

Session II

Ms. Fatinah highlighted emerging technology, major power interplay in the region, terrorism and climate change that would dominate ASEAN defence and security environment and impact on defence cooperation in the next two decades.

With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution coupled with the imminent operationalisation and commercialisation of 5G networks, this would create a next-generation threat landscape to the region's security. The region also face continuous major power interplay in the maritime domain in which needs ASEAN to continue manage tensions and engage with various players through capacity building exercises and sharing of experiences and knowledge. She added that terrorism remains a threat to ASEAN and despite the fall of ISIS, the region remains vulnerable to be exploited and influenced by extremist and radical ideology. The instances of self-radicalisation through social media makes it important for ASEAN to counter the negative narratives. Over the years, ASEAN member states face increased number of disasters but also in its intensity that saw immense losses and needs continuous efforts to strengthen community resilience.

She observed that there would be greater opportunities for cooperation in defence and security in the next two decades. In light of the complexity of the issues, this requires policy makers to take a coordinated and collaborative approach with relevant stakeholders including the public, private and community level as well as across all sectors within ASEAN.