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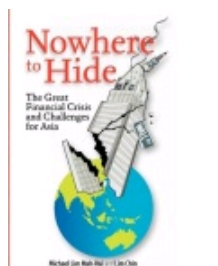
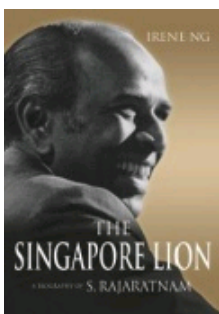
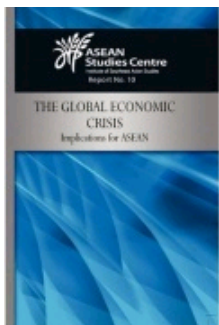
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The Sulu arms market: national responses to a regional problem
Lino Miani
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2011
ISBN: 9814911111
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Pages: 243

Introduction:
Situating in a remote area long a historical buffer zone between competing political entities, the Sulu Arms Market is an illicit market of a typical form in that it is both a source and a destination for less-than-legal guns. What makes the Sulu market unique is its longevity which is measured in centuries. In modern times, guns from the area supply conflicts and crime from Japan to Sri Lanka to Papua New Guinea and beyond, and in turn the world pours guns and ammunition into Mindanao, the Maluku (Malucca) Islands, and to a lesser extent, Malaysia and the rest of the Philippines. Like most black arms pipelines, the Sulu Arms Market is interwoven with piracy, terrorism, and the traffic of other illicit commodities. Criminal gangs, communists, Moro independence groups, and Islamic militants are all major players in the market, making it a security problem for at least five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

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View Reading: Liberal Reform, and the State

The level of modernization of a country's telecommunications infrastructure is an accepted indicator of economic development. The development of the industry in turn has a multiplier effect on investment, and becomes a source of growth in itself, for reach, availability, and cost are established measures of the economic status of a nation.

Two major phenomena have wrought sweeping changes in the telecommunications sector over the past two decades, leading to the sector's return worldwide. These are the rise of neoliberal reform and technological changes. The telecommunications sector was one of the few sectors regional for neoliberal reform. Rogan Kaul argues that the economic crises during the 1970s and 1980s led to a reevaluation of all economic policies, including that of the telecommunications sector.¹ The telecommunications sector and other state-owned infrastructural enterprises characterized by poor performance became objects of reform as the state began to cut subsidies, create a cost base, and generate revenue from privatization sales. The World Bank, which primarily funded infrastructure investments in 1960s, shifted focus to sectoral reforms including telecommunications privatization in the 1980s. From 1980 to 1998, Li, Qianqiang, Xu found that 167 countries reformed their telecommunications sectors due to poor sector performance and World Bank ID conditionality.²

The second impetus for reform in telecommunications came from rapid technological development that made enhanced multiple services through a variety of transmission media possible; increasing convergence between telephony, information technology; broadcasting has transformed these industries worldwide, triggering changes in market structures, government policies, and investment regimes.³ What was once seen as a "natural monopoly" due to the presence of economies of scale and scope was now seen to be less

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