

PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITI MALAYA

K

DEFENCE AND SECURITY IN ASEAN

PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITI MALAYA

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M.P.A. Research Report

Submitted to the
Faculty of Economics and Administration
University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur

In Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the degree of
Master of Public Administration

Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya



A505808693

June 29, 1994

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to take the opportunity here of especially thanking to a number of people for their help and support in the preparation of this thesis. In particular, I would like to thank Associate Professor Dr. Lee Poh Ping for his guidance and advice in the writing of this paper.

This study would not have been written without the assistance of a number of people, notably, military officials, government officials and diplomats from the foreign missions in Kuala Lumpur. I am grateful to the following distinguished personalities:-

- a. His Excellency Tuan Sudarmadi, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Malaysia, who despite his busy schedule has granted me an interview and sharing his thoughts on the subject. Special thanks also goes to Colonel Sudiyotomo, Defence Attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur for his assistance and ideas.

- b. His Excellency Mr. John Dauth, Australian High Commissioner to Malaysia, for a lively

discussion on the complex issues of security in Southeast Asia. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Dauth for lending me some of his personal reference books and articles.

- c. Yang Berbahagia Major General Datuk Muslim Ayob, former Commandant, Defence College of Malaysia, who has been kind enough to grant me an interview and answering to some important questions, especially on the subject on defence in this region.

- d. Colonel Eliseo M. Rio Jr., Defense and Armed Forces Attache of the Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines in Kuala Lumpur, who has been kind enough to share his views on the security issues of ASEAN.

- e. Mr. Pisan Manawapat, Minister-Counsellor of the Royal Thai Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, for enlightening me on the security aspects of the ASEAN region and providing me with some published articles.

f. Cik Siti Azizah Abod, Secretary, Policy Division of the Malaysian Ministry of Defence, and her assistants, Puan Zainun and Encik Safaruddin, for granting me an interview and sharing their views on defence aspects of the subject.

I am sincerely indebted to my colleagues Cik Suhana, Puan Noraliza, Cik Norathi and Puan Ong Swee Lan for their assistance in typing the manuscripts. I would also like to thank Encik Khairul Nizam for proof-reading the text.

Last but not least, I wish to express my sincere thanks to my parents and especially to my fiancée, Fadzly Atun Abdul Aziz for her encouragement and support without whom this research report would not be possible.

ABBREVIATIONS

AACM	ASEAN-Australia Consultative Meeting
AMM	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-PMC	Association of Southeast Asian Nations - Post Ministerial Conference
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPT	Communist Party of Thailand
CPM	Communist Party of Malaya
CSBM	Confidence Security Building Measures
CSCA	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Asia
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
FPDA	Five Power Defence Arrangements
GNP	Gross National Product

IADS	Integrated Defence System
ISIS	Institute of Strategic and International Studies
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NIC	Newly Industrialized Countries
NWFZ	Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
PECC	Pacific Economic Cooperation Council
PRC	Peoples' Republic of China
RDF	Rapid Deployment Force
RMAF	Royal Malaysia Air Force
SEANWFZ	Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
SLOC	Sea Lanes of Communication
TAC	Treaty of Amity and Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
ZOPFAN	Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality

SYPNOSIS

The early 1990s have brought changes in the international climate and in the balance of power in the region. With the end of the Cold War, the far-reaching changes across Eastern Europe, the unification of the Germanies, and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait all demanding the close attention as to whether the security of Asia, particularly that of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has diminished. The end of the Cold War has had and will have numerous implications for the security of Southeast Asia.

Aim

The overall aim of this paper is to identify the opportunities and constraints facing the Southeast Asia region, with special focus on ASEAN, in its attempt to build a post-Cold War security framework. This paper will also attempt to outline the nature of actual and potential security issues in the region.

Thesis Format

The definition and concepts of security in this vastly more complex political environment will be examined in Chapter I. The discussion that follows in Chapter II deals with the structural changes that have occurred in international politics especially after the Cold War and this Chapter also gives a brief description of the

so-called the New World Order. This Chapter also discusses Southeast Asian security outlook for 1990s and the threat perceptions of the ASEAN states.

Defence is an intergral part of security and Chapter III will devote to the discussion on ASEAN defence with emphasis on defence cooperation between ASEAN, as a group and other countries, and cooperation amongst the members of ASEAN themselves.

Chapter IV will address whether the security mechanisms , such as ZOPFAN and SEANWFZ, forged for the region during the Cold War is appropriate, now that circumstances have changed.

The achievement of overall stability and development in the region will also hinge on the inclusion of Indochina in the security framework for development in the Southeast Asia region. Positive developments in the region include the political settlement of the Cambodian conflict, details of which will be discussed in Chapter V. Vietnam is also in a period of transition, and Chapter V talks about Vietnam-ASEAN relations.

A future crucial element in the security of the region is the presence of the United States, whose continued involvement and leadership are indispensable to

efforts aimed at reducing tension and enhancing political stability in the region. Meanwhile, the improvement of relations among China and members of ASEAN is a positive sign towards regional peace. However, animosity and suspicion towards China still prevail among ASEAN. Chapter VI discusses the relationships of ASEAN with the United States, China, Russia and Japan. ASEAN security arrangements and cooperation are mentioned in Chapter VIII.

Research Methodology

The study is very much dependent upon secondary data. Thus, the selection of relevant books, journals, magazines, reports and papers presented at seminar and conferences and the local/foreign newspapers are of primary importance. These publications written by different authors are to be utilized for content analysis. By content analysis, it refers to the author's opinion on the particular subject by which it will be examined by the researcher to form his own judgement. A series of interviews with academicians, foreign diplomats, government and military officials have been conducted to gather/verify the facts on the subject under study.

Lastly, this study would give readers an understanding and awareness of the security needs for ASEAN and an appreciation of its significance. It should be realized that defence and security should not be taken for granted. Thus, it is essential that nationals of ASEAN states realize the importance of security in this region.