Competing Regional Constructions for Security in the Indian Ocean

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Table 1 Competing Indian Ocean Regional Security Constructions: Polarising Perspectives

Indian Ocean Region

diplomacy
optimists
soft power
regionalists
foreign affairs departments
liberal political parties
liberal think tanks
liberal commentators

Indo-Pacific Region

traditional security
pessimists
hard power
nationalists
defence departments/consultants
conservative political parties
conservative think tanks
conservative commentators

Australian Government Definition of IOR

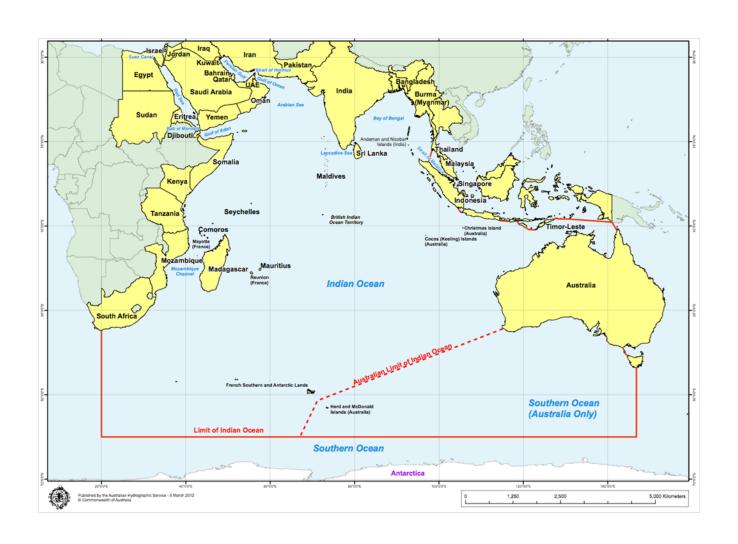


Table 2 The Indian Ocean Region

| Australia Mozambique Bahrain Afghanista | Indian Ocean Land-Locked States | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh Oman Egypt Bhutan Burma (Myanmar) Pakistan Eritrea Botswana Comoros Seychelles Iraq Burundi Djibouti Singapore Israel Ethiopia France* Somalia Jordan Lesotho Kenya South Africa Kuwait Malawi India Sri Lanka Qatar Nepal Indonesia Tanzania Saudi Arabia Rwanda Iran Thailand Sudan Swazilana Madagascar Timor-Leste Malaysia United Arab Maldives Emirates Mauritius United Kingdom* Yemen | a d | |

(* For France and United Kingdom: because of their island territories)

Figure 1 The Indian Ocean Sub-Systems

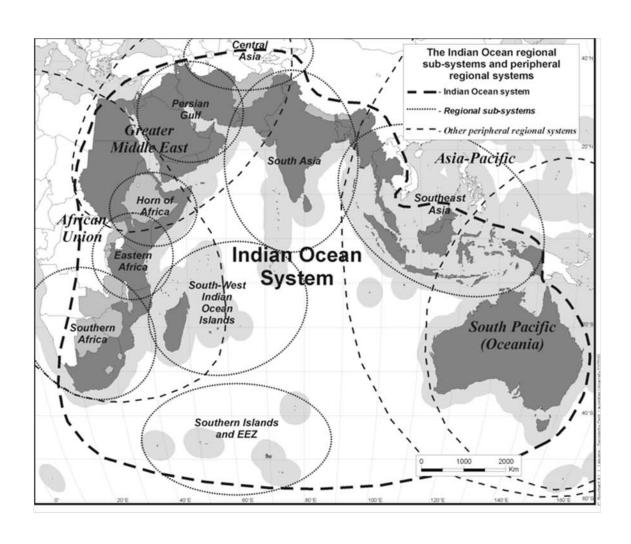


Figure 2 The USPACOM



Table 3 Towards an Australian Indian Ocean Policy

(Source: Bateman and Bergin 2010, pp. 46-61)

- 1. Australia to increase its strategic presence in the IOR
- 2. Need for greater regional cooperation and dialogue using IOR-ARC on areas of common interest, including disaster management, scientific research, SLOCS, illegal trafficking, fisheries and offshore infrastructure security
- 3. Need for a new IFIOR; need for India and Australia EIO dialogue
- 4. Enhance bilateral relations with India, Indonesia, South Africa and France
- 5. Greater energy cooperation
- 6. Australia should host a future Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)
- 7. Promote greater and better maritime information exchange
- 8. Need for greater study on maritime policing and patrol
- 9. More regular air and surface patrols needed around Cocos Islands
- 10. Develop broad principles of ocean management
- 11. Undertake an audit of current marine research in IO
- 12. WA Government should establish a portfolio of IOR affairs
- 13. Increase ADF presence along west coast of Australia
- 14. Create a new IO Studies Centre at a WA University

Figure 3 The Indo-Pacific Region (Auslin 2010, p. 7)

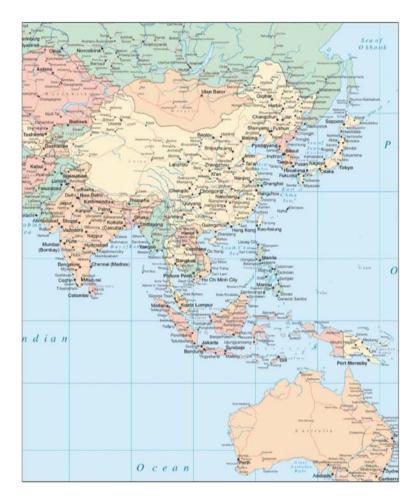


Figure 4 The Indo-Pacific Biogeographical Region

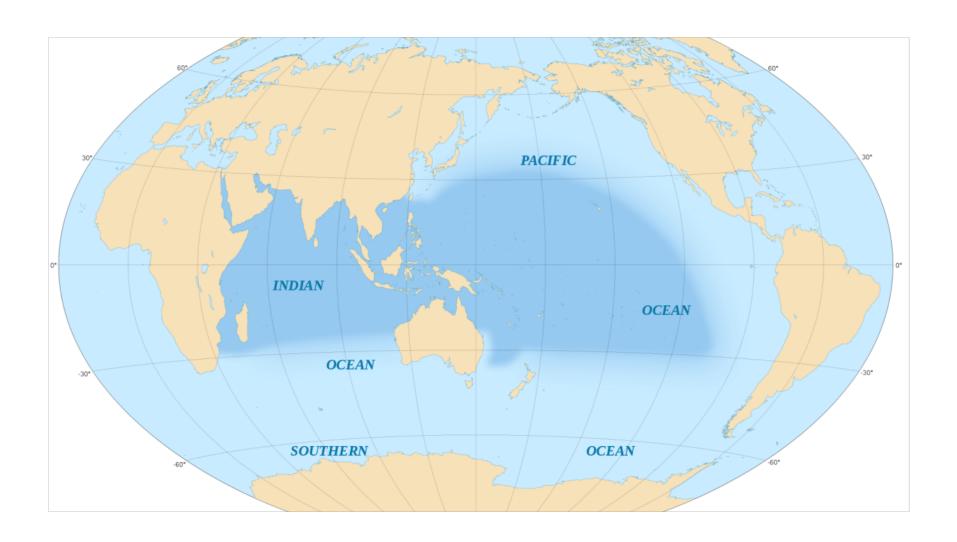
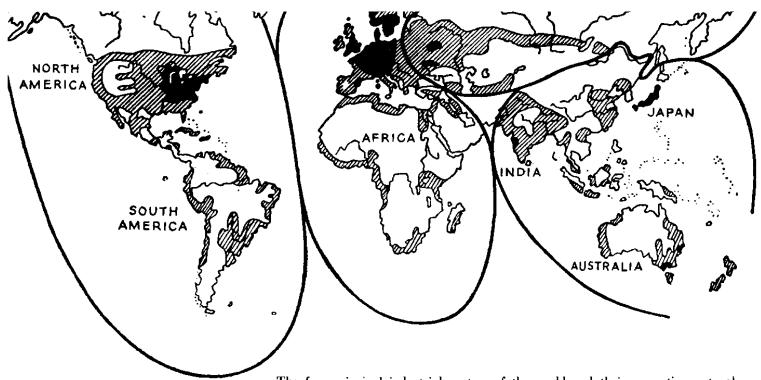


Figure 5 Global Pan Regions of 1930s



The four principal industrial centers of the world and their respective natural spheres of interest (*Grossraumwirtschaften*) are indicated in black. Food and raw material producing areas essential to world economy are shaded. The blank spaces indicate undeveloped territories, as well as those that are, at least for the present, of little consequence in international commercial relations. All values are indicated in Reichsmarks.

MAP I.

Figure 6 Panikkar's "Steel Ring" 1945

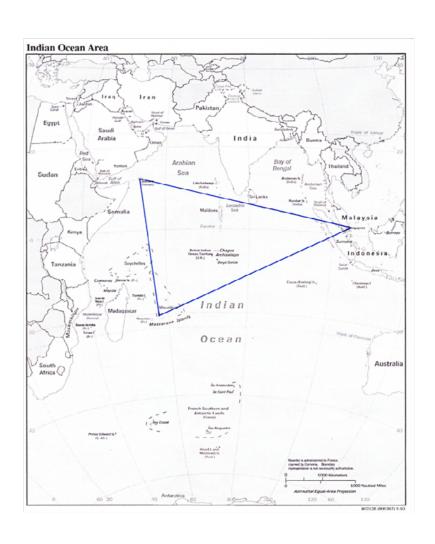


 Table 1
 States with Indian Ocean Maritime Energy Security Interests

| | EIDS | ENES | ESCPS |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| 1. Australia*+ | | X | |
| 2. China** @ | X | | |
| 3. Egypt** + | | | X |
| 4. France**+ | X | | |
| Germany | X | | |
| 6. India*@+ | X | | |
| Indonesia*@+ | | X | X |
| 8. Iran*+ | | X | X |
| 9. Iraq | | X | X |
| 10. Italy | X | | |
| 11. Japan**@+ | X | | |
| 12. Kuwait+ | | X | X |
| 13. Malaysia*@+ | | | X |
| 14. Oman*+ | | | X |
| 15. Qatar+ | | X | X |
| Saudi Arabia+ | | X | X |
| Singapore*@+ | X | | X |
| South Africa*+ | | | X |
| South Korea@ | X | | |
| 20. UAE*+ | | X | X |
| 21. UK** | | | |
| 22. USA | X | | |
| 23. Yemen* + | | | X |

EIDS - energy-import dependent state

ENES - energy niche economy state

ESCPS - energy security choke point state

^{*}IOR-ARC member

^{**} IOR-ARC dialogue partner

[@] ReCAAP cooperation group

⁺ IONS participant