ASEAN lies in the midst of the strategic and dynamic
region of East Asia. To maintain its centrality in the
region and as an increasingly important player in the
global stage, ASEAN needs to be more integrated as a
grouping; more engaged not only with the global
economy but also security, to respond to changing
circumstances in increasingly interdependent world.

Strengthening ASEAN institutions, integration, mechanisms
and processes, it’s a crucial aspects for Indonesia
Chairmanship
ASEAN 3 Pillars & Road Map

- ASEAN Economic Community
- ASEAN Socio-Culture Community
- ASEAN Political-Security Community
In terms of discussing the concept of Defence and Security, ASEAN POLITICAL SECURITY COMMUNITY (APSC) must have the answers to the basic questions of:

- Defence and security for whom?
- Defence and security of which values?
- Defence and security from what threats?
- Defence and security by what means?
Declaration of ASEAN Concord II recognizes that the 3 pillars of the ASEAN Community are “closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing” for the purpose of ensuring peace, stability and shared prosperity in the region.

There is common understanding that prevalent human security provides a strong foundation for national stability and even regional harmony.
your problem is my problem...

By sharing best practice, develop a ‘shared best practice’
STRENGTHEN REGIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

ENHANCE EXISTING PRACTICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOP POSSIBLE COOPERATION IN DEFENCE AND SECURITY

ENHANCE TIES WITH DIALOGUE PARTNERS

SHAPING AND SHARING NORMS
PROGRAMMES

- Improve the understanding of national defence security policy & development
- Implement the existing practical cooperation in defence and security
- Develop other physical cooperation in defence and security
- Strengthen ASEAN security and stability – cooperation with dialogue partners
- Follow up agreed existing cooperation with dialogue partner
- Develop other practical cooperation
- Develop norms that promote regional security
Indonesia and ASEAN have to be able to maximize its role as the leading security and defense of maritime & air force global actor.
STRATEGIC LOCATION

SOM- VESSEL MOVEMENT FORECAST

Y2022  118,800
Y2047  316,700
Y2083  1,300,000
ACTION LINE OF COMPONENT 1&2

- Shares information between defence universities, military academic, staff colleges, think tank and similar institution
- Organizing conferences, workshop, seminars on defense and security issues
- Develop existing issues on civil military cooperation and defence industries
- Exchange of military officials consultation on regional defence and security matters
- Military visit between ASEAN countries
- Cooperation in maritime safety and SAR
- Develop coordination and mechanism for military training and exercises
- Implement priority cooperation on non traditional security issues and trans boundary security challenge
- Establish network among ASEAN peace keeping centre
ACTION LINE OF COMPONENT 3&4

- IMPLEMENT COOPERATION UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF ADMM +
- DEVELOP THE EXISTING COOPERATION ON PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS, MARITIME SECURITY COOPERATION, MILITARY MEDICINE AND COUNTER TERRORISM
- EXCHANGE VIEW OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SECURITY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
- EXPLORE COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE COOPERATION IN DEFENSE AND SECURITY ISSUES WITH ASEAN+ COUNTRIES
- SUPPORT THE RESOLUTION AND ENSURE THE SIGNING OF NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES TO THE PROTOCOL OF THE S.E.A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE TREATY
Comprehensive Emergency Management

- **PREPAREDNESS**: Plans & Arrangements, Risk Assessment, Business Continuity, Disaster Mitigation
- **PREVENTION**: Physical & Legal
- **RESPONSE**: Asean and Government Disaster Response Plan
- **RECOVERY**: Funding
THREATS OR CHALLENGES?
CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS TOWARD ASEAN
POLITICAL-SECURITY COMMUNITY 2015
Except for religious conflicts, wars are primarily fought over resources and trade.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES (PMCS)

- Protection of ports
- Underwater assets
- Offshore energy installations
- Energy supply chain
- Fishing grounds
- Large fishing boats
- Cruise ships
- Navy vessels visiting foreign port
- Risk assessment & crisis management
Top 15 military spenders
2008, $’000 per person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total spending, $bn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>607.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>65.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: SIPRI; UNFPA

Global defence spending
2008, % of total

- United States: 41.5%
- China*: 5.8%
- France: 4.5%
- Britain: 4.5%
- Russia*: 4.0%
- Germany: 3.2%
- Japan: 3.2%
- Italy: 2.8%
- Rest of world: 30.5%

*Estimate
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GREATER TRANSPARANCY &amp; UNDERSTANDING OF THE DEFENSE AND SECURITY PERCEPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL ASEAN SECURITY OUTLOOK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTICIPATION ON ASEAN MARITIME FORUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORTING AND NETWORKING WITHIN OTHER DEFENSE STAKEHOLDERS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

CLOSER COOPERATION AMONG DEFENSE AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

CONCRETE COOPERATION INVOLVING MILITARY IN SARS

SOP ON MILITARY INVOLVEMENT ON CAPABILITY DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY RESPONSES

COOPERATION ON NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY ISSUES AND BOUNDARIES CHALLENGES
IDENTIFICATION MILITARY CAPACITIES AND PEACEKEEPING FORCES

NETWORKKING: CONDUCT JOINT PLANNING, TRAINING, SHARING ON PEACEKEEPING

PRACTICAL MILITARY ACTIVITIES AMONG ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT ON DEFENSE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

PRACTICAL COOPERATION UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF ADMM PLUS

ENCHANCE DEFENSE AND SECURITY FURTHER COOPERATION
CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ASEAN AND IT’S SECURITY PARTNERS ON STRATEGIC DEFENSE AND SECURITY ISSUES.
DEFENSE INDUSTRY COLLABORATION
FACTORS FOR ASEAN DEFENCE INDUSTRY COLLABORATION TO WORK

Acknowledge common threats and challenges facing the ASEAN community, requiring collective efforts of government and defence industry

Degree of conformity to operate in uniformity, requiring a common standard for production of equipment and systems

Appreciate the blurring borders between defence and security, requiring the defence industry to stretch out to a wider market
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIER ONE</th>
<th>TIER TWO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Indonesia</td>
<td>- Brunei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Malaysia</td>
<td>- Lao</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Thailand</td>
<td>- Cambodia</td>
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<td>- Singapore</td>
<td>- Myanmar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Philippines</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Vietnam</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
IMPLEMENTATIONS THROUGH:

- PROCUREMENT
- PHILOSOPHY OF TRANSFER OF TECH
- JOINT PRODUCTION & MARKETING
- JOINT DEVELOPMENT & MANUFACTURING
- LICENCE
RADIUS OF ACTION KF-X / IF-X N (600nm/4.5hrs)
SUCCESSES OF ASEAN DEFENCE INDUSTRY COLLABORATION

- Developed capabilities
- Entered global supply chain
- Offsets programme
The building of the APSC through ADMM visions need a strong leadership, vision, political will as well as strong mechanisms and institutions to support coordination and implementation, both at the national and regional levels.

ASEAN must continue to stay open and engage its partners to maximize the gains from the APSC given the inward outward-looking DEFENCE AND SECURITY orientation.
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+ 062 21 751 0670 (facsimile)