University of Santo Tomas)*

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) was formally launched in 2015 as part of the vision of the region to instigate a freer flow of goods, services, and investments to ensure mutual economic development among states. In line with this, the ASEAN Mutual Recognitions Agreements (MRAs) had been crafted in 2005. This sought to streamline better labor migration through establishing



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

recognition-granting bodies that would permit professionals to practice outside the premises of their country. The MRAs encompass seven fields: accountancy, architecture, dentistry, engineering, medicine, nursing, and tourism. This as well included an on-going framework for the recognition of surveying. The MRAs are managed by an ad-hoc committee established by the ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Services (CCS). The study will focus on the ASEAN MRA on Engineering Services as one of the firsts of its recognitions. It will place emphasis on the initial bureaucratic and institutional restrictions that had to be triumphed in order to maximize the mobilization of said profession. It will as well capitalize on the Philippines as a profession-sending member state with its receiving state as Singapore to assess how the mechanization of the said agreement has fostered the relationship among the two-member states. The initial restrictions—such as variations in the educational sector and differences in terms of practice—will as well be tackled in the study. In turn, the study would be able to gauge the effectiveness of the MRAs in terms of the fulfillment of the AEC's vision of a free-flowing labor sector that is hinged on promoting a paradigm wherein the necessity to enhance labor migration is given emphasis to. The study uses interviews as well as the analysis of primary data in order to gauge the efficacy of the agreement. Furthermore, J. Samuel Barkin's Neofunctionalism was used as the theoretical backbone—which delved into the institutional technicalities that are sought after in the globalized age in order to assess new mechanisms to cater to the functionality of the organization. The study overall is an assertion of how ASEAN has capitalized various methods of mobilization in order to bolster particular sectors and assist in shared development among the member states involved; and henceforth, the study as well magnifies on the knitting of diplomatic relations between the receiving state, Singapore, and the sending state, Philippines—and the role which ASEAN's AEC has played upon in such matter.

### **Transformation of Philippine Foreign Policy in South China Sea: Delineating Continuity and Gaps**

*Paul Symon F. Madera (University of the Philippines Diliman)*

The Philippines had established various standpoints and approaches in asserting its claims in the South China Sea due to the dependency on the policies implemented by different administration since the regime of former President Ferdinand Marcos. Considering the political and security outlook of the country, multifarious interests influencing the Philippine foreign policy created variations in the degree of responses of each administration. As mandated by the 1987 Constitution, the Philippine foreign policy must consistently adhere to the principles of national interest and territorial integrity. However, the Philippines failed to establish a concrete long-term approach that pursues a guaranteed and continuous mechanism which will fortify our assertion of sovereignty and sovereign rights over the disputed area. This paper will provide a historical development of the Philippine claims and standpoint in the South China Sea issue from the administrations of Ferdinand Marcos to Benigno “PNoy” Aquino III, specifically to focus on the foreign policies and the different approaches implemented by each administration in asserting claims in the South China Sea. Moreover, this paper intends to analyze the current thrust under “independent foreign policy” of the Duterte administration.

### **Panel D4: The Philippines and the International**

Chair: Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Discussant: Henelito A. Sevilla, Jr. (University of the Philippines Diliman)  
Venue: Training Room (8th Floor, Community Center)

Presenter D3.1: Love M. Gardose (Far Eastern University)

Jaella Dinesse S. Marcia (Far Eastern University)

Presenter D3.2: Mary Donna Grace Cuenca (Ateneo de Davao University)

Presenter D3.3: Enrico Cau (Tamkang University Graduate Institute of International Affairs and Strategic Studies)



## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

### **Religious Transnational Actors in the Philippines: The Case of Universal Fellowship Metropolitan Community Churches in empowering the LGBTQIA sector in Manila**

*Love M. Gardose (Far Eastern University)*

*Jaella Dinesse S. Marcia (Far Eastern University)*

Many scholars, such as Sandal and Wilson, have reconceptualised religion in international relations. As Thomas (2015) puts it, "The religious subcultures in the international system have implicitly included as part of the global civil society. This new trend gives rise to the inclusion of transnational religious actors in the study of the contours of international relations." The study looks at the relationship of Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual (LGBTQIA) sector in the Philippines. The study is focused on the manifestation of MCC's efforts on the socio-political life, gender acceptance, empowerment and church participation of its members. The theoretical backbone of the study is relational dialogism by Erin Wilson and public theology by Nukhet Sandal. Relational dialogism explains how MCC uses the rituals and practices of their religion to advance the causes of the marginalized, LGBTQIA. While public theology explains how religions progress and attend to the growing needs of their members by reinterpreting their religious dogmas done by their religious leaders. The study uses a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative. The researchers will immerse in the regular church worship service of MCC in Makati, Manila and employ a direct observation strategy to gather data. The researchers will also request for thirty members of MCC, Makati to answer a survey questionnaire. Lastly, the researchers will employ a focused interview strategy in order to gather answers from their religious leaders and members.

### **A Revolution within a Revolution: Feminist Nationalism in the New People's Army in Mindanao, 1983-2015**

*Mary Donna Grace Cuenca (Ateneo de Davao University)*

This study looks into women NPAs' concepts and expressions of nationalism in Mindanao from 1983 up to 2015. It describes how their conceptualizations and expressions are influenced not only by their political ideology, but also of the specific gender-based issues they represent, and how they reconcile the differences. It looks into an emerging feminist nationalism that has driven the activities and goals of these women revolutionaries as they carve out a space for their distinct needs and interests within the movement. Also, it describes how these women's nationalist articulations are influenced by their socio-political conditions and the changes in these articulations as their socio-political landscape also changed. It attempts to tease out how their experiences as women, whose status and circumstances differ not only in comparison to men but also amongst themselves, have affected their understanding of nationalism. By extension, it analyzes how their understanding of nationalism is translated into practice, from 1983-2015.

### **Duterte and the Bangsamoro Conundrum: Domestic and Regional Scenarios and Implications**

*Enrico Cau (Tamkang University Graduate Institute of International Affairs and Strategic Studies)*

For decades, the Southern Philippines have been shaken by a conflict between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and a number of Moro Muslim groups striving for autonomy in the Southern region widely known as Mindanao. The main goal of the Moro insurgency is to regain control of the dispossessed ancestral lands that were taken away by colonizing powers starting from the early XVI century, till the mid-1940s, when the United States, the last colonial ruler of the archipelago, finally granted the country independence. The independence, didn't manage to bring to bring peace and development in the region, with most of such efforts failing for a variety of reasons. However, while not devoid of some successes, like the establishment of an autonomous entity, the so called Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), including five southern provinces, with the city of Cotabato as





## 2ND PHISO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

the capital, the main groups of the region, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its main splinter, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), have long deemed the provisions and the level of autonomy granted within the ARMM legislative framework insufficient, asking for more autonomy, more power and a more equitable share of the proceeds of the natural resources the GPH extracts from the region. After decades of negotiations, during the last Aquino the peace process finally came to a breakthrough agreement, with the signing of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro in 2012, followed by the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) in 2014, two landmark agreements that are prodromal to the creation of a future Bangsamoro Autonomous Region (BAR), with expanded powers and a higher level of autonomy, compared to the ARMM. The legal instrument regulating the relations between the GPH and the MILF, the key negotiating party on the Moro side, is the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL). However, the path towards autonomy for the Bangsamoro came to a halt during the last period of President Aquino's mandate. The passing the BBL has been plagued with issues. Various iterations of the BBL have sparked vehement reactions from multiple parties within the political establishment of the Philippines and the wider society, with a vocal chorus of pointing out at a number of potential issues that could, reportedly, weaken Philippines' national unity and open the door to external threats, with important domestic and regional implications. Furthermore, the Mamasapano Incident, taking place in 2015, brought the passing of the BBL bill to a sudden halt, leaving the peace process in a political stalemate. The incumbent Duterte administration has manifested its willingness to drive the peace process towards a positive outcome. However, the last months of 2017 have further complicated the scenario, due to the recent attacks by the Maute brothers, members of an Islamic State offshoot based in Mindanao, an event that casts darker clouds and even more polarizing doubts on the peace process and the possibility of creating a Muslim-ruled autonomous entity in the Southern Philippines. This paper aims at dissecting the various issues surrounding the creation of the BAR, providing an insightful, in-depth analysis of the major endogenous and exogenous challenges associated with the establishment of a such an entity in the Southern Philippines, analyzing the regional implications also from the perspective of the stakes major global and regional powers have in the process, taking into consideration the multiple layers of geopolitical and geoeconomic elements that characterize the environment where the peace process for the creation of the BAR is taking place.



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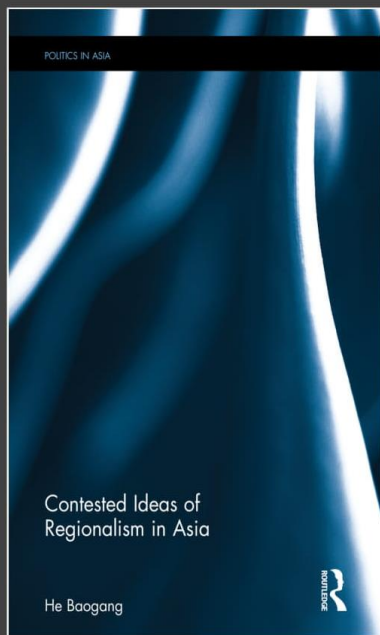
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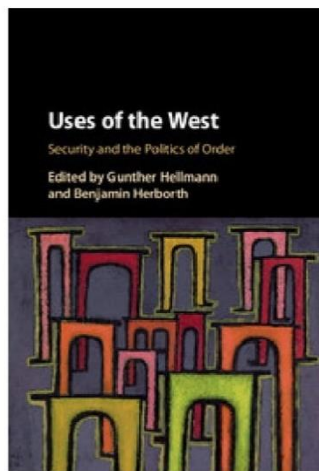
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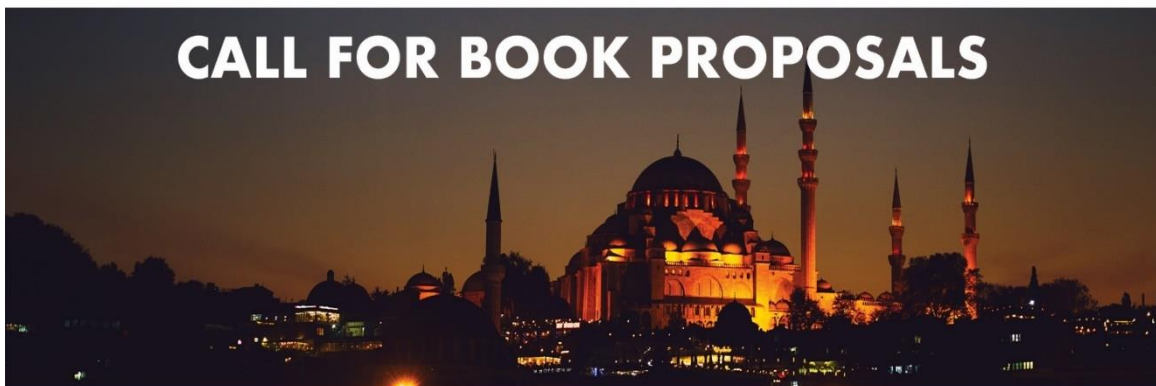
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The abstract is the summary of the study, its purpose and objectives. This section should highlight the important findings or salient parts of the article.

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This describes the background or justification for the study or research, its significance, scope and methodology used. This subsection may also contain the related and reviewed literature that enabled the author to construct the theoretical or conceptual framework that holds the article together.

#### Discussion

This is the main substance of the article and contains the presentation of data and their analysis and interpretation.

#### Conclusion

The conclusion is a synthesis of data, their analyses and interpretation. Here the author must show how the data and findings of the study answer its objectives.

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