

New Military Modernization in the Asia-Pacific Region

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Abstract

The rise of China as a world economic power has brought an opportunity for the country such military modernization and a threat for other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The military modernizations show that there are six territorial claimants: China, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippine, Taiwan, and Vietnam. The United States has economic and security interests in the region and encourages military power balance and security within the Effort.

Keywords: China; South China sea; Political challenge; Alliances

Introduction

Today new military policies in Asia-Pacific have brought the regions to one of the more risk laden regions of the world. Although the Middle East political crises have remained, US strategy towards Asia-Pacific region due to new world's crisis has emerged in the region. The United State military strategy, shifted from Middle East to Asia-Pacific towards and for rebalancing defense, diplomatic relations, and economic resources in the above region. The new US strategy is an effort to strengthen alliances and partnership in the region to a common security vision for the future. The vision does encourage military rebalance in the Asia-Pacific region and emphasizes on existing alliances. Obama has visited many countries of the region, he was staged to call attention to a defense cooperation agreement due to be cemented in this or next year. New military modernization in China, Japan, and Korea, Philippine, Vietnam and other regional powers revealed a political challenge based on common and collective national interests of the major political actors in the Asia-Pacific area. In this upcoming development and world order, the traditional military platforms and their capabilities are rising fast among the key political actors in the Asia-Pacific region and will also include assistance to possible Cyber offenses.

Economic factors are vital to considerations of power distribution. The rise of China emerged a new economic, political and military world's actor. The world's second-largest economy and economic growth thus supports China's military modernization in the Asia-Pacific region. South China Sea is heart of Eurasia's importance largely results from one-third of the world's shipping sailing through its waters. The United State of Defense estimated at least 30 percent of the world's maritime trade transits the South China Sea annually, including approximately \$1.2 trillion in ship-borne trade bound for the United States. Moreover, United Nation estimated maritime resources such as

more than 10 percent of global fisheries production and approximately 11 billion barrels and 190 trillion cubic feet of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves in the South China Sea. There are six territorial claimants: China, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippine, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Chinese military confrontations such as territorial tensions in the South China Sea are assertive maritime behavior in the region. In recent years, Chinese military modernization has accelerated, improved and desire to be a global power. On the other hands, United States maintained a network of allies and regional partners that can trade assist to the country with forward missions, provide bases, and confer political legitimacy to U.S. military operations. Besides enhancing capabilities to project power, United States has a strong interest in ensuring all claimants seek to address and resolve their issues peacefully, without conflict or coercion. The United States also are helping the partners such as Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam to develop their institutional structures and procedures necessary to manage growing maritime forces effectively and improving their maritime capabilities and security.

The Korean Peninsula and nuclear weapon testing by North Korea, Taiwan Strait, and transits the South China Sea are major political issues in the USA. Although Chinese military policy implications of control the South China Sea is as a crucial issue. Recently US and China both building and conducting diplomacy designed for new strategic partnership in Southeast Asian states. Newly events in the region shows that the principal anecdote currently revolves around the two major political actors, US-Chinese diplomatic relations, but the connection doesn't work and tensions is exacerbated, yet.

There are many other political actors that distribution of power in the Asia-Pacific. But most of the countries' political trends concern around tensions between democratization, corruption, and terrorism.

Hence, the political challenge is sustainable in the new world's crisis. A maritime law is necessary.