



A SWOT Analysis for Nontraditional security on Cyber Security Between China and Thailand

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Abstract

This research paper analyzed nontraditional security on cybersecurity between China and Thailand for mutual security benefits which used a SWOT analysis method. The new global non-security has been shaped by internet technology. Hence, many criminals have been using internet technology such as social media and telecommunication for terrorism, telecommunication fraud, and credit card have increased over past three years. This research paper was qualitative research by conducted document review based on non-traditional theory and strategic planning (SWOT analysis). The result of the SWOT analysis found that the strength of both China and Thai relationship had strong. The weakness was China and Thailand military have conducted some operation in non-traditional security in multi-levels for a short period which was not continued. While the major opportunity were relied on civilian especially Chinese tourist and economic cooperation. The threats were main player countries such as United States and Japan dominate in economy and military power. Also ASEAN community which has a conflict with China in case of South China Sea. Moreover, they did not have strategic plan for non-traditional security. Therefore, for a long term security China and Thailand need to initiate a strategic plan by set up formal Sino-Thai transnational organization for non-traditional security for bilateral beneficial

Keywords: Non-tradition security, Strategic planning, Cybersecurity, China and Thailand

1. Introduction

In the age of information and technology, according to Shetret (2011) point out that the internet is a medium that facilitates the maintenance of a decentralized, global, violent extremist movement. It provides a virtual forum for those who wish to propagate violent ideologies and influence audiences around the world in real time. Thus, to realize fully the benefits that networked technology promises the world, these systems must function reliably and securely. Assuring the free flow of information, the security and privacy of data and the integrity of the interconnected networks themselves are all essential to every single people, global economic prosperity, and security. Governments must fully supports, responses, and implements to secure cyber communication because internet as an infrastructure to trade, investment, and rights which are the fundamental need in this era.

Moreover, Wilson (2008) explained that cyber-terrorism is a new attack strategy which is created a huge devastates and expands serious damages in many dimensions and arena. Just when some government's computers turn on and connect to internet world, the cyber-terrorists can access their computer and install some software programs to transfer confidential information and in the same time they can upload a virus into government's computers or other electronic machines. Also, they can promote their violence, propaganda, recruitment, and gathering people. Thus, Nations border no longer exist in digital world which a sophisticated cybercrime tools could operate to allow a nation state or terrorist group to remain unidentified while they direct cyber-attacks through the Internet. Many experts point out that past incidents of conventional terrorism have already been linked with cybercrime, and that computer vulnerabilities may make government and civilian critical infrastructure systems seem attractive as targets for cyber-attack

On the other hand, China and Thailand have a good relations long time ago since Sukhothai kingdom. This two countries have been more tightly closer relations when Chinese immigrated to Thailand. As Chinwano (2009) explained that the reason was during the subsequent turmoil in China, more and more Chinese migrated to Thailand to escape chaos and poverty and to find a new opportunities. These overseas Chinese, serving as human linkages to China, play important roles in the informal trade between the two countries as well as between Thailand and the world.

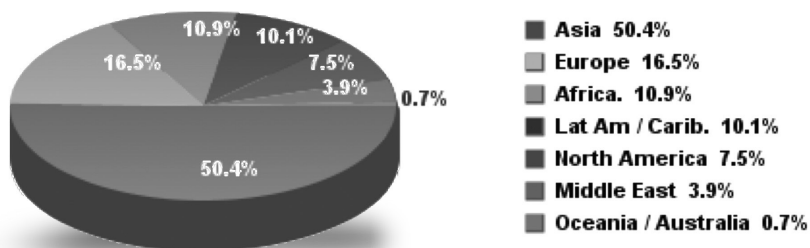
Moreover, in geographic aspect its shown that China and Thailand are closer neighbors as Chuan (2012) emphasized that as a geographic neighbors. China and Thailand are linked by Lancang-Mekong River and have the geopolitical relation which endows the close connection in history, culture, economic and security bet ween two countries.

Especially One Belt One road policy that boosted China and Thailand are closer than the past decades. Thailand is moving ahead with plans to upgrade economic cooperation with China according to Areunmas from Bangkok Post (2018) reported that on trade, the two countries have agreed to double two-way trade to \$ 40 billion by 2021 from \$73.67 billion in 2017; support Thai entrepreneurs' participation in the China International Import Expo every year; promote cooperation on farm products; and hold meetings of the joint committee and joint working panels on a regular basis. On the investment front, the framework calls for the two parties to promote investment in targeted industries such as next-generation cars; smart electronics; robotics; affluent, medical and wellness tourism; agriculture and biotechnology; future food; and logistics and aviation.

Furthermore, on political aspect Fangye (2016) pointed out that the top leaders of two countries have mutual visits frequently, thus effectively deepened mutual political understanding and mutual trust. Chinese leaders, such Premier Zhu Rongji (2001), President Hu Jintao (2003), and Vice President Xi Jinping (2011) have visited Thailand. Queen Sirikit of Thailand on behalf of King bhumibol has visited China in 2000. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Princess Chulaborn Walailak and other members of royal family have visited China many times. In addition, last year Audjarint from The Nation (2017) reported that China has officially invited His Majesty the King Maha Vajiralongkorn for a state visit.

On non-traditional security (NTS) Thailand and China have agreement in security issues which is Chinwanno (2009) explains that to enhance cooperation in the area of non-traditional security, including prevention and suppression of terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking (including illegal immigration), money laundering, arms smuggling, sea piracy, armed robbery at sea and other crimes against the safety of navigation international economic crime and cybercrime. The joint action plan is expected to enhance capacity building through training and study visits and the sharing of experiences that each has expertise in, accelerate the conclusion of the establishment of the Thailand-China Joint Working Group on Non-traditional Security Cooperation (Thailand-China JWG) as a mechanism to exchange vies, share information and strengthen cooperation on non-traditional security issues among relevant agencies and promote close cooperation among law enforcement agencies.

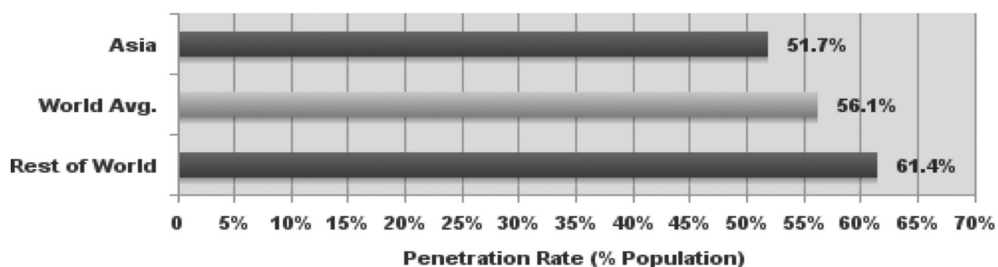
Internet Users in the World by Regions - March, 2019



Source: Internet World Stats (2019)

Recently, according to Internet World Stats (2019) shown the number of internet users around the world and the result shown that Asia are the most internet users and internet penetration in Asia compared with world average and the rest of the world is highest rate in the world as well as Masys and Lin (2017) concerned that with the wave of globalization and booming economy in East and Southeast Asia region, the transnational organization crime group are benefited from it, and cybercrime is also growing. Currently Asia holds more than half of the population of internet users in the world, which means the concern cybercrime is on the rise.

Internet Penetration in Asia March 31, 2019



Source: Internet World Stats (2019)

As both figures shown and without a doubt why non-traditional security is one of the most important and urgent issues. However, each of Asia countries has their own safeguard but the issues is bigger and out of one county hand therefore, as china and Thailand had initiated non-traditional security, but it does not for a long term. Thus, this research paper rose question is how China and Thailand could achieve cooperation on non-tradition security as a permanent transnational organization.

2. Research objectives

This research paper aimed to propose a non-traditional security strategic planning on cybersecurity between China and Thailand for upgrade relationship ties and mutual security benefits. Therefore, the research objectives are to:

2.1 To study relationship between China and Thailand

2.2 To analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of China and Thailand cooperation

3. Research questions

3.1 How does the relationship between China and Thailand?

3.2 How are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of China and Thailand cooperation?

4. Significant of the Research

This research result could help China and Thailand have a strong relationship also it is a binary beneficial on social and economic security. The cooperation on both countries could share the information and counter non-traditional security and traditional security in the same time. Moreover, solely country could not archives for long term, the transnational organization is the best solution to counter on internet technology. Therefore, this research is a milestone for initiates set up a transnational organization which is it provides SWOT analysis and strategic plan for guideline for both countries. In the meantime, it adds on state of knowledge on non-traditional security on international affairs and Chinese and Thai studies as well.

5. Scope of Study

This research studies on cybersecurity policy and activities between China and Thailand. Also this research analyzes strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis) both China and Thailand on cyber cooperation.

6. Related literature

On globalization era, technology and internet as tool to access all information and activities the shaped states relations closer and tension in the same time. Moreover, since last two decade people's behavior has been changing to engages more and more in social network and information technology. As Keohane and Nye (2012, pp. xxxi) pointed out September 11 revealed how much the United States could be hurt by informal violence. Yet, they emphasized that power comes not simply out of the barrel of a gun, but from asymmetries in vulnerability independence and from the comparative attractiveness of competing native's some of which, it turns out, favor certain nonstate actors more than most observers anticipated. The networks of interdependence along which power can travel are multiple, and they do not cancel one another out. Even a state that is overwhelmingly powerful on many dimensions can be highly vulnerable on others. Therefore, complex interdependence as they argued emphasized the importance of International Organization (IO) and Multinational Cooperation (MNCs). Thus, theory of complex interdependence compounded the key characteristics to three main characteristics which are:

1. Multiple Channels: it connect societies, including informal ties between governmental elites as well as formal foreign office arrangements; informal ties among nongovernmental elites (face-to-face and through telecommunications); and transnational organizations (such as multinational banks or corporations). These channels can be summarized as interstate, transgovernmental, and transnational relations.

2. The absence of hierarchy among issues: the agenda of interstate relationships consists of multiple issues that are not arranged in clear or consistent hierarchy. It means, among other things, that military security does not consistently dominate the agenda. Many issues arise from what used to be considered domestic policy, and the distinction between domestic and foreign issues becomes blurred. These issues are considered in several government departments (not just foreign offices), and at several levels.

3. Absence of military force: military is not used by governments toward other governments within the region, or the issues, when complex interdependence prevails. It

may, however, be important in these governments relations with governments outside the region, or on other issues. Thus, the three key characteristics of complex interdependence as Keohane and Nye (2012, pp.20-21) described it could be a model that helps Thai and Chia could alliance on non-traditional security.

Moreover, as Ranna (2015, pp.296) emphasized on this theory that complex interdependence can be said to have been a breakthrough in the international relations. We can see the world has become single global village. Large MNCs like Toyota, IBM, have a larger budgets than states. International organization and transnational movements transcend national borders. Therefore, as this theory, China and Thailand should set up binary non-traditional security organization which is dealing with all non-traditional security which focuses on cyber security. Also this theory could help China and Thailand interact in positive way and grow strong relationship especially among both countries and economy.

In the meantime security theory, as Sukma (2010, pp.110) mentioned on security that the future of regional security has now increasingly been shaped and influenced by two key developments: the inevitable emergence of China and India as major powers and the growing salience of non-traditional security (NTS) problems. While the first development would bring about a major geostrategic shift in East Asia, the second development complicates the security challenges facing the region. It is empirical that China is one of the most important player on security in Asia regional as well as before other players such as United States and Japan. Also Sukma (2010, pp.111) pointed on ASEAN countries that threats from non-traditional security problems were left to individual member states to resolve, especially through nation-building measures. Second, to enable individual states to resolve those problems. He emphasized on non-traditional security in ASEAN countries quite serious because as ASEAN community did not go strongly and intently on cooperation. Most of both traditional and non-traditional security ASEAN have been avoided to talk this issues on ASEAN annual meeting it is just a framework that could not go beyond it. However, if Thailand and China could set up and intent non-traditional security bilateral level that could awake ASEAN community aware and serious focus on non-traditional security cooperation in their community.

Furthermore, Bailes and Cottey (2006, pp.199) explained how regional security could implied from the concept and understood in the practical way that at least four models of regional security cooperation have *prima facie* relevance for the 21st century: alliances, collective security, security regimes and security communities. Therefore, all these concepts and theories that mentioned before it provides a key concept to analysis China and Thailand on security policy.

On China perspective, as Jian (2018), the ambassador of the people's republic of China to the kingdom of Thailand stated on China and Thailand relations that both China and Thailand are faced with a world undergoing major development, transformation and adjustment. Unstable and uncertain factors are still on the rise, hegemony and power politics still exist, traditional and non-traditional security threats keep springing up, and unilateralism, trade protectionism and de-globalization have taken on different forms. China-Thailand friendly cooperation is the model for the new type of international relations. The bilateral relationship has harvested abundant fruits as the two countries adhere to the principle of mutual respect, equity, and justice and win-win cooperation.

Moreover, Mingjiang (2010, pp. 122) analyzed on China foreign policy that China's increased strategic influence in East Asia has not been translated into any dramatic rise of its security profile. For the foreseeable future, many regional states will still look upon the US, not China, for security protection. China's cooperation for competition strategy has also created or expanded areas of international interactions, for instance, non-traditional security in the region. Indeed, we could added on China foreign policy in Southeast Asian in both traditional and non-traditional security for instance, China is expanding military cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to ease regional tension and promote peace (Zhihao, 2018).

As well as, Buzan (2008, pp. 214) emphasized on policy that the policy-making process itself becomes an important component in the national security. His analyzed need to take an account into a SWOT analysis which could help us more crystal clear to understand building non-traditional security cooperation. Yet, Buzan, Waever, and Wilde (1998, 16-17) provide the security framework to analyze security that homogenous complexes approaches which is concentrated within specific sectors and are therefore composed of specific forms of interaction among similar types of unit (e.g., power rivalries among states) also it abandons the assumes that the regional logic can integrate different type of actors interacting across two or more sectors (e.g., states + nations + firms + confederations interacting across the political, economic, and social sectors). The homogenous complexes gave us a framework to analysis every units as a whole. Thus, enabling the analyst to keep the entire picture in a single frame and also to keep track of the inevitable spillovers between sectors (military impacts on economic developments and the like). With this logic it might applied in Southeast Asia countries where the security complex contains both states and nations.

Also, Parameswaran (2018) reported on tradition security on military that Both sides have continued to try to make further inroads in cooperation into 2018, even as the Thai junta remains preoccupied with domestic political concerns as well as future defense

plans. Also Chongkittavorn (2016, pp. 43) mentioned the relationship between China and Thailand that clearly, Thailand will continue to serve as a conduit for China's inroads into ASEAN as well as the mainland Southeast Asia by the virtue of its geostrategic location and friendly relations. Included, Beijing proposed that ASEAN and China conclude a treaty of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation.

Therefore, Qingrun (2017) suggested on nontraditional security between China and Thai that in other non-traditional security areas, China and Thailand also could conduct more cooperation, such as the environmental protection, the ecological security, the energy security, climate change, internet security, and dealing with possible economic challenges.

On strategic planning view, Maleka (2016) pointed out the meaning of strategic planning that a strategy is all about integrating organizational activities and utilizing and allocating the scarce resources within the organizational environment so as to meet the present objectives. While planning a strategy it is essential to consider that decisions are not taken in a vacuum and that any act taken by the organization is likely to be met by a reaction from those affected, competitors, customers, employees or suppliers.

Also, McCarthy (2018) explained the propose of strategic planning which is the process of developing a plan helps the manager (and the team) step back and examine where they are, where they want to go, and how to get there. In the absence of a plan, work still gets done on a day-to-day basis but often lacks a sense of purpose and priority. Basically the strategic planning has 7 elements which are; Vision Statement, Mission Statement, Core Values, SWOT Analysis, Long-Term Goals, Yearly Objectives, and Action Plans. Thus, this research focused on SWOT analysis element that could help China and Thailand understand how both of them could set up the transnational organization on non-traditional security. Bonnici and Galea (2015) explained SWOT analysis which is a toolkit that evaluates the internal strengths and weaknesses, and the external opportunities and threats in an organization's environment.

The internal analysis is used to identify resources, capabilities, core competencies, and competitive advantages inherent to the organization. The external analysis identifies market opportunities and threats by looking at competitors' resources, the industry environment, and the general environment. The objective of a SWOT analysis is to use the knowledge an organization has about its internal and external environments and to formulate its strategy accordingly. Therefore, according to pervious concepts and theories that this paper was mention earlier it could be formulates and analyses into a conceptual framework as follow topic.

7. Conceptual framework

The research uses complex interdependency, transnationalism, security in both tradition and non-traditional, and strategic planning as a main conceptual framework to studies the relationship between China and Thailand on cybersecurity, then the research suggests on strategic planning guideline for China and Thailand cooperation.

8. Research method

This research paper was a documentary research design. it gathered on books, journals, and online information in both Thailand English as a resources for research. The analysis stage used interdependency, transnationalism, security, and SWOT analysis as a framework, also political context to analyze non-traditional security between China and Thailand. Then it categorized the data into each concepts and theories. a For the synthesis stage it used content analysis and analytical descriptive.

9. Research result

Security is one of the most important issue for nation-state in Southeast Asia as a regionalism. Also the rise of China is becoming an important a new state player in this region. Without a doubt that China is trying to dominant hard power and soft power in this region. Thus, it found out that China and Thailand are growing relationship closer in many dimensions such as security, political, amd economy as previous discussed. Fangye (2016), Chinwanno (2009), Jian (2018), Mingjiang (2010), (Zhihao, 2018) , and Parameswaran (2018) pointed out the relations between China and Thailand have been growing ties in military cooperation, non-traditional security, trade and investment, and political that both the top leaders of two countries have mutual visits frequently. This is the foremost evidence that shown China and Thailand have a strong relationship. However, Huisken (2016, pp.3) pointed out that the states of the region are still spending a lot of time in dialongue but along critical channels the degree of engagment, communication and undestanding appears to have encountered sharply diminishing returns. This is the important emphazied that most states are spending to much time for communication without the confidence to create and still untrustworth in regional or bilitaral agreement in security. There, this relations became a strength point for initiate further stage on non-traditional security.

Since China and Thailand has been a ties relations also the rise of China in this regional, however, it need to analyzed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats

of China and Thailand cooperation by used the SWOT analysis. Thus, the result was the strength of both China and Thai relationship had a strong relationship. As Chingchit (2016) pointed out that Thailand and China drew closer back in the late 1970s when Bangkok needed Beijing's military and strategic support to cope with an expansionist Vietnam. The friendship strengthened when China withdrew its support of the communist movement in Thailand, removing red threats from within and outside of the country. Cordial relations strengthened further in the last decade. Then, when other friends like the U.S., UK, Australia, and Japan condemned the 2014 coup, China stated that Thailand should resolve its domestic conflicts peacefully. Also, recently, Thailand has been shifting toward China collaboration on high speed rail.

The weakness was China and Thailand military have conducted some operation in non-traditional security in multi-levels for a short period which was not continued. For cyber security is acquiring greater importance. Asia-Pacific countries are placing high importance on cyber security, increasing input and actively conducting dialogue and regional cooperation on this issue. On China side, China has continuously strengthened bilateral dialogues and practical cooperation on cyber security with countries such as China-Japan-ROK, China-ROK and China-EU dialogues on cyber security have been held, but in Southeast Asia China did not continued and did not have further develop dialogue much. Therefore, this is a major weakness for both China and Thailand on cyber security.

While the major opportunity were relied on civilian especially Chinese tourist and economic cooperation. Thailand and China signed a comprehensive framework agreement to enhance trade and the economic partnership between the two nations. According to Bangkok Post news (2018) reported that The cooperation agreement, effective immediately, covers seven key areas: trade, investment, science and technology, digital, tourism, finance, and regional economic cooperation. On trade, the two countries aim to double two-way trade to US\$40 billion (4.6 trillion baht) by 2021 from \$73.67 billion in 2017. Both countries have also pledged to support Thai entrepreneurs' participation in the China International Import Expo every year and promote agricultural cooperation. China is Thailand's largest trading partner and fifth-largest investor in Thailand.

The threats were main player countries such as United States and Japan dominate in economy and military power. Also ASEAN community which has a conflict with China in case of South China Sea. According to SCMP reporter (2019) described the conflict in South China Sea that The South China Sea is a key commercial thoroughfare connecting Asia with Europe and Africa, and its seabed is rich with natural resources. One third of global shipping, or a total of US\$3.37 trillion of international trade, passes through the South China

Sea. About 80 percent of China's oil imports arrive via the Strait of Malacca, in Indonesia, and then sail across the South China Sea to reach China. The Philippines, Vietnam, China, Brunei, Taiwan and Malaysia hold different, sometimes overlapping, territorial claims over the sea, based on various accounts of history and geography. China claims more than 80 percent, while Vietnam claims sovereignty over the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Islands. The US has wide-ranging security commitments in East Asia, and is allied with several of the countries bordering the South China Sea, such as the Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam. thus, on going debateing and inconclusive solution this is a obstracles for China and ASEAN member along with US relationship as well.

Moreover, the rivals on The Lower Mekong Basin policy between China and Japan in terms of prominently economic and political. There is no denying that the Mekong region has become an economic battleground where Japan and China are competing to gain and sustain economic influence in the region, however, it did not means only economic rivals but indeed it means political hegemon. According to Nicolas (2018, pp.5) pointed out that two countries are also competing for political influence. This is perhaps where the impact of the China factor has been the largest on Japan's stance vis-à-vis the region.

10. Conclusion

Nontraditional security like cybercrime and cyber terrorist are more closer than ever solely country cannot protect and combat a new threat in this era. The transnational organization and complex interdependent concepts which helps states to fight against non-traditional security. The cooperation between China and Thailand are benefit for both countries. Moreover, the SWOT analysis shown that a strength of both China and Thai relationship had ties. On the other hand, a weakness point seems China and Thailand did not continued non-traditional security. However, it still have an opportunity were economy cooperation, but a threats for both China and Thailand are United States and Japan which are a pioneers dominate in economy and military power. For China, not only economy and military activities but also South China Sea dispute with ASEAN members. For Thailand, it needs to balance the major power and does not take a side if not Thailand will jeopardies in dilemma position among ASEAN members and regional. However, transnational organization could be a solution for the regional conflict. With a new perspective from complex interdependent theory (Keohane and Nye, 2012), also homogenous complexes approaches (Buzan, Waeber, and Wilde, 1998) must take an account to a new framework on nontraditional security cooperation. With a new framework cooperation and homogenous

in vision, mission, and goal are mitigate tension in Asia regional rather than competitive or rival in both bilateral and multilateral.

For suggestion, strategic planning on cybersecurity for China and Thailand need to add up for further stage. Both top military leaders and prime minister need to agree on dialogue and set up committee to carrying out activities for trans-organization. With this committee on nontraditional security their could share vision, mission, core values, goals, objectives, and action plan in both short run and long based on a common and agreement.

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