

Abstract

This comparative study examines causal relations between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN) initial coordination challenges in response to the 2021 Myanmar coup. Using a constructivist perspective, it constructs and dissects the meaning of how ASEAN and the UN initially responded to the coup, as well as their challenges to immediate coordination. The researcher employs qualitative analysis to interpret their initial response by comparatively pinpointing and examining their modes of operation which filtered by members differing prioritization and intersected with their respective initiative, decision-making process, and degree of coordination that provides meaningful insights into the complexities between regional and global coordination to the coup. The researcher argues that ASEAN and the UN's response was soft and submissive driven by normative frameworks, differing priorities, and a lack of integration among member states. Likewise, the division highlights the divergent and complex interplay of constructive constraints between political principles and economic interests among individual members amid security crises which the study probes as underlying factors contributing to the plausible rationale for ASEAN and UN's initial coordination deficit in elucidating significant interests subject to the military *junta*.

Keywords: Myanmar Coup 2021, ASEAN, United Nations, Five-Point Consensus, Resolution 2669, Political Principles, Economic Interests, Challenges to initial coordination, Constructive constraints