Indo-Pacific Security Concept: Format and Constraints

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Article Info	Abstract
Keywords: Indo-Pacific, Security, Maritime, Indonesia.	*Indo-Pacific Security Concept is a new initiative, proposed by several parties, linking the regions within the eastern part of Indian Ocean and the western part of Pacific Ocean. There is an expectation that the new architecture can contribute to facilitate communication among members to maintain a peaceful and stable region. Based on the nature of the region, the new architecture can also facilitate the practical cooperation for maritime security. However, several parties also concern that various challenges will emerge in building this new architecture. Indonesia, located at the centre of this region, can play an important role in accomodating the interests of the parties involved.*
Corresponding Author: morolawe7760@yahoo.com.au	Konsep Keamanan Indo-Pasifik adalah suatu inisiatif baru, yang diajukan oleh beberapa pihak, menghubungkan wilayah-wilayah di dalam Samudera India bagian timur dan Samudera Pasifik bagian barat. Muncul harapan bahwa arsitektur yang baru dapat memberikan fasilitas untuk berkomunikasi diantara anggota-anggotanya dalam rangka memelihara wilayah yang damai dan stabil. Berdasarkan karakteristik dari wilayah ini, arsitektur yang baru juga dapat memfasilitasi kerja sama praktis dalam keamanan maritim. Namun, beberapa pihak juga menghawatirkan beberapa tantangan yang akan muncul dalam membangun arsitektur baru ini. Indonesia, yang terletak di tengah-tengah kawasan ini, dapat memainkan peranan penting dalam mengakomodasi kepentingan-kepentingan dari pihak-pihak yang terlibat.

Introduction

Indo-Pacific security issues became the expert discussions in the last ten years. There are some differences in perception, particularly in relation the problems of regions and forms of architecture the countries will be invited as members of the association as well as the field of multilateral cooperation.

The initiative was conceived by countries that are not members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), such as the United States, India, and Australia as an expression of discontent with existing security architecture in ASEAN Plus or the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

There are four variables that can be used to analyze a regional security structure: boundaries, anarchic structure, polarity, and social construction (Buzan, 2003). The author will discuss about background of new initiative, support and hinder in realizing the concept of Indo- Pacific.

Challenges in Achieving Concepts Indo-Pacific

Ideas about the concept of Indo- Pacific have not been raised in a larger forum. Therefore, some of the potential to be an obstacle in the effort to realize these ideas. Indo-Pacific idea put forward by Australia, India and the United States constituted ekslusioner view of the order in the Indian Ocean region.

The US and India support the concept that resist influence of the Chinese navy in the Indian Ocean region. Beijing considers the idea of Indo-Pacific as an attempt to keep US forces remain in the region, raising the level of attendance of India and keep China out of the Indian Ocean so that the concept of Indo-Pacific has been a cold response from China (Bisley, 2012).

China's increasingly assertive behavior and uncooperative to the Philippines in the Scarborough Shoal issue has been a major obstacle in the establishment of multilateral agreements. On many occasions, China has expressed his determination to resolve the problems in bilateral territorial claims and rejected the international court.

Without sufficient support for

any agreement to be taken, the countries in the region will continue their dependence on traditional alliance for protection or provide a balance (Sambhi, 2013). Some countries are building cooperation to establish the concept of Indo-Pacific, to achieve their long-term interests.

According to Zhao Minghao (2013), China should not be left out in the discussion of this architecture development, and instead had to find a place to participate in formulating the strategic objectives and norms of interaction that binds all parties involved. The biggest challenge that will arise in the development of this architecture is to accommodate the forces of hegemony and the two emerging giants.

The most urgent task of the US, China and India is to build and maintain a dialogue which is important and useful to find mechanisms established to communicate their interests, control the rivalry and cause synergies for the sake of stability and prosperity. Indo-Pacific region is an important geostrategic region and economically, but still a long way to

built a formal institution. The existence of competition among countries to pursue their interests reach an agreement, this led Indonesia had difficulty in filing the negotiations on borders (Zhao, 2013).

Rahman (2011) argues the obstacles in the form of an architecture or joint venture in the two oceans. The extent of the region can be used as a geopolitical system or a unit of analysis, especially in terms of ethnicity, religion, culture, language, and political as well as historical experience and level of development.

Research Methods

This study used a qualitative method that describes the phenomenon of the Indo-Pacific security concept. Information used in the discussion of using data in the field and scientific literature of several references, so it will reinforce the conclusions to be made.

Result and Discussion
Existing security architecture in the Region

The scope of Indo-Pacific region generally includes two oceans, which is part of Asian continent that

facing Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Cooperation security areas had been going and already formed. The major of Security architecture in the Indo- Pacific region are ASEAN, ARF, SAARC (South Asian for Regional Cooperation), as well as the mechanisms that are relevant to this study: Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), and the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery (ReCAAP).

The regional cooperation in Southeast Asia as a reaction to uncertainty of the Vietnam War and necessity non-communists. The establishment of ASEAN as a reason for political security that provides to intensify the cooperation in economic, social and cultural (Wanandiare, 2000).

A few progresses has been made by ASEAN in enhancing cooperation among its members in many areas. Either significant achievements are the agreement with leaders of ASEAN to establish the ASEAN Community which to be reached in 2015. It's comprising three pillars: the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). APSC is a pillar of the ASEAN Community which is engaged in building cooperation in politics and security.

This institution was established with the aim of ensuring that countries in the region are living in peace with one another and the world, a fair's environment, democratic and harmonious. Member of countries pledged to promote the peace process in differences resolution.

They assume that their security connected to each other by geographical, vision and missions. The components of APSC includes: political development, formation and sharing of norms, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, post-conflict peace building, and the mechanisms of enforcement (ASEAN, 2013).

The principle of inclusion, ASEAN to develop cooperation with

countries of non-ASEAN region. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) agreed to establish the, aims; (1) to encourage the constructive dialogue and consultation on political issues, security concern and common interest; and (2) to contribute in confidence building and preventive diplomacy in Asia Pacific region.

ARF has played an important role in the prevention of conflict by building relationships in the region, as well as between regions. ARF has become an effective conflict prevention mechanism in the Asia Pacific region (Frankl, 2006).

TAC is an agreement that regulates peaceful settlement of any dispute to accordance basic principles of ASEAN, which is appointment of the member states to "refrain from the use of force" and resolve the problem through "negotiation friendly". To resolve the dispute unfinished in the region, TAC set up a High Council comprising a ministerial-level representative of the parties to the dispute. The role of the High Council is to suggest appropriate ways to resolve the dispute to the parties to the

dispute. To collaborate more closely with ASEAN and follow the principles contained in the TAC.

The declaration parties in South China Sea is an agreement between the governments of ASEAN countries and China to improve in the settlement conditions. It was agreed to refrain from matters further complicated the atmosphere resulting in disruption of peace and stability, including restraint in the occupied islands, reefs and so on.

Meanwhile, there is a multilateral association which provides a platform for the people of South Asia to work together with a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding. These covers areas such as: economic, technological, social and cultural (Sridharan, 2008).

Particularly the coastal countries assume that cooperation maritime security is very important to be implemented, given the function of Indian and the Pacific Ocean as cruise lines are solid, while a security breach in the sea is still a concern. Multilateral cooperation of maritime security is the establishment of Regional

Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery (ReCAAP), which is the first initiative in the handling of piracy and armed piracy at sea (Goddard, 2013).

The explanation above are mechanisms that have been built in the existing security architecture. The mechanisms already include the necessary of existing security problems. ASEAN Plus format as well as ARF, though involve many non-ASEAN countries. The basic principles of ASEAN, ASEAN Way and ASEAN centrality is always applied in the decision-making mechanisms in these institutions. Architecture is doubtful in achieving their goals (Santikajaya, 2013).

The important issues are the recognition of ownership territory in the South China Sea. In the dispute, ASEAN is directly dealing with China. This shows that ASEAN still have difficulty in dealing with China. The establishment of the ARF is a response to the inability of ASEAN in the face of China (Waeve, 2003).

Meanwhile China continued to show aggressive behavior and threatening or using force against its neighbors (Waeve, 2003). Therefore, we need a new mechanism to facilitate the dialogue between the dispute's parties.

Two major countries in the region, India and Australia, would like to have a larger role in regional security. "Look East" strategy of India is part of a larger plan or policy forward. India should have an important role in the problems of Asia and International (Chew, 2011).

While Australia seeks a greater role, both countries felt that the existing architecture (ASEAN Plus, ARF and SAARC), do not allow to found their interests and need a new security architecture.

Indo-Pacific Security Concept

The concept of Indo-Pacific has different views on the details of content, particularly issue of the coverage area, and the scope of cooperation. Regarding these scope region, there are some different views. The Australian Government declared that Indo-Pacific includes the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

But, the Indo-Pacific

Governance Research Centre formulated that the Indo-Pacific region covers spanning the western Pacific Ocean to the western Indian Ocean along the eastern coast of Africa (Tyler and Shearman, 2013). Meanwhile, McDaniel (2012) states that the Indo-Pacific region is the Indian and Pacific Ocean bounded by longitude or vertical line from 60° West to 140° East.

The substance concept of Indo-Pacific security by Medcalf (2013) states that the concept of security would bound the territory of Pacific and Indian oceans. An effort needs to set the strategic tensions as a result the changing balance of power in the region. Indo-Pacific means understanding that growth in energy relations, the economy and security of the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean have created a single strategic system.

The history of Indo-Pacific is about economics and human, but the consequence is strategic. Great powers such as the US, China and India have long been present in the region, and the resulting increase in interest of confrontation, distrust, and misunderstanding. We need to invite Australia, Indonesia, and Singapore. trade and security in the Indo-Pacific region is a challenge of a country's international at the same time (Medcalf, 2013).

Discussion on the concept of Indo-Pacific region has been emerged among scholars and the Indian government. Indo-Pacific terminology appears in an official statement the Indian Government in terms of maintaining a plural, inclusive and open security architecture in the Indo-Pacific.

India wants open's security architecture that the architecture allows India to maintain the principle of foreign policy is decided that non-alignment as a 'strategic autonomy' in official discourse and creating a stable regional environment that conducive to the development of trade and investment.

Indo-Pacific is not only limited by the structure of top-down but is formed from the structure of a bottom-up, arrangements were driven out of the issue of regional cooperation together with a set of strategic

relations of each country, reflecting the needs of economic restructuring domestic and regional challenges potentially disruptive economic development (Chako, 2012).

Stephen Smith stated that Asia Pacific, Indian Ocean and Indo-Pacific, will be the 'center of gravity' strategic world. This development is caused by among others: the rise of China, India, ASEAN economies, the economic power of Japan and South of Korea, Indonesia development role of regional level to the global level, and the rebalancing of the US strategy in the region.

The changes will be impact to the circumstances in the region. To reach this goal, the international and regional community needed to answer these challenges, to achieve stability and prosperity in the future (Jennings, 2012).

The concept of Indo-Pacific needs to emphasize the need for practical cooperation through joint activities or joint practical activities. The Implementation integrated activities in the fight against piracy in the sea and armed robbery is a very big challenge. Because of property disputes are still many marine areas by some countries or maritime Disputes.

Maritime boundaries have not been resolved to impede law enforcement, law enforcement by a country can be considered as an attack to the neighboring countries. The absence of law enforcement at sea provide space for the pirates to take advantage of it in which the countries are reluctant to conduct naval operations.

The pirates will sail through the territorial waters of a country and commit a crime against a third country. After that, they will seek refuge in the country or other countries, allowing them to escape from the pursuit of the authorities (Goddard, 2013).

Conclusions

Indo-Pacific region contains some of the potential hot spots that could have broken into serious conflict and has consequences for the economic development of the nations in the region. The concept of Indo-Pacific is expected to be more so that it can be realized.

There was optimism from many parties that this concept will be realized, given the countries in this region has interact either bilaterally or multilaterally in many forums that exist such as: Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus Eight (ADMM + 8), and the East Asia Summit (EAS). While the second area relates to the development of relations between India and Indonesia, Australia, Japan, Singapore, and the United States.\

The crucial factor between the region of Indian and Pacific Ocean is nature of the main liaison of voyage from West Asia to the Asia-Pacific and vice versa. Thus, the role of oceans is very extremely vital for the countries in the region.

Indo-Pacific security architecture is expected to meet the interests of countries in the region in terms of making the safe shipping lanes and unimpeded from both threats of traditional and nontraditional security. To overcome, the concept of security developed should be able to unite the human security, economic and resource security, maritime and environmental security.

Recommendation

Although the study has contributed to the Indo-Pacific security concept, but there are many other initiatives that need to be explored further so that policy-making between countries can work well so that it can be realized Indo-Pacific security better. In further research can be developed by studying the concept of security of the justice sector and a more modern infrastructure, so that more research results have broad usefulness. In addition, research will be further reinforced the conclusions of empirical data that can contribute in the making new policies.

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