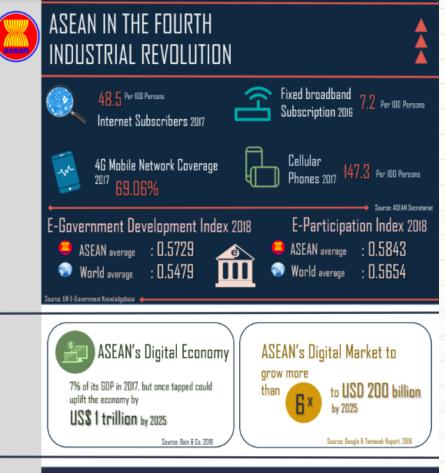
PERSPECTIVES ON ASEAN DEFENCE SECURITY FORESIGHTING IN THE NEXT 2 DECADES



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Emerging Technology

- The region's high internet penetration and progressive technological advancement does not match with an equal technological capability needed
- The Advent of 4IR and the emergence of technologies to widen the cyber threats
- The imminent operationalisation of 5G networks would create a next generation threat landscape to the region's security
- Data breaches and fake new through social Media affected state relations and heightened risks to international security





Major Power Interplay in the South China Sea

- Growing interests of countries outside the region undertaking of more military and security cooperation
- Major powers' competition and influence continues in the region





Terrorism

 ISIS militants decided to return back home including hundreds radicals from Southeast Asia



- Terrorism presents a real threat to the peace and stability of the region
- Extremist Narratives remain to be a huge problem



Climate Change

- Four of the world's ten countries most affected by climate change are located in the Southeast Asia such as Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
- A study conducted by Asian Development Bank further projected a 4.8 °C rise in annual temperature and a 70 cm rise in sea level by 2100 in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam
- the changing and uncertain weather extremes will likely increase climatic-related disasters in the region.



SOUTHEAST ASIA'S LARGEST RECORDED

DISASTERS

It is well-known that ASEAN's position on the renowned 'Ring of Fire', alongside other unique geographical elements, ensure it is one of the most vulnerable and heavily-affected natural disaster regions in the world. The following infographic takes a look back through some of ASEAN's largest and most destructive natural disasters.









global temperatures post-eruption, causing a drop by as much as 2°C.

deaths of over 36,600 people (approximately).

40,000 families and coused more than 1,400 deaths.

The extablishment of the AHA Contre

Approximately 205.85b people displaced.

with a total of \$1,314 families displaced

INDONESIA.

Caused 1,300 deaths.

5,700 dead and tems of thousands Priured.

THE PHILIPPINES

Caused 1.126 deaths.

approximately 2.4 million people affected.



2009

7.8M

Counted

1,115 deaths.

2011

TROPICAL STORMS HAIMA AND NOK TEN. LAO PDR.

astionwide

The first atorns led to flooding in 12 out of 17 EARTHQUAKE IN PADANG provinces. INDONESIA Affecting 429,954 people

2011

SOUTH EAST ASIAN FLOODS IN CAMBOOIA, LAD FOR. MALAYSIA, MYANIKATI, THE PHILIPPINES. THAILAND, VIET NAM

> Almost 2,000 deaths. with millions of people affected by a range of flood events throughout the northern and southern regions of ASEAN.

2012

CYCLONE BIOPHA/PABLO THE PHILIPPINES

Caused 1,900 deaths

2012 MET

EARTHQUAKE IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL THE PHILIPPINES.

Over 6000 houses damaged



deaths and almost 2 million

people displaced.

Led to approximately 6,300 casualties and over 4 million people displaced. The same typhoon also forobly elistracent about 900,900 people in Viet Non-

2013

FLASH FLOODS. LAC POR

Affected: over 350,000 people nationwide

2018

SUPER TYPHOON MANGKHUT, THE PHILIPPINES

Affected over 2.6 million people natioewide.

2018

7.5M EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN CENTRAL SULAWESI, INDIONESIA

> Over 2,000 clearl with over 1,200 still missing.

INFORMATION COMPLED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES INCLUDING:

PRESENT

- · ADINH.
- CFE-DMHA
- · PHIVOLCS. - UNIBEHA.

Conclusion

The next two decades would unravel opportunities for cooperation in defence and security against a precarious security environment that is unpredicatable and increased uncertainty. Policy makers need to take on a coordinated and collaborative approach with relevant stakeholders. It could no longer hold on to traditional top down approach but requires involvement from all levels at the public, private and community level as well as across all sectors with ASEAN in dealing with the security challenges.