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REVIEW ARTICLE

OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGES IN THE PREPARATION OF TIMOR-LESTE TO JOIN ASEAN FOCUSING ON ECONOMIC SECTOR (AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY)

^{1,*}Marinho Soares Guterres Lay and ²Jose Cornelio Guterres

¹Graduate Program for Master of International Relationship (MA), Universidade da Paz, Dili, Timor-Leste

²Director or Graduate Program Universidade da Paz, Timor-Leste

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ABSTRACT

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste will establish bonds of friendship and cooperation especially with neighboring countries in their respective regions” and viewed from history and geographically. Lack of support of the government to improve agricultural productivity and industries and human resources a capacity to compete in any market employment and business activity in the region. These indicator became the opposite idea for Timor-Leste to join as an ASEAN member, in terms of economic aspects, especially agriculture and industry. This research aimed to analyze and find out the opportunity and challenges in preparing Timor-Leste to join ASEAN in agriculture and industry sector. The method in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, the type data and data collection techniques namely observation, interviews and documentation, and data analysis techniques using the model Milles and Humberman. Base on the statistical analysis shows the gross domestic product (GDP) of the ASEAN countries from 2008 to 2016, with projections up until 2018. The estimated GDP of all ASEAN states amounted to approximately 2.57 Trillion American Dollars and it can be argued that Timor-Leste economic contribution has declined compared to ASEAN member countries.

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INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste will establish bonds of friendship and cooperation especially with neighboring countries in their respective regions” and viewed from history and geographically. Lack of support of the government to improve agricultural productivity and industries and human resources a capacity to compete in any market employment and business activity in the region. These indicator became the opposite idea for Timor-Leste to join as an ASEAN member, in terms of economic aspects, especially agriculture and industry. This research aimed to analyze and find out the opportunity and challenges in preparing Timor-Leste to join ASEAN in agriculture and industry sector. The method in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, the type data and data collection techniques namely observation, interviews and documentation, and data analysis techniques using the model Milles and Humberman (2006). Base on the statistical analysis shows the gross domestic product (GDP) of the ASEAN countries from 2008 to 2016, with projections up until 2018. The estimated GDP of all ASEAN states amounted to approximately 2.57 Trillion American Dollars and it can be argued that Timor-Leste economic contribution has declined compared to ASEAN member countries.

*Corresponding author: Marinho Soares Guterres Lay

Literature Review

The first literature using Comparative Study of ASEAN Membership Process (Holsti, 1995). To further deepen the study conducted, researchers use the literature of Uterine Faidah titled "barriers to Turkey's accession to the European Union". In this study, Faidah explained that Turkey also get similar barriers with Timor-Leste related her desire to become a member of the European Union. Petition for Turkey to become a full member of the European Union have been filed since 1987 but until now Turkey has yet to obtain the status of full membership in the European Union. The question facing Turkey related human rights issues and conflict with Cyprus (Anonymous, 2015). In addition, a number of EU Member States also shows a Turkey against opposition membership is based on the difference in culture, history and identity as a Muslim majority country of Turkey. It also hinders consensus related Turkey's membership. See the author considers that there are things that resemble the problems of Timor-Leste's membership in ASEAN about consensus. Not only in the ASEAN, the European Union also faces the same problems linked acceptance of new members. It is that makes this research contributes to a positive in this research (Password, 1985). Spiritual in his work entitled "the bargaining Position of East Timor to obtain the Status of full membership in ASEAN," explains that: the efforts of diplomacy Timor-Leste

to become Member States of the ASEAN manifesting in approach bilateral relations with each ASEAN member countries who have openly and cooperative. The Member States of the most intense diplomatic partner of East Timor is Indonesia (Rohani, 2014). In the study the authors see that efforts made by Timor-Leste to become a member of ASEAN is to establish full diplomatic relations with the countries of ASEAN. But it turned out to be not yet guarantee that East Timor can be immediately accepted into the organization. Research conducted by Dian lays out a process of diplomacy employed by the Government of Timor-Leste. This literature contributes positively to the topic of research that will be done so that the authors can see efforts made Timor-Leste related status of its membership in ASEAN. Subsequent research taken from literature Ibn Mashud Alkatiri entitled "East Timor Resistance obtain the Status of full membership of ASEAN (Rohani, 2014). Research conducted by Ibn describes the factors that become barriers to East Timor were accepted into ASEAN. It is related to the economic and political conditions of security in Timor-Leste. The study shows that the economic and political conditions of security in Timor-Leste remains a particular concern to ASEAN member countries. In addition, the existing human resources in Timor-Leste is also considered as a barrier over East Timor's ability to adapt to a large number of activities undertaken by the ASEAN. In this case, research conducted by Ibn Mashud Alkatiri (2006) contributed positively for the author because of the author's research through can see the obstacles traversed by Timor-Leste to become Member of the ASEAN which in terms of Economics and politics become the main obstacles discussed on such research (Anonymous, 1987).

Definition of Cooperation: Cooperation is part of the type or pattern of cooperative relations is built with the intent and purpose of increasing relations between parties involved in relationships and interactions based on interest equations and the existence of elements of mutual benefit between the two parties based on the principle of elevating harmony and minimizing the space for differences in the interests of the people problems that are manifested in the form of certain agreements and in certain sectors (Suryokusumo, 2010).

Cooperation Theory: World development shows the interdependence between nations in various fields of life. This is due to the existence of human efforts to maintain its survival; this dependence reveals a mutually necessary interaction process between one country and another, which is mutually beneficial and mutually interested in each other (Syamsung, and Riswandi, 1995). In the international arena some transactions and interactions between countries are routine and almost conflict free. Various types of national, regional and global problems are emerging and require attention from various countries. Of the many cases that occur, the government is interconnected by proposing alternative solutions, negotiations or talks about the problems faced, raising various technical evidence to support certain problem solving, and ending negotiations by forming several agreements or mutually satisfying understanding for all parties. This process is called cooperation (Tambunan, 1999). International organizations that work hard to solve various common problems. Cooperation can take place in a variety of different contexts. Most relationships and interactions in the form of cooperation occur directly between two governments that have interests or face similar problems simultaneously (Wuryandari, 1998) and single action from the government

will not mark at all or be useless, for example; if a development company starts operating in the open sea without regulation based on international law, there will be competition for control of areas that are considered productive, resulting in environmental pollution, and mostly obtained from raw material exports, many governments and various non-governmental institutions are pressured to make profits large in a relatively short period of time, so they must take an alternative between cooperation to protect national interest by establishing cooperation.

A Theoretical Framework, about the existence of several reasons why the state cooperates, among others, namely (Rohani, 2014):

- In order to improve its economic well-being, which through cooperation with other countries, the country can reduce the costs that must be borne in producing a product of needs for its people because of the limitations of the country
- To improve efficiency related to cost reduction.
- Because of problems that threaten mutual security.
- In order to reduce negative losses caused by actions of individual state actions that has an impact on other countries.

The establishment of cooperative relations between countries can occur because of: various factors that affect the country concerned. Cooperation can take place in a variety of different contexts, most relationships and interactions in the form of cooperation occur directly between two governments that have interests or face similar problems simultaneously (Suryokusumo, 2010). A country needs good relations in the fields of politics, economics, culture, education and defense and security with developed countries, because the goals and objectives of a country are not always achieved or fulfilled in the country, then efforts are carried out of national borders to get what is not obtained in his own country (Syamsung and Riswandi (1995). According to the Vienna Convention state the collaboration seen between countries in the world has various characteristics, among which there is global cooperation in which seeing many countries and their consistency will also involve various national interests. In addition, even smaller cooperation is only done for two countries or bilateral cooperation, so that it only involves national interests between the two countries. As described by Syahmin A.K, bilateral cooperation is an agreement that is only held by two parties. In general, this agreement only regulates special questions concerning the interests of both parties, so that they are closed. Syamsung and Riswandi (1995), the limited involvement of countries in a corporate collaboration that aims to provide opportunities and time and focus on the goals set beforehand. Cooperation includes negotiation techniques, dispute resolution, reconciliation actions and the role of international institutions to serve procedures among member countries. Cooperation includes cooperation in the fields of economics, social, education and culture. Cooperation is sought if the benefits obtained are expected to be greater than the consequences that must be borne. Therefore, the success of cooperation can be measured from a shared comparison, the benefits achieved with the consequences borne. In addition, the success of the collaboration is determined by the nature of the purpose of the cooperation begins with an agreement and the easiest if it does not contain many risks.

Definition of International Cooperation: Syamsung, D and Riswandi (1995), International Cooperation is a form of relationship carried out by a country with other countries that aims to meet the needs of the people and for the interests of countries in the world. International cooperation which includes cooperation in the fields of politics, social, defense, security, culture and economics based on their respective foreign policy. So it can be concluded that international cooperation is an integral part of foreign policy Timor-Leste as a bridge to build mutual trust with other nations³. In international relations, it is known that what is meant by international cooperation in an international collaboration meets various kinds of international interests from various countries or nations that cannot be fulfilled in their own country. International cooperation is the other side of international conflict which is also an aspect of international relations the main issue of international cooperation based on the extent to which the benefits of cooperation obtained through cooperation can support unilateral and competitive conception and interests of action. Alkatiri (2012), various fields, such as ideology, politics, economics, socio-cultural, environmental defense and security.

These various problems have made several countries form an international collaboration stating that international cooperation is the other side of the international world, there must be national interest in one country. International Relations Science, in international cooperation meet various kinds of national interests from various kinds of national interests from various countries and nations that cannot be fulfilled in their own country. Holsti (1995), international is a necessity as a result of dependency relations and the increasing complexity of human life in the international community. These various problems have made several countries form an international collaboration. Cooperation can be interpreted as a set of relationships that are not based on elements of coercion and violence. Cooperation can arise due to individual and state commitments to gain collective welfare. Syamsung and Riswandi (1995), the scope of activities carried out through international cooperation between countries includes various multidimensional cooperation, such as economic cooperation, cooperation in the social field, and cooperation in the political field. One way to distinguish definitions from cooperation coordination is the organization of the efforts of different groups to achieve a common goal. High-level issues are often not involved, and each group does not have to relate to completing the assignment.

The purpose is static rather than cooperation and even the cooperation is a way to achieve goals that involve the advantages and disadvantages of each participant. This is often faced with a competitive situation, and each group does not have to be connected to complete the task. The goal is static. Collaboration all groups work together and build consensus to reach a decision or create a product, results that benefit all groups. Competition is something that is almost impossible for collaboration, and relationships between groups must continue in the completion of their tasks with the aim of ensuring capability. International Cooperation can be interpreted as an attempt by a country to utilize the state or other parties in the process of meeting their needs. International cooperation is a must as a result of the existence of an independent relationship and the increasing complexity of human life in the international community. Based on some of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that international

cooperation is a relationship that is carried out by a country with other countries in order to achieve its own desires and in the national interest.

Principles of Cooperation's (Vienna Convention 1969): In order that the cooperative relations between countries do not turn into colonial or imperial relations, the Vienna Convention has established several principles of cooperative relations. Cooperation is the part of the pattern International Relations between actors involved in enhancing existing relationships in the plan of making goals and interests of each other which give each other. The cooperative relations built by the two countries at this time look harmonious and safe without any burden. Relating to the bilateral relations between the two countries, in overcoming professional education to date it is running well. Therefore, in any form and field always respond very well to the continuation of the relationship between the two in the future (ASEAN, 2015).

Theory of Realism: In its development, views that continue to grow due to new facts that continue to occur affect the development of international relations science itself. As a discipline, international relations studies have many theories or perspectives that are often used in studying this science itself. One of the biggest is the theory of realism. As international relations have a great foundation that keeps it standing as a dynamic study, realism theory is often referred to as the "spectrum of ideas". Nuraeini, (2010), realism as a spectrum of ideas also encompasses 4 core propositions including Political Groupies, Egoism, International Anarchy, and also Power Politics. In terms of personal interests, humans tend to rely on themselves and are motivated to seek greater strength. Therefore, they are also believed to be more afraid. This view is very different from the approach of liberalism in International Relations.

The Importance of Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation is cooperation between countries in their region or region. The aim is none other than to create free trade between countries in a particular region. The form of regional cooperation has been explored by the United Nations through the establishment of regional commissions starting from Europe, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. With the location of the State, and based on historical, Geographic, technological and marketing natural resources. The phenomenon of globalization made the world smaller and allowed regional unification, on the other hand efforts to group countries in a unified small unit also surfaced. Furthermore, the regional concept as a region of two more countries that countered each other and had geographical proximity, similarity, ethnicity, language, culture, social relations and historical feelings of identity that often increased due to actions and actions of countries. Out Side the region further they subordinate the system into three parts: Core sector (country and region), Peripheral sector (peripheral country) and Intrusive system (external region that can be participated in regional interactions).

Definition and classification of international organizations: An effort to define international organizations must look at the objectives to be achieved, existing institutions, and process estimates of regulations made by the government on relations country with non-state actors Coulombis & Wolfe (1998), so that, international organizations can have defined as a continuous formal structure, which its formation is based on

the agreement between its members from two or more sovereign countries to achieve the common goals of the people its membership. Another definition of international organizations is pattern collaboration across national borders, based on structure clear organization, which is expected to function continuous and institutionalized in an effort to achieve goals what is needed and mutually agreed upon, both between the government with the government and among other non-government groups in different countries. According to Clive Archer (2007), international organizations can have classified according to membership, purpose, activity and structure. International organizations when viewed from their membership can be further divided based on membership type and membership range (extend of membership). When it comes to membership types, international organizations can be divided into international organizations with representative's governments of countries as members or Intergovernmental. Classification of international organizations according to their goals and activities ranging from general to special and divided according to its orientation, that is, towards the cooperative relationship of its members, reduce the level of conflict or produce confrontation between members or who are not members (Tambunan, 1999).

Theory of diplomacy: Diplomacy is essentially a habit of engaging in relations between the States through its official representatives and can involve the entire process of foreign relations, formulation of policies including their implementation (Suryokusumo, 2010). In a narrow or more traditional sense, diplomacy involves ways and mechanisms, whereas in foreign policy there is a basis or purpose in a more limited sense, diplomacy includes operational techniques in which the state seeks interests outside its jurisdiction (Wuryandari, 1998). With the increasing interdependence between countries, there has been a continuous increase in international meetings, such as multilateral conferences or parliamentary diplomacy. Countries of one or the other have been linked in many opportunities to problems, but many diplomatic activities continue to be carried out bilaterally, and are carried out through channels ordinary, diplomatic from the foreign ministry and diplomatic mission in the country. Critical problems are often negotiated at a level involving the head of state in peak diplomacy (Rahim, 2013).

Economic theory: Economics is one of the social sciences that studies human activities related to production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services. Economics comes from one family that we know as Philosophy. Philosophy comes from the Greek "Philosophy" which means "Love of Knowledge". Philosophy speaks about the nature of life and life, the origin of life and the purpose of life. Philosophy is divided into 3 parts:

- Natural Science: Physics, Science, Natural Sciences, Biology.
- Social Science: Law, State Administration, Economics.
- Humanitarian Science: Literature, Anthropology.

The Economic term comes from the Greek word "OKONOMEIA" consisting of two syllables "Household" OIKOS and "Regulation" NOMOS. The households referred to here are: Consumption Households, Household Companies, etc. While what is meant by economists or economists is that people use economic and data concepts in their work.

Scope of economics: Where there is scarcity there can be applied economics. The issues of concern in the economy are: What must be produced and how much, how to produce it and for whom goods and services are produced¹. The problem that then arises is: Has there been an allocation of resources used in the above three things efficiently. Economists see the above problems both from micro or macroeconomic analysis. In microeconomic analysis, the aspects analyzed are: Interaction in the goods market (meeting demand and supply) Behavior of buyers and sellers (maximum buyers of maximum seller profits) Interactions in the market of production factors. Individuals in the economy are owners of factor production while sellers are buyers of production factors. The interaction of both will determine "price" and the number of factors of production used (Bintarto, 1989).

Theory of agriculture: Agriculture is a distinctive form of production, which is based on the process of growing plants and animals. Farmers manage and stimulate the growth of plants and animals in a farming business, where production is a business, so that expenditure and income are very important. The use of human activities to obtain results derived from plants and / or animals which were initially achieved by deliberately perfecting all possibilities that have been given by nature to breed these plants and or animals Anonimus (1987).

Industry theory: Efforts to be productive, especially in the field of production or certain companies that provide services such as transport or development that use capital or labor in a relatively large amount (Nuraeni, 2010). Whereas industrial sector have very large influence on increasing investment allocation (investment). With the demands of increasing the high rate of economic growth in the industrial sector, it is expected to be able to achieve the targets to be achieved, namely in order to support development in general which can generate foreign exchange for the country. Industrial development itself is carried out planned and gradual so that the industry in the economic structure can survive well (Rudiany, 1997). In general view, that industrial development aims to:

- Increase the prosperity and welfare of the people fairly and equitably by utilizing funds, natural resources and/or cultivation results and by taking into account the balance and sustainability of the environment.
- Increasing economic growth in stages, changing the structure of the economy towards a better, more advanced, healthy, and more balanced as an effort to realize a stronger and broader basis for economic growth in general, and provide added value to industrial growth in particular.
- Increasing ability and mastery and encouraging the creation of appropriate technology and fostering confidence in the ability of the national business world.
- Increasing community participation and the ability of weak economic groups, including craftsmen to play an active role in industrial development.
- Expanding and equalizing employment opportunities and business opportunities, and increasing the role of industrial cooperatives.
- Increasing foreign exchange revenues through increased export of quality national production, in addition to foreign exchange savings through prioritization use of domestic production, in order to reduce dependence on foreign countries.

- Develop centers of industrial growth that support regional development in the framework of the realization of the Archipelago Insight.
- Support and strengthen dynamic national stability in order to strengthen national security.

The creation of industrial areas is aimed at industrial development in the region in order to enhance the attractiveness of the region, with the hope that the following benefits will be obtained:

- Save government spending to create infrastructure
- To create higher efficiency in industrial activities
- To create regional development faster and maximize the role of regional development in the overall economic development. Furthermore, it is said that a more important factor that encourages efforts to create industrial areas is the amount of potential profits that will be obtained by various industries if such facilities are provided to them.

ASEAN has cooperation in the economic field in this case the AFTA (Asia Free Trade Area) which is applied in the ASEAN region where the target of establishing an ASEAN community in 2015 will be based on three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, The ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community certainly move from the three important points, this will be based on various preparations from all aspects and hard work. Departing from the aspirations of ASEAN in 2015, Timor-Leste will have to fight for it in recent years, before becoming a member of ASEAN. In the midst of our gloomy national stability and the slow progression of our economy, it is hoped that it will not break the enthusiasm and motivation of the government and the people of Timor-Leste to deliver this country to ASEAN organizations (Alkatiri, 2012). Base on the three pillars, researcher focusing on the Economic Pillar.

Researcher's thinking framework: The preparation of the government of Timor-Leste through the ministry of agriculture and industry has a high commitment to improve the economic productivity of Timor-Leste in order to provide training to the community (farmers), provide assistance in the payment of agricultural technology facilities, nurseries and so on, to meet people's needs and interests Country. Because based on statistical data shows that the majority of the populations of the people of Timor-Leste are farmers (Alkatiri, 2012).

Nature of research: To analyze problems properly and correctly in order to achieve the objectives of this study, it is necessary to have a research method which is a scientific work method used to understand the object of research. In order to be in accordance with the items of the problem formulation, objectives, and benefits of the research, the writer will use descriptive qualitative research method in this research which is a method that attempts to determine the presence or absence of certain values or characteristics in the research subject (Sugiyono, 2010). Generally the descriptive method was not intended to test hypotheses, but only to describe what is about a variable, but to describe the two objects of research based on the facts. So research is a procedure of finding, expressing and dismissing problems in this study, the authors using descriptive is a method that attempts to describe objects based on facts and explanations as they are.

Research focus: To be able to understand more broadly and deeply, it is necessary to select research focus on four (4) alternatives to establish, namely problems suggested by informants, certain domains organizing domains, value of findings for the development of science and technology, and the last is issues related to existing theories. So in sharpening this research, researchers set a focus on Opportunity and Challenges in the Preparation of Timor-Leste to Joining ASEAN Focusing on Economic Sector (Agriculture and Industry)

Location and informants of research: These researcher will conduct at the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Timor-Leste, in the regional department on the (Pantai Kelapa Dili). Research at the government institute because it is based on the problems described above.

Types and data sources: This type of data is the type of data obtained from the research site by collecting various data in the field such as primer and secondary data. The type of data taken in this study is qualitative data, meaning that the data processing is stated in the form of sentences, which can formulate and explain the problems faced and can be tested scientifically.

Data collection: To obtain accurate and valid data in a study, techniques that are relevant to the object of research are needed, include observation, interview, and documentation.

Research instrument: In this study the main instrument is the researcher himself, using tools such as ballpoints, tape recorders, notebooks, cameras and researchers also prepare questions that have been structured from the researcher to obtain qualitative data that has been determined by the researcher and other facilities (Sugiyono, 2010).

Procedure data analysis: This method is used to analyze the results of data collection, both primary data and secondary data, which have been obtained from the results of the researchers. There are four main elements in the data analysis process, namely; data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted in the field, the researchers used several questions as interview guidelines for research to be expected by several respondents as resource persons or data informants, and in accordance with methodological instructions. In this study the method used by researchers to collect data sources in the field using methods descriptive qualitative because this method has relevance to the problem under study. With this, the researcher can analyse and interpret the data as follows Opportunity and Challenges in the Preparation of Timor-Leste to Join ASEAN Focusing on Economic Sector (Agriculture and Industry). The results of the research obtained from the location of the study originated from several key informants who responded to the questions that were given in the data collection stage, which can be presented in this section. Researchers have reduced the data that has been obtained and presented in this section are data or interview results that have direct relevance to answer this research question, namely the relationship with the topic of research on Opportunity and Challenges in the Preparation of

Timor-Leste to Join ASEAN Focusing on Economic Sector (Agriculture and Industry).

Interpretation national directorate of economic affairs and vocal point from ministry of agriculture timor-leste: Based on the secondary data from National Directorate of Economic Affairs on education level is a Post Graduate (*S2*) of 3 people and an Undergraduate (*S1*) of 4 people. Then it can show that the undergraduate (*S1*) is more than the Post Graduate level. Based on the table above, it can be shown that the results of the local products that had been doing commercial or export out of the country is the result of local products such as *maek parong* as much as 494,131 tons to Indonesia, Coffee (*Rabusta*) as much as 362,331 tons of Arabica Coffee to China, as much as 351,840 tons to Germany, *Kamii* as much as 150,195 tons to America, Coconut (*Nuu maran*) as much as 135,859 tons to Maroco, Bethel nut as much as 28,500 tones to Bangladesh, as much as 10,000 tons of Cloves to the Philippines, Advocate as much as 0550 tons to Singapore and Vanilla as much as 0.030 tones to Malaysia. Then it can be said that the results of the most local products export to foreign countries is there 494,131 *parong maek* tons to Indonesia.²⁹

Opportunity in the preparation of timor-leste to joining ASEAN: Based on the results of the interviews described, that Timor-Leste has the opportunity to become an ASEAN member viewed from its geographical location, support from ASEAN member countries through bilateral cooperation with various ASEAN member countries and natural resources and the Extractive Commerce Industry.

Human resources: Based on the results of the interview described, the struggle for integration of Timor-Leste into an ASEAN member one of the strategic or important points by Timor-Leste is a good cooperative relationship with government and non-government institutions to support each other in various sectors, especially the economic and human resources sectors.

The challenges in the preparation of timor –leste to join ASEAN: Based on the results of the interview described, the challenge is the Manufacture and industry (*Transformadora*) industry has not guaranteed and supported the economic development of Timor-Leste. As well as adjusting the economic development paradigm and the economic system of Timor-Leste with ASEAN countries. all countries in the world are interdependent with one another or it can be explained that there are no problems that are resolved on their own without depending on others. The emergence and occurrence of cooperation because it has state interests.

Perspective of academican in the preparation of timor-leste to joining ASEAN: Based on the criteria from academican, it can be said that Timor-Leste's economy has not been comfortable (*Compartivilidade*) for economic development participation. Example: the lack of gross domestic product compared to other countries in ASEAN, the paradigm of economic development depends on (Extractive Commerce Industry) oil and gas, but the Manufacture industry and industry (*Transformadora*) have not guaranteed and supported the sustainable economic development of Timor-Leste.³⁷

The opportunity in preparing timor-leste to become a member of ASEAN: In addition, Timor-Leste also has local

products such as coffee, local rice, corn and other agricultural products. In the process of preparing Timor-Leste to become ASEAN as much as possible, because of cooperation with government and non-government agencies to support each other between the parties involved in obtaining permanent status of ASEAN members. But lack of the results of local products that have existed so far can support the people of Timor-Leste to be able to consume food from the products, such as local rice in 2015-2017 the products of 12 District products are less than 22, 189.21 tons of rice per year and in 2018 the results of local products from 12 district were 40,275.95 tons of rice in the last year. And the yield of corn products in 2017 is: 59,148.43 From the results of this local population it can improve the economy of the people of Timor-Leste, especially the farming families. Because so far the government through the Ministry of Agriculture of Timor-Leste has collaborated with various government and non-government agencies to access products to markets or users / consumers such as several restaurants, especially in the city of Dili, preparing food especially local rice. In the field of industry and the transformation has been providing some programs industry in Timor-Leste in all districts to enhance and advance the economic wheels facilitate also mainly the result of the production industry in Timor-Leste. From the results of the industry's production had 325 industries from various types of industry in Timor-Leste. Then from the results of the analysis of these data the researcher can be said that the preparation of Timor-Leste to become Member of the ASEAN join positively impact and have a significant opportunity.

The challenges in the preparation of timor –leste to join ASEAN: Base on three pillar of ASEAN namely: Economic Community, Political Security Community and Socio-Culture Community, especially for economic sector (Agriculture and Industry). Timor-Leste economy has not been comfortable (*Compartivilidade*) for economic development participation. Furthermore, talk about capacity building of human resources as important to prepare Timor-Leste to join ASEAN. Because Timor-Leste is still under development in various sector namely: Lack of human resources to compete in any market employment and business activities in the Region and in comparison with other ASEAN member of state Timor-Leste is still considered underdeveloped in economic sector, especially agricultural and industrial products. Efforts to be productive, especially in the field of production or certain companies that provide services such as transport or development that use capital or labor in a relatively large amount. Whereas according to Dumairy Expansion and improvement of the industrial sector have: Very large influence on increasing investment allocation (investment). With the demands of increasing the high rate of economic growth in the industrial sector, it is expected to be able to achieve the targets to be achieved, namely in order to support development in general which can generate foreign exchange for the country. Industrial development itself is carried out planned and gradual so that the industry in the economic structure can survive well.

The present some implication of this study

- Economic implication, through cooperation many investments will invest in Timor-Leste, to create jobs and to enhance economic growth.
- Diplomacy implication, good relationship or bilateral cooperation Timor-Leste with ASEAN member, this is

an important point to facilitate or support Timor-Leste in the various sectors (Soft Diplomacy).

- Geopolitical implication, Timor-Leste to joining ASEAN because base on ASEAN chapter article 6.

Conclusion

The preparation of Timor-Leste as a member of ASEAN are geopolitically one of the Southeast Asian countries in accordance with ASEAN charter article 6, letter (a) which reads: "*Locations in recognized geography region of South East Asian*". Timor-Leste also has local products such as coffee, local rice, corn and other agricultural products, economic development paradigm (Extractive Commerce Industry) oil and gas. In the process of preparing Timor-Leste to become ASEAN as much as possible, because of cooperation with government and non-government agencies to support each other between the parties involved in obtaining permanent status of ASEAN members. But there are still many obstacles faced by the government of Timor-Leste, especially in the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, such as: The annual census of local product results using a census in the Indonesian era (1992), the absence of an Agriculture and Industry Laboratory, but the Manufacture industry and industry (*Transformadora*) have not guaranteed and supported development Timor-Leste economic sustainability. And developing non-oil and gas economic development such as Truism, the private sector, especially the local products and developing agricultural potential because the majority of the population of the Timor-Leste community are farmers. This statistic analysis shows the gross domestic product (GDP) of the ASEAN countries from 2008 to 2016, with projections up until 2018. The ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. In 2016, the estimated GDP of all ASEAN states amounted to approximately 2.57 trillion U.S. dollars. Whereas Timor-Leste GDP based on the results of the 2018 World Bank survey shows 1.8%. It can be argued that Timor-Leste economic contribution has declined compared to ASEAN member countries. Hereby the Timor-Leste government can find out about Timor-Leste GDP with ASEAN countries.

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