

**CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES
INDONESIAN NATIONAL ARMED FORCES**



**TRACK II NETWORK OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY
INSTITUTIONS 12TH ANNUAL MEETING ON “ASEAN
DEFENCE SECURITY FORESIGHTING IN THE NEXT 2
DECADES”**

**SESSION III
“DRIVERS THAT LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE
SECURITY”**

Chiang Mai, 27th February 2019



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Introduction

Sustainable security redefines how we think about national security in today’s shifting, globalized world. Instead of focusing solely on traditional threats, we also need to help spur greater prosperity, encourage effective international development, and work to protect innocent civilians. Such an approach is good for us and good for others. While we need to maintain a highly capable military, diplomacy and development can often be more cost-effective investments that create new opportunities, prevent crises before military force is required, and better manage our shared challenges.

The central premise of sustainable security is that you cannot successfully control all the consequences of

insecurity, but must work to resolve the causes. In other words, 'fighting the symptoms' will not work, you must instead 'cure the disease'. Such a framework must be based on **understanding integrated security trends** and **developing preventative responses**.

In order to achieve the sustainable security, ASEAN Defense and Security Cooperation was conceived to address certain nagging questions towards contemporary ASEAN dynamics relations and its responses to several kind of threats. The member states of ASEAN then should take the responsibility to maintain the Southeast Asia

regional order which is in this current situation there's must be some obstacle ahead that must be passed. Meanwhile for Southeast Asian member states, security will always have a wide spectrum of issues such as social, cultural, economic, political, and military. Based on that, the conceptual framework of threat become more complex and certainly it might be called as Non – Traditional Security Threats. This essays would examine about the unarguably unique region; ASEAN with its Non – Traditional Threats that currently become shifted significantly since the Cold War. ASEAN by the Defense and Security Cooperation is overcoming these lack of security phase that might be happen if the goals of its Defense and Security Cooperation in ASEAN can't be achieved. Enhancing the Defense and Security

Cooperation in the region then become the only way to reduce the potential factors into the lack of security condition.

Problems

Security status in Southeast Asia has changed to become more complex in several times. This complexity of security can be seen from the presence of non-traditional security issues that emerges the course consideration reminding that state security has influenced by several factors which has never been discussed before. It can be viewed as a comprehensive security that characteristically requires non-military responses to address a number of emerging security threats (Anthony, 2008). Non-traditional security challenge undertakes regional dynamic such as common goal of cooperation and regional security management.

This problem becomes important because non-traditional issue has its own impact for domestic area of a state and furthermore giving influence to regional area. This domestic problem is a real threat which is also can be observed as transnational threat influencing Southeast Asia region. The rising of non-traditional security issues in the domestic area related to interstate affair describes the tendency to the growing number of debate and creates emphasis on non-military security concern.

Furthermore, states have always been relating their agendas to non-traditional issue as new security challenge. This trend can be observed while analysing the changing ASEAN's approach of non-traditional forms that can be understood from ASEAN countries'. Efforts to face problem of terrorism, epidemic disease (trans-border health issue), poverty, transnational crimes, natural disaster, maritime security, environmental problems, piracy, human trafficking, and communal violence (Sukma, ASEAN and Non Traditional Security, 2010).

Discussion

Based on natural disaster in sub region, calculation in a periodical time between 1970 to 2014 is total of 11,985 natural disaster events, of which 5,139 (or 42.9 per cent) took place in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP, 2015). It shows that natural disaster has big impact in Southeast Asia where floods and storms were the most frequent in the region, followed by earthquakes and tsunamis, landslides, epidemic, etc (ESCAP, 2015). Overall, Southeast Asia is the second higher of natural disaster events with 1446 events, followed by East and North East Asia, Pacific and North and Central Asia (ESCAP, 2015).

In a further discussion, this natural disaster trackling begins from domestic issue that can influence regional area, so does Indonesia. Natural disasters are a

domestic security concern in Indonesia by identifying Indonesia as one of the world's most vulnerable countries because it has 18,000 islands that have many risks of natural hazard (ADB, 2013). Yet, in its Indonesia's natural disaster often causes many victims and damages in all public area, with the result that Indonesia should handle this problem by developing human development in many aspects. In giving responsibility respond, Indonesia didn't just involve locally system decision making and national policy, but also there were many cooperations taking under this matter indeed.

As we have viewed in Tsunami case on December 2004 that it has suffered most casualties, more than 160,000 were in Indonesia and also happened in another countries (France-Presse, 2014). This Tsunami was the worst of the disaster in order to international community provided 7.2 billion dollar in total reconstruction support, comprising 5.2 billion dollar in grants from the government and aid agencies, 1.6 billion dollar from non-government organizations, and 0.4 billion dollar from multilateral and bilateral agencies (ADB, 2013). These parties involvement shows that the effect will happen for many parties and they help each other to trackling all problems together in the framing of cooperation. In the political aspect, regional cooperation can be understood through Indonesia's role in many activities that have common value and goal related to

natural disaster management. In the ASEAN countries, priorities on the issues of monitoring, forecasting and early warning of disasters caused by natural hazards are gaining importance, and there is a shift from the traditional response-oriented approach to a mitigation-oriented approach (Gupta, 2010).

In addition to natural disaster, maritime security and Armed Robbery is the next challenge. Piracy and armed robbery against ships are one of the biggest non traditional threat for countries in region. ASEAN is the region with highest number of piracy and armed robbery in the world in 2015. In January – March 2015, there are 21 attempt of attacks in 3 Indonesia; one in Malacca Straits, three in Malaysia, two in Philippines, two in Singapore Straits, one in Thailand and eight in Vietnam (ICC International Maritime Bureau, 2015).

Piracy and armed robbery in the South East Asia has increased after the financial crisis in 1997. The aim of those acts usually to ransom acquiring. While in ASEAN there are more diverse goals such as political motivation, transnational syndicate backed and oil theft (Jeong, 2015). There are two vulnerable points of maritime piracy and armed robbery in South East Asia such as Malacca Straits and South China Sea. But the Malacca Straits has higher amount of accidents than South China Sea since it was accounted for 40% of overall global incidents in 2005 (Jiang, 2014).

Malacca straits is the strategic trade and oil shipping lines. It is contain 15,2 billion barrels of crude oil transported (The Diplomat, 2015). It is also passing by 45% of total world trade carrier(Jiang, 2014).Some accidents happened in October 2015 at Malacca Straits such as Lucina Providence LPJ Tanker Panama and Almi Spirit Oil Tanker Liberia(International Maritime Organizaton, 2015). Most of piracies did by small amount of robbers with gun and knive, stollen all of cargo, take hostages, have a suspected connections with the oil shipping industries and did not hijacked vessels randomly but targeted the most expensive cargo such as an oil (ReCAAP, 2015).

In 2014, South East Asia potential loss because of 185 total piracies attack was 3654 seafarers subjected to attacked, 5 seafarers killed, 227 estimated number of seafarers exposed to attempted boardings, 3.427 number of seafarers exposed to successful boarding. Moreover 289 known number of seafarers held hostage,800 seafarers subjected to violence or threat of violence. Then 51% of attacks involved weapons, 64% of attacks occured near the Malacca or Singapore Straits (Matthew R. Walje, 2014). Therefore maritime piracy and armed robbery againts ships should become focus attention for South East Asia. There are two approaches to solve those problems. First, by enhancing regional initiatives and second is to curb piracy incidents with

external forces by dispatching international naval ships(Jeong, 2015).

There are some institutions that handled the maritime piracy in South East Asia such as International Maritime Bureau (IMB) which is the part of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Maritime Organization and Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). So ASEAN can start to strengthening the role of those institution and internal cooperation to againsts the maritime piracy and armed robbery againsts ships.

Recommendation

To build sustainable security in ASEAN, its member countries need to prioritize cooperation in handling issues that are common problems together. The issue of non-traditional security such as natural disasters, terrorism and climate change, as well as various other humanitarian issues must be a priority. Therefore it is recommended:

1. Strengthening the institutions and mechanism for cooperation to secure the human development process
2. To continue to promote the importance of creating the environment in order to maintain security sustainability to face the transnational security threats