

# Regional Security Architecture in the Asia-Pacific

Rouben Azizian  
Center for Defence and Security Studies  
Massey University  
[r.azizian@massey.ac.nz](mailto:r.azizian@massey.ac.nz)

Institute of Policy Studies, UBD  
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# What is Asia-Pacific?

- Asian and Pacific components (Pacific Asia or Asia plus Pacific?)
- Central Asia and Pacific Latin America: in or out?
- Region of distinct sub-regions?
- Geography vs. regionalism
  - economic and security integration
- Impact of culture and history
- Geopolitical impulses
- Organizational definitions



# Rise of Asia-Pacific

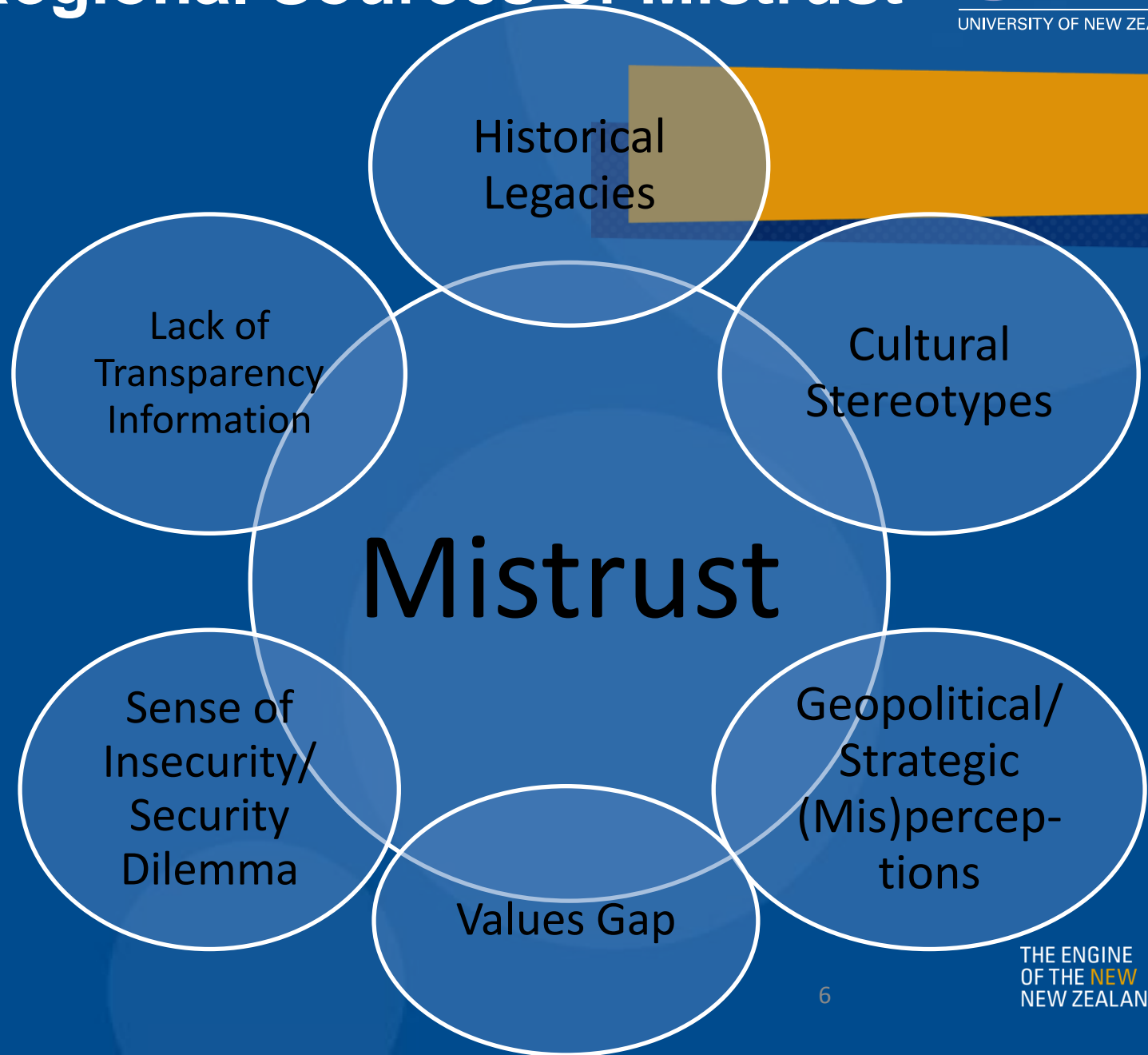
- Asia-wide rise (China but also India, Indonesia, Vietnam and others)
- Comprehensive rise (economic, military, diplomatic)
- Demands of enhanced world economic and political role
- Increased role in shaping international and regional system (BRICS, SCO, OBOR/BRI)
- Alternative model of development (EU challenges and controversial new US administration)
- Central Asia's asianization



# Asia's Challenges and Problems

- 2/3 of world's poor are in Asia
- Extremism, terrorism and separatism
- Rise of nationalism, including in USA
- Major energy, ecological and demographic insecurity
- Cold War legacy (e.g., divided Korea)
- Nuclear and conventional arms proliferation
- Asia's "Great Game" and rivalry
- Territorial disputes (South China Sea, etc.)
- Competing regionalism projects

# Regional Sources of Mistrust



# Defining the Regional Security Architecture

- “Foreign policy experts often refer to the system of institutions, alliances, and norms as architecture. ”

*Hillary Clinton, “Hard Choices,” 2014, p.33*

# Asia-Pacific Regional Security Architecture: Components



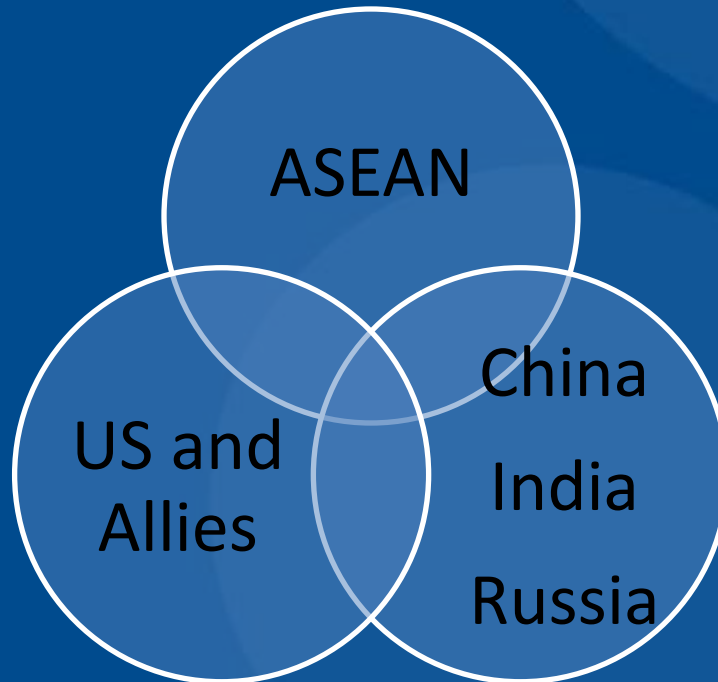


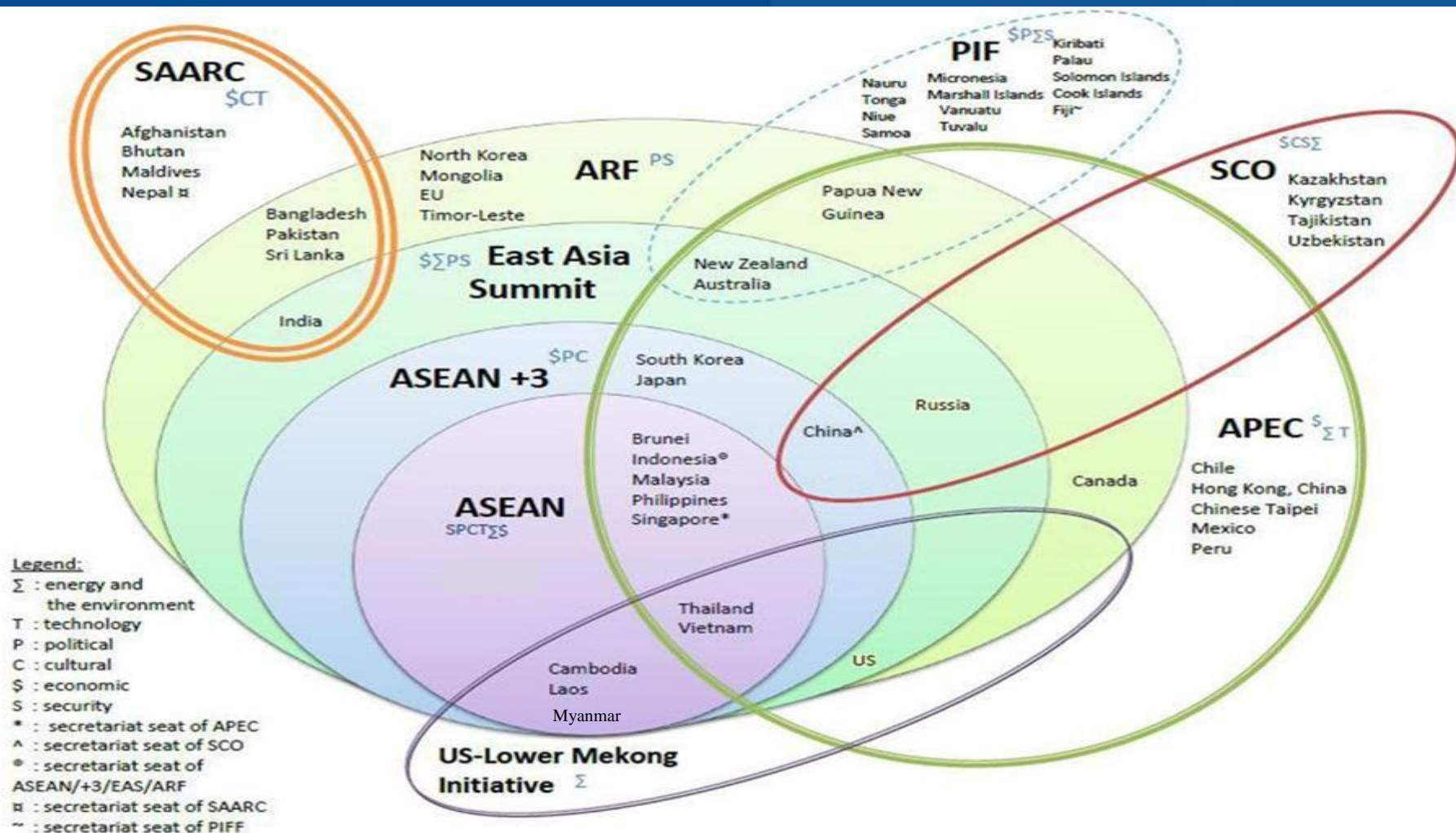
# Regional Architectural Tension Points

- Subregionalism
- Multilateralism
- Security Institutions
- Results Oriented
- Traditional Norms
- ASEAN-led

- Transregionalism
- Bilateralism
- Economic Institutions
- Process Oriented
- Non-traditional/emerging norms
- Major Power-led

# Asia-Pacific Regional Security Architecture: Key Influencers







## Competing/Complementary Multilateral Institutions/Dialogues

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• East Asia Summit</li><li>• Shangri-La Dialogue</li><li>• Asian Development Bank (ADB)</li><li>• Trans-Pacific Partnership/TPP</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ASEAN Regional Forum</li><li>• Xiangshan Forum</li><li>• Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)</li><li>• Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership/RCEP</li></ul> |
|---|---|

# Competing/Complementary Alliances and Strategic Partnerships

## Western

- US alliances (Australia, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Philippines)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- US-Japan-Australia Dialogue

## Non-Western

- China-Russia international and regional convergence
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- RIC (Russia, India, China) Dialogue

# Competing/Complementary Regional Norms

## Traditional

- Sovereignty
- Territorial integrity
- Non-interference
- Non-alignment

## Non-traditional

- Rule of law
- Good governance
- Democracy and human rights
- Responsibility to protect



# Russian Perspective

- “The time is ripe for the region to develop a **new** architecture – equitable, transparent and **non-bloc**, and based on the principles of indivisible security and commitment to international law.”

*Sergey Lavrov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, East Asia Summit, Phnom Penh, 20 November 2012*

# Chinese Perspective

- We believe that it is necessary to advocate **common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security** in Asia. We need to **innovate our security concept**, establish a new regional security cooperation architecture, and jointly build a road for security of Asia that is shared by and **win-win to all**.  
...In the final analysis, **it is for the people of Asia to run the affairs of Asia, solve the problems of Asia and uphold the security of Asia.**  
... **To beef up and entrench a military alliance targeted at a third party is not conducive to maintaining common security.**

*New Asian Security Concept For New Progress in Security Cooperation,  
President Xi Jinping, Remarks at the Fourth Summit of the Conference on  
Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia*

# US Response/Proposal

- The growing Asia-Pacific security network includes but is more than some extension of existing alliances. It weaves everyone's relationships together – bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral – to help all of us do more, over greater distances, with greater economy of effort. Most importantly, this is a principled security network. It is inclusive, since any nation and any military – no matter its capability, budget, or experience – can contribute. Everyone gets a voice, and no one is excluded, and hopefully, no one excludes themselves.
- By expanding the reach of all and by responsibly sharing the security burden, this principled network represents the next wave in Asia-Pacific security.

*Ash Carter, Secretary of Defense, Singapore, June 4, 2016*

# New Zealand Perspective

- **Asia** has seen some positive security developments in recent years. However tensions in the region are greater than they were five years ago....
- Asia is the focus of a complex interplay of global interests...
- New Zealand's ability to protect and advance its security interests is becoming increasingly challenging as the strategic environment evolves.

*New Zealand Defence White Paper, 2016*

# New Zealand and RSA

*From the Defence White Paper and MFAT Strategic Intentions*

- Continue to make independent policy decisions consistent with its values, interests and size
- NZ security interests are supported by the international rules-based order
- ASEAN is the core of regional security mechanisms
- Support the positioning of the East Asia Summit as the premier leaders-led dialogue on regional strategic challenges
- ....Support Trans Pacific Partnership (?)



# Questions?