



When will the DWP be present in Parliament?

The DWP was presented in Parliament on the 2nd of December 2019. The DWP has also gone through several stages of presentations, including the National Security Council (14th October 2019), the Council of Rulers (29th October 2019), the Special Committee on Defence and Home Affairs (16th October 2019) and to the Cabinet (22nd November 2019).



How will the DWP benefit the people and the country?

The DWP fulfil the nation's vision of defending Malaysia as a secure, sovereign and prosperous nation. This vision is achieved through three successes mentioned in the DWP namely legitimacy, acceptability and reliability. Legitimacy refers to governmental authority as a key element in building internal resilience that enables the DWP to be built with inputs from various stakeholders in accordance with democratic practice. Acceptability is related to the DWP as a policy that has been agreed upon by government agencies in accordance with the whole-of-government method. Reliability refers to the acknowledgment and belief that MAF is capable and are always ready to protect the national interests and defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PREPARED BY:
STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION UNIT
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE MALAYSIA

FOLLOW:

-  Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia
-  @MINDEFMalaysia
-  mindefmalaysia
-  Kementerian Pertahanan

Website : <http://www.mod.gov.my>
E-mail : uks_mindef@mod.gov.my



FAQ DEFENCE WHITE PAPER (DWP)



**"Safe,
Sovereign
& Prosperous
Malaysia"**



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#KertasPutihPertahanan
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What is Defense White Paper (DWP)?

The DWP is a document that sets forth the Government's direction in protecting the Malaysia's national interests and defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Government commitments and priorities are outlined for a period of 10 years from 2021 to 2030 spanning the 12th Malaysia Plan (12MP) and the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP). Based on the National Defence Framework, the DWP is formulating a long-term strategy to ensure Malaysia continue to be a secure, sovereign and prosperous nation.

What is the aim of the DWP's development?

The DWP's Development Goals is to engage and increase the participation of the Rakyat, the Malaysian people, in national defence. The defence field prior to this has been exclusive and not open to public; hence the DWP is an expression for all stakeholders to assume shared responsibility to participate in the national defence. The second goal is to re-evaluate the ever-changing security strategic environment by taking into account recent trends, in line with the reality of current and future challenges. The third goal is to enhance the ability and readiness of MAFs to be able to protect and defend the country at all time.

What is the difference between the DWP and the existing National Defense Policy (NDP)?

Defence-related policies were available in 1971, 1979 and 1981. A comprehensive NDP was introduced in 1986 with a review in 1991 followed by the last review in 2006. It is classified as a confidential document and can only be accessed by certain parties.

The DWP is an open document containing the direction and priorities of the defence for a period of 10 years, from 2021 to 2030, which spans the 12th Malaysia Plan (12MP) and the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP). As the DWP is an open document, it is accessible to the people.

If the document is open, will the DWP not reveal the secrets of national defense?

Matters pertaining to security and defence matters are aspects that cannot be compromised. The Government's openness through the DWP is a benchmark of good democratic values and governance in line with the practice of developed nations. Therefore, the publication of the DWP does not compromise national defence's secrets. The policies and initiatives outlined in the DWP is a signal not only to local stakeholders including the Rakyat, government agencies and the private sectors, but also to foreign nations in enhancing cooperation and understanding for shared benefits.

Systematic planning of MAF capacity procurement will ensure MAF's readiness to face current security challenges as well develop defence industry to achieve the vision of self-reliance and generate additional economic revenue.

How is the DWP developed?

The DWP was developed using a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that takes into account the involvement and viewpoints of all ministries and government agencies, and the voice of all sectors of society, including Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Defence Industry players, MAF Veterans and academic members. Engagement sessions were also held with several strategic partner countries experienced in developing DWPs.

What does the DWP contain?

The DWP presents the challenges and opportunities that exist from the Malaysia's geographical position as a maritime country with continental roots.

Malaysia's potential is also being pursued based on Malaysia's position as a bridging linchpin between Asia-Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the National Defence Framework has been developed to outline the policies and initiatives of achieving the Malaysia's vision of a Secure, Sovereign and Prosperous Nation. The framework also contains definitions of three National Defence Interests consisting of security, sovereignty and prosperity. Subsequently, five National Defence Objectives are identified, namely the development of various MAF capability domains, enhancing Malaysia's internal resilience through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, strengthening defence cooperation, advancing the defence industry as an economic catalyst and institutionalising good governance practices.