

Despite various mitigation efforts since mass exodus from Rakhine State in 2017, the Rohingya refugee crisis still remains an issue yet to be sufficiently resolved by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). As the issue's severity has escalated to crimes against humanity, it calls for the employment of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) by all member-states of ASEAN. However, it is evident that they are failing to do so as the number of stateless Rohingya remain in the hundreds of thousands. Alternative to the popular notion that the ASEAN Way hinders member-states from adhering to the R2P, this thesis argues that the R2P is ineffective due to the fact that it is localised in a way that is only applicable to legal citizens. This thesis explores this argument by illustrating the process of foreign norm acceptance in the region, and by evaluating current mitigation efforts to reveal that member-states continue to turn a blind eye from the Rohingya people's stateless situation.

Keywords: ASEAN; Localisation; Responsibility to Protect; Rohingya; Norms.