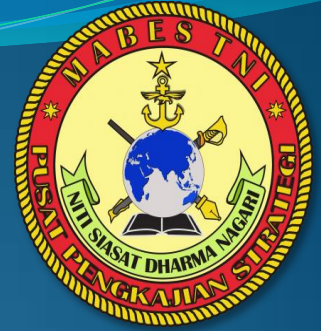




NADI

Track II Network of ASEAN
Defence and Security
Institutions

INDONESIA



ASEAN DEFENCE SECURITY FORESIGHTING IN THE NEXT 2 DECADES

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, TNI

BACKGROUND

The future of ASEAN defense and security is one of the important points in the Vision of the Political-Security Community which has been formulated to anticipate the development of ASEAN until 2025. Indeed, the vision stated that outward looking approaches are agreed as one way to safeguard regional peace and stability. This is needed as our strategic policy in the midst of much influenced strategic environment in the Southeast Asian region by external forces because of its location which is geographically located in the middle of the territory of great powers. This makes ASEAN a crucial position in determining attitudes and policies towards major countries that increasingly want closer relations with ASEAN Member States. In this case, ASEAN's impartial position requires a more relevant, contemporary and responsive explanation to adjust the times, and to be able to imagine the development of ASEAN's position, especially in terms of defense and security in the next two decades.

development
trends in
recent times

the development of technology on all fronts, currently continues to affect the industrial and economic world. Industry 4.0 which is full of computerization in the process of producing goods and services,

the security dilemma that occurs from the contestation of US and China in the region.

how does ASEAN respond to the situation of the strategic environment with its centrality and neutrality?



There are many ASEAN instruments and frameworks, but at the same time, there are doubts and reluctance by ASEAN member countries themselves to truly use the ASEAN Centrality instrument.

As an association of countries in Southeast Asia, ASEAN has an important meaning in determining the size of the influence of the increasingly complex strategic environment. ASEAN has the principle of centrality and neutrality which mandates not to side with any country. However, ASEAN Member Countries will face the competition of the two major countries in a complex manner, because the two countries both offer favorable economic cooperation when the two countries are the main actors driving the world economy. ASEAN is a buffer for its member countries, so they can focus on common real problems and problems.

On the other hand, the real security threat at this time needs to be considered is how ASEAN encourages more and more cooperation in counter-terrorism and disaster management. In the midst of competition for the big countries, the challenge of ASEAN is how to realize cooperation in overcoming the real threat.



The cooperation that has been built by ASEAN to overcome this threat has been carried out. ASEAN cooperation that has been formed to tackle terrorism is the establishment of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in 2007, followed by the action plan of the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan on Action on Counter Terrorism in 2009, and in 2018 Indonesia has propose to held intelligence sharing with six other ASEAN countries to fight terrorism.



Conclusion

ASEAN will face enormous challenge emanating from techno-economic revolution and great power competition. In facing the situation, one strength that ASEAN possesses such as solidity and centrality, by prioritizing non-traditional issues to be handled by the ASEAN-led mechanism can therefore be applied in the face of a strategic environment that full of contestation. By prioritizing this, ASEAN can be able to take advantage of the influence of the contestation, by promoting dialogue. ASEAN still has to apply centrality and neutrality in doing so.

At this point, We can say that in the next two decades, ASEAN that we are proud of can have a place in the global contestation arena, but on the other hand it can be a shade for its member countries from any threat of any kind.