



# ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM



DOCUMENTS SERIES 2006-2009

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# ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

DOCUMENTS SERIES 2006-2009



## FOREWORD



Serving as the premier regional forum to promote security dialogue in the Asia Pacific, the ARF continues to prove itself to be unique and constructive. Since its inception in 1994, the ARF has largely focused on dialogue and in developing practical areas of cooperation. Developments in recent years has demonstrated how the ARF has maintained its steady pace of evolution towards becoming an action-oriented forum which is responsive to the needs of the region.

Mechanisms such as the Inter-Sessional Meetings on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime and on Disaster Relief have continued to play a crucial role to enhance ARF's response to these challenges. New mechanisms such as the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security and on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament have been established with the view to contribute to the region's collective security objectives. A recent milestone in the ARF process is the adoption of the ARF Vision Statement in 2009, which sets out the ARF's vision of a peaceful and stable Asia-Pacific region, its purposes, functions, and direction up to the year 2020.

In tandem with the increasing developments in the activities of the ARF, it has also become important to promote greater awareness and understanding of the ARF's achievements, and its relevance to people in the ARF region. The enhanced visibility of the Forum, and of its aims and activities would be crucial as the Forum further strengthens itself so that it continues to serve its objectives.

I am proud to present the latest edition of the complete record of publicly available chairman's statements, summaries, reports and other documents for the past three years - the ARF Documents Series 2006-2009 - which we hope would be a valuable companion to the ARF Document Series 1994-2006 published in 2007.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Surin Pitsuwan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Surin" and last name "Pitsuwan" clearly distinguishable.

**Dr. Surin Pitsuwan**  
Secretary-General of ASEAN



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# THE FOURTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007



# CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT OF THE FOURTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007

1. The Fourteenth Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was convened on 2 August 2007 in Manila, the Philippines. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Dr. Alberto G. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines.
2. The Meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of all ARF participants, as well as the European Union High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
3. A meeting of the defence and military officials attending the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF was also held on 1 August 2007 in Manila.
4. The Ministers welcomed the admission of Sri Lanka as the 27<sup>th</sup> participant of the ARF and took note of its expressed commitment to contribute to the attainment of the ARF's goals and to abide by and subscribe to all the decisions and statements already made by the ARF.

## Overview of the ARF Process

5. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the ARF as the main multilateral political and security forum in the region and agreed to its further strengthening. The Ministers reiterated their support for ASEAN as the primary driving force of the ARF and encouraged the continued cooperation and contribution of all the ARF participants in moving the ARF process forward in its evolution toward the next stage of its development.
6. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the significant progress of the ARF and the role that it has played in enhancing political and security dialogue and cooperation as well as confidence building in the Asia-Pacific region. The Ministers agreed to continue to observe in good faith the basic principles of decision-making by consensus and non-interference. In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed that the ARF should move forward at a pace comfortable to all.
7. The Ministers held comprehensive discussions on issues of common concern and stressed the need for the ARF to focus its deliberations on regional issues, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as international issues with regional and global

impact. The Ministers recognized that the challenges facing the Asia Pacific region are becoming more complex and interrelated and require greater regional cooperation.

#### Highlights of Discussions on Regional and International Security Issues

8. The Ministers expressed their support for and were gratified with the significant progress made in the implementation of the ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action under the Vientiane Action Programme adopted at the 10th ASEAN Summit. The Ministers emphasized the need to intensify security cooperation to preserve and further advance the region towards peace, stability, democracy, and prosperity. The Ministers also welcomed the successful convening of the First ASEAN Defence Ministers' Retreat in Bali on 23-25 March 2007.
9. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), which the ARF participants regard as an important code of conduct governing inter-state relations in Southeast Asia and for the promotion of cooperation, amity and friendship within Southeast Asia and between ASEAN and other ARF participants. The Ministers welcomed the accession of France and Timor-Leste to the TAC during the 12<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit on 13 January 2007. The accession of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh to the TAC on 1 August 2007 is further testimony of the continued relevance of the TAC in contributing to regional peace, security and stability. The Ministers also hope for the early accession of the EU to the TAC.
10. The Ministers stressed that the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is essential in maintaining the peace and stability of the Asia Pacific region and expressed support for the peaceful resolution of the nuclear issue through dialogue and negotiation.
11. The Ministers welcomed the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency verifying the shutdown of the Yongbyon nuclear facility. The Ministers welcomed the announcement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it shall earnestly implement its commitments to a complete declaration of all nuclear programs and disablement of all nuclear facilities. The Ministers reiterated their support for the Six Party Talks and welcomed the agreements reached at the Heads of Delegation Meeting of the Sixth Round of the Six Party Talks from 18-20 July 2007 in Beijing, China that Parties will earnestly fulfill their commitments in the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 and the agreement of 13 February 2007 in line with the principle of "action for action".
12. The Ministers also emphasized the importance of addressing the issue of humanitarian and people concerns of the international community.
13. The Ministers exchanged views on the recent developments in Myanmar. The



Ministers took note of the briefing by Myanmar on the recent developments in the process of national reconciliation and peaceful transition to democracy as envisaged in the Roadmap to Democracy. The Ministers expressed concern on the pace of the national reconciliation process and urged Myanmar to show tangible progress that would lead to a peaceful transition to democracy in the near future. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the final session of the National Convention, which commenced on 18 July 2007, and were encouraged by the assurances of Myanmar that the National Convention process will be completed within two months. They also expressed the hope that it would allow Myanmar to move to the next steps of the Roadmap. The Ministers reiterated their calls for the early release of those placed under detention and for effective dialogue with all parties concerned.

14. The Ministers expressed their hope that Myanmar's efforts to deal with its many complex challenges would succeed so that Myanmar can effectively engage the international community, and in this regard the ARF would remain constructively engaged as required.
15. The Ministers welcomed the peaceful and successful conduct of the presidential and parliamentary elections in Timor Leste. Timor Leste expressed its appreciation for the international support it has received, including the monitoring of its elections.
16. The Ministers welcomed the briefing provided by the Thai Foreign Minister on the political developments in Thailand, including the drafting of its Constitution which has been completed and will be voted on at the referendum on 19 August 2007. The Ministers expressed their encouragement for general election in Thailand which is expected to be held by December 2007.
17. The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea as a milestone document between ASEAN and China, embodying their collective commitment to ensure the peaceful resolution of disputes in the area. The Ministers acknowledged that the Declaration had been effective in building mutual trust and confidence among the claimants in the area and in maintaining peace and stability in the region. The Ministers expressed optimism for the need to intensify efforts to move forward the implementation of the Declaration and eventually conclude a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea.
18. The Ministers encouraged the continued exercise of self-restraint by all the parties concerned and the promotion of confidence building measures in this area and welcomed their commitment to resolving disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means in conformity with the spirit of the DOC and recognized principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

19. The Ministers recognized the security challenges facing the Pacific Island countries and the need for the international community to play a constructive role in ensuring political stability and socio-economic development, through better aid coordination among other means.
20. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the situation in the Middle East and the need for substantial progress in the quest for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Ministers welcomed the Quartet's reaffirmation of their commitments made in Lisbon on 19 July 2007 to bring an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to undertake serious efforts towards the establishment of an independent, democratic, and viable Palestinian state living side by side with Israel in peace and security, as a step towards a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, consistent with the Roadmap and UN Security Council resolutions. The Ministers expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East and the need for substantial progress in the quest for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Ministers expressed support for the Quartet's reaffirmation of commitment to bring an end to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict and to work to lay the foundations for the establishment of an independent, democratic, and viable Palestinian state living side by side with Israel in peace and security, as a step towards a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, consistent with the Roadmap, the Arab Peace Plan, and the related UN Security Council resolutions. The Ministers also welcomed recent call of President Bush on 16 July 2007 for an international meeting on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and expressed hope that this meeting would provide diplomatic support for the bilateral discussions and negotiations between the parties with the aim of achieving progress on the path to a Palestinian state and an end to the conflict.
21. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in May 2007 that Iran had not suspended its enrichment related activities. The Ministers urged Iran to comply with all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and IAEA requirements and resolutions. Ministers welcomed recent efforts by the European Union on behalf of the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council and Germany to begin negotiations with Iran. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for a diplomatic solution which addresses the concerns of the international community, while respecting Iran's right to peaceful use of nuclear energy under safeguards and in accordance with its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
22. The Ministers voiced their concern over the situation in Iraq and reaffirmed their support for the Iraqi government and its efforts in pursuit of a secure, stable, prosperous, and unified Iraq. The Ministers welcomed the outcomes of the

international meetings in Baghdad and Sharm El-Sheikh towards expediting national reconciliation and reconstruction that are crucial to the attainment of peace, security and development in Iraq.

23. The Ministers underlined their continued support for the peace and development of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's stability is crucial for the broader region and the Ministers encouraged ARF participants to consider exploring ways to engage with Afghanistan.
24. The Ministers expressed their solidarity with the people and government of the Republic of Korea and condemned the hostage taking of their nationals in Afghanistan and deplore in the strongest terms the brutal murder of two hostages. The Ministers called for the immediate, unconditional, and safe release of all hostages. The Ministers expressed their deepest sympathy for the family and friends of the murder victims.
25. The Ministers reaffirmed that terrorism, irrespective of its origins, motivations or objectives, constitutes a threat to all peoples and countries, and the common interest of the international community in ensuring peace, stability, security and economic prosperity. The Ministers also reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed that terrorism should not be associated with any particular religion or ethnic group. The Ministers expressed support and further called for continued international efforts to promote and enhance dialogue and broaden the understanding among faiths, cultures, and civilizations. The Ministers also reaffirmed their commitment to prevent, suppress and eliminate international terrorism consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other universally recognized international law.
26. The Ministers commended the signing of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism at the 12<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in Cebu, the Philippines, highlighting the commitment of ASEAN to eradicate terrorism. The Ministers also urged the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Ministers emphasized the need to continue the strengthening of the international legal foundation in countering terrorism and urged for the adoption without delay of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.
27. The Ministers also expressed support and called for continued cooperation among the regional centres on counter-terrorism such as the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Kuala Lumpur, the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Indonesia and the Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

28. The Ministers recognized that the illicit use of small arms and light weapons posed a serious threat to human security in every part of the world. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the ARF's strong commitment to work toward the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as United Nations resolution 61/66.
29. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of strengthening controls of the transfer of man-portable air Defence systems (MANPADS), to help prevent these weapons being acquired or used by terrorist or other non-state groups. The Ministers noted that the proliferation of these weapons to non-state groups posed a threat to international civil aviation and to all countries in the region.
30. The Ministers welcomed the ARF's continued focus and dialogue on the issue of Maritime Security and reaffirmed the importance of addressing this issue within a cooperative framework that respects the rights of littoral states and the legitimate concerns of user states in accordance with international law. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the holding of the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise in Singapore on 22-23 January 2007 and looked forward to the development of other concrete and practical activities in the future. The Ministers noted that incidents of piracy in the region and the Straits of Malacca have decreased substantially in recent years, in large part due to cooperation among the littoral states.
31. The Ministers stated that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, including its potential use by terrorists, remained a serious security challenge. The Ministers urged States to become parties to the two most recent universal instruments to combat nuclear terrorism; namely, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 13 April 2005, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005 in Vienna. The Ministers recalled UNSC resolution 1673 in which the Security Council reiterated the requirements of UNSC resolution 1540, thereby reaffirming the international community's determination to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, including in particular, to non-state actors. In this respect, they expressed their support for the efforts of the 1540 Committee, as well as, the ARF and emphasized the importance for all States to ensure effective and full implementation of the Resolution.
32. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), reaffirming the validity of the Treaty as a cornerstone of global stability and security, expressed the need to undertake further efforts to strengthen the NPT, bearing in mind the

discussions at the 2005 Review Conference and the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference in 2007 and agreed to make further efforts to strengthen compliance with and enforcement of all provisions of the Treaty. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and called for the existing moratoria on nuclear testing. Most Ministers also called for the establishment and maintenance of moratoria on the production of fissile material for weapons pending negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) in the Conference of Disarmament in Geneva. The Ministers reiterated their continued support for the important role of the NPT and the International Atomic Energy Agency in preventing nuclear proliferation and promoting nuclear disarmament as well as peaceful use of nuclear energy.

33. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the concept of internationally recognized nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) established on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States in the regions concerned and emphasized the contribution of such zones to enhancing global and regional peace and security. The Ministers also further reaffirmed the importance of continued consultation on the Protocol of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty between the nuclear weapon states and the parties to the Treaty. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the meeting of the Commission for the SEANWFZ at the sidelines of the 40<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on 29 July 2007.
34. The Ministers noted that people smuggling and trafficking in persons are issues of ongoing concern. The Ministers acknowledged that the Bali Process on People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime continues to be a valuable forum for regional cooperation.
35. The Ministers agreed that avian and pandemic influenza continued to pose a significant potential threat to countries in the region. The Ministers recognized the importance of working with existing multilateral organizations to ensure that any ARF initiatives complement rather than duplicate existing initiatives. The Ministers agreed that it was important that states were committed to transparency in the reporting of influenza cases in humans and in animals, and stressed the prompt sharing of epidemiological data with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), capacity building to prevent and contain emerging epidemics, and the early intervention in response to potential outbreaks. The Ministers also discussed the issue of climate change and agreed on the need to forge consensus on the appropriate responses.
36. The Ministers noted that energy security was important and underlined the need to develop renewable and alternative energy and energy-efficient technologies and

called for the security of energy transit routes. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the holding of the First ARF Seminar on Energy Security in Brussels, Belgium on 5-6 October 2006 as useful for laying the groundwork for future exchanges on energy security.

#### Review of Activities of the Current Inter-Sessional Year (July 2006-July 2007)

37. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the success of Track I and Track II activities that had taken place during the current inter-sessional year (July 2006-July 2007). They commended the work of the ARF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Manila on 25 May 2007 and the ARF Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures & Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs & PD), co-chaired by Indonesia and the European Union, and held in Batam, Indonesia on 1-3 November 2006 and in Helsinki, Finland on 28-30 March 2007. The Ministers noted the summary report of the co-Chairs' and endorsed their recommendations. The Report of the SOM is ANNEX 2 and Co-Chairs' Reports of the ISG appear as ANNEX 3.
38. The Ministers welcomed the contributions made by the Defence officials in the ARF process. In this regard, the Ministers were pleased with the outcome of the Fourth ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference (ASPC) hosted by the Philippines in Manila on 24 May 2007. They noted with satisfaction that the high-level interaction among the ARF defence policy officials had contributed further to build confidence and fostered mutual understanding, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. The Chairman's Summary Report of the ASPC is ANNEX 4.
39. The Ministers noted with concern the series of natural disasters that have struck the region, highlighting the importance of enhancing cooperation in disaster relief, mitigation, and management. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the outcome of the Sixth ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) which was held in Qingdao, China from 18-20 September 2006, and was co-chaired by Indonesia and China. The Co-Chairs' Report appears as ANNEX 5. The Ministers noted that Australia, China, the European Union, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the United States have volunteered to serve as shepherds to coordinate interim efforts to further the work of the ARF in disaster relief. The Ministers also adopted the ARF General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation which appears as ANNEX 6. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the Australian and Indonesian initiative to develop standard operating procedures through a desktop exercise in the coming year. They also welcomed plans by the Philippines and the U.S. for a 2009 Disaster Relief Exercise.
40. The Ministers welcomed the report of Singapore, Japan, and Russia as Co-Chairs' of the Fifth Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime

(ISM on CTTC), which was held in Singapore, on 2-4 May 2007, and endorsed its recommendations. The Co-Chairs' Report appears as ANNEX 7. The Ministers also endorsed the ARF Cooperation Framework on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime and tasked the officials to monitor and sustain its implementation. The Framework, attached as ANNEX 8, and is a compilation of ARF commitments in counter terrorism and transnational crime which have already been agreed upon in earlier ARF statements. The Framework was prepared by the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat as requested by the Fourth ARF ISM on CTTC held in Beijing in 2006. The Ministers also adopted the ARF Statement on Promotion of Inter-civilizational Dialogue. The statement appears as ANNEX 9.

41. The Ministers adopted the ARF Statement Supporting National Implementation of United Nations Council Resolution 1540 (2004) which appears as ANNEX 10. The Ministers endorsed the paper on "Best Practices in Export Control" which was the outcome ARF Export Licensing Experts Meeting convened in Singapore on 17-19 November 2005. The paper appears as ANNEX 11.
42. The Ministers noted the following workshops and seminars, which were completed in the inter-sessional year 2006-2007:
  - 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of ARF Heads of Defence Colleges/Universities/Institutions, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4-7 September 2006
  - Seminar on Cyber Security, New Delhi, India, 6-8 September 2006
  - Seminar on the Role of Military and Civil Cooperation in the Prevention and Control of the Spread of Communicable Diseases, such as SARS and Avian Influenza, Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 14-15 September 2006
  - Seminar on Energy Security, Brussels, 6-7 October 2006
  - Workshop on Stockpile Management Security: Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Bangkok, Thailand, 11-13 October 2006
  - Maritime Security Planning Exercise Planning Conference, Singapore, 7-8 December 2006
  - Maritime Security Shore Exercise, Singapore, 22-23 January 2007
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Experts/ Eminent Persons Meeting, Manila, Philippines, 5-6 February 2007
  - Workshop on the Implementation of UNSC resolution 1540, San Francisco, USA, 13-15 February 2007
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting, Port Dickson, Malaysia 7-9 March 2007
  - Seminar on Peacekeeping, New Delhi, India, 26-28 April 2007

#### Programme of Work for the Next Inter-sessional Year

43. The Ministers agreed that the ISG on CBMs & PD will continue to promote confidence

building while progressing towards PD and welcomed the offer by Brunei Darussalam and Canada to co-chair the ISG on CBMs & PD in the next inter-sessional year. The Ministers noted the first meeting of the ISG on CBMs and PD for the inter-sessional year 2007-2008 will tentatively be held in Bandar Seri Begawan on 1-2 November 2007 and the second meeting in Canada on 3-4 April 2008.

44. The Ministers acknowledged the importance of the continuation of the ISM on DR and agreed that the ISM on DR should continue its work in exploring ways to enhance regional disaster risk reduction and emergency management. The Ministers welcomed the offer of Indonesia and the EU to co-host the next ISM on DR in Helsinki in October 2007.
45. The Ministers agreed that the ISM CTTC should continue its work to forge a more strengthened cooperation in fighting against terrorism and transnational crime. The Ministers welcomed the offer by Indonesia and India to co-chair the Sixth ISM on CTTC.
46. The Ministers noted with interest the proposal to establish ISM Shepherd Groups, attached as ANNEX 12, and tasked ARF SOM to continue discussions on the proposal for the next inter-sessional year.
47. The Ministers reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed ARF activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed at ARF-SOM.
48. The Ministers also noted with interest the EU preliminary concept paper on streamlining decision-making and tasked ARF SOM to continue discussions in the next ARF cycle. The concept paper is attached as ANNEX 13.
49. The Ministers noted the proposal by U.S., China, and Singapore to establish an Inter-Sessional Meeting devoted to non-proliferation issues. The Ministers expressed widespread support for the principle of a new ISM on this subject, but further consultations on the terms of reference for such a meeting were needed. The Ministers tasked SOM to continue consultations on the proposal for the next inter-sessional year.
50. The Ministers approved the work program for the next inter-sessional year (July 2006-July 2007) as in ANNEX 14.

#### Future Direction of the ARF Process

51. The Ministers agreed to continue the implementation of the Nine Recommendations of the Stocktaking of the ARF process, which was adopted in Brunei Darussalam on 31 July 2000. The Ministers agreed to extend further cooperation and support for the ARF Chair in carrying out the mandates outlined in the paper on the Enhanced Role of the ARF Chair. In this regard, the Ministers adopted the Terms of Reference



of Friends of the ARF Chair (TOR-FOC). The TOR-FOC is attached as ANNEX 15.

52. The Ministers welcomed the ARF's progress towards Preventive Diplomacy (PD) in accordance with the adopted Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy and looked forward to the continued development of concrete measures in PD, including the results of a study of best practices and lessons learned by selected international and regional organizations in preventive diplomacy to be implemented by the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat and financed by the ARF Fund.
53. The Ministers adopted the assessment and review of the ARF SOM of the practicability of the recommendations of the First Plenary Meeting of the ARF Experts/Eminent Persons (EEP) on the future course of the ARF and the role of the EEPs as contained in ANNEX 16. The Ministers also welcomed the convening of the Second ARF EEP Meeting in Manila which was co-chaired by the Philippines and the Republic of Korea on 5-6 February 2007. The Ministers requested the SOM to submit an assessment of the practicability of the recommendations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF EEP Meeting in time for their 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting.
54. Ministers agreed on the continued publication of the ARF Annual Security Outlook (ASO) to promote transparency as well as confidence building among ARF participants and welcomed the eighth volume of the ASO.
55. The Ministers emphasized the need to continue strengthening ties with other regional and international security organizations as well as linkages between Track I and Track II. The Ministers welcomed the measures undertaken this intersessional year to implement the Concept Paper on Enhancing Ties between Track I and Track II in the ARF, and between the ARF and Other Regional and International Security Organisations adopted at the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF and tasked the relevant ARF bodies to continue its implementation in accordance with the guidelines and format contained therein.
56. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the service of H.E. Ong Keng Yong as Secretary-General of the ASEAN for the period 2002 to 2007.
57. The Ministers commended the ARF Unit in assisting the ARF Chair and in developing the ARF's institutional memory, including through the regularly updated Matrix of ARF Decisions and their Status, which is made available on the ARFNet, and the development of the ARF Internet homepage and virtual communications network at [www.aseanregionalforum.org](http://www.aseanregionalforum.org). The Ministers acknowledged the assistance that some ARF participants were extending to the ARF Unit and encouraged others to do the same.
58. The Ministers welcomed the voluntary contributions of Indonesia, Pakistan,

Philippines, New Zealand, Singapore, and the U.S. to the ARF Fund for the purpose of implementing projects, activities, and decisions of the ARF and encouraged ARF participants to consider making future contributions.

59. The Ministers noted that applications to participate in the ARF would be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the established criteria. In this connection, they agreed on the need to consolidate ARF activities for the time being and to consider applications at a later period.
60. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the open dialogue regarding the progress of the ARF process and committed to further advancing the ARF process towards the preventive diplomacy stage and beyond, on the basis of consensus and at a pace comfortable to all, while continuing to build mutual confidence and trust among its participants.

2 August 2007, Manila

# CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' MEETING

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 1 AUGUST 2007

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum Defence Officials' Meeting was held in Manila on 1 August 2007. The Meeting was chaired by Hon. Antonio C. Santos Jr., Undersecretary for Defence Affairs, Department of National Defence of the Philippines. Representatives of all ARF participating countries except the DPRK and Russia attended the Meeting. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat also attended the Meeting. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX A.

## Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks

2. In his opening remarks, the Chair underscored that post-conflict peace building is a complex and multi-dimensional process from a state of war or conflict to that of a secure and stable environment. He added that the disastrous consequences of these conflicts trigger not only political but increasing cooperative responses by militaries.

## Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

3. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda, which appears as ANNEX B.

## Agenda Item 3: Exchange of Views on the Role of Armed Forces in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

4. The Meeting exchanged views on the role of Armed Forces in post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation. The participants generally believed that post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation require close cooperation between the military and civilians and such partnership should start from the very early stages of planning and operations.
5. The Meeting identified the following tasks involved in post-conflict peace building efforts:
  - a. Preventing recurrence of conflict;
  - b. Coordinating and supervising disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants;
  - c. Providing humanitarian assistance for refugees and displaced persons;
  - d. Undertaking development projects and reconstruction related to water supply,

- sanitation, irrigation, bridge construction, power supply, and education;
  - e. Training Armed Forces and Police to increase their capacities in carrying out respective responsibilities;
  - f. Providing good governance;
  - g. Supervising elections;
  - h. Protecting human rights; and
  - i. Undertaking security and justice sector reforms.
6. The Meeting pointed to the following lessons learned based on the ARF participants' actual experiences in undertaking post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation:
- a. There is a need for an integrated and "whole-of-government" approach, particularly in formulating and implementing development plans; and in most cases, the military is the first responder;
  - b. Long term plans should be developed in consultation with local governments and community leaders;
  - c. The role of the military does not only focus on security, but includes developmental tasks, such as provision of basic needs and public infrastructure;
  - d. The interface between civilian and military planners should be ensured from the preparation of comprehensive plans up to their implementation;
  - e. International forces should perform and serve as models for the rebuilding of security institutions;
  - f. There is a need to develop common doctrines and procedures in order to enhance efficiency, interoperability and understanding;
  - g. Reconstruction missions should recognize the useful role of the NGOs and the private sector;
  - h. It is imperative to maintain rapid reaction capability and readiness by the military and civilian components;
  - i. Stability operations should contribute in transforming conflicts into sustainable security;
  - j. Military forces fill in the gaps when civilian authorities are insufficient or absent;
  - k. Obtaining explicit mandate to perform reconstruction role ensures provision of adequate resources;
  - l. Missions should promote training programs, including security sector reforms to address structural failures;
  - m. Reconstruction efforts must lay the ground for sustained economic growth and the improvement of the living standards of the people;
  - n. It is important to have adequate training on local language prior to deployment of international missions and to observe sensitivity to local culture, beliefs, religions,

laws and regulations. This will help create positive public perceptions, particularly in winning the hearts and minds of the people;

- o. International cooperation must be promoted to make the best use of national capabilities;
  - p. Good cooperation and coordination is important among reconstruction participants and host country.
7. Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Canada, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, Pakistan, New Zealand, China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, ROK, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and the Philippines delivered their country presentations which appear as ANNEXES C to R.
  8. The ARF is well suited to work on post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation matters and previous work on related issues such as disaster relief and peacekeeping. The ARF could explore conducting a workshop on this important common challenge.
  9. Singapore informed the Meeting that it would co-host with New Zealand the Second ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting in March 2008 in Singapore.

#### Agenda Item 4: Voluntary Briefings

10. The Meeting noted a short presentation by Australia on key points. As of its recent Defence Update 2007 report. The briefing highlighted the importance of continued regional military cooperation.
11. The Meeting welcomed an update on preparations for the Indonesia-Australia Disaster-Relief Desk Top Exercise Initial Planning Conference, due to be held in Darwin, Australia, from 4-7 September 2007. Australia and Indonesia provided information on arrangements for the IPC. The actual desk top exercise is due to be held in Indonesia at the Navy Command and Staff College, SESKO-AL, Jakarta in the first half of 2008.
12. The Meeting was reminded of the forthcoming ARF Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges and Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM). The meeting will take place in Canberra from 9-12 October 2007.
13. In the spirit of transparency, the Philippines briefed the Meeting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Multilateral Maritime Security Cooperation Workshop in Cebu City on 27-29 August, 2007. Aside from the Philippines, the event will be participated in by maritime agencies from Indonesia and Malaysia, together with observers from Brunei Darussalam, Australia, and the United States.

#### Agenda Item 5: Other Matters

14. Brunei Darussalam informed the Meeting on the convening of the next ARF Defence

Officials' Dialogue scheduled on 31 October 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan. Brunei Darussalam and Canada will co-chair the DOD back to back with the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD.

15. Timor Leste expressed gratitude to various countries for their contribution in guaranteeing peace and stability in its country. Timor Leste informed the Meeting that since it is entering into post-conflict development process it will need the support of the international community to ensure smooth process of development.
16. Related to Agenda item 3, Japan informed the Meeting of the 12<sup>th</sup> Committee of the Tokyo Defence Forum to be held in September.
17. Singapore thanked the Philippines for its excellent chairmanship and Singapore assured the Meeting that as incoming ASEAN and ARF Chair it will continue to explore ways to enhance Defence cooperation among the ARF participating countries. Singapore also welcomed member countries to the series of ARF meetings that Singapore will be hosting as chair.

#### Agenda Item 6: Closing Remarks

18. The Chair expressed appreciation to the ARF participating countries for sharing their experiences and lessons learned on the role of militaries in post-conflict peace building. He reiterated his gratitude for their attendance and support.

# CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FOURTH ARF SECURITY POLICY CONFERENCE

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 24 MAY 2007

1. The 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Security Policy Conference was held in Manila, Philippines on May 24, 2007. The Conference was chaired by Honorable Antonio C. Santos, Jr., Undersecretary for Defence Affairs, Department of National Defence, Philippines.
2. The Conference was attended by representatives from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPR Korea, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States, Viet Nam, and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX A.
3. In his opening remarks, the Chair welcomed the participants to the Conference and noted how the ASPC, as an effective dialogue mechanism to discuss and exchange views on current and emerging security issues, has increased transparency and understanding, and facilitated the establishment of networks among ARF member countries. The Chair added that the future role of the ASPC to strengthen security in the region will depend on the collective efforts of all.

## Agenda Item 1: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Conference considered and adopted the Agenda which is attached in ANNEX B.

## Agenda Item 2: Exchange Of Views On International And Regional Security Issues

5. The Conference acknowledged that despite the overall stable security situation in the region, ARF member-countries still face common traditional and non-traditional threats such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, transnational crimes, territorial disputes, natural disasters, environmental concerns and epidemics, among others.
6. The Conference noted that the complex, diverse and unpredictable nature of these regional security threats have drawn ARF member-countries closer and have led to greater interdependence, coordination and cooperation in the region.
7. The Conference recognized the important role that the ARF has played in facilitating mutual understanding and in building trust and confidence among regional

countries to better address long-standing and emerging security threats. Participants renewed their commitment and support to multilateral security arrangements and frameworks.

8. The Conference emphasized the need to enhance existing security cooperation among ARF member-countries to include the conduct of more frequent military visits and exchanges, and better sharing of information, experience and technology, especially those focused on capability-development.
9. Copies of papers presented by China, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and the United States appear in ANNEXES C, D, E, F, G, H and I.

### Agenda Item 3: Institutional Frameworks and Foundations to Support the Armed Forces of ARF Participating Countries in Dealing with Terrorism and Other Non-traditional Security Issues

10. The Conference recognized that terrorism and other non-traditional security issues in the region pose a direct threat to national and international stability.
11. The Conference noted that as countries have adapted their strategies in dealing with terrorism, terrorist organizations have also reinvented and reorganized themselves in keeping with the changes. Participants emphasized the need to continuously improve their capabilities in dealing with terrorism and other non-traditional security threats.
12. The Conference acknowledged that no country can address terrorism and nontraditional security concerns on its own and emphasized the need to strengthen international and regional institutions such as the UN, ASEAN, ARF and APEC through the regular conduct of dialogues, joint training and information sharing.
13. To more effectively deal with terrorism and related non-traditional security issues, the Conference noted the need for the following:
  - 13.1. Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between military and police forces;
  - 13.2. Emphasis on consequence management particularly directed on improving the capability of ARF member-countries to prepare for and recover from structural collapse, provide immediate medical assistance in mass casualty incidents, and the conduct of forensic investigation; and,
  - 13.3. Cooperation between security forces and other actors such as the academe, particularly on the conduct of terrorism-related research to support and enhance decisions and actions.
14. Presentations by Bangladesh, Indonesia and Singapore appear in ANNEXES J, K and L.



#### Agenda Item 4: Sharing of Best Practices: Legal Frameworks/Arrangements on the Deployment of Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Forces

15. The Conference noted that peacekeeping operations have become more important than ever and are rapidly changing far exceeding traditional peacekeeping concepts.
16. The Conference emphasized the importance of having clear legal frameworks for effective peacekeeping participation as this will define the nature and scope of operations.
17. The Conference acknowledged both international and national legal mandates that underpin peacekeeping missions which include, among others, the UN Charter and mandates on peacekeeping, related international laws like humanitarian law, and other legal documents such as, Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) and Rules of Engagement (ROEs).
18. The Conference recognized the need to address the following issues related to legal frameworks in peacekeeping operations:
  - 18.1. Interoperability of security forces involved in peacekeeping operations;
  - 18.2. Coordination between security forces and international or non-government organizations; and,
  - 18.3. Differences in interpretation of ROEs and other legal arrangements.
19. The Conference commended the series of ARF activities on peacekeeping and emphasized the need for increased dialogue and interaction on the following areas:
  - 19.1. Sharing of information and experiences among countries in the region;
  - 19.2. Enhancing the capabilities of ARF member countries through training;
  - 19.3. Standardization of protocols on peacekeeping; and,
  - 19.4. Bridging the capability gap between developed and developing countries.
20. Presentations of Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Malaysia and Thailand are in ANNEXES M, N, O, P, Q and R.

#### Agenda Item 5: Other Matters

21. Singapore, as the next Chair of the ASEAN and progress achieved by previous Chairs' and added continued support of all ARF member-countries.
22. Timor Leste expressed its appreciation for the support of the international community in securing peace and stability in the country. Timor Leste registered its concurrence on the leadership role of the United Nations in the conduct of peacekeeping operations and, at the same time, raised the need for more flexible mechanism to immediately deal with humanitarian contingencies requiring rapid response.

## Acknowledgment

23. The Conference expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the Philippines for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and for the hospitality extended to the participants.

# CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' MEETING

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 23 MAY 2007

1. The ARF Defence Officials' Meeting was held in Manila, Philippines on May 23, 2007. Honorable Antonio C. Santos, Jr., Undersecretary for Defence Affairs, Department of National Defence, Philippines, chaired the Meeting. Representatives from the Ministry of Defence of all ARF participating countries except Bangladesh, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea attended the Meeting. The list of participants appears as ANNEX A.

## Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks

2. In his opening statement, Undersecretary Santos highlighted how meetings of Defence Officials have evolved from small informal gatherings in the late 1990s to becoming an important component of the ARF process at present, signifying the increased role that Defence plays in the regional exchange of views on security.

## Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

3. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX B.

## Agenda Item 3: Information Exchange and Sharing on Maritime Security: Challenges and Issues

4. The Meeting recognized the complex and transnational nature of regional maritime issues such as piracy, illegal and smuggling of drugs and persons, maritime terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction at sea, disasters, and other transnational crimes and concerns.
5. The Meeting acknowledged that individual states have limited capability to deal with these numerous maritime challenges and emphasized the importance of regional maritime cooperation not only in ensuring the peace, stability and economic development of individual countries but also in promoting trust and confidence among ARF member countries.
6. The Meeting discussed the various types of maritime security cooperation being undertaken in the region which include coordinated patrols, joint maritime exercises, and information sharing at the bilateral, trilateral and multilateral levels. Participants noted the success of the Malacca Straits Sea Patrols and "Eyes in the Sky" program

which have significantly reduced the occurrence of illegal activities in the area.

7. The Meeting commended Singapore for hosting the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise in January 2007, the first ARF operational activity which aimed to enhance inter-operability among participating countries in the region.
8. The Meeting reiterated the value of timely information sharing among ARF member states in dealing with maritime security issues and the need for greater allocation of resources on training, education and research.
9. The Meeting emphasized the need to strengthen maritime security cooperation in the region on the following areas:
  - 9.1. Enhance information sharing, with emphasis on the establishment of focal points of contact, defined and accepted protocols for interoperability between and among participating states, and in accordance with international and domestic laws.
  - 9.2. Explore opportunities provided through institutional linkages and the ARF.
  - 9.3. Undertake cooperative activities on international environmental cooperation, to include techno-scientific research, education and training.
  - 9.4. Focus on multi-faceted, multi-layered, and multi-pronged responses that are consensus-based and which proceed at a pace comfortable to all.
10. Copies of papers distributed by India, Indonesia, Laos, Republic of Korea and Singapore are attached as ANNEXES C, D, E, F and G.

#### Agenda Item 4: Voluntary Briefings

11. Japan briefed the Meeting on the transition from being “Defence Agency” to “Ministry of Defence”, and the stipulation of international peace cooperation activities and international disaster relief operations as primary missions. Even after Japan reiterated that its fundamental defence policies on civilian control, not becoming a military power posing a threat to other countries, adherence to the three non-nuclear principles, an exclusively defence-oriented policy, and a moderate defence build-up still remain.
12. The Meeting welcomed the draft concept paper and update on preparations for the Indonesia-Australia Disaster Relief Desk-top Exercise to be held at the Indonesian Navy Command and Staff College, Jakarta in the first half of 2008. Australia and Indonesia invited nominations for the Initial Planning Conference in Darwin on September 4-7, 2007, and encouraged the submission of inputs for the draft ARF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster relief prior to the conference.
13. New Zealand discussed the two key concepts that underlie its Defence capability development, namely, organizational transformation which requires joint and “all of

government" approaches, and modernization. New Zealand expressed full support for the long-term task of bringing security to troubled spots in the region.

14. Copies of the papers distributed by Australia, Japan and New Zealand are attached as ANNEXES H, I and J.

#### Agenda Item 5: Preparations for the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC)

15. The Philippines discussed the preparations for the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Security Policy Conference to be held on May 24, 2007.

#### Agenda Item 6: ARF Defence Officials' Meeting on August 1, 2007

16. The Philippines briefed the Meeting on the preparations for the ARF Defence Officials' Meeting to be held on August 1, 2007 at the Philippine International Convention Center, Manila. Participants were informed that the invitations and provisional agenda shall be circulated towards the end of June 2007.

#### Agenda Item 7: Other Matters

17. Timor Leste extended their appreciation for the international support it received in resolving the crisis in Dili and expressed optimism that the situation will normalize following the successful conduct of elections.
18. Australia informed the Meeting of the upcoming ARF Heads of Defence Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions Meeting on October 9-11, 2007 in Canberra, Australia. Invitations shall immediately be sent to ARF member countries.
19. Malaysia invited participants to the Anti-Personnel Landmine Seminar to be co-hosted by EU and Malaysia in the first half of 2008.
20. Singapore informed the Meeting that the 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts Meeting to be co-hosted by New Zealand and Singapore will be held in March 2008 in Singapore.
21. Thailand informed the Meeting of its current and future maritime security enhancement and development, namely the revision of the National Maritime Security Policy, the feasibility study on the establishment of National Coast Guard units and the National Maritime Affairs Institute, and the enhancement of the roles of the navy in response to transnational and non-traditional challenges.

#### Agenda Item 8: Closing Remarks

22. The Chairman thanked all the participants for sharing their views on the importance of maritime security cooperation in the region and exchanging information on joint activities being undertaken with other ARF member countries.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FIFTH ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON COUNTER-TERRORISM AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

SINGAPORE, 2-4 MAY 2007

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 13<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 28 July 2007 the Fifth ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) was held in Singapore on 2-4 May 2007. Simon Tensing de Cruz, Director /Special Duties (Regional Policy) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore; Chikao Kawai, Deputy Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan; and Andrey N. Rozhkov, Ambassador of the Russian Federation to Singapore co-chaired the meeting. The Agenda and Programme are attached at ANNEX 1 and ANNEX 2 respectively.
2. With its theme of inter-civilisational dialogue, this ISM aims to bring government officials together to discuss ways of promoting civilisational dialogue, so as to enhance the fight against global terrorism.
3. The meeting was attended by representatives from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, Timor Leste, the United States, and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat and representatives from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), APEC Secretariat, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for CounterTerrorism (SEARCCT) also attended the meeting. The List of Participants is attached as ANNEX 3.
4. Associate Professor Ho Peng Kee, Senior Minister of State for Law and Home Affairs of Singapore delivered the Keynote Address at the Opening Session on 3 May 2007. The speech is attached at ANNEX 4.

## Session I: Counter Terrorism: Recent Developments, Strategies And Measures

5. Participants exchanged views on the recent developments in terrorism in the region, and provided updates on their respective counter-terrorism strategies. SEARCCT, Bangladesh, Japan, ROK, Russia, the US, and Viet Nam were the lead speakers under

this agenda item. Their presentations are from ANNEXES 5-15.

6. Participants reiterated their commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as no country could be free from the threat of terrorism. In this regard, they noted, with satisfaction, the adoption by consensus of a UN Global Strategy on combating international terrorism by the UN General Assembly on 9 September 2006; they also reaffirmed their commitment to fulfill the various international instruments on combating terrorism, including the 13 UN Conventions and Protocols. Participants also agreed on the continued utility of measures such as depriving terrorists of financing through anti-money laundering legislation, strengthening border security, and document management security. They underscored the need for capacity building and information sharing in order to deal more effectively with the terrorist threat.
7. Notwithstanding the relatively successful efforts in combating terrorism, participants of the ISM agreed that challenges continued to exist, while reiterating that no cause or grievance can justify acts of terrorism. They pointed to the need to address the root causes or conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. This would entail a sustainable strategy to win the hearts and minds of the people. To this end, participants reiterated the importance of nation-building measures such as the provision of basic economic and social services, the importance of good governance and institution-building, the necessity of achieving national political consensus through reconciliation and negotiation, and the importance of national will. This would allow the problem of terrorism to be addressed in a comprehensive manner.
8. The ISM participants stressed that terrorism should not be associated with any culture, religion or civilisation. However, terrorists had been perpetuating extremist ideologies which have provided fertile ground for their exploitation. In this regard, participants called for the identification of national strategies that could promote greater tolerance amongst different cultures, religions and civilisations. This would play a useful and important role in ensuring that such extremist ideologies did not take root in society.
9. Participants exchanged views on ongoing national, regional and international initiatives aimed at combating terrorism, and agreed that regional cooperation continued to be important and useful in tackling the threat. In this regard, participants reaffirmed the important role that the ARF could play in this area.

## Session II: Inter-civilisational Dialogue

### Session II (a): Role of Community Dialogue and Engagement in Countering Terrorism

10. Participants shared their national experiences in promoting inter-civilisational

dialogue. In particular, they discussed how such dialogue had contributed to, or could potentially contribute to, the fight against terrorism. ARF participants also exchanged views on bridging divides within communities, and the related challenges of integrating and rehabilitating individuals into the community. Canada, Indonesia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Russia, and Singapore were the lead speakers under this agenda item. Their presentations are from ANNEXES 16-20.

11. Recalling that the Ministers at the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF had endorsed the ARF Statement on Promoting a People-Centred Approach to Counter Terrorism, as well as called for the promotion of tolerance and understanding; the ARF participants made presentations on their countries' experiences in the enhancement of dialogue among cultures, religions and civilisations. The different presenters shared their respective national experiences, including community outreach programmes, cross-cultural roundtables, community engagement programmes, and also rehabilitation programmes. Recognising the importance of regional cooperation, the various presenters updated the meeting on their active pursuit and promotion of initiatives aimed at facilitating inter-civilisation dialogue in the region, such as the forthcoming Asia-Pacific Inter-faith Regional Dialogue to be held in New Zealand 29-31 May 2007.
12. Participants underscored the importance of debunking the notion of a 'clash of civilisations', and pointed out that such concepts could give rise to misunderstandings and might even be used to ferment extremist ideologies. Participants welcomed the UN endorsed 'Alliance of Civilisations' Initiative which sought to counter that theory. Participants recognised that globalisation had brought different communities in contact with beliefs, cultures and religions that they were unfamiliar with, and thus had accentuated the perception of differences among them. A few members also stressed the need to define the term "civilisation" carefully. In this regard, participants emphasized the need for inter-civilisational dialogue to take place, so as to promote greater understanding and mutual respect among different communities, cultures and religions.
13. Some participants also expressed the view that national strategies for promoting inter-civilisational dialogue should involve societies, as civilisations, by definition, were not monopolised by the national governments. To this end, participants indicated that while governments could foster inter-civilisational dialogue, civil society had to play an active role in such dialogues to make them truly effective.
14. Apart from promoting inter-civilisational dialogue, many participants also recognised the existence and importance of an intra-civilisational element, which would also complement the fight against terrorism. In this regard, while reaffirming that terrorism should not be linked to any culture, religion or civilisation, participants agreed that



intra-civilisational dialogue entailed the promotion of moderate ideologies, and that strengthening moderate elements within various communities would help counter extremist ideologies and contribute to the fight against global terrorism.

Session II (b): Special Informal Session on Inter-civilisational dialogue

15. In order to provide for a variety of perspectives and to enrich the discussions, the ISM-CTTC, for the first time, convened a 'Special Informal Session on Inter-Civilisational Dialogue', where three scholars were invited to engage in a panel discussion and interactive session with the ISM participants on the trends in and means of promoting inter-civilisational dialogue. The three speakers were Dr Azizan Baharuddin, Professor and Director of the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur; Dr Bahtiar Effendy, Director of Academic Affairs for Postgraduate Studies at the State Islamic University in Jakarta and currently a Research Fellow at the School of International Studies (RSIS) at the Nanyang Technological University of Singapore; and Dr Tan See Seng, Associate Professor and Deputy Head (Studies) of RSIS.
16. Dr Azizan Baharuddin presented a paper entitled 'Demystifying the Rhetoric of Civilisation Conflict.' Explaining the origins and historical evolution of the term 'civilisation,' Dr Azizan cautioned that this, along with notions such as 'civilisational conflict', by itself carried historical baggage and thus could potentially be a recipe for conflict. She also pointed out the need to avoid ascribing certain characteristics to specific civilisations, as civilisations in fact shared common values. However, recognising the tendency for this to happen, Dr Azizan underscored the need for dialogue to prevent the formation of misperceptions. This, in her view, was a soft but powerful tool in resolving problems. Her paper and presentation are attached at ANNEXES 21-22.
17. Dr Bahtiar Effendy believed that inter-civilisational dialogue was a means to build trust and understanding, which would help alleviate the sense of grievances amongst Muslims. While stressing that terrorism should not be associated with the Islamic faith as all religions were inherently benign, he conceded that misinterpretations had provided cause for concern amongst the Muslim community. He thus reiterated the need to lay all the cards on the table, and was of the view that inter-faith dialogue could be regarded as a form of soft power. In order to achieve successful and truly meaningful dialogue, Dr Bahtiar was of the view that trust and openness were critical and so was a world campaign to lend impetus to such dialogue.
18. Dr Tan See Seng discussed the objectives, means, and limitations associated with promoting inter-faith dialogue. Limitations included the fact that participants of such dialogue were likely to already be firm believers in the value of dialogue and hence

this might be a case of ‘preaching to the converted’; the fact that such dialogues were usually highly structured with pre-defined parameters and hence their real value might be questionable; that participants might not represent the dominant view within their own communities and hence resulting in an issue of credibility; and also that religious institutions, by their very nature, had an element. Nonetheless, Dr Tan stressed that inter-faith dialogue had its value. In the process of facilitating dialogue, it was important to balance means and ends and ensure that the undertaking did not get hijacked by political goals, so as to build trust and confidence, and to transcend oneself.

19. During the question and answer session, some participants questioned the difference between inter-civilisational and inter-faith dialogue. In response, Dr Azizan was of the view that both ran almost parallel to each other. However, while one could promote dialogue among different civilisations, this could not be done within the inter-faith arena as religious theologies and scriptures could not be easily ‘dialogued’. Dr Bahtiar agreed, and suggested that the reason why the terms had been used interchangeably was due to religions and cultures playing a role in shaping and inspiring one’s belief system, which in turn had helped form human civilisations.
20. To the question posed on the value of inter-civilisational vis-à-vis inter-faith dialogue, Dr Tan was of the view that inter-civilisational dialogue in fact provided a forum for participants to begin asking difficult questions about their own civilisations, which they might not have otherwise pondered. Some participants were also of the view that the value of inter-civilisational dialogue lay in the process itself. While not all those who needed to participate in such dialogue might be present, the message sent out through the convening of such dialogues was that extremism was not acceptable. In doing so, such dialogue would cut off oxygen to extremist elements. Some participants also indicated that the primary purpose of inter-civilisation dialogue was not to bring people into total agreement but to reach a better appreciation of each other through understanding differences and attaining mutual respect.

### Session III: Enhancing Inter-civilisational Dialogue

#### Session III(a): Role of Community Organisations and the Media

#### Session III(b): Role of Multilateral Institutions

21. This session focused on the role of multilateral institutions, community organizations and the media in promoting inter-civilisational dialogue, in order to enhance the fight against global terrorism. Invited representatives from APEC, UNESCO, ASEM (presented by the EU delegation), ARF Unit and the SCO briefed the meeting on their respective organisations’ efforts in this area. Emphasizing the wide scope for cooperation, the multilateral organizations also expressed a wish for closer future

cooperation with the ARF and countries on these important issues. Australia, the EU, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand were lead speakers under this agenda item. Their individual ARF presentations are from ANNEXES 23-33.

22. Participants stressed that besides the government, the private sector, community groups, civil society and international financial institutions also had a key role to play in enhancing inter-civilisational dialogue so as to combat terrorism. In this regard, participants welcomed various key regional and international initiatives, including *inter alia*, the United Nations' Alliance of Civilisations, the Asia-Pacific Regional Inter-faith Dialogue, the Tripartite Forum for Interfaith Cooperation on Peace and the European Union's designation of 2008 as a Year of Inter-Cultural Dialogue. The meeting also highlighted the important role of education, community-building elements, outreach efforts and cultural exchange in enhancing awareness, tolerance, understanding and hence, dialogue across religions, communities and cultures.
23. In particular, some participants noted that given its pervasive influence and vast reach, the media had a very powerful role to play in enhancing inter-civilisational dialogue. Even while respecting the freedom of the press, the meeting suggested that it was important that media reporting be done in a sensitive and responsible manner, lest it foster ignorance and misunderstanding, and thus be exploited by extremists. At the same time, participants stressed that the media could and should be encouraged to bolster the message of inter-civilisational dialogue, for instance, by publicising inter-faith and inter-cultural initiatives and meetings so as to demonstrate solidarity, and giving moderates and minority communities a stronger voice.

#### Session IV: Future Direction of the ARF ISM on CTTC

24. During this session, participants discussed Russia's draft ARF Statement on the Promotion of Inter-civilisational Dialogue, and put forward recommendations on the future direction of the ARF ISM on CTTC, including priority areas of cooperation. The relevant ANNEXES are from 34-37.
25. Russia presented its revised draft ARF Statement on the Promotion of Inter-civilisation Dialogue (ANNEXES 34-35), which had been proposed as the outcome document of the 5<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on CTTC. It indicated that most countries had already provided comments and that it had incorporated most of these. Some delegates provided preliminary comments on the revised draft, while Canada circulated its proposed revised text (ANNEX 36). Russia took note of Canada's suggestion and called for the other ARF participants with outstanding concerns to provide their comments by 10 May 2007 to Russia at email: [daap-asean@mid.ru](mailto:daap-asean@mid.ru). Russia would consolidate the comments and circulate a revised draft by 15 May 2007. The revised Statement would then be put up for consideration at the ARF SOM in Manila on 25 May 2007

and submitted to the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF on 2 August 2007 for the Ministers' endorsement.

26. On the future direction of the ARF ISM on CTTC, participants reaffirmed the role of the ARF in addressing issues related to counter-terrorism and transnational crime. To this end, they suggested that future activities in counter terrorism and transnational crime should continue to encompass concrete cooperation such as information sharing among civilian and military agencies, capacity building and practical cooperation in areas such as anti-money laundering and maritime security. In this regard, participants acknowledged the importance of the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise hosted by Singapore from 22-23 January 2007, as well as similar practical exercises aimed at promoting inter-operability among participants.
27. The meeting agreed to recommend to the ARF SOM that the work of the ARF ISM on CTTC be continued. In this regard, the meeting welcomed the offer by Indonesia to host the next ARF ISM on CTTC, and looked forward to a non-ASEAN ARF member co-chairing this next ISM with Indonesia.

#### Closing Remarks

28. In his closing remarks, the Singapore Co-Chair expressed his appreciation for the active participation of all the ISM participants. He highlighted the useful and enriching contributions of the international and regional organisations as well as the Track II scholars, and hoped that they would continue to be involved in future ARF activities. The Singapore Chair also noted that this was the first time that the ARF had addressed the issue of inter-civilisational dialogue. Having discussed the traditional and the physical approaches towards combating terrorism, it was timely and pertinent for the ARF to also study the softer approaches to counter-terrorism. It was important that we undertake a more comprehensive approach so as to deal with terrorism in all its varied forms and manifestations. His closing remarks are at [ANNEX 37](#).
29. The Japanese Co-Chair thanked the participants for their active participation, and was of the view that discussions for the past one and a half days had been very useful and constructive, and would serve as a basis for future deliberation. He also underscored the continued importance of efforts to counter terrorism, as well as to promote inter-civilisational dialogue.
30. The Russian Co-Chair agreed that participants had embarked on fruitful and interesting discussions, and had covered a wide range of counter-terrorism related issues. He reiterated the need to look upon civilisational dialogue as an effective counter-terrorism strategy, and reaffirmed Russia's commitment to work together with ARF member countries to enhance the work in this arena.
31. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the Republic of Singapore for the excellent arrangements and warm hospitality accorded to the delegations.

# SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON “UN PEACEKEEPING: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS”

NEW DELHI, INDIA, 26-27 APRIL 2007

Pursuant to the decision of the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial Meeting held in July 2006 in Kuala Lumpur, India organized a seminar on “UN Peacekeeping: Challenges and Prospects” in New Delhi on 26-27 April 2007. The seminar was held at the Centre for UN Peacekeeping, a center set up by the Government of India with an exclusive focus on peacekeeping activities.

Experts and policy makers on peacekeeping from the ARF Members States including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPRK, the EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, ROK, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, as also from ASEAN Secretariat, ICRC, UN, UNDP, and UNHCR participated in the Seminar.

In his welcome remarks, Lt Gen Satish Nambiar underlined that UN peacekeeping was presently under stress due to greater demands for mounting operations. He noted with great satisfaction that UN peacekeeping was again coming to its own with powerful countries supporting its assumption of responsibility and countries of the region supporting with enthusiasm the UN efforts. Shri K.C. Singh, Additional Secretary (international organizations) in the Ministry of External Affairs, in his inaugural address highlighted the emerging challenges to UN peacekeeping following the unprecedented surge in the last few years in terms of number, scope, size and operational environment. He touched upon the UN response with its five priority areas – partnership, doctrine, personnel, organization and resources – as well as Secretary General’s efforts to strengthen and rationalize structures by building military planning, management and operational capacities including realignment of DPKO. AS [IO] underlined the issue of safety and security of UN peacekeepers; consolidation of peacekeeping accounts; and strengthening triangular consultation mechanism among TCCs, UNSC, and UN Secretariat. He highlighted India’s rich history of UN peacekeeping dating back to its inception and reiterated India’s firm commitment to continue contributing to the UN efforts in maintenance of international peace and security.

The discussions took place under five themes, viz., Integrated approach to peacekeeping; Peacebuilding and security sector reforms; Humanitarian dimensions of peacekeeping; Capacity building; and Training for peacekeeping.

## Integrated Approach to Peacekeeping

This session was chaired by India. Presentations were made by India, DPKO, Pakistan and Indonesia. In the presentations, it was highlighted that UN peacekeeping faces unprecedented challenges arising from the recent surge – nearly 100,000 peacekeepers in 18 operations with a significant further growth imminent – resulting in complex mandates and multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations leading to variety of tasks that are being performed. The challenges demand appropriate focus, expertise and resources in the field and at headquarters which in turn require integrated approach to peacekeeping.

## Peace-building and Security Sector Reform

This session was chaired by Philippines. Presentation on peace-building was made by India and on security sector reforms by Canada. The presentations highlighted the challenges posed by post-conflict peace-building efforts. Stress was laid on improving the coordination among development actors/agencies. This would hinge upon unity of efforts, quick response to crisis, dissemination of information, political reconciliation efforts, etc. Views were also expressed on practical problems emanating from Security Sector Reform [SSR], Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration [DDR], Rule of Law [ROL] and transitional justice. Since peace-building and SSR were country-specific and involved local social, cultural, political, economic and regional factors, the need was felt to streamline the efforts in this direction. UN's role in state-building was recognized as it involved transition to legitimate democracy which required long-time to bear fruits and efforts to avoid relapse.

Post-conflict stabilization meant state-building or nation-building and transition into long-term reconstruction. Peace-building and peacekeeping should not be seen as sequential activity. Role of peace-building should increase over that of peacekeeping. Given the syndrome of rising conflicts, it was felt to establish an institution which would have financial resources to run it and able people to run it.

## Humanitarian Dimension of Peacekeeping

UNDP, ICRC and UNHCR made presentations on Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Conflict, Laws of Armed Conflict and Management of Refugees respectively. Presentations highlighted the cluster of approaches and efficacies of different approaches and coordination management. National security issues were considered of prime importance. In the Q&A session that followed, some practical aspects of International Humanitarian Law were expressed and clarified.

## Capacity Building

The session was chaired by India. India made presentation on capacity building for UNPKOs and Canada on Coordination of Integrated Mission Task Force. The session

discussed peacekeeping operations *inter alia* in Africa and highlighted the need for availability of troops to act fast, international community to improve capability in African preparedness of Regional Standby Force, role of regional organizations in peacekeeping. The presentation also stressed on a cohesive and strategic approach towards peacekeeping and peace-building, working with international organizations, NGOs, for capacity to provide logistical and financial support. The experience in the African Union as a regional organization on capacity building was shared by the delegate from Canada with the participants. The Russian delegate shared Russia's experience in peacekeeping both under the UN and G-8 framework.

### Training of Peacekeepers

India chaired this session. Presentations were made by India, China and Japan. The presentations stressed the need to have following elements in training for peacekeepers: preparedness among the armed forces for predictable and unpredictable situations, to build capacity to operate in a multi-cultural environment, language of the mission, working knowledge of the local language, negotiation techniques, and computer skills. The standard training module was also discussed. The delegate from Peoples Republic of China gave a presentation on civilian police training on peacekeeping in China. The delegate from Japan highlighted the need to train civilians in the post-conflict situation.

### Concluding Session

In the concluding session, Lt. General Susheel Gupta, AVSM, YSM, DCOAS (IS&T) summarized the discussions that took place in the last two days. He said that in the current security environment success now depends on an integrated approach that includes defence, diplomacy and development. The multi-disciplinary approach of the peace-building concept aims at avoiding the recurrence of war and also strengthens the fabric of peace through socio-economic development. The principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity are cornerstones for a conducive humanitarian environment. There is a role for ARF Member States in capacity-building of various regional organizations. Appropriate education and training of peacekeeping operation personnel, military, police, civilian are critical for reasons of both operational effectiveness and personal collective safety and security. As the UN reviews and reassesses its role in peace keeping operations, changes in regional organization and arrangements offer new opportunities.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE ARF INTER-SESSIONAL SUPPORT GROUP ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

HELSINKI, FINLAND, 28-30 MARCH 2007

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy meeting held in Batam on 1-3 November 2006, the Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBM and PD) held its spring meeting in Helsinki, Finland, on 28-30 March 2007. The Meeting was co-chaired by Ambassador Esko Hamilo of the European Union and DG Primo Alui Joelianto of Indonesia.
2. Representatives of all ARF participants, except DPRK, Bangladesh and PNG, were present. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat as well as representatives of the ASEAN-ISIS, CSCAP and the OSCE were also present. Prior to this Meeting, the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue was held on 28 March 2007.
3. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX 1, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX 2, and the List of Participants as ANNEX 3.

## Briefing on the Outcomes of the Defence Officials' Dialogue

4. Brigadier-General Arto Rätty as EU Co-Chair of the ARF DOD briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD Defence Officials' Dialogue which was held on 28 March 2007. The DOD had discussed regional and international issues, multinational peacekeeping and crisis management cooperation as well as civil-military cooperation and situational awareness/early warning. As decided at the ARF SOM in Yogyakarta in May 2004 and confirmed at the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Batam in November 2006, the DOD was extended to a full day for the first time. Attached as ANNEX 4 is the Co-Chairs' summary report of the DOD.

## Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation

### Regional Issues

5. In general, the Meeting agreed that the current situation in the Asia-Pacific region is generally positive, stable and economically dynamic. Participants noted the increasingly constructive cooperation of major actors in the region and the growing number of strategic partnerships. However, a number of traditional and non-traditional security



issues such as terrorism, transnational crime, nuclear proliferation, communicable diseases and natural disasters continued to pose serious threats to regional security and required even more multinational cooperation. The ARF was well placed to intensify such cooperation and to take concrete action. Participants noted written contributions by India ([ANNEX 5](#)) and Mongolia ([ANNEX 6](#)).

6. The Meeting welcomed the resumption of the Six Party Talks and 13 February 2007 Joint Statement. The Meeting reaffirmed the 2005 Joint Statement and the objective of bringing about denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. Participants praised the constructive role played by China. However some participants reaffirmed their concern that the DPRK's nuclear weapons programs continued to pose a threat to regional and global peace and security. Participants urged DPRK to make a full and complete declaration of all its nuclear programs and to disable its nuclear facilities and called on the DPRK to engage substantively in the process, which is the most viable mechanism for resolving the nuclear issue peacefully. The Meeting called on the Parties to fully carry out their commitments. The meeting affirmed their strong support for UNSCR 1718, and full and effective implementation of the measures it mandates. Furthermore, participants noted the progress in inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation and expressed their hope that it will continue to be conducive to peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula. Some participants expressed their concern over the remaining humanitarian issues including the abductions.
7. On Myanmar, participants expressed concern over the lack of genuine political reforms and delays in the transition to democracy. The Meeting urged Myanmar to release political prisoners, and to fulfill its commitments - including those made at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July 2006. Some participants deplored the humanitarian situation in the country, the treatment of ethnic groups, refugees and continued internal displacement. The Meeting urged Myanmar to act on advice from ASEAN members, neighboring countries and the international community, including the United Nations towards achieving national reconciliation, progress and inclusive democracy. Myanmar briefed the Meeting on the latest developments in the country, including the status of the work of the National Convention. Myanmar also expressed commitment to work with ASEAN members, neighboring countries and the international community to implement the Seven-Step-Roadmap to democracy. Myanmar clarified that the reported closing down of field offices of ICRC was only a result of a misunderstanding, which had been resolved.
8. Seeking to allay concerns, Thailand briefed the meeting on its recent internal developments, including the drafting of a new Constitution that would be put to a referendum in September 2007. Thailand underlined that the interim government was

firmly committed to restoring democracy and holding free and fair elections by the end of the year. Some participants expressed confidence in Thailand's commitment to achieve a swift restoration of democracy.

9. New Zealand and Australia expressed concern about the developments in a number of countries in the South Pacific, including the Solomon Islands and Fiji. Some participants called for swift restoration of democracy in Fiji and a general improvement of good governance in the region.
10. Some participants noted the volatile security situation in Timor Leste over the past 12 months, and expressed concern about a potential further deterioration in the lead up to, during and after the forthcoming Presidential and parliamentary elections. The need for strong international support was underlined. In response, Timor Leste informed the meeting of the state of election preparations and thanked several countries for their continued support.
11. Some participants underlined their continued support to peace and development in Afghanistan, the stability of which was crucial for the broader region and encouraged ARF members to consider ways to engage with Afghanistan. Pakistan mentioned that it had just intensified cooperation with the UNHCR to facilitate a solution of the remaining refugee issues and stressed that its relationship with Afghanistan could be further improved by making full use of the Tripartite Commission. Canada and others expressed concern regarding the return to active conflict in Sri Lanka and called for a political solution.
12. Meeting also welcomed the improvement of the security situation in the South China Sea, particularly through the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea between ASEAN and China. While acknowledging the intensified regional cooperation, based on dialogue and rules, some participants stressed the continued need for the parties concerned to exercise self-restraint.

#### International Security Situation

13. Participants regretted Iran's failure to comply with the deadline set by UNSCR 1737 and welcomed the unanimous adoption of the new UNSCR 1747. The Meeting strongly urged Iran to comply with the new UN Security Council resolution and requirements set out by the IAEA Board of Governors and called on all UN members to fully and swiftly implement the measures set out in the new UNSC resolutions. The Meeting strongly urged a diplomatic solution in accordance with the relevant UNSC resolutions.
14. Some participants addressed the situation in the Middle East and called on all parties to follow the Roadmap and urged the international community to remain engaged and evenhanded.

15. Many participants underlined that generally the risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery presented one of the greatest risks to global and regional security. Participants underlined the importance of adherence to relevant international instruments, conclusion of additional protocols to IAEA safeguards and CTBT and full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540. They commended the US, Singapore and Canada for the recent workshop on this matter. Many participants supported the draft ARF statement on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540, which was tabled by the US ([ANNEX 7](#)).

#### Exchange of Views on Non-traditional Security Issues

16. The Meeting discussed a number of developments in non-traditional security issues in the region, including illegal logging, trafficking in drugs and persons, natural disasters, haze problems, communicable diseases, maritime security and energy security. Participants agreed that addressing non-traditional security problems required a collaborative and holistic approach. The meeting noted a briefing by Mongolia ([ANNEX 8](#)).
17. Many participants underlined the crucial nature of the fight against terrorism, which required not only the adoption of international and national laws and the improvement of law-enforcement efforts but also better regional and international cooperation. Some participants called on parties who had not yet done so to adhere to existing UN conventions and join efforts to reach an agreement on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT). The meeting stressed the need to address factors contributing to recruitment into and support for terrorism while taking care not to equate terrorism with a religion or ethnic group. Furthermore, counter-terrorism efforts had to respect international law, in particular human rights and humanitarian law obligations. Non-ASEAN participants congratulated ASEAN on the signing of its Convention on Counter-Terrorism during the 12<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in Cebu in January 2007.
18. The Russian Federation tabled a draft ARF Statement on the Promotion of Inter-Civilization Dialogue ([ANNEX 9](#)) for consideration and possible comments from participants. A revised draft would be presented to the 5<sup>th</sup> ISM CTTC in Singapore, 2-4 May 2007, in view of a consideration by the SOM.
19. Some participants also briefed the meeting on their efforts to address other transnational crimes, including trafficking of persons and drugs as well as small arms and light weapons. Malaysia informed about its draft anti-trafficking bill and work to strengthen measures against money laundering. Laos introduced its drugs free programme and bill on money laundering. Indonesia encouraged participants to join its efforts to outlaw illegal logging and smuggling of natural resources through

a UN Convention.

20. The meeting further addressed cross border environmental problems. Thailand briefed on its continuous cooperation and sharing of information with neighboring countries and the ASEAN Secretariat in view of the haze problem in the north of the country.
21. Participants underlined the need to further expand the ARF's body of work on disaster relief. China informed the meeting that it would continue drafting ARF guidelines on disaster relief with a view to making a compilation of the existing international practices, having regard to the practical needs of the Asia region (current second draft in ANNEX 10). China planned to table a revised version on the basis of additional comments by delegations. China also informed that ten ARF participants had submitted the Survey Form on Stocktaking ARF Disaster Relief Resources and Capacities and invited ARF participants to make further submissions. The meeting also noted a revised concept paper by Indonesia for the establishment of an ARF standby arrangement for immediate humanitarian assistance (ANNEX 11).
22. Many participants underlined the importance of continuing work on maritime security and praised the recent first ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise convened in Singapore in January 2007.
23. Several participants noted the importance of continuing the ARF activities in energy security, as launched by the first ARF Seminar on Energy Security in Brussels on 5-6 October 2006. The meeting took note of the follow-on activity to be hosted by Singapore, to be co-chaired again by the EU.
24. Some participants reported on their work against anti-personnel landmines, small arms and light weapons and MANPADS. With 6 of the 10 ASEAN members now signatories to the Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines, Canada expressed hope for more active Asian participation in the work to further its implementation. The Meeting was also reminded of the need to continuously update the ARF Unit on the contact points on small arms and light weapons.

#### Review and Consideration on Confidence-building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy

25. The Meeting noted a list of activities implemented since (ANNEX 12) was briefed on the following ARF activities undertaken since the Batam ISG on CBM and PD on 1-3 November 2006:
  - a. Singapore – ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise in Singapore on 22-23 January 2007, preceded by a Planning Conference in Singapore on 7-8 December 2006

(ANNEXES 13 and 14).

b. The US, Canada, Singapore – ARF Workshop on implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, San Francisco, USA, 13-15 February 2007 (ANNEX 15).

c. Malaysia and Australia – First ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting, Port Dickson, Malaysia, 7-9 March 2007 (ANNEX 16).

26. The Meeting took note of updates concerning the following planned activities for the remaining inter-sessional year 2006-2007:

a. India confirmed the hosting of a seminar on Peacekeeping, 26-28 April 2007 in New Delhi.

b. Singapore to host the ISM CTTC, 2-4 May 2007, to be co-chaired with Japan and Russia (ANNEX 17).

27. Announcements of activities for the inter-sessional year 2007-2008, to be endorsed by the SOM in view of Ministerial approval:

a. Indonesia to convene an ARF Round Table Discussion on Stocktaking of Maritime Security Issues in Jakarta on 23-24 August 2007, to be co-chaired with China (ANNEX 18).

b. Australia to co-sponsor with Indonesia an ARF Desk Top Exercise on Disaster Relief in Indonesia in 2008, preceded by a planning meeting in Australia in the second half of 2007 (ANNEX 19).

c. China to host and co-chair with Thailand a Seminar on Narcotic Control to be held in Xian City on 19-21 September 2007 (ANNEX 20).

d. Australia to host the 11<sup>th</sup> ARF Head of Defence Colleges/Universities/Institutions meeting (HDCUIM), 9-11 October 2007.

e. The EU announced that it would host and co-chair with Indonesia the 7<sup>th</sup> ISM on Disaster Relief, on 11-12 October 2007 in Finland.

f. RoK to host the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism in the second half of 2007.

g. The Philippines to convene an ARF Seminar on the Law of the Sea in 2007.

h. US to host and co-chair with Singapore and China the 1<sup>st</sup> ISM on non-proliferation in 2007-2008.

i. Malaysia to organize the ARF Workshop on Anti-Money Laundering in Kuala Lumpur in the fourth quarter of 2007 or early 2008 (ANNEX 21).

j. Singapore to host and co-chair with the EU a follow-on activity to the first ARF Seminar on Energy Security in early 2008, to be co-chaired by the EU (ANNEX 22).

k. EU to host and co-chair with Indonesia a workshop on CBMs and PD in Asia and Europe, in Berlin in early 2008 (ANNEX 23).

I. New Zealand to host and co-chair with Singapore the 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping

Experts Meeting in 2008.

- m. Malaysia to host an ARF Seminar on Anti-Personal Landmines in Kuala Lumpur in mid 2008 (ANNEX 24).
- n. The Philippines and the US to hold the ARF Live Exercise on Voluntary Demonstration of Response on Disaster Relief in the Philippines in early 2009. This Exercise will be a follow-up on the Table Top Exercise on Disaster Relief to be co-hosted by Indonesia and Australia.

#### Voluntary Background Briefings

- 28. The meeting took note of the following voluntary briefings made by ARF participants:
  - a. Indonesia – Introduction of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ANNEX 25).
  - b. Indonesia – Briefing on a sub-regional meeting on Counter-Terrorism (ANNEX 26).
  - c. Australia – Australian Delegation Visit to the DPRK on 11-14 March 2007 (ANNEX 27).
  - d. Japan – Transition from Japanese Defense Agency to Ministry of Defense (ANNEX 28).
  - e. Cambodia – Convening of the Conference “Mine Action: Implication for Peace and Development” co-hosted by Cambodia and Canada in Phnom Penh, on 11-14 March 2007.

#### Future Direction of the ARF

##### EEPs

- 29. The Philippines briefed on the outcomes of the Second Plenary Meeting of ARF experts and eminent Persons (EEPs) in Manila on 5-6 February 2007 on the issue of Multilateral Security Cooperation in Northeast Asia (ANNEX 29). The Philippines and RoK introduced a discussion paper reviewing the practicability of the recommendations by EEPs (ANNEX 30) and invited comments from participants by 30 April. A revised paper will be discussed at the SOM.

#### Update on the Proposed Study on Preventive Diplomacy

- 30. The ARF Unit briefed on the revised proposal for the ARF Fund Project on the Study on Preventive Diplomacy (ANNEX 31) and invited participants to register their voluntary contributions with the ASEAN Secretariat in May. It remained the intention to complete the study in time for the first ISG meeting in the next inter-sessional year 2007-2008.

## ARF Chair

31. The Philippines reported to the Meeting that comments had been received on the latest draft of Terms of Reference for Friends of the ARF Chair as circulated for the Batam ISG meeting in November 2006. The Philippines hoped to reach a consensus on the draft TOR before the upcoming SOM in view of their adoption by Ministers this year. Some participants stressed that it was high time to create such a mechanism that the ARF had already discussed for some time.

## Working Methods

32. In view of enhancing the overall efficiency of the ARF and streamlining procedures, the US launched the idea of introducing open-ended working groups to help prepare for ISM's and bundle work on the various ARF issues (ANNEX 32).
33. While several delegations expressed strong support for this suggestion, others underlined that ensuing questions such as the potential additional workload, transparency and channels of communication would have to be addressed with a more general, long-term perspective. In addition, Indonesia suggested the utilization of the existing Track II institutions and EEPs to avoid overburdening ARF participating countries.
34. The EU announced that it would table a paper on ARF working methods in good time for the SOM proposing to transfer some decision-making on CBMs to the SOM and to create an expedited procedure for urgent decisions on ARF activities.
35. In view of the wealth of new activities proposed at this meeting alone, India suggested that the ARF Unit assist the participants to cluster activities so as to avoid overlap and use resources better. This issue could be further discussed in the ARF SOM.
36. The meeting took a positive view regarding the possibility of establishing an ARF ISM on non-proliferation of WMD as a way of streamlining the ARF's work on non proliferation and recommended the proposal for approval by the SOM (proposal in ANNEX 33).

## Links with Other Organizations

### Enhancing Ties between Track I and Track II

37. Ms. Malayvieng Sakonhnhom, Acting Director General of the ASEAN-ISIS briefed the Meeting on the Flagship Projects and Achievements of ASEAN-ISIS and Its Challenges (ANNEX 34).
38. Professor James Veitch of New Zealand, co-chair of the Council of Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) presented the breadth of activities of the CSCAP (ANNEX 35) and suggested that ARF Track I activities could benefit from closer

cooperation with the CSCAP's working groups. He extended an invitation to all ARF participants to attend the CSCAP general conference in Jakarta in December 2007.

39. The Meeting expressed appreciation and support for forging closer cooperation between Track I and Track II and encouraged greater utilization of Track II expertise within Track I. Indonesia suggested that practical cooperation between ARF experts and the respective CSCAP working groups could be enhanced by organizing meetings back-to-back.
40. In addition, Indonesia also suggested closer cooperation between ARF EEPs and the Track II organizations. In response, Dr. Carolina Hernandez on behalf of the CSCAP co-Chairs' declared a readiness to establish closer linkage between ARF Tracks I and II but also underlined the need to separate clearly between the tracks as to allow track II representatives to play their independent, advisory role. EEPs belonged to a category of their own, as some of them were government officials or still working closely with governments.

#### Enhancing Ties between ARF and Other Regional and International Security Organizations

41. Mr. Oleksandr Pavlyuk, Head of External Co-operation Section at the Secretariat of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) gave a presentation on the development, structures and activities of the OSCE and the potential for strengthening ties with the ARF. He informed the Meeting that OSCE has invited the Chairman of the ARF to the Asian Contact Group Meeting. On the basis of a comprehensive security concept, the OSCE had developed a wider range of CBMs on which it would be worthwhile exchanging experience with the ARF. The OSCE would also be ready to host a visit of the ARF Unit.
42. Some participants underlined the importance of expanded ARF-OSCE cooperation in the context of improved region-to-region cooperation. Additionally, Russia proposed to forge closer cooperation between the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

#### Preparations for the SOM and Ministerial Meetings

43. The Philippines briefed the meeting on the preparations for the next Senior Officials Meeting on 25 May that would be preceded by a Defence Officials Dialogue on 23 May and the ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) on 24 May. The Philippines further confirmed the dates for the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial in Manila for 2 August, to be preceded by a Defence Officials' Dialogue on 1 August.
44. Canada and Singapore recalled the paper "Best Practices in Export Control",



the outcome of the ARF Export Licensing Experts Meeting convened in Singapore on 17-19 November 2005 (ANNEX 36), and encouraged the ARF Chair to insert a reference to this document in the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Chairman's statement. The Meeting noted that the document had already received SOM approval.

#### Other Matters

45. The Philippines requested ARF participants to file, by 1 June, their submissions for the 2007 Annual Security Outlook to be published in conjunction with the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting. The meeting noted the contribution by China (ANNEX 37).
46. The Philippines further informed the Meeting on the request by Kazakhstan to be admitted as the 28<sup>th</sup> participant of the ARF to be officiated at the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting in 2008 (ANNEX 38). The Philippines recalled an earlier ARF decision to consolidate the ARF membership for the time being. Russia reminded the meeting of the forthcoming admission of Sri Lanka to the ARF and expressed itself in favour of the admission of Kazakhstan. Japan recommended that new membership applications be discussed in depth by Senior Officials.
47. Brunei Darussalam and Canada announced their willingness to co-chair the ISG meetings in the next inter-sessional year 2007-2008. Participants noted the list of ARF ISG Chairs (ANNEX 39).

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

HELSINKI, FINLAND, 28 MARCH 2007

1. The ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue of the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ARF ISG on CBMs and PD) for the intersessional year 2006-2007 was held in Helsinki, Finland, on 28 March 2007. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Indonesia and the European Union and attended by ARF participants and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The List of Participants appears as ANNEX A.

### Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks

2. In the welcoming remarks, the EU and Indonesian Co-Chairs emphasized the important role of ARF Defence Officials in further pursuing ARF security cooperation.

### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

3. The Dialogue adopted the Provisional Agenda which appears as ANNEX B.

### Agenda Item 3: Exchange of Views on Regional and International Issues

4. The Dialogue exchanged views on recent developments on regional and international issues. Some countries acknowledged that the global security situation is generally stable and peaceful and in this regard, highlighted the importance of CBMs and PD and the 'soft power' approach in maintaining global peace. While recognizing the need to enhance cooperation in the fight against terrorism, the Dialogue stressed that the ARF should not overlook the need to address the many other forms of security threats caused by factors such as poverty, environment degradation and denial of basic human rights. These threats require comprehensive security cooperation encompassing different aspects among others maritime security, environment security, and human security.
5. On the Korean Peninsula, some countries expressed their views that the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue poses serious danger to international and regional security and welcomed the resumption of the Six Party Talks (SPT), and some countries called DPRK to take concrete action. Some countries noted the presentation of the ROK on the proposal for the SPT to develop into a multilateral cooperation structure with an

expanded agenda. ROK's presentation paper appears as ANNEX C.

6. The Dialogue agreed that today's security problems have gone far beyond military-related issues. Threats to security are global in nature, thus international organizations, such as the United Nations should have a leading role in global cooperation. The Dialogue agreed that fighting terrorism, nuclear and weapons of mass destruction in a military manner is insufficient; hence a global comprehensive approach will be required.
7. On disaster relief, the Dialogue discussed the possibility of identifying areas of responsibilities in ongoing efforts by various states to support the cooperation in this issue. In addition, the Dialogue also received the Australian and Indonesian initiative regarding the need to continue efforts to develop the ARF disaster relief standard operating procedures (SOPs) and more concrete cooperation in this area. The Dialogue noted the ASEAN Standby Arrangements on ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Response in this respect.
8. The Dialogue noted the Maritime Security Shore Exercise held in Singapore on 22-23 January 2007, representing the first maritime exercise under the ARF framework. Singapore briefed the Dialogue on the outcomes of the Exercise.
9. Pakistan, the US, Russia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Mongolia, China, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and New Zealand presented briefings on regional and international issues, as well as highlights of developments on security cooperation in their respective countries. Some countries also expressed concern over the global war on terrorism.
10. New Zealand presented a briefing on the need for greater involvement by the ARF and by ARF members in preventative diplomacy in the Pacific Islands.

#### Agenda Item 4: Multinational Peacekeeping and Crisis Management Cooperation

11. The Dialogue shared experiences and lessons learned on measures taken at the national and international level on initiatives related to peacekeeping operations.
12. The following countries delivered presentations:
  - a. Malaysia and Australia – the First ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting held in Port Dickson on 7-9 March 2007. (ANNEX D). The Second ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting to be convened in the first half of 2008 will be co-hosted by New Zealand and Singapore. (ANNEX E)
  - b. Japan – the 6<sup>th</sup> Subcommittee of the Tokyo Defense Forum, which among others, discussed international military cooperation as well as civil-military cooperation in peacebuilding (ANNEX F). Japan also explained the transition to "Ministry of Defense" and informed the Dialogue on the convening of the 12<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defence

Forum in mid-September 2007. (ANNEX G)

- c. Indonesia – Reconciliation in Aceh, underlined the progress and success of the Aceh peace process, highlighting the importance of assistance from the EU and ASEAN partners in achieving a settlement (ANNEX H). The EU stressed that the Aceh case was a pioneer success case where ASEAN cooperation contributed to the peace process.
  - d. EU – Rapid Response and Battlegroup Concept (ANNEX I)
13. In addition, New Zealand, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Laos, also presented country briefing papers on peacekeeping efforts.
  14. The Dialogue discussed the following aspects of multinational peacekeeping and crisis management cooperation:
    - a. The importance of ARF Peacekeeping Experts’ Meeting in the exchange of information and experience for peacekeeping efforts and in the promotion of interaction between military and civilians.
    - b. The challenges of commitment, limited resources and sustainability of foreign contingent deployment for UN missions based on national demands on scarce resources.
    - c. Concerns of limited national funding as an obstacle for a country to participate in international peacekeeping operations.
    - d. Possibility of establishing ARF multilateral peacekeeping operation arrangements in further pursuing existing multilateral or bilateral peacekeeping cooperation among ARF participants.

Agenda Item 5: Civil-Military Cooperation and Situational Awareness/Early Warning

15. The following participants briefed the dialogue:
  - a. EU – evolution of the EU’s roles and involvement in international crisis management operations and early warning.
  - b. Pakistan – Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority
  - c. United States – Inter - Agency: Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation (ANNEX J)
  - d. Singapore – Risk Assessment and Horizon Scanning (RAHS)
16. In addition, Canada and Laos presented country briefing papers on civil-military cooperation efforts.
17. The Dialogue discussed the following aspects of the civil-military cooperation and situational awareness/early warning:
  - a. Challenges of interagency coordination, among others: equipment compatibility, compartmentalization, unknown capabilities and procedures, and mission

coordination and communication.

- b. The need to conduct risk assessment to anticipate general trends and pattern of events in the years to come.
- c. The importance of information sharing in civil-military cooperation and early warning operation.

#### Agenda Item 6: Any Other Business

- 18. The Dialogue welcomed Australia's proposal to co-host with Indonesia the ARF Table Top Exercise on Disaster Relief. The Initial Planning Conference will be held in Darwin on 4-7 September 2007 to draft the SOP. The draft concept paper on the Planning Conference appears as ANNEXES K, L. Australia invited comments from ARF participants on the draft concept paper. In addition, Indonesia informed the Dialogue that the real Table Top Exercise will be hosted by Indonesia in the first half of 2008. To that end, Indonesia also underlined the need for more coordination and inputs with other ARF participating countries.
- 19. The participants, upon the conclusion of the Dialogue, participated in a field trip to the Finnish Coastguard and the Finnish Maritime Administration Vessel Traffic Center. As background for the field trip, the EU presented the Finnish inter-agency cooperative arrangement for maritime situational awareness. (ANNEX M)

#### Closing Remarks

- 20. The Co-Chairs' thanked the active participation, dynamic cooperation, and growing friendship transpired in the open and frank discussion. On the expansion of the ARF DOD into a one-day meeting, the Dialogue viewed that the expansion worthwhile in order to accomplish the aims of DOD. Some countries also noted the increased cooperation among defence officials in the ARF and welcomed this important development.
- 21. The Dialogue expressed appreciation to the EU and Indonesian Co-Chairs' for effective co-chairmanship and to the Government of Finland for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue on behalf of the EU.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FIRST ARF PEACEKEEPING EXPERTS' MEETING

PORT DICKSON, MALAYSIA, 7-9 MARCH 2007

1. The 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum's Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting was held in Port Dickson, Malaysia on 7-9 March 2007 in order to establish a regional network of peacekeeping experts so as to contribute towards building confidence and inter-operability among regional peacekeepers and to enhance regional peacekeeping capacity. The Meeting was co-chaired by Colonel Naharuddin Shaari, Commandant of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre and Group Captain Keith Brackenbury from Australia. The Meeting was attended by 24 ARF participating countries and the ASEAN Secretariat.
2. Maj. Gen. Dato' Allatif Md Noor, the Asst. Chief of Staff, Defence Planning of the Malaysian Armed Forces HQ delivered his Welcoming Remarks and noted that today's peacekeeping missions has become increasingly multi-dimensional and no longer military operations per se. Missions now require the military to work closely with civilian experts in areas such as human rights, elections, public security, repatriation, society and the economy. In his Welcoming Remarks, Brig. David McKaskill, Commandant of the Australian Defence Force Warfare Centre, stressed the need to discuss and agree upon a stable platform to take this inaugural meeting forward.
3. The Meeting was organized into six sessions – Overview of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre; National Peace Operations Training Briefs; UN Projects; Insights into Peacekeeping Operations; Presentation by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); and the Development of an Almanac of Peace Operations Training Activities.

Overview of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre – Its History, Objective, Courses and Programmes

4. The Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre (MPTC) aims to prepare personnel of the Armed Forces, police and civil departments including NGOs for operational duties in peacekeeping missions. Its objectives include promoting peacekeeping knowledge for candidates selected for UN Peacekeeping and Peace Support Operations (PKO/PSO) and to provide a working knowledge and understanding of observer duties,

and the operational, logistics and administrative duties of UN PSO.

#### National Peacekeeping Operations Training Briefs

5. All ARF participants testified their commitment to UN peacekeeping operations towards maintaining international peace and security.
6. The country presentations focused on their respective national peacekeeping operations training including the functions of their peacekeeping centres/institutes and the seminars/courses/training offered including military observer courses. Several of the presenters stressed the importance of standardization of peacekeeping doctrine, modules and training carried out by the different countries.
7. The country presentations also focused on their past and present engagements and experiences in international peacekeeping missions, the basic constitutional and legal policies for their engagement in the peacekeeping operations and their commitments to the UN Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS).
8. Some of the presentations also highlighted the challenges experienced by their peacekeeping missions including the need to establish trust between the conflicting parties, to address disagreements on the peace agreement after it has been adopted, difficulties in sustaining a ceasefire and issues on media management. The lessons learnt included the importance of training for peacekeepers on negotiation skills and investigation, knowledge on local customs and culture and the importance of impartiality. The need to ensure sustainability of the missions was stressed upon.
9. Modern peacekeeping operations are changing rapidly with increasing demands far in excess of traditional peacekeeping operations. There are more peacekeeping missions in the world today with a variety of growing complexities such as bigger operations and increased cost, greater diversity in the skills required and the presence of national caveats in international peacekeeping mandates. The 'no one size fits all' was reiterated and the challenge remains as to how to create an effective mix of components for peacekeeping missions.
10. Many of the presentations highlighted the importance of military-civilian coordination as modern peacekeeping operations not only involve the military/defence forces but also increasingly police personnel. A 'Whole of Government' approach towards peacekeeping operations was called for but with the need to take into account the roles and duties of the various components of peacekeeping missions. It was noted that international peacekeeping operations should not preclude any regional or bilateral assistance.

#### UN Projects

11. First established in 1956, UN peacekeeping missions remain a flexible and pragmatic

response to international conflicts.

12. To address peacekeeping missions which are becoming larger and more complex, the UN is currently developing the Capstone Doctrine document, as part of its 2010 reform process, to enhance standardization of peacekeeping missions and inter-operability between the various actors involved. The doctrine would act as an institutional guidance to provide support and direction to personnel preparing for, planning and implementing UN peace operations. The UN peacekeeping doctrine is only for DPKO-led UN peacekeeping operations and does not override national approaches and national military doctrines.
13. The UN's Integrated Training Service, which provides a training curriculum for multidimensional peacekeeping operations, is responsible for induction training and in-mission training of the peacekeepers as opposed to the troop contributing country which is responsible for the technical military training and pre-deployment training.

#### Insights into Peacekeeping Operations

14. Evaluations by countries that have contributed to peacekeeping operations noted, among others, the importance of the following:
  - clearly defined and practical UN mandate and rules of engagement;
  - political will on the part of the parties to the conflict to the presence of the peacekeepers;
  - a good working relationship with a clear division of duties and responsibility between all the components in a mission especially between military and other components such as the police peacekeepers and civilians as peacekeeping is now no longer a purely military operation. In this regard, the increasing role of the police force in a peacekeeping role was recognized;
  - the importance of well-designed training programmes;
  - advance planning in order to identify problems early on;
  - a clear command, control and communications structure;
  - an awareness of the multidimensional problems, such as humanitarian, electoral and other issues and the need to engage with the other actors and external parties such as non-UN partners and Non-Governmental Organizations.
15. Gaps in peace operations are currently being addressed by several initiatives such as the US Global Peace Operations Initiative which work through regional/sub-regional organizations to provide well trained and equipped peacekeeping support operations. The training, among others, focuses on specialized areas such as engineering, medical, logistics and communications with a delivery focus on Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.



## ICRC Presentation

16. The ICRC's presentation outlined its roles and its mission, especially its operational independence, and the need to have close consultation between the ICRC and the military in peacekeeping missions. The Meeting noted ICRC's activities and its offer of training for peacekeepers including during pre-deployment and deployment, especially on international humanitarian law.

## Almanac of Peace Operations Training Activities

17. The Meeting agreed upon and produced an almanac containing a directory, list of courses offered by countries and whether the courses were open to overseas participants. The almanac also provides information on future activities. The almanac would be made available on the ARF website ([www.aseanregionalforum.org](http://www.aseanregionalforum.org)) to ensure it remains up to date.

## Open Forum/Next Steps

18. The Meeting discussed the following issues and the next steps at an Open Forum:
  - Global Clearing House - The Meeting noted the initiative by the US to convene a mechanism to coordinate training needs and the training activities so as to avoid duplication of efforts in view of resource constraints.
  - UN Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS) – The Meeting noted the standby arrangements that some ARF participants had with the UN to assist the ability of the UN to plan and respond effectively and rapidly to crisis situations.
  - The Meeting noted that some ARF participants were already carrying out peacekeeping exercises on a bilateral basis and that the ARF could look into the possibility of joint training/capacity-building measures and joint deployment for peacekeeping operations in the future.
  - The Meeting recognized the increasing role of the police force in peacekeeping missions and agreed to consider including police representatives in future ARF peacekeeping meetings.
  - The Meeting noted the Co-Chairs' information on UN E-learning and the offer to provide the relevant details to interested parties on request.
  - The Meeting noted the interest expressed by some delegates that the ARF contribute towards the drafting of the Capstone Doctrine's supporting documents.
  - The Meeting noted the invitation by India to participate in the ARF Seminar on UN Peacekeeping – Challenges and Prospects to be held in New Delhi on 26-28 April 2007.
19. The participants welcomed the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ARF Peacekeeping Experts in 2008 and proposed the following topics: observations/lessons from recent missions;

planning for peace operations; logistics; peace building-transition from military control to civilian control; “Robust Mandates” – what are the limits; and/or the ‘Whole of Government’ approach to peacekeeping. The detailed arrangements on co-chairing and the host of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting would be communicated to the ARF participants in due course.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540

SAN FRANCISCO, USA, 13-15 FEBRUARY 2007

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum Workshop on Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (UNSCR 1540) was held on 13-15 February in San Francisco, United States. The Workshop was co-chaired by Mr. Robert M. Witajewski of the United States, Ms. Tan Yee Woan of Singapore, and Mr. Ron Stansfield of Canada.
2. The Workshop was attended by representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, Viet Nam, and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. Invited guests represented the following organizations: the United Nations Security Council Committee on 1540; the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs; INTERPOL; and the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia-Pacific (CSCAP). Participants held the view that the presence of the UN 1540 Committee and other inter-governmental organizations, as well as the view of many participants towards the presence of relevant non-governmental organizations, greatly enhanced the effectiveness and application of the discussion.

## Key Elements of Resolution 1540 and the Role of Regional Organizations

3. The United States chaired Working Session 1 of the Workshop which focused on national responsibilities under the Resolution, cooperation with the Security Council's Committee on 1540, and the role of regional organization such as the ARF in implementation of the Resolution. All participants reaffirmed the important role of the United Nations in global efforts to eliminate the threat posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery. The meeting also acknowledged the important role that regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, can play in securing effective implementation of UNSCR 1540.
4. Ms. Samantha Job, speaking on behalf of the United Nations Security Council's 1540 Committee offered a report on the current state of Implementation of the Resolution in

the ARF Region. This report welcomed the fact that the ARF was holding the current Workshop as a means to increase awareness about the obligations and requirements of the Resolution and to facilitate cooperation on implementation at regional and global levels. The report expressed support for the legal instruments that make up the global nonproliferation regime, but noted that adherence to these conventions provides less than a foolproof net for preventing proliferation. The report noted that submission of a report to the 1540 Committee does not constitute automatic fulfillment of the Resolution, but is merely a first phase that should be followed up by concrete steps toward implementation. In discussion that followed the report, this sentiment was echoed by many participants. The report also noted that the 1540 Committee can play a valuable role in coordinating and facilitating UN Member States' implementation of the Resolution, and noted that implementation, including identifying appropriate steps, is a national responsibility.

5. The People's Republic of China provided a report on a Seminar on UNSCR 1540 held in Beijing in July 2006, co-hosted by the United Nations and the People's Republic of China, with support from various EU Member-States. The report noted the support expressed by participants of the seminar for the goals of the Resolution, and for outreach efforts undertaken on part of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs to promote its full implementation in cooperation with the 1540 Committee. The report characterized the seminar as an important first step by countries in the region to exchange experiences and explore cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region in the implementation of the Resolution. In discussion that followed the report, several participants affirmed the need for regional coordination in implementation, and welcomed the positive role that regional organizations such as the ARF could play in this respect.
6. Mr. Scott Spence of Interpol provided the Workshop with briefings of two projects being undertaken by Interpol in support of the Resolution: the Bioterrorism Prevention Program and the Biocriminalization project. The presentation described the efforts of Interpol to prevent, as well as respond to, possible uses of biological agents in a terrorist attack. The presentation also identified the need for states to foster cooperation among law enforcement agencies and public health systems. In discussion that followed, participants expressed the need for greater coordination with a wide range of international organizations, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Customs Organization, Interpol, and others.
7. To provide a further update on activities being undertaken by other regional organizations to further the implementation of the Resolution, Canada offered a report on a similar Workshop held in the Forum for Security Cooperation of the Organization

for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Canada, which served as Chairman of the FSC at the time of the OSCE Workshop, stressed the importance of regional organizations in global efforts to implement the Resolution. Canada also reported on the decision taken by the OSCE to commit, as and if appropriate, to the development of individual national implementation plans for implementation of the Resolution, and expressed its desire that the ARF participants undertake to do the same. Many participants expressed support for the concept of national implementation plans.

8. Representatives of U.S.-CSCAP and Viet Nam-CSCAP were invited to deliver a report on the 5th CSCAP (Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific) Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia Pacific, held in San Francisco Feb. 12-13, 2007. The report noted the positive role that CSCAP has played in the development of the ARF in the past, particularly on helping to establish a working definition of preventive diplomacy that was ultimately endorsed by ARF Ministers. In particular, the report shared suggestions made by some in the group on future ARF action regarding implementation of UNSCR 1540. These included: development of a register of regional experts to use as a reference tool for states seeking assistance; establishing modalities between the 1540 Committee and regional organizations such as the ARF; and creating lists of outreach and assistance activities. The CSCAP report reiterated its offer to serve as a useful tool for the ARF in identifying next steps regarding not only UNSCR 1540, but on all issues of concern to ARF participants. All ARF participants had been invited to participate in the CSCAP meeting.
9. Participants were encouraged to discuss the issues raised in the formal presentations. In these discussions, many participants expressed support for the Resolution and for the role of the ARF in helping to coordinate its implementation. The Meeting noted that the effects of the use of WMD by a non-state actor would have devastating effects on all, and that as such, complete implementation of the Resolution should be a goal shared by all. Many participants discussed the role that non-governmental organizations can play in implementation of the Resolution, and noted that this role should be explored further. While many participants expressed the need for greater assistance from donor states to build capacities to prevent proliferation, some participants voiced the opinion that discussion over such assistance must be made in the context of greater and more general development assistance. When composing requests for assistance to build capacity, some participants identified the need for crafting requests that are as specific as possible. Some participants also voiced concern over the potential effect of reporting requirements on smaller bureaucracies, the most effective way to solicit information through these reports, and the need for selectivity in requiring additional reports to the 1540 Committee, given the heavy volume of

work already facing the Committee and Member States.

10. Participants discussed the role of international export control lists as a possible set of guidelines for lists of controlled items. The view was shared that, while such lists have great value in identifying items that may be used in WMD programs, not all ARF participants are members of the four principal export control regimes. As such the control lists maintained by those bodies are not necessarily universal, however the various regimes represented important international standards. The view was also expressed that implementation of export controls should not be used as a tool to prevent the legitimate development of civilian nuclear, chemical, or biological industries. In this context, many participants reiterated the need for coordination with private sector and industry in finding ways to advance the security objectives of the Resolution while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade. The view was expressed that a robust export controls system would strengthen economic development and legitimate trade.
11. Participants noted several impediments toward implementation in the Resolution, including difficulties in coordinating inter-agency processes. Many participants shared the view that in many cases, concern for implementation was limited to Ministries of Foreign Affairs, while increasing awareness and generating enthusiasm among other stake-holders in national governments remained a challenge. Participants also noted the challenge posed by a lack of available resources to fill existing gaps between needs and capacities to meet those needs as well as the importance of a comprehensive and up-to-date website. Others also identified a lack of effective legislative frameworks needed for implementation as well as the challenges posed by enabling 'front line' bodies and customs officials to identify and stop illicit goods.

#### National Implementation Plans

12. Singapore moderated Working Session 2 of the Workshop, which focused on national experiences in implementing the Resolution. The European Union, Thailand and the Republic of Korea offered thorough briefings on steps they were taking to meet their obligations under the Resolution. In discussion that followed, many participants noted that one size does not fit all for action plans and that each national plan should be uniquely tailored to match the national priorities, needs, and available resources of each individual state.
13. Dr. Berhanyukun Andemicael, one of the 8 experts of the United Nations Security Council's 1540 Committee, offered a report on ideas on construction of national implementation plans. The presentation offered an example of a national implementation plan, using a completed matrix as a tool for gap analysis and identification of priorities in closing the gaps. Dr. Andemicael stressed each state

should initially address not more than 6 key priorities in its national action plan, and include specific steps especially identifying potential problems and opportunities for closing the gaps, choosing courses of action and executing and evaluating the chosen courses of action. The meeting welcomed the presentation's suggested approach as a useful tool in providing a simple format for the complicated task of preparing a national implementation plan.

#### National Experiences in Implementing the Resolution and Coordinating Regional Efforts Toward Effective Implementation

14. Canada moderated Working Session 3, which continued discussion on national experiences in implementing the Resolution, including efforts to strengthen the capacity of all states to meet the requirements of the Resolution. Singapore, Australia, the United States, and Japan offered formal reports on their experiences in implementing the Resolution domestically, as well as in assisting in the provision of capacity-building to others. The discussion emphasized the value of national implementation plans as a means whereby participants can identify areas where gaps in existing national approaches need to be addressed. There were suggestions about ways to take full advantage of resources available within the ARF region to meet those needs. Some participants also described states' participation in other related initiatives such as the Proliferation Security Initiative as a useful means to implement their obligations under the Resolution.
15. Several participants, including Pakistan, New Zealand, India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Canada, China, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the European Union, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Laos offered additional comments on their respective efforts to implement the Resolution domestically. Discussion reflected the different challenges that individual states face in their implementation, including the following: finding ways to involve private industry in ways that address security concerns while not hindering legitimate trade; the need for better coordination among domestic government departments and agencies; reducing gaps between national control lists and the control lists of the major international export control regimes; and lack of resources. The need to promote implementation from a perspective that enables states to see direct national benefit from implementation of UNSCR 1540 and similar Resolutions was also noted. In the face of these challenges, some participants cautioned that full implementation would be a long process, requiring close coordination on national, bilateral, regional and global levels.
16. In its intervention, the United States provided a report on steps it is taking to meet the obligations shared by all UN Member States under the Resolution to address the financing of weapons of mass destruction programs. Several participants noted

the importance of addressing financial aspects of proliferation, while others noted that in doing so, care should be taken to address concern for concepts such as rule of law, as well as the desirability of multilateral, bilateral and regional approaches that incorporate the concept of mutual respect.

### Conclusions and Steps Forward

17. The Co-Chairs' reiterated the need for national implementation plans within the ARF region, and noted the synergistic role that the ARF can play in the future to help coordinate the regional implementation of such plans. In this context, the United States announced it would put forth a Statement, to be tabled at the late March Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ARF ISG CBM-PD) held in Helsinki, Finland, committing ARF participants, as and if appropriate, to developing individual action plans and to greater cooperation with the UN 1540 Committee. This statement would be proposed for consideration by Senior Officials to recommend to Ministers for endorsement at the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF in Manila.
18. In addition, in order to further develop the role of the ARF in implementing Resolution 1540, and to foster greater cooperation in regional efforts to eliminate the threat posed by proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery, the United States announced it would be offering an additional proposal at the Helsinki ISG to create an Inter-Sessional Meeting (ISM) devoted to nonproliferation issues. This proposal will also be tabled at the Helsinki meeting.



# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE ARF EXPERTS AND EMINENT PERSONS

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 5-6 FEBRUARY 2007

1. The Second Meeting of Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) of the ARF was held in Manila, the Philippines on February 5-6, 2007 in order to discuss multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia. The meeting was co-chaired by elected EEPs, Carolina Hernandez from the Philippines, ARF Chair country and Chung-in Moon of the Republic of Korea. The meeting was attended by 27 EEPs and 40 observers from 26 countries, and the ASEAN Secretariat.
2. H.E. Dr. Alberto G. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines and Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum, delivered the welcoming remarks and recalled the recommendations of the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF in Kuala Lumpur in August 2006. Given the current situation on the Korean Peninsula, the Secretary noted the timeliness of this meeting's theme and reaffirmed ARF's support for the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement to establish a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula and for UN Security Council Resolutions 1695 and 1718. He noted the steady progress of trilateral cooperation among Northeast Asian countries as evidenced by the recent Summit Meeting of China, Japan and ROK held in Cebu, the Philippines in January 2007. He then stressed the need for the ARF to move closer towards preventive diplomacy and reaffirmed the Philippines' enhanced role and regional leadership as ARF Chair.
3. The meeting was organized into four sessions: the overall security situation in Northeast Asia; non-traditional security issues in Northeast Asia; lessons from other regional security cooperation and their implications for Northeast Asia: EU and ASEAN cases; and enhancement of multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia: what and how.

## Overall Security Situation in Northeast Asia

4. Despite the relative peace and the growing economic and socio-cultural interdependence among countries in the region, the overall security situation in Northeast Asia has remained precarious and uncertain.
5. The DPRK's nuclear program is a serious threat to the peace and security of Northeast Asia. The EEPs encouraged the full implementation of the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement which reaffirmed the role of the Six Party Talk process as the most viable

mechanism for the peaceful resolution of the nuclear problem. Full and concerted implementation of UN Security Resolution 1718 was also strongly encouraged to dissuade the DPRK's nuclear ambitions.

6. The rise of China and Japan's move to become a 'normal state' should not have a negative impact on the security situation in Northeast Asia so long as China's rise remains peaceful and the US-Japan security alliance remains stable. Concerns were also raised on the issues of history and nationalism, and their adverse effects on regional cooperation in Northeast Asia.
7. Multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia, in the opinion of the EEPs is the best approach to cope with actual security challenges.

#### Non-Traditional Security Issues in Northeast Asia

8. While Northeast Asia lacks a multilateral security institution other than the Six Party Talks process, non traditional security (NTS) concerns offer opportunities for regional cooperation especially in environmental security, energy security, and infectious diseases. In addition, the need for cooperation in counter-terrorism, maritime security and human security, such as the issue of refugees, was also emphasized.
9. In order to cope with non-traditional security issues it was suggested that northeast Asian countries actively pursue comprehensive and cooperative security and where relevant, learn from the experiences of other regions such as ASEAN and Europe.

#### Lessons from Other Regional Security Cooperation and Their Implications for Northeast Asia: EU and ASEAN Cases

10. ASEAN was recognized as one of the more successful cases of regional security cooperation, as it has overcome suspicion and hostility while enhancing mutual trust and transparency. ASEAN's success was attributed to political will, leadership commitment, the "ASEAN Way", pragmatism and external support. The role of track II mechanisms was also valuable in realizing ASEAN's goals of regional stability and security. The experiences of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) were regarded as other successful examples of regional security cooperation. European experiences may not be easily applicable to Northeast Asia at this time but the Northeast Asia region has a lot to learn from European experiences in terms of transparency, enhancing mutual confidence and fostering cooperation.
11. Contextual differences notwithstanding, Northeast Asia may learn from the experiences of ASEAN and Europe. The lessons to be learned include political leadership, commitment towards regional cooperation, more institutionalized patterns of cooperation, and multiple layers of interaction (bilateral, trilateral, sub-regional, regional, global). Effective utilization of track II mechanisms in promoting

regional cooperation in Northeast Asia was also emphasized.

#### Enhancement of Multilateral Security Cooperation in Northeast Asia

12. Although Northeast Asia's security environment is complicated by various traditional and non-traditional security issues coupled with the rise of nationalist sentiments and the contentious DPRK nuclear issue, these challenges can be met by simultaneous dialogue-oriented and action-oriented multilateral cooperation from a top-down and bottom-up approach which could eventually lead to comprehensive security cooperation in the region. While such cooperation has not yet been institutionalized in Northeast Asia, a number of significant multilateral efforts have emerged at the official and track II levels. It was recognized that the Six-Party Talk process could pave the way for multilateral cooperation, not only in the security areas but also in other areas.
13. While there is a need to enhance multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia, it must be ensured that its development or evolution would not undermine existing region-wide mechanisms. ARF can and should contribute to multilateral security in Northeast Asia and the wider East Asian region.

#### Recommendations

14. The following ideas were proposed regarding the enhancement of multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia:
  - Encourage regional dialogue and cooperation in the peaceful settlement of disputes and ensure that cooperative mechanisms are effective, efficient, flexible, and mutually responsive to the rapidly changing world
  - Strengthen regional capacity, including the provision of human, technical and financial assistance, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict stabilization
  - Organize small working groups of EEPs for in-depth discussions on important security issues, such as secure energy supply, environmental degradation and Northeast Asian multilateral security cooperation. Furthermore, government officials participating in working group meetings as observers may convene separate meetings, and exchange views on how to make best use of policy recommendations proposed by the EEPs; and
  - Use ARF meetings as opportunities for the participants of the Six Party Talk process and other interested ARF participants to hold separate meetings to discuss various security issues in Northeast Asia including the promotion of multilateral security cooperation in the region.

Manila, 6 February 2007

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE ARF MARITIME SECURITY SHORE EXERCISE

SINGAPORE, 22-23 JANUARY 2007

1. Pursuant to the approval by the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006, the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise was held in Singapore from 22-23 January 2007. This Shore Exercise is a significant milestone in the history of the ARF because it is the first time that the ARF Member Countries have come together to participate in an operational activity. A Planning Conference was held from 7-8 December 2006 to prepare for the actual Shore Exercise. During the Planning Conference, the participants discussed and agreed on the exercise concept, topics for the professional exchanges and the scenario to be used for the table-top and simulation exercises. The Shore Exercise is a follow-up activity of the ARF Confidence Building Measure on Regional Co-operation on Maritime Security that Singapore co-hosted with the United States in March 05.
2. The Shore Exercise was attended by delegates from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Viet Nam and the ASEAN Secretariat. The programme and list of delegates appears as ANNEX 1 and ANNEX 2 respectively.
3. The Shore Exercise was opened by the Republic of Singapore Navy's (RSN) Fleet Commander RADM Tan Kai Hoe (the opening remarks appears as ANNEX 3). The Exercise Director, COL Siow Chee Khiang, RSN's Deputy Head of Naval Operations, highlighted that the Shore Exercise was designed to promote confidence, understanding and familiarity among ARF maritime agencies in order to create capacity for interoperability. The Exercise Director also provided a broad overview of the two-day programme, which comprised professional exchanges, a Table-Top Exercise (TTX), a Tactical Training Centre (TTC) Exercise and a professional visit to the Maritime Port Authority's Port Operations Control Centre (POCC). Delegates were also hosted to a welcome dinner hosted by Chief of Navy RADM Ronnie Tay.

### Professional Exchanges

4. During the professional exchanges, delegates delivered presentations along the

themes of: (a) Information Sharing Models among National Maritime Agencies and (b) International and Regional Cooperation Arrangements.

5. The Australian delegate gave a presentation titled “Border Protection Command”. In explaining the establishment of the Border Protection Command, the Australian delegate highlighted that Australia had realised that the effectiveness of domestic maritime security operations could be increased by the integration and rationalisation of civil/military activities under a single command structure. The single command (BPC) also ensures effective coordination amongst Australian Government agencies involved in maritime security operations. This was especially so in tackling the multi-dimensional nature of maritime security threats. The Australian delegate also briefed on the assets and capabilities of the Border Protection Command, as well as some new initiatives that the Command was embarking on. The Australian presentation appears as ANNEX 4.
6. The brief by the Chinese delegation, titled “Coordinating Mechanisms of Offshore Search and Rescue Operations”, covered China’s maritime search and rescue system, the role of the PLA in Search and Rescue (SAR) and Joint SAR exercises between PLA Navy and foreign navies. It was emphasised that the exchanges and cooperation between the PLA Navy and Foreign Navies were aimed at promoting joint search and rescue capabilities and such joint exercises among regional countries should be conducted in a spirit of promoting mutual trust and benefit and in a step-by-step manner. The Chinese presentation appears as ANNEX 5.
7. The Indian delegate gave a presentation on the “Information Sharing amongst National Maritime Agencies”. The Indian delegate highlighted the role and composition of the Maritime Security Agency, which formed part of the National Security Agency (NSA), and emphasised the need to strengthen coordinating agencies and the importance of information sharing processes and systems. The Indian presentation appears as ANNEX 6.
8. The delegate from Indonesia shared on the “Indonesian perspective on Maritime Security Issues”. He elaborated on Indonesia’s definition of maritime security as well as the importance of dealing with maritime security in an integrated and comprehensive fashion. Various maritime security issues were presented. These issues need to be further defined in order to smoothen cooperation among ARF member countries. The different roles of littoral and non-littoral states were also discussed. The Indonesian presentation appears as ANNEX 7.
9. The Japanese delegate delivered a presentation on the “Japan Coast Guard’s (JCG) Cooperation with Asian Countries”. He elaborated on the law enforcement missions that the JCG had undertaken, which included combating smuggling, terrorism,

piracy and armed robbery. Stressing the transboundary nature of these challenges, the delegate covered the JCG's cooperation efforts with other Asian countries. The Japanese delegate also took the opportunity to brief on the Japanese government's new initiative for cooperation in combating terrorism, titled "Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement". The Japanese presentation appears as ANNEX 8.

10. The delegate from New Zealand briefed on "The National Maritime Coordination Centre (NMCC)-The New Zealand Experience". After sharing on the maritime threats that New Zealand faced, the delegate elaborated on the evolution of the NMCC and its current roles and functions. He also intimated on possible future developments for the NMCC, including its plans to improve inter-agency information sharing through a Computer - based Multi-Agency Information Sharing Network system. The presentation from New Zealand appears as ANNEX 9.
11. The delegate from the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (MSA) briefed on the role of the MSA in maritime security. He reasoned that maritime security challenges were transnational and highlighted the need for capacity building and joint/bilateral exercises and patrols. Many useful case studies were also shared. The presentation from Pakistan appears as ANNEX 10.
12. The representative from the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) Information Sharing Centre (ISC) briefed on the roles and functions of the ReCAAP ISC. He also shared on the focal points concept of ReCAAP ISC, and spoke on the processes for information sharing and initiating responses. The presentation from ReCAAP appears as ANNEX 11.
13. The Singaporean delegate delivered a presentation on "Singapore's Approach to Maritime Security". The presentation focused on the importance of inter-agency coordination and regional and international collaboration. The presentation briefly described the range of Singapore's initiatives including homeland security measures such as the Accompanying Sea Security Teams, as well as regional initiatives such as the Malacca Straits Patrol. The Singaporean presentation appears as ANNEX 12.
14. The delegate from the United States shared a presentation titled "Maritime Law Enforcement Agreements". In sharing the challenges that the US faced in ensuring maritime security and noting the similarities to the Pacific Rim region, the US delegate highlighted the merits of prearranged international agreements in facilitating cooperation in tackling transnational maritime security threats. The presentation from the US appears as ANNEX 13.
15. The presentation from the European Union appears as ANNEX 14.

16. From the ensuing discussions, the delegates agreed that while the exact approaches varied, the key to addressing the transnational nature of maritime security threats was through multilateral and inter-agency information sharing and cooperation.

#### Table-Top Exercise

17. Building on the knowledge gained during the professional exchanges, the delegates participated in a Table-Top Exercise (TTX) designed to encourage discussions and sharing of operational experiences. To maximise participation and sharing, two concurrent table-top exercises were conducted. Each table-top group was facilitated by a Singapore inter-agency panel comprising representatives from the Republic of Singapore Navy, Police Coast Guard, Maritime Port Authority, Singapore Customs and the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority.
18. The TTX was executed through a series of scripted questions, designed to facilitate discussion on pertinent maritime security issues such as modalities of information exchange and collaborative security arrangements. The delegates then came together for a combined debrief session to share their responses and lessons learnt. The delegates from Australia and India presented the report from their respective TTXs. The delegates agreed that while the TTX may not have provided definitive solutions, its value was in the broadening of perspectives made possible by the presence of different agencies and countries participating in the exercise. The TTX debrief pointers appears as [ANNEX 15](#). The meeting also noted that Indonesia's proposal for environmental protection could be discussed at future ARF events.

#### Marsec Ex @ TTC

19. The scenario for the Marsec Ex @ TTC revolved around a generic target identification and tracking scenario with a fictitious Area as well as a vessel-of-interest (VOI). Delegates were divided into mixed groups, (both by countries as well as by agencies) and assigned to cubicles for the exercise. At the tactical level, the delegates compiled the sea situation picture, directed their units to detect, identify, track and report vessels-of-interest (VOI) and coordinated the handing and taking over of contacts. At the operational level, the delegates were given scenarios to discuss and formulate responses. The Marsec Ex @ TTC not only achieved its objective of fostering interaction and cooperation but also provided greater awareness for any future inter-agency and international coordination both at the tactical as well as operational levels.
20. A total of seven injects were included in the exercise. These injects were designed to elicit responses pertaining to information sharing as well as tactical responses. After the exercise, a debrief session was conducted to discuss the possible responses to the injects. Many valuable insights and perspectives were derived from this debrief. The TTC debrief appears as [ANNEX 16](#).

## Conclusion

21. Given its wide membership that encompasses the key stakeholders in regional maritime security, the ARF should continue to play an important role in forging regional cooperation in maritime security. The Shore Exercise is an important first step in the ARF's progress from the conduct of dialogues to forging concrete and practical cooperation in the area of maritime security. The Shore Exercise laid the foundation for greater interoperability and operational cooperation, including the possibility of a joint maritime security exercise at sea among ARF countries.
22. The delegates expressed their appreciation to Singapore for the hospitality and organization of the first ever ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise. In closing, Fleet Commander RADM Tan Kai Hoe noted that the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise had achieved its objectives by gathering maritime security experts from diverse backgrounds, each with a wealth of experience and a breadth of perspectives. By providing a platform for them to share this expertise, the Shore Exercise had raised the collective intelligence of ARF member countries in addressing the threat of maritime security. RADM Tan thanked the delegates for their contributions in making the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise a resounding success.



# SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION OF THE ARF MARITIME SECURITY SHORE EXERCISE PLANNING CONFERENCE

SINGAPORE, 7-8 DECEMBER 2006

1. A Planning Conference for the inaugural ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Maritime Security Shore Exercise was held on December 7-8, 2006 in Singapore. The ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise arose from the ARF Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) forum on 'Regional Cooperation in Maritime Security', which Singapore co-hosted with the US in March 2005. The Shore Exercise was endorsed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers at the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006. The Shore Exercise is a significant milestone in the history of the ARF because it is the first time that the ARF Member Countries are coming together to participate in an exercise.
2. The Meeting was attended by delegates from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, South Korea, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, United States of America, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
3. The opening remarks were delivered by Exercise Director, COL Tay Kian Seng, Head Naval Operations (the opening remarks appears as ANNEX 2). Dy Exercise Director, COL Siow Chee Khiang, Dy Head Naval Operations, commenced the formal discussions with a background of the impetus for the exercise and articulated the objectives of the exercise proper, which were to build confidence, understanding and familiarity among ARF maritime agencies in order to create capacity for interoperability.
4. The objectives of the Planning Conference were to deliberate:
  - a. the exercise concept;
  - b. topics for the professional exchange; and
  - c. scenarios for the Table-Top Exercise (TTX) and Marsec Ex @ the Tactical Training Centre (TTC)
5. Dy Exercise Director provided a broad overview of the concept of the exercise which encompassed a two-day programme comprising professional exchanges, a TTX, a Marsec Ex @ TTC and a professional visit.

Professional Exchanges

6. Dy Exercise Director articulated that the objectives of the Professional Exchanges were to share operational models and experiences. The Meeting agreed on the topics of discussion for the professional exchanges. Broadly, the topics are: (a) information sharing models among national maritime agencies and (b) International and Regional Cooperation Arrangements. The details of the topics for the professional exchanges appear as ANNEX 3.
7. In response to the queries by the delegates from New Zealand and Malaysia on the modalities and topics for the professional exchanges respectively, Dy Exercise Director replied that the time allocated for each presentation was flexible and would be dependent on the number of countries presenting.
8. Dy Exercise Director welcomed possible presentations for the Shore Exercise and would welcome responses for planning purposes. The following countries expressed their possible interest in delivering presentations on the following topics.

| Country                  | Possible Professional Exchange Topic  |
|--------------------------|---|
| New Zealand              | Standing up of the National Maritime Coordination Centre or the management of maritime patrol aircraft/ civilian aircraft in wide-ocean areas |
| United States of America | US model of inter-agency cooperation or lessons learnt from search and rescue operations/ maritime security by the US Coast Guard             |
| India                    | Information sharing between national maritime agencies such as the Police Coast Guard, Customs and Port Authorities                           |
| Pakistan                 | Operational experiences of national maritime agencies   |

9. The Japanese delegate agreed to discuss the possibility of inviting the Executive Director of ReCAAP, Mr. Yoshiaki Ito, to deliver a presentation on ReCAAP at the Shore Exercise. The Chinese delegate agreed to explore the possibility of China delivering a presentation at the Shore Exercise. The Malaysian and Australian delegates similarly indicated that they would consider delivering a presentation. Dy Exercise Director expressed his gratitude to all the countries for their responses and reiterated that any other countries who wished to deliver a presentation were kindly requested to inform the Secretariat by 31 December 2006.

## Table-Top Exercise

10. The Meeting agreed with the concept that the table-top exercise would be scenario-based and executed through a series of scripted questions. The meeting also concurred with the Malaysian delegate's proposal for multiple table-top groups due to the potential number of participants. Participants could be grouped according to functional clusters (Policy/HQs, Navies, Coast Guards, Port Authorities, Border Control, Customs and other relevant maritime agencies) to address the scripted questions in the context of their functional areas. Upon addressing all the scripted questions, the groups would gather for a consolidated sharing of the responses to provide greater awareness to all participants.

## Exercise Scenario

11. Dy Exercise Director briefed that the exercise scenario was designed to facilitate collective discussion and the sharing of experiences and operational considerations. In that regard, he noted the Indonesian delegate's comment regarding the roles of the participants, particularly that the primary responsibility for maritime security rested with the littoral states. Cooperation between littoral and user states should be encouraged, but limited mainly to technical assistance and capacity building. Dy Exercise Director clarified that the exercise scenario was purely fictitious and that the focus of the exercise was not to define specific roles but rather to emphasise the need for international cooperation and inter-agency coordination.
12. The Pakistani delegate shared with members that incidents similar to the exercise scenario had occurred previously. Dy Exercise Director articulated that the sharing of Pakistan's experiences in responding to such incidents were precisely the type of exchanges that would be useful at the Shore Exercise in Jan 2007.
13. The Malaysian delegate opined that it was more realistic for the owner of the vessel to notify the maritime agencies of the flag state as opposed to all the coastal states. Dy Exercise Director noted the point and agreed that it was beneficial to incorporate this into the scenario.
14. The Malaysian delegate also queried if the exercise would discuss issues such as international regimes and legality of actions. His concern was that these issues might influence the composition of the exercise team. Dy Exercise Director noted that while this was a valuable input, this would dilute the focus of the Shore Exercise, which was the need for international cooperation and inter-agency coordination.
15. The Indonesian delegate opined that the scenario should take into account territorial waters and the high seas as the different areas would warrant different responses. Dy Exercise Director noted this. However, due to the complexities that would arise and the time schedule, the shore exercise will take place entirely in the high seas.

16. The Indian delegate remarked that the missing ship in the scenario might not be hijacked as suggested and that other possibilities such as a search and rescue scenario could be considered. Dy Exercise Director agreed that it was possible but suggested that the scenario be vaguely described in order to stimulate more collective discussions during the exercise.
17. The agreed exercise scenario appears as ANNEX 4. The scenario has been refined to incorporate the inputs of the delegates. The key changes were:
  - a. the owner of the vessel would only inform the maritime agencies of the flag state;
  - b. the exercise would take place in the high seas; and
  - c. removal of the suggestion that the ship was hijacked.

#### Marsec Ex @ TTC

18. Dy Exercise Director provided an overview of the Marsec Ex, highlighting that the purpose of the scenario was to facilitate interactions and foster cooperation. In view of the duration of exercise, Dy Exercise Director acknowledged that the artificialities in the exercise area, such as the length of the fictional coastlines, were inevitable. The details of the Marsec Ex @ TTC appear as ANNEX 5.
19. Highlighting that the intent of the Marsec Ex @ TTC was for the participants to focus on the decision-making processes and considerations, Dy Exercise Director added that the RSN would provide the operators for the consoles. Participants were briefed that they would be expected to utilise basic communications procedures during the exercise as a means to foster interaction. A generic set of these basic communication procedures would be provided prior to the exercise.
20. The Malaysian delegate suggested that the TTC cubicles consist of teams from different nations and backgrounds as this would better achieve the desired objectives. This suggestion was supported by the New Zealand delegate, who added that the diverse expertise within each group would promote knowledge sharing between the participants. Dy Exercise Director agreed with the suggestions and indicated that the numbers for each group would be managed accordingly once the responses were received.
21. The Malaysian delegate also presented an alternative command and control structure featuring inter-agency (tactical) and inter-state (operational) information sharing structures. Dy Exercise Director appreciated the inputs and noted that this can be integrated into the proposed concept depending on the returns of the exercise. The presentation appears as ANNEX 6.

## Exercise Participation

22. Dy Exercise Director highlighted that participants of the Shore Exercise in January 2007 would be expected to share insights during the professional exchange, participate in the TTX and the Marsec Ex @ TTC<sup>1</sup>, and welcomed participation from the Policy / HQs, Navies, Coast Guards, Port Authorities, Border Control, Customs and other relevant maritime agencies.

## Timeline

23. Dy Exercise Director informed that the official invitations to the Shore Exercise in January 2007 would include the Summary of Discussion, revised scenario and topics for professional exchanges and would be sent via official diplomatic channels by mid-December 2006. Countries interested in delivering presentations for the professional exchanges are requested to indicate their interest by 31 December 2006. Countries are also requested to revert with their proposed delegations by 12 January 2007.
24. The Point-of-Contact was CPT Amos Yeo from the Defence Policy Office, Ministry of Defence. His contact details are as follows: Email: amos\_YEO@mindef.gov.sg, Office Tel: (65) 6768 4380.

## Other Issues

25. The Indonesian delegation commented that Indonesia was fully supportive of the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise. He added that Indonesia looked forward to and would contribute to a successful Shore Exercise in January 2007. The Indonesian delegate also hoped that ARF activities in maritime security would be in line with the ASEAN Maritime Forum, which Indonesia is hoping to establish soon.
26. The Australian delegate shared a video presentation on Australia's operational response to a vessel-of-interest and highlighted that the sharing of resources and expertise of both Customs and Defence was similar to what was being proposed for the exercise. He added that one of the key factors was the speed at which information could be shared and highlighted that the need for Security Force Authorities of each country to know their counterparts from other countries in order to enhance cooperation. Additional reference materials provided by the Australian delegate appears in ANNEX 7.

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<sup>1</sup>The Marsec Ex @ TTC will involve the compilation of the sea situation picture, assigning of ships to detect, identify, track and report vessels-of-interest (VOI), target handing and taking over (voice communications), and discussing responses to VOI. Participants will not be required to man the consoles as the RSN will be providing the necessary operators.

## Conclusion

27. The delegates expressed their gratitude to Singapore for the hospitality and organization of the Exercise Planning Conference and looked forward to the successful conduct of the exercise in January 2007. In closing, Exercise Director thanked the participants for their engaging discussions and insightful comments. Sensing a sincere and strong sense of cooperation among the delegates, Exercise Director expressed his full confidence that the Shore Exercise in January would be a successful exercise that would set a precedent for exercises of a similar nature to happen in the future.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE ARF INTER-SESSIONAL SUPPORT GROUP ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

BATAM, INDONESIA, 1-3 NOVEMBER 2006

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 13<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006, the Meeting of the Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBM and PD) was held in Batam, Indonesia, on 1-3 November 2006. The Meeting was co-chaired by Indonesia and the European Union.
2. Representatives from all ARF participants, except DPRK and PNG, were present. The ARF Unit was also present. Prior to this Meeting, the ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue was held on 1 November 2006.
3. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX A, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX B, and the List of Participants as ANNEX C.

## Briefing on the Outcomes of the Defense Officials' Dialogue

4. MG Djoko Sutrisno of Indonesia as co-chair of the ARF DoD briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD Defense Officials' Dialogue which was held on 1 November 2006. The DoD had discussed regional and international issues, disaster relief and peacekeeping. The discussion further reiterated the decision of the ARF SOM in Yogyakarta in May 2004 regarding the extension of the Dialogue to a full day meeting starting next dialogue in Finland in March 2007. Attached as ANNEX D is the co-chairs' summary report of the DOD.

## Exchange of Views on the Regional, International and Non-Traditional Issues

### Regional Issues

5. Participants have exchanged their views on the current regional situation and challenges in Asia Pacific. They agreed that the situation in the region is generally stable. They also reiterated the necessity of working cooperatively to maintain peace and stability. Participants also stressed the importance of ARF to focus its deliberations on regional issues, particularly in Asia-Pacific given that there are number of issues posing threats

to the region. ARF should also continue to pay attention to non-traditional security issues such as terrorism, disaster relief, maritime security, non-proliferation of WMD, energy security, communicable diseases, trafficking in persons, trafficking of illicit drugs, and other non-traditional security issues and address the challenges in these areas. Participants agreed to work towards more concrete and practical activities so that the ARF could deliver its commitment to preventive diplomacy.

6. The Meeting expressed appreciation for Thailand's briefing on its internal developments since September 2006 and took note of the promulgation of an Interim Constitution, the appointment of a new civilian prime minister and cabinet, the constitution of the National Legislative Assembly, and the establishment of the National People's Assembly to draft the new constitution. The Meeting expressed encouragement for an early lifting of martial law, the restoration of fundamental rights and freedom and swift holding of elections.
7. The Meeting expressed deep concern about the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 following its seven ballistic missile tests conducted in July 2006. The meeting also noted that the DPRK has disregarded appeals from the international community. The Meeting considered DPRK's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs has generated tension in the region and beyond, and posed a clear threat to international peace and security. The Meeting called for the full implementation, by all member states of UNSC Resolution 1718 of 14 October 2006 and called for DPRK to submit all its nuclear activities to IAEA verification. The Meeting welcomed the intention of the DPRK to return, without precondition, to the Six-Party Talks. However, Participants further acknowledged the importance to engage DPRK in various international fora including ARF to work towards its international engagement.
8. The Meeting took note that Japan expressed its concern over the remaining humanitarian issues including the abduction.
9. On Myanmar, participants expressed concern over the lack of political reforms and the continued detention of political prisoners and called for the release of those prisoners. Some participants deplored the humanitarian situation in the country, the treatment of ethnic groups and continued displacement. The Meeting expressed hope that Myanmar would expedite its process of democracy and national reconciliation. In response, Myanmar briefed the Meeting on the status of the work of their National Convention and informed that 11 out of 15 chapters of the proposed new constitution have been concluded.
10. Some participants addressed the situation in the Middle East. Some participants expressed support to the reconstruction in Lebanon and the lasting political solution



for the Palestine issue. The Meeting called and urged all parties to refrain from acts that could further exacerbate the humanitarian crisis in Middle East region.

11. The Meeting took note of the situation in the South China Sea and welcomed the steps taken by the concerned parties toward the full implementation of the DoC. It is hoped with a continued exercise of self-restraint and close consultation among parties, ASEAN and China would eventually move towards the adoption of a code of conduct for the South China Sea.
12. The Meeting exchanged views on other developments in the region, including the progress in the implementation of the peace agreement in Aceh, the restoration of order in Timor Leste, the security situation in the Solomon Islands and the evolving political situation in Fiji. The Meeting was briefed by the representative from Timor Leste on the latest political and security developments after the events of April 2006 in the country.
13. The Meeting shared the view that the ARF should continue its cooperation in the field of maritime security. The Meeting discussed certain norms, including the principle of respect for national sovereignty of littoral states as well as the role of user states in maintaining freedom and safety of navigation. A few Participants also touched upon the environmental issue in the region and welcomed the positive development in overcoming the said issue.
14. The Meeting took note of the suggestion by Mongolia to consider the possibility of engaging Northeast Asian nations in the political-security dialogue at track I level.

#### International Security Situation

15. Some participants raised the issue of the security situation in Afghanistan and stressed the urgent need for development and reconstruction to the country. Pakistan briefed the Meeting on its latest politics-military efforts to secure Pakistan-Afghanistan border against infiltration by Taliban.
16. Some participants discussed Iran's nuclear program and expressed strong preference for diplomatic solutions in accordance with the relevant UNSC resolution. In relation to this, the Meeting encouraged states to adhere to the IAEA additional protocol on safeguards.

#### Non-traditional Security Issues

17. Participants reaffirmed that terrorism, irrespective of its origins, motivation or objectives constitute a common threat. The Meeting discussed the progress achieved in the fight against terrorism particularly in the Asia Pacific region and called for further strengthening of regional cooperation to counter terrorism. The Meeting also supported the ongoing efforts of the ARF participating countries to prevent, suppress

and eradicate acts of terrorism in all forms and manifestations.

18. The Meeting noted the adoption of ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space and the ARF Statement on People-Centered Approach to Counter-Terrorism by the Ministers at the 13th ARF in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006.
19. New Zealand informed the Meeting of its plan to host the 3rd Asia Pacific Regional Inter-Faith Dialogue meeting on 29-31 May 2007. The Meeting would be the continuation of the Cebu Dialogue on Regional Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, Development and Human Dignity, held in the Philippines, 14 – 16 March 2006, and of the inaugural dialogue meeting held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 6-7 December 2004. The meeting aims to build greater understanding and mutual respect amongst the region's different religious faiths and communities.
20. The Meeting also discussed the issues of human trafficking, trafficking in drugs, and disaster relief and recognized that regional cooperation and cooperation with the UN is essential in addressing these issues. On the trafficking in persons, Mongolia and Indonesia shared common perspectives on the importance of enhancing coordinated mechanism to combat trafficking in persons.
21. The Meeting was of the view that ARF should continue cooperation in disaster relief. China briefed the Meeting that it would take a lead in establishment of ARF General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation. The Meeting also took note of Indonesia's briefing on the progress of the development of the ARF Standby Arrangements for Immediate Humanitarian Assistance as ANNEX E.

#### Review and Consideration on Confidence-Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy

22. The Meeting received the briefings on the following ARF activities undertaken since the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial:
  - a. India – 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Security, New Delhi, 6-8 September 2006 (ANNEX F)
  - b. Viet Nam and Australia – ARF Seminar on the Roles of Military and Civil Cooperation in Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza, Ha Noi, 14-15 September 2006 (ANNEX G)
  - c. China – 6<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Qingdao, 18-20 September 2006 (ANNEX H)
  - d. EU and Singapore – ARF Seminar on Energy Security, Brussels, 6-7 October 2006 (ANNEX I)
  - e. Thailand and Australia – ARF Workshop on Stockpile Security of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems and Other Small Arms and Light Weapons, Bangkok, 11-13

October 2006 (ANNEX J)

f. Malaysia – 10<sup>th</sup> ARF Head of Defense Colleges/Universities/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) in Kuala Lumpur on 4-7 September 2006 (ANNEX K)

23. Australia announced that it would co-sponsor with Indonesia to conduct the ARF Desk Top Exercise on the Disaster Relief which would engage participation of technical experts. The Exercise will involve a planning meeting in Australia in the second half of 2007 and the exercise in Indonesia in 2008. Australia and Indonesia will advise the dates of the activities soon as possible.
24. Singapore briefed the Meeting on the preparation of the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise Planning Conference on 7-8 December 2006 and the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise on 22-23 January 2007. Invitations to these activities have been sent via official channel and distributed during the Meeting.
25. ROK announced that it would host the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism in second half of 2007. The concept paper for this activity appears as ANNEX L.
26. Indonesia informed the Meeting on its proposal to convene an ARF Round Table Discussion on Stocktaking of Maritime Security Issues. The concept paper appears as ANNEX M.
27. The US informed the Meeting that it would co-host with Canada and Singapore to convene the ARF Seminar on the Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 in San Francisco on 13-15 February 2007.
28. Japan announced that it would co-host with Singapore to hold the 5<sup>th</sup> ISM on CTTC in Tokyo on 1-2 March 2007. The theme of the Meeting would promote inter-civilization dialogue.
29. The Philippines briefed the Meeting on the convening of ARF Seminar on the Law of the Sea in 2007. Further details for the seminar would be circulated in due course.
30. Malaysia informed the Meeting co-sponsor with Australia on the convening of the ARF Meeting on Peacekeeping Experts at end of February or early March 2007.
31. The EU announced that it would co-host with Indonesia the ISM on Disaster Relief to be held in 2007.
32. China briefed the Meeting that it would co-host with Thailand the ARF Seminar on Illicit Drugs to be held in Xian City on 19-21 September 2007.
33. India informed the Meeting that it would host the Seminar on Peacekeeping in the third week of March 2007.
34. Singapore informed the meeting on its proposal to host an ASEAN Regional Forum Seminar on Energy Security. The Concept Paper appears as ANNEX N.

## Voluntary Background Briefings

35. The meeting took note of the following voluntary briefings made by ARF participants:
  - a. Indonesia on the development of ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ANNEX O)
  - b. Singapore on APEC Total Supply Chain Security Symposium conducted in Singapore, 6-7 July 2006 (ANNEX P) and presentation on Strategy to Secure Singapore's Cyber Space (ANNEX Q)
  - c. Japan on the outcomes of the 11th Tokyo Defense Forum held in Tokyo on 24 - 25 October 2006.
  - d. Japan on People Building in Asia for Peace Building (ANNEX R)

## Future Direction of ARF

### EEPs

36. ROK briefed the Meeting on the outcomes of the First Plenary Meeting of the ARF EEPs in Jeju Island on 29-30 June 2006. Following the tasking by the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF, ROK announced to co-host with the Philippines a second meeting of ARF EEPs in the Philippines in January 2007 on the theme of Multilateral Security Cooperation in Northeast Asia.
37. The Meeting agreed to discuss the recommendations of the EEPs and the outcomes of the second EEPs meeting at the next ISG on CBMs on PD. Some participants pointed out some important recommendations by the EEPs particularly to move ARF process forward by conducting the table top exercises on areas of common concerns. The Meeting also agreed to continue the practice of inviting EEPs to ARF activities.

### ARF Fund

38. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat presented the ARF Fund Project Proposal on the Study on Preventive Diplomacy. The proposal appears as ANNEX S.
39. The United States expressed support for the project and announced practical contribution. Others undertook and considered the proposal favorably with a view to practical outcomes. Participants were invited to forward comments on the proposal to the ARF Unit before the end of 2006 so that a revised draft could be prepared well before the next meeting of the ISG.

### ARF Chair

40. The Philippines briefed the Meeting on the latest draft Terms of Reference of Friends (TOR) of the ARF Chair. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the Philippines for its efforts and agreed to finalize the draft at the next meeting of the ISG in March

2007 in view of the adoption of TOR by the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting in the Philippines in August 2007. The draft TOR appears as ANNEX T.

#### Links with Other Organizations

41. Thailand suggested that the ISG co-chairs to inform the chairs of CSCAP and ASEAN ISIS about the concept paper of "Enhancing Ties between Track I and Track II in the ARF, and between the ARF and Other Regional and International Security Organisations". Thailand also proposed that ARF invite the co-chairs of CSCAP (currently Indonesia and New Zealand) and ASEAN ISIS (currently Laos) to attend the next ISG on CBMs and PD. It was agreed that the ARF Chair and ARF Unit establish contact with heads and secretariat of regional and international organizations, including the OSCE. Thailand also reminded the Meeting to consider inviting representatives of other international or regional organizations to ARF activities such as the ISM on CTTC or the ISM on DR. Host could announce their intention to do so in advance of the Meeting at preceding ARF meetings.

#### Preparations for the Next ARF ISG on CBMs and PD

42. The European Union announced that the next ARF ISG on CBMs and PD would be convened in Helsinki, Finland on 28-30 March 2007.

#### Other Matters

43. ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Meeting on the latest copy of the ARF Matrix of Decisions and Status. ASEAN Secretariat called to the attention of the ARF participants the need to update the directory of ARF contact points on various areas as annexed in the Matrix.
44. Australia suggested to add a column on the Protocol on Safeguard Agreement of the NPT in the matrix of Status of Accession of Participating Countries' Accession and/or Ratification of International Treaties/Convention on WMD annexed in the ARF Matrix of Decision and Status.
45. ASEAN Secretariat also briefed on the outcome of the consultation meeting between the six shepherd countries on disaster relief at the sideline of the ISG. Australia is to take a lead in convening the ARF table top exercise in disaster relief and development of inventory of assets. In addition to it, the US is seeking to take a lead in capacity building both through bilateral and regional programmes under the ARF.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

BATAM, INDONESIA, 1 NOVEMBER 2006

1. The Defence Officials' Dialogue of the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ARF ISG on CBMs and PD) for the inter-sessional year 2006-2007 was held in Batam, Indonesia, on 1 November 2006. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Indonesia and the European Union and attended by ARF participants and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The List of Participants appears as ANNEX A.

### Agenda Item 1: Adoption of Agenda

2. The Dialogue considered and adopted the Agenda, which appears as ANNEX B.

### Agenda Item 2: Business Arrangements

3. The Dialogue was held in Plenary. The Programme of Activities appears as ANNEX C.

### Agenda Item 3: ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue

#### 3.1. Exchange of Views on the Regional/International Issues

4. The Dialogue took note of briefings by some participants on their recent national security situation. The participants expressed concern on the continuing challenge posed by terrorism in the Asia Pacific Region. The dialogue stressed the importance of strengthening regional cooperation within the context of ARF to improve measures that would effectively combat the threat of terrorism in the Asia Pacific Region. Some participants cited the need for better information and intelligence sharing to fine tune regional and global efforts. The Dialogue welcomed New Zealand's conclusion of Joint Declaration for cooperation to combat international terrorism with ASEAN.
5. Some delegates expressed their concerns over nuclear test done by DPRK and expressed their continued support for the resumption of the Six Party Talks at the earliest possible time.
6. On maritime security issues, the Dialogue recognized the importance of strengthening cooperation and coordination among states and agencies at the national, regional and international levels. Some recent developments on maritime security in the region were noted, namely the decrease of number of piracy incidents in Malacca Straits,

the progress of Eyes in the Sky maritime air patrols, and the entry into force of the ReCAAP Agreement in September 2006. Maritime security efforts need to cover a larger geographical area and should focus on capacity building and capability enhancement since it relates to economic and security issues. Towards this end establishing a Regional Maritime Training Center was suggested by India.

7. Singapore informed the Dialogue on the convening of the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise Planning Conference to be held on 7-8 December 2006 and ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise to be held on 22-23 January 2007.

### 3.2. Disaster Relief

8. The Dialogue shared experiences on the national armed forces' efforts in disaster relief. The following countries delivered presentations:
  - a. Indonesia – Disaster Relief in Indonesia, Involvement of the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) and Expected Regional Cooperation (ANNEX D)
  - b. Japan – Japan's Efforts on International Disaster Relief and The 11<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defence Forum, 24-25 October 2006 (ANNEXES E and F)
  - c. Australia – Indonesia-Australia Proposed ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (ANNEX G)
  - d. United States – Disaster Relief Cooperation, Confidence and Capacity Building Concepts (ANNEX H)
9. To enhance cooperation on disaster relief, the Dialogue suggested the followings:
  - a. Coordination between government and non-government actors should be strengthened;
  - b. International and regional assistance should be based on geographical proximity and needs of the disaster areas;
  - c. SOP and exercise to test the SOP on disaster relief are required;
  - d. Regional cooperation should be materialized and a real disaster relief regional cooperation programme should be developed;
  - e. ARF should coordinate preparatory efforts among the participants to avoid overlap and contradiction within existing efforts;
  - f. Timely and effective communication is essential in ensuring the success of relief operation.
  - g. The ARF Standby Arrangements should complement the existing international arrangements such as the UN and others at regional level.
10. The Dialogue discussed the issue of delivery of relief assistance to the disaster area. Pakistan reminded that administrative arrangements and coordinating body are required to ensure that the relief assistances reach the disaster area in efficient

manners. In addition, India said that the size of the relief assistance packaging should be appropriate in order to facilitate its smooth and rapid delivery.

11. The Dialogue welcomed the follow - up of Table Top Exercise on the Role of the Military in the Disaster Relief proposed by Indonesia and Australia to be held in 2007.
12. The Dialogue recalled the earlier discussion of the ARF Defence Officials Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 27 July 2006 and the 6<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief on the possible elements of ARF standard operating procedure in disaster relief and the issue of development of Regional Center for Humanitarian Assistance. The Dialogue viewed that the ARF activity proposed by Indonesia and Australia should be discussed.
13. The Dialogue shared the view that an ARF database of disaster relief resources and database of contact points on disaster relief are useful. The Dialogue expressed support to the development of the ARF Guidelines of Disaster Relief Cooperation, the ARF Standby Arrangements and Rapid Response System, and the ARF Standard Operating Procedures on Disaster Relief.
14. The EU suggested that in the future, coordinated mechanism to all efforts in disaster relief should be enhanced to gain more effective result. The EU expressed its interest to join the group of ARF shepherd countries on disaster relief.
15. The Dialogue was of the view that cooperation between armed forces in particular joint exercises would be important to familiarize themselves with the each other's practice and to build confidence among ARF members.
16. Some participants highlighted the roles of UNOCHA in supporting the regional efforts in disaster relief, including importance of the UNOCHA database of disaster relief resources.

### 3.3. Peacekeeping Operation

17. The Dialogue shared experiences on peacekeeping operation. The following countries delivered presentations:
  - a. The Philippines – Philippines involvement in Peacekeeping Operation
  - b. The EU – EU Contribution to Peacekeeping (ANNEX I)
18. The Dialogue discussed aspects of peacekeeping operations. Some participants highlighted the importance of mandates from the United Nations and the receiving states. The Dialogue recognized the needs for the national armed forces to acquire appropriate skills and resources to join peacekeeping mission and the changing nature of peacekeeping which was now undertaken by both UN Joint Peacekeeping Operation as well non-UN peacekeeping operation. Some participants also reminded the Dialogue to avoid double standard in carrying out peacekeeping operation.



19. Malaysia informed the Dialogue on plans to make the Peacekeeping Training Center in Port Dickson as the regional centre of excellence. The center offers various courses to both local and foreign participants. India similarly highlighted the contribution of its centre for UN Peacekeeping (UNPK) in training the international community for undertaking UN Peacekeeping missions.
20. Australia informed the Dialogue that it would co-host with Malaysia the ARF Seminar on Peacekeeping Operations Network to be held between in February / March 2007 at Port Dickson.
21. India informed the Dialogue on the convening of the ARF Seminar on UN Peacekeeping in March 2007.

#### Agenda Item 4: Other Matters

22. In the next Defence Officials' Dialogue, the participants agreed to extend the Dialogue to be a one day meeting to give more time for discussion.
23. The next ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue will be hosted by EU in Helsinki, Finland in March 2007.

#### Closing Session

24. In summary, the Dialogue shared view that concrete steps have been ongoing in ARF, particularly in the areas of disaster relief and maritime security. The Dialogue concluded that shared experiences should serve as inspiration for other countries to emulate as appropriate.

#### Acknowledgement

25. The participants expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting this Dialogue.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON STOCKPILE SECURITY OF MAN-PORTABLE AIR DEFENCE SYSTEMS AND OTHER SMALL ARMS & LIGHT WEAPONS

BANGKOK, THAILAND, 11-13 OCTOBER 2006

1. As endorsed by the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006, Thailand and Australia hosted the ARF Workshop on Stockpile Management Security of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) and Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALW) on 11-13 October 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand.
2. The Workshop was co-chaired by Mr. Manasvi Srisodapol, Deputy Director-General, Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and COL Lindsay Morton, Joint Logistics Group, Australian Defence Force.
3. The Seminar was attended by representatives of ARF participating countries, namely Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, DPRK, ROK, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam, and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX 1.

H.E. Mr. Sihasak Phuanketkeow, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and ARF SOM-Leader delivered the opening remarks. He emphasized the significance of the Workshop, which will be addressing issues that have great bearing on national and regional security, and will be an opportunity to advance the ARF process of security dialogue and cooperation. He noted that, although the world's attention is generally on WMD, proliferation of SALW and the unauthorized use of MANPADS poses an equally serious security threat, particularly given the use by non-state actors. He stated that many terrorist acts and conflicts around the world have been fuelled by illicitly trafficked SALW. Stockpile management is therefore an essential step in the overall process to control light weapons flows. He highlighted the importance of physical security and management aspects of stockpile security in preventing transfer and diversion of SALW and MANPADS to illicit markets. He emphasised that while stockpile management security is primarily a national responsibility, international cooperation was vital in this respect, as recognised in the UN *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (UN PoA) which calls for the enhancement of international and regional cooperation on stockpile security. His remarks appear as ANNEX 2.

In the welcoming remarks delivered by COL Lindsay Morton he stated that the objectives of the Workshop were to share information on improving stockpile security of MANPADS and other SALW. He emphasised that the focus was on management practices as well as physical security, and that security of civilian police stockpiles was equally as important as military stockpiles. He noted that the UN PoA calls on States to ensure adequate and detailed standards and procedures for the management and security of stocks, to establish effective systems for whole-of-life management and accountability, to ensure good Report-keeping and regulate stocktaking, and to conduct regular reviews of holdings and establish programs for disposal of surplus stocks. He also noted that international assistance in capacity-building in this regard was a crucial part of the Workshop. He expressed hope that the Workshop could exchange best practices and experiences in stockpile security and international assistance. His remarks appear as [ANNEX 3](#).

Mr. Manasvi Srisodapol, Deputy Director-General, Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand delivered his welcoming remarks. He highlighted the alarming situation of the global circulation of SALW and its effects, especially on communities and as a threat to peace and security. He stated that the UN PoA is an important instrument to prevent illicit trade in SALW, and that its full implementation should be emphasized at the national, regional, and international levels. On MANPADS, he stressed that the 2004 APEC Guidelines on Controls and Security of MANPADS serve as a key tool for domestic and export control of MANPADS. He encouraged ARF participating countries to address the proliferation of SALW and MANPADS by improving upon stockpile management security. He referred to the results of the ARF Seminar on SALW in Cambodia in November 2005 and stated that this Workshop was a continuation of the discussions on stockpile management. His remarks appear as [ANNEX 4](#).

#### Agenda Item 1: Adoption of The Agenda

The Workshop proceeded according to the Agenda which appears as [ANNEX 5](#).

#### Agenda Item 2: Business Arrangements

The Workshop was held in six plenary sessions. The Programme of Activities appears as [ANNEX 6](#).

#### Plenary Session – I: Perspectives & impact of illicit proliferation of SALW and unauthorized use of MANPADS

The Workshop was briefed by Thailand (Mr. Charn Jullamon, Director of Peace, Security and Disarmament Division, Department of International Organisations, MFA) on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and

Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and on Thailand's legislation and national implementation measures with regard to the UN PoA. The participants were also briefed by Australia (Mr. Don Smith, Executive Officer, National Security Section, DFAT) on the security threat posed by unauthorised acquisition and use of MANPADS by non-state actors, including terrorists, and on international efforts to combat this threat, including the 2004 APEC Guidelines on Controls and Security of MANPADS. The presentations appear as ANNEX 7.

Various delegations made the following points:

1. Sovereign rights of States to self-defence should be acknowledged, while dealing with this issue in the broader framework of action of international security and disarmament, including in the context of regional peace and stability;
2. Illicit brokering and transfer of SALW pose a threat to national security of all countries and adequate national controls and international cooperation are necessary to address the issue;
3. States have the responsibility to implement the existing obligations of the UN PoA, including the *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons*, and other relevant international instruments and should be encouraged to cooperate bilaterally and regionally;
4. There is a need for a comprehensive approach, including cooperation from manufacturers in complying with relevant technical standards, including in marking of SALW;
5. The US offered to conduct, on request, MANPADS vulnerability assessments;
6. Australia invited ARF participants to attend the seminar on MANPADS in New York on 2 November 2006 to raise awareness on the issue.

#### Plenary Session – II: Stockpile Management Safety and Security

The Workshop noted the progress of international efforts and cooperation under the UN and other frameworks to ensure adequate and efficient stockpile security. The Workshop recognised key elements of national best practice for military and police stockpiles, as follows:

1. Effective legislation and regulations, with appropriate penalties, covering official possession and use of SALW;
2. Cost-effective and appropriate physical security and safety measures, including during transportation of SALW;
3. Effective marking, registration, regular stocktaking, reporting and independent auditing practices;
4. Whole-of-life accountability practices, from procurement to identification and destruction of surplus weapons, including mechanisms for reporting losses or damage and independent auditing;
5. Appropriate safety and security training and certification of personnel.

The Workshop agreed to continue to share information and technical expertise to facilitate national implementation.

The Workshop followed up on the recommendations of the ARF Seminar on SALW held on 2-4 November 2005 in Cambodia and agreed to update list of contact points on SALW and continue cooperation on various aspects of SALW.

The Plenary Session II was presided over by Thailand. At this Session, the Workshop heard presentations by representatives of Australia (Mr. Paul McFawn, Coordinator-Field Services National, Forensic and Technical, AFP), China (Mr. Xing Ye, Ministry of National Defence), Singapore (Maj. Lim Kok Hua, Unit Commander, Ministry of Defence), and Thailand (Gp. Capt. Punpakdee Pattanakul, Policy & Planning Division, RTAF). The presentations appear as ANNEX 8.

#### Plenary Session – III: International Assistance

The Workshop acknowledged the importance of international assistance for capacity-building with regard to stockpile management, including the importance of physical security, training, and efficient surplus identification and destruction.

The Workshop noted key elements of successful international assistance as:

1. Covering bilateral and multilateral programmes, including with appropriate regional and international organisations and NGOs to promote confidence-building;
2. Recognising the need for a cooperative approach with host governments to tailor assistance programmes to address local conditions and needs, including civilian and military cooperation.

The Plenary Session III was presided over by Australia. At this session, the Workshop heard presentations by Australia (Col. Lindsay Morton, Joint Logistics Group, ADF) and the US (Mr. Steve Costner, Deputy Director, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State). The Workshop noted offers of assistance from Australia, Japan and the US. The Workshop encouraged all ARF participants to consider supporting SALW assistance projects. The presentations appear as ANNEX 9.

#### Plenary Session – IV: Cambodia Case Study

The Workshop discussed comprehensive and multi-dimensional SALW assistance projects sponsored by the EU/ASAC and JSAC in Cambodia as a case study in international assistance. The Workshop recognised the importance of establishing a culture of peace with respect to voluntary surrender of weapons in a post-conflict environment, including through the JSAC Weapons reduction and Development for Peace (WDP) project. The Workshop also took note of the continuing threat posed by explosive remnants of war and welcomed any further offers of assistance from ARF participants.

The Plenary Session IV was presided over by Thailand. At this session, the Workshop heard presentations by Cambodia (Lt. Gen. Hak Savuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence) and Japan (Mr. Hiromoto Oyama, Embassy of Japan). The presentations appear as ANNEX 10.

#### Plenary Session – V: Developing Stockpile Management Capacity

The Workshop agreed that the following elements were vital to enhancing stockpile management:

1. Proper storage, including internal and external security measures, and high security key and lock controls covering low-cost solutions and electronic systems where appropriate;
2. Proper marking and individual accountability of weapons;
3. Use of low-cost alternatives to high-technology solutions, such as log books, the two-personal rule and trained animals;
4. Implementation of structured training and capacity-building programmes;
5. Encourage information exchange and close coordination between national agencies and local authorities.

The Plenary Session V was presided over by Australia. At this session, the Workshop heard presentations by India (Brig. Digvijay Singh Thakur, Deputy Director General, Perspective Planning, Ministry of Defence), Japan (Mr. Hiromoto Oyama, Embassy of Japan) and US (Mr. Dave Diaz, Deputy Chief for Conventional Arms Threat Reduction, Defence Threat Reduction Agency). The Workshop noted offers of assistance from India and the US with regard to training assistance. The presentations appear as ANNEX 11.

#### Plenary Session – VI: Co-Chairs' Summary & Wrap-up

The Workshop agreed on the following recommendations for actions:

1. ARF participants to continue to implement the UN PoA and other international instruments, including 2004 APEC Guidelines on Controls and Security of MANPADS;
2. ARF participants to cooperate bilaterally and at the multilateral level including international organisations with regard to assistance, such as through technology transfer and information-sharing by States in a position to do so, and as appropriate, to help countries in need improve stockpile management and assist in destruction of surplus weapons;
3. ARF participants to develop, where appropriate, community-based approaches to destruction of surplus weapons, including assistance in sustainable peace-building and alternative development;
4. ARF participants to send updated details of their respective SALW points of contact to the ARF Unit to facilitate networking.

### Agenda Item 3: Acknowledgements

The Workshop expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of the Kingdom of Thailand as host of the Workshop for the excellent arrangements made for the Workshop and for the hospitality extended to the participants. The participants also thanked Australia for the initiative and co-sponsoring the workshop.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON ENERGY SECURITY

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, 5-6 OCTOBER 2006

### Introduction

1. The 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Seminar on Energy Security was held on 5-6 October 2006 in Brussels. The Workshop was organised by the European Union and the Republic of Singapore. It was co-chaired by Ambassador Esko Hamilo, ARF Special Envoy for the EU Presidency, and Mr Khoo Chin Hean, Chief Executive, Energy Market Authority of Singapore. The Seminar was made possible by a financial contribution from the Government of the Netherlands.
2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States of America, and Viet Nam. The list of delegates is attached as ANNEX I. The Agenda and Programme is attached as ANNEX II.

### Opening Session

3. At the opening session, the EU and Singapore Co-Chairs' delivered their welcome remarks (attached as ANNEX III). Ms Helga Schmid, Director of Policy Unit, EU Council Secretariat, delivered an opening speech (attached as ANNEX IV). This was followed by an introduction to the question of energy security by Mr Yo Osumi, Head of Division (Non-Member Countries), International Energy Agency, and a photo-taking session. Copies of the statements and presentations by Mr Osumi and other speakers that were available at the Seminar are attached as ANNEX V.
4. Participants at the Seminar were privileged to have the Member of the European Commission responsible for Energy, Mr. Andris Piebalgs, share with them an overview of sector policy (attached as ANNEX VI).

### Summary of Seminar Sessions:

#### Session 1 - Views from the Industry

5. Session 1 was chaired by Singapore. Presentations were made by two representatives from the industry:



- a. Mr Bernie Delaney, Advisor to the Australian Delegation, and Vice President for Government Relations, BHP Billiton; and
- b. Mr Md Idris Nasarudin, Vice-president for Corporate Planning & Development, PETRONAS

Co-Chair Khoo Chin Hean invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of the United States, Thailand, Indonesia, China, and Singapore.

#### Session 2 - Preventive Measures

6. Session 2 was chaired by the EU. Presentations were made by:
  - a. Mr Klaus Gretschmann, Director General, EU Council Secretariat; and
  - b. Mr Hilal A. Raza, Director General, Hydrocarbon Institute of Pakistan

The EU's Chair for this session, Mr Tomasz Kozlowski, invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of Indonesia, the Philippines, Canada, Thailand, Singapore, the United States, the ASEAN Secretariat, Japan, and ROK.

#### Session 3 -Security of Transit Routes

7. Session 3 was chaired by the EU. Presentations were made as follows:
  - a. 'Pipeline Protection' by Mr Christian Pibitz, Senior Advisor to the EU, and Chief Security Officer, Corporate OMV;
  - b. 'Maritime Security' by Dr Zhang Haiwen, Deputy Director, China Institute for Marine Affairs; and
  - c. 'Maritime Security' by Mr Douglas Rasmussen, Senior Maritime Advisor and ARF Coordinator, US Department of State.

The EU's Chair for this session, Mr J. P. Decaestecker, invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Pakistan, Canada, Russia and Viet Nam.

#### Session 4 -Emergency Response

8. Session 4 was chaired by Singapore. A presentation was made by Mr. Yoshihiro Nakayama, Deputy Director of the National Security Policy Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. Following the presentation by Mr Nakayama, the Singapore Co-Chair, Mr Khoo Chin Hean, invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of Laos, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and the ASEAN Secretariat.

#### Closing Session

9. The Co-Chairs' presented the draft Co-Chairs' Summary for participants' comments.

Views were expressed by delegations from Indonesia, Pakistan and China. Following brief statements of appreciation, the Seminar was formally closed at 17:30 pm. The United States drew participants' attention to a seminar on strategic oil stock. The finalised Co-Chairs' Summary was circulated to the delegations by 18:30 pm. A copy is attached as ANNEX VII.

### Co-Chairs' Summary

10. The participants welcomed the Seminar as a timely and useful initiative. They noted that the format of this seminar, with its mix of participants from different backgrounds, provided the variety of experience needed to address energy security issues. Participants recognised that energy security driven by high energy prices and growing demand for energy, has become a priority for many governments, and that the factors driving these high prices, including strong demand growth from emerging economies, limited spare production capacity, inadequate refining capacity worldwide, supply disruptions caused by natural disasters, concerns with terrorism, political instability in regions with concentrations of oil and gas, and concerns about future hydrocarbon availability, will remain for the foreseeable future.
11. Participants regarded this Seminar as a first occasion within the ARF to discuss energy security, laying the foundation for future exchanges on this matter. The opportunity was taken to discuss frankly the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches to enhancing energy security, and to learn from each other's experiences and best practices. In this regard, participants acknowledged the invaluable contributions made by the various industry representatives and experts from outside the Track 1 process who had been invited by the organisers to address the Seminar.
12. Participants shared their respective national efforts to enhance energy security, and exchanged views on how to deal with the challenges facing the governments and industry. They also commented on views and recommendations expressed by the speakers and presenters.
13. There was agreement among participants that energy security encompasses a broader agenda that includes not only energy diversification and mix, but also energy diplomacy, energy conservation, infrastructural challenges, environmental protection, and the development of alternative and renewable sources of energy. Participants shared the view that governments should take a holistic approach to enhancing energy security in an increasingly interdependent world. There was recognition that this interdependence also opened opportunities for greater regional and international cooperation on difficult energy issues. Some delegations referred in this respect to the continuing need for transparency to cement constructive exchanges at the international level. Other delegations expressed the view that energy security

was essential for sustainable development and peace, and proposed the collective development of alternative and indigenous energy sources, such as biofuels, solar energy and non-conventional hydro-carbon resources. Other modalities for enhancing energy security include demand management and the importance of oil stockpiles.

14. Participants noted that in the global push towards greater energy security and sustainability, a number of ARF countries were looking at nuclear energy as an alternative source of energy. In considering nuclear energy as an option, the participants agreed that security, seismic and health concerns, including trans-border effects need also to be adequately addressed. There was agreement that all efforts should be taken to ensure that nuclear installations meet the highest operational safety requirements, that adequate security is in place, and that proliferation concerns are fully addressed. It was recognised that greater regional cooperation would be necessary to enhance nuclear safety, safeguards and security to complement and strengthen the various international and national efforts undertaken in these areas.
15. Participants acknowledged that the safety and security of vessels transiting through the Straits of Malacca and the Singapore Straits would be crucial to the energy security concerns of all ARF Member States. Any disruption to vessel traffic through the Straits will have massive repercussions on the world economy. Participants noted that the littoral states have long recognised the strategic and economic importance of the Straits, and were fully committed to ensuring that the Straits remain safe, secure and open to international shipping and trade at all times. The littoral states also recognised that the users of the Straits can play an important role in the Straits, as long as the cooperative measures respect the littoral states' sovereignty and are in accordance with international law. Participants also acknowledged that cooperation and engagement between littoral States and user States have evolved steadily from confidence building to greater concrete cooperation in recent times, including through enhanced information-sharing, capacity building and making good use of their partnership with the private sector. Examples include the forthcoming ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise, the upcoming establishment of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) Information Sharing Centre, and the development of a Cooperative Mechanism for littoral-user States cooperation on navigational safety and environmental protection. All stakeholders in the Straits were called upon to continue to support and build on such practical and effective frameworks of multilateral cooperation in the Straits.
16. Security of transit routes by land or by sea as a key aspect of energy security received broad recognition by the participants. The high risk posed to sensitive transit routes by man-made and natural disasters underline the need for a concerted international effort.

17. Regarding emergency responses, the representative of the ASEAN Secretariat informed the Seminar that ASEAN was in the process of updating the 1986 ASEAN Petroleum Security Agreement (APSA) to provide the mechanism for timely responses and measures during periods of petroleum shortages and convergences brought about by possible oil supply disruptions and infrastructure damage. The ASEAN Senior Officials of Energy (SOE) has been tasked by the ASEAN Ministers of Energy to finalise the APSA and its annex on coordinated emergency response measures. The new APSA will replace the 1986 version and is expected to enhance petroleum security in ASEAN collectively by minimising risk to an emergency situation (including diversification to alternative fuels and exploring for new petroleum resources).
18. While supporting the convening of this Seminar, some delegations shared the view that the ARF should take note of the existing mechanisms and forums for regional energy cooperation to ensure that its own activities are complementary and not duplicative. Linkages between the ARF and other regional energy cooperation mechanisms such as those in ASEAN and APEC may be established to attain greater synergy.

### Conclusion

19. Participants expressed appreciation for the Seminar, which they found helpful for the development of their own domestic policies regarding energy security and as the groundwork for future ARF exchanges. This Seminar provided a number of recommendations that can be pursued by the partners. They welcomed the call by many speakers to strengthen international and regional cooperation, and acknowledged that competitive approaches to achieving energy security could lead to conflict. However, the development of an efficient and transparent market mechanism could provide a sustainable model for international and regional cooperation. Participants concluded that the Seminar had been useful for the sharing of views, and as a reflection of the multiplicity of perspectives and experience within the ARF. Good progress was reported by some delegations in strengthening their energy security. Participants, however, recognized that more still needed to be done, and in this context expressed their willingness to continue closer co-operation and a possible follow-up Seminar on Energy Security in the near future.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SIXTH ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON DISASTER RELIEF

QINGDAO, CHINA, 18-20 SEPTEMBER 2006

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministers' Meeting on 29 July 2006 in Kuala Lumpur, the 6<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM-DR) was held in Qingdao City, Shandong Province, China on 18-20 September 2006. The meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Wang Zhenyao, Director General of Department of Disaster and Social Relief, Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and H.E. Mr. Primo Alui Joelianto, Director General for Asia-Pacific and African Affairs of Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. H.E. Mr. Li Ligu, the Deputy Director General & Secretary General of the China National Committee for Disaster Reduction, Vice Minister of Civil Affairs addressed the meeting at the opening ceremony.
2. The Meeting was attended by delegates from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States of America, and Viet Nam. Representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) were also present. The list of participants is attached as ANNEX 1.

## Agenda Item 1: Opening Session

3. H.E. Mr. Li Ligu, Chinese Vice Minister of Civil Affairs, in his opening remarks, highlighted the importance of the Sixth ISM-DR in helping ARF participants share their best practices and successful experiences in the mobilization, utilization and management of disaster relief resources, and explore the framework, modality, and principles of the ARF disaster relief cooperation. He also stressed China's hope that the countries in this region could carry out disaster relief work and minimize the disaster losses through establishing regional mutual assistance and coordination mechanism on disaster relief. The Opening Remarks of H.E. Mr. Li Ligu appears as ANNEX 2.
4. The Indonesian ARF SOM Leader, H.E. Mr. Primo Alui Joelianto as Co-Chair, thanked

the Government of the People's Republic of China for hosting this important Meeting. He underscored the urgency of establishing a disaster preparedness system in the Asia-Pacific region as such system was of paramount importance for the timely and abundant delivery of assistance to the disaster victims in the region. The Opening Remarks of H.E. Mr. Primo Alui Joelianto appears as ANNEX 3.

#### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

5. The Meeting adopted the Annotated Agenda of the 6<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM-DR as attached as ANNEX 4.

#### Agenda Item 3: Review of Regional Disaster Relief Cooperation

6. The Indonesian delegate briefed the Meeting on the humanitarian rescue and assistance activities after the Yogyakarta and Central Java tectonic earthquake on the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2006. He underlined the significance of multilateral disaster relief joint operation, in which disasters could be effectively tackled with more comprehensive military and foreign operational assistance. It was suggested that the five elements could ensure more effective joint operations in the future, i.e. (i) plan for the coming of foreign assistance; (ii) justifying activities for immediate help; (iii) the receiving country's overall coordination; (iv) voluntary foreign assistance; and (v) international agreement. The presentation of Indonesia appears as ANNEX 5.
7. The New Zealand delegate introduced its recent contributions in regional disaster relief cooperation, with particular focus on developments by New Zealand agencies to support disaster relief capacity building in the South Pacific. Among the developments outlined was the additional capabilities being introduced by the New Zealand Defence force, particular new vessels and helicopters that will in time being increased response capability into the Pacific. The delegate explained the possible shift of New Zealand from a donor to a recipient country due to its own disaster profile. The delegate also outlined the difficulties in coordinating progress in disaster relief capability in the South Pacific due to the isolation of many Pacific Island countries, their scattered geographies, relatively poor communications, under-developed economies and resources. The presentation of New Zealand appears as ANNEX 6.
8. The Viet Nam delegate briefed some outcomes of the 5<sup>th</sup> ISM-DR in Bandung, reviewed regional disaster relief cooperation, and highlighted remaining difficulties to these efforts. The delegate stressed the role the *ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response* in guiding the future ARF activities in disaster relief, and suggested that the ARF participants should strengthen the timely exchange of information on disasters, share detailed disaster relief resources in contingencies, and promote exchange of study visits and capacity building training courses. The delegate stressed the importance of having specific steps in assisting each other in disaster

relief through multilateral and bilateral cooperation. The delegate emphasized that the implementation of various activities should be undertaken at a pace comfortable to all ARF participants. The presentation of Viet Nam appears as ANNEX 7.

9. The Meeting was briefed by the Head of ARF Unit in the ASEAN Secretariat on the latest development of the ASEAN cooperation on disaster management and the possible elements of ARF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on civil military coordination on humanitarian assistance, as discussed at the ARF Defence Officials Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 27 July 2006. He highlighted the progress of the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and the ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management. He also informed the meeting of the second ASEAN disaster emergency response simulation exercise to be held in Cambodia on 27 September 2006 and welcomed the participation of the ARF Participants. The presentation of the ASEAN Secretariat appears as ANNEX 8 and ANNEX 9.
10. The Meeting noted the positive development of the disaster relief cooperation in the region and called for favorable efforts to carry on the momentum with concrete measures.

#### Agenda Item 4: Stock-taking of Disaster Relief Resources

11. The Chinese delegate briefed the Meeting on the general practices of Chinese People's Liberation Army in participating in the domestic emergency rescue and disaster relief operations, and the principles, laws and regulations that the military operation needs to observe.
12. The delegate from the European Union introduced the disaster monitoring, information and rescue mechanisms of the EU. He emphasized interoperability with the UN disaster management mechanisms and its effectiveness in using the existing assets. He also underlined that military resources should only be used in case that civilian resources proved insufficient. The Representative of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) briefed on the ECHO assistance efforts in the Asia-Pacific region, underlining the importance of the partnership and coordination among countries in disaster assessment and management, and reiterate the EU support to the enhancement of the regional disaster preparedness and the establishment of a tsunami early warning system. The presentation of the European Union appears as ANNEX 10.
13. The Japanese delegate elaborated on international disaster relief law and international disaster relief activities, including major operations by Japanese civilian teams and Self-Defence Force units. A briefing was given on the latest developments of the Tokyo Defence Forum (TDF) and the theme, objectives, and agenda of the 11<sup>th</sup> TDF to be held

in Tokyo on 23 to 26 October 2006. The presentation of Japan appears as [ANNEX 11](#).

14. The Philippine delegate briefed the meeting on the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and Four Point Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness, which set the direction of the disaster management programs and activities of the country. He identified that certain resources, such as emergency response/search and rescue directory, civilian and military assets and disaster management expertise and technologies, may be possibly used for regional disaster management and relief operations, and underlined the important role played by the international community in supporting and complementing national and regional responses to disaster management and relief. The presentation of the Philippines appears as [ANNEX 12](#).
15. The delegate from Thailand introduced Thailand's disaster relief resources and capacities, focusing on the legal framework, organizational command structure, the National Action Plan and SOPs, stockpiles and relief assets, relief fund, training and exercise and overseas assistance of the country with regard to disaster relief. He suggested that the ARF countries strengthen regional disaster preparedness through such measures as (i) ARF Standby Arrangement featuring information sharing on emergency response assets and capacities and the development of common Standard Operation Procedures integrating the UN Operational guidelines and capacities; (ii) holding joint training and exercises, and (iii) developing risk monitoring and early warning capabilities through sharing information, expertise and technologies, as well as contributing and utilization of the UNESCAP Tsunami Regional Trust Fund. The presentation of Thailand appears as [ANNEX 13](#).
16. The Indian delegate elaborated the Indian national disaster management capabilities and its participation in the international disaster relief cooperation. He underscored that a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, social and financial processes should be adopted to disasters and the disaster mitigation be integrated into the development process. The presentation of India appears as [ANNEX 14](#).
17. The Australian delegate introduced its civil and military capabilities and tabled an inventory of assets for disaster relief. The other ARF members were encouraged to table the similar information with the view to compiling an ARF inventory of disaster relief capabilities. The presentation of Australia appears as [ANNEX 15](#).
18. The meeting recognized that each country has the primary responsibility to respond to disasters occurring in its territory, but multilateral cooperation among countries and international organizations might play a vital role in supporting and complementing the national response to disaster management and relief. The participants expressed their readiness and commitment to participating in the regional and international



disaster relief cooperation. It was stressed by many participants that external assistance or offers of assistance shall only happen upon the request of receiving states.

#### Agenda Item 5: Modalities of the ARF Disaster Relief Cooperation

##### 5.1 Expectations and Modalities of the ARF Disaster Relief Cooperation.

19. The Australian delegate introduced the initiative of an ARF disaster relief desk-top exercise proposed by Australia and Indonesia. It was stressed that this desk-top exercise, with the goal of improving the speed and effectiveness of the ARF multinational crisis response and supporting development of regional SOPs, would focus on cooperation between military resources, plus services and professionals in an inter-agency context. The delegate outlined the pending timeframe of the desk-top exercise, which includes a preparatory conference in late 2007, and the first exercise in early 2008, and annual exercises thereafter. The proposal would be further developed through the ISG process. The Australian delegation suggested the ARF could fill a niche role in promoting civil-military cooperation in emergency response. The presentation of Australia appears as ANNEX 16.
20. The Chinese delegate suggested that the ARF disaster relief cooperation modality should be open, specific, and evolutionary. The delegate went further to suggest that such a modality could be shaped by the following three steps: (i) the formulation of a framework that includes norms, rules, and procedures for disaster relief cooperation; (ii) the establishment of the regional database of disaster relief resources and capacities with *Survey Forms of Domestic and Overseas Disaster Relief Resources and Capacities*; (iii) the clear identification of cooperation directions by following the framework and database in the fields suggested by the *ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response*. The presentation of China appears as ANNEX 17.
21. The Malaysian delegate gave a presentation on Malaysia's domestic disaster mechanism and briefed the meeting about Malaysia's disaster relief efforts with both civil and military resources at home and abroad, lessons learned during these operations and the future direction of Malaysia's disaster management and international disaster relief modalities. The presentation of Malaysia appears as ANNEX 18.
22. The Singaporean delegate briefed the Meeting on the role of operational agencies in Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief (HADR) operations, and the challenges faced on the ground, with a focus on the operations by the SAF and the SCDF after the Indian Ocean Tsunami. The delegate then proposed that the ARF consider the sharing of best practices through workshops, dialogues, a directory of specialized experts and a list of disaster management procedures and manuals of ARF countries, identifying niche areas for cooperation in the fields of disaster relief, recovery and reconstruction, and the forging of practical cooperation between

operational agencies through joint training and exercises. The delegate also expressed support for the desk-top exercise proposal by Australia and Indonesia, and stressed the necessity of launching tangible ARF cooperation on disaster relief. The presentation of Singapore appears as ANNEX 19.

23. The United States delegate briefed the Meeting on the potential areas for cooperation under the ARF framework and the role of the Centre of Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (COE). They underlined the civil-military cooperation, information sharing, strengthening of national and regional preparedness as important areas for ARF's contribution for responding disasters. It was highlighted that the COE, with its wide range of military and civil collaborators, was willing to support the ARF disaster relief cooperation by seeking references from the existing mutual assistance guidelines, coordinating civil and military resources, using guidelines for leveraging and coordinating unsolicited international assistance, integrating UN and regional SOPs, and facilitating information sharing with agreed procedures. The presentations of the United States appear as ANNEX 20 and ANNEX 21.
24. The Meeting recognized the urgency of starting the ARF regional cooperation on disaster relief, and agreed that the ARF participants could identify some priority areas for cooperation, such as civil-military coordination, and the modality of cooperation should complement rather than duplicate the existing regional arrangements.
25. The Meeting noted a series efforts by the ARF participants to push forward a practical, effective, and orderly ARF disaster relief cooperation modality, including the draft *ARF General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation* and the *Survey Forms of Domestic and Overseas Disaster Relief Resources and Capacities* proposed by China, the Concept Paper of *ARF Preliminary Concept on Standby Arrangement and Rapid Response System* proposed by Indonesia, and the proposal for a ARF disaster relief desk-top exercise by Australia and Indonesia. The Meeting welcomed these new initiatives as valuable assets in moving forward the ARF cooperation to a more tangible stage, and agreed to discuss the proposals further.
- 5.2 Ways and Means for the International Organizations to Participate and Advance Disaster Relief Cooperation.
26. The representative of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) elaborated the ADPC disaster relief cooperation with ASEAN and its support and participation in the past ARF disaster relief and disaster risk management cooperation. He recommended that disaster preparedness and disaster risk management be mainstreamed into the development cycle and emphasis be given to institutional development, public awareness, and training for disaster risk management. At the regional level, he

highlighted the importance of capacity building and information sharing and suggested to build up regional coordination mechanisms such as hotline and website. The presentation is attached as ANNEX 22.

27. The delegate of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) gave a presentation on the role of Red Cross and Red Crescent in disaster management. The presentation of the IFRC appears as ANNEX 23.
28. The meeting noted that coordination is vital in ensuring the rapid disaster response of the region. Some participants also stressed the role of NGOs in regional disaster relief and management endeavors.
- 5.3 Introduction of an ARF preliminary concept on standby arrangement and rapid response system.
29. The Meeting was introduced by the Indonesian delegate on the concept of ARF Standby Arrangement and Rapid Response System, with the goal of ensuring prompt response in times of emergency and a smooth and seamless deployment of relief efforts. The delegate also welcomed comments from ARF participants on this concept. The presentation of Indonesia appears as ANNEX 24.
30. The Meeting noted the importance of a standby arrangement and rapid response system within the ARF disaster relief cooperation, consistent with the on-going process of the ASEAN standby arrangement, taking into account of the United Nations' guidelines, procedures and capacities in the area of disaster management. Many delegates expressed a desire that any new ARF standby arrangement and rapid response system should strengthen and enhance rather than duplicate existing international and multilateral disaster response systems. The Meeting also emphasized the importance of the ARF *General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation* as a basis for the rules of procedure of the ARF standby arrangement and rapid response system.
31. The Meeting emphasized the necessity of the coordinated time frame of deployment, and underscored the importance of updating ARF Disaster Relief focal points listed on the ARF website. A clear mandate, exit strategy, a clear work map, enlisting the help of other organizations, and a transparent system were also highlighted to be important in enhancing disaster response.

Agenda Item 6: Introduction of the ARF *General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation*

32. The Chinese delegate briefed the meeting on the formulation of the ARF *General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation*. The delegate pointed out that the *Guidelines*, which comprise of six parts covering the basic norms, rules, and procedures during the launch, implementation, and conclusion of disaster relief, will become the first

ARF document spelling out the basic principles for regional disaster relief cooperation, and will serve the interests of all ARF participants and give an impetus to future cooperation. The delegate also hoped that the ARF participants could give their comments on the draft *Guidelines* and *Survey Forms* before the next ISG on CBM & PD in early November 2006.

33. The ARF unit of the ASEAN Secretariat encouraged the ARF participant to use the ARFNet Discussion Forum in continuing their communication of the proposals tabled at the Meeting and in following up the implementation of the *ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response*.

#### Agenda Item 7: Adoption of Co-Chairs' Summary Report

34. China and Indonesia jointly presented the Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Sixth ARF ISM-DR.
35. The Meeting adopted the Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Sixth ARF ISM-DR.

#### Agenda Item 8: Other Matters

36. The participants, upon the conclusion of the meeting, participated in a field trip to the Qingdao Fire-fighting Brigade and watched the Exercises of Firefighting and Rescue organized specially for the meeting.
37. Indonesia and the European Union will co-chair the Seventh ARF ISM- DR meeting in Finland in late 2007.
38. The Meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the People's Republic of China for its generous hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON THE ROLE OF MILITARY AND CIVIL COOPERATION IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES SUCH AS SARS AND AVIAN INFLUENZA

HA NOI, VIET NAM, 14-15 SEPTEMBER 2006

1. As endorsed by the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006, Viet Nam and Australia co-hosted the ARF Workshop on the Role of Military and Civil Cooperation in the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza (AI) in Ha Noi from 14-15 September 2006.
2. The Workshop was organized by the Governments of Viet Nam and Australia and co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Trung Thanh, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and SOM Leader of Viet Nam and Commodore Robyn Walker, Director-General, Strategic Health Policy and Plans, Australian Defence Forces.
3. The Workshop was attended by ARF representatives from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, DPRK, ROK, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, Viet Nam, and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. Representatives of the United Nations, (WHO, UN OCHA ROAP) also attended the Workshop. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1
4. In his Opening Remarks, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Trung Thanh welcomed all the participants to the Workshop. In particular, he welcomed Bangladesh as the latest ARF participant. He expressed appreciation to Australia for co-hosting the Workshop with Viet Nam. He briefly reviewed the progress of ARF which is gradually moving from confidence building measures to preventive diplomacy and dealing with both traditional and non-traditional security challenges. He emphasized the important role of civil-military coordination in humanitarian operations, including the prevention, control and containment of communicable diseases. He believed that the Workshop would contribute to making the ARF more relevant to the security needs of its constituencies and expressed hope that it would produce appropriate recommendations.
5. In her Opening Remarks, Commodore Robyn Walker joined in welcoming all the

delegates. She highlighted the importance of the Workshop given the menace that communicable diseases posed to the human beings and stressed the need to work together to contain the spread of such diseases. She underlined that health issues crossed all boundaries and were not discriminatory as to who they affected. She encouraged all participants to share experiences, knowledge and information with the intent of promoting cooperation among ARF countries in the control of communicable diseases.

#### Agenda Item 1: Adoption of the Agenda

6. The Workshop considered and adopted the Agenda, which appears as ANNEX 2.

#### Agenda Item 2: Business Arrangements

7. The Workshop was held in plenary and in four breakout groups. The breakout sessions were (a) to recognise the importance of Civil-Military Operations (CMO) in meeting regional peace and security challenges (b) to foster harmonious relationships among ARF participants through practical level confidence-building activities and (c) to identify possible areas of cooperation in developing CMO as a tool for countering Avian and Pandemic Influenza outbreaks. The format used was based upon a hypothetical scenario involving the immediate crisis response to an outbreak of AI which had mutated from bird-to-human and human-to-human infections and the situation 30 days on. The findings of each breakout discussion were reported to the Workshop in plenary.
8. The Programme of Activities appears as ANNEX 3

#### Agenda Item 3: Presentations

9. The following presentations were made under this Agenda Item:

Presentation 1: Avian and Pandemic Influenza: The Problem and International Response to date by WHO

10. The Representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) briefed the Workshop on the background of Avian Influenza, the current AI situation, pandemic risk assessment, the key strategic actions and international responses. The presentation appears as ANNEX 4.
11. The presentation showed that, as of 7 September 2006, there were 241 reported cases of AI and 141 deaths or a mortality of 55 percent. The presentation stated that the risk of pandemic continued to persist.
12. The WHO recommended the following Key Strategic Actions for Human Pandemic Influenza:
  - Reduce human exposure to H5N1;

- Strengthen the early warning system;
- Intensify rapid containment operations;
- Build capacity to cope with a pandemic;
- Coordinate research including acceleration of augmenting vaccine supplies; and
- Each country should prepare national pandemic preparedness plans;

#### Presentation 2: Avian Influenza – Emergency Preparedness – Coordination, Planning and Training by Viet Nam

13. The Viet Nameese Representative briefed the Workshop on Viet Nam's efforts in emergency preparedness, coordination, planning and capacity-building on AI and Viet Nam's civil-military cooperation in this field. The presentation appears as ANNEX 5. The key points of the presentation were:

- Civil-military cooperation was vital to managing epidemics;
- Viet Nam People's Army played a significant role in assisting civilian authorities in activities to prevent, control and contain communicable diseases such as SARS and AI;
- The planning process used for managing an AI epidemic could be used to plan for bioterrorism scenarios;

#### Presentation 3: Response to an Avian Influenza Outbreak – The Thai Experience

14. The Thai Representative shared with the Workshop Thailand's experiences in fighting SARS and AI. The presentation appears as ANNEX 6.

15. The key points of the presentation were:

- Aside from health issues, the socio-economic impact of the spread of communicable diseases include jobs lost, decline in tourism, and negative consumer confidence;
- Thailand has put in place national strategic and operational plans against the spread of communicable diseases;
- The use of the civil protection act as the basis of involving the military in the fight against emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases;
- Protecting the military, particularly the new recruits, in AI stamping out operations.

#### Presentation 4: Lessons learnt from SARS by China

16. The Representative from China briefed the Workshop on lessons learnt from SARS in China. The presentation appears as ANNEX 7

17. The key points of the presentation were:

- China has established the National Command Center for SARS Prevention and Control;

- China has established close working relations with WHO, including the reporting of cases and facilitating field visits and has continued to co-operate with related international and regional organizations;
  - PLA has assumed an active role in undertaking emergency assistance and support to civilians in combating SARS; and
  - China is developing strategies of Emergency Infectious Disease Prevention & Control.
18. Based on the presentations, the Meeting reaffirmed the crucial role of civil-military cooperation in the prevention and control of communicable diseases such as SARS and AI. The meeting recognized the role of the military and home defence authorities in the case of major epidemic outbreaks, which could be attributed to the military's self-supporting, clearly defined chain of command and control, rapid mobilization capability and maneuverability.
19. In this regard, the Meeting recommended that all ARF countries consider the following measures to improve national preparedness in combating communicable diseases:
- Foster closer civil-military cooperation in the prevention, control and containment of communicable disease such as SARS and AI;
  - Improve and strengthen national policies and capabilities to prevent and control emerging infectious diseases;
  - Establish national and local AI and pandemic preparedness strategies and operational plans;
  - Review or establish legislations and regulations which provide a mandate for the armed forces and other home defence authorities to assume a role in case of human pandemic. The 1994 UN Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence assets in disaster relief ("the Oslo Guidelines") can be useful in this regard;
  - Continue to share information, epidemiological surveillance, and successful strategies in regional collaboration and problem-solving;
  - Take every step to convey rapid, transparent and accurate disease notification and risk communication to all stakeholders in the event of an outbreak of communicable diseases;
  - Establish national focal points for communicable diseases control;
  - Increase cooperation among ARF participants and international organisations, particularly the WHO and OIE, in the areas of surveillance and capacity building, research and development, risk communications and assessment, supply and access to, as well as, the production of vaccine and antiviral drugs.

Desktop Exercise: The Immediate Crisis Response – Central Brief



20. The participants discussed responses to the crisis from their respective national perspectives. They shared with each other concepts and methodology in dealing with such crisis.

21. A summary Report of the breakout groups conclusions appear as ANNEX 8.

Presentation 5: Civil-Military Operation – Humanitarian Assistance – Pandemic Influenza – An Australian Example

22. The Australian representative presented the Australian planning framework for dealing with pandemic disease outbreaks. The key points of the presentation were:

- The measures considered by government, the various agencies involved and potential tasks identified for the Australian Defence Force.
- These included overseas aeromedical evacuation, mass transport assistance, law enforcement assistance, the provision of quarantine facilities and general logistic support.
- Key issues included the management of any affected Defence Force personnel, the sustainability of operational capability and business continuity.
- The presentation appears as ANNEX 9.

Presentation 6: The United States Department of Defence Health Surveillance System in Disease Tracking.

23. The US representative presented the Global Emerging Infectious Surveillance and Response System (DOD-GEIS) and demonstrated how this tool could be used in both the public health and individual management response to an influenza outbreak. The data collected provides information that can be used to both manage a pandemic and allocate scarce health resources during a pandemic. The presentation appears as ANNEX 10.

24. At the open discussion that followed presentations 5 & 6, the participants were of the view that transparency in the reporting of cases is vital. The participants however, share the view that such transparency should be supported by an effective risk-communication strategy so that the general public is not unduly alarmed prematurely. It is important to recognize the potential impact on trade, business and economic stability of a misinformed media report.

25. The participants were also concerned that there may be an over reliance on the capacity of antivirals and any potential vaccine to combat an influenza pandemic. The general population needs to be better informed of all public health measures that need to be undertaken.

Desktop Exercise: Situation 30 days on – Central Brief

26. The participants discussed responses to the crisis from their respective national perspectives. They shared with each other concepts and methodology in dealing with such crisis.
27. The Summary Report of the breakout groups appears as ANNEX 11.
28. The Workshop took note of an ARF Unit Information paper on ASEAN Plus Three's efforts in the prevention and control of communicable diseases such as SARS and AI which appears as ANNEX 12.

Agenda Item 4: Adoption of the Co-Chairs' Report

29. The Workshop considered and adopted the Co-Chairs' Report

Agenda Item 5: Closing Remarks

30. In Closing Remarks, both Co-Chairs' expressed their appreciation to all delegates for their participation and contribution to this very important meeting.

Agenda Item 6: Acknowledgement

31. The participants expressed their appreciation for the able co-chairmanship of Viet Nam and Australia in making the Workshop useful and successful. The participants also expressed their appreciation to Viet Nam for the excellent arrangements made for the Workshop and for the warm hospitality extended to the participants.

# SUMMARY REPORT OF THE THIRD ARF WORKSHOP ON CYBER SECURITY

NEW DELHI, INDIA, 6-8 SEPTEMBER 2006

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July 2006, India hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Workshop on Cyber Security in New Delhi from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2006. 58 delegates from 20 ARF participating countries and representatives of ASEAN Secretariat and private sectors participated in the workshop. In total, 13 country presentations and 4 industry presentations were made during the workshop. The List of Delegates appears at ANNEX A.

## Session I – Inauguration: Threat of cyber terrorism – National perspective

2. ARF is recognized as one of the pre-eminent forums active in addressing and creating awareness about cyber terrorism and threats among member countries. Prior to this workshop, two seminars were held in Republic of Korea in October 2004 and in the Philippines in October 2005. The need to recognize a focal point in each member country to address specifically cyber security related issues was felt, which may also help in pooling resources for capacity building to combat any kind of cyber attacks. Furthermore, that would also enable the governments of Member countries to identify the core services that need to be protected from electronic attacks and work with organizations responsible for these systems.
3. In the opening remarks, India stated that the need of cyber security had become indispensable to protect IT infrastructure in view of socio-economic development where the role of public-private engagement should be a key component of strategy to secure cyberspace. This engagement will take a variety of forms and will address audits, awareness, training, technological improvements, vulnerability remediation, and recovery operations. It was emphasized to focus effectively in creating suitable conditions for enhancing IT use and better security environment in terms of enabling legal framework, security assurance framework and security awareness and education. In addition to this, it was stressed that the effective role of the network intermediaries such as ISPs, network service providers and web hosting service providers could not be ignored in making the cyber space safe and secure.
4. Towards this end, it was considered necessary to develop consensus among ARF participants for building and maintaining trusted relationship, sharing and

exchanging of information and expertise, facilitating adequate and timely response to security threats, responding to legal and regulatory requirements, linking technology decisions to the bottom line and collaborating in developing and updating appropriate tools of cyber security.

5. ASEAN Secretariat highlighted the urgency and importance of international cooperation in protecting today's borderless and very vulnerable cyberspace and suggested to continue the multi-modality mechanism of collaboration and coordination amongst and between ARF participants to address emerging issues and challenges in cyber security. In moving forward, it is crucial to discuss ways and means to implement the actions and measures outlined in the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space (July 2006).
6. The 3 days Workshop was organized in the following manner. (ANNEX B)
  - Session I: Inauguration (Focus: Threat of cyber terrorism – National perspective)
  - Session II: Country presentations (Focus: Presentations by ARF member countries on respective Government initiatives on cyber security and protection of critical information infrastructure)
  - Session III: Country presentations Continued
  - Session IV: Presentations by Private Sector organizations (Focus: Cyber security - trends and protection strategies)
  - Session V: Country presentations (Focus: Cyber security - trends and protection strategies)
  - Session VI: Country Presentations and Presentations by Private Sector organizations (Focus: Cyber security - trends and protection strategies)
  - Session VII: Discussion on strategy to counter cyber terrorism and areas of cooperation
  - Session VIII: Consideration and adoption of ARF summary report

Session II: Presentations by ARF participants on respective Government initiatives on cyber security and protection of critical information infrastructure

7. Onset, India made a presentation on cyber security and protection of critical information infrastructure. Highlighting the economic and demographic indicators, Indian presentation shared information on its information security survey with particular emphasis on security breaches. The presentation also included information regarding Indian cyber community, activities of CERT-In, challenges and concerns, action at government level, critical infrastructure protection and National Information Security Assurance Program (NISAP). The Indian presentation also identified areas

for possible cooperation, viz., coordination in early warning, threat & vulnerability analysis and incident tracking, assistance in cyber space monitoring, cyber security drills/exercises to test the vulnerability & preparedness of critical sectors, joint R&D projects on cyber security and exchange of expertise. ([ANNEX 1](#))

8. Republic of Korea made presentation on recent cyber attacks and countermeasures containing basic concepts, cyber attack trends, countermeasure activities and future plans. They also presented current status of cyber intrusion incidents. Their countermeasure activities include national cyber security management system, strengthening co-operation by encouraging participations from professional organizations etc., establishing a cyber security council in each region and entering into the Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA). They also presented the future plans for establishing an information sharing system, development of technical measures, strengthening preventing activities and promotion of cyber security awareness. ([ANNEX 2](#))
9. Singapore's representative stressed enhancing Infocomm security, resilience and preparedness of the nation as a journey without end, positive mindset to treat cyber security with priority as a continuous process, and partnership and participation from public, private and people sector as critical components. Strategy to Secure Singapore's Cyberspace with its agenda was presented. A narration on cyber threats in Singapore, their fundamental principles involving multi-pronged approach, proactive efforts in terms of legislation and policies and guidelines etc. were presented. They also presented Singapore's 3-year Infocomm Security Masterplan. ([ANNEX 3](#))
10. Canada's representative discussed Canada's strategies, policies and structures used to protect critical information and infrastructure from cyber incidents that employed two-pronged approach of modernizing legislation and crisis management. It also included cooperation with Canada's provinces and other critical entities such as energy generation and transmission, transportation and communications, and financial and commercial services. Modernizing the legislation intended to deal with unauthorized use of computers, mischief to data, password and device related offences Crisis Management inter alia includes process for incident response, public safety and emergency preparedness, coordination with industry, etc. ([ANNEX 4](#))

### Session III – Country Presentation Continued

11. China's presentation on Cyber Crime in China: Current Situation and Countermeasures outlined the situation of cyber crime, Internet security legislation and policies against cyber crime among other issues. They pointed that hacking of crucial information systems, phishing, online pornography and gambling were some of the major cyber related crimes. Cyber-facilitated terrorism includes communication, coordination,

threatening the victims, disseminating terrorism information or rumors etc. They also expressed their experience in dealing with such incidents. Incidents related to cyber targeted terrorism including attack on crucial networks and information systems were also presented. Cyber Legislation of China is armed with the Criminal Law of People's Republic of China among other related laws. The policies emphasized prevention in first place, software & hardware production security and evaluation mechanism. (ANNEX 5)

12. European Union's presentation on strategy for secure information society-dialogue, partnership and empowerment highlighted the importance of network and information security for the creation of a single European space. The availability, reliability and security of networks and information systems are increasingly central to their economies and to the fabric of the society. In tackling cyber security challenges the European Community has developed a three pronged approach involving specific network and information security measures, the regulatory framework for electronic communications including privacy and data protection issues and the fight against cyber crime. The European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) contributed to the development of a culture of network and information security for the benefit of citizens, consumers, enterprises and public sector organizations. The EU is also playing an active role in addressing cyber security related issues at international level. They have taken a number of initiatives such as addressing the evolution of spam and threats and making proposals for improving co-operation among Law enforcement authorities. They have also earmarked appropriate financial resources under the seventh EU Framework Programs in this regard. Thus identifying and meeting cyber security challenges the participations of multi-stakeholders is also an important part of their approach. (ANNEX 6)
13. Indonesian national policy in combating cyber crime emerged from the common global threats being faced in cyber and other computer related crimes since the inception of Internet technology that are found in the forms of hacking, cracking, database deconstruction, network stability, spoofing and deployment of trojan viruses with intended damaging impact. The most recent modus of cyber-crime found in Indonesia is counterfeit online transaction. The challenges that are faced by the Government of Indonesia were also presented. It includes general concept of Indonesian national information system policy that involves two major infrastructures namely the fundamental infrastructure which mainly consists of human resources, and regulation and technical infrastructure which mainly consists of network security, application as well as content and data center protection. It was also informed that the establishment of a legal basis for national information system policy is the focus of the Indonesian Government to deal with threats that emerge in relation with cyber and

other computer related crime. On technical realm, the Department of Communication and Information Technology, in cooperation with the Indonesian National Police and the Internet Community (the Indonesian Internet Providers Association) is currently working on the establishment of Indonesian Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure (ID SIRTII) as the Indonesian computer emergency response team. (ANNEX 7)

14. Malaysia's presentation on Malaysia initiatives on cyber terrorism outlined current statistics in cyber threats, cyber security strategies, policies and programs in Malaysia and moving forward. It was informed that Malaysia is preparing for any eventualities involving cyber terrorism through formulating and reviewing national policies, enhancing technical and operational capabilities amongst relevant agencies, improving the related laws and enhancing international cooperation. They opined on computer security incidents, digital forensics cases, cyber crime cases, national cyber security policy, Malaysian cyber security center, current services provided by the Malaysian cyber security center and CERTS in Malaysia. It was elaborated on 9<sup>th</sup> Malaysian plan in enhancing cyber security. It was also informed that Malaysia will establish the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Terrorism (IMPACT). This initiative was announced by the Prime Minister of Malaysia during WCIT 2006. IMPACT will serve as a platform to allow governments and private sectors of the world to exchange notes and ideas, as well as to facilitate the sharing of skills and best practices, with the ultimate objective of combating these constantly evolving cyber threats. It was also pointed out that South-East Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) is primarily focusing on capacity building and public awareness programs in counter terrorism and so far 31 courses have been conducted including 3 courses on cyber-terrorism. Presently, the Malaysian Government is enhancing strong cooperation between business organizations and user communities globally, strengthening cross border enforcement and sharing of digital evidence pertaining to cyber terrorism, improving cooperation amongst national CERTs and promoting established information security standards and certifications. (ANNEX 8)

Session IV: Presentations by Private Sector organizations (Focus: Cyber security trends and protection strategies)

15. e-Bay India Pvt. Ltd. presented E-commerce perspective wherein they covered agenda, introduction to E-commerce, why E-commerce, growth in India, trend in Internet fraud, eBay's trust and safety strategy and sensible precautions for online shopping etc. They also presented a phishing case study. (ANNEX 9)
16. Korea Information Security Agency of Republic of Korea gave a presentation on Internet Security Activity in Korea, and highlighted on malicious code trends in

Korea, KISC's job domain, case study, international incidents drill, and epilogue where they have presented modes for the effective countermeasures such as enhancing CERT to include the role of Network Emergency response team and strengthening international cooperation based on consensus for monitoring, record keeping, and information sharing. It also suggested the "train the trainer program" to prevent IT Divide to be a Security Divide. ([ANNEX 10](#))

Session V: Country presentations (Focus: Cyber security - trends and protection strategies)

17. The Philippines gave a presentation on the strategy in securing Philippine cyberspace through effective governance to ensure stability of national cyber or information infrastructure and to acquire the capability to provide defence and offence against cyber attacks. The following key programs are being developed to strengthen, ensure and promote cyber security.
  - A program to establish a Favorable Cyber Security Legal Regime.
  - A Cyber Security Awareness Program
  - A Cyber Security Training Program
  - A Cyber Security Threat and Vulnerability Reduction Program
  - A Cyber Security Incident Response and Consequent Management System
  - A program to establish national and international coordinating mechanisms ([ANNEX 11](#))
18. Thailand's initiatives and challenges in cyber crime was the topic of the presentation which included the efforts being taken by them by setting up Cyber Crime Prevention and Suppression Committee and Cyber Inspector and Monitoring Unit. These committees are primarily responsible for web-site monitoring and preventing cyber abuse, reducing access to inappropriate content websites, tracing and collecting evidence to prosecute cyber criminals and building up a clean cyber community. Consequently, a number of projects have been initiated by them including the establishment of regulations and registration procedures and the development of new software for the better use of computers etc. Furthermore, Thailand is in the process of proposing to setup The CERT, a full-fledged Government body, which would become the national focal point in addressing cyber crimes within, as well as with other foreign counterparts. ([ANNEX 12](#))
19. USA representative presented US cyber security readiness with an overview of US National Plan, National Cyber Risk Management, Risk Mitigation/Security Compliance and way forward/areas of co-operation. It was informed that Government's key cyber roles for cyber preparedness, infrastructure with regard to response, recovery and protection includes cyber law enforcement and intelligence,



cyber security co-ordination among the states, consumer protection and cyber fraud prevention and information security guidelines. Public and private partnership as an essential component to cyber security was also emphasized. It was also outlined to seek international co-operation for law and enforcement to enact sufficient laws. Standards and best practices, training and education, R & D, long term planning and improvements and law enforcement co-operation were some of the proposed areas of co-operation. The US recently ratified the convention on cybercrime. The US believes firmly that the convention, which is international in scope, is the best model for countries that seek to harmonize national cybercrime laws. ([ANNEX 13](#))

20. Bangladesh in its country presentation showed the role of Ministry of Science and ICT and Bangladesh Computer Council. Government initiatives in promotion of national ICT policy, HRD training for IT persons, development of IT infrastructure and E-Governance were also presented. An ICT Act is going to be enacted, which will cover Electronic Transaction and cyber crime protection issues. Bangladesh has legalized the lawful interception in communications. Bangladesh is taking initiatives to form an ICT Emergency Response Team jointly with Ministry of Science & ICT, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence etc. ([ANNEX 14](#))

Session VI: Country Presentations and Presentations by Private Sector organizations  
(Focus: Cyber security - trends and protection strategies)

21. Microsoft gave a presentation on cyber security trends and protecting strategies- and Industry perspective. It basically covered issues like dependence on computing and telecommunication, emerging threat trends, malicious software removal tool, trustworthy computing etc. ([ANNEX 15](#))
22. Cisco Inc. in their presentation highlighted on event co-relation and threat mitigation with Cisco Security MARS which outlined Cisco self-defending networks, their agenda including issues and challenges and Cisco security MARS solution. ([ANNEX 16](#))
23. Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its country statement presented the nature of cyber crimes and expressed a strong need for establishing a regional or international forum to co-operate in fighting against cyber crimes. Pakistan's effort for drafting Electronic Crimes (Cyber Crimes) was also one of the presentation's topics and included cyber terrorism. They advocated need for establishing a regional legal framework, formal advocacy and public awareness programs besides evolution of a speedy process to extradite a perpetrator of any cyber crimes from one country to the other. ([ANNEX 17](#))

Session VII: Discussion on strategy to counter cyber terrorism and areas of cooperation

24. ASEAN Secretariat gave a presentation on ARF areas of cooperation and ASEAN activities in information and network security. The presentation covered key recommendations from the First and Second ARF Seminars on Cyber-terrorism, particularly the ARF initiated Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space. The presentation also included the roles and activities of ASEAN ICT Coordinating Bodies (i.e. TELMIN, TELSOM and ATRC) in network security. (ANNEX 18)
25. India, in this session, summarized the issues which were highlighted in the presentations made by ARF delegates. These were:
  - a. Expedite implementation of the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space.
  - b. Set-up focal points with contact addresses(i.e. mailing lists, emails, telephone numbers, etc.)
  - c. Provide support to handle security incidents and cross-country cyber attacks.
  - d. Exchange of information on latest threats, hackers and countermeasures, best practices and case studies in areas of cyber security.
  - e. Share the Internet traffic pattern information, and facilitate the joint efforts in incident response.
  - f. Capacity building and technology transfer through exchange of experts, joint R&D programmes, cooperation in technology and regulation frameworks, and joint training programmes.
  - g. Explore the possibility to set-up the Panel of Technical or Expert Working Group.
  - h. Encourage the multi-stakeholders' participants in the future ARF activities.

It was pointed out that most of the issues were of operational nature and faced on day-to-day basis by all the ARF participants. The issues were discussed so as to enable ARF to chalk out further course of actions, suggest roadmap and concerted actions. India offered to conduct specialized training programmes for ARF countries and invited participation from ARF countries in the regular training programmes conducted by CERT-In. India requested ARF Secretariat to host this information on the ARF website. (ANNEX 19)

26. Initiating the debate, the US wanted to know the platforms for information exchange in ARF. ASEAN Secretariat provided details of the existing ARF website <<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org>>. The Meeting agreed on the need to develop a mechanism and platform to facilitate exchange of information among cyber security agencies. The US requested to link such platform with relevant agencies in charge of cyber security. If the existing website structure were to be used for this purpose, India suggested creating a theme-wise section, e. g. maritime security, cyber security, disaster management etc. India also proposed to have an updated matrix of contact

points for ARF cyber security on the ARF website.

27. The Meeting agreed that ARF should learn from other fora, such as the models to counter cyber attacks on the [www.iwwn.org](http://www.iwwn.org) on how to deal with relevant and similar issues. The US proposed to have a mechanism to facilitate exchange of information amongst ARF CERTs (e.g. telephone, mailing list, email, website, etc).
28. The Meeting explored the possibility to proactively address the issues of capacity building, initiating joint training, R&D programmes and technology transfer. The Meeting noted that a number of international and regional organizations have resources and facilities which can support ARF activities and initiatives, such as the UN, ITU, etc.
29. The Meeting discussed ways and means to address the international jurisdictional issues in cyber space. The Meeting exchanged views and agreed that this is a complex issue given different legal systems of participating countries. The Meeting noted that there are technical solutions to handle the international jurisdictional issues in cyber space in a speedy manner, particularly to retain the digital evidence. The issues of building trust and confidence as well as forging close partnership between government agencies and private sectors have also been discussed. The Member countries agreed that ARF is a good platform to exchange of information and it should move forward to forge an effective collaboration amongst CERTs, investigation and law enforcement agencies. In this regard, the Meeting agreed to focus on joint training and R&D programmes to set a common standards and procedures in dealing with cross-border cyber security issues.
30. The Meeting shared a common view that the ARF activities on cyber security should be held regularly. The Meeting took note of Malaysia's suggestion that the next ARF seminar on cyber security may include case studies.
31. Republic of Korea announced its proposal to host the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism in Republic of Korea in the first half of 2007. The Meeting tasked ASEAN Secretariat to work with Republic of Korea for further details and inform all ARF participants in due course.
32. After the detailed debate on various issues, the Member States unanimously agreed to move forward and recommended that ARF may focus on developing a meaningful mechanism to:
  - a. Expedite implementation of the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space
  - b. Set-up focal points with contact addresses (mailing lists, emails, telephone numbers, etc.)

- c. Capacity building and technology transfer through
  - Joint training programmes
  - Exchange of experts
  - Cooperation in technology and joint R&D programmes
  - Regulation frameworks
- d. Encourage the involvement of multi-stakeholders including Public Private Partnership in the future ARF activities.

Session VIII: Consideration and Adoption of ARF Summary Report

33. The Meeting agreed to adopt the Summary Report of the Workshop.

# CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE TENTH ARF HEADS OF DEFENCE UNIVERSITIES/ COLLEGES/ INSTITUTIONS MEETING

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 4-7 SEPTEMBER 2006

## Introduction

1. As endorsed by the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Kuala Lumpur on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2006 & the 10<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum for ARF Heads of Defence Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) was held at Prince Hotel & Residence, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> September 2006.
2. The Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College (MAFDC) hosted the Meeting on behalf of the Malaysian Armed Forces and Ministry of Defence, Malaysia. The Meeting was chaired by First Admiral Dato' Abd Hadi bin A. Rashid, Commandant of MAFDC.

## Concept of Meeting

3. The concept of Meeting focused on the theme supported by issues brought forth during the presentation sessions. The forum, other than the speeches by host country dignitaries and paper presentations by participating countries, includes question and answer sessions, visits to strategic and landmark venues of the host country and cultural social events to foster stronger ties and co-operation between participating countries.
4. The Commandant of MAFDC moderated the forum, the discussion as well as the question and answer session. All planned programs were carried out to the satisfaction of delegates present. Agenda of the Meeting is as per ANNEX A and the detail program of the Meeting is as per ANNEX B.

## Attendance

5. A total of 21 out of 26 ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) countries (ASEAN Members, Dialogue Partners and ASEAN Observers) attended this Meeting. A total of 67 delegates from these countries were present. The Head of ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat also attended this Meeting. The full list of participants is attached as per ANNEX C.
6. For the Reports, statistics regarding attendance are as follows:
  - a. The highest number of participation from member countries.
  - b. The biggest number of delegates.

- c. The addition of a new member nation - Bangladesh.
- d. The minimal absence of 5 countries could not attend this Meeting.

#### Keynote address

- 7. There were 4 speeches delivered by the host country at various occasions namely the opening address by the Commandant of MAFDC before the opening of the Meeting, the keynote address by the Chief of Defence Force (CDF) Malaysia who was representing the Right Honorable Minister of Defence during the officiating ceremony, the welcoming dinner speech by Chief of Staff of the Malaysian Armed Forces Headquarters and the farewell dinner speech by CDF of Malaysia after the formal closing of the Meeting.
- 8. The key points of these speeches are as follows:
  - a. The need for military education institutions to collaborate and network for better dissemination of information sharing especially when addressing contemporary transnational security issues.
  - b. The need for continued conduct of this Meeting, which is under the ambit of ARF that would provide an excellent platform for interaction amongst military educators for the sharing of knowledge and exchange of views on issues of mutual concern.
  - c. The need for balanced educational inputs to shape the thinking and understanding of future leaders for managing security issues.
  - d. The need for delegates to strengthen their mutually benefiting relationship forged over the past Meetings, and to build new ones.
  - e. The need for member nations of ASEAN ARF to remain proactively committed and contribute positively towards confidence building measures.

#### Theme of Meeting

- 9. The overarching/enduring theme of this Meeting is “*Cooperation in Countering Non-Traditional Threats: Transformation in Academic Curricula and Syllabi*” was well covered by 18 papers submitted by 17 countries. In total 14 papers were presented by delegates from various countries. The Chairman acknowledged the papers that were distributed by Laos, New Zealand, Russia and the United States of America. The 2 sub-themes chosen are as follows:
  - a. Topic 1: “*Enhancing Cooperation to Counter Terrorism Threats*”. A total of 7 papers were presented.
  - b. Topic 2: “*Multilateral Approaches/Cooperation for Effective Response to Natural Disasters*”. A total of 7 papers were presented.

## Presentation and Discussion

10. As for the sub-theme on Topic 1: *“Enhancing Cooperation to Counter Terrorism Threats”* the key points of papers presented and general opinion of delegates present were as follows:
  - a. Paper 1. *“Enhancing Cooperation to Counter Terrorism: The Maritime Dimension”* sponsored by Canada. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) To enhance awareness of the fact that maritime terrorism is likely to become a bigger threat.
    - (2) Difficulties in monitoring the movement of maritime vessels.
    - (3) Need to pool resources to tackle this issue.
    - (4) A strong call for a clearer definition of terrorism.
  - b. Paper 2. *“Enhancing Co-operation to Counter Terrorism Threat: The Indian Approach”* sponsored by India. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) Counter terrorism initiatives need a civil-military coordinated approach for a long-term solution.
    - (2) Need to share operational experience in countering terrorism.
    - (3) Need to understand the social fabric of the population at various locations to identify root causes. Need for military-civic action.
    - (4) Need to factor in the psychological dimension.
  - c. Paper 3. *“Enhancing Global Cooperation to Counter Terrorism: Indonesia’s Perspective”* sponsored by Indonesia. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) To fully support United Nation’s initiatives to give credibility to the organization.
    - (2) To react quickly to enact regulations to address issues with greater commitment.
  - d. Paper 4. *“Enhancing Cooperation to Counter Terrorism”* sponsored by Pakistan. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) It stressed the need for focusing more sharply on addressing the root causes of terrorism.
    - (2) Better coordination of law enforcement agencies.
    - (3) Some of the source of terrorism can be assigned to poverty, fear and anger.
    - (4) ARF has to show cooperative capacities and policy implementation.
  - e. Paper 5. *“South Korea Counter Measures Against Terrorism”* sponsored by South Korea. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) Need for increased efforts to combat terrorism.
    - (2) Need for increased cooperation globally.
    - (3) Need to respect unique cultures and values.
    - (4) Need to nurture harmony-oriented culture.

- (5) Need for increased awareness and alertness of the total population as a preventive measure to combat terrorism.
  - f. Paper 6. “Enhancing Cooperation to Counter Terrorism Threats” sponsored by Australia. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) Need for a strong cooperation between the military, the police forces and other government agencies.
    - (2) Need for inter-state cooperation within a country.
    - (3) The presentation highlighted how the Australian Defence College curriculum aligns with the broader Australian National Counter-Terrorism Plan.
  - g. Paper 7. “Regional Co-operation Against Terrorism” sponsored by China. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) To make earnest effort to support resolutions by UN.
    - (2) To share success stories of nations to be used as guidelines.
    - (3) Need to enhance regional cooperation against terrorism.
11. As for the sub-theme on Topic 2: *“Multilateral Approaches/Cooperation for Effective Response to Natural Disasters”* the key points of papers presented and general opinion of delegates present were as follows:
- a. Paper 1. “International Disaster Relief Activities: Japan’s Effort and Issues on Multilateral Cooperation” sponsored by Japan. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) To strengthen existing dialogues among Asia Pacific countries such as Asia Pacific Security Seminar.
    - (2) To initiate changes to curriculum on related subject taught at military institutions.
    - (3) To disseminate information on studies and program relating to the subject matter.
    - (4) To provide comprehensive evaluation of initiatives taken by member nations.
  - b. Paper 2. “Multilateral Cooperation for Disaster Relief” sponsored by Laos. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) Need for an integrated early warning system.
    - (2) Colleges need to make case study of measures taken.
  - c. Paper 3. “Multilateral Approaches and Cooperation for Effective Response to Natural Disaster” sponsored by the Philippines. Pertinent points as follows:
    - (1) Need to enhance ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing Net.
    - (2) Need to establish hierarchical organization structure based on local administration with clear charter of the framework of activities to address any situation.
    - (3) Need to conduct more simulation exercises.



- (4) Need to update information of colleges for effective dissemination of information. A copy of *"Information Request Document Questionnaire"* was distributed for the response by member countries.
- d. Paper 4. "Multilateral Approaches for Effective Response for Natural Disaster" sponsored by Singapore. Pertinent points as follows:
  - (1) All the foreign armed forces involved would need to work closely with the local armed forces in any humanitarian relief effort.
  - (2) The armed forces of the various countries would need to understand each other's language and culture, as well as the local language of the affected country.
  - (3) The parties involved can engage each other in multilateral exercises and conferences, exchange of instructors and directing staffs as well as opening up of military courses to foreign officers.
- e. Paper 5. "Academic Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction" sponsored by Thailand. Pertinent points as follows:
  - (1) Establishment of risk reduction center under the ambit of ARF.
  - (2) Well-trained military forces and civil authorities.
- f. Paper 6. "Multilateral Approaches for Effective Response to Natural Disasters" sponsored by Viet Nam. Pertinent points as follows:
  - (1) Need to collaborate environmental preservation activities and measures taken to respond to natural disasters.
  - (2) Need for global aid for needy nations.
  - (3) Need for a global commitment for the preservation and prevention of natural resources.
- g. Paper 7. "Multilateral Approaches for Effective Response to Natural Disasters" sponsored by Malaysia. Pertinent points as follows:
  - (1) To establish an integrated regional early warning system.
  - (2) To establish an ASEAN Natural Disaster Centre.

## Key Outcomes

- 12. The key outcomes of these presentations and general consensus can be summarized along the following:
  - a. The Meeting exchanged views and analyses of the strategic realities and different forms of security threats at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, particularly the merging of the conventional and non-conventional security challenges.
  - b. The Meeting shared policies and national experiences in combating terrorism, particularly after the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States. The participants discussed actual and potential forms of terrorist attacks, including in public transportation system, communication system, and other critical infrastructure.

- c. The Meeting exchanged views on the proximate and root causes of international terrorism. In this regard, the Meeting reaffirmed the importance of constantly reviewing security training and education and, in particular, the curricula of defence colleges and institutions, to keep them relevant to the new security realities and challenges.
- d. Some participants highlighted a number of major challenges in counter-terrorism, among others:
  - (1) The absence of common definition of terrorism.
  - (2) Inadequate multilateral counter-terrorism arrangement in the Asia Pacific Region.
  - (3) Different emphasis on relevant of the root causes of terrorism.
  - (4) The practice of double standards.
- e. From presentations and discussions that entailed, the Meeting agreed that:
  - (1) Countries, which have not done so, should consider acceding to international conventions on counter terrorism.
  - (2) International cooperation against terrorism should be enhanced through exchange of information and intelligence, sharing of operational experiences, strengthening of existing organisations, cooperation among law enforcement agencies, enhancing military-to- military cooperation, and capacity building and technical assistance.
- f. The Meeting noted the role of psychological approach, which emphasised on winning the hearts and minds of people in counter-terrorism efforts. In that regard, participants explored multi-layered approach to address the root causes of terrorism, which could include political, economic, military, social and developmental measures. In particular, they include exercising the rule of law, encouraging democratic participation, good governance, free press, independent judiciary, access to justice and equality, improving the living standard through better economic opportunities and greater cultural understanding.
- g. Specific cooperative activities in transport security, cyber security, and the security of other critical infrastructure must be undertaken.
- h. Explore the possibility to develop a mechanism to counter terrorism under the overall framework of UNSCR 1373 and the ASEAN Joint Action Plan, which would entail measures such as:
  - (1) Coordination to fulfill international and regional obligations.
  - (2) Coordination for law enforcement mechanism.
  - (3) Effective border control.
  - (4) Establishment of an ARF Counter Terrorism Fund.
  - (5) Study the possibility of creating specialized sections of the armed forces for purposes of counter-terrorism operations.

- i. The Meeting recalled the tragic loss of many lives and destruction of property as a result of natural disasters, which affected some Asia Pacific countries in recent years.
- j. The Meeting agreed that the ARF had collectively built a wealth of experience and expertise in managing both natural and man-made disasters, which should be capitalized on. Some participants briefed the Meeting of their respective disaster relief activities, cooperation efforts and issues on multilateral cooperation in disaster management and emergency response.
- k. The Meeting was of the view that disaster relief activities were one of the important missions for the armed forces when disasters occurred. The Meeting attributed the advanced capability of the armed forces to their self-supporting, clearly defined chain of command, rapid mobilization capability and maneuverability of the armed forces.
- l. The Meeting identified challenges for defence colleges and institutions in playing an active role in developing greater capability in disaster management and emergency response.
- m. The Meeting reaffirmed the primary responsibility of local authorities in disaster management, preparedness, response and recovery.
- n. The Meeting agreed on the importance of effective inter-agency coordination, particularly, between the military and civilian agencies.
- o. The Meeting participants shared pointers for a multilateral effort to be effective such as all the foreign armed forces involved would need to work closely with the local armed forces in any humanitarian relief effort, the need to understand each other's language and culture as well as the local language and culture of the affected country, parties involved engage each other in multilateral conferences and exercise, exchange of military staff, further develop multilateral military dialogue and cooperation.
- p. The Meeting agreed:
  - (1) To promote greater cooperation in emergency management education among the HDUCIM participants.
  - (2) To share scientific studies and research towards improving capability in disaster forecasting.
  - (3) To exchange best practices in early warning and communication dissemination systems.
  - (4) To exchange information and build database on assets and capabilities for humanitarian operations and assistance.
  - (5) To contribute to developing greater awareness of the government agencies and the public in disaster preparedness. Canada will provide to the Secretariat a copy of its CIP Module for consideration/ adoption by the participants.

- (6) To promote networking of “Centers of Excellence” in disaster relief and to explore the possibility of establishing an ARF centre for humanitarian and relief operations.
- (7) To contribute to the development of ARF regional standby arrangements, standard operating procedures and guidelines on disaster management and emergency response in accordance with the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response adopted by the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF on 28 July 2006.

#### Adoption on Draft Terms of Reference (TOR)

13. Malaysia presented the final draft “Terms of Reference for ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM)” to be considered by members of the Meeting. This draft was unanimously accepted and adopted and would be forwarded to ARF Senior Officers’ Meeting for formal endorsement at the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting in July 2007.

#### Other Matters

14. Defence College Network. The Meeting agreed to continue discussion on the proposed establishment of an ARF defence college network.
15. 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting Host. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to Australia for agreeing to host the 11<sup>th</sup> HDUCIM in Australia in 2007. The Meeting also noted that Pakistan’s interests in hosting the subsequent Meeting of HDUCIM.
16. Memorandum of Understanding. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Department of National Defence of Canada (DND), Canadian Forces College (CFC) and the Department of Defence Pakistan (DoD Pakistan), National Defence College of Pakistan (NDCP) by both country representatives. The objective of this MOU is to provide a framework for facilitating and encouraging educational collaboration between the two countries.

#### Tour Programme

17. Visit to Putrajaya. On the afternoon of 6<sup>th</sup> Sep 2006, delegates were taken for a visit to Putrajaya, which is the Malaysian Administrative Capital City. The objective of this visit is to share with member countries of the Malaysian experience with regards to the concept of planning and implementing a township for the seat of the government.
18. Visit to SEARCCCT. On the afternoon of 7<sup>th</sup> Sep 2006, delegates were taken for a visit to the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism at Kuala Lumpur. The objective of this visit is to share with member countries of the initiative taken by the Malaysian Government to address the issue of terrorism.

19. Visit To PETRONAS Twin Towers. On the afternoon of 7<sup>th</sup> Sep 2006, delegates were taken for a visit to PETRONAS Twin Towers that is the tallest twin tower building in the world. The objective of this visit is to share with member countries of the Malaysian achievement in building this important landmark.

#### Acknowledgement

20. The Meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Malaysia, Ministry of Defence and the Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College in particular for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting and for the warm hospitality extended to the participants. The Meeting also complemented the Chairman for the skillful management of the proceedings.

#### Conclusion

21. In his concluding remarks, the Chairman expressed his sincere appreciation and thanked all delegates for making this Meeting a great success. He mentioned that their presence and contributions is a reflection of the commitment placed by member countries in making this forum a success. The quality of presentation and the discussion generated is a clear indication of dedication by delegates present to ensure productive efforts are made to raise the standards of this Meeting. All these efforts have contributed towards meeting the objectives of this forum. He reiterated the need for all concerned to follow up on relevant matters which could enhance the images of universities, colleges and institutions represented. The Chairman expressed his confidence that this Meeting is on a bedrock firm understanding and would scale to greater heights in time to come.
22. The Chairman wished everyone a safe journey back to their respective countries and to convey the outcomes of this Meeting to their appropriate authorities. The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 1130hrs.

## ARF STATEMENT ON THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HOSTAGES IN AFGHANISTAN

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007

The Foreign Ministers of the participating countries of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) express our solidarity with the people and government of the Republic of Korea and condemn the hostage taking of their nationals in Afghanistan and deplore in the strongest terms the brutal murder of two hostages.

We call for the immediate, unconditional and safe release of all hostages.

We share the grief and sorrow of the family and friends of the murder victims and the concern and heartache of the loved ones of the remaining hostages.

We express the hope that the hostages and their families will find the strength to face this ordeal, while at the same time expressing the hope that they will soon be reunited.

# ARF STATEMENT ON SUPPORTING NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007

The Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum, on behalf of the ARF participants, issues the following statement:

*Recalling* previous ARF commitments, in particular the Jakarta Statement on Nonproliferation, adopted by the 11<sup>th</sup> ARF on 2 July 2004, to prevent the proliferation in all its aspects of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and to support the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540,

*Acknowledging* the useful exchange of views during the ARF Workshop on UNSCR 1540 Implementation on 13-15 February 2007 in San Francisco as well as the UN Seminar on Implementing UNSCR 1540 in Asia and the Pacific on July 12-13, 2006 in Beijing,

*Taking note* of UNSCR 1673 (2006) as well as the report of the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (1540 Committee) of April 2006, which, inter alia, encourages States, if and as appropriate, to provide additional information on national implementation as an ongoing process, including, for instance, the preparation of plans for addressing remaining measures to be taken to fully implement the resolution, taking into account the analysis provided by the 1540 Committee, and notes the important role of regional organizations towards experience-sharing and lessons learned in areas covered by UNSCR 1540,

*Acknowledging* that implementation of Resolution 1540, including reporting, remains a national responsibility, on the basis of national legislation, arrangements and regulations;

*Determined* to continue full co-operation with relevant international organizations, including the 1540 Committee, as recommended in UNSCR 1673 (2006) and wishing for ARF participants to serve as a positive example for the international community,

*Noting* the willingness of ARF participating States to fully implement resolution 1540 at national, regional and global levels,

*Recognizing* that some ARF participating States may be in need of assistance in implementing the provisions of resolution 1540 within their territories.

ARF participants will endeavour to:

1. Provide, as and when appropriate, additional information to the 1540 Committee on national implementation as part of the ongoing process of UNSCR 1540 implementation, including, inter alia, in the form of a road map or action plan, as recommended in the 1540 Committee Report (S/2006/257);
2. Work toward practical capacity-building activities and cooperation in the ARF region to help participants meet their obligations under UNSCR 1540 and other WMD non-proliferation commitments, in full cooperation with the 1540 Committee, by, inter alia, promoting lessons learned, sharing experiences and facilitating the identification of assistance needs for national implementation.
3. Remain seized of the matter in the ARF in the future and may hold further exchanges of views on the implementation of UNSCR 1540.



# ARF STATEMENT ON PROMOTION OF INTER-CIVILIZATION DIALOGUE

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007

The Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum, on behalf of its participants, issues the following statement:

*Acknowledging* that the world continues to face both opportunities and challenges for promoting sustainable peace and security, as well as harmony and understanding among the people,

*Cognizant of* the significance of inter-civilization dialogue encompassing interfaith and inter-cultural interaction as well as efforts to promote respect, understanding and tolerance among people of all religions, beliefs and cultures as an important part of ARF efforts to promote peace and security,

*Reaffirming* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated or identified with any specific religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

*Recalling* their obligation as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter, and *underlining* the necessity of respecting human rights in resolving conflicts,

*Recognizing* the significant contribution of efforts to enhance dialogue and understanding among the people of different faiths, cultures and civilizations, and *recalling* in this regard relevant UN Resolutions calling for international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among and within civilizations,

*Underscoring* the importance of various international forums aimed at advancing inter-civilization, inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue,

*Believing* that dialogue among cultures and civilizations as one of the important means for resolving problems and conflicts, as well as countering the threat of terrorism is conducive to maintaining peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia Pacific region and the world;

ARF participants:

*Strongly condemn* terrorism in all forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes including terrorist actions committed under the pretext of religion, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

*Support* the work undertaken by the ARF participating states and completed work of the ARF such as a recent Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM-CTTC) which focused on Inter-Civilization Dialogue as well as the UN to promote inter-civilization dialogue, with an aim to implementing such global frameworks as the “Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations” and its Programme of Action adopted by the UN General Assembly and initiated by the UNESCO as a lead agency, the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy;

*Welcome* the report of the High-Level Group of the “Alliance of Civilizations” established by UN Secretary General, which seeks to establish a paradigm of mutual respect between civilizations by building a comprehensive coalition able to avert any further deterioration of relations between societies and nations that could threaten international stability;

*Support* efforts aimed at addressing the conditions that may be conducive to the spread of terrorism, and efforts made on the basis of consolidating principles of peace and tolerance as well as of the rule of law and respect of human rights;

*Consider it vital* to intensify the role and involvement of government and parliamentary bodies, as well as non-governmental, religious and other public organizations in enhancing inter-cultural and interfaith understanding;

*Will encourage* the international community to take practical steps directed at improving inter-civilization, inter-cultural and interfaith cooperation, including identifying and implementing activities in order to address common challenges threatening shared values, universal human rights and achievements of human society in various fields, and to explore the establishment of principles to facilitate meaningful interaction between cultures based on mutual respect for one another’s traditions;

*Work* to expand, where appropriate, channels of information exchange among the ARF participants with a view to sharing national experiences in promoting respect, understanding and tolerance among cultures and faiths in the interests of peace, security, human rights and prosperity of Asia Pacific nations.

# ARF GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR DISASTER RELIEF COOPERATION

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007

In line with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality and based upon UN recognized standards, the General Guidelines aim to establish a basic framework for disaster relief cooperation among ASEAN Regional Forum participating countries, to promote more effective cooperation, and to reduce the losses due to frequent disasters.

## 1. Scope

- a) In this document, “disaster” refers to a situation which requires assistance among the ARF participating countries in certain region where a natural or man-made event has caused significant human injuries and fatalities, serious damage to properties, livelihood, essential services, lifelines and public infrastructure, disruptions to the functioning of a community or society and threats to public health, and surrounding environment. The provision of humanitarian assistance in situation of armed conflict is beyond the scope of these guidelines.
- b) “Relief” refers to resources and humanitarian action that the ARF participating countries could offer, which include, but are not limited to personnel, equipment, relief supplies, and actions related to transit facilitation.

## 2. Basic Principles

- a) Mutual Assistance on Equal Footing. In carrying out disaster relief cooperation, ARF will recognize the centrality of saving human lives and alleviating suffering where it is found. The Assisting Country will, on a voluntary basis and in accordance with its domestic laws and regulations, provide relief to the Receiving Country, and shall respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Receiving Country without any racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination. The Receiving Country, upon receipt of relief from the Assisting Country, should ensure the timely, fair and transparent distribution of relief, and give timely briefing on how the relief is being used. The ARF participating countries will, within their capabilities, facilitate the disaster relief operation, such as, but is not limited to, the rapid and unimpeded delivery of relief consignments, equipment and personnel, the protection of such consignments.
- b) Respect for Receiving Country’s Decision. The Receiving Country has the first

and foremost responsibility to take care of the victims of disasters occurring on its territory. The Assisting Country will provide disaster relief only with the consent of the Receiving Country. All disaster relief activities by the Assisting Country within the territory of the Receiving country should be supportive of the guidance, coordination, and arrangements of the government of the Receiving country.

- c) Decision by Mutual Agreement. The Receiving Country and the Assisting Country are ready to discuss and resolve differences and related issues that emerge during the preparation, launch, implementation, and conclusion of disaster relief operations, by seeking mutual agreement in ways comfortable to both sides.
- d) Enhancing Coordination. Recognizing the central role of the United Nations, in particular the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in coordinating the international humanitarian assistance efforts, the ARF participating countries will enhance coordination among themselves and with the humanitarian disaster relief activities of the United Nations and other international, regional, and local governmental and non-governmental organizations.

### 3. Launch of Disaster Relief Operations

- a) The disaster relief operations should be launched with the consent of the Receiving Country. The national disaster relief contact points of the ARF participants, or international organizations should be informed by the Receiving Country or the UN agencies through diplomatic channels after a disaster has stricken. Taking into account the speed with which assets and personnel need to be on the ground to have practical effect at saving lives and alleviating human suffering, the designated lead agencies for disaster relief of the ARF participants will undertake the coordination of disaster relief efforts within its territory. ARF participants are encouraged to stock-take and inform the contact points of their lead agencies and resources and capacities for overseas disaster relief to facilitate the process.
- b) The Receiving Country, in its request, should make clear the details of the disaster, such as location, time, nature, and magnitude of the disaster, as well as the relief needs and priorities, and where applicable, may seek assistance from the international post disaster damages and needs assessment (PDNA) teams in identifying the areas of greatest need.
- c) Upon receipt of the request for disaster relief, the ARF participating countries should, in a timely manner, review such requests and inform the Receiving Country as soon as possible whether it can provide assistance and, if applicable, of the nature, amount, and terms of the relief. All forms of relief from the Assisting Country should conform to the aim and requirement for disaster relief of the Receiving Country and be conducive to rehabilitation and be compatible with the long-term development of the Receiving country.

- d) The ARF participating countries should adopt all necessary measures to, as far as possible, prevent disaster within their territories from spreading abroad, and will immediately inform the relevant countries and international organizations when the danger of such spread emerges, so that coordinated measures can be undertaken to mitigate the effects.
- e) In accordance with their domestic legislation and regulations, the ARF participating countries in the proximity of emergencies, upon receipt of the request by the Assisting Country or the Receiving Country, are encouraged to facilitate, to the extent possible, the transit of PDNA and disaster relief teams, equipment, facilities, and material supplies that are bound for the Receiving Country.

#### 4. Management of Disaster Relief

- a) Unless otherwise agreed, the Receiving Country should exercise the overall direction, coordination and supervision of the foreign disaster relief teams within its territory. Disaster relief teams of the Assisting Country should follow the general plan of the Receiving Country for disaster relief operations.
- b) The government of the Assisting Country retains the full competence and responsibility for the internal management of all personnel, equipment and resources in disaster relief operations. The government of the Receiving Country should facilitate the work of foreign disaster relief teams within its territory, and do its utmost to ensure the safety of these personnel, equipment, and material supplies in the disaster relief operations. ARF participating countries will work together on importation, clearances, transfers, or exportation to accommodate disaster relief operations with the least possible delay.
- c) During their stay in the Transit Country and the Receiving Country, members of the disaster relief team should strictly abide by all the laws and regulations and respect the customs of these countries, implement relief impartially on the basis of need, not become involved in local disputes, and will seek to avoid having an adverse effect on the local economy.
- d) Military assets should only be requested for disaster relief as a last resort where there is no comparable civilian alternative and when their use can meet a critical humanitarian need. The use of such assets will be subject to mutually agreed arrangement between the Receiving and Assisting Countries, including, if applicable, to the appropriate status of forces arrangements.
- e) The Receiving Country and the Assisting Country should coordinate with each other to determine the length of stay of the disaster relief team. The Receiving Country has the right to ask the Assisting Country to withdraw any of its personnel, equipment or materials from the territory of the Receiving Country, within time frame agreed by both countries.

- f) Following the principle of friendly consultation, the Assisting Country and the Receiving Country should coordinate and consult to resolve the issues arising from disaster relief operation.

#### 5. Cost of Disaster Relief

Disaster relief assistance should be provided at no cost to the Receiving Country, unless otherwise agreed between concerned States or regulated by international agreements.

#### 6. Amendment and Relations with Other Instruments

- a) The Guidelines are of a non-binding nature and will not, in any way, affect the rights, obligations or responsibilities of States and where relevant, individuals under the Charter of the United Nations and, where applicable, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977 or under other applicable international laws. The Guidelines may be amended by consensus as the situation requires.
- b) To strengthen regional disaster relief collaboration and apply the Guidelines more effectively, the ARF participating countries are encouraged to enhance their disaster relief capacities through such cooperative activities as joint exercises, training programs, and partnerships with relevant bodies of ASEAN, UN and other international organizations, to reach a bilateral or regional understanding on the use of disaster relief resources, as well as to support the efforts for establishing a regional arrangement for the facilitation of the provision of the immediate humanitarian assistance.

# TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ARF CHAIR

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 2 AUGUST 2007

## Background

1. The Workshop on Preventive Diplomacy conducted by the Council for the Security and Cooperation of the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) in 2000 in Singapore cited the use of “Special Representatives” and the “Group of Friends” of the UN Secretary General as relevant mechanisms for ARF with regard to efforts to enhance confidence building and help set the stage for the creation of preventive diplomacy mechanisms in the ARF.
2. At the 10<sup>th</sup> ARF in Cambodia, the Ministers agreed to *“support the ARF Chair to have Friends of the Chair to assist the Chair in dealing with regional and international situations, which affect the peace and security of the region.”*
3. The 2005 ASEAN Joint Communiqué issued in Vientiane stated that the ASEAN Ministers *“agreed to move forward the ARF activities by replacing the Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBM) with the ISG on CBM and PD (ISG CBM and PD); to consider developing the concept of the Friends of the ARF Chair...”*
4. During the 12<sup>th</sup> ARF in Vientiane on 29 July 2005, the Ministers *“agreed to establish ‘Friends of the Chair’ in the ARF, and welcomed the Philippines’ offer to draft the terms of reference for this concept with the understanding that such an ad-hoc group shall have an advisory role to assist the ARF Chair and be flexible in terms of its membership.”*

## Purposes and Principles

5. The FOC is to assist the ARF Chair in the latter’s enhanced role, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the adopted paper on the Enhanced Role of the ARF Chair, even as it is generally accepted by ARF countries that the concept of the enhanced role of the ARF Chair is itself evolving.
6. It is an ad hoc group, constituted for a specific task by the ARF Chair as and when the situation warrants, including in times of emergency, crisis, and situations likely to disturb regional peace and stability.
7. The FOC shall carry out its work in accordance with the UN Charter and consistent with the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and in particular the core principles of consensus, respect for national

sovereignty, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of one another.

## Organizational Matters

### Composition

8. The Friends of the Chair is a troika composed of the (a) Foreign Minister of the incoming ARF chairing country (b) the Foreign Minister of a non-ASEAN ARF country, and (c) the Foreign Minister of the immediate past ARF chairing country.
9. Taking into account the preceding paragraph, the ARF Chair, in consultation with all ARF participants, will decide on the specific composition of the FOC, depending on the issue at hand. The decision will take into account the need for a political balance among various interests and the paramount importance of regional stability and peace.

### Scope

10. The FOC is primarily focused on confidence-building and shall not be intervention-oriented. The FOC may advise the Chair in the performance of its good offices role and in facilitating discussions and negotiations on issues of critical significance for regional peace and security.
11. The FOC is an ad hoc group to support and assist the ARF Chair. It is not a decision-making body. It is only an advisory body. It is not intended to represent the ARF Chair beyond the specific tasks assigned to it.

### Procedures

12. The ARF Chair will inform ARF countries before deciding when a situation warrants the constitution and convening of the FOC.
13. In discharging its mandate, the FOC will report and make recommendations to the ARF Chair. The ARF Chair decides on the next steps to take.
14. The FOC may meet as often as necessary. The ARF participants, which have representatives in the FOC, will bear the costs involved in the activities of the FOC. In the event that the FOC is constituted and convened, the ARF Chair may mobilize voluntary contributions from ARF participants, including through contributions to the ARF Fund for such purpose.
15. The ARF Chair and the FOC may request the ARF Unit in the ASEAN Secretariat for any assistance within the ARF Unit's mandate.

### Future Review of the Terms of Reference

16. These Terms of Reference of the Friends of the ARF Chair will be reviewed for possible amendments and revisions when and if the need arises in the future. Any amendments and revisions shall be made on the basis of consensus of all ARF participating countries.





Fieldtrip to the Finnish Coastguard during the ARF Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD)  
Helsinki, Finland, 28-30 March 2007



Visit to the Yanta District Drug Prohibition and Education Base during the ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control  
Xi'an City, China, 19-21 September 2007



Experts Informal Session at the  
Jakarta Center of Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC)  
during the 6<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-terrorism  
and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC)  
Semarang, Indonesia, 21-22 February 2008



Visit to the Singapore Armed Forces' (SAF) Chemical, Biological,  
Radiological and Explosive (CBRE) Training Village during the  
ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue  
Singapore, 7 May 2008

# THE FIFTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

SINGAPORE, 24 JULY 2008



# CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

SINGAPORE, 24 JULY 2008

- 1 The Fifteenth Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was convened in Singapore on 24 July 2008. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. George Yeo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore.
- 2 The Meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers and Representatives of all ARF participants. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
- 3 An ARF Defence Dialogue among defence and military officials attending the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF was also held in Singapore on 23 July 2008.

## Overview of the ARF Process

- 4 The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the ARF as the main multilateral political and security forum in the region, and reiterated their support for ASEAN as the primary driving force of the ARF. They encouraged the continued cooperation and contribution of all the ARF participants in moving the ARF process forward to the next stage of its development. The Ministers also agreed that confidence building and preventive diplomacy should be mutually reinforcing and parallel processes.
- 5 The Ministers noted with satisfaction the significant progress of the ARF and the role that it has played in enhancing political and security dialogue and cooperation as well as confidence building in the Asia-Pacific region. While acknowledging the importance of the basic principles of decision-making by consensus and non-interference, the Ministers agreed that the ARF should undertake more concrete cooperation to address both traditional and non-traditional security challenges confronting the region.
- 6 The Ministers recognised that the challenges facing the Asia Pacific region are becoming more complex and interrelated and require greater regional cooperation. Given the wide range of issues involved, such as counter terrorism, non-proliferation, disaster relief, maritime security, avian and pandemic influenza, human and drugs trafficking, the Ministers agreed on the need for the ARF to strengthen its efforts and carefully consider how to focus on those issues most relevant to its mandate, capabilities and membership.

## Highlights of Discussions on Regional and International Security Issues

- 7 The Ministers expressed their condolences to Myanmar and China over the loss of lives and devastation caused by Cyclone Nargis and the earthquakes in Sichuan, China. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the ASEAN Humanitarian Task Force had effectively delivered humanitarian assistance to the victims and survivors of Cyclone Nargis. This first ASEAN-led mechanism involving ASEAN Member States individually and collectively, as well as the United Nations and the international community, had brought positive results.
- 8 Recognising that many of the ARF countries are in a region prone to natural disasters, the Ministers emphasised the need for the forum to intensify cooperation in the areas of emergency preparedness, disaster relief and management, rehabilitation and recovery including with existing mechanisms and the United Nations. They agreed that there should be further training, technical assistance and coordination among ARF participants in advance of disasters. The Ministers considered the following areas of cooperation:
  - a) The Ministers called for in greater civil-military coordination for major, multinational disaster responses through training, information sharing, and multinational exercises. They recognised that military assets and personnel, in full support and not in place of civilian responses, have played an increasingly important role in regional disaster responses.
  - b) The Ministers instructed Senior Officials to continue work on developing the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief. Along with the General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF, these operational procedures will facilitate better understanding and cooperation among the relief agencies of ARF participants.
  - c) The Ministers tasked the Co-Chairs' of the ARF ISM on Disaster Relief to work with ARF participants to draw up an ARF disaster relief Workplan aimed at coordinating ARF-wide or sub-regional training for disaster preparedness, and to explore the feasibility of an ARF humanitarian assistance military and civil defence assets template that could be utilised for disaster relief. This should be bilateral, voluntary, and only a tool that could be called upon for use between interested affected and assisting states as needed.
  - d) The Minister also endorsed the proposal by the Philippines and the US to conduct an ARF Disaster Relief Exercise, termed Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR), in the next ARF Inter-Sessional year. The Philippines and the US have initiated discussions on potential sites and dates, identified logistical procedures and requirements, and draft proposed rules of participation.

- 9 In undertaking disaster relief cooperation, the Ministers agreed that several basic principles should continue to apply. These included the principle that the affected country has the primary responsibility to respond to the humanitarian needs of its people following natural disasters occurring within its territory in a prompt and effective manner; where needed, the affected country should facilitate humanitarian assistance from other countries and international organizations to achieve the overall objective of coordinated, timely and effective disaster management and relief based on identified needs; and that external assistance should be provided in response to a request from the affected country, and the disaster relief efforts should be under its overall coordination.
- 10 The Ministers welcomed the convening of the informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Six-Party Talks at the sidelines of the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF. They reiterated their support for the Six-Party Talks toward the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the eventual normalisation of the relations between the relevant Six Party members through the full implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. They welcomed the submission of the declaration by the DPRK on its nuclear programs and emphasised the importance of the early establishment of an effective verification and monitoring mechanism. They expressed their hope that the recent progress would contribute to an expedited completion of the Second-Phase actions.
- 11 The Ministers also emphasised the importance of addressing the issue of humanitarian and people concerns of the international community.
- 12 The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing importance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea of 2002 (DOC) as a milestone document between ASEAN and China, embodying their collective commitment to ensure the peaceful resolution of disputes in the area. They believed that the Declaration has been effective in building mutual trust and confidence among the claimants in the area and in maintaining peace and stability in the region. They reiterated the hope that ASEAN and China would expeditiously conclude the Guidelines on the Implementation of the DOC, and looked forward to the eventual conclusion of a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea. They encouraged the continued exercise of self-restraint by all the parties concerned and the promotion of confidence-building measures in this area and welcomed their commitment to resolving disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means in conformity with the spirit of the DOC and recognised principles of international law including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- 13 The Ministers welcomed the meeting between Mr Javier Solana, European Union High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and Mr Saeed Jalili, Secretary of Supreme National Security Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

joined by Political Directors of China, France, Germany, Russia, UK and US on 19 July 2008, and encouraged all the parties to continue diplomatic effort in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, and show flexibility in pursuit of a comprehensive, long-lasting and proper solution of the Iranian nuclear issue.

- 14 The Ministers strongly condemned the suicide bombing of the Embassy of India in Kabul, Afghanistan on 7 July 2008, and expressed their condolences over the loss of innocent lives. The Ministers underlined their continued support for all efforts to bring about peace and development of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's stability is crucial for the broader region and the Ministers encouraged ARF participants to consider exploring ways to cooperate with Afghanistan.
- 15 The Ministers expressed their concern over the continued danger of terrorism, and reaffirmed their commitment to countering it. They underlined the importance of inter-cultural and inter-civilisational dialogue in combating ideology of terrorism and called for greater involvement of civil society, private sector as well as mass media into its development. The Ministers also advocated active cooperation between the ARF and other international and regional organisations in fighting terrorism and transnational organised crime.
- 16 The Ministers took note of the briefing by Myanmar on the recent developments in the process of national reconciliation and its peaceful transition to democracy, as envisaged in the roadmap to democracy; in particular, the adoption of the State Constitution of 2008 by referendum. The Ministers urged Myanmar to take bolder steps towards a peaceful transition to democracy in the near future, and working towards the holding of free and fair General Elections in 2010. While recognising the steps undertaken by the Government of Myanmar to conduct meetings with all concerned parties, including the NLD leadership, the Ministers reiterated their calls for the release of all political detainees, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, to pave the way for meaningful dialogue involving all parties concerned.
- 17 The Ministers recognised the fact that Myanmar had tried to address many and complex challenges. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to remain constructively engaged with Myanmar as part of building the ASEAN Community. The Ministers encouraged Myanmar to continue to work closely with the Good Offices of the UN Secretary-General and his Special Advisor Ibrahim Gambari in ensuring an inclusive process towards national reconciliation. In this regard, they welcomed Myanmar's agreement to the upcoming visits of Mr Tomas Ojea Quintana, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar in August 2008, and Professor Ibrahim Gambari in August 2008, and reiterated their call for Myanmar to extend its full support for their missions.



- 18 The Ministers were briefed by both Cambodia and Thailand on the situation in the area around the Temple of Preah Vihear and noted this with concern. They urged both sides to exercise utmost restraint and resolve this issue amicably.
- 19 The Ministers were briefed on developments in Timor Leste, and commended Timor Leste on its determination to succeed as a new nation. They noted the progress made in the Indonesia-Timor Leste Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF), including the recent submission of the final report by the CTF.

Review of Activities of the Current Inter-Sessional Year (August 2007-July 2008)

- 20 The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the success of Track I and Track II activities that had taken place during the current inter-sessional year (August 2007-July 2008). They commended the work of the ARF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Singapore on 9 May 2008 and ARF Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures & Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs & PD), co-chaired by Brunei Darussalam and Canada, which met in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on 31 October - 2 November 2007 and in Ottawa, Canada on 1-3 April 2008. The Ministers noted the summary report of the co-Chairs' and endorsed their recommendations. The Report of the SOM is at ANNEX 2 and the Co-Chairs' Reports of the ISG appear as ANNEXES 3 and 4.
- 21 The Ministers welcomed the contributions made by the defence officials in the ARF process. In this regard, the Ministers were pleased with the outcome of the Fifth ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference (ASPC) hosted by Singapore on 8 May 2008. They noted with satisfaction that the high-level interaction among the ARF defence policy officials had contributed further to build confidence and fostered mutual understanding, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. The Chairman's Summary Report of the ASPC is ANNEX 5.
- 22 Reiterating the importance of enhancing cooperation in disaster relief, mitigation, and management, the Ministers noted the report of the 7<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) held in Helsinki, the European Union, which appears as ANNEX 6. In particular, the Ministers welcomed the plan by the Philippines and the US to arrange for a Disaster Relief Exercise in the next Inter-Sessional year.
- 23 The Ministers welcomed the report of Indonesia and India as Co-Chairs' of the 6<sup>th</sup> Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC), which was held in Semarang, Indonesia on 21-22 February 2008, and endorsed its recommendations. The Co-Chairs' Report appears as ANNEX 7.
- 24 Recognising the significant threat to the region posed by the manufacture and

trafficking of illicit drugs, and the need to work together and within existing mechanisms to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals into illicit drug manufacture, the Ministers adopted the ARF Statement Promoting Collaboration on the Prevention of Diversion of Precursors into Illicit Drug Manufacture which appears as ANNEX 8.

25 The Ministers noted the following workshops and seminars, which were completed in the inter-sessional year 2007-2008:

- ARF Round Table Discussion on Stocktaking of Maritime Security Issues, Jakarta, Indonesia, 23-24 August 2007
- ARF Desk Top Exercise on Disaster Relief Initial Planning Conference, Darwin, Australia, 4-7 September 2007
- ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control, Xian City, China, 19-21 September 2007
- 11<sup>th</sup> ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Australia, 9-11 October 2007
- 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism, Busan, ROK, 16-19 October 2007
- ARF Workshop on “Management and Security of Stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons Including Their Ammunition”, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 13-14 December 2007
- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts’ Meeting, Singapore, 5-7 March 2008
- ARF Workshop on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy in Asia and Europe, Berlin, Germany, 12-14 March 2008
- ARF Maritime Security Training Programme, Chennai, India, 24-29 March 2008
- ARF Seminar on Anti-Personal Landmines, Penang, Malaysia, 8-10 April 2008
- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Seminar on Energy Security, Singapore, 15-17 April 2008
- ARF Desk Top Exercise on Disaster Relief, Jakarta, Indonesia, 1-2 May 2008

#### Programme of Work for the Next Inter-Sessional Year

26 The Ministers agreed that the ISG on CBMs & PD will continue to promote confidence building while progressing towards PD, and welcomed the offer by Singapore and the Republic of Korea to co-chair the ISG on CBMs & PD in the next inter-sessional year. The Ministers noted that the first meeting of the ISG on CBMs and PD for the Inter-Sessional year 2008-2009 will be held in Singapore tentatively on 9-10 October 2008 and the second meeting will be held in the Republic of Korea in the first half of 2009.

- 27 The Ministers acknowledged the importance of the continuation of the ISM on DR and agreed that the ISM on DR should continue its work in exploring ways to enhance regional disaster risk reduction and emergency management. The Ministers welcomed the offer of Indonesia and the EU to co-host the next ISM in Banda Aceh in December 2008.
- 28 The Ministers agreed that the ISM CTTC should continue its work to enhance cooperation in fighting against terrorism and transnational crime. In this regard, they agreed that the ISM should develop a CTTC Workplan to focus on key challenges which are most pertinent to the ARF participants, as laid out in detail in paragraph 35 below. The Ministers welcomed the offer by Viet Nam and the Republic of Korea to co-chair the 7<sup>th</sup> ISM on CTTC, and the offer by Russia to co-chair the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on CTTC.
- 29 Recognising the importance of non-proliferation and disarmament, the Ministers agreed to establish an Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, which will provide a regular platform for discussion and cooperation on these issues with a particular focus on UNSCR 1540 regional implementation. The concept paper for the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament appears as ANNEX 9. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the offer by China, Singapore and the United States to co-chair the first ISM.
- 30 Recognising also the importance of maritime security, the Ministers welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, which will provide an annual platform for discussion of maritime security issues. The concept paper for the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security appears as ANNEX 10. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the offer by Indonesia, Japan, and New Zealand to co-chair the first ISM in the first half of 2009.
- 31 The Ministers reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed ARF activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed to by the ARF SOM. In this regard, the Ministers approved the work program for the next inter-sessional year (July 2008-July 2009) (ANNEX 11).

#### Future Direction of the ARF Process

- 32 The Ministers agreed to institute the ASEAN Vice-Chair as the ARF Vice-Chair. Accordingly, Thailand was appointed as the first ARF Vice-Chair at the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF. Subsequently, Thailand (incoming ASEAN Chair) will serve as ARF Chair and Viet Nam (incoming ASEAN Vice-Chair) as ARF Vice-Chair from July 2008 – December 2009.
- 33 The Ministers adopted the Singapore Declaration on the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF, which reaffirmed

their individual and collective commitment to build upon the achievements of the ARF and strengthen dialogue and cooperation in existing and new areas to maintain and promote regional peace and security. The Declaration appears as [ANNEX 12](#).

- 34 The Ministers had a comprehensive discussion on the Paper on the Review of the ARF ([ANNEX 13](#)), which provided a stocktake on the forum's progress and achievements, and outlined its future direction. The Ministers adopted the recommendations as contained in the Review of the ARF, including the need to strengthen the role of all ARF participants; enhance practical cooperation; maintain the moratorium on membership; focus on concrete areas of cooperation; enhance the role of the ARF Chair and the ARF Unit, develop an ARF Vision Statement, standardise the format of the voluntary Annual Security outlook, enhance cooperation with Track II organisations; and improve the ARF's operating mechanisms. The Ministers tasked the Senior Officials to implement the recommendations and report on the progress at the next ARF Ministerial.
- 35 The Ministers noted the completion of the Study of best practices and lessons learned by selected international and regional organizations in preventive diplomacy ([ANNEX 14](#)). The Ministers expressed appreciation to the Pacific Forum and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), which had been commissioned to undertake the Study. The Ministers further tasked the Senior Officials to study the recommendations.
- 36 The Ministers expressed their support for the ARF Workplan on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC), which will help provide a focus to the forum's CTTC efforts by listing specific areas of cooperation. The Ministers tasked the Senior Officials to work out the details of the Workplan, including specific projects they may wish to submit to the Workplan, and the list of Lead Countries or Co-Sponsors. The Workplan appears as [ANNEX 15](#).
- 37 The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the Virtual Meeting of Experts on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism, and noted that participation in the Meeting will be on a voluntary basis. The Terms of Reference is at [ANNEX 16](#). The Ministers welcomed the offer made by the Republic of Korea and the Philippines to lead the group in the first year and complement efforts under the CTTC Workplan.
- 38 The Ministers adopted the paper on the assessment of the practicability of the recommendations of the Second Plenary Meeting of the ARF Experts/Eminent Persons (EEP) on Northeast Asia as contained in [ANNEX 17](#). The Ministers also welcomed the convening of the Third ARF EEP Meeting which will be held in China in October 2008.
- 39 The Ministers emphasised the need to continue strengthening ties with other regional

and international security organisations as well as linkages between Track I and Track II. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the participation of Track II and regional and international organisations in ARF meetings, where appropriate, as they could value add and enhance discussions. In this context, the Ministers also noted the CSCAP Memorandum on Human Trafficking as contained in ANNEX 18, and instructed the ISM on CTTC to consider the recommendations put forth in the Memorandum.

- 40 The Ministers commended the ARF Unit in assisting the ARF Chair and acting as its Secretariat despite its shortage of resources and personnel, including through regularly updating the Matrix of ARF Decisions and their Status, which is made available on the ARF Net. The Ministers acknowledged the assistance that some ARF participants were extending to the ARF Unit and encouraged others to do the same.

## CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE DIALOGUE

SINGAPORE, 23 JULY 2008

### Introduction

1. In conjunction with the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ARF Defence Dialogue (ARF DD) was held in Singapore on 23 July 2008. The Dialogue meeting was chaired by the Brigadier-General Gary Ang, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Defence. The was attended by ARF members from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, The European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rusia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, US and Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of the delegates is at ANNEX A.

### Item 1: Welcome Remarks

2. In his opening remarks, the Chair welcomed the participants to the ARF Defence Dialogue and noted that the Defence Dialogue provided a good opportunity for the defence officials to exchange views on regional security and defence outlook and discuss issues of mutual concern. The Chair recalled that the defence officials had fruitful exchanges during the ARF Defence Dialogue and the ARF Security Policy Conference that Singapore hosted on 7 and 8 May respectively, where pertinent security issues affecting the region and emerging security challenges were discussed. The Chair Highlighted that the open and inclusive membership of the ARF could facilitate constructive dialogue and practical cooperation on current and emerging security issues amongst the ARF defence establishments and expressed hope for another round of constructive and productive exchanges.

### Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

3. The meeting considered and adopted the Agenda, which is at ANNEX B.

### Item 3: Challenges to Security in the Asia-Pacific

4. The meeting exchanged views on the security challenges facing the Asia-Pacific region, and noted that the security situation remained relatively stable which had promoted economic growth and development. The traditional flashpoints and hotspots such as

the nuclear issues in the Korean Peninsula and Iran, and territorial disputes in the South China Sea, the security situations in South Asia, Middle East and the South Pacific have been largely kept in check. The meeting also underscored the importance of the ARF as one of the key multilateral political and security forums in addressing issues concerning the region, and thereby contributing to enhancement of regional peace and stability.

5. The Meeting expressed its appreciation for the positive steps taken by the DPRK towards disablement of the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon and hoped that a verification mechanism would be established soon. The Meeting stressed that the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is essential in maintaining peace and security for the region and expressed its support for the Six Party Talks as an important mechanism in resolving the nuclear and outstanding issues of concern.
6. The Meeting also recognized that while traditional flashpoints and hotspots were kept in check, peace and stability in Asia-Pacific should not be taken for granted. The Asia-Pacific region was made up of the countries with different races, religion, political ideologies and levels of the economic development. We must be vigilant that these differences did not undermine the peace and prosperity that the region currently enjoyed.
7. The Meeting noted that the region continued to face a range of non-traditional and transnational security challenges such as terrorism and maritime security as well as illegal transportation and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that were posed by non-state actors. In addition, the region had to deal with the implications of the spread of infectious diseases as well as the damage by natural disasters. The Meeting noted the importance to build collective responsibilities if we were to address these security challenges more effectively. In this regard, Thailand informed the Meeting that it would join the Malacca Strait patrol by the end of 2008.
8. The Meeting acknowledged that the global agenda today covered new security challenges. The Meeting also noted that issues such as energy and food security had begun to adopt a strategic focus, and increasingly the defence establishments of ARF countries might have to deal with the new security challenges even if they were traditionally non-defence issues. In this regard, the Meeting agreed that the ARF would provide a useful platform where some of the issues could be further discussed.
9. The various papers submitted by the discussants, namely Myanmar and New Zealand are at [ANNEXES C and D](#) respectively.

Item 4: Moving from dialogue to practical Cooperation: Regional Efforts to Enhance HADR

10. The Meeting expressed their condolences to the people of Myanmar and China for the massive damage and extensive loss of lives suffered as a result of Cyclone Nargis and the earthquake in Sichuan, China.
11. The Meeting acknowledged that since the Boxing Day Stunami of 2004, the region has undertaken numerous efforts to strengthen capacities in dealing with natural disasters. The 14<sup>th</sup> ARF in Manila last year adopted the ARF General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation. In this respect, the Meeting noted the good work done by the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief in enhancing regional cooperation in HADR. The Meeting welcomed the progress made in development of an ARF Strategic Guidance for HADR, including an ARF Tabletop Exercise that Australia and Indonesia co-hosted in May 2008 as an important step towards enhancing concrete cooperation in this area. The Meeting further welcomed the Philippines and the US' intention to co-host an ARF Disaster Relief Exercise, termed Voluntary Demonstration of Response, in 2009.
12. Recognizing that many ARF countries were in a region prone to natural disasters, the Meeting noted the importance and need for the ARF to intensify its cooperation in this area and to move beyond dialogue and to build practical cooperation. The Meeting further noted that armed forces on their own would not have the full capacities to deal with disaster relief operations and would need to work closely together with other civilian agencies. The operational procedures that the ARF was working on would facilitate better understanding and cooperation among ARF defence establishments and civilian agencies tasked with relief efforts.
13. Apart from enhancing regional efforts to strengthen national and regional capacities in addressing HADR, the Meeting recalled that it was important to respect norms of behaviour and principles for cooperation in disaster relief operations. These principles included that the affected country has the primary responsibility to respond to disasters occurring within its territory in a prompt and effective manner, where needed, the affected country shall facilitate external assistance from other countries and international organizations in its HADR efforts to achieve the objective of prompt and effective disaster management and relief, and that external assistance shall be provided with the consent of the affected country, and the HADR efforts should be under its overall control and supervision.
14. The various papers submitted by the discussants, namely Australia, China, Japan, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea are at ANNEXES E, F, G, H and I.

#### Item 5: Any Other Matters

15. The Meeting was briefed by both Cambodia and Thailand on the situation in the area around the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Meeting urged both countries to exercise



utmost restraint and resolve this issue amicably.

16. The Meeting welcomed Thailand as the incoming Chair of ASEAN and the ARF. Congratulating Singapore for her successful Chairmanship of ASEAN and the ARF, Thailand highlighted that it would build on the good work achieved by Singapore and the previous Chairs' to continue laying the foundation for enhancing confidence building and dialogues on issue of mutual concern.

#### Item 6: Closing Remarks

17. In his closing remarks, the Chair expressed his appreciation to the participants for their active participation and valuable insights which had contributed to an engaging and successful meeting. The Chair highlighted that we needed to take a broader perspective on security cooperation as the region continued to be confronted by an array of security challenges that were non-traditional and transnational in nature. In this respect, the regional security architecture needed to be open and inclusive. Countries within and outside the region can bring perspective, expertise and even resources to bear on enhancing regional security.
18. The Meeting was also informed by the Chair that Singapore and the Republic of Korea would co-host the ARF ISG on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (CBMs and PD) for the intersessional year 2008-2009, in Singapore tentatively on 8-10 October 2008. The agenda for the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD would be circulated in due course.
19. The Meeting thanked the Government of Singapore for the generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the ARF Defence Dialogue.

## CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FIFTH ARF SECURITY POLICY CONFERENCE

SINGAPORE, 8 MAY 2008

1. The Fifth ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) was held in Singapore on 8 May 2008. The Conference was chaired by the Singapore Permanent Secretary for Defence Mr Chiang Chie Foo. The Conference was attended by ARF members from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, US and Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of participants is at ANNEX A.

### Item 1: Welcome Remarks

2. In his opening remarks, the Chair welcomed the participants to the Conference and noted that the ASPC provided a good opportunity for senior officials to exchange views on regional security and defence outlook and to discuss issues of mutual concern. The Chair also noted that the ASPC could facilitate constructive dialogue and practical cooperation on current and emerging security issues amongst the ARF defence establishments.
3. The Chair, on behalf of the ASPC participants, conveyed his sympathies and condolences to the people of Myanmar and expressed the hope that the international aid and humanitarian assistance offered would enable the people of Myanmar to recover as quickly as possible.

### Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Conference considered and adopted the Agenda, which is at ANNEX B.

### Item 3: Exchange of Views on the Regional Defence and Security Outlook

5. The Conference exchanged views on the regional defence and security outlook, touching on the evolving strategic landscape and its implications on regional peace and stability. The Conference noted that the relatively stable relations amongst the major powers continued to play a key role in stabilizing and enhancing the security of the Asia-Pacific region.

6. The Conference recognized that the region continued to face a range of traditional and non-traditional transnational security challenges including terrorism, piracy, natural disasters, epidemics, environmental degradation, energy security and food security. The Conference noted that all defence establishments and militaries shared the common tasks of maintaining peace and stability, and creating a favorable environment for regional prosperity and development. The Conference acknowledged that the ARF defence establishments had a wealth of experience in addressing these issues, and that the ARF countries could collectively bring the expertise, perspectives and resources to bear on these shared security challenges, through closer practical cooperation within the ARF.
7. The Conference further recognized that while the region was relatively stable, there were several potential flash points and hotspots that could have wider implications on the peace and stability of the region. The nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula and Iran, and the situation in the Middle East and the South Pacific islands, for example, had the potential to undermine peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region. The Conference expressed support for the resolution of these issues through peaceful means.
8. The Conference recognized the importance of promoting the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, and of striving towards a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, with a view to contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.
9. The Conference noted that the regional security architecture was characterized by overlapping and multi-layered frameworks, ranging “from the broad-based ASEAN Regional Forum to functional or professional groupings like the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS). The Conference noted that these fora and groupings served different roles but complemented one another. The Conference further acknowledged that it was important that the regional security architecture evolve in an open and inclusive manner, which would be critical in sustaining regional peace, stability and progress.
10. The Conference further noted the importance to move beyond dialogues to forge practical cooperation in areas of common interest, noting disaster preparedness and emergency response as a useful common goal. Some delegations underscored the need to draw up good strategies to address the security challenges we faced as well as to identify measures to implement those strategies. The ARF would then be able to focus on more results-oriented approaches as we tackle the wide range of security challenges and issues.
11. The Conference also congratulated ASEAN on its adoption of the ASEAN Charter

on 20 November 2007 during the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit. The Conference noted that the ASEAN Charter would contribute towards further integration of the ASEAN Community and promote healthy relations with the major powers in the region, which would ensure a positive trend in regional security. The Conference expressed its strong support for the ASEAN Charter as a milestone in ASEAN's journey to realise the vision of an integrated, open, dynamic and resilient ASEAN Community.

12. The various papers submitted by the lead discussants, namely, China and Viet Nam are at ANNEXES C and D.

#### Item 4: Energy Security and Challenges to Defence Establishments

13. The Conference noted that energy security encompassed a broader agenda that included not only energy diversification, but also energy diplomacy, energy conservation, infrastructural challenges, environmental protection and the development of alternative and renewable sources of energy. Energy security was also an issue of strategic concern to the defence establishments. The rise in oil prices and the scarcity of energy supplies could have implications for the operations of armed forces and militaries. Separately, the Conference noted that some militaries had taken on the additional task of safeguarding the storage of energy supplies as well as protecting the routes that transport the supply of energy.
14. Given the gradual decrease in available hydrocarbon fuel and the rapid increase in demand for it, the Conference noted the need to explore using alternative sources of energy, and the possibility of technology-sharing between countries. In this regard, the Conference welcomed the positive outcomes of the Second ARF Seminar on Energy Security that the European Union and Singapore co-hosted from 15-17 April 2008. The report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Seminar on Energy Security is at ANNEX E.
15. The Conference acknowledged that the security of transit routes, in particular, the safety and security of vessels transiting through the Straits of Malacca and Singapore would be crucial to the energy concerns of all ARF members. Any serious disruption to vessel traffic through the Straits would have massive repercussions on the world economy. The Conference noted that the three littoral States (Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore) were fully committed to ensuring that the Straits remain safe, secure and open to international shipping and trade at all times.
16. The need for an assured supply of energy has also created new dynamics in the political and strategic arena. An issue of concern is potential conflict as a result of overlapping claims on resource-rich areas. The Conference acknowledged that the overarching goal of achieving peace and stability in the region has also opened up opportunities for greater regional and international cooperation on difficult energy issues.

17. The Conference acknowledged that the region as a whole needed to take steps to improve energy security with measures such as increasing investment on joint exploration of new oil and gas fields and alternative energy sources, improving security of supply routes, creating regional mechanisms to deal with energy security issues.
18. The papers submitted by Indonesia and the Republic of Korea are at ANNEXES F and G.

Item 5: Briefing on the Outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting in Singapore, 13-15 November 2007

19. The Conference was briefed by Singapore on the outcomes and achievements of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) that Singapore hosted from 13-15 November 2007. The Conference welcomed the signing of the Joint Declaration by the ASEAN Defence Ministers as testimony of the ADMM's commitment to enhancing regional peace and stability. The Conference further noted the adoption of three other papers, namely the Protocol to the ADMM Concept Paper, the ADMM Three Year Work Programme and the ADMM-Plus Concept Paper as forward-looking and positive steps towards the realisation of an open, flexible, resilient and outward-looking ASEAN Political-Security Community by 2015. The Joint Declaration of the ASEAN Defence Ministers is at ANNEX H.

Item 6: Any Other Matters

20. The Meeting noted the briefing by Malaysia on the outcomes of the ARF Seminar on Anti-Personnel Landmines that it co-hosted with the European Union in Penang from 8-10 April 2008. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the ARF Seminar on Anti-Personnel Mines is at ANNEX I. Australia briefed the Conference on the outcomes of the ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief jointly hosted by Australia and Indonesia which was held in Jakarta from 1-2 May 08. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief is at ANNEX J.
21. The Conference noted that Thailand, as the incoming Chair of ASEAN, would chair and host the next ASPC. Congratulating Singapore for chairing a productive and fruitful meeting this year, Thailand would build on the progress achieved by previous Chairs' to lay the foundation for enhancing confidence building and open dialogue on issues of mutual concern. The agenda and dates of the next ASPC would be circulated in due course.
22. The Conference was also informed by the Chair that Singapore would host and chair the next ARF Defence Dialogue, to be held in conjunction with the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministers' Meeting, on 23 July 2008.

### Item 7: Closing Remarks

23. In his closing remarks, the Chair expressed his appreciation to the participants of the Conference for the active participation and valuable comments which had contributed to an engaging and successful meeting. The Conference thanked the Government of Singapore for the generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

# CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

SINGAPORE, 7 MAY 2008

## Introduction

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum Defence Dialogue was held in Singapore on 7 May 2008. The Meeting was chaired by BG Gary Ang, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Defence, Singapore.
2. The Meeting was attended by Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States, Viet Nam as well as the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates is at ANNEX A.

## Item 1: Welcome Remarks

3. The Chair welcomed all the ARF defence officials and the ASEAN Secretariat to the ARF Defence Dialogue in Singapore. The Chair recalled that interactions amongst the ARF defence officials had evolved significantly over the years. The ARF defence engagement started informally with a luncheon in 1997; the defence officials now have official platforms like the ARF Defence Dialogue and the ARF Security Policy Conference for engagements. The Chair further noted that interactions and engagement amongst the ARF defence officials had contributed to confidence building as well as mutual understanding. This had allowed the ARF to undertake more defence-related CBMs and activities, as well as to move towards greater practical cooperation. The Chair noted that greater cooperation amongst the ARF defence establishments would enhance the ARF's capacity to address the range of security challenges facing the region.

## Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

4. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda, which is at ANNEX B.

## Item 3: Efforts in Combating Terrorism and Other Non-Traditional Security Issues

5. The Meeting thanked Australia, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines for sharing their efforts in combating terrorism and other nontraditional security issues. The

briefings are attached as ANNEX C, ANNEX D, and ANNEX E.

6. Participants to the Meeting reiterated their commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as no country could be free from the threat of terrorism. Participants also agreed on the continued utility of measures such as depriving terrorists of financing through anti-money laundering legislation, strengthening border security, and document management security. The Meeting also underscored the need for capacity building through joint training and information sharing in order to deal more effectively with the terrorist threat.
7. Notwithstanding the relatively successful efforts in combating terrorism, the Meeting agreed that challenges continued to exist. Participants pointed to the need to address the root causes or conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. This would entail a sustainable strategy to win the hearts and minds of the people. To this end, the Meeting reiterated the importance of nation-building measures such as the provision of basic economic and social services, the importance of good governance and institution-building, the necessity of achieving national political consensus through reconciliation and negotiation, and the importance of national will. This would allow the problem of terrorism to be addressed in a comprehensive manner.
8. The Meeting also exchanged views on ongoing national, regional and international initiatives aimed at combating terrorism, and agreed that international and regional cooperation continued to be important and useful in tackling the threat. Timely sharing of information and intelligence was noted as key to thwarting the plans of terrorists. In addition, the Meeting reaffirmed the need to strengthen the mechanisms for consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack. In this regard, the Meeting welcomed the ongoing efforts of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime. The Meeting also reaffirmed the important role that the ARF could play in this area. The Meeting further noted that the Three-Year Working Programme of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) had identified counter-terrorism as a priority area for cooperation.
9. Other non-traditional security challenges identified by the Meeting included maritime security, peace keeping/peace-building, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the spread of pandemic and infectious diseases, energy and food security. The meeting noted the need for disaster relief preparedness, especially considering the recurrent natural disasters that have been taking place in the region destroying human lives in huge numbers and causing severe damage to the economy.

#### Item 4: Regional Efforts to Enhance Maritime Security

10. The Meeting thanked India, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore for sharing their efforts to enhance maritime security. The briefings are attached as ANNEX F



and ANNEX G.

11. The Meeting welcomed the ARF's continued focus and dialogue on the issue of maritime security. The Meeting noted the ARF had made significant progress in the area of maritime security. In addition to a series of maritime security-related CBMs, seminars and workshops, the Meeting welcomed the ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise in Singapore on 22-23 January 2007 as the first operational activity undertaken by the ARF. The Meeting looked forward to the development of other concrete and practical activities in the future. The Meeting further welcomed Indonesia's proposal to establish an Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security as a means to strengthen the ARF's cooperation in enhancing regional maritime security.
12. The Meeting exchanged views on maritime security cooperation and shared the view that cooperation should be guided by three broad principles – that the primary responsibility for maritime security lied with the littoral states; that the international community, such as the International Maritime Organisation as well as user states, had a useful role to play to enhance maritime security; and that any cooperative measures undertaken should be respectful of international law and territorial sovereignty and integrity.
13. In this regard, the Meeting noted that incidents of piracy in the region and the Strait of Malacca had decreased substantially in recent years, in large part due to cooperation among the littoral states under the framework of the Malacca Strait Patrol.
14. The Meeting also reiterated the value of timely information sharing so as to enhance maritime domain awareness. In this regard, the Meeting welcomed the role of the Information Sharing Centre established under the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) in providing a key platform on which regional cooperation could be forged. The Meeting also noted that other professional forums like the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) provided a valuable platform for discussions and forging practical cooperation to enhance regional security.
15. Notwithstanding the decrease in the incidents of piracy and armed robberies attacks, the Meeting stressed the need to build capacity so that we could better address the maritime security challenges. The Meeting also noted the importance of forging partnerships and the need for overlapping bilateral and multilateral approaches to enhancing the regional maritime security.

Item 5: Any Other Matters

16. The Meeting noted the briefing by Malaysia on the outcomes of the ARF Seminar on Anti-Personnel Landmines that it co-hosted with the European Union in Penang from 8-10 April 2008. The Meeting was also informed by Indonesia of the outcomes of the

Indonesia-Australia co-hosted ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief that was held in Jakarta from 1-2 May 2008. The reports are at [ANNEX H](#) and [ANNEX I](#) respectively.

17. The Meeting was informed by Singapore that the next ARF Defence Dialogue would be held on 23 July 2008 in Singapore in conjunction with the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministers' Meeting. The agenda, programme of the next ARF Defence Dialogue, as well as the invitation, would be circulated in due course.
18. The Meeting was also briefed by Singapore that a visit to the Singapore Armed Forces' (SAF) Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosives (CBRE) Training Village would be held in the afternoon of 7 May 2008. In line with the theme of the Meeting, the participants would be shown a demonstration of the SAF's counter-terrorist and unconventional threat operations by the SAF Commandos and SAF Combat Engineers.

#### Item 6: Closing Remarks

19. In his closing remarks, the Chair, on behalf of all the ARF Defence Dialogue participants, expressed the Meeting's deepest sympathies and condolences to the people and government of Myanmar for the extensive damage and great loss of lives caused by Cyclone Nargis. The Chair noted that this was another major disaster for the region after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The Chair further noted that the disaster in Myanmar had underscored the need for the ARF to enhance its cooperation in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief.
20. The Chair expressed his appreciation to the ARF defence officials for sharing their views on the two main topics of counter-terrorism and maritime security. The Chair noted that the views expressed were insightful, and would allow each of us as an individual country and as a region, to address these security challenges in a more effective manner. The Meeting thanked the government of Singapore for the excellent arrangements made for the ARF Defence Dialogue.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DESKTOP EXERCISE ON DISASTER RELIEF

JAKARTA, INDONESIA, 1-2 MAY 2008

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007, the ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief was held at the Indonesian Naval Command and Staff College, Seskoal, in Jakarta on 1-2 May 2008. The Meeting was co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia. The exercise was preceded by an Initial Planning Conference which was held at Robertson Barracks in Darwin, Australia, on 4-7 September 2007.
2. Representatives from all ARF participating countries except Mongolia and Myanmar participated in the exercise. A number of national disaster relief/emergency management and government aid agencies as well as the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA), the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), and the International Committee of The Red Cross (ICRC) were present. The ARF and Disaster Management Units of the ASEAN Secretariat were also represented. The Programme of Activities and the List of Participants appear as ANNEX A and B.
3. In her welcome remarks, Ms Dienne Moehario, Inspector-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, noted ARF's efforts to encourage cooperation on disaster relief and supported further activities in this area. Ms Moehario suggested the exercise was an important milestone in the ARF, marking its commitment to move from confidence building activities to preventive diplomacy. Ms Moehario also expressed Indonesia's hope that the desktop exercise would lead to a practical joint exercise in the future and gratitude to the Australian government for co-chairing the desktop exercise.
4. Major General Michael Crane, Head of Military Strategic Commitments, Australian Department of Defence, thanked Indonesia for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to all ARF participants. He underlined events such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami which prompted the adoption of the ARF Statement on Disaster Relief and Emergency Response. The tsunami demonstrated the need for multilateral cooperation among various agencies in responding to significant natural disasters.

MajGen Crane recalled the close cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in Banda Aceh. Such large scale disasters have demonstrated the need for regional strategic guidance on disaster relief prevention and emergency response measures, as well as the conduct of military to military and civil-military coordination. MajGen Crane also emphasized that the ARF SOP would continue to be a living document, to be enhanced and updated following exercises and practical activities in the years to come.

5. Major General Syarfudin Tippe, Director-General for Defence Strategy Department of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia, acknowledged the close cooperation between Australia and Indonesia in preparing for the desktop exercise. He underlined that complex issues surround the provision of timely and effective disaster relief, including of the need for enhanced military-to-military and civil-military cooperation in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. MajGen Tippe explained that the exercise reflects the desire of the ARF to coordinate its efforts by sharing ARF member experiences and knowledge in responding to regional disasters. The results of exercise would be reported to the ARF Senior Officials' Meeting on 9 May 2008, with a further update provided to the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF on 24 July 2008 and the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief to be held, in Aceh Indonesia, in December 2008.

#### Agenda Item 3: General Briefing on the ARF Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Standard Operating Procedures (HADR SOP)

6. Indonesia briefed the participants on the latest draft ARF HADR SOP. The ARF SOP aims to improve the speed and effectiveness of multinational, civil and military disaster response capabilities between the 27 ARF participants. The development of the SOP has drawn upon subject matter expertise from a wide range of agencies and incorporated feedback from the Initial Planning Conference in Darwin in September 2007. The ARF HADR SOP, dated 25 March, appear at ANNEX C.
7. The ARF SOP are intended to complement other internationally accepted guidelines, documents and procedures for disaster relief and humanitarian assistance including the ARF General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation, the UN Oslo Guidelines, the ASEAN Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief Emergency Response Operations (ASEAN SASOP), the International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Regulations (IDRL), and the Multinational Planning Augmentation Team's (MPAT) MNF SOP, led by United States. The SOP acknowledge the primacy of sovereignty and are non-binding. The SOP encompass the involvement of key actors i.e. NGO, international aid agencies, the United Nations and ASEAN through ASEAN SASOP.
8. The briefing touched on the utilization of the AHA Center after the completion of

the drafting of the ASEAN SASOP. Indonesia suggested that there should be close coordination between ASEAN and ARF in this respect. Separate ARF Standby Arrangements have been developed by Indonesia and the United States and the draft Standby Arrangements are currently included as an annex to the ARF HADR SOP.

Agenda Item 4: General Briefing on Scenario and Mechanism of the ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief (DEDR)

9. Australia presented the scenario for the desktop exercise and outlined the overarching purpose of the exercise. The primary objectives of the exercise were to improve civil and military coordination in disaster relief and to promote understanding and cooperation among ARF participants in situations in which a coordinated multinational response would be required. The scenario for the exercise is at ANNEX D.
10. The scenario for the exercise was based on a series of natural disasters facing a South East Asian archipelago and while fictitious, focused on real life challenges associated with planning for regional emergency response. The exercise participants were asked to provide input and make decisions at four critical points in the disaster relief cycle, the point of initial crisis, the request for assistance, during stabilisation and at the transition to recovery and reconstruction. Throughout the exercise participants addressed the interests of five main stakeholders namely, host (affected) nations, supporting (assisting) nations, the United Nations, international NGO and international organizations.
11. Participants at the exercise acted as either a host nation or supporting nation within the ARF and were invited to keep discussion focused on the strategic/operational level (planning and management) rather than the tactical level. The participants were grouped into syndicates and later gathered in plenary sessions where the outcomes of discussion were presented.

Decision Point 1: Host Nation Identifies HADR Capability Gaps in its Capacity to Deal with the Crisis

12. The scenario for the exercise describes a fictitious nation (The Union of Arefo) affected by a series of natural disasters. At the first decision point participants were asked to consider immediate capability requirements following a request for assistance by the host nation government to other international parties. Issues considered by participants were the mechanisms for needs assessment, coordination of response, information collection and dissemination. Participants examined both the supporting and host nations' requirements.
13. The discussion underscored the need for a common platform for sharing of

information in time of disaster. Some participants suggested a closer collaboration between the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and the ARF. However, participants agreed that the initial assessment of the disaster situation should be done at the local level e.g. by local community, locally based NGO and local disaster management organizations.

14. Participants identified the need for the SOP to better articulate potential avenues for the dissemination of information among ARF members, including reference to the UN Relief Web, AHA Centre and national disaster relief and emergency management websites. It was also agreed that the SOP should describe the flow of information during the initial assessment in greater detail and provide a précis of the key information requirement. Participants also sought to clarify the concept of the ARF Virtual Task Force on Disaster Relief. The outcomes of decision point 1 are at ANNEX E.

Decision Point 2: HADR Assistance is Requested from Sources/Organizations/Nations External to the Host Nation

15. The scenario for the second decision point outlined the situation in the Union of Arefo 10 days after the disaster had struck, the request for assistance by the Host Nation had been delivered and supporting nations and organisations had begun offering assistance. Participants considered methods for enhancing the management and coordination of offers for support from assisting nations, as well as the management of ongoing assessments of needs and dissemination of accurate and timely information by the affected nations.
16. Participants viewed the host nation as the primary authority responsible for seeking and coordinating assistance. It was noted however that there would be cases where the host nation was overwhelmed by the situation and might not request assistance - it was acknowledged however that official protocol between Governments should always be observed prior to the deployment of assistance. Pre-agreement about customs entry and identifying national points of contact were identified as beneficial in providing rapid support. On the issue of how the host nation should coordinate offers for support, participants agreed this would be best delivered by a single body such as a national crisis coordinating centre.
17. Some participants discussed the possibility of establishing an ARF coordinating center to collate best practices and lessons learned and facilitate information sharing among ARF members.
18. Participants agreed that the ARF SOP needed to provide guidance in alignment with internationally recognized standards and guidelines such as those provided by the UN and international humanitarian agencies including the SPHERE standard, the

OSLO Guidelines, the IDRL, and Code of Conduct for humanitarian workers, and INSARAG Guidelines.

19. A further recommendation was the consideration of including a generic Status of Forces Agreement (such as annex 1 to the Oslo Guidelines) to facilitate the deployment of foreign military assistance to affected nations. It was agreed that the host nation should determine what method it will employ to allocate tasks and responsibilities to supporting nation militaries. The outcomes of decision point 2 are at [ANNEX E](#).

#### Decision Point 3: Immediate Crisis Has Been Stabilized

20. The scenario for decision point 3 was based on the situation in the Union of Arefo ten weeks after the disaster hit the country, when the immediate crisis had been stabilized. The issues discussed included triggers for the withdrawal of assisting militaries and planning for sustained civil support to the host nation during the recovery and reconstruction phases. Participants also discussed preventative measures to address the potential for further disasters. It was agreed that the host nations' crisis coordinating centre and other supporting coordination centres should play a key role in developing planning and preventative measures.
21. Participants discussed how the host and supporting nations should prepare and plan for a satisfactory transition to civil support of the host nation during recovery and reconstruction. Participants raised the need for the host nation to develop a long term stabilization plan in coordination with development agencies.
22. It was noted that the host nation should coordinate the transition with support from other key stakeholders and that militaries would commence planning for their withdrawal before they deploy. It was agreed that coordination and collaboration between key stakeholders was essential and that successful transition required detailed planning. In that light, it was agreed that the SOP include a guide of generic indicators which could be used to assist determination of transition triggers. The outcomes of decision point 3 are at [ANNEX G](#).

#### Decision Point 4: Transition Plan from Recover to Reconstruction Enacted

23. Decision point 4 came a year after the disaster, when the situation was returning to normalcy. Key issues discussed included responsibility for capturing lessons learned, responsibility for ongoing clean up and waste management and whether assisting nations should remain involved in future disaster prevention and preparedness programs within the affected nation.
24. It was recognized that waste management and clean up should be the host and supporting nation's responsibility. If an assisting nation provided a support capability that had generated significant amount of waste then the supporting

nation should be responsible for the removal and disposal of the waste. The need to observe environmental and quarantine laws regarding waste management was acknowledged.

25. Participants agreed that the process of ‘gifting’ equipment/vehicles and other articles should be discouraged as this would transfer the environmental responsibilities of disposal to the local community. The outcomes of decision point 4 are at ANNEX H.

### Outcomes and Recommendations

26. The meeting acknowledged Indonesia and Australia’s initiative in conducting the ARF desktop exercise on disaster relief as concrete step in supporting the ARF’s transition process from confidence building measures to preventative diplomacy.
27. Participants welcomed the further development of the ARF HADR SOP and supported continued discussion on the outcomes of the desktop exercise at the ARF Senior Officials’ Meeting, the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF, and the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief. It was agreed recommendations from the desktop exercise would be incorporated in the SOP and circulated to ARF members before the ARF Ministerial Meeting, to be held in Singapore in July 2008.
28. Participants agreed the current draft of the ARF SOP may better be described as “ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief”, as the document provides high level strategic and operational guidelines for multinational cooperation in disaster relief rather than tactical standard operating procedures.
29. It was proposed the ARF establish a technical working group to maintain the ongoing development of the SOP and that members of the ARF Shepherds’ Group on disaster relief and other willing states may be invited to assume the role of this working group in the first instance. The technical working group could also invite participation from relevant international agencies such as UN OCHA and the IFRC.
30. Participants recognized the need for the ARF SOP and the ASEAN SASOP to be complementary and for the terminology used in the ARF SOP to be consistent with international recognized guidelines such as those developed by the United Nations and the IFRC.
31. Participants agreed the SOP would benefit from the inclusion of annex 1 to the Oslo Guidelines, a standing Status of Forces Agreement, to facilitate the deployment of foreign military assistance to affected nations.
32. Participants expressed appreciation for the lessons learned at the desktop exercise and called for further practical activities addressing disaster relief in the ARF. Participants looked forward to the proposed voluntary demonstration of response



to be hosted by the Philippines and the United States, subject to the resolution of certain domestic issues relative to the conduct of said demonstration. In that regard, Indonesia expressed interest in co-hosting a future live activity on disaster relief and welcomed expressions of interest in co-sponsorship from ARF members.

33. Participants welcomed the 8<sup>th</sup> Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief to be hosted by Indonesia and the European Union in Banda Aceh in December 2008.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF THE SECOND ARF SEMINAR ON ENERGY SECURITY

SINGAPORE, 15-17 APRIL 2008

### Introduction

1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Energy Security was held on 15-17 April 2008 in Singapore. The Seminar was organised by the Republic of Singapore and the European Union (EU). It was co-chaired by Mr Khoo Chin Hean, Chief Executive, Energy Market Authority of Singapore, and H.E. Pierre Buhler, Ambassador of France, representing the EU Presidency.
2. The Seminar was attended by representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States of America, and Viet Nam. The list of delegates is attached as [ANNEX 1](#). The Seminar Agenda and Programme are attached as [ANNEX 2](#) and [ANNEX 3](#) respectively.

### Opening Session

3. At the Opening Session, the Singapore and EU Co-Chairs' delivered their respective Opening Addresses (attached as [ANNEXES 4](#) and [5](#) respectively). This was followed by a photo-taking session.

### Summary of Seminar Sessions

#### Session 1: Energy Security Risks and Strategies (Part 1)

4. Session I (Part 1) was chaired by Singapore. Presentations were made by the following:
  - (a) Mr Geoffrey Barrett, Adviser, External Relations Directorate-General, European Commission;
  - (b) Dr Elspeth Thomson, Senior Fellow, Energy Studies Institute (Presentation is at [ANNEX 6](#));
  - (c) Mr Seán O'Regan, Principal Policy Adviser (Energy Security), Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit of the High Representative, EU Council General Secretariat; and
  - (d) Mr Tan Huai Tze, Senior Assistant Director, Ministry of Trade and Industry,

Singapore (Presentation is at [ANNEX 7](#)).

Co-Chair Khoo Chin Hean invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of Thailand, China, ASEAN Secretariat, Brunei, the Philippines, India, ROK, the EU, Canada, and Singapore.

#### Session I: Energy Security Risks and Strategies (Part 2)

5. Session I (Part 2) was chaired by the EU. Presentations were made by:

- (a) Mr Thierry Pflimlin, President & CEO, TOTAL Oil Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd (Presentation is at [ANNEX 8](#)); and
- (b) Mr Fabrizio Barbaso, Deputy Director-General, Energy and Transport Directorate-General, European Commission (Presentation is at [ANNEX 9](#)).

The Chair for this session, Mr Seán O Regan, invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations from the EU, Singapore, ROK, New Zealand, ASEAN Secretariat, and Russia.

#### Session II: Contingencies and Emergency Response

6. Session II was chaired by Singapore. Presentations were made by:

- (a) Mr Aad van Bohemen, Head, Emergency Planning and Preparations, IEA (Presentation is at [ANNEX 10](#)); and
- (b) Mr Takonai Susumu, First Secretary (Political), Embassy of Japan (Presentation is at [ANNEX 11](#)).

The Singapore Co-Chair, Mr Khoo Chin Hean, invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of the United States, the EU, Singapore, ASEAN Secretariat, and Indonesia.

#### Session III: Alternative Sources

7. Session III was chaired by the EU. Presentations were made by:

- (a) Mr Fabrizio Barbaso, Deputy Director-General, Energy and Transport Directorate-General, European Commission (Presentation is at [ANNEX 12](#));
- (b) Professor Xiao Yun Han, Deputy Director-General, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Presentation is at [ANNEX 13](#)); and
- (c) Ms Sangeeta Bahadur Mann, Director (Energy Security), Ministry of External Affairs, India (Presentation is at [ANNEX 14](#)).

Following the presentations, the EU Chair for the Session, Mr Fabrizio Barbaso, invited delegations to comment on the presentations and to share their views. Interventions were made by the delegations of Thailand, ROK, Indonesia, India, Laos, Brunei, and Canada.

8. In addition to the presentations, several delegations also submitted intervention

points for circulation to participating delegations. The intervention points by Thailand, ROK, and Indonesia are attached as [ANNEXES 15](#) to [17](#). ASEAN Secretariat also circulated two information papers which are attached as [ANNEXES 18-19](#).

### Closing Session

9. The Co-Chairs' briefly summed up the discussions that took place at the Seminar. They then sought the views of the participants on possible future activities for the ARF in the area of energy security. A draft Co-Chairs' Summary was circulated for participants' comments. Views were expressed by the delegations from Thailand, ASEAN Secretariat, and Laos. Following brief statements of appreciation, the Seminar was formally closed at 12 noon on Thursday, 17 April 2008.

### Co-Chairs' Summary of Discussions

10. Participants shared their respective national efforts to enhance energy security, and exchanged views on how to deal with the challenges they face. They also commented on views and recommendations expressed by the speakers and presenters.
11. There was agreement among participants that energy security encompasses a broader agenda that includes not only energy diversification and mix, but also energy diplomacy, energy conservation, infrastructural challenges, environmental protection, and the development of alternative and renewable sources of energy. Participants shared the view that governments should take a holistic approach to enhancing energy security in an increasingly interdependent world, where climate change imperatives have to be taken into consideration. There was recognition that this interdependence also opened opportunities for greater regional and international cooperation on difficult energy issues. Some delegations referred in this respect to the continuing need to promote constructive exchanges at the international level. Other delegations expressed the view that the objectives for energy security and sustainable development are mutually reinforcing, and proposed the collective development of alternative and indigenous energy sources, such as biofuels, solar, hydro, and other non-conventional energy sources. Other modalities for enhancing energy security include open and competitive energy market, demand management and the maintenance of adequate oil stockpiles. In addition, the impact of price increase and the need for adequate response to market signals were recognised.
12. Security of transit routes received broad recognition by the participants. They acknowledged that the safety and security of vessels transiting through the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (SOMS) would be crucial to the energy security concerns of all ARF Member States. Any disruption to vessel traffic through the SOMS will have massive repercussions on the world economy. Participants noted that the littoral

states were fully committed to ensuring that the Straits remain safe, secure and open to international shipping and trade at all times. Participants also acknowledged that cooperation and engagement between littoral States and user States have evolved steadily from confidence building to greater concrete cooperation in recent times, including through the Cooperative Mechanism, which provides for littoral-user States to cooperate on navigational safety and environmental protection.

13. Participants discussed the potential of alternative energy to enhance energy security by allowing for a more diverse energy mix, and also by contributing positively to the international effort to mitigate the threat to climate change. Alternative energy sources like wind, solar, hydro, ocean, etc. give countries a larger array of options. They provide the opportunity for countries to meet the objective of fostering economic development with lesser emissions of greenhouse gases. There were also frank discussions on the various options for alternative energy, and their implications. In this regard, participants noted the EU's aim to meet its target of 10% biofuel in the transport sector by 2020 without compromising sustainability and food prices; and also its commitment to apply the sustainability criteria in both its domestic production and for import of biofuels. Sustainable production and consumption of biofuels was acknowledged as the only large-scale alternative for the transport sector. It was also recognised that many ARF Member States have limited options available to them, given their size, geography, and other factors. In the foreseeable future, technologies like carbon capture and storage will need to be developed and made available to less developed countries in recognition that the world will still rely on fossil fuel for some time to come.

#### Recommendations

14. Recalling security risks related to energy use and climate change, including potential competition for available hydrocarbon reserves, risks related to production, conversion and physical transport of energy, and environmental, social, economic and political implications of climate change, the delegates stressed the need for further international and regional cooperation on energy security issues. They reaffirmed the importance of deepening cooperation on energy security within the ARF context.
15. Participants agreed that serious challenges faced by all ARF members require an adequate response through the promotion of strategies to reduce energy security risks, including increasing the number of fuels and technologies in the energy mix; increasing the number of energy suppliers; raising energy efficiency; setting conservation goals; building storage capacity; and continued strengthening of international cooperation.
16. They also stressed the significance of open, transparent, stable, and predictable

regulatory regimes in enhancing energy security, increasing market transparency and predictability, facilitating investment, and improving the understanding between energy producers and energy consumers.

17. To strengthen cooperation on energy security within the ARF framework, the meeting recommended to build on the work undertaken in other regional organizations and to focus future activities on the following:
  - (a) Build on the existing policy dialogue, and establish information exchange and assistance on best practices and policy developments, including a consultation mechanism that could be used in cases of energy supply and transport disruptions of whatever nature;
  - (b) Enhance cooperation on safety and security of critical energy infrastructures and routes of particular relevance to ARF Member States, e.g. conduct a scenario planning exercise, say on the impact of a disruption to the flow of maritime traffic through a major chokepoint, and build on existing international initiatives and efforts to safeguard the sea lanes of communication;
  - (c) Conduct practical data exchange and activities and strengthen cooperation with other fora on emergency response measures relating to oil, natural gas, and other energy sources, including stockpiling;
  - (d) Strengthen cooperation on the development of and investment in new infrastructure;
  - (e) Enhance cooperation on nuclear safety and security issues; and
  - (f) Enhance cooperation on addressing the links between energy security, climate change, and global security, including sustainable production and consumption of biofuels.

For that purpose, the Meeting agreed to transmit these recommendations through the ARF Senior Officials for consideration by the ARF Ministers.

## Conclusion

18. In closing, participants expressed appreciation for the Seminar, which they found helpful for the development of their own domestic policies regarding energy security, and also as the groundwork for possible future ARF exchanges. Participants also appreciated the opportunity for the site visit to Jurong Island Petrochemical Complex.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

PENANG, MALAYSIA, 8-10 APRIL 2008

1. As endorsed by the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum in Manila on 2 August 2007, Malaysia and Germany, representing the European Union, hosted the ARF Seminar on Anti-Personnel Mines on 8-10 April 2008 in Penang, Malaysia. The objective of the Seminar, "Universalisation of the Ban on Anti-Personal Mines – Prospects and Challenges" was to encourage more countries to become parties to the 1997 Ottawa Convention, to contribute towards attaining the objectives and the implementation of the Convention, to share experiences on this issue and to establish contact points among the ARF on mine action.
2. The Seminar was co-chaired by Dr. Ismail Ahmad, Under-Secretary for Policy, Ministry of Defence, Malaysia and Mr. Burkhard Ducoffre, Desk Officer, Conventional Arms Control, Federal Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany.
3. The Seminar was attended by representatives of ARF participating countries, namely Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The Seminar was also attended by the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions such as Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat was also present. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX 1.

## Opening Ceremony

4. Dr. Ismail Ahmad, in his Opening Remarks, noted that this was the first time that a gathering of this nature was taking place under the ARF ambit. He highlighted that the seminar would provide an opportunity to discuss and have a better understanding of each other's position and pave the way for future cooperation. Destroying stockpiled anti-personnel landmines, clearing mined areas, assisting the victims, cooperation and assistance and national legislation were the key issues at the seminar.
5. Dr. Armin Kossler, Deputy Ambassador, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kuala Lumpur in his Opening Remarks noted that the Germany Government

has been involved actively in the anti-personnel mine ban movement and will stay committed to meeting its obligation in support of the universalisation and implementation of the Ottawa Convention. He welcomed the commitment of the 156 state parties to the Convention and to pursue its implementation including through the Nairobi Action Plan for 2005-2009.

6. H.E. Charles Henri Brosseau, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of France in Kuala Lumpur, representing the EU Presidency, appealed to countries which have not yet acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), which embodies both humanitarian and disarmament objectives, to do as soon as possible and join in the efforts to permanently eliminate anti-personnel landmines.
7. The respective Opening Remarks appear as [ANNEX 2](#).

#### General Issues

#### General Status and Implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

8. Mr. Andreas Strub, Coordinator, Office of the Personal Representative on Non-Proliferation in his presentation on 'EU Activities for the Universalisation of the Treaties, including the Land Mine Convention', noted that the Council of the EU's proposed specific Joint Action to support the universalisation and the full national implementation of the Ottawa Convention as well as to prepare subscribing states for the Review Conference in 2009. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 3](#).
9. Ambassador Stefan Nellen, Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), in his 'Overview on the Ottawa Convention, its Obligations and Status' highlighted the origins and development of the Convention. The Convention, which has the aims of universalizing prohibitions, clearing mined areas, destroying stockpiles and assisting the victims, currently has 156 state parties. The presentation also noted issues such as cooperation and assistance, transparency in implementation, compliance and implementation support. The status of the Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009 was also stressed. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 4](#).
10. The Seminar noted that the EU is ready to support mine action wherever it is needed and in this regard, the ARF can play an important role in constructive cooperation.

#### Humanitarian Impact of Anti-Personnel Mines

11. Mr. Nicholas Nobbs, Delegate to Armed and Security Forces for South East Asia & Pacific, ICRC Kuala Lumpur, focused on the humanitarian impact including on the victims and families of victims and the community, the social and economic costs, its effect on post conflict reconstruction and on long-term development. Measures



on awareness & education and solutions regarding humanitarian impact were also detailed. The presentation also looked at the relationship between AP mines and the law of armed conflict/international humanitarian law and the role of the ICRC in this respect. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 5](#).

12. Several countries briefed the Seminar on progress of national implementation of the Ottawa Convention in terms of stockpile destruction, victim assistance, and on mine risk education. The meeting noted that the measure of success of work in this area can be evidenced by Reporting fewer victims with an ultimate aim of achieving zero victims. The Seminar stressed that in order to achieve this, universal partnership between state parties and other stakeholders such as NGOs was critical.
13. The Seminar encouraged countries that have not become state parties to the Convention to do so. The involvement of non-state actors such former rebels groups in assisting mine clearing in some countries was noted. The Seminar also noted that apart from the Ottawa Convention, there was a basket of other instruments to be taken into consideration such as international humanitarian law and also the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocol 2 in addressing this issue.

### Destroying Stockpiles

#### Experiences of States in Stockpiled Destruction

14. Col. Ahmad Nasir Hj Rahman, Commander, Royal Malaysian Army Engineer Field Comd HQ: Stockpiled Destruction: The Malaysian Experience, in his presentation said that Malaysia, a signatory to the Ottawa Convention, conducted its stockpile destruction, as mandated by Article 4 of the Convention, in January 2001. The presentation highlighted the conduct and operation of the stockpile destruction in the country including the types and quantities of anti-personnel mines, and the location and method for the destruction. The inspection and verification process and the safety procedures were also reviewed. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 6](#).
15. Mr. Aji Surya, of the Directorate of Intra-regional Cooperation on Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia said that Indonesia, a State Party to the Convention, was currently preparing a time-table for stockpiled destruction. The destruction exercise is expected to be completed by August 2011. The presentation further highlighted the challenges faced in the destruction operation such as the lack of trained personnel and inadequate technology and the vast distances involved in the archipelagic nation. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 7](#).
16. The Seminar acknowledged the vast experience of ARF participating countries in stockpiled destruction, victim assistance and the demining process pursuant to a peace process and called for this information to be shared with other countries

especially with other State Parties to the Ottawa Convention. The role of private sector in stockpiled destruction, where the state did not have the necessary resources, was also noted.

## Clearing Mined Areas

### Assisting Countries' Perspective

17. Mr. Burkhard Ducoffre, in his presentation on 'German Efforts Towards a World Free from the Impact of Landmines', provided information on the German contribution towards mine clearance operations and the beneficiaries of such funding. It was noted that the German contribution in this area was driven by humanitarian considerations. The presentation also detailed the criteria to receive German assistance such as the receiving country to be a State Party to the Ottawa Convention, perceptible efforts of the affected country and the provision of clearance of high priority areas only. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 8](#).
18. Commander Udo Schmidt, in his presentation on 'Experiences of the German Army with Marking, Monitoring and Protection of Mined Areas', highlighted the differences between military and humanitarian demining, the mine clearing vehicles of the German Army and the future plans for a reliable detection system for mine clearance. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 9](#).
19. Lt. Col. Martin Donoghue, in his presentation on 'Assistance to Mine Action -A New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) Perspective', looked at the challenges for assistance in mine action including the standards and equipment required and the history of NZDF involvement in mine action. The presentation also reviewed future possibilities including the need for specific military skills. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 10](#).

### Mined Countries' Perspective

20. Major-General Parinya, Deputy Director General of the Thailand Mine Action Centre, in his presentation highlighted the activities of the Centre including the Humanitarian Demining Training Centre, the Mine Risk Education Training Centre, and the Mine Detection Dog Training Centre. The presentation, which also looked at the procedure for mine field location, appears as [ANNEX 11](#).
21. Lt. Col. Mam Neang, Deputy Director of the Training and Mine/UXO Clearance Centre of Cambodia, in his presentation on the 'Universalisation of the Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines Prospects', looked at the role of the Cambodian Mine Action Authority, its national mine action strategies and challenges. The role of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in mine clearance projects was also highlighted in the presentation which appears as [ANNEX 12](#).

## Assisting the Victims

### Assisting Countries' Perspective

22. Lt. Col. (Dr.) Muhammad Fuad Daud from the Royal Malaysian Armed Forces detailed some of the patterns of injuries caused by anti-personnel mines and the three main components of assistance to victims, namely surgery, psychology and rehabilitation. He also highlighted Malaysia's expertise in conducting training for personnel involved in this area such as surgeons and prosthetic personnel and offer of advice and assistance in setting up a Post Trauma Center. The presentation appears as ANNEX 13.

### Recipient Countries' Perspective

23. Lt. Col. Mam Neang, in his presentation on "Cambodia's Experience in Mine Victim Assistance", noted the creation of supportive institutions such as the Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and the Landmine Victim Assistance Steering Committee under the responsibility of Ministry of Social Affairs. These institutions assist the Cambodian Government in meeting its obligations to not only mine victims but also to people with disabilities. Additional provisions such as National Laws on the Rights of Victims have been explored. The presentation appears as ANNEX 14.
24. Mr. Nicholas Nobbs briefed the Seminar on the specific role accorded to the International Committee of the Red Cross in mine evacuation and recovery, especially on emergency and hospital care, war surgery seminars and training, and the ICRC's physical rehabilitation programmes and projects. The presentation appears as ANNEX 15.
25. The Seminar noted the importance of having a holistic and integrated approach/plan within an overall national health programme and to have all related agencies working together in assisting and supporting the victims of anti-personnel mines, both military and civilian.

## Cooperation and Assistance

### International and Regional Cooperation

26. Ambassador Stephan Nellan provided a general overview of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) which highlighted the role, activities, operational assistance and products of the GICHD. The international mine action standards (IMAS) were also touched upon in the presentation which appears as ANNEX 16.
27. Ms. Laura Liguori, the EU Commission Representative, in her presentation highlighted the framework of the EU mine action policy and its implementation including the tools

available and the actors involved. Examples of cooperation and assistance offered by the EU as part of its international engagement in antipersonnel mine efforts were also noted. The presentation appears as ANNEX 17.

28. The Seminar was also briefed on the financial and technical assistance by several countries including their official development aid on international antipersonnel mine efforts. The need for an integrated approach to mine action efforts taking into account the development agenda was further noted.

## Universalisation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban

### National Legislation

29. Ms. Fiona Barnaby, Legal Advisor, ICRC Kuala Lumpur, provided the legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress prohibited activities, especially Article 9 on national measures of the Ottawa Convention. The presentation and an ICRC checklist on Article 9 appear as ANNEX 18.
30. Mr. Burkhard Ducoffre, highlighted the implementation of the Ottawa Convention obligations in Germany in his presentation on 'Cornerstones of an Effective National Legislation Implementing the Ottawa Convention: The German Experience'. The presentation, which looked at the requirements and implications of Article 9 of the Ottawa Convention and also the domestic penal provisions, appears as ANNEX 19.
31. Ms. Leisa Gibson, the Acting Mine Action Coordinator at AUSAID, presented on 'Australia's Universalisation Efforts in the Asian Region' which outlined its focused strategy on mine/ERW affected countries in the Asian region and stressed the importance of mine action to the Asia Pacific region. The presentation appears as ANNEX 20.
32. The Seminar also noted that the Ottawa Convention has an advantage over other related international instruments in that it also prohibits transfers to third parties such as armed non-state actors.

### Discussion Within and Contributions from the Audience

33. The Seminar gained much from a lively and fruitful discussion as well as from voluntary contributions from the participating delegations. There was a unanimous understanding of all participants that the seminar has fulfilled its objectives and opened up ways to continue the exchange of experiences initiated by this meeting.

### Closing Ceremony

34. Malaysia and Germany, representing the European Union, jointly thanked the participants for their valuable contribution to the Seminar.

## Acknowledgements

The Seminar expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of Malaysia as the host of the Seminar for the excellent arrangements made and the hospitality extended to all the participants. The participants also thanked Germany, representing the European Union for co-sponsoring the Workshop.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE ARF INTER-SESSIONAL SUPPORT GROUP ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

OTTAWA, CANADA, 3-4 APRIL 2008

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007, the second meeting of the Intersessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBM and PD) was held in Ottawa on 3-4 April 2008. The Meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Donald Sinclair, Director General of International Security, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, and Pengiran Dato Osman Patra, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam.
2. Representatives from all ARF countries, except the DPRK, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste, attended the Meeting. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat was also present, as were representatives from the OSCE and CSCAP. The ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue was held on 1 April. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX 1, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX 2, and the List of Participants as ANNEX 3.

## Briefing on the Outcome of the Defence Officials' Dialogue (DOD)

3. On behalf of the Co-Chairs' of the ARF DOD, Major General Christopher Davis, Director General, International Security Policy, Department of National Defence, Canada, briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD Defence Officials' Dialogue, which was held at the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, Canada, on 2 April 2008. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Major-General Christopher and Dr. Haji Emran Haji Bahar, Deputy Permanent Secretary 1, Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam. Participants shared views on current challenges being faced by ARF defence establishments and discussed how they can add further value to the ARF process in the future. Attached as ANNEX 4 is the Co-Chairs' Summary report of the DOD.

## Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation, and Non-Traditional Security Issues

## Regional Issues

4. Participants noted that the further integration of the ASEAN Community and the healthy relations between the major powers in the region have ensured a positive trend in regional security in the region. The Meeting welcomed and showed strong support for the landmark endorsement of the ASEAN Charter which conferred a legal nature on the organisation and reaffirmed its commitment to the United Nations Charter and international humanitarian law. Participants agreed that the principles of the ASEAN Charter, and the development of ASEAN as a caring and sharing community, including the reliance on the peaceful settlement of disputes, the adherence to the rule of law, good governance, the principles of democracy, and constitutional government, and the respect for the different cultures, languages and religions of the peoples of ASEAN, are fundamental to the development of ASEAN as a unified and peaceful organization. The Meeting expressed support for the establishment of an ASEAN human rights body as a positive force in the development of regional standards of conduct on human rights protection. Participants encouraged the early ratification of the ASEAN Charter. Participants stressed strong support for the development of ASEAN's Political-Security and Socio-Cultural Community blueprints and desired to see their early adoption to complement the Economic Community blueprint already in place.
5. Participants congratulated Pakistan for conducting orderly, peaceful elections with fair results under very difficult circumstances. They expressed their belief that democracy and effective government offer the best hope not only for the Pakistani people but also for security for both the country and the region.
6. The Meeting welcomed the positive trends in the South China Seas and the ongoing follow-up towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea which should lead to the adoption of a Code of Conduct. The members welcomed ASEAN and China's willingness to coordinate further to promote cooperation in the South China Sea and to maintain a concerted effort to build peace and stability in the region.
7. A number of participants expressed their deep concern about the situation in Myanmar, including with respect to human rights. Myanmar briefed on the situation in that country, including the recent announcement that a referendum on a new constitution will be held and elections scheduled. However, some participants noted that in order to allow for true national reconciliation, all concerned parties, including members of the concerned parties and ethnic minorities, must be included in the constitutional and electoral process, but have not been to date. Participants called upon Myanmar to release all political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and

stressed the need for meaningful national reconciliation leading to a government that is responsible and accountable to the people of Myanmar.

8. Participants urged Myanmar to work with the United Nations, ASEAN, and the international community to make meaningful and expeditious progress towards democratic reform and national reconciliation. The Meeting expressed its strongest support for the efforts of the United Nations' Secretary General's Special Envoy, Ibrahim Gambari, and for those of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro. Participants particularly encouraged the Government of Myanmar to work with Mr. Gambari to ensure his earliest return to Myanmar.
9. The Meeting reiterated the key importance of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula to regional stability. Participants renewed their calls for progress in the Six-Party Talks, confirming its vital contribution to the negotiation of a peaceful resolution to the nuclear issue. Participants expressed concern over the failure of the DPRK to meet the requirements for a declaration of its nuclear programmes. The Meeting expressed hope that further progress will be forthcoming expeditiously in accordance with the agreement on second-phase actions and encouraged all parties to fulfill all obligations under the agreements reached in the Six Party Talks. The Meeting also expressed the expectation that the completion of the second phase and the commencement of the dismantlement phase will help to lay the foundation for lasting peace and confidence in the region. Participants further urged the DPRK to address the humanitarian concerns of the international community.
10. Participants took note of the second inter-Korean summit between the Leader of the DPRK, Kim Jong Il and the President of the Republic of Korea, Roh Moo-hyun, in Pyongyang on October 2-4, 2007.
11. Participants expressed their shock at, and condemnation of, the recent assassination attempts against the President and Prime Minister of Timor-Leste and were glad to hear that the President is expected to make a full recovery. A number of participants deplored these attacks against the democratic institutions of the country, and voiced their confidence in the Timorese government and the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, with the support of the International Stabilization Force, to maintain law and order during this difficult time, and bring the perpetrators of these attacks to justice.
12. The Meeting further noted that ongoing international support to Timor-Leste is needed and that there was still much to be done to develop the country's security forces and that coordinated international assistance was likely to be required for some time to come.



## International Issues

13. The Meeting underlined its continued support for the efforts to promote stability, good governance and reconstruction in Afghanistan and welcomed members' efforts to bring stability and security to Afghanistan. The Meeting recognised the efforts that Pakistan and other Participants are making to address issues such as trade and transport links, drug-trafficking, refugees, security and economic development and encouraged further efforts in this regard.
14. Some Participants welcomed the resumption of the peace process following the Annapolis Conference and commended the leadership of Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Olmert in working towards a peace agreement as the only means to a comprehensive solution. Participants recognised the important role of the Quartet and reaffirmed their support for the Roadmap as the basis of negotiations and urged the parties to fully implement their commitments to include the goal of two states living side by side in peace and security. They also welcomed the strong support of the international community for Palestinian reform and development, as demonstrated at the Paris donors' conference and called for coordination in implementing their pledges. The Meeting expressed deep concern about the recent violence, the deaths of Palestinian and Israeli civilians and the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip.
15. Participants welcomed the reduced levels of violence in Iraq and reaffirmed their support for the Iraqi government and its efforts in pursuit of a secure, stable, prosperous, and unified country and to further reduce sectarian violence. Participants acknowledged recent legislative progress while recognising the need for the Iraqi government to take further steps in order to address outstanding issues and achieve political reconciliation. Iraq's neighbours were encouraged to play a constructive role in promoting stability in Iraq and the wider region.
16. The Meeting welcomed the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1803 on March 3 2008, adopted in response to Iran's failure to comply with its international obligations under Resolutions 1696, 1737 and 1747, in particular, suspension of uranium enrichment. Participants also welcomed the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding its work with Iran to resolve outstanding questions with regard to its nuclear program. While non-conclusive, the Agency's latest report indicates notable progress which highlights the legitimacy of its efforts and demonstrates that a robust verification system can produce results. Recognising the rights and obligations of all nations to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Meeting called on Iran to cooperate fully and transparently with the IAEA on

all outstanding issues. Participants also fully endorsed the IAEA Director General's calls on Iran to take steps to build confidence in its nuclear program by implementing its Additional Protocol. The Participants urged all parties to work for a peaceful, negotiated and diplomatic settlement to the issue and urged Iran to play a positive role in the region.

17. Some Participants expressed their concern for the political crisis plaguing Lebanon and their continued support for the Government of Prime Minister Fouad Siniora during this difficult period. Support was also expressed for efforts to resolve the crisis including the Arab League Initiative led by Secretary General Amr Moussa, which calls for the immediate election of a Lebanese President. Some Participants stressed the urgent need to establish the Special Tribunal, which is a key step in ending the culture of impunity that has taken hold in Lebanon.
18. Participants were encouraged by recent developments in the Solomon Islands and noted South Pacific regional encouragement for Fiji to return to constitutional and democratic governance.

#### Non-Traditional Security Issues

19. A number of participants underlined that the continued fight against terrorism was of paramount importance to the region and recognised the key role played by the ARF in combating terrorism. Participants stressed the need to forge regional and international cooperation to address counter-terrorism, and identified the need for greater cooperation to facilitate the fight against terrorism and related activities while respecting international law and human rights. The Meeting reaffirmed that terrorism is not associated with any specific religious, ethnic or cultural group.
20. Security threats also highlighted at the Meeting included: human trafficking as well as trafficking in illicit drugs and firearms; money laundering and the financing of terrorism; cyber-crime; and challenges to maritime security and cyber-security. The Meeting heard of recent efforts to address these challenges and encouraged continued cooperation through, among others, workshops, working groups, and international conferences (e.g. the sixth ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in February 2008 and the Republic of Korea's proposal for an ARF Virtual Working Group on Cyber-Security and Cyber-Terrorism). Participants noted the importance of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism and UN Conventions and relevant Security Council Resolutions in the fight against terrorism.
21. Participants stressed the importance of ensuring clarity in the roles and responsibility of actors at all levels in responding effectively to disasters within the region. In this regard, the ISG welcomed the outcome of the Seventh ARF Intersessional Meeting

on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) held in Helsinki, Finland on 11-12 October 2007 and co-chaired by Indonesia and the EU. The Meeting highlighted the positive efforts of Australia, China, the European Union, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the United States in contributing to interim efforts to further the work of the ARF in disaster relief. Members noted with appreciation the initiative by Australia and Indonesia to develop standard operating procedures for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and welcomed the ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief, which will be held in Jakarta on 1 – 2 May 2008. They also took note of the Standby Arrangement being developed by Indonesia and the U.S. and welcomed plans by the Philippines and the U.S. for a 2009 Disaster Relief Exercise.

22. The Meeting noted that the forthcoming 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Seminar on Energy Security in Singapore will provide important momentum to facilitate a dialogue and cooperative effort on a broad array of energy issues and policy concerns, with security implications, including: meeting trade, investment and infrastructure needs; diversification through developing renewable and alternative energy sources; promotion of clean and energy efficient technologies; and physical security. The Meeting noted the work of other organizations such as APEC on this issue.
23. Many participants stressed the importance of countering the spread of WMD and highlighted the important contributions ARF can make. They welcomed the positive progress on the proposal to establish an Intersessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament and recent workshops on small arms and light weapons, landmines and the implementation of UNSCR 1540.
24. The Meeting welcomed further discussion on proposals to establish an Intersessional Meeting on Maritime Security in recognition of the importance of increasing technical cooperation and sustainable ARF action to address the increasing threats to shipping and similar issues. The Meeting looked forward to the ASEAN concept paper on the establishment of an ISM on Maritime Security and noted Indonesia's proposal to submit the draft before the SOM for review and further endorsement by Ministers.
25. Some participants also noted the challenges arising from issues such as climate change and communicable diseases such as avian and pandemic influenza and indicated their continued interest in working to address these in cooperation with ARF members.
26. The Meeting welcomed the US presentation on the concept of a CTTC workplan. Participants will send their comments on the concept paper to the US by April 30. Both the concept paper and presentation were submitted.

#### Review of the ARF

27. Singapore presented on the revised paper on the Review of the ARF, and expressed

appreciation to all the ARF participating countries for providing comments which had helped made the paper more substantive. Singapore had incorporated as many comments as possible, and appealed to ARF members to exercise as much flexibility as possible. Key points included the emphasis on the important roles of both ASEAN and non-ASEAN ARF participants, and the proposed development of a Vision Statement for the ARF. Singapore requested that further comments be submitted by 18 April, so that a revised draft could be prepared in time for the ARF SOM on 9 May. Singapore also informed that in response to suggestions by some ARF members, it was prepared to table a draft Declaration to mark the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF in Singapore.

28. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance and timeliness of the paper, and stressed the need to finalise the paper in time for the Ministers' consideration at the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF. Participants also supported the proposal to develop a Vision Statement for the ARF over the next 12-18 months, which would help to articulate the forum's long term goals. In addition, participants agreed that a Declaration should be issued to mark the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF, and that this could reflect the achievements of the ARF and reaffirm the Minister's commitment to push the ARF process forward. Singapore affirmed that it would put up a draft Declaration for ARF members' consideration before the ARF SOM. The EU announced it intends to circulate a revised version of its proposal to improve ARF working methods in support of the review paper.

#### Review and Consideration of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and Preventive Diplomacy

29. The Meeting noted a list of activities implemented or updated since the Brunei Darussalam ISG in November 2007:
  - a. European Union/Cambodia – ARF Workshop on Management and Security of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Cambodia, 13 - 14 December 2007. ([ANNEX 5](#))
  - b. Singapore – Second ARF Peacekeeping on Experts' Meeting in Singapore in March 2008, co-hosted by New Zealand. ([ANNEX 6](#))
  - c. European Union – Workshop on Confidence Building Measures and Preventative Diplomacy in Asia and Europe in Berlin, Germany, 12 - 14 March 2008, co-hosted with Indonesia. ([ANNEX 7](#))
  - d. Republic of Korea – 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism in Busan, 16 - 19 October 2007. ([ANNEX 8](#))
  - e. India – Maritime Security training Programme in Chennai, 24 - 29 March 2008.
  - f. Indonesia – 6<sup>th</sup> Interseasonal Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in Semarang, Indonesia, 21 - 22 February 2008, co-hosted by India.

30. Remaining activities for the intersessional year 2007-2008, to be implemented before the July 2008 Ministerial meeting:
  - a. Malaysia – to host with the European Union a meeting on Anti-personnel mines. ([ANNEX 9](#))
  - b. Indonesia – to host ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief, 1-2 May 2008, co-host Australia ([ANNEX 10](#)). Draft ARF Standard Operating Procedures for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief was tabled. ([ANNEX 11](#))
  - c. Singapore – to host Energy Security meeting with the European Union, 15-17 April 2008.
31. Announcements of activities for the intersessional year 2008-2009, to be reviewed by the SOM before being forwarded for Ministerial approval:
  - a. Australia - A draft statement on the Prevention of Diversion of Precursors in to Illicit Drug Manufacture was distributed. ([ANNEX 12](#))
  - b. Australia – to host with Indonesia an ARF Conference on Terrorist Use of the Internet. ([ANNEX 13](#))
  - c. Indonesia – to host 8<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Disaster Relief in December 2008 in Banda Aceh, co-hosted by the European Union. ([ANNEX 14](#))
  - d. European Union – First Draft Measures to Enhance Maritime Security, proposed activity for October 2008. ([ANNEX 15](#))
  - e. United States – Workshop on Building Capacities on Laboratory Biosafety and Biosecurity, for Fall 2008 or Spring 2009. ([ANNEX 16](#))
  - f. Thailand – Regional Workshop to coordinate on Stabilization and Reconstruction Issues in ASEAN Regional Forum, co-hosted by the United States to take place in Thailand in September, 2008. ([ANNEX 17](#))
  - g. European Union – Proposed ARF Seminar on Climate Change and International Security in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2008. ([ANNEX 18](#))
  - h. Viet Nam – to host Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime ISM with co-chair Republic of Korea in 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009.
  - i. China – ARF Seminar on Law and Regulations of International Disaster Relief in Beijing during first half of 2009.
  - j. India – to hold a follow-up event in 2009 to the Chennai Maritime Security Training Programme.
32. Proposed Activities to take place in 2008-2009:
  - a. Republic of Korea – Proposed the establishment of an ARF Virtual Working Group Network and presented a concept paper. ([ANNEX 19](#))
  - b. Indonesia – Proposed establishment of ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional

Meeting on Maritime Security. ([ANNEX 20](#))

- c. United States – Proposal to establish an ISM on Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the ASEAN Regional Forum, co-Chairs' China and Singapore. Proposed activity in first half of 2009. ([ANNEX 21](#))
  - d. United States – Workplan for Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime proposed. Second draft distributed. ([ANNEX 22](#))
  - e. Japan – Proposed Best Practices Reference Paper for Peace-Building and co-hosting a Peacebuilding meeting with Singapore. ([ANNEX 23](#))
  - f. China – 3<sup>rd</sup> Experts and Eminent Persons meeting in Beijing in October 2008.
33. Voluntary Briefings
- a. Japan – 7<sup>th</sup> Sub-committee of the Tokyo Defence Forum on Peacebuilding in February 2008. ([ANNEX 24](#))

Future Direction of ARF

ARF Study on Preventive Diplomacy

34. On behalf of CSCAP and his Co-Chair, Mr Chong Guan Kwa of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Mr Ralph Cossa Pacific Forum CSIS and Co-Chair of the Study Group on Preventive Diplomacy and the Future of the ASEAN Regional Forum briefed the Meeting progress on the Study on Preventive Diplomacy their Institutes are conducting on behalf of the ARF and their initial recommendations. Participants welcomed the briefing and the opportunity to review the full study draft Study ahead of the SOM. Participants stressed the need for further ARF review and implementation of appropriate study recommendations. CSCAP expressed its willingness to consider establishing new study groups based on ARF needs and solicited feedback on Regional Security Outlook for 2007.

Links with other Organisations

Enhancing Ties between Track I and Track II

35. The Meeting welcomed a briefing by Chong Guan Kwa on behalf of the CSCAP Co-Chairs' on the outcomes of the CSCAP Steering Committee Meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 6 December 2007, the activities of its study groups and the Memorandum on Facilitating Maritime Knowledge and Awareness: Basic Foundations of Maritime Security adopted since the Brunei ISG.

Enhancing Ties Between ARF and other regional and International Security Organisations

36. Mr Oleksandr Pavlyuk, Head of the External Co-operation Section at the Secretariat of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) gave a presentation

to the Meeting on the scope for further cooperation between the ARF and OSCE. Areas of common interest were noted and, in welcoming the briefing, participants looked forward to further opportunities to share experiences.

#### EEPs

37. The Republic of Korea and the Philippines circulated the draft assessment of the practicability of the recommendations put forth as a result of the Second EEPs Plenary Meeting held in Manila in February, 2007 following the direction of the Ministers at the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF, and requested comments from Participants on the draft so it can be revised ahead of the SOM.

#### Other Matters:

##### Preparations for the SOM and Ministerial Meetings

38. Singapore briefed participants on preparations for the ARF SOM that will be held on 9 May, 2008 in Singapore and the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial meeting that will be held on 24 July 2008 in Singapore.
39. Singapore reminded participants to submit their input to the ARF Annual Security Outlook by 31 May, 2008 in order to allow for their submission to ARF Ministers in July. The Meeting also welcomed Singapore's proposals to streamline the agenda for the SOM in order to facilitate more substantive and effective exchanges and supported Singapore's proposed agenda.
40. The Meeting welcomed Singapore and the Republic of Korea's assumption of the Co-Chairmanship of the Intersessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy for the 2008-2009 session.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

OTTAWA, CANADA, 2 APRIL 2008

1. The ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue of the second ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence-Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy for the inter-sessional year 2007-2008 was held at the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, Canada, on 2 April 2008. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Major-General Christopher Davis, Director General International Security Policy, National Defence Headquarters, Canada, and Dr. Haji Emran Haji Bahar, Deputy Permanent Secretary 1, Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam. The meeting was attended by ARF participants and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. All but four ARF members were represented at the Dialogue. The list of participants appears at ANNEX A.
2. Mr. Vincent Rigby, Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy), Department of National Defence, Canada, officially welcomed the delegates to Canada and opened the meeting.

### Agenda Item 1: Welcoming Remarks

3. The Canadian Co-Chair observed that this was the first ARF meeting held in Canada. He stated that the aim of today's meeting was to share views on current challenges being faced by ARF defence establishments and to discuss how they can add further value to the ARF process in the future. He also stressed the importance of personal contacts in the development of security and defence cooperation.
4. In his remarks, the Brunei Co-Chair noted that the region was undergoing numerous strategic changes and that security was a collective responsibility. He stated that the signing of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Joint Declaration by the ASEAN Defence Ministers in Nov 2007 was a significant milestone in the history of ASEAN, establishing an institutionalized framework for ASEAN defence and security cooperation, and a further step towards the realization of an ASEAN Security Community by 2015.

### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

5. The Dialogue adopted the Agenda which appears at ANNEX B.

### Agenda Item 3: (*"21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenges to Defence"*)



6. Overview. The question posed by the first topic was “What are some of the most important challenges facing ARF defence ministries and armed forces today and how are they responding and adapting to these challenges?”
7. The following delegations spoke on this theme: Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, and the United States.
8. The following were identified as some of the key challenges for ARF defence ministries and militaries:
  - a. Institutional Challenges. Several countries commented on institutional challenges within their military. Essentially, this can be summarized as having to “do more with less”. Some armed forces are undertaking an expanding list of security challenges (e.g. peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, etc.), with limited government resources, and while competing with the private sector for personnel. The operational tempo is increasing domestically and abroad, with implications for staffing, training and procurement. Personnel issues include the need for diversity in recruitment (e.g. attracting people with different skills, ethnicity, gender), difficulty in recruitment and retention, and long-term care of personnel (e.g. morale, health, pension, training issues). Modernization for some armed forces also posed a challenge in terms of procurement and the development of a knowledge-based force.
  - b. Whole of Government Approach. Many delegations reported the need for greater coordination between their armed forces and other government agencies and departments to achieve a “whole of government approach” in dealing with non-traditional threats internally (e.g. terrorism, natural disasters, health epidemics, etc.) and complex interventions internationally (e.g. humanitarian, disaster relief, peace building operations). Some of the motivations for a whole of government approach include: generating greater government capacity, increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions, relieving the burden of escalating operational tempo on military forces, and lack of capacity of the civilian agencies to react alone. In an integrated approach, the armed forces work jointly with other government actors, such as foreign ministries, customs and border officials, intelligence agencies, police, development agencies, and sector specific departments/ ministries (e.g. health, immigration, education).
  - c. Increasingly Broad Threat Spectrum. Many delegations addressed the growing challenges of non-traditional threats. These included terrorism and cyber-terrorism, piracy, transnational crime networks (e.g. drugs, human trafficking, etc), climate change (as a security threat multiplier), fragile states, consequence management,

and natural disasters. New capabilities to address these non-traditional threats have financial implications and require greater international cooperation, intelligence sharing, and cultural awareness. Some delegations commented on the difficulty of focusing on both conventional and asymmetric warfare. Others noted that counter-insurgency strategies could not depend on military means alone. Besides safeguarding national sovereignty, other non-traditional security threats mentioned involved maritime security (e.g. protecting sea lines of communication) and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (on the Korean Peninsula and potentially amongst terrorists). It was noted that continued economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region would require adjusting to the demands of the new security environment.

9. The various papers submitted by delegations under this Agenda Item are at ANNEX C.

Agenda Item 4: (*"Strengthening the ARF: How Can Defence Help in the Future?"*)

10. Overview. The question posed by the second topic was "How can member defence ministries, armed forces, and their representatives further contribute to supporting and strengthening the ARF?"
11. The following delegations spoke on this theme: Brunei, Canada, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, United States, and Viet Nam.
12. Both Co-Chairs' noted that the purpose of the session was to discuss how to build on the ARF's current success. The following were identified as some of the possible ways defence ministries and officials could contribute to strengthening the ARF in the future:
  - a. Enhancing defence dialogues and exchanges. Some of the discussion focused on enhancing dialogue within the ARF and what would be the best modalities to achieve this (e.g. seminars, workshops, meetings, adjunct to or independent of other ARF events). Thoughts included enhancing the ARF Security Policy Conference, strengthening the defence component of the Annual Security Outlook, encouraging more transparency measures related to defence, building on the momentum of the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting, developing standard operating procedures, terms of reference and points of contact, and encouraging more educational exchanges, military diplomacy and CBMs (e.g. staff talks, port visits, etc.).
  - b. More emphasis on practical activities. Many of the delegates expressed the view that increased emphasis should be given to advancing beyond dialogue to more concrete, practical activities. Other suggestions included coordinating individual national military responses to crises more effectively, developing joint security

strategies for future scenarios, supporting internal policy development, improving information gathering and exchange, instituting desk top and, eventually, appropriate field exercises, and supporting the capacity building of all participants (mindful of the commitments of individual countries).

- c. Continue to focus on traditional areas of ARF interest. There was general agreement that the focus should remain on the main areas of interest for the ARF, such as maritime security, disaster assistance, non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and transnational crime, and peace building/peace support operations.
13. The meeting recognized that any new measures put forward to strengthen the role of defence officials in the ARF process should reflect consensus, be as inclusive as possible, and proceed at a pace comfortable for all.
14. The various papers and presentations submitted by delegations under this item are at ANNEX D.

#### Agenda Item 5: Briefing on the Canadian Forces

15. Rear-Admiral Bruce Donaldson, Director, Strategic Joint Staff, National Defence Headquarters, briefed the meeting on the challenges facing the Canadian Forces and key aspects of its operations and equipment programmes. A copy of his remarks is at ANNEX E.

#### Agenda Item 6: Other Matters

16. The following items were tabled by the countries indicated:
  - a. Brunei briefed the meeting on Civil-Military Cooperation in Disaster Assistance, stating that information sharing and coordination in pre-disaster and pre-deployment preparations would be useful for regional cooperation, such as developing a regional assets and capabilities database, as well as lessons learned from other countries.
  - b. New Zealand briefed the meeting on the 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts Workshop, held in Singapore, 4-6 March 2008, (sponsored by Singapore/New Zealand).
  - c. Japan briefed the meeting on the 7<sup>th</sup> Sub-Committee of the Tokyo Defence Forum, 27-28 February 2008 and on a best practices reference paper for peace building from the meeting.
  - d. Malaysia briefed the meeting on an upcoming ARF Seminar on Anti-Personnel Mines, Penang, Malaysia, 8-10 April 2008.
  - e. Singapore briefed the meeting on the next ARF Security Policy Conference, which will be held in Singapore, 8 May, the day before the ARF Senior Officials' Meeting (9 May). The associated ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue will take place on 7 May.

17. Other ARF events highlighted by delegations during the meeting included:
  - a. The ARF Desk Top Exercise on Disaster Relief, Jakarta, 1-2 May 2008 (Indonesia/Australia).
  - b. Forthcoming proposals for ARF Seminars on Climate Change and Security and on Maritime Security, which would be held during the second half of 2008 (European Union).
18. The various papers and presentations which were submitted or fall under “Other Matters” are at ANNEX F.

Agenda Item 7: Closing Remarks

19. The Co-Chairs’ thanked the delegates for their active participation, noting that the ideas generated could form the foundation for future defence cooperation in the region in the future.
20. The Dialogue expressed appreciation to the Canadian and Brunei Co-Chairs’ for effective co-chairing and to the Government of Canada for the hospitality and arrangements for this meeting of the ARF Defence Officials’ Dialogue.

# ARF MARITIME SECURITY TRAINING WORKSHOP

CHENNAI, INDIA, 24-29 MARCH 2008

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) has focused usefully on dialogue and cooperation on the issues related to maritime security. ARF has reaffirmed on several occasions the importance of addressing these issues within a cooperative framework. It is in this context, and with a view to add to the capacity building efforts in the region to tackle the issue of security and safety of searoutes, a Maritime Security Training Programme for ARF Member States was organized by Government of India from 24-29 March 2008.

Indian Coast Guard, which is the nodal Indian agency to deal with this issue conducted the programme. The event took place in Chennai, capital city of the State of Tamil Nadu in the south of India, situated on the Bay of Bengal.

Thirty participants from sixteen countries attended the training programme: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam, European Union, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Timor Leste, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (list of participants enclosed).

The training programme covered areas of: search and rescue; smuggling; piracy; hijacking and armed robbery; port security and ship security; confiscation and repatriation of ships; fishing rights including fishing by foreign vessels; drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. The faculty included experienced officers from Coast Guard, Narcotics Control Board (NCB), Customs and Central Excise Intelligence.

A visit to the Regional Headquarters (East) OPS room, Maritime Security Coordination Center (MRCC) and Coast Guard Ship Sagar was also organized. The participants thus could get first hand experience with the operational part as well.

The training programme was modeled as Basic Course and was aimed at familiarizing young officers dealing with various aspects associated with maritime security with. This was the first ever training programme under the aegis of ARF in the field of maritime security.

The active participation from the Member States resulted into exchange of views, sharing of experience and expertise. The training programme therefore can be considered as yet another step in the efforts by the ASEAN Regional Forum in addressing the issue of maritime security.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON "CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY IN ASIA AND EUROPE"

BERLIN, GERMANY, 12-14 MARCH 2008

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007, the ARF Workshop on Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and Preventive Diplomacy (PD) in Asia and Europe was held in Berlin, Germany, on 12-14 March 2008. The Meeting was co-chaired by Indonesia and Germany on behalf of the European Union (EU).

All ARF participants with the exception of Papua New Guinea attended the Workshop. Representatives from the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Organisation for Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)-Indonesia and CSCAP were also present. The Programme and Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX A, the Annotated Agenda as ANNEX B, and the List of Participants as ANNEX C.

## Introduction

2. Ambassador Friedrich Gröning, Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control of the German Federal Government, opened the meeting on behalf of the European Union (ANNEX D). He emphasized the importance the EU and Germany accorded to enhanced cooperation with ASEAN and an active EU participation in the ARF, also evidenced by the hosting of a number of meetings in the EU in the past years. He underlined that dialogue and cooperation as well as a regional approach were crucial to maintain lasting stability. He recalled how the Organisation of Security Cooperation in Europe had started as a Conference in Cold War Europe in the 1970s, and how CBMs was over time developed from a series of meetings into the highly advanced and structured security cooperation of today.
3. Key factors for success of the OSCE had been the commitment to transparency and an open dialogue on security issues, the adoption of a common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security concept, the development of politically-binding standards and the gradual institutionalisation which led to the change of name into OSCE in 1994. All these steps were also the pre-conditions for the later conclusion of binding security treaties. In the process of regular review of these arrangements,

the creation of credible verification mechanisms had been identified as a lesson of particular importance. The OSCE had also benefited from dialogue and cooperation with the United Nations and regional organizations. Ambassador Gröning expressed the hope that the present workshop could offer insights for the further development of CBMs and PD both in the ARF and the OSCE.

4. In his opening speech, the Co-Chair Ibnu Hadi, Director for Intra-Regional Cooperation for Asia-Pacific and African in the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, noted that Berlin was a particularly suitable venue for a workshop on CBMs and PD. He recalled the wishes of ARF participants to contribute to peace and security through the building of confidence and trust amongst each other. According to the terminology and vision developed in consecutive meetings on PD (Seoul 1995, Paris 1997, Hanoi 2001, Tokyo 2004), the ARF was currently in the transition phase from confidence building to preventive diplomacy. As mutual trust amongst ASEAN countries – which work towards a Security Community by 2015 as part of the overall ASEAN Community building process -and ARF participants had increased, the ARF was in a good position to advance into preventive diplomacy. He looked forward to taking inspiration for the handling of the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century from the exchanges at this Workshop and the cooperation of the Asia-Pacific and European regions in general.
5. Deputy Ambassador Bračković of the Republic of Slovenia greeted participants on behalf of the current Presidency of the European Union and underlined the important role of strengthening security cooperation.

#### Session 1: Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy in Europe

6. Mr. Pentti Olin, Senior Adviser of the Ministry of Defence of Finland, presented the OSCE Acquis in Arms control and main instruments in OSCE framework (ANNEX E). They are intended to increase openness, predictability and transparency between the participating states. It is thus obligatory to give information on an annual basis regarding the defence policy and military doctrine, the strength of the forces and their equipment, and the forthcoming exercises if involving 9,000 troops or more, and to receive inspection and evaluation teams from other participants in order to verify the information. At the same time each participating state has the right to receive the corresponding information from the other states and to carry out the mentioned visits.
7. An important part of the OSCE's acquis on CBMs and PD is enshrined in the Vienna Document of 1999. Other instruments of the OSCE include the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE treaty) which focuses on the reduction of heavy armaments in Europe and which has successfully reduced the amount of weapons in

Europe, and the Open-Skies Treaty, which allows aerial observation over the territory of another state, including the taking of photographs. The OSCE has also adopted the Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, a Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, a Document on Stockpile of Conventional Ammunition, and a Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security -the latter was adopted in 1994 to regulate parliamentary control over armed forces and human rights issues within armed forces.

8. The discussion following the presentation of Mr. Olin addressed the achievements of the OSCE in general, the level of compliance with the obligations under the OSCE information exchange mechanisms (despite the absence of a binding compliance mechanism, the level of states response is generally good, e.g. 45 or 50 out of 56 states regularly replied) and the analysis of the information provided (all information was compiled and evaluated). The debate further touched the driving force for the changes in the organisation (both the changes of the security environment as well as the broad security concept and a positive vision of the future of the organization had changed the focus and the structure of the C/OSCE), the current problems with the CFE treaty, and the position of the EU in the OSCE (Member States were free to express their positions but there was a mechanism for EU coordination within the OSCE -*the issue of EU-OSCE cooperation was addressed in a later session*).
9. Mr. Anton Martynyuk, CSBM Officer of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) presented the general mechanisms of the implementation, evaluation and the enhancement of OSCE agreements (ANNEX F). The presentation covered the three security dimensions of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 (the politico-military dimension, the economic, science & technology and environmental dimension as well as the human dimension), the OSCE's institutional evolution, its preventive diplomacy and conflict prevention functions, the work of the Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC), the role of field missions and the concrete projects that address amongst other issues cross-border trafficking, and the control and the destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons as well as Conventional Ammunition.
10. Milestones of the development of the OSCE were the holding of regular political dialogue meetings on all issues of concern (including weekly meetings of permanent representatives in Vienna, and almost daily staff-level exchanges) and the establishment of permanent structures, ready to support or initiate responses to current challenges, starting from the Conflict Prevention Center (CPC) set up by the Paris Summit in 1990, the creation of Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC) at the Helsinki Summit in 1992, the establishment of the CSCE Secretariat within the CPC during the Rome Ministerial Council in 1992, and the creation of the FSC Support Unit within the CPC in 1995. In addressing the different phases of conflict, the OSCE's primary tools include



early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post conflict rehabilitation, with crisis management being the most difficult task. A situation centre reports to the Chairman-in-Office on potential crisis situations which allows identifying and addressing the crisis at an early stage.

11. During the discussion following the presentation of Mr. Martynyuk, participants sought more information on the OSCE's annual budget (€164 mio, 80% of which funds the field operations; additional contributions were provided based on projects or field operations), the size of the Secretariat which had expanded considerably over the years (from approximately twenty staff to over three hundred personnel in the Secretariat, and a few thousand temporary -often seconded -staff in field operations), staff recruitment, the coordination of activities between NATO, EU and the UN, and the evaluation of the achievements, especially taking into account the resources used in making these achievements.
12. Colonel Hetzke of the Verification Centre of the Federal Armed Forces of Germany presented the experiences of an OSCE participating country with the implementation of the Vienna Document 1999 (ANNEX G). He presented that the obligation of the participating countries to an annual exchange on military information led to the sharing of detailed data relating to the major weapon and equipment systems and noted that as much as 65,000 pieces of heavy weaponry were destroyed so far. Participants were also obliged to exchange information on defence planning, including defence expenditure, which would be evaluated and could be verified upon request, and to notify or to allow observation of military activities as of 9,000 or 13,000 troops respectively. Colonel Hetzke gave examples for concrete verification activities which would be notified to the receiving country 36 hours to 5 days prior to arrival and which normally could not be refused. Such visits would be carried out by a team of up to 4 inspectors and auxiliary personnel, last up to 48 hours in the specified area and were composed of a briefing, inspection on the ground and from the air. Germany was very active in carrying out such verifications and made additional inspections on top of the obligatory ones. Finally he explained that all information received and the results of verification activities were reviewed at a designated annual implementation assessment meeting.

#### Session 2: Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy in Asia

13. Mr. Pratap Parameswaran, the Head of the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat gave an overview of the development of preventive diplomacy in ARF (ANNEX H). He recalled that an ARF concept paper of 1995 had argued that "over time ARF must develop its own mechanism to carry out PD and conflict resolution" and had introduced the concept of a gradual approach for the ARF to move there, through

three phases – (1) promotion of confidence building measures, (2) development of preventive diplomacy and (3) ultimately conflict resolution. At the time, it was suggested to develop guidelines for the peaceful settlement of disputes, to explore the use of ARF Special Representatives, fact-finding missions and good offices at the request of parties involved and to create a regional risk reduction centre. A seminar on November 1996 in Paris proposed an Annual Security Outlook which was agreed in 1999 and the 1<sup>st</sup> volume issued in 2000. An ARF concept on PD was endorsed in 2001 and contained a definition of PD for the purpose of the ARF, noted key principles and possible measures of PD. The stocktaking of the ARF process in 2002 had concluded with 9 recommendations, most of them being implemented. Yet, the scope remained for the ARF to improve its working methods, including communication in between meetings, to be more active in developing common procedures for collective response to threats facing the region and to improve compilation of best practices in various areas of cooperation. Moreover, the ARF could improve to translate commitment into action, for which it partly needed to be given more resources.

14. Mr. Wong Chow Ming, Deputy-Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore presented preliminary ideas for the future development of ARF which he characterized as “forum in transition” (ANNEX I). He recalled that the formal decision to move into preventive diplomacy was quite recent, was taken only in 2005, and that it coincided with the more concrete cooperation such as the holding of table top exercises and the adoption of guidelines, such as on disaster relief cooperation in 2007. As these important steps were, however, not sufficient to reach veritable preventive diplomacy, the current general review of the ARF would take stock of past achievements and sketch out the ARF’s future direction. These reflections needed to take into account changes in the external security environment (challenges and other regional processes) and internal developments, including the expansion of the ARF and the divergent interests. He informed that Singapore would table a revised paper to the upcoming ISG meeting in Ottawa (2-4 April) in which it would put forward at least the following proposals: 1) clarify role of ASEAN and non-ASEAN participants; 2) focus the ARF’s activities on key areas; 3) enhance concrete, practical cooperation; 4) streamline decision-making; 5) strengthen ARF Chair, possibly through including the ASEAN Secretary-General as ex-officio member of the Friends of the Chair mechanism, and strengthen the ARF Unit; 6) maintain “flexible moratorium” on membership; and 7) enhance cooperation with Track II and external organizations. The results of the PD study would be taken into account once available.
15. During the discussion following presentations by Mr. Parameswaran and Mr. Wong Chow Ming participants suggested that the ARF had been undergoing steady development and needed to continue to move forward. The debate touched the

development of an ARF mission statement, practical steps to enhance the role of the ARF Chair, the proposed establishment of further yearly Inter-Sessional Meetings (ISMs), for example on maritime security and non-proliferation and disarmament, and the improvement of working methods in line with the proposals tabled in 2007. The Meeting took note of the comment by the DPRK on the positive developments in the inter-Korean relations and the DPRK-United States relations. The ASEAN Secretariat updated the Meeting on the progress of the ARF Study on Preventive Diplomacy. Finally, Singapore appealed to ARF participants to submit further comments on the draft ARF Review paper as quickly as possible.

16. Dr. Ralph Cossa of the Pacific Forum (CSIS) presented an overview of the work of the CSCAP study group on PD (ANNEX I). He observed that preventive diplomacy was neither the first nor should it be the last resort and suggested that the ARF should not prolong the discussion on the concept of preventive diplomacy but get started with its implementation and make sure that someone drives the ARF's evolution. In view of the evolving security environment, he recommended that the ARF also look at inner-state situations, based on the agreement of all parties involved, hence not to generally exclude inner-state situations. Closer cooperation on non-traditional security issues provided for a good starting point, but it should not serve to avoid tackling the really important traditional security issues which remained in the Asia-Pacific region.
17. Dr. Cossa further shared some insights from the comparative PD study that had found that all parties needed to be committed to PD, that failure was never final, and that successful conflict prevention, management and resolution needed constant follow-up if success should be sustainable. More developed institutions had some type of early-warning mechanism in order to allow them to be pro-active rather than reactive. The more institutionalized an organisation is, including structured and dedicated instruments, the more successful it is to implement PD. Translating the findings into recommendations for the ARF, he suggested adoption of the near term (2008-2009), mid-term (2010-2012), and long-term (2015-beyond) measures. The first category could include working on a vision statement, also defining the role of the ARF, standardizing the Annual Security Outlook, using the EEPs and the ARF Unit to collect early-warning information and conducting some capacity-building to enable the players to actually play the PD role. At a later stage the establishment of a regional risk reduction centre and the adoption of a statement of principles obliging participants to use these mechanisms in the event of potential conflict could be envisaged.
18. Further to Dr. Cossa's presentation, Dr. Kwa Chong Guan highlighted that ARF is well equipped with tools in implementing preventive diplomacy and yet needed to start utilizing these tools. It would be useful to develop a positive vision for the

future of the ARF.

19. Dr. C.P.F. Luhulima of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Indonesia presented experiences of ASEAN with CBMs and PD ([ANNEX K1](#) and [ANNEX K2](#)). He recalled the three principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs that had guided ASEAN's work since its early years and were stipulated in the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC). As these principles were also translated to the ASEAN Regional Forum, the ARF's concept of preventive diplomacy was different from that of former UNSG Kofi Annan. Dr. Luhulima noted that given the concern with non-interference, the ARF would probably not develop in the same way as other regional entities. Nonetheless, the development of the ARF would benefit from the completion of the ASEAN Security Community which, though weaker than the creation of an ASEAN common market, was part of the ASEAN Vision 2015 and enhanced by the recently adopted ASEAN Charter. Dr. Luhulima also elaborated that there has been a paradigm shift in South East Asian thinking, largely due to the financial crisis end of the 1990s and the advancement of technology. Nowadays, ASEAN states needed to strike a balance between sovereignty and human rights.
20. During the discussion of the presentations of Dr. Cossa and Dr. Luhulima it was suggested by a participant that the ASEAN Charter should be regarded as a work in progress rather than as a final product. Some participants added to the debate that ASEAN also needed to be in the position to deal with external consequences of internal problems, such as refugee flows.

### Session 3: Strengthening Dialogue and Cooperation between Regional Organizations in Asia and Europe

21. Manasvi Srisodapol, Deputy Director-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand presented a summary of current proposals for future cooperation between the ARF and other regional organisations, as well as further ideas for an enhancement of PD in the ARF ([ANNEX L](#)). Recalling the presently enhanced role of ASEAN as a regional organisation and the absence of inter-state conflict since ASEAN's foundation in 1967, he underlined the merits of consultation. Effectively, in the ASEAN region, the paradigm of competition had been replaced by the paradigm of cooperation and dialogue. The shared commitment and collective responsibility to enhance regional peace, security and prosperity in the region could be applied to develop the ASEAN security community which in turn could serve to inspire the future development of PD in the ARF. Proposals for further examination were the creation of an "ASEAN hotline full circuit", the enhancement of the role of the ASEAN Troika and more use of ASEAN members' individual good offices to other members.

22. The ARF could continue to offer good offices, for instance offer meetings of Six-Party-Talk Ministers in the margins of the ARF, and improve the sharing of experience on specific issues such as disaster relief, peace-keeping and maritime security through the ARF Unit at ASEAN Secretariat. Future cooperation with the OSCE could comprise an MoU between ASEAN and OSCE Secretariats, training courses at the OSCE for the ARF Unit, joint workshops and meetings, meetings between CSCAP and OSCE track II, meeting of the ARF chair with the OSCE chair and sharing of experience on early-warning and risk reduction centre and on standardized reporting (ASO).
23. Dr. Oleksandr Pavlyuk, Head of External Cooperation in the OSCE Secretariat (ANNEX M) recalled how the OSCE had strengthened its outreach to other regional organisations of a very different kind. It was now cooperating in different forms with ASEAN, the AU, the Arab League, the OIC, and the SCO through a variety of activities, including briefing on its working methods and sharing of its best practice (it had recently translated into Arabic a best practice manual on SALW). The OSCE would be prepared to continue to participate in ARF meetings, to receive visitors and also be in the position to enhance cooperation further, for examples through establishing contacts and exchange of experience in substantive fields. He recommended starting with low-key practical cooperation and exchanges, as to avoid the need to formalize the relationship which could prove time-consuming in view of the fact that both the ARF and the OSCE were consensus-based organisations.
24. Gilbert Dubois, Head of Unit for OSCE and Council of Europe of the European Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations presented experiences from the cooperation of the EU with the OSCE (ANNEX N). Underlining the general EU support to multilateralism and regional cooperation, the EU considered the OSCE as a highly valuable organisation. Mr Dubois then presented the extensive cooperation of the EU with OSCE for instance in concrete projects (for example in Central Asia EU operations on border management act in harmony with related projects of the OSCE) and in field missions. The EU participates in the OSCE as a special observer, represented by the current EU Presidency and the European Commission (2 seats), and there have been much political-and working-level interaction.
25. During the discussion following presentations of session 3 it was underlined that enhancing dialogue between ARF and OSCE could be beneficial for both organisations. Possible fields of cooperation could encompass information sharing on CBMs and PD, regular contacts between the Chairs' and Secretariats, joint workshops and meetings and invitations to participate in meetings.

## General and Closing Debate

26. In the closing debate, the meeting agreed that the OSCE experience, in particular the presentations on the implementation of transparency-related CBMs, norm setting, structured reporting and verification activities, provided considerable lessons for the future development of the ARF. The Meeting saw merit in exploring the suggestion that the usefulness of the ARF Annual Security Outlook could be enhanced by a more standardized and structured reporting format. ARF Defence Officials as well as track II organisations like CSCAP could be invited to help identify which additional data ARF participants could usefully share. The OSCE's practice to gather reports through questionnaires in order to ensure the uniformed response could be analyzed further. The OSCE offered to provide samples of questionnaires and responses.
27. The meeting saw merits in establishing an open-ended informal working group on the strengthening of the ARF, including through enhanced cooperation with the OSCE which could develop some of the above idea further and explore ways and means to increase relationship between OSCE and ARF.
28. Further steps in the enhancement of CBMs and PD in the ARF might require the following steps put forward as proposals during the debate:
  - the strengthening of the ARF Unit;
  - the improvement of the communication between ARF participants (possibly through the creation of a communication network);
  - the introduction of information exchange mechanisms on traditional security issues, such as military information, structures and doctrine which might later be expanded to mutual invitation to military exercises and facilities;
  - the enhanced cooperation on non-traditional security issues (for example selected health issues, haze or yellow dust) including the establishment of information exchange systems;
  - the creation of a crisis room or some other form of early-warning mechanism;
  - intensified cooperation with other regional organisations such as the OSCE; and
  - increased cooperation with track-II organisations.

## Closing Remarks

29. In the closing remarks, Ambassador Gröning ([ANNEX O](#)) stressed that the development of a common security understanding amongst ARF participants would be crucial and pointed to the need for political will to develop the ARF into a more structured cooperation i.e. institution. He closed the meeting with the assurance that the EU, including Germany, would be strongly committed to an active participation in the ARF.

30. Meanwhile, Mr. Ibnu Hadi in his closing remark (ANNEX P) underscored that CBMs & PD are important in promoting an advance mutual framework among countries. In this regard, OSCE and ARF have had a dynamic and fruitful exchange of best practices in CBMs & PD to promote peace and security. He underlined that everyone should be part of the implementation and also need to become leading actors in promoting CBMs & PD in Europe and Asia-Pacific.
31. The Meeting expressed gratitude to the EU and Indonesian Co-Chairs' for effective co-chairmanship and to the Government of Germany for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangement in hosting the workshop.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SECOND ARF PEACEKEEPING EXPERTS' MEETING

SINGAPORE, 4-6 MARCH 2008

1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting was held in Singapore on 4-6 March 2008 with the theme of "Planning for Peace Operations – Achieving Mission Success in Diverse Environments". The objective of the Meeting was to provide an overview of the diverse environment for peace operations and enhance knowledge of planning for peace operations. It further aimed to develop an almanac of planning points of contact and a planning template which maybe modified for wider operations.
2. The Meeting was co-chaired by Col. Tung Yui Fai, Chief Guards Officer and Commander, Joint Task Force of the Singapore Armed Forces and Air Commodore Peter Stockwell from the New Zealand Defence Force. The Meeting was attended by 26 ARF participating countries and the ARF Unit/ ASEAN Secretariat. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mercy Relief Singapore and the Singapore Red Cross were also present. The List of Participants appears as ANNEX 1.
3. In his Welcoming Remarks, Col. Tung Yui Fai noted that the ARF countries have much operational experiences to share and the Meeting would provide the opportunity to enhance the learning opportunities of all the participants. The Welcoming Remarks appears as ANNEX 2.
4. Major-General Neo Kian Hong, Chief of Army of the Singapore Armed Forces, in his Opening Address said that there has been a surge in the demand for peacekeeping operations and that they have grown in complexity and diversity. The roles of the military component in today's peacekeeping missions have also grown in turn and military forces have had to take on many more tasks and responsibilities unfamiliar to most armed forces. He stressed that the ARF is ideally suited to contribute in this area, given the wide range of capabilities and experience and that the ARF today is well placed to move beyond dialogue to forge closer practical cooperation in areas of common interest. The Opening Address appears as ANNEX 3.
5. The Meeting was organized into Keynote Address, plenary discussion sessions and syndicate discussions focusing on Planning for Peacekeeping Operations covering



Military Planning, Pre-deployment training, and Planning/Command and Control/Information Operation Considerations, Logistics and Medical Support.

Keynote Address 1: UN Strategic Planning for successful peace operations

6. Major General Per Arne Fjervang, the Acting Military Advisor from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in his keynote address on “UN Strategic Planning for Successful Peace Operations”, outlined the structure of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support. The Meeting noted that from early 2008, six Integrated Operational Teams which will function under the Office of Operations Regional Divisions in the DPKO are planned to be established. Each IOT will include political, military, police and support specialists. The presentation also outlined the spectrum of interaction with the other parts of the UN system and the other players in peacekeeping operations such as Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs), donors, NGOs and regional organizations like the EU and AU. The structure of the Office of Military Affairs within the DPKO was also reviewed. The Office advises senior UN leadership, field missions and UN member states (including TCCs) on all military matters and plans for potential UN missions and generates the military capabilities among other things.
7. The presentation outlined the nature of conflicts which mainly include the following: mostly intra-state conflicts; governments are ineffective or not in control; collapse of economic structures; breakdown of the judiciary and the police force; and external interventions including clash of strategic interests. The attractiveness and the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping such as its impartiality, credibility and legitimacy, the ability to involve broad participation of other UN agencies and international donors and the important role of peacebuilding was also reviewed.
8. The policy issues and doctrines such as the Capstone Document and the SG’s Note of Guidance on Integration, Integrated Mission Planning Process (IMPP), Authority, Command and Control in UN PKOs, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Security Sector Reform (SSR) are the main policy and doctrines referred to when planning a peacekeeping operation. The IMPP Planning Stages (including the strategic and operational levels and the Review and Transition Planning and the Planning Time frame were also looked at. The Military Planning Process in terms of conceptual planning and force generation which would be aligned to the IMPP was also reviewed.
9. The Meeting also noted that consideration of important strategic, political, military and geographical factors during planning, an adequacy of resources and political and military support; a suitable mandate, improved decision-making and a wider political support are key imperatives for mission success.

10. Looking ahead, the Meeting noted that the future of UN peacekeeping would likely see an increase in size and complexity; maintaining quality in terms of force generation and building up the peacekeeping capacities of member states especially in Africa. More robust peacekeeping operations encompassing the use of high technology and intelligence are required. Sustained efforts on prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding are also required. The presentation appears as ANNEX 4.

Keynote Address 2: Peace Operations – Reflections on East Timor Experience in UNMISET and UNMIT

11. BG (Ret) Eric Tan, the former Deputy SRSG (Security) to UNMIT, in his Keynote Address on “Reflections on East Timor Experience in UNMISET and UNMIT”, stressed that all peacekeeping missions are different and each mission is different within its lifespan. In addition, the units and personnel are put together to meet general challenges, which change over time. In this respect, the Meeting noted that changing the composition/ disposition of forces takes time to implement with even the replacement of contingents is a challenge. The force mix is crucial in terms of providing security both at the border and in the districts, with support elements in terms of engineers, military police, and mobility elements.
12. The presentation outlined some of the challenges such as in convincing the Troop Contributing Countries to agree with any re-positioning as they are at times pre-occupied with downsizing troop levels and minimizing costs. Another challenge was addressing non-traditional structures and command relationships such as when getting Military Technical Arrangements to work on the ground with the leadership playing an important coordinating role.
13. The Meeting noted the constant efforts to work the “perception battle” to the mission’s advantage and the need to work with the media. The Meeting further noted the role of leadership at all levels, the need for proactive engagement with the stakeholders and for meticulous follow-through due to different backgrounds, languages and cultures.
14. The presentation highlighted that Security Sector Reform is a new area and has a wide scope including justice and food security although the main elements still involves the military, the justice sector, and the police. The UN, for example, had to develop its own approach on SSR in Timor Leste which included main areas of enhanced cooperation in humanitarian support, border management and crisis management. The presentation stressed the need to take into account local conditions such as the issue of ownership and the involvement of the host nation in SSR. The presentation appears as ANNEX 5.

## Plenary Discussion Session

15. The Meeting noted that the UN peacekeeping missions increasingly face a hostile environment in some of its mission areas due to political interventions including the expulsion of UN staff, restrictions in troop movement and cuts in resources such as fuel and the need for a quick and effective political outcome. The Meeting noted the paramount aspect of the safety and security of peacekeepers.
16. The Meeting also highlighted that most missions are Chapter VII that mandate the protection of UN personnel and facilities and people under threat. The emergence of “responsibility to protect” will require new thinking on its implications for the future. The Meeting also stressed the need for the troops on the ground to maintain control on the use of force so as not to exacerbate any fragile situation.
17. The Meeting stressed the important role of regional organizations and that the UN needs to have a closer link to them and consider different ways of operating as they do not have the necessary resources to take on all operations.
18. In line with the more demanding peacekeeping operations in the future, the Meeting called for enhanced quality in training, the right equipment and the necessary political will. The Meeting further noted the need for bilateral assistance in training. In this respect, the Meeting noted the offer by the Japanese Government on possible cooperation with peacekeeping training centres in the Asian region.

## UN-National Coordination – Views from Military Advisers in New York

19. Capt. Mike Millar, Military Advisor to the Permanent Mission of New Zealand in New York, in his presentation, “The Role of Permanent Missions to the United Nations”, outlined the various UN organs involved in peacekeeping operations including the C34 Special Committee on Peacekeeping. There are also Projects and Specialist working groups on UN Peace Operations Doctrine, Standing Policy Capacity and Training of Peacekeepers, among others. Reference was also made to the New York Military and Policy Advisers Community, a professional organization that provides a forum for the exchange of views on the conduct of peace operations.
20. As planning for UN missions is the prime responsibility of the United Nations, it was essential that Troop and Police Contributing Countries keep the UN informed of national constraints and limitations and preferences including the Rules of Engagement (ROE), Status of Forces Agreement and movement planning (especially for self-deployed capability). The presentation stressed that good preparations and timely interaction with the DPKO, through the Permanent Mission and a well resourced reconnaissance were imperative.

21. The Meeting noted that countries could consider contributing other capabilities apart from combat force elements such as health and medical, military observers and advisers and combat service support forces. Contributing countries would need to take into account the deployment period of the resources, the logistic supply routes and bilateral arrangements for over-flight rights, forward operating bases sustainability and permission to transit territorial waters. The presentation appears as ANNEX 6.
22. Col. Sim Tiong Kian, in his presentation on “Preparing to Negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN DPKO,” highlighted that the MOU, a negotiated formal agreement between the UN and the Troop/Police Contributing Country establishes the scope of responsibility between the UN, PKO and the TCC/PCC in the provision of personnel, equipment and services. The differences between Military Observer/UN Police and Troops/Formatted Police Unit (FPU) were highlighted. The presentation appears as ANNEX 7.

#### Whole of Government Approach and National Planning

23. Mr. Steve Long, Director of the Domestic and External Security Group in the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet in New Zealand in his presentation outlined the main features of the Whole of Government approach in New Zealand when risk, costs, or consequences are grave. NZ has a singular process which is used for any type of emergency, such as domestic disasters and deploying NZ resources to crisis situations, where ministers, senior officials and agencies work together but in proscribed roles. The presentation also highlighted the factors and risks applied to the situation such as national and foreign policy interests, wishes of the Government asking for assistance, and NZ’s reputation as a good international citizen. The presentation appears as ANNEX 8.
24. Maj. Lionel Lye, Deputy Commanding Officer, Republic of Singapore Air Force, in his presentation on “Heli-Operations in UNMISSET” looked at the operation’s mission and concept of operations. The presentation outlined some of the lessons learnt from UNMISSET such as the effect of troop morale on operational capability, the usefulness of mental prep/acclimatization, the relevance of technical and engineering course attendance and deployment of health and sanitation experts in deployed sites. In terms of operations, the lessons learnt include the need for detailed mission planning, contingency planning, weapons training and the exercise of operational flexibility. The presentation appears as ANNEX 9.
25. DSP Bridget Goh from the Singapore Police Force, in her presentation on “Singapore Police Force and Overseas Development”, highlighted the need for mission specific training including health awareness in the mission area. The key areas of contribution

of the police include rebuilding the credibility of law enforcement agencies in the host nation, training and transfer of knowledge and skills in traffic management and community policing. Reaching out to the local populations is essential as they in turn provide information to the police. The Meeting noted that there are likely to be more opportunities for female officers in overseas missions in the future. The presentation appears as ANNEX 10.

#### Plenary Discussion Session

26. The Meeting discussed the possibility of standardizing training modules by Troop Contributing Countries and noted that most countries have their own approaches in dealing with training and in many occasions training can be mission specific. However, training centres in the region could collaborate in terms of exchange of best practices and experiences.
27. The Meeting agreed that political will and the willingness of the Government is essential when countries consider committing troops/police for peacekeeping operations. However, countries that are not in a position to deploy forces can contribute in other ways such as in the provision of non-combatants and resources. The Meeting also noted that a contribution is aligned to national interest and takes into account domestic pressure for countries to play a role in certain missions. A country's desire to contribute as a good member of the international community was another factor. Their citizens who participate have the benefit of the experience, the exposure to other ways of operating, cross training, and learn to be better prepared if the same is to happen nearer to home.
28. Force protection was highlighted and the need for improved handling of wounded peacekeepers and who have sacrificed their lives were noted.

#### Keynote Address 3: Peacekeeping in Complex Operations – The Middle East Experience

29. Major-General (Ret) Clive Lilley, the former Chief of Staff and Head of Mission of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in his presentation on "Peacekeeping in Complex Operations – The Middle East Experience", focused on UNTSO - the first mission established by the UN, its primary tasks and its areas of operation.
30. The presentation stressed the importance of the right qualities such as discipline and ability to communicate, basic requirements and essential skill sets of people that countries send for UN observers. These include having the situational awareness and broad understanding of the political history of the country/region to be deployed to and the UN system/role in the mission area. They must also know the effects of

battlefield operations and procedures. The need for planning to avoid the risks and the importance in selecting key personnel was also stressed. The presentation appears as ANNEX 11.

### Military Planning for Success

31. Col. Mike Thompson, Chief Staff Officer, Joint Operations, New Zealand Defence Force, in his presentation, “Military Planning for Success”, outlined NZ’s experience in the various peacekeeping missions in terms of the operational/strategic interface, such as the development of military options, logistics and training. The strategic planning process must also be comprehensive, logical and must have a wide representation to allow for a broad variety of inputs and views. The operational planning meanwhile must be based on the worst case scenario and in a complex environment.
32. The presentation provided a template of issues to be covered including Command and Control, media/information operations, legal arrangements, staffing of personnel and their welfare and health conditions, communication and information systems, training and intelligence. A review of previous missions and the reporting of lessons learnt was noted as a key requirement. The presentation appears as ANNEX 12.

### Medical Planning for UN Peacekeeping Missions

33. Col. (Dr) Benjamin Seet, Chief Army Medical Officer, in his presentation on “Meeting Resource Demands for UN PKO”, focused on the resource implications for increasing peacekeeping operations. The budget for UN peacekeeping in 2008 is USD6.8 billion. The challenges include the deficit in terms of financial contributions from member states and the unwieldy nature of the UN budget processes to meet changing situations and new demands. In terms of human resources, it was noted that the size of peacekeeping operations has been increasing steadily with attendant increase in the human resources required. Other challenges include meeting mandate timelines, meeting and maintaining standards, and military – civilian integration.
34. The presentation stressed the need for Troop Contributing Countries to look into force health considerations in terms of disease outbreaks including malaria and infectious diseases. The process of establishing medical services on the ground based on actual case studies was outlined. The presentation appears as ANNEX 13.

### Syndicate Discussions and Outcome

35. The syndicate discussions highlighted the need to progress towards a systematic and holistic process concerning PKO and that it should be applicable to any agencies and not just the military. The syndicate discussions reaffirmed the whole of Government approach with the aspiration being a Whole of nation approach ultimately. The development of an integrated mission concept (involving planning, training,

operation etc with all relevant agencies) was recommended at future meetings.

36. The need for a common operating framework and language, standards that conform to UN Contingent Owned Equipment manuals and the importance of securing a regional staging facility to project forces and equipment during PKO missions was highlighted. The possible impact to the local community especially on the environment, economy and infrastructure was noted.
37. It was also stressed that pre-deployment training (PDT) cannot be considered in isolation but must be seen as an integral part of the planning process. As missions vary according to the Rules of Engagement, training would need to be tailored into either generic, mission-specific or specialist training and must be constantly evaluated. Training needs must also engage all components of operations such as the military, the police and the humanitarian organizations.
38. It was noted that PDT must also impart common skill sets such as language and driving skills and involves education on cultural awareness of the mission area. Media training and negotiation and communication skills would be an asset.
39. The syndicate discussions further highlighted that a clear political end-state, understanding the commander's intent, personnel rotation system, continual professional training and communication networks were crucial. It was highlighted that a consistent message needs to be tailored to the purpose of the mission and information operations need to be part of the operational planning process.
40. The presentations on the syndicate discussions appear as [ANNEX 14](#).

#### Wrap Up/Way Ahead

41. The Meeting agreed that the Planning Template can be a good basis to be used at the national-level subject to individual circumstances and needs. The template and the ARF Planning Points of Contact appear as [ANNEX 15](#) and [ANNEX 16](#) respectively.
42. The Meeting noted that the interest in continuing and sustaining the ARF Peacekeeping Expert's Meeting and in this regard suggested that future meetings could look at an integrated or comprehensive mission concept. The Meeting also noted the interest for the ARF to consider holding a peacekeeping planning exercise/activity in the future.
43. The Meeting welcomed Thailand and Japan interest to co-host the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting in 2009 and the confirmation and details would be provided later.
44. The Meeting also noted the value of attending the meetings of the International Association of Peace-training Centres in building professional networks.

## Closing Address

45. BG Goh Kee Nguan, Commander, Training and Doctrine Command, Singapore Armed Forces, noted that one of the main outcomes of the Meeting was the realization that there is a need to continuously challenge the assumptions traditionally held in planning and coordinating for peacekeeping missions. The discussions on the Planning Template would allow for an evaluation of each mission taking into account the specific political conditions and/or operational constraints as there is no one-size fits all model when planning for peacekeeping mission deployment.
46. It was noted that exposure at these Meetings equip participants to deal with differing scenarios facing military/security planners in the area of peacekeeping and peacebuilding after the post-conflict phase. The Closing Address appears as ANNEX 17.



# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SIXTH ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON COUNTER-TERRORISM AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

SEMARANG, INDONESIA, 21-22 FEBRUARY 2008

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007 the Sixth ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (6<sup>th</sup> ISM on CTTC) was held in Semarang, Indonesia, on 21-22 February 2008. H. E. Primo Joelianto, Director-General for Asia-Pacific and Africa Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and H.E. Mr. Vivek Katju, Additional Secretary for Political and International Organizations Ministry of External Affairs of India, co-chaired the Meeting.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives from all ARF participants. The full List of Participants appears as ANNEX 1.

## Agenda Item 1: Opening Session

3. In his welcome remarks, the Indonesian Co-Chair acknowledged that terrorism is a threat to regional security, contemplated on the root causes of terrorism and discussed capacity building efforts as well as inter-faith dialogue. He recalled different themes of the previous ISMs and highlighted that society's role in counter terrorism and transnational crime has been introduced in several fora. He wished the Meeting could come with practical recommendations to counter-terrorism, particularly by involving civil society. He emphasized that civil society in modern nations has played important roles in addition to the government in curbing terrorism and promote national strategies in combating transnational crime in the society. He observed that the issue of transnational crimes, such as, human trafficking, illegal logging, and drugs trafficking needs to be further addressed in the ISM. In view of this, it is appropriate to take up those topics more seriously. The full text of the Indonesian Co-Chairs' remarks appears as ANNEX 2.
4. The Indian Co-Chair suggested in his remarks that ARF has dealt different ways to combat terrorism and transnational crime, recalling the different topics of the past ISM on CTTC. He highlighted that ARF ISM on CTTC is a reflection of joint commitment to combat terrorism and transnational crimes. He emphasized that in inter-connected world, the fight against terrorism and transnational crimes would

have to be addressed in comprehensive manner. He noted that polices which seek to distinguish between lesser and greater evils are dangerous and as experience has shown counter productive. He reaffirmed that terrorism cannot be associated with any religion or race. On the theme of social participation, he hoped that the Meeting would come with comprehensive measures to countering terrorism. The full text of the Indian Co-Chairs' remarks appears as [ANNEX 3](#).

#### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

5. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda which appears as [ANNEX 4](#).
6. The Annotated Agenda appears as [ANNEX 5](#).
7. The Meeting was conducted in plenary. The Programme of Activities appears as [ANNEX 6](#).

#### Agenda Item 3: Review of the ARF Recommendations

8. Singapore briefed the Meeting on the outcomes of the 5<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on CTTC in Singapore on 2-4 May 2007. The recommendations of the ISM included the need to maintain national resilience; the importance of media as well as international and regional organizations in promoting the inter-faith dialogue; the importance of intra-civilization dialogue which entails the promotion of moderate ideologies; and that future ARF activities both on counter-terrorism and on transnational crime could focus on having practical cooperation such as in the areas of anti money laundering and maritime security. Singapore suggested that the Meeting should discuss in greater details the roles of civil society organizations. Singaporean delegation's presentation appears as [ANNEX 7](#).
9. United States presented the proposal of an "ASEAN Regional Forum Workplan for Counterterrorism and Transnational Crime". The purpose of the proposed Workplan is to build regional capacity in counter-terrorism and to focus the ARF efforts on concrete cooperation. The United States proposed that the Workplan be adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF in July 2008. The Workplan envisages designating lead shepherds similar to those in ASEAN cooperation on counter terrorism. The United States invited the ARF participants to provide comments by 14 March 2008 to be followed up by discussion at the ISG on CBMs and PD in Ottawa, Canada in April 2008. The proposed Workplan appears as [ANNEX 8](#). The Meeting agreed to further discuss this item under Agenda 11 on Future Direction of the ISM on CTTC.
10. The ASEAN Secretariat presented the highlights of discussion and recommendations of the first to fifth ARF ISM on CTTC. The ASEAN Secretariat Information Paper appears as [ANNEX 9](#). In response to ASEAN Secretariat's presentation, Indonesia recommended that the ARF Framework on CTTC be kept in view while taking the ISM on CTTC forward.

11. The Meeting also underscored the need to take stock of activities which have already been undertaken, and follow-up on previous ARF recommendations. The Meeting stressed the need to enhance capacity building efforts in the ARF.

#### Agenda Item 4: Cooperation on Counter Terrorism in the Region: Threats, Measures and Strategies

12. The Meeting agreed that regional bodies such as ASEAN, APEC, ASEM and ARF, have important roles in promoting cooperation in addressing counterterrorism. In light of this, the Meeting viewed that ARF should focus the discussion on counter-terrorism efforts undertaken at the regional as well as at national levels. The Meeting was of the view that it is imperative to strengthen cooperation among these regional bodies as well as among the centers dealing with these issues in the region to ensure maximum synergies and to reduce duplication. The Meeting encouraged ARF participants to be parties to the international instruments related to counter terrorism.
13. The Meeting noted the progress made in the ASEAN cooperation on counter-terrorism, highlighting particularly the signing of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in 2007. The ASEAN cooperation on counter-terrorism has laid the principles of not allowing the region to be used by terrorists as a base to attack other countries. ASEAN cooperation on counter-terrorism has also been supported by Dialogue Partners. The Meeting observed that financing of terrorism is among the challenges of counter-terrorism in ASEAN region. While liberalizing tourism industry and trade in ASEAN, members voiced concern on border control issue and implications and the risk of terrorists using the visa exemption to move freely in the region.
14. While acknowledging different views regarding the root causes of terrorism, some participants viewed that underlying causes of terrorism, among others, were socio-economic matters, marginalization and alienation of certain groups in the society leading to the growth of extremism. The Meeting saw the relevance of efforts to narrow the developmental gap in this context. Lack of understanding of religions, cultures and ideologies also could lead to extremist views. The Meeting noted the importance of inter faith dialogues as a mean to enhance tolerance and promote greater respect among the faiths.
15. Some participants informed the Meeting of their national community based programmes in countering terrorism. The Meeting viewed that it is essential to closely monitor the terrorists de-radicalisation and rehabilitation programmes to ensure their effectiveness.
16. The Republic of Korea (ROK) made a presentation on the counter terrorism cooperation in the region. In the presentation, they reported on the outcomes of the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism and distributed a Concept paper on

the establishment of a Virtual Working Group to enhance the response capacity against the cyber terrorist threat. Participants supported in principle the proposal of ROK to explore practical and concrete ways to further implement the recommendations of previous ARF Statement on Cooperation in fighting cyber attack and terrorist misuse of cyber space adopted at the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF. ROK invited comments to the proposal by 14 March 2008 to be sent to email address: [ejmyung06@mofat.go.kr](mailto:ejmyung06@mofat.go.kr), and informed the Meeting that it would consolidate the comments and table a revised draft for discussion at the upcoming ISG CBMs PD Meeting in Ottawa. The proposal appears as ANNEX 10.

17. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Thailand, appears as ANNEX 11.
  - b. Australia, appears as ANNEX 12.
  - c. ROK, appears as ANNEX 13.
  - d. United States, appears as ANNEX 14.

#### Agenda Item 5: The Role of Media, NGOs, Enterprises and Other Civil Society Organizations

18. The Meeting discussed the issue of role of media, NGOs and civil society and enterprises in countering terrorism. The Meeting agreed that negative perception towards these entities in their role in countering terrorism needs to be changed. The Meeting acknowledged that they play critical role in shaping the public's perception and opinion and are direct and effective channels to reach people. In this regard, it is important for the ARF participants to share best practices on how to harness and use these entities to the best advantage so that terrorists do not use them as their weapon.
19. The Meeting took note of a number of initiatives taken and suggested in this context. This includes understating the function of media better through seminars, workshops and other activities. Participants also suggested exploring the possibility of establishing media relation bureaus in the government Ministries in order to build relations between government and the media. At the regional level, journalists exchange, annual media graduate scholarships, media internship programme, establishment of regional media fellowship programme were identified as some of the best practices.
20. The Meeting explored the idea of the media playing a vital role in counter terrorism. The media in this case can send the right message at the right time concerning unprecedented events and threats. Governments should keep media informed regarding terrorist threats to create better understanding and appreciation of government actions.

21. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. EU, appears as ANNEX 15.
  - b. Mongolia, appears as ANNEX 16.
  - c. New Zealand, appears as ANNEX 17.

#### Agenda Item 6: Social Participation on Counter Terrorism

22. The Meeting observed that the public reaction to terrorist action is conditioned by victims' image, terrorist's propaganda, government's message and the message of social and religious leaders. When government and terrorist messages are in competition, a moral ground is set by the religious leaders who are positioned to reject the terrorist message. However media must also be mindful that their reporting should not jeopardize counter-terrorism efforts.
23. The Meeting underscored the crucial role played by the public to counter terrorism, inter-alia, through raising the people's awareness and understanding on terrorist threats, and community outreach programmes. The Meeting, in particular identified the role of media and educational institutions to discuss the need to create a sound boundary for voluntary self-restraint in case of terrorist propaganda and the importance of social and religious leaders to influence public perception immediately after the event of terrorist attack.
24. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Indonesia, appears as ANNEX 18.
  - b. Japan, appears as ANNEX 19.
  - c. Papua New Guinea, appears as ANNEX 20.
  - d. Russia, appears as ANNEX 21.
  - e. Singapore, appears as ANNEX 22.

#### Experts Informal Session

25. The session was held at the Jakarta Center of Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). Pol. Brig. Gen. Adji Rustam Ramdja, Executive Director of the JCLEC welcomed the ARF participants to the JCLEC. He updated the Meeting of the main focus and contributions of the Center to the counter-terrorism efforts at the regional and international levels since its establishment in 2004.
26. Mr. Lester Cross, the Executive Director for Programme of the Center, introduced the programme, training activities and facilities of the Center. The Center is targeting police officers and related agencies from all over the region to work better on counter-terrorism. The Center does not only run programmes of its own but it is available for other countries. Most of ARF participating countries have in fact sent candidates to the JCLEC for training. The Center also emphasized the importance

of cooperation with other centers in the region, such as, the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, and SEARCCT in Kuala Lumpur.

27. Ms. Sidney Jones of the International Crisis Group (ICG) in Jakarta delivered a presentation on the role of civil society in counter-terrorism. Ms. Jones gave an overview on the roles of the ICG in counter-terrorism. She underlined that civil society could play broader role by raising public awareness to curb corruption, improving legal systems, strengthening community policing, and protecting human rights ultimately contributing in countering terrorism. She concluded that governments cannot work alone and therefore civil society organizations can be partners in addressing the problem of terrorism.
28. Mr. Steve Cook the Chief of Mission of International Organization of Migration (IOM) Indonesia presented an overview of the IOM works on counter-trafficking activities. In ASEAN region, the IOM has been implementing more than 20 projects on capacity building and training on prevention of trafficking and related subjects. The areas of IOM include data collection, advocacy and capacity building. IOM has conducted a study on information gathering system for ASEAN Member States, and has developed standard operating procedures for the return of the victims of trafficking and regional training curriculum.

#### Agenda Item 7: Stocktaking Transnational Crimes in the Region

29. The discussions were focused on the transnational crimes including illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal migration, arms smuggling, money laundering and piracy.
30. The Meeting took note of a number of regional initiatives on cooperation in countering terrorism and the importance of becoming parties to the UN Conventions and Protocols on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes. The Meeting also discussed how transnational crime and terrorism are interlinked.
31. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Laos, appears as ANNEX 23.
  - b. Philippines, appears as ANNEX 24.

#### Agenda Item 8: Transnational Crimes: Strategies and Measures

32. The Meeting discussed strategies in countering transnational crimes, particularly on effective boundary control, control of cross border crimes through close cooperation between the authorities and the public, providing alternative livelihood to the poppy farming, raising public awareness through public education, and effectively implement domestic legislation with an emphasis on protection of human rights.

33. At the regional level, the Meeting discussed measures, which include bilateral agreement, intelligence exchange, information sharing, law enforcement cooperation among various agencies of ARF participants, mutual legal assistance, establishment of regional center, assigning of intelligence attachés, establishment of dedicated centralized regional body for combating transnational crimes and counter terrorism, harmonization of national regulations in accordance with UN Conventions and Protocols related to transnational crime, such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols.
34. The Meeting, during the discussion, took note on various mechanisms in the region, in particular in Southeast Asia through ASEAN, in addressing the issue of transnational crime. Some participants from ASEAN Member States also reiterated the important role of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), in relevance to the eight areas of cooperation in preventing and combating transnational crime, such as illicit drugs trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering. The Meeting also took note ASEAN's effort to enhance cooperation in these areas as one of the elements in its efforts to move forward to a Community.
35. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Myanmar, appears as ANNEX 25.
  - b. Pakistan, appears as ANNEX 26.
  - c. Russia, appears as ANNEX 27.
  - d. Sri Lanka, appears as ANNEX 28.

#### Agenda Item 9: Social Participation in Preventing Transnational Crimes

36. The Meeting exchanged views on social participation in preventing different types of transnational crimes including drug and human trafficking, child abuse, illicit drug production and trade. The meeting agreed that family based, workplace based, community based prevention and public-private partnership and cooperation can contribute to combating transnational crime.
37. Participants felt that teachers, students and religious leaders can also play an important role in raising awareness among the public, generating correct responses from the society and thereby preventing transnational crimes. The Meeting discussed ways involving social participation in preventing transnational crimes through empowerment of community. Some participants underlined the important role of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control in combating the production of illicit drugs.
38. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Indonesia, appears as ANNEX 29.
  - b. Malaysia, appears as ANNEX 30.

- c. Viet Nam, appears as [ANNEX 31](#).
- d. Timor-Leste, appears as [ANNEX 32](#).
- e. Australia, appears as [ANNEX 33](#).

#### Agenda Item 10: Government-Civil Society Cooperation in Combating Transnational Crime

- 39. The Meeting took note of cases where civil society played critical roles in supplementing the government policy in addressing transnational crimes such as trafficking in persons, money laundering, and drug trafficking. The roles of civil society were highlighted in the areas of information dissemination, imparting education and undertaking specific research. In practical level, civil society runs programmes and campaigns to build public awareness, advocate with governments in imposing longer prison terms as deterrent, and rehabilitating victims of human and drugs trafficking and reintegrating them back to the society.
- 40. The Meeting agreed that ARF should play specific roles in forging regional cooperation in combating transnational crimes. The Meeting urged ARF participants to continue working hand in hand so that countries in the region succeed in preventing the threats and problems caused by the transnational crimes, and also to cooperate in capacity building and information and communication technology development to combat transnational crimes.
- 41. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Cambodia, appears as [ANNEX 34](#).
  - b. Bangladesh, appears as [ANNEX 35](#).

#### Agenda Item 11: Future Direction on ISM CTTC

- 42. In the future Direction on ISM CTTC, the Meeting discussed proposal by United States of America on Work Plan for the CTTC and the Republic of Korea's proposal for the ARF Virtual Working Group on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism, for which many delegations expressed their preliminary support. As per the proposals the comments are invited by 14<sup>th</sup> March 2008 so as to have follow up discussion in the forthcoming ISG meeting in Ottawa. The ISM meeting, however, decided to have a preliminary discussion on these two proposals.
- 43. Participants expressed support in principle for the US proposal to establish a Work Plan for ARF's CTTC efforts. Participants also supported in principle the proposal of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting was of the view that the future work of the CTTC should be practical, action oriented and concrete. The Meeting was also of the view that such initiatives should be in line with the Comprehensive Review of the ARF and should not pre-judge the outcome of the Review which is presently underway as well as in line with the ARF Cooperation Framework on Counter Terrorism and



Transnational Crime adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF. The Meeting noted that future work should not be duplicative or overlapping with the similar activities in the region. They should be complementary. Participants were of the view that these are very serious proposals leading to the establishment of permanent mechanisms, and therefore required reflection in respective capitals. The US agreed to provide a revised proposal of the Work Plan in advance of the April's ISG Meeting.

44. Some participants were of the view that the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat needs to be strengthened to assist the ARF process.
45. Australia informed the Meeting on the proposal to co-chair with Indonesia an ARF Terrorist Use of the Internet Conference in the second half of 2008. Further details of the venue and dates will be included in a formal invitation. The concept paper for this Conference appears as [ANNEX 36](#).
46. The Meeting welcomed Viet Nam's intention to host the 7<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM CTTC in May 2009. Further arrangements will be confirmed in due course. The Meeting also looked forward to a non-ASEAN ARF participant co-chairing this next ISM.

#### Agenda Item 12: Adoption of Co-Chairs' Summary Report

47. The Meeting considered and adopted the Co-Chairs' Summary Report.

#### Agenda Item 13: Closing

48. The Co-Chairs' thanked the participants for their active participation, cooperation and views expressed in the open and frank discussion, noting that themes and specifics discussed and tabled during the deliberations would further the process of our cooperation in combating terrorism and transnational crime. The Indonesia co-chair noted that the theme of "Social Participation in Countering Terrorism and Transnational Crime" was a step further to the earlier discussions in the ISMs on CTTC. He also noted that the discussion on ways and means to enhance cooperation and social participation by involving the media, NGO, enterprises and other civil society organizations have been able to infuse new thoughts and ideas. The Indian co-chair highlighted the necessity to find common approaches and modalities to address the threat of terrorism and transnational crime and also the need to conclude at the earliest negotiations leading to the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).
49. The Meeting expressed gratitude to the Indonesia and Indian Co-Chairs' for effective co-chairmanship and to the Government of the Indonesia for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the ARF ISM on CTTC. The Meeting also expressed appreciation to the JCLEC for arranging the Experts Informal session in their training facility.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON "MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHTS WEAPONS INCLUDING THEIR AMMUNITIONS"

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA, 13-14 DECEMBER 2007

1. As endorsed by the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Manila on 2 August 2007, Cambodia and Germany on behalf of the European Union (EU) hosted the ARF Workshop on "Management and Security of Small Arms and Light Weapons Including Their Ammunitions" on 13-14 December 2007 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The Workshop took place in the framework of the Project on SALW Control and Improved Safe Storage of Ammunition and Explosives in Cambodia implemented by German Technical Cooperation. The objective of the Workshop was to provide guidance and exchange views on the effective management and security of public stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) including their ammunitions and also explore measures for regional cooperation.
2. The Workshop was co-chaired by H. E. Dr. Kao Kim Hourn, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Mr. Michael Hasenau, Counsellor, Deputy Head of Division, Conventional Arms Control, Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany.
3. The Workshop was attended by representatives of ARF participating countries, namely Australia, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, European Union, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam. The Workshop was also attended by the non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and institutions such as Cambodia Mine Action Center (CMAC), Cambodian Red Cross, International-Relation Institute of Cambodia (IRIC), Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), Royal Academy of Cambodia. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat was also present. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX 1.

### Opening Ceremony

4. H.E. Mr. Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia, delivered his Opening Remarks. The Deputy Prime Minister suggested that the Workshop take up several principles both at the national and

regional levels. At the national level, these included, adopting and implementing laws and regulations to criminalize illegal activities, establishing a national coordinating institution, ensuring adequate registration and raising public awareness. At the regional level, he proposed the establishment of a coordinating network, the promotion of cross border cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the promotion of the management and security of stockpiles. The Deputy Prime Minister stressed that as the prime responsibility in the management of security of SALWs lies with the State, international cooperation especially in finance and technology was important.

5. H.E Mr. Frank Marcus Mann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, in his Opening Remarks, stressed that the excessive and uncontrolled accumulation and spread of SALWs posed a threat to peace and security and reduced the prospects for sustainable development in many regions of the world including in Asia. He noted that addressing the negative humanitarian and development impact of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation and excessive accumulation of SALWs including their ammunition is a key priority for the EU. In this regard, part of the German's EU Presidency's Programme on SALW in the first half of 2007 was on efforts to intensify dialogue and cooperation with regional organizations.
6. H.E. Mr. Jean Francois Desmaziers, Ambassador of France, on behalf of the EU, said the workshop built on a previous ARF Seminar on SALW related issues held in Phnom Penh in November 2005 and represented the EU's continuing support for Cambodia in addressing this critical issue. This Workshop was also within the framework to engage in a dialogue on security issues with the ARF which he said was a valuable forum.
7. The Opening Remarks appear as ANNEX 2.

#### Agenda Item 1: Adoption of the Agenda

8. The Workshop adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX 3.

#### Agenda Item 2: Administrative Arrangements

9. The Workshop was held in seven plenary sessions. The Programme of Activities appears as ANNEX 4.

#### Agenda Item 3: Plenary Session I – The Relevance of Stockpile Management and Security in Curbing Illegal Transfers of SALW and Their Ammunitions.

10. The Session was chaired by H.E. Dr. Kao Kim Hourn, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Royal Government of Cambodia. The presentations were by the Bonn International Center for Conversion and Australia. The presentations appear as ANNEX 5.
11. The Workshop noted that there were a diverse group of actors involved in the SALWs issue, including the security services, legal paramilitary groups, civilians and the illegal

sector for example the criminals. Hence, the need to address the challenges arising out of SALWs issues needed to be carried out in a rationale and reasonable manner.

12. One of the main challenges facing the management and security of stockpiles of SALWs in curbing illegal transfers include the lack of proper reports and licensing procedures. Improper documentation of SALWs causes a security threat and represents a potential for destabilization in certain states. In addition, these problems tend to have a cross border effect and become regional problems.
13. The Workshop agreed that safety and security of SALWs needs political intervention, will and commitment in terms of providing the necessary resources and proper legislation; adequate training doctrines and appropriate technology. It also required international technical assistance and cooperation in registration, tracing, storage and destruction; and relevant safety measures include safety zones around ammunition depots and safe levels of stockpiles. The Workshop acknowledged that different countries had different priorities depending on their capacities.
14. The Workshop noted the various national and domestic measures undertaken by ARF participating countries in ensuring stockpile management and security. These include a proper inventory or national stockpile management systems to prevent illegal transfers, traceability through frequent stocktakes and the utilization of computer databases to assist in the identification of firearms used in criminal offenses. In some countries, a cradle to grave approach is used with the help of end users certificates which prevents selling and recirculation into the community.
15. Other measures include inter-agency policy coordination networks and the use of criminal law to prevent illegal ownership of war weapons and to prevent illicit trade in SALWs. There are also army regulations on the hand over of SALWs, frequent safety and inventory checks and the establishment of systems to include details such as serial numbers, date of transactions, disposal and the destruction of surpluses. Other detailed measures include appropriate markings on SALWs stockpiles items including on firearms and ammunition and having serial numbers on spare parts and components to control firearms in the community.
16. The Workshop also noted the occupational and safety issues involved when dealing with ammunition such as the need for adequate facilities to address fire and explosion at stockpile depots and ammunition storage and blood testing for lead and hazardous materials for personnel working in these areas.
17. The Workshop stressed that any effort to ensure the safety and security of SALWs would need to address links to transnational crime such as drug smuggling and cross border illicit trade. This requires extra-regional and international cooperation with the assistance of the police, customs and law enforcement officers. Joint land border

and maritime patrols were also highlighted as examples.

18. The important role of the individual, local communities and NGOs with their different perceptions of their own security was also stressed.
19. The Workshop also noted that apart from illegal deviation from surpluses, another challenge is the need to curb the levels of reserves across the globe but recognized that this faced the challenge of defining the level of surplus.
20. The Workshop also noted the operations of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre to respond to the clearing of mines and unexploded ordinances in the aftermath of the war. The measures carried out include demining activities, cooperation with local authorities and the district police force to mobilize ammunition in scrap/junk metal shops, cooperation with the armed forces and the police force to collect unusable ammunition for destruction; and also cooperation with technical assistance providers and external funding agencies.

#### Agenda Item 4: Plenary Session II – Physical Security and Inventory-management Requirements: SALW and Their Ammunitions

21. The Session was chaired by Mr. Michael Hasenau, Deputy Head, Conventional Arms Control of the German Foreign Office in Berlin. The presentations were by Mr. David de Beer, the former Programme Manager of the EU ASAC and India. The presentations appear as ANNEXES 6, 7.
22. The Workshop noted that stockpile management was one of the key areas under the European Assistance on Curbing SALW in Cambodia (EU ASAC) which ended in 2006. The elements of the stockpile security project included the improvement of stockpile facilities, registration system for small arms and training of personnel. In terms of security, the issues included ensuring a proper location and special building requirements, limitation of access, human surveillance and electronic surveillance. The registration system included a data base listing including make and model, date and country of manufacture, serial number, date in service, storage building and markings and tracing.
23. The Workshop agreed that apart from the importance of physical security for SALWs and their ammunition, it was also essential to improve the capacity of Government authorities dealing with such issues.
24. The Workshop also highlighted that Man Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) deserve special attention because of their ability to destroy civilian passenger aircraft and in this regard noted the UNGA Resolution A/RES/60/77 on MANPADS of 8 December 2005 which “Encouraged Member States to enact or improve legislation, regulations procedures and stockpile management practice”.

25. The Workshop agreed that in order to achieve better controls, safer stockpiling and surplus weapons destruction, states would need to consider a series of measures and actions. These included a review of current practices, establish effective systems for management and accountability, and ensure adequate and detailed standards and procedures relating to appropriate locations, physical security measures, inventory management and staff training. The security of transport of SALWs, the norm of destruction of surplus of SALWs, and restraint in the transfer of surplus SALW were also stressed upon.
26. The Workshop also noted that programmes to promote good practices, specialist training programmes and establishing systems for emergency assistance with regard to arms stockpile security were needed.
27. The Workshop noted the outcome from the ASEAN Workshop on Small Arms Control that was held in May 2007, Cambodia which, among others, recommended strengthening cooperation and coordination among existing ASEAN bodies involved in this area; the establishment or improvement of domestic laws on the control and the restriction of illicit trade, transfer and proliferation in SALWs in ASEAN. Other recommendations included the establishment of hotline contact points; the promotion of information and intelligence exchange and sharing of best practices; and capacity building on investigative skills for law enforcement/defence agencies.
28. The Workshop also noted the calls made by ASEAN at the 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly in the general debate of the 1<sup>st</sup> Committee where ASEAN “recognized the need to establish and maintain control over private ownership of small arms” and its call on states, in particular major producing States, to ensure that the supply of SALWs is limited only to Governments or to entities duly authorized by the Government and to implement legal restrictions preventing the illicit trade of SALWs.

Agenda Item 5: Plenary Session III – Physical Security and Inventory-management Requirements: Specific Requirements for Ammunitions

29. The Session was chaired by H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, Royal Government of Cambodia. The presentations were by Mr. Adrian Sprangemeijer, Project Manager, GTZ Project on SALW Control and Improved Safe Storage of Ammunition and Explosives in Cambodia and Lieutenant General Chau Phirun, Director-General, General Department of Material & Technique, Ministry of National Defence, Royal Government of Cambodia. The presentations appear as ANNEX 8.
30. The Workshop noted the specific storage requirements for ammunition, taking into account hazards, fire fighting classifications and lightning protection. The need for

international and regional cooperation and assistance for some countries in the ASEAN region on the regular testing of propellant charges to determine the shelf life of ammunitions was highlighted.

31. The Workshop agreed that similar to SALWs, ammunitions also needed physical security and inventory management. The Workshop noted the general principles involved in building adequate storage for ammunition, in public traffic route distances and the need for a proper ammunition accounting system. Other requirements related to the reasonable levels of storage for high explosives, preserving chemical stability of propellants as decomposition can lead to spontaneous ignition, hazards from electro-magnetic radiation to ammunition containing electro-explosive devices and the requirement for the separation of petroleum, oil and lubricants within military facilities.

#### Agenda Item 6: Plenary Session IV: Tracing Standards, Report-keeping and the Prospects of Tracing SALW and Their Ammunitions

32. The Session was chaired by Mr. Michael Hasenau. The presentation was by Dr. Michael Ashkenazi, Leader of SALW Control, Bonn International Center for Conversion. The presentation appears as ANNEX 9.
33. The Workshop noted the key challenge for countries is to ensure, through adequate legislation, that no weapon within its boundaries is left unmarked. A single authoritative, comprehensive and easily accessible database for report-keeping would also ensure up-to-date information on where every firearm is located at any point in time.
34. The Workshop acknowledged that for the military, report-keeping was important in order to know how many weapons were available whereas for the law enforcement officials, tracing would be in line with its objective of knowing how a particular weapon is associated with a particular crime and/or particular criminal.
35. At the international level, countries can rely on the assistance of the INTERPOL tracing system to trace SALWs and there are also software packages available to assist in identifying the weapons and ammunition used in a criminal scene. The Workshop also noted a number of bilateral assistance mechanisms for states in tracing and report-keeping for their military and police forces.

#### Agenda Item 7: Plenary Session V – Ways to Assess SALW and Their Ammunitions That Are Surplus to Requirement

36. The Session was chaired by H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse. The presentations were by Mr. Adrian Sprangemeijer, GTZ ISSAC Project Manager and Col. Peter Pauels, Head, Global Arms and Proliferation Control, Verification Center of the German Armed

Forces. The presentations appear as ANNEX 10.

37. The Workshop discussed the ways to assess SALW and the ammunitions that are surplus to requirement. At the international level, reference can be made to the Register of Conventional Arms maintained at the UN HQ in New York while in the domestic context, reference can be made to the municipal arms procurement law, parliamentary budgetary control and the size and structure of the security forces. References can also be made to stockpile management and to force reduction and demobilization. The Workshop welcomed the forthcoming work of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Conventional Ammunition in Surplus.
38. The issue of surplus requirements is also influenced by the existence of post-conflict situations where there are huge stocks of equipment and ammunition available and there are no proper accounting systems in place. International political movements and decisions, for example on antipersonnel landmines, can also be a factor.
39. The Workshop was also briefed on the 'Best Practice Guide on the Definition and Indicators of a Surplus of Small Arms and Light Weapons' issued by the OSCE. Issues such as necessity, Defence stockpiles and indicators and the determination of surplus were discussed.

#### Agenda Item 8: Plenary Session VI – Destruction, Recycling and Associated Environment Issues

40. The Session was chaired by Mr. Michael Hasenau. The presentations were by Mr. Roger Hess, Director Field Operations, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, Washington, USA. The presentations appear as ANNEX 11.
41. The Workshop looked at issues of the political, economic and social realities and public safety considerations when addressing the destruction and recycling of SALWs and their ammunitions. The proliferation of weapons and international security was also considered.
42. Current demilitarization methods such as deactivation furnaces and robotic and automated mechanisms were discussed. The Workshop stressed the need to take into account the local environment and conditions prior to imposing external standards which may not be suitable when carrying out destruction and recycling activities. The availability and cost-effectiveness of local technology and resources especially for recycling were noted.

#### Agenda Item 9: Plenary Session VII – Perspectives for Enhanced Regional Cooperation

43. The Session was chaired by H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse. The presentations were by Brigadier General Chan Kim Seng, Chief Department of Arms, Explosives and Fire Management, Ministry of Interior, Royal Government of Cambodia and Mr. David de Beer. The



presentations appear as ANNEX 12.

44. The Workshop looked at the main international agreements on this issue of SALW and other international processes such as the Arms Trade Treaty, the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and the Canadian Inter-sessional (which concentrated on international transfers of SALW).
45. The Workshop agreed that the following proposed measures could enhance regional cooperation:
  - Strengthen domestic laws and regulations on SALW control;
  - Consider adopting a similar system of marking and registration among countries in the region;
  - Assist each other to meet international requirements for example on the implementation of the 2001 UN Programme of Action on SALW and the 2005 International Instrument on Marking and Tracing;
  - Collaboration against illegal arms sellers and brokers;
  - Adopt regional protocols such as the ECOWAS Protocol for East & Central Africa;
  - Establish a specialized regional SALW support Secretariat/ resource centre to give practical assistance to countries in improving SALW security and meeting their international obligations on SALW control.
46. The Workshop also noted the encouragement to also look at the issue of the arms trade/industry including the role and responsibility of weapons producers, manufactures and users in every dimension of this SALW Subject.

#### Agenda Item 10: Other Matters

47. There were no other matters.

#### Agenda Item 11: Co-Chairs' Summary Report

48. Cambodia and Germany on behalf of the European Union jointly presented the Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the ARF Workshop on "Management and Security of Stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons including their Ammunitions".

#### Closing Ceremony

49. H. E. Mr. Hor Namhong, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation delivered his Closing Remarks. He highlighted that Cambodia is able to share its experience and best practices of dealing with the issue of small arms and light weapons. Over the years, eliminating the illegal circulation of small arms and light weapons has been an important undertaking for Cambodia in terms of ensuring social order and security in the country. In this regard, the Royal Government of Cambodia is fully committed to continue fighting the lawless

use of small arms and light weapons, including ammunitions, since the launch of a national campaign to confiscate and destroy them by our Prime Minister Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen. More than two hundred thousand (206,122) of small arms and light weapons had been collected and destroyed. This campaign of weapons confiscation and destruction continues to be implemented, which appears as ANNEX 13.

#### Acknowledgements

50. The Workshop expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia as the host of the Workshop for the excellent arrangements made and the hospitality extended to all the participants. The participants also thanked the European Union represented by Germany for co-sponsoring the Workshop.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE ARF INTER-SESSIONAL SUPPORT GROUP ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY (ISG ON CBMs AND PD)

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, 1-2 NOVEMBER 2007

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 1 August 2007, the Meeting of the Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD) was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on 1-2 November 2007. The Meeting was co-chaired by Pengiran Dato Osman Patra, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam and Mr. Donald C. Sinclair, Director-General of International Security, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives of all ARF participants as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. Representatives from ASEAN – ISIS and CSCAP were also present. The Meeting welcomed the presence of Sri Lanka in the ARF-ISG for the first time. Prior to this Meeting, the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue was held on 31 October 2007.
3. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX 1, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX 2 and the List of Participants as ANNEX 3.

## Briefing on the Outcome of the Defence Officials' Dialogue (DOD)

4. On behalf of the Co-Chairs' of the ARF DOD, Pengiran Hassanani Pengiran Johari, Director of the Department of Defence Policy, Ministry of Defence of Brunei Darussalam, briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD Defence Officials' Dialogue which was held on 31 October 2007. The DOD discussed regional and international issues as well as the role of the armed forces in regional security challenges. The DOD also emphasised the need to move from principles to practice to implement cooperative measures that will create real capacities to effect prevention, protection and managing different crises. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the DOD is attached as ANNEX 4.

## Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation

## Regional Issues

5. The Meeting discussed the overall regional security situation and agreed that the situation has remained generally stable and positive. The Meeting was informed of current developments in ASEAN especially the signing of the ASEAN Charter at the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit to take place in Singapore in November 2007. Participants emphasised the important role of the ASEAN Regional Forum in addressing security challenges and especially the increasingly complex nature of transnational security threats. Participants also noted that traditional and non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, transnational crimes, nuclear proliferation, pandemic diseases and natural disasters continued to pose serious threats to both regional and international security. Participants also noted the statements presented by Bangladesh, Mongolia and the United States, which appear as ANNEXES 5, 6 and 7 respectively.
6. The Meeting welcomed and showed strong support for the Six Party Agreement on 3 October as an important step towards the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and also expressed strong support for the full implementation of all the terms of the Agreement by all Parties in an expeditious manner. The participants also welcomed the 2007 Inter-Korean Summit as a stepping stone towards eventual peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and expressed their deep hope that the ongoing economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian interaction will further expand.
7. The Meeting further welcomed DPRK's commitment to dismantle its nuclear facilities by the end of the year. The DPRK reiterated its firm commitment to contribute to peace and security in the region. The DPRK also informed the Meeting that it had taken active measures to suspend operation of its nuclear activities and reiterated its position on the principle of 'Action for Action' for a peaceful settlement of the nuclear issue. Some participants expressed their concern over the remaining humanitarian issues.
8. The Meeting expressed appreciation for Thailand's briefing on political developments in the country. The Meeting welcomed the endorsement of the new Constitution through a national referendum in August and the general election which would be held on 23 December 2007. Thailand informed the Meeting that the situation in Southern Thailand remained a challenge and expressed appreciation to a number of ASEAN and OIC member countries for their continued support in its effort to resolve the situation through peace and reconciliatory approach and also through law enforcement.
9. The Meeting welcomed the positive trends in the South China Sea, while expressing the confidence that together with the continuation of exercising self-restraint, promotion of confidence building measures and close consultation among parties concerned, ASEAN and China will successfully carry out implementation of the Declaration on

the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), thus eventually moving towards the adoption of the Code of Conduct of the Parties in the South China Sea (COC).

10. The Meeting noted deep concerns expressed by participants on the political situation in Myanmar, following the demonstrations held in recent months. Many participants commended ASEAN for its statement of 27 September 2007. Some participants deplored the humanitarian situation in the country, the treatment of ethnic groups and continued displacement and the loss of lives. Some participants also urged Myanmar to exercise restraint. The Meeting urged Myanmar to show tangible progress towards a peaceful transition to democracy, through effective dialogue with all parties concerned.
11. Participants encouraged Myanmar to continue working with the United Nations, ASEAN and the international community towards achieving national reconciliation and reiterated the calls for the early release of those placed under detention. The Meeting expressed its full support for the efforts of the United Nations Special Envoy, Ibrahim Gambari to promote talks towards a peaceful solution between all concerned parties and Daw Aung Sang Suu Kyi, and looked forward to Mr. Gambari's second visit to Myanmar. Participants also called on Myanmar to fully facilitate Special Envoy Gambari's visit, as well as that of UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro. Participants also welcomed the first meeting between the newly appointed Myanmar Liaison Minister U Aung Kyi and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.
12. In response, Myanmar briefed the Meeting on its view of the recent political situation and developments in the country particularly on what it sees as significant steps taken by the Government towards national reconciliation and democratisation within the framework of the seven-step roadmap through inclusive and constructive dialogue.
13. The Meeting welcomed the briefing by Timor Leste on developments in the country particularly on the successful Presidential and Parliamentary elections and the formation of the new government. The Meeting further noted there was still much to be done to develop the country's security forces, and that international assistance was likely to be required for some time to come.
14. Participants referred to recent developments in the South Pacific and relevant cooperation among Pacific Island Forum members, particularly with respect to the Solomon Islands, in enhancing security, stability and promoting good governance in the region. The Meeting noted that Australia and New Zealand were among the nations assisting in the region and are working closely together on a wide range of initiatives.

#### International Issues

15. A few participants expressed deep concern over the situation in the Middle East and

the need for substantial progress in the quest for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region, with two states living side-by-side in peace and security. Participants also looked forward to a successful outcome of the Middle-East Peace Conference to be held in Maryland, United States later this year. Participants also called on all relevant parties to adhere to the Roadmap and implement relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

16. The Meeting underlined its continued support for the efforts to promote stability, good governance and reconstruction in Afghanistan and encouraged members to explore ways to increase trade with Afghanistan as a way of fostering regional economic development.
17. Participants voiced concern over the situation in Iraq and reaffirmed the ARF's support for the Iraqi government and its efforts to ensure unity, security and prosperity in Iraq. Participants called on all parties concerned in Iraq to work towards national reconciliation and reconstruction that are crucial to the attainment of peace, security and prosperity in Iraq.
18. The Meeting noted deep concerns expressed by some participants on Iran's failure to comply with the requirements of UNSC Resolutions 1696, 1737 and 1747, noting that the November IAEA Board of Governors Meeting will be a critical point in assessing Iran's commitment to implementing the IAEA – Iran Work Plan. Members urged Iran to comply with all relevant UNSC resolutions and IAEA requirements while respecting Iran's right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy under safeguards and in accordance with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

#### Non-Traditional Security Issues

19. Participants expressed their continued commitment in the fight against terrorism and welcomed efforts to enhance cooperation in this area under the ARF framework. Participants also shared their experiences, initiatives and joint efforts to promote dialogue and exchange information among law enforcement agencies as well as strengthening the legal framework in countering terrorism. The Meeting heard several proposals on the idea of developing a comprehensive programme on counter-terrorism and transnational crime issues.
20. Participants expressed the need to intensify cooperation in combating transnational crime including human trafficking, money laundering, illicit trafficking of weapons and illicit drugs. In this regard, participants briefed the Meeting on their efforts in addressing these issues such as enactment of appropriate domestic legislation and initiatives among ARF participants in the area of capacity building through training and technical assistance.

21. Participants acknowledged that the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) including its potential use by terrorists remained a serious security challenge. The Meeting expressed support for global efforts, in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions to promote the non proliferation of WMD. The Meeting took note of the Overview of the United States National Action Plan for Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) which appears as ANNEX 8.
22. The Meeting was also informed of ASEAN's reaffirmation and commitment to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and cited the recent adoption of the Plan of Action to strengthen the implementation of the Treaty of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ).
23. The Meeting underlined the importance of continuing work and focus on the issue of Maritime Security including piracy. The Meeting noted the convening of the ARF Roundtable Discussion on Stocktaking Maritime Security Issues, Bali, 24 - 25 August 2007 and looked forward to the development of concrete and practical activities in the future.
24. The Meeting agreed to promote more effective cooperation in the area of disaster relief and to work to mitigate losses due to disasters. The Meeting welcomed the adoption by Ministers of the ARF guidelines on disaster relief cooperation, establishing a basic framework for disaster relief cooperation among ARF participants. The Meeting also welcomed subsequent work undertaken to enhance the ARF's capabilities for collaborative responses to disasters. Participants noted that disaster relief could serve as a useful model of cooperation for other issues. The Meeting took note of the Concept Paper on ARF Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response, which appear as ANNEX 9.
25. The Meeting noted that energy security was important and underlined the need to develop renewable and alternative energy and energy-efficient technologies.
26. Participants highlighted the need to forge regional and international cooperation in addressing climate change. In this regard, participants welcomed the successful convening of the U.N. High Level Meeting on Climate Change and look forward to the convening of the forthcoming Bali Conference in December 2007.

#### Review and Consideration of Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy.

27. The Meeting noted the briefings on the following ARF activities undertaken since the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial:
  - a. ARF Roundtable Discussion on Stocktaking Maritime Security Issues, Bali, 24-25 August 2007 (Indonesia and China); (ANNEX 10)

- b. Initial Planning Conference for the ARF Disaster Relief Desk Top Exercise, Darwin, 4-7 September 2007 (Indonesia and Australia); ([ANNEX 11](#))
  - c. ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control, Xi'an City, 19-21 September 2007 (Thailand and China); ([ANNEX 12](#))
  - d. The 11<sup>th</sup> ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Australia, 9-11 October 2007; ([ANNEX 13](#))
  - e. The 7<sup>th</sup> ISM on Disaster Relief, Helsinki, 10-12 October 2007 (Indonesia and the EU); ([ANNEX 14](#))
  - f. The 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism, 17-19 October 2007 in Busan (The Philippines and Republic of Korea).
28. The Meeting noted upcoming ARF activities in the inter-sessional year 2007/2008 as follows:
- g. ARF Seminar on the UN Law of the Sea Convention, Manila, 5-7 December 2007 (The Philippines and the EU); ([ANNEX 15](#))
  - h. ARF Workshop on "Management and Security of Stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons Including Their Ammunition", Phnom Penh, 13-14 December 2007 (Cambodia and the EU); ([ANNEX 16](#))
  - i. The 6<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime "Social Participation on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime", Semarang, 28-29 February 2008 (Indonesia and India); ([ANNEX 17](#))
  - j. The 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts Meeting, Singapore, 4-6 March 2008 (Singapore and New Zealand); ([ANNEX 18](#))
  - k. ARF Workshop on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy in Asia and Europe, Berlin, 12-14 March 2008 (Indonesia and the EU); ([ANNEX 19](#))
  - l. ARF Tabletop Exercise on Disaster Relief, Jakarta, 1-2 May 2008 (Indonesia and Australia); ([ANNEX 20](#))
  - m. The 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Seminar on Energy Security, Singapore in mid-April 2008 (Singapore and the EU);
  - n. ARF Workshop on Anti-Money Laundering: Net Worth Analysis, Kuala Lumpur in the first quarter of 2008 (Malaysia – co-chair to be decided);
  - o. ARF Seminar on Anti-Personnel Mines, Kuala Lumpur in mid-2008 (Malaysia and the EU).
29. The Meeting took note of the following proposed activities to be considered and endorsed for the next inter-sessional year 2008-2009:
- p. ARF Training on Maritime Security for all Member States, Chennai, 2008 (India – co-chair to be decided later); ([ANNEX 21](#))



- q. Peacekeeping Course for ARF Member Countries, New Delhi, 2008 (India – co-chair to be decided later); (ANNEX 22)
- r. Regional Workshop to Coordinate on Reconstruction and Stabilisation Issues, August – September 2008 (US – co-chair to be decided later); (ANNEX 23)
- s. ARF Multinational Operational Exercise in Disaster Relief in early 2009 (US – co-chair to be decided later).

#### Voluntary Background Briefings

- 30. The meeting took note of the following voluntary briefings made by ARF participants:
  - a. China – The “Peace Mission 2007” (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation);
  - b. China – the Meeting between Three Foreign Ministers of China, India and Russia; (ANNEX 24)
  - c. Japan – The 12<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defence Forum, 19-20 September 2007, Tokyo; (ANNEX 25)
  - d. Japan – “Pacific Shield 2007”;
  - e. India – Climate Change and steps taken by India (ANNEX 26).

#### Future Direction of the ARF

##### Experts/Eminent Persons (EEPs)

- 31. The Philippines briefed the Meeting on the follow-up action that should ensue from the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting which tasked the ARF SOM to coming up with an assessment on the practicability of the recommendations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> EEP Meeting which was held in the Philippines in February 2007. The Philippines and the Republic of Korea invited participants to send comments on the recommendations, which would be incorporated in a discussion paper, for the consideration of the next ARF ISG on CBMs and PD and ARF SOM. The recommendations appear as ANNEX 27.

##### ARF Fund (Study on Preventive Diplomacy)

- 32. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Meeting on the status of the ARF Fund and expressed appreciation to participants which had already voluntarily contributed to the Fund. The ARF Unit informed the Meeting that the study will commence once all funds have been received.

#### Review of the ARF

- 33. Singapore briefed the Meeting on ASEAN’s draft discussion paper on the Review of the ARF. Participants welcomed the proposals contained in the paper and gave their preliminary views, particularly on the need to improve ARF working methods,

the core security focus of ARF activity, coordination and organisation. Other issues including the proliferation of meetings were also discussed. Participants were encouraged to submit their comments to Singapore by 18 January 2008 so that a revised paper can be discussed at the next ISG in Canada in April 2008. The paper would then be submitted through the ARF SOM to the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF for adoption. The draft paper on Review of the ARF appears as ANNEX 28.

### Links with Other Organisations

#### Ties between Track I and Track II

34. Dato' Seri Mohamed Jawhar, Chairman of the ASEAN-ISIS briefed the meeting on the activities of the ASEAN-ISIS since April 2007. The Report of the ASEAN-ISIS appear as ANNEX 29.
35. On behalf of the CSCAP Co-Chair (Non-ASEAN), Mr. Peter Cozen briefed the meeting on CSCAP activities that had been undertaken since the last ARF ISG meeting in Helsinki in March 2007 and put forward several suggestions to strengthen the ties between ARF and CSCAP. The meeting noted the invitation for the ARF ISG Co-Chairs' to attend the 28<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia on 6 December 2007. The Report of the Co-Chairs' of CSCAP appear as ANNEX 30.
36. Mr. Ralph Cossa, Pacific Forum CSIS, Co-Chair of the Study Group on Preventive Diplomacy and the Future of the ASEAN Regional Forum briefed the meeting on the outcome of the study group held in Bandar Seri Begawan on 30 – 31 October 2007 and on the development of specific recommendations aimed at reinvigorating the ARF as both a confidence building and preventive diplomacy mechanism. The Report of the CSCAP Study Group appear as ANNEX 31.

### Other Matters

37. Canada announced that the second ARF ISG on CBMs and PD for the Inter-Sessional Year 2007/2008 would be held in Ottawa, Canada from 3 - 4 April 2008 to be preceded by the Defence Officials' Dialogue on 2 April 2008.
38. Singapore informed the Meeting that the ARF SOM would be held in Singapore on 9 May 2008, while the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial would take place on 24 July 2008.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, 31 OCTOBER 2007

1. The ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue of the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ARF ISG on CBMs and PD) for the inter-sessional year 2007-2008 was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 31 October 2007. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji Abdul Hamid, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam and Major General Chris Davis, Director General of International Security Policy, National Defence Headquarters, Canada and attended by ARF participants and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of Participants appears as ANNEX A.

## Agenda Item 1: Welcoming Remarks

2. The Brunei Darussalam Co-Chair welcomed the delegates to Brunei Darussalam. He stated that the global trends and developments are some of the driving force determining our security. He acknowledged the positive development made by the Defence Officials' Dialogue Meeting in recent years which has given a sharper focus on the best way to deal with transnational security challenges such as terrorism, maritime security and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. He stated that with the growing interest among ARF defence establishments to move beyond dialogue to a more concrete form of defence cooperation such as capacity building, training and exercises. It is also critical that countries in the region move from principles to practice to implement cooperative measures that will create real capacities for us to effect prevention, protection and managing different crisis. In order to address these challenges there is a need for both the military and other civil agencies to work closely.
3. In his remarks, the Canadian Co-Chair, expressed Canada's appreciation for the opportunity to co-chair the ARF ISG Defence Officials' Dialogue for the first time. On the topic of the roles of armed forces in promoting defence cooperation, he mentioned that failed states such as Afghanistan, also frequently posed challenges in terms of military cooperation to create the security environment for economic and social development. Canada shared the view that the ARF cooperation should move towards practical cooperation to identify lessons to be learned.

## Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Dialogue adopted the Provisional Agenda which appears as ANNEX B.

## Agenda Item 3: Exchange of Views on the Roles of Armed Forces in Promoting Defence Cooperation

5. The Dialogue exchanged views on recent developments in defence cooperation, diplomacy and engagement in bilateral and multilateral arrangements such as in peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The Dialogue agreed in addition to the main roles of the armed forces to defend its country, the role of the armed forces have expanded, noted among other in peacekeeping, disaster relief and humanitarian assistance. On this note, the capability, inter-operability and readiness of the armed forces should be improved to contribute effectively in a multilateral cooperation network. The Dialogue also stressed the need for improving professionalism in working with international partners particularly in the elements of information and intelligent sharing as well as training.
6. The Dialogue acknowledged that collective work of the armed forces is essential to face regional security challenges. In improving defence cooperation, the Dialogue suggested a number of areas to look into, which include community and communication, logistic systems and procedures, sharing of experiences, enhancing its roles, and peace support operations. The Dialogue recalled the past ARF CBMs activities in most of which the ARF defence officials were involved and agreed that such efforts have to be continued in the ARF framework. Further, the Dialogue also acknowledged other initiatives outside the ARF framework which maintain formal Defence contacts and close military-to-military cooperation, among others the Tokyo Defence Forum.
7. The Dialogue discussed the roles of armed forces in addressing non-traditional threats such as terrorism, maritime security, border security, illegal trafficking in persons, peacekeeping and peace monitoring missions, humanitarian assistance and promotion of regional security diplomacy. The Dialogue was of the view that international Defence cooperation can supplement diplomatic initiatives towards issues of common interests such as shaping the security environment, supporting the UN and other international humanitarian assistance, international military engagement including promotion of Defence and military interoperability.
8. The Dialogue welcomed the progress of the ARF Defence and security initiatives to move forward to practical activities and noted in particular the ARF Shore Exercise on Maritime Security held in Singapore in January 2007, and the forthcoming ARF Disaster Relief Desk Top Exercise in Jakarta in 2008 and ARF Disaster Relief Live Exercise to be held in the Philippines in 2009. The Dialogue shared the view on the

importance of joint training and joint exercises in the ARF framework in increasing trust and confidence of the ARF military. Singapore proposed that ARF should deliberate on the modality and protocols for exchanging of information and the possibility of conducting joint exercise on maritime security at sea.

9. The United States introduced the Concept Paper for Regional Workshop on Reconstruction and Stabilization Issues which aims for the exchange of information on multilateral arrangements in this area. The proposed activity would be held in mid 2008. The United States invited interested member countries to co-chair the workshop. The Concept Paper appears as ANNEX C. The United States also briefly informed the Dialogue on the publication entitled "A Cooperative Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sea power".
10. The Dialogue took note of the following country briefings as attached as ANNEX D:
  - a. Japan - Outcomes of the Tokyo Defence Forum on 19-20 September 2007 which focused on national and international efforts for peace-building in peacetime. Japan extended the invitation to the 7<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defence Forum Subcommittee to be held in January 2008 in Tokyo.
  - b. Indonesia - Sharing Experience in Promoting Defence Cooperation, underlining the Indonesia's experience in peacekeeping operation, training and education, humanitarian operation and joint operation.
  - c. United States - The Role of the US Armed Forces and the publication of the 2006 Quadrennial Defence Review which reported challenges faced by the US armed forces.
  - d. China - For the Promotion of Security Cooperation and Peaceful Development - the Efforts Made by the Chinese Armed Forces.
  - e. Philippines - Role of the Philippines Armed Forces.
  - f. Singapore - Country briefing.
  - g. Bangladesh - Country briefing.
  - h. Australia - Australia's Defence International Engagement Programme.
  - i. India - Armed Forces in Promoting Defence Cooperation.
  - j. Malaysia - Country briefing.
  - k. Thailand - Thailand's View on the Roles of Armed Forces in Promoting Defence Cooperation and Thailand's Efforts in Border Security Management.
  - l. Sri Lanka - Importance of Securing Regional Waters.
  - m. Canada - Country briefing.
  - n. South Korea - Inter-Korean Summit 2007 Outcomes (Submitted after the meeting).

11. The Dialogue agreed on the need to enhance Defence cooperation through exercises, seminars and exchange of information. On this note, the Dialogue touched on the issue of how ARF Defence officials should play a greater role in moving forward from discussion to implementation.

#### Agenda Item 4: Other Matters

12. New Zealand and Singapore briefed the Dialogue on the convening of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts Workshop to be held in Singapore on 4-6 March 2008. The Concept Paper for the Workshop appears as ANNEX E.
13. The meeting was briefed by the United States of their recent publication entitled “A Cooperative Strategy for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Seapower” that describes the US unified maritime strategy which aims to promote security and prosperity across the globe.
14. The Dialogue took note of Australia’s briefing on the outcomes of the Initial Planning Conference on ARF Disaster Relief Desk-Top Exercise held in Darwin on 4-7 September 2007 to discuss the development of the ARF SOP for Disaster Relief. Australia also updated the Dialogue on the latest status of the draft SOP and the preparation for the Desk-Top Exercise. Australia emphasized that the SOP is aimed to be a living document which would be regularly reviewed by a Technical Working Group to maintain the SOP. Indonesia briefed the Dialogue that the Exercise would be held in Indonesia on 1-2 May 2008 at the Indonesian Naval College. The briefing notes appears as ANNEX F.
15. Canada Co-Chair informed the Dialogue that the next ARF Defence Officials’ Dialogue would be convened in Ottawa, Canada, on 2 April 2008.

#### Agenda Item 5: Closing Remarks and the Adoption of Co-Chairmans’ Summary Report

16. The Co-Chairs’ thanked the active participation and views of the delegates expressed in the open and frank discussion, noting the better understanding among the military of the ARF participants and reminded the delegates that the defence establishments of ARF members should continue to pursue enhanced cooperation.
17. The Dialogue expressed appreciation to the Brunei and Canadian Co-Chairs’ for effective co-chairmanship and to the Government of the Brunei Darussalam for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the ARF Defence Officials’ Dialogue.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FOURTH ARF SEMINAR ON CYBER TERRORISM

BUSAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 16-19 OCTOBER 2007

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in Manila in August 2007, the 4<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism was held in Busan, the Republic of Korea on 16-19 October 2007. The seminar was co-chaired by Mr. Song Young-wan, Director General for International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) of the Republic of Korea, and Mr. Romeo L. Manalo, Assistant Secretary of the Office of Asian Pacific Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Philippines. Delegates from twenty four (24) ARF countries, as well as representatives of ASEAN Secretariat and private sectors attended the Seminar. (ANNEX 1)
2. The seminar provided a venue for ARF countries to exchange further practical experiences and constructive ideas in effectively combating cyber terrorism. The participants recognized that, building upon the outcomes of the previous discussions, it is desirable to focus further efforts on expediting implementation, and yielding more substantive, concrete and practical outcomes.
3. The seminar was composed of the following 5 sessions:
  - Session 1: Sharing of Major National Policies on Cyber Terrorism
  - Session 2: Review of Recent Terrorist Attacks and the Evolving Nature of Cyber Terrorism
  - Session 3: Hacking Simulation and Exhibition of High-tech Equipments
  - Session 4: Countermeasures against Cyber-terrorist Attacks on Critical Infrastructure
  - Session 5: Strengthening Cooperation on Cyber Security within the ARF

## Opening Session

4. The Korean Co-Chair welcomed the participants to the seminar and recognized the seminar as a valuable forum for effectively addressing cyber threats through stimulating much needed sharing of knowledge, strengthening cooperation and facilitating networking within the framework of ARF. He expressed his view that with greater emphasis on tangible outcome, collective response and preparedness can be more effective in prevention and mitigation of cyber terrorist attacks.

5. The Philippine Co-Chair highlighted the need for national policies to adjust to growing interdependence among countries and emphasized the need for cooperation among them to defeat cyber terrorism. He also stressed the importance of implementing recommendations in the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space adopted in July 2006.
6. His Excellency Park Sang-ki, Ambassador for International Counter-terrorism of the Republic of Korea welcomed the participants. He stated that the hosting of the event by the Republic of Korea clearly illustrates ROK's strong commitment to counter cyber terrorism through sharing of ideas and best practical information among the ARF member countries and emphasized that ROK will remain committed to play a full part in contributing to a thriving future for the ARF.

#### Session 1: Sharing of Major National Policies on Cyber Terrorism

7. The Japanese delegation gave a presentation on the Japanese national policy strategy and framework on information security and cyber attack counter measures. It includes establishment of National Information Security Center (NISC) as a coordinator of cross-departmental information security issues. He noted that further efforts will focus on strengthening of government-private partnership and inter-ministry coordination which are crucial in improving sound preparedness, prompt response, and recovery capabilities for cyber attack. (ANNEX 2)
8. The Korean representative from Korea Information Security Agency (KISA) introduced the recent trend of cyber attack in Korea and cyber security framework targeting Korea's private sector, with special emphasis on strengthening the cyber security related laws, prompt detection and response systems, and promoting effective prevention activities. (ANNEX 3)
9. The Australian delegate gave a presentation noting that the emerging threat of cyber terrorism was one of the threats that Australia considered in its all hazards approach to protecting critical information and physical infrastructure. The delegate highlighted that terrorist groups were increasingly using the Internet to spread propaganda, radicalise and recruit individuals by indoctrinating them with extremist ideologies. The delegate noted the importance of cooperation and engagement to counter terrorist use of the Internet. (ANNEX 4)
10. The Republic of Philippines gave an overview of the current status of the Internet use, cyber incidents case studies, and the measures undertaken to address cyber terrorism. The delegate introduced the activities of PH-CERT as well as related government organizations and law enforcement measures. The delegate stated that the Philippines is currently in the process of enhancing the office of the Cyber Security Coordinator that will spearhead partnership between the public and private sectors. (ANNEX 5)



11. The DPRK representative emphasized the importance of concrete and action-oriented measures to enhance national capacity building of ARF participating countries. He also showed commitment in continuing to actively cooperate with the ARF in combating against the constant threat of cyber terrorism.
12. In line with the discussion on sharing of national policies of cyber terrorism, the participants pointed out the importance of cooperative activities between public and private when undertaking the responsibility in fighting against crimes involving cyber terrorism. The delegations shared the view that promoting international and inter-agency's information sharing and cross sectoral measures should be enhanced to effectively address the diverse cyber-related threats. It was also pointed out that the role of key coordinator to expedite the implementation of the inter-agency cooperation is needed in both domestic and international frameworks.

#### Session 2: Review of Recent Terrorist Attacks and the Evolving Nature of Cyber Terrorism

13. The Singaporean delegate underscored the impact and threat of cyber terrorism on critical infrastructure such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and financial systems that can result in disruption, inconvenience and financial loss to various parts of society. Noting that the prevalence of digital technology and the convergence of information communication technology increase potential exploitation by terrorists, he also introduced Singapore's experience in addressing cyber security threats under its Infocomm Security Masterplan (ISMP). He cited Digital Online Registration and Identification System (DORIS), Dynamic Isolation of Virtualized Applications (DIVA), and personal security systems as innovations in exercising Responsive Regulation and enhancing cyber security by allowing citizens to become the new key actors; based on ideas like "Economics of Security" and Post Regulative State.

Singapore has put importance on increasing cooperation and sharing knowledge, and has invited participants to attend Governmentware 2008, an annual conference cum exhibition for professionals from government, academia and private sectors, to be held in Singapore in late 2008 to raise awareness of the latest cyber security threats. A key highlight of Governmentware 2007 was the CXO infocomm security course that exposed senior corporate leaders to actual hands-on experience with attack tools and Trojans. (ANNEX 6)

14. Chinese delegation highlighted amplified need to protect cyber security due to the rising interdependence of information and communication system. "Cyber-terrorism activity" was defined as destruction of the infrastructure and manipulation of the network by terrorists. Putting much emphasis on legislation, security of network,

and fighting cyber-crime, China proposed to build a liaison system, standardize cooperation mechanism, share information, and enhance training and communication among the ARF participating states. ([ANNEX 7](#))

15. The representative from the Republic of Korea presented the different trends on cyber-security by focusing on various forms of cyber attacks. He also suggested measures to protect computer systems through the use of vaccines and personal firewalls, system patches, system back-ups, and user security education on virus protection and recognition. ([ANNEX 8](#))

#### Session 3: Hacking Simulation and Exhibition of High-tech Equipments

16. The National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) of the ROK gave three demonstrations to illustrate the diverse kinds of cyber attacks : demonstration on how an attacker can break into the Web server, demonstration on how a malicious code can have access while stealing and stressed the importance of international cooperaion in countering cyber threats. The exhibition of High Tech Equipments showed *Ahnlab's* computer antivirus, a web of application firewall of *secu-i.com* and iris recognition system.

#### Session 4: Countermeasures against Cyber-terrorist Attacks on Critical Infrastructure

17. The delegate of Viet Nam outlined the non-regulation roles of the government, and its possible influence on the security of public and privately operated computer systems through research, standard-setting, public education and awareness, capacity-building, and information sharing. He also stressed the role of criminal legal framework and the need to strengthen cooperation with international organizations and private industries to promote a global "culture of security." ([ANNEX 9](#))

The participants pointed out the need of promoting education to better cope with cyber security issues. The delegations shared the view about the need of the mutual learning process within the ARF to efficiently counter cyber terrorist attacks.

18. The Malaysian delegation briefed the participants on countermeasures undertaken through its National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) to coordinate the national efforts to secure the Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII). He cited the establishment of Network Security Centre (NSC) which disseminates early warnings and shares information among the public and private stakeholders. He also informed the launching of the initiative known as International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Terrorism (IMPACT) which aims to establish an international cooperation centre between governments and private sectors. ([ANNEX 10](#))

In line with the discussion on the countermeasures against Cyber-terrorist attacks on critical Infrastructure, participants expressed their interests in the working mechanism of the NCSP and source of fund for IMPACT.

19. The Thai delegation underlined the grave situation concerning the potential dangers of cyber attacks on nation's critical infrastructure, outlining the three main types of cyber attacks: system destructive, information misleading, and comprehensive. The existing countermeasures help, albeit minimally, to protect systems by raising the level of sophistication for the hackers. The main problem lies in the lack of comprehensive countermeasures and this can be resolved through the reinforcement of "Response, Reconstitution, Education and Research & Development, Intelligence and International Cooperation" among the ARF member governments. ([ANNEX 11](#))

#### Session 5: Strengthening Cooperation on Cyber Security within the ARF

20. The representative of the National Cyber Security Center of the Republic of Korea introduced the characteristics of recent cyber attacks and recognized accomplishments of ARF Cyber Terrorism Seminar. For enhancing further cooperation, the representative proposed to set up a Working Group under the ARF Cyber Terrorism Seminar that will be spearheaded by key coordinating countries. The Working Group will contribute to effectively address cyber terrorism threats through a real time communication channel and outcome of the consultation will be submitted to the ARF cyber terrorism seminar and ISM on CTTC. ([ANNEX 12](#))
21. In response, participants shared the view on the need for the establishment of Working Group to enhance the response against cyber terrorism threat among the ARF participating countries. Some participants recommended that Working Group may utilize virtual meetings, and closely cooperate with the ARF ISM. Some participants also stressed the need to continue dialogue to come to a common understanding of cyber terrorism.
22. The ASEAN Secretariat highlighted the overall progress and major achievements made since the 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism. The presentation further identified most needed areas to focus for future cooperation as the following Course of Actions:
- Conduct the Seminar on Cyber Terrorism on regular basis
  - Complete the List of National Cyber Security agencies
  - Further collaborate/cooperate with international and regional bodies
  - Conduct training on regulations, cyber laws, technology transfers and counter-measures
  - Public-Private Partnership
  - Public awareness on cyber security and cyber ethnics ([ANNEX 13](#))
23. The Indonesian delegate gave an overview of cyber terrorism in Indonesia in consideration of the terrorist misuse of cyber space. The delegate introduced national

policy and law enforcement measures implemented by the Indonesian Government in an effort to combat threat of cyber terrorism. He also addressed the need to enhance international cooperation in the field of cyber security including cooperation in opening server, research on development of IT/cybermedia and terrorist investigation procedure. (ANNEX 14)

24. The Pakistani delegate gave a presentation on the Preventions of Electronic Crimes Bill that was recently adopted in an effort to curb electronic crimes including cyber terrorism and terrorists. The delegates stressed the importance of international cooperation and development of collective legal framework and investigation procedure in the region for national laws on cyber terrorism to be effectively enforced. (ANNEX 15)
25. Some participants suggested the need to consider the implementation of cyber crime and cyber security base line legislation in the region that are consistent with provisions of universal counter terrorism instruments and other relevant international legal instruments.

### Closing Session

26. Participants agreed that the following recommendations of the seminar would be submitted to the ARF ISM, ISG, and SOM.
  - The virtual working group will be established and led by coordinating members with membership determined on a voluntary basis.
  - The virtual working group will be composed of national contact points of experts from both governmental bodies and other public organizations.
  - The role of the virtual working group is to take forward cooperation in specific areas of cyber terrorism and provide an opportunity to facilitate the real time exchange of threat and vulnerability assessments.
  - The virtual working group will coordinate closely with the ARF ISM on CTTC in implementing the ARF's broader agenda on counter-terrorism as well as the substantial cooperation particularly in cyber terrorism.
27. The delegation of Malaysia and Sri Lanka expressed their interest in hosting of the 5<sup>th</sup> ARF Seminar on Cyber terrorism in 2008.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON DISASTER RELIEF

HELSINKI, FINLAND, 11-12 OCTOBER 2007

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007, the 7<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) was held in Helsinki on 11-12 October 2007. The Meeting was co-chaired by the European Union and Indonesia.
2. Delegates from all ARF participating countries except Cambodia, DPRK, Burma/ Myanmar, Mongolia, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea, attended the meeting. Officials of the ASEAN Secretariat as well as an UN OCHA representative also participated in the meeting. The List of Participants appears as ANNEX 1.

## Opening Session

3. Ambassador Benjamin Bassin of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs opened the meeting on behalf of European Union, stressing the strong commitment of the EU to the ARF process and stressing the key importance of disaster relief cooperation in the Asia-Pacific to which the EU wished to contribute with its wealth of experience and tools. Ambassador Primo A. Joelianto of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia recalled that many countries in ASEAN, including Indonesia were continuously hit by natural disasters and that therefore improved disaster response cooperation with partners were a political priority in the region. He looked forward to tangible outcomes of the meeting. The Opening Remark appears as ANNEXES 2 and 3.
4. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX 4.

## Review of Activities since the last ISM

5. The Meeting recalled the outcomes of the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF in Kuala Lumpur that had paved the way for the adoption of General ARF Guidelines on Disaster Relief, the development of the ARF Standby Arrangements, the development of the ARF Standard Operating Procedures and the sharing of assets and capabilities, and reviewed activities related to disaster relief cooperation since the 6<sup>th</sup> ISM on DR in Qindao September 2006 on the basis of an information paper by the ASEAN Secretariat (ANNEX 5). Indonesia requested the ASEAN Secretariat to provide an update on the ARF contact points for disaster management.

6. Japan briefed on the 11<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defence Forum on 24-25 October 2006 (ANNEX 6) which had focused on disaster relief just as the Forum in 2005. Reaffirming the need to move forward the cooperation on disaster relief, the Forum had noted recommendations regarding the development of strategies and procedure for enhanced inter-governmental cooperation in this area, the improvement of military-to-military and civil-military coordination, including through joint training as well as better information sharing in the pre-deployment and actual response phases. RoK stressed the importance of national measures supporting the regional cooperation and briefed on the national law for Rapid Disaster Relief overseas which entered into force on March 2007.

## International Framework of Disaster Relief

### UN Coordinating Role in the Disaster Relief

7. Thomas Peter of the Emergency Services Branch of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) in Geneva presented OCHA's mandate and UN tools in disaster relief (ANNEX 7). As it was of key importance to respect the role of the national government and not to establish parallel or conflicting coordination structures. OCHA provided for rapid disaster assessment and coordination (UNDAC) and made information available to all relief actors as well as for general coordination through the On Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC). The importance of the development of rapid deployment modules, standardised equipment and software, training and civil-military coordination was further stressed.
8. As to the development of ARF work in this area, the OCHA representative recommended to use the established international standards as framework and follow the UN methodologies. When it comes to establishing a register of assets it might be more useful to focus on Reporting assets that have been successfully deployed in response to previous disasters in the region. This would provide an indication of what could be relied on rather than asking countries to register potential assets that might be unavailable in a given response situation as the conditions for their deployment are not met. The OCHA representative finally encouraged participants to make use of a number of web-based tools such as the virtual OOSOC and IRIN – the Integrated Regional Information Network.
9. Participants underlined the importance of UN mechanisms and tools, including the virtual OSOCC as the tools for information dissemination and response coordination. Canada underlined that the envisaged ARF database should not duplicate but rather complement existing UN mechanisms. Japan spoke to the challenge of coordinating NGOs. In response to the latter, OCHA explained that NGOs were best reached by

training, including through simulation exercises and the development of standards that would be eventually enforced via the existing peer pressure. In general, joint simulation exercises help best to address the challenges of cooperation and coordination, including with partners such as NATO and the EU which OCHA had agreements with. In response to further questions, the OCHA representative stressed that training should focus on improving the specificity and direction of the requests for international assistance and that national coordination that needs to be done by an effective yet permanent enough body in a given country.

10. The Meeting noted that the ARF ISM on DR should in general continue to engage with UN OCHA to ensure compatibility and complementarity of activities and to minimize duplication with existing regional efforts.

#### Disaster Preparedness and Response Arrangements of the European Union

11. Alessandro Villa of the Crisis Platform of the European Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations (RELEX) presented EU emergency response tools which form part of a wide range of EU instruments for external action, including crisis management (ANNEXES 8 and 9). The EU as world-wide biggest humanitarian actors has become even more active over the past years due to the increasing number of conflicts and natural disaster and the growing EU foreign and security policy role. The EU grounded all its action in this area on the UN standards and mechanisms and would only act upon request of the country concerned. As largely a civilian actor the EU puts emphasize on the civilian response both in general crisis management and the response to disaster, although military capabilities might be needed in some situations.
12. The European Commission representative also gave an overview of the humanitarian aid efforts of the EU's office for humanitarian assistance ECHO and the work of the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) which coordinated EU civil protection efforts and assisted with assistance to third countries. The development of coordination mechanisms between EU Member States might hold some lessons for the development of ASEAN disaster management and emergency response. An important focus of the EU's assistance went into disaster preparedness and mid- to long-term reconstruction, mainly through the large network of European delegations around the world.
13. Delegates addressed the definition of crisis, the potential and limits of early warning of natural disasters, the EU-internal civil-military coordination, the future involvement of the EU with ARF efforts under way in this field, the possible role of private actors and the role of the fight against global warming. The Philippines representative stressed the importance of keeping the integrity of "disaster relief" as a focus area

under a humanitarian framework in contrast to “disaster” arising from political conflict. The EC representative stressed that the EU was involved with disaster relief work on all levels – it partnered with the UN and other global actors such as the World Bank just as it inter-acted on regional, country and local-levels. In many third countries intensive support was given to community-level disaster preparedness and response. As to the EU-internal coordination, a number of EU working bodies involving the EU Member States provided such coordination, including of the use of military assets. The methodologies and procedures were still under development. The EU headquarters in Brussels now had a civil-military planning cell for crisis management operations that also developed general concepts in this area further. The EU had also established a European Peacekeeping Partnership with civil society actors including NGOs.

#### ASEAN Cooperation on Disaster Management

14. Retno Astrini of the ARF Unit in the ASEAN Secretariat briefed about the evolving ASEAN cooperation on disaster management which has gained momentum over the past four years following the creation of the ASEAN Committee for Disaster Management (ACDM) in 2003 ([ANNEX 10](#)). Work of ASEAN in this area was mainly pursued by the ASEAN Regional programme on disaster management. The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response of 2005 (AADMER) had the objective to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international co-operation (Article 2). ASEAN pursued the development of SASOPs and a Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA) and will soon run a regional disaster relief simulation exercise.
15. Singapore as host of the 2007 ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX 07) provided more information on its purpose, namely to test the operability of guidelines and SOPs. Singapore emphasized the importance of having flexible guidelines that can effectively coordinate cross-border cooperation, and do not duplicate existing efforts. Japan expressed interest in participating in this exercise. In response to a question regarding the possibility of utilizing AHA also for ARF disaster relief activities, the ASEAN Secretariat explained that pending the ratification of the AADMER by all ASEAN Member Countries, the AHA Center could not be fully operationalized. In response to a question by Canada, the ASEAN Secretariat clarified that the AHA Center is not to replace OCHA, rather it is to support the work of ASEAN member states and OCHA.



## ARF Cooperation in Disaster Management

### ARF General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation

16. China gave an overview of the General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation which had been adopted by Ministers at the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF on 2 August 2007 in Manila (ANNEX 11). China also recalled that it had circulated Survey Forms on Disaster Relief Resources in 2006, reported that it had received information by 14 participants and encouraged others to complete the forms and submit them. Once all forms are received, China would present a matrix of ARF disaster resources to the ASEAN Secretariat. China underlined that the information would be treated as voluntary and for planning purposes only, and be held securely. Australia outlined that it had submitted an inventory of Defence capabilities and assets for disaster relief operations and encouraged such information to be held securely on the ARFNet.

### ARF Standard Operating Procedures for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (SOPs)

17. Australia briefed the meeting on the outcomes of the Initial Planning Conference for the ARF Disaster Relief Desk-top Exercise (IPC) held in Darwin on 4-7 September 2007 (ANNEX 12), and the initial structure developed for the ARF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance. The overall aim of developing such SOPs which was based on the 2006 ARF Statement on disaster relief and emergency response was to improve speed and efficiency of the ARF's disaster response action. Feedback from the IPC to support the ongoing development of ARF HADR SOPs included defining the key principles for ARF coordination in immediate response and preparedness, the examination of possible coordination mechanisms, and determining national points of contact and resources and assets.
18. The Australian delegate highlighted the need for participants to promote civil and military cooperation in disaster relief operations and underlined the importance of ensuring the ARF SOPs are consistent with and complement internationally agreed principles and existing guidelines and mechanisms for disaster relief cooperation while providing a value-added set of operating principles reflecting and appropriate to the ARF operating environment. The SOPs were intended to be a "living document", to be regularly reviewed and updated. Although Ministerial approval of the document as such would not be sought, the documents will still have to be approved by the ARF SOM. ARF participants were encouraged to submit further comments on the SOPs following the meeting. A revised draft will be circulated in February 2008 in advance of the desk-top exercise scheduled to be held in Indonesia in May 2008. Further updates on the exercise and SOPs will be presented at the next ISG on CBMs & PD in early November.

## ARF Disaster Relief Exercise

19. Indonesia presented a preparatory notification for the desktop exercise to be co-hosted with Australia at the Naval Staff College in Jakarta on 1-2 May 2008 (ANNEXES 13-15) the intention of which was to test the SOPs and which would also included representatives from the relevant institutions. Indonesia also presented the draft scenario for the exercise - a natural disaster in a fictitious country that suffers volcanic eruption, earthquake, and tsunami and needs external assistance – to which comments were welcome (ANNEXES 16 and 17). Regarding the area chosen for the scenario map, China suggested not to locate the fictitious country in a sensitive conflict area. The co-hosts took note of this suggestion.
20. The US gave an update to the voluntary demonstration of response exercise to be co-hosted with the Philippines in 2009 which would be based on the SOPs and should also serve to improve inter-operability and to enhance civil-military coordination throughout the region. The Philippines delegate stated that the Philippines looked forward to hosting the venue of the voluntary response exercise and, with reference to the SOPs, stressed the importance of consistency and complementarity with existing UN and ASEAN arrangements.

## Draft ARF Standby Arrangements

21. Indonesia briefed the Meeting on the development of the ARF Standby Arrangements (latest draft in ANNEX 18), underlining that the intention was to create complementarity with similar international exercises and regional initiatives. The envisaged paper should also be considered a “living document”. Currently this work was carried forward in parallel with the development of ARF SOPs but the possibility of merging them into one package remained on the table. Indonesia encouraged participants to submit further feedback to the draft and announced to present a more comprehensive draft at the Brunei ISG meeting. Swift progress on the draft seemed desirable, the objective being to complete work on it by the SOM in May 2008. The US as the Indonesia’s partner in leading the development of ARF Standby Arrangements expressed the view that the ASEAN SASOP was a good model, combining SOP and Standby Arrangements. Many noted with positive interest merging the ARF SOPs and the Standby Arrangements. Australia noted in this context that the SOPs had been progressed as a distinct initiative with ARF participants’ endorsement and but noted the practical need for the SOPs to be compliant with related documents such as the standby arrangements. Australia outlined the need to review the document before further comments on the Indonesian draft.
22. Some participants underlined the need to continue a thorough examination of the draft. Japan requested clarification of the nature of the commitments in response to

which Indonesia underlined that ARF commitments were of a non-binding nature and contributions would be made on a voluntary basis. The EU pointed to objections of its Member States to create EU-internal let alone international stand-by arrangements if that meant entering binding commitments prior to a disaster. Moreover, the articulation of a possible future ARF centre with the existing EU mechanism MIC would have to be examined in a thorough examination of the draft. The US explained that the data provided for the standby arrangements should focus on listing capabilities rather than specific units or assets alleviating some of the expressed concerns. China pointed to the fact that the ARF as such had no Secretariat of its own and that the future coordination of this area of work needed to be clarified.

#### Environmental Aspects of Relief Operations - Response to Environmental Disaster

23. Kalervo Jolma of the Finnish Environment Institute gave a presentation on the protection of the maritime environment of the Baltic Sea, including Finnish efforts and international cooperation in the Baltic region to this effect (ANNEX 19). The work was based on the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment on the Baltic Sea Area. As the Baltic Sea is already quite heavily polluted and as it is the main route for Russian oil transports, Finland put an effective and 24-hour response readiness in place, consisting of a response vessel fleet with specific equipment to deal with oil spills and surveillance planes. The newly formed European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) based in Lisbon affords support to these efforts.

#### Future Direction of ARF ISM DR - Outlook on Future Work

24. Participants made proposals for further activities. Thailand suggested to focus more on training and capacity building, in particular to make more use of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) based in Thailand and regional centres of excellence as well as to promote cooperation amongst centres of excellence in ARF participating countries. The EU, while it might face some constraints in actively engaging with the whole body of ARF work under development due to its geographic distance and particular nature as supra-national organisation, underlined its commitment to disaster relief in the Asia-Pacific, including through increasing humanitarian and development assistance and cooperation in capacity- and institution-building.
25. Indonesia announced that the next ISM on DR had been tentatively scheduled for October 2008 in Indonesia and again co-chaired by Indonesia and the European Union. New candidates from the ARF participants for co-chairing the ISMs on DR in 2009 and 2010 needed to come forward. Indonesia further suggested that the shepherds' group that steering the ARF's work on DR since the 2005 ISM in Bandung was flexible in its current composition of Australia, China, EU, Indonesia, Malaysia, US and facilitated by the ASEAN Secretariat.

26. The Meeting noted announcements of further meetings, including the ARF seminar on cyber terrorism, 16-19 October 2007 in Busan/RoK, the ISG on CBM&PD, 1-2 November 2007 in Brunei, the second ISG on CBM&PD, 1-3 April 2008 in Canada as well as of the ARF SOM on 9 May and the ARF Ministerial on 24 July 2008 in Singapore.

#### Closing Session

27. Participants thanked Finland as the host for the excellent arrangements for the meeting and paid tribute to the outgoing Director of the ARF unit in the ASEAN Secretariat Mr. M.C. Abad, Jr. wishing him success for his next appointment within the ASEAN Secretariat.

# CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE ELEVENTH ARF HEADS OF DEFENCE UNIVERSITIES/ COLLEGES/ INSTITUTIONS MEETING

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, 9-11 OCTOBER 2007

## Introduction

1. The 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum for Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) was held at the Hyatt Hotel, Canberra, Australia from, 9-11 October 2007.
2. The Australian Defence College (ADC) hosted the Meeting on behalf of the Australian Defence Organisation. The Meeting was chaired by Brigadier Brian Dawson, Acting Commander ADC.

## Concept of Meeting

3. The concept of the Meeting focused on the theme supported by issues brought forth during the presentation sessions. The forum consisted of speeches by Australian dignitaries, including a keynote address delivered on behalf of the Minister of Defence, Dr Brendan Nelson, by Lieutenant General David Hurley, AO, DSC the Australian Defence Force Chief of Joint Operations. Paper presentations were delivered by participating countries, including question and answer sessions. Visits were arranged to the Australian War Memorial, the Australian Defence College, a windscreen tour of Canberra and an official reception at Government House.
4. The Acting Commander ADC moderated the Meeting, as well as all question and answer sessions. All planned activities were carried out to the satisfaction of delegates present. The Meeting Agenda is at ANNEX A and the detail program of the Meeting is at ANNEX B.

## Attendance

5. A total of 19 out of 27 ARF participants (ASEAN Member Countries, Dialogue Partners, and ASEAN Secretariat) attended this Meeting. In addition, observers from the NATO Defence College and the International Committee of the Red Cross attended the Meeting. A total of 57 delegates were in attendance. The full list of participants is attached at ANNEX C.

## Key Note Address

6. Four speeches were delivered by the host country during the Meeting including:

the keynote address delivered by Lieutenant General David Hurley, AO, DSC the Australian Defence Forces Chief of Joint Operations on behalf of the Minister for Defence the Honorable Dr Brendan Nelson; in the absence of the Governor General, delegates received a welcoming address at Government House from the Administrator of the Commonwealth of Australia, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO; a speech by the Chief of the Defence Force, Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston, AO, AFC; and a speech by Mr Duncan Lewis, AO, DSC, CSC from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. In addition, delegates received welcoming remarks and a farewell from the Acting Commander ADC, Brigadier Brian Dawson, AM, CSC.

7. The key points of these speeches were as follows:
  - a. The importance of ASEAN and the vital importance of Defence education in an increasingly complex security environment. The need for continued conduct of this Meeting, which is under the aegis of ARF, that provides an excellent platform for interaction among Defence educators for the sharing of knowledge and exchange of views on issues of mutual concern.
  - b. The need to maintain education and training for operations whilst developing the strategic capability of military officers, Defence officials and their colleagues from related agencies. The aim of Defence education must be to merge the 20<sup>th</sup> century military operator with the 21<sup>st</sup> century strategist.
  - c. To ensure that governments have a realistic concept of what the military can achieve in a complex security environment.
  - d. To ensure Defence education prepares military officers to work in joint, coalition and inter-agency security environments that are increasing complex.

#### Theme of Meeting

8. The overarching/enduring theme of this Meeting was: *The development of curriculum in ARF defence universities, colleges and institutions that deliver the professional military education to enable leaders and officials to most effectively operate in the current complex security environment* was well covered by 15 papers. Delegates also presented briefs on the institutions that are involved with professional development in national security and Defence education in their respective countries. A paper by Dr Michael Evans, Visiting Fellow at the ADC, was distributed before the Meeting to assist delegates to address the theme. The three topics developed to support the theme were as follows:
  - a. **Topic 1:** *Examine what developments are needed in curricula to prepare military officers and defence officials for their roles in dealing with future defence and security challenges.* A total of 13 papers were presented.
  - b. **Topic 2:** *Military offices are expected to do so much – can professional military education cope with current and future demands.* Two papers were presented.

- c. **Topic 3:** *Examine what constitutes a complex security environment in a regional context.* No papers were presented on this topic.

#### Presentation and Discussion

9. Prior to the presentations by members of the Meeting, Dr Michael Evans, Visiting Fellow at the ADC, provided a presentation on his issues paper 'From the Long Peace to the Long War: Armed Conflict and Military Education and Training in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'. The paper had been distributed to delegates prior to the Meeting and his presentation was designed to assist delegates to discuss topics during the Meeting.
10. As for the sub-theme on Topic 1: *Examine what developments are needed in curricula to prepare military officers and defence officials for their roles in dealing with future defence and security challenges* the title of the papers presented by delegations were as follows:
  - a. Paper 1. "Developing curricula to meet future security challenges" sponsored by Canada.
  - b. Paper 2. "Education at the National Institute for Defence Studies (NIDS) – The Improvement of Curriculum" sponsored by Japan.
  - c. Paper 3. "National Resilience Institute of the Republic of Indonesia: Preparing Indonesian Future Leaders" sponsored by Indonesia.
  - d. Paper 4. "To examine what developments are needed in Curricula to prepare military officers and Defence officials for their roles in dealing with future Defence and security challenges" sponsored by Cambodia.
  - e. Paper 5. "Development needed in curricula to prepare military officers and defence officials for the roles in dealing with future defence and security challenges: Malaysian Armed Forces perspective" sponsored by Malaysia.
  - f. Paper 6. "Emotional Intelligence in the military curriculum" sponsored by New Zealand.
  - g. Paper 7. "Professional military education for nurturing 21<sup>st</sup> Century military leaders" sponsored by the Republic of Korea.
  - h. Paper 8. "Developments needed in curriculum to prepare Military Officers and Defence Officials for their roles in dealing with Future Defence and Security Challenges" sponsored by Pakistan.
  - i. Paper 9. "The human resource development of the Lao People's Army" sponsored by Laos.
  - j. Paper 10. "Strategic and Operational Level Military Education Imperatives and Implementation: Bangladesh Case" sponsored by Bangladesh.
  - k. Paper 11. "Curriculum development for senior military officers, civilian officials in the National Defence Academy of Viet Nam meeting new requirements of current situation" sponsored by Viet Nam.

- l. Paper 12. "The Changing Role of Military Officers and Defence Officials in Dealing with Future Defence and Security Challenges" sponsored by Thailand.
  - m. Paper 13. "Content, process, environment: Holistic curriculum design to prepare military leaders for the future" sponsored by Singapore.
11. As for the sub-theme on Topic 2: *Military offices are expected to do so much – can professional military education cope with current and future demands* the title of the papers presented were as follows:
- a. Paper 1. "Transforming Philippine Defence education to cope with current and future challenges" sponsored by Philippines.
  - b. Paper 2. "Diversified regional security threats and the necessity for transformation in military education" sponsored by China.
12. In addition, presentations were provided by Malaysia on the development of curricula at the National Defence University of Malaysia and by India on the role and operation of the National Defence College of India.

### Key Outcomes

13. The key outcomes of these presentations and general consensus are summarised as follows:
- a. There was agreement in the Meeting that Defence forces face complex security environments, both traditional and non-traditional threats, and professional military education must prepare military officers and Defence officials to meet this environment.
  - b. The Meeting agreed that environmental issues, the impact of global economies, WMDs and terrorism all contributed to a complex security environment.
  - c. Military education must merge the operational artist and the strategic artist.
  - d. Defence educational institutions must engage politicians and officials in military strategy. A holistic approach is required.
  - e. Defence educational institutions are examining methods of delivery to meet the challenge of preparing their graduates to meet complex security challenges. These methods include:
    - (1) Developing modules in courses that allow for flexible entry and exit points for students.
    - (2) Encouraging a range of students to attend to ensure that ideas and experiences are shared in a diverse student population.
    - (3) Examining innovative methods of education, such as using emotional intelligence.
    - (4) Examining different teaching methods to deliver curricula such as experiential learning, problem based learning and e-learning.



- f. From both the presentations and the discussions, the Meeting agreed that:
  - (1) There should be continued cooperation among Defence educational institutions to enhance networking among military and civilian personnel, promote greater understanding, and learn from each other's experience.
  - (2) Preparing military officers and Defence officials to deal with the complex security environment of the future should be addressed in a holistic and comprehensive manner which should examine a range of teaching methods.
- g. The Meeting recalled the tragic loss of many lives and destruction of property as a result of natural disasters, which affected some Asia Pacific countries in recent years.
- h. The Meeting identified challenges for Defence universities, colleges and institutions in playing an active role in developing greater capability in dealing with complex security issues.
- i. The Meeting agreed on the importance of effective inter-agency coordination, particularly, between military and civilian agencies.

#### Other Matters

14. Defence college network. The Meeting agreed to continue discussion on the proposed establishment of an ARF defence college network. In support of this aim, the National Defence College of the Philippines distributed a questionnaire to delegates requesting information that would support the sharing of best practices and references to enhance research of respective member countries.
15. 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting Host. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to Pakistan for agreeing to host the 12<sup>th</sup> ARF HDUCIM in Pakistan in 2008. The proposed theme for the Meeting is: *In the contemporary environment, military's growing involvement in combat and non combat military operations other than war (MOOTW) necessitates reassessment of challenges in order to formulate an effective response strategy*. The Meeting also noted that Thailand has expressed an interest in hosting the subsequent Meeting of the HDUCIM in 2009.

#### Tour Programme

16. Tour of ADFA and ADC. On the afternoon of, 10 October 2007, delegates were taken for a tour of the Australian Defence Force Academy, Royal Military College, Duntroon and the Australian Defence College – Weston Creek. The objective of this visit was to share with member countries the campuses of the Defence colleges located in Canberra.
17. Reception at Government House. On the afternoon of, 10 October 2007, delegates were received at Government House by the Administrator of the Commonwealth of Australia, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO. The objective of this

visit was to officially welcome delegates to Australia by the Head of State.

18. Tour of the Australian War Memorial. On the afternoon of, 11 October 2007, delegates were taken for a tour of the Australian War Memorial. The objective of this visit was to share with delegates a unique Australian national institution that combines a shrine, a world-class museum and an extensive archive.

#### Acknowledgement

19. The Meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Australia, Department of Defence and the Australian Defence College in particular for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting and for the warm hospitality extended to the participants.

#### Conclusion

20. In his concluding remarks, the Chairman expressed his sincere appreciation and thanked all delegates for making this Meeting a great success. He mentioned that their presence and contributions is a reflection of the commitment placed by member countries in making this forum a success. The quality of presentation and the discussion generated is a clear indication of dedication by delegates present to ensure productive efforts are made to maintain the high standards of this Meeting. All these efforts have contributed towards meeting the objectives of this forum. He reiterated the need for all concerned to follow up on relevant matters which could enhance the images of universities, colleges and institutions represented.
21. The Chairman wished everyone a safe journey back to their respective countries and to convey the outcomes of this Meeting to their appropriate authorities. The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 1156 hrs, 11 October 2007.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON NARCOTICS CONTROL

XI'AN, CHINA, 19-21 SEPTEMBER 2007

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila, the Philippines on 2 August 2007, the ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control was held in Xi'an, the People's Republic of China on 19-21 September 2007.
2. The Meeting was co-chaired by Mr. An Guojun, Deputy Secretary-General of China National Narcotics Control Commission and Mr. Nopadol Gunavibool, Director-General of the Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand. Delegates from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Papua New Guinea, the Kingdom of Thailand, Timor Leste, the United States, and Viet Nam attended the meeting. The representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat and the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) Regional Center for East Asia and the Pacific also participated. The List of Participants is attached as ANNEX A and the Program of Activities as ANNEX B.

## Opening Remarks

3. H.E. Yang Yanyi, Deputy Director-General of the Asian Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China opened the Seminar by recalling the ARF's efforts of addressing non-traditional security issues, inter alia narcotics control. She underlined that, despite the achievements made, drug-related crimes still pose serious threat to national economic development and social stability in many countries. She highlighted the significance of public participation in narcotics control and expressed her firm support for the instrumental and effective role of ARF in strengthening dialogue and cooperation on various areas related to narcotics control, such as civil awareness enhancement, trafficking and production of illicit drugs, treatment and rehabilitation, supply and demand reduction.

4. The Thai Co-Chair, Mr. Nopadol Gunavibool, Director-General of the Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, in his Opening Remarks, pointed out that given its multi-faceted linkage with various social and economic factors, narcotics control is an important issue with implications on transnational crimes particularly terrorism, and cooperation on narcotics control is urgent and indispensable. He also touched upon the narcotics control cooperation within the framework of ASEAN, ASEAN plus Three (People's Republic of China, Japan, and Republic of Korea) and ASEAN with its dialogue partners, stressing the importance of this seminar in advancing such regional cooperation.

#### Agenda Item 1: Adoption of Agenda

5. With the theme of "social participation in narcotics control", the Seminar aimed at promoting exchanges on government policies and experiences in mobilizing social sectors in combating illicit drugs and to strengthening future dialogues and cooperation in the ARF on narcotics control. The Agenda of the Seminar is attached as ANNEX C.

#### Agenda Item 2: Follow-up on the previous ARF Seminar on Alternative Development

6. The participants recalled the ARF Seminar on Alternative Development (AD) held in Kunming, China in September 2004, and shared experiences and views on the progresses made with regard to its recommendations. China, Thailand, Myanmar and Japan made presentations under the agenda item, which appear as ANNEXES D to G.
7. The meeting highly acclaimed the enhanced commitments of the ARF participants to developing viable and sustainable economic options in addressing the root causes of illicit drugs. Some AD programs were introduced, e.g. building roads, irrigation systems, clean water facilities, schools and hospitals, and providing substitute crop seeds, farm tools and cattle to the opium poppy cultivating areas. It was recognized that bilateral, multilateral and joint AD programs including those with international organizations such as the UNODC have produced tangible effects in significantly down-sizing drug-related economy and up-lifting the livelihood and welfare in the program areas.
8. The participants discussed ways and means to AD and pointed out that special attention be paid to such measures as integrating AD in the national economic and social development plans, designing AD projects in the light of economic principles, establishing smooth inter-agency coordination mechanism for AD cooperation within the country as well as with the neighboring governments, and tax free importation of AD products and financial support. A balanced approach to combine AD with law enforcement and public awareness campaign was stressed to ensure the ultimate goal

of drug eradication.

9. The participants also noted the complex factors in sustaining achievement of drug eradication measures including AD. The increasing demands, dependence of the local economy on opium poppy cultivation, persisting shortage in finance, technology, equipment, infrastructure as well as insufficient public awareness were pointed out as such factors. The meeting recognized human needs perspective and encouraged further cooperation among the regional countries in addressing economic hardships facing illicit crops farmers in their transition to a new life.

#### Agenda Item 3: Review on Regional Drug Situation and Narcotics Control Policies

10. As the lead speakers under this agenda item, DPRK, EU, Viet Nam, ASEAN Secretariat led the discussion by sharing their experiences and best practices on narcotics control. The UNODC Regional Center for East Asia and the Pacific also summarized the major challenges faced by anti-drug campaigns. Their presentations are attached as ANNEXES H to J.
11. The meeting took note that overall, the drug situation in the region remains stable with progress made in some areas whereas resurgence of the problem and menace in others. The linkage between drugs and terrorism was highlighted. Many participants emphasized the prominent challenges posed by the lack of knowledge and understanding about Amphetamine-type Stimulants (ATS) related crimes, inadequate domestic legislation and precursor control, weak criminal justice system response, lack of evidence-approved interventions in treatment and rehabilitation. Some participants specially raised concern about the exponential upsurge in opium production and increased drug trafficking in Afghanistan and called upon a review of the strategy being followed by all stakeholders and efforts to strengthen its surrounding countries in response.
12. The participants noted with satisfaction the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the region on law enforcement and demand reduction, including those among ASEAN countries coordinated by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), between ASEAN and China showcased by the ASEAN-China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), within the framework of Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control (ACoG), and various programs between UN agencies and the ARF participants. Some participants pointed to the positive examples of cooperation at policy and operational level among ARF participants, but highlighted that international cooperation is still insufficient, and could be strengthened by improving data collection, information sharing mechanisms, and coordination of operational activities, sharing of scientific resources and expertise such as remote sensing.

13. The meeting was briefed about some ARF participants' national narcotics situation and their respective national policies, including institutional arrangements, achievements, challenges, and future plans. Many participants underscored a holistic approach against the drug problem aiming at effectively reducing both their demand and supply of narcotics through anti-drug efforts to contain the drug sources, harms caused by drugs and the emergence of new drug addicts. They were of the view that to effectively control narcotics, both domestic and international efforts should be exerted to strengthen information gathering and sharing, border and sea routes monitoring, institutional collaboration and capacity building, preventive education, addicts treatment, and alternative development.

#### Agenda Item 4: Public Participation in Narcotics Control: Ways and Experiences

14. The participants shared their experiences and best practices in encouraging public participation in such areas as drug preventive education, law enforcement, drug treatment and rehabilitation and alternative development. The discussions were led by China, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Their presentations appear as ANNEXES K to P.
15. The meeting recognized that the governments alone can not solve the drug problem and it is essential to garner public support and participation in the war against drugs. In so doing, participants encouraged cooperation and partnership among families, schools, private sectors, communities, mass media, and NGOs and the mobilization of women, youth and other social forces in joint efforts on narcotics control.
16. The participants underscored the importance of drug preventive education which aimed at creating awareness of the dangers of drug abuse among the general public and reminding them of their social responsibility in fostering and sustaining a nation with zero-tolerance towards any forms of drugs. They also shared experiences on such education in the dimensions of family, school, workplace and community, and on carrying out media campaigns to keep the public updated on the latest drug trends and to develop innovative and effective programmes to disseminate the anti-drug message.
17. Due attention was paid to treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts with caring, helping and enabling approaches. Successful practices were introduced on establishing compulsory/voluntary treatment and rehabilitation centers, on moral recovery of the ex-addicts, and on the aftercare and continued rehabilitation to help them with vocational training for their reintegration into society. Many participants emphasized the important role that communities could play in providing medical treatment and aftercare service to ex-addicts.

18. The participants also noted the importance of mobilizing civil society in law enforcement. Some useful programs had been introduced in encouraging ordinary citizens as eyes and ears for the prevention of potential or actual drug-related activities.

Agenda Item 5: Recommendations on Narcotics Control Cooperation within ARF

19. Australia, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, and Thailand led discussions under this agenda item. Along with many other participants, they put forward recommendations to the meeting on the strategies and measures for narcotics control cooperation within ARF. The presentations by the lead speakers are attached respectively as ANNEXES Q to T.
20. The participants shared the view that, given the transnational nature of drug-related crimes, law enforcement agencies among ARF participants should conduct coordinated or joint operations in eliminating linkages in narcotics production, trafficking, diversion of ATS precursor, financing, marketing and consumption. To this end, governments of all ARF participants, along with all other stake-holders are encouraged to forge a unified front in combating drug-related problems through their concerted efforts. The participants also noted the importance of regional collaboration to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals by strengthening national policies and practices on precursor control.
21. The participants made the following specific recommendations for the future cooperation on narcotics control within ARF:
  - To establish a list of contact points of line agencies on narcotics control among the ARF participants;
  - To promote closer bilateral and multilateral cooperation by encouraging the signing of agreements on law enforcement cooperation, such as extradition treaties and MOUs on narcotics control, establishing framework of sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices e.g. by training courses, nurturing common vision and setting concrete goals;
  - To facilitate ASEAN's realization of its ultimate goal of Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015, through wide supports from all interested actors by various means, such as the joint efforts to solve ATS problems;
  - To enhance people's participation in problem solving, and to induce demand reduction in parallel with law enforcement with comprehensive measures developed by market countries to prevent people from drugs;
  - To keep the momentum of narcotics control cooperation by holding an annual seminar on a voluntary basis and intensifying cooperation among ARF line agencies;

- To issue an ARF statement based on the resolutions by the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs to promote cooperation on the prevention of diversion of precursors.

#### Agenda Item 6: Other Matters

22. After the the Seminar, the participants took a field trip to the Yanta District Drug Prohibition & Education Base, Xi'an City and attended to the local experiences on drug treatment and rehabilitation.
23. The participants expressed great appreciation for the hospitality of the Co-Chairs from China and Thailand. In return, the Co-Chairs thanked the participants for the presence and active contribution to the meeting.

#### Agenda Item 7: Co-Chairs Summary Report

24. China and Thailand jointly presented the Co-Chairs Summary Report of the ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control.



# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE INITIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR THE ARF DISASTER RELIEF DESK-TOP EXERCISE

DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, 4-7 SEPTEMBER 2007

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007, the Initial Planning Conference for the ARF disaster relief desktop exercise was held in Darwin on 4-7 September 2007. The meeting was co-hosted by Australia and Indonesia and attended by ARF participants, the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat and representatives from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
2. Representatives from all ARF participants with the exception of Brunei, DPRK, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea and Russia were present. A list of participants appears as ANNEX A. The agenda for the conference appears as ANNEX B.

## Opening Remarks

3. Major General David Morrison, the Head of Military Strategic Commitments for the Australian Defence Force (ADF) presented on the ADF's recent work in disaster relief and recalled cyclone Tracy, which affected the city of Darwin in December 1974. He noted that among the lessons learned from this incident was the need to improve coordination among supporting agencies. Establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) would be a crucial first step towards creating such cooperation among ARF members and the development of SOP for use by all ARF participants should be seen as the first step towards more effective regional cooperation. On civil-military relations, the presentation noted that while civilian agencies had overarching responsibility for disaster relief efforts, the military often had the best capacity to respond swiftly to immediate disaster relief needs.
4. Major General Dadi Susanto, the Director-General for Defence Strategy Department of Defence of Indonesia, delivered welcome remarks and highlighted disaster relief as a common concern for all ARF members. The presentation noted the importance of the respect for sovereignty in the promotion of civil-military and inter-agency coordination among disaster relief stakeholders. Participants were encouraged to

work together through discussion in this forum to develop the ARF SOP for disaster relief for use in the desk-top exercise in Indonesia next year and to move toward further practical outcomes in disaster relief cooperation.

Presentations by AusAID and Emergency Management Australia (EMA) and the Royal Darwin Hospital

5. Mr Garry Dunbar, Director of Humanitarian and Emergency Section, AusAID, outlined the humanitarian principles of disaster relief, namely: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence from political, economic, military or other objectives. These were principles taken from the seven principles of the Red Cross and considered the foundation for humanitarian action undertaken by civilian actors. The presentation described the role of humanitarian agencies in emergency and disaster response operations and recognised that military assets were often involved. Based on the Oslo and UN Guidelines, the presentation noted that the military should be used as a last resort for disaster relief (noting however that the actual interpretation of the term 'last resort' varies). The presentation also discussed the role of UN agencies, such as OCHA, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR/IOM, as important civilian resources for disaster relief. The presentation noted that many of these civilian agencies, including NGOs, were developing common standards on aspects relating to participation, initial assessment, response, targeting, monitoring and evaluation. The presentation appears as ANNEX C.
6. Mr Greg Lovell, Director of Planning and Coordination, Emergency Management Australia (EMA), discussed Australia's emergency management mechanisms at the national, municipal and local government levels. Emergency management was described as a partnership between all levels of government and the community including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The presentation also noted EMA's partnership with Indonesia's national disaster management agency, Bakornas, and the ongoing work between the two countries to strengthen emergency response and management systems. The presentation appears as ANNEX D.
7. Dr Malcolm Johnston-Leek from the Royal Darwin Hospital gave a presentation on the capabilities of the hospital including links with the Rumah Sakit Sanglah in Denpasar and Singapore General Hospital. The hospital's national role in disaster response and preparedness was also discussed. The presentation appears as ANNEX E.

Presentation by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

8. Mr Tony Craig, representing the United Nations Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs, provided an overview of the role of the UN in emergency relief coordination and outlined elements of the international response to humanitarian emergencies including OCHA and the World Food Programme. OCHA raised the issue of competition among international humanitarian agencies. The presentation described a number of key UN and international actors with different roles and the links between these actors. OCHA's civil-military coordination contacts were also outlined. The speaker noted that from the perspective of OCHA, there was a need to avoid a proliferation of standardised procedures. However the ARF SOP were viewed as compatible with UN and other guidance and therefore could be a useful contribution. The presentation appears as ANNEX E.

Presentation by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

9. Ms Victoria Bannon, IDRL Programme Coordinator (Asia Pacific) for the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, gave an overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement including: the history, structure and function of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (National Societies) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). An outline of the primary documents used by the IFRC to determine relationships with the military was also given. The presentation included a briefing on the International Disaster Response Laws, rules and principles (IDRL), its aims and mandate, common legal issues in international disaster response and an overview of the international legal framework. The presentation appears as ANNEX G.

Presentation on the Desktop Exercise

10. Australia and Indonesia presented a preliminary concept and possible scenario for the ARF disaster relief desktop exercise to be held at the Navy Command and Staff College SESKO-AL in Jakarta, mooted for April 2008. It was agreed that Australia and Indonesia would further discuss possible scenarios for the desktop exercise focusing on usefully testing the SOPs and taking into account suggestions and comments of ARF participants. Further updates to the draft scenario will be provided in forthcoming ARF inter-sessional meetings. A preliminary exercise schedule for the desktop exercise appears as ANNEX H.

Syndicate Discussion on the Draft SOP

11. The Meeting was divided into three syndicate groups to discuss the draft SOP. The three syndicates agreed that the current draft ARF SOP would benefit from being refined over time to ensure the best possible application among ARF members. The meeting agreed that the ARF SOP should complement internationally agreed

principles in military-to-military and civil-military cooperation. The meeting noted the importance of existing mechanisms such as the ARF General Guidelines on Disaster Management and the ASEAN SOP for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operation (SASOP), currently in draft form.

12. The syndicate groups discussed the following important elements to be incorporated in, and accompany, the ARF SOP:
  - a. The principles of how to improve coordination to reduce response time.
  - b. It was agreed that the ARF SOP would be of most value if applied to the first stages of the disaster management cycle (focusing on the immediate response aspects and to a lesser extent on the earlier 'preparedness' element). Participants also agreed that the ARF SOP should focus on the strategic rather than tactical level and be designed to enhance and simplify multilateral cooperation and coordination between the affected nation/s and other ARF members.
  - c. The ARF SOP should take into account relevant aspects of existing disaster relief guidelines and SOPs such as the draft IFRC IDRL and the draft SASOP.
  - d. Participants discussed the need for an ARF coordination structure and/or centre. Among the options raised was the possibility of the ARF using existing disaster relief coordination mechanisms such as the ASEAN Center for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Center) and the UNOCHA coordination body. The meeting stressed that ARF members would have the option to utilise both bilateral and multilateral channels through the ARF coordination mechanism. The SOP could include in its annex the terms of reference on the utilisation of the ARF disaster relief coordination centre if such a centre is established. Furthermore, the meeting acknowledged that for multilateral cooperation to work efficiently adequate bilateral agreements and arrangements amongst ARF members needed to be in place.
  - e. The need to develop a database with the information including a list of ARF experts on disaster relief and their areas of expertise, national points of contact, and resources and regional capacities for ARF participants.
  - f. Future ARF disaster relief training should include workshops or other ARF activities focused on improving coordination and the exchange of information among ARF participants.
  - g. The ARF SOP should incorporate as annexes existing documents used in the disaster relief context in regional and international levels.
  - h. Attaching a template MOU as an annex may also assist ARF members in ascertaining essential issues that need to be addressed to enable quicker assistance in the case of a disaster.

- i. The ARF SOP should emphasise the military as a supporting component in disaster relief efforts rather than the lead agency.
- j. Participants suggested that a flowchart illustrating the different phases of disaster relief may be a useful addition to the SOP.

#### Practical Demonstration of Disaster Relief Response Assets

- 13. The Conference participants attended a practical demonstration of disaster relief response assets provided by 1 Brigade's 1<sup>st</sup> Combat Engineer Regiment (1 CER). The practical display included types of equipment and capabilities held within 1 CER and other units of the Brigade applicable to the provision of assistance to emergency services locally and internationally as and if required. Capabilities on display included light, medium and heavy wheeled and tracked plant, water purification equipment, expedient bridging, search capabilities, army working divers, explosive ordnance disposal, chemical decontamination and fire fighting appliances.

#### Other Matters

- 14. Australia briefed the Meeting on the proposed schedule for the development of the ARF SOP. ARF members are encouraged to submit further comments on the draft SOP by the end of October 2007. The revised draft ARF SOP will be prepared in February 2008 for use in the desk-top exercise.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON STOCKTAKING MARITIME SECURITY ISSUES

BALI, INDONESIA, 24-25 AUGUST 2007

### Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Manila on 2 August 2007, the meeting of the ARF Roundtable Discussion on Stocktaking Maritime Security Issues was held in Bali on 24 - 25 August 2007. The Meeting was co-chaired by Indonesia and China.
2. Representatives from all ARF participants and ASEAN Secretariat, except European Union, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Russian Federation, were present. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX A.

### Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks

3. The Indonesian SOM Leader, Mr. Primo A. Joelianto, in his Opening Remarks, highlighted the increasing challenges in non-traditional security issues, particularly that of maritime security. Mr. Joelianto suggested that comprehensive national strategies and multinational cooperation are the key elements to address maritime security challenges, not to mention the importance of the use of technologies and adherence to international principles and laws. In addition, maritime security must be strengthened particularly in the areas of surveillance and sharing of best practices in cooperation with other ARF participants. Mr. Joelianto stressed that the outcomes of this meeting should be followed-up with concrete actions to implement measures to tackle maritime security challenges. The Opening Remarks appears as ANNEX B.
4. In her Welcome Remarks, the Chinese Co-Chair, Ms. Yu Hong viewed that countries in the region had intensified cooperation in the area of maritime security and noted past and current initiatives to convene workshops, seminars and practical exercises that covered the areas of piracy, terrorism, disaster relief and maritime environment protection. Ms. Yu Hong welcomed the development on the field of capacity building and information sharing among ARF participants. As the ARF is a forum to facilitate mutual understanding, it thus should be used as a venue to discuss issues such as maritime security by stocktaking common threats and new ways of cooperation, achievements and lessons learned. The Welcoming Remarks appears as ANNEX C.

## Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

5. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX D.

## Agenda Item 3: Administrative Arrangements

6. The meeting agreed on the proposed administrative arrangements which appear as ANNEX E.

## Agenda Item 4: Keynote Speech

7. In a Keynote Speech, Mr. Eddy Pratomo, the Director-General for Legal Affairs and International Treaties, Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, noted that maritime security issues have many stakeholders and have become the subject of many arguments as well as cooperative efforts. He however noted that despite efforts in defining maritime security issues have been carried out for some time, there was yet no common understanding on the issue and different countries have different interests in maritime security. He stressed that a common understanding on maritime security could improve cooperation among countries.
8. Mr. Pratomo cautioned that care must be exercised because there is a limit on what ARF could do given the sensitivities in undertaking related activities. Within this realm, he emphasized that within maritime security issues, such initiatives plays a key role but have to consider and respect at first place state's sovereignty. He also drew attention to the need to develop a mechanism to concretize efforts in addressing maritime security issue at a pace comfortable to all. The Keynote Speech appears as ANNEX F.

## Agenda Item 5: Overview and Discussions on Identifying the Agreed Principles and Issues Discussed in Previous ARF Meetings

9. The Meeting agreed that in principle, ARF has moved forward in the area of maritime security and recognized that in the last fourteen years, many issues have been discussed in the ARF concerning maritime security, among others: sea piracy and armed robbery, transnational crimes, terrorism, capacity building, training and information sharing. The Meeting recalled the convening of a number of ARF activities on maritime security in the previous years and called for concrete implementations of recommendations and commitments made in this endeavor.
10. The Meeting discussed a number of agreed principles on ARF maritime security cooperation, namely:
  - 10.1 The importance of applying the UN Charter and widely recognized international principles, international and regional conventions, and institutional frameworks for cooperation such as the UNCLOS 1982;

- 10.2 Respect for ASEAN spirits and principles, namely: respect of state sovereignty, enhanced interactions, equality, non-intervention and need to promote dialogue and networking;
  - 10.3 Adherence to ARF principles, namely: to move forward at a pace comfortable to all; focus on regional and regional issues in a global scope; peaceful resolution of conflicts; emphasis on mutual cooperation, confidence and trust but not necessarily in the form of joint activities, the use of soft power rather than hard military power and the need to move from CBMs to PD.
  - 10.4 Importance of facilitating information sharing among ARF participants, stocktaking and building up maritime security cooperative database, explore the suggestion of regional center for maritime training in the context of stocktaking and capacity building, joint coordinated efforts on bilateral or multilateral arrangements, private-sector cooperation particularly shipping and insurance industries in the context of promoting maritime security.
  - 10.5 Noting the need to consider further the technical implementation of related international maritime conventions related to maritime security.
11. The Meeting shared the view that ARF should not reinvent the wheel in its attempt to address maritime security issues. Rather, the ARF should utilize the various existing mechanisms, among others the UNCLOS 1982.
  12. The Meeting took note of the list of status of ARF participants' accession to relevant maritime international conventions and arrangements as prepared by Australia.
  13. Indonesia, Japan, Australia and the Philippines presented the following briefings;
    - Indonesia - Agreed Principles in Maritime Security Cooperation ([ANNEX G](#))
    - Japan - Overview and Discussions on the Identifying the Agreed Principles and Issues Discussed in Previous ARF Meetings ([ANNEX H](#))
    - Australia - Agreed Principles and Issues Discussed in Previous ARF Meetings: the way forward
    - The Philippines

#### Agenda Item 6: Discussion on Identifying Common Issues, Threats and Priorities Related to Maritime Security

14. Meeting agreed that the main threats to maritime security includes, sea piracy and armed-robberies, over-lapping claims and territorial disputes, terrorism, environmental degradation and the smuggling of goods and persons. As maritime security threats ignore political boundaries, the Meeting agreed on the importance of addressing the root cause of the problem and employing a comprehensive approach in dealing with maritime security.



15. Meeting discussed the following recurring themes of the maritime security in the ARF:
  - a. Maritime security is important and plays a key role to the stability and security of states in the region.
  - b. ARF participants need to have a common understanding of the definition of maritime security.
  - c. Prudent verification of information with regard to incidents of crime at sea in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore should be clarified through relevant and recognized authorities within littoral States.
16. Meeting identified lessons learned on responding to maritime security threats namely:
  - a. Inter-agency technical cooperation could play as one of the key elements in addressing the maritime security threats;
  - b. Importance of sharing of information/intelligence plans and objectives;
  - c. Learn each others' culture, processes, procedures, requirements, capabilities, limitations;
  - d. Complement instead of compete with each others' efforts;
  - e. Understand and implement plans, policies and operational activities;
  - f. Need for integrated training/exercise plans and SOPs, cooperative education programs and legal cooperation.
17. The Meeting noted India's proposal to undertake training of personnel from ARF countries on maritime security. The proposed training will be held in two phases namely basic and advanced and the training curriculum will include anti-piracy, search and rescue, offshore and port security, anti-smuggling and narcotics control, and anti-poaching operations.
18. The Meeting noted the maritime security issues facing large archipelagic nations such as Indonesia and the Philippines including that of maintaining its national and territorial integrity, illegal fishing and smuggling of goods and persons through its large borders.
19. The Meeting noted the concerns expressed by Indonesia on the accuracy of piracy data by the International Maritime Bureau and in this respect took note of the establishment of the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center (ISC) in 2006 which could assist in data gathering.
20. Canada requested clarification from Indonesia on the accusation that corruption is the cause of piracy in Indonesia. Indonesia responded emphasizing that the current problems on the field are the lack of capacities and capability and very limited cooperation with the neighboring countries to curb piracy. Indonesia therefore

strongly called for a closer cooperation with neighboring countries particularly in addressing the issue of smuggling of goods in addition to sea piracy. Indonesia welcomed assistance rendered particularly in capacity building to Indonesian law enforcement officers.

21. The Meeting took note of the Philippines' offer to be a lead shepherd in marine environmental protection cooperation in the ARF should this mechanism be in place.
22. Representatives from Malaysia, United States, Viet Nam, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka briefed the Meeting on their view on the following issues:
  - Malaysia - Identifying Common Issues, Threats, and Priorities Related to Maritime Security ([ANNEX I](#))
  - United States - Maritime, Port and Border Security ([ANNEX J](#))
  - India - Common Issues, Threats and Priorities Related to Maritime Security ([ANNEX K](#))
  - Pakistan - Maritime Security Issues -Pakistan's Perspective ([ANNEX L](#))
  - Bangladesh
  - Sri Lanka

#### Agenda Item 7: Discussion on Issues of Common Concerns That Can Be Further Discussed and Followed Up by Concrete Measures

23. The Meeting agreed that the ARF has come to a common understanding on many of the principles of maritime security. On this note, the Meeting suggested that ARF has the potential to endorse the steps to be implemented within its mandate.
24. The Meeting agreed that the ARF should use the currently existing mechanisms, such as the ISG/ISM, to focus on different issues from time to time and to move ahead from discussions to implementation of concrete and practical measures.
25. The Meeting undertook a stocktaking exercise of common concerns in the area of maritime security as follows:
  - a. The implementation of a security plan for port security should be consistent with international or other countries' arrangements;
  - b. Concentrate on capacity building of the implementer including training involving military and civilian at tactical and strategic levels;
  - c. Intensified the possibility of enhancement of military training assistance program and engagement to other partners;
  - d. Enhance possible regional cooperation to identify and to collect the practice of maritime security laws to strengthen member's legislation in the area of enforcement;

- e. Exchange experience and information at the regional and international levels;
  - f. Increase capability and equipment required for monitoring and patrolling maritime areas;
  - g. Diversify intelligence maritime capability by establishing integrated information and networking as well as intelligence gathering and sharing;
  - h. Need for coordinated approach including cooperation between government agencies and private sectors;
  - i. Regional cooperation should encourage national implementation to curb smuggling;
  - j. Promotion of dialogue and communication between the government and people living by the coastal area.
26. The following countries presented briefings:
- China - Implementation of Maritime Security in China (ANNEX M)
  - Brunei Darussalam - (ANNEX N)
  - Canada - Canada Maritime Security Issues (ANNEX O)
  - Singapore
27. The Meeting took note of the following activities relevant with ARF efforts in addressing maritime security issues, to be convened in the near future:
- ARF Initial Planning Conference on Disaster Relief Table Top Exercise, Darwin, 5-7 September 2007
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Coast Guard Meeting, Singapore, 24-25 October 2007 with the themes on combating threats to maritime security and capacity building and sharing from various agencies
  - Training Capsule on Maritime Security, Chennai, India, end of 2007
  - ARF Seminar on the Law of the Sea Convention, Manila, the Philippines, on 5-7 December 2007
  - ARF Disaster Relief Table Top Exercise, Jakarta, April 2008
28. The Meeting noted that to-date there was no venue for ARF to discuss specifically maritime security issues. Therefore there was a suggestion on the possibility of establishing an ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security. Indonesia expressed its intention to organize a possible meeting to discuss further on the issues related to maritime security.

#### Agenda Item 8: Update on Contact Points of ARF Maritime Security

29. The Meeting requested the ARF participants to submit their updates on contact points for maritime security. The updated list appears as ANNEX P.

### Agenda Item 9: Other Matters

30. The Meeting agreed to submit updates on the matrix of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among ARF participants on maritime security to the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat within two weeks time.
31. The Meeting took note of the draft Matrix of Stocktaking of ARF Decisions and Recommendations on Maritime Security Issues (ANNEX Q) to be discussed in the forthcoming ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD). The Matrix is aiming for submission for the consideration and endorsement of the ARF Senior Officials and consecutively by the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF. The Meeting invited ARF participants to submit their comments to the draft to the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat.
32. The Participants expressed great appreciation for the generosity and hospitality of the Co-Chairs from Indonesia and China. In return, the Chairs thanked the participants for the presence and generous contribution to the Meeting.

# ARF STATEMENT PROMOTING COLLABORATION ON THE PREVENTION OF DIVERSION OF PRECURSORS INTO ILLICIT DRUG MANUFACTURE

SINGAPORE, 24 JULY 2008

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF),

*Recalling:*

- the purpose of the ASEAN Charter of 2007 article 1 paragraph 8 which highlights the importance to respond effectively, in accordance with the principle of comprehensive security, to all forms of threats, transnational crimes and transboundary challenges;
- the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, in particular article 12 on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;
- the Political Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth special session on the World Drug Problem, in which Member States established 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly, among others, the diversion of precursors;
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution S-20/4 B adopted on 10 June 1998 in which Member States decided to promote the exchange of experience relating to police, customs and other administrative investigation, interception, detection and control of diversion of precursors;
- the Bangkok Political Declaration in Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 adopted at the International Congress “In Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the Vision, Leading the Change” held in Bangkok, Thailand from 11 to 13 October 2000, which declared continued political will and commitment to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, particularly Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS);
- the Beijing Declaration adopted at the Second International Congress of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operation in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) held in Beijing on 18 -20 October 2005, which among others, notes with deep concern that the illicit manufacture, traffic, distribution of ATS is spreading rapidly and endorsed the Regional Joint Action against ATS-related Crimes Initiative;

- the Siem Reap Declaration adopted in May 2005 which notes with concern the rapid increase of ATS abuse among children, the youth, and persons in labour-intensive activities;
- the Resolution 50/5 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted at its 50<sup>th</sup> Session in March 2007 entitled “Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture”, which among others invites the International Narcotics Control Board, with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such Project Prism, to continue to identify the main sources of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone supplied to the main regions manufacturing ATS, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;
- the Resolution 50/6 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted at its 50<sup>th</sup> Session, “Promoting Collaboration on the Prevention of Diversion of Precursors”, encouraging the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control (ACoG) and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for ATS (IFCP) to take forward the ACoG/IFCP Work Program;
- the Resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (50/10) adopted at its 50<sup>th</sup> Session on the “Prevention of Diversion of Drug Precursors and Other Substances Used for the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” which emphasised the heightened concern about the diversion of non-controlled substances to circumvent legal controls;
- the 2007 Report of the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular recommendations 12, 13 and 14 in which the board calls upon all competent authorities effecting seizures or intercepting shipments of precursors to investigate those cases; encourages governments to register for and use the PEN Online system; and requested all competent authorities to provide information on annual legitimate requirements of the precursor chemicals as stipulated in article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; and
- the ASEAN Regional Forum Seminar on Narcotics Controls on 19-21 September 2007 and the Sixth ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime on 21-22 February 2008 in which this Statement was proposed and discussed.

*Recognizing* that different challenges in reducing the supply of ATS are faced by ARF participants, but that common characteristics of the manufacture of ATS exist among ARF participants, principally the reliance of the illicit manufacture of ATS on the availability of precursor chemicals used also in licit manufacture, as well as the increased misuse of non-controlled substances in the illicit manufacture of ATS;

*Reaffirming* the importance of applying national precursor controls with effectiveness throughout the region and the world, as a means of avoiding the displacement of diversion points across national borders;

*Acknowledging* the role of ACCORD and ACoG in striving to improve the control of ATS precursors in the region through enhanced collaboration on regulatory, administrative and legislative controls and practices;

*Notes* with concern the continued availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture and the illicit supply and demand of ATS, including its spread to other parts of the world;

*Calls upon* Member States to continue cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board as the principal body and global focal point for the international control of precursors to ATS and illicit drugs such as heroin;

*Urges* competent national authorities of ARF participants to work in cooperation with each other and with existing mechanisms to strengthen the control of precursors to illicit drug manufacture, including:

- a. the International Narcotics Control Board,
- b. the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime,
- c. the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime,
- d. the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters,
- e. the ASEAN-China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs,
- f. the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific and
- g. ACoG;

*Calls upon* ARF participants to promote the objectives of ACoG in particular to identify opportunities for cooperation and support for building capacity in the region to respond to the threats of diversion of precursors into illicit drug manufacture;

*Calls upon* ARF participants to promote the ACCORD Plan of Action and its four pillars as well as to implement the follow-up activities related to the Regional Joint Action on ATS and Their Precursors;

*Decides* to promote collaboration among ARF participants on activities implemented by existing mechanisms including ACCORD and ACoG.

## SINGAPORE DECLARATION ON THE FIFTEENTH ARF

SINGAPORE, 24 JULY 2008

We, the Ministers of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, People's Republic of China, European Union, India, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, and the United States of America, on the occasion of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Singapore on 24 July 2008;

Recalling the achievements of the ARF since its inaugural meeting in Bangkok in 1994 in promoting greater trust and confidence in the Asia-Pacific region and bringing together key countries that have an impact on the geographical footprint of the ARF to where it now comprises 27 participants who are firmly committed to enhancing regional peace and stability;

Recognising the continued relevance of the ARF in promoting and maintaining peace, security and stability in the region and its vital role in building confidence and trust amongst its participants;

Reaffirming the role of ASEAN as the primary driving force of the ARF and emphasizing that the active participation and cooperation of all participants are critical for the success of the ARF;

Reiterating the basic principles contained within the 1994 ARF Concept Paper, which is an important foundational document that has guided the development of the ARF since its inception;

Welcoming the recommendations proposed in the Paper on the Review of the ARF and looking forward to the assessment of the recommendations of the Study of Best practices in Preventive Diplomacy in selected regional and international organizations, which can be considered further by the ARF as it pursues progress towards goals set forth in the 1994 ARF Concept Paper;

Concerned that despite the ARF's best efforts and its successful endeavours, security threats and challenges that could undermine the peace, security and stability of the region still exist, and that such challenges are increasingly multi-faceted and non-traditional in nature which require our common resolve to address them; and



Cognisant that the ARF and its working processes should evolve to ensure that it continues to be the main regional security forum in the Asia-Pacific region;

HEREBY DECLARE TO:

1. Renew our individual and collective commitment to build upon the achievements of the ARF and strengthen dialogue and cooperation in existing and new areas to promote and maintain regional peace and security;
2. Further the development of appropriate Preventive Diplomacy concepts, in line with our decision in 2005 to move the ARF from the Confidence Building stage to the Preventive Diplomacy phase, while ensuring that future development would continue to be based on the values and roadmap contained in the 1994 ARF Concept Paper, 2001 ARF Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy, and Paper on the Review of the ARF;
3. Strengthen the existing ARF's organisational mechanism, including that of the ARF Chair, Friends of the Chair (FOC), ARF Unit and ARF Fund, through the mobilization of more resources, manpower and expertise;
4. Commit to undertake concrete and practical cooperation to address issues of common interests, with the view to build capacity, develop expertise and enhance coordination in areas that can contribute to the region's collective security objectives;
5. Enhance the cooperation, coordination and operational familiarity among our defence officials and operational agencies;
6. Enhance further the engagement between Track I and Track II in the ARF, as well as partnership ties between the ARF and other regional and international organisations particularly by exchanging ideas, experiences and best practices;
7. Promote greater awareness and understanding of the ARF's achievements, and its relevance to people in the ARF region as well as enhance the visibility of the forum, its objectives and activities, in promoting regional peace and security; and
8. Further cooperate to strengthen and develop the ARF, its mandate, and its activities so that the ARF can serve as the premier regional security forum in the Asia-Pacific region.

Adopted in Singapore, this Twenty-Fourth Day of July in the Year Two Thousand and Eight.



# THE SIXTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

PHUKET, THAILAND, 23 JULY 2009



# CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

PHUKET, THAILAND , 23 JULY 2009

1. The Sixteenth Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was convened in Phuket, Thailand, on 23 July 2009. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Kasit Piromya, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand.
2. The Meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers and Representatives of all ARF Participants. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
3. An ARF Defense Dialogue among defense and military officials attending the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF was also held in Phuket on 22 July 2009.
4. The Ministers welcomed the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ARF and commended the ARF on its achievements in building trust and confidence in the Asia-Pacific region since its inception in Bangkok, Thailand in 1994.
5. The Ministers also welcomed ASEAN's determination to establish an ASEAN Community by 2015, guided by the ASEAN Charter which entered into force in December 2008 and the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015 which among others provides the blueprint for the ASEAN Political-Security Community.
6. The Ministers recognized that the Asia-Pacific region continues to face multi-dimensional threats and challenges and that the ARF therefore needs to continue to revitalize itself in order to maintain its relevance and primacy in promoting regional peace and stability and in helping to shape the evolving regional security architecture. They believed that the ARF can continue to promote cooperation in areas of shared and mutual interests and generate concrete benefits for the peoples of the region. To this end, the ARF Ministers considered and adopted an ARF Vision Statement as appears in ANNEX 2, charting a vision for the ARF by 2020 and its place in the region. They tasked Senior Officials to develop a plan of action to realize the goals and objectives set out in the ARF Vision Statement, for consideration at the 17<sup>th</sup> ARF in 2010, and to keep it under regular review.

Regional and International Security Issues  
(Korean Peninsula)

7. The Ministers of several countries condemned the recent nuclear test and missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). They strongly urged all member countries of the United Nations to commit themselves to fully implement the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1874 (2009) according to which these recent activities violated the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions. They regarded these activities as adversely affecting peace and stability in the region and beyond as well as the non-proliferation regime. They expressed their strong conviction that peace and stability of each relevant State can and should be safeguarded through political and diplomatic means. In this connection, they supported the dialogue and cooperation among all the concerned parties, including the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks to address the issue of the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and humanitarian concerns of the international community. They also emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005. They expected that all concerned parties would exercise self-restraint and refrain from any moves that could aggravate the situation in Northeast Asia.
8. The DPRK did not recognize and totally rejected the UNSC Resolution 1874 which has been adopted at the instigation of the United States. The DPRK briefed the Meeting of the fact that the ongoing aggravated situation on the Korean Peninsula is the product of the hostile policy of the United States against her, and stated that the Six-Party Talks have already come to an end, with the strong emphasis on the unique and specific security environment on the Korean Peninsula which lies in its continued division and presence of US military troops for over half a century to date in South Korea, since this factor is vital to consider and address the question of the Korean Peninsula.

(Afghanistan)

9. The Ministers supported the efforts of Afghanistan in trying to achieve stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction, with the assistance of the international community. They welcomed the efforts of Afghanistan in cooperation with the United Nations in preparing for presidential and provincial elections in August and looked forward to them being free and fair. They underlined the importance of continued international engagement and assistance to help promote stability, good governance and reconstruction in Afghanistan, and in this regard, recognized the importance of regional efforts and cooperation.

(Myanmar)

10. The Foreign Ministers took note of the briefing by the Myanmar Foreign Minister on developments inside Myanmar and Myanmar's cooperation with the United

Nations, including the visit to Myanmar by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 3-4 July 2009. They reaffirmed their view that the UN has a crucial role to play in the process of national reconciliation as well as the economic and social development in Myanmar. They welcomed close cooperation between the Government of Myanmar and the UN in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis. They expressed their willingness to continue to engage constructively with and contribute to the economic and social development of Myanmar and encouraged the Myanmar Government to make concrete and credible progress on the path of democratization. In this connection, they encouraged the Myanmar Government to hold free, fair and inclusive elections in 2010, thereby laying down a good foundation for future social and economic development. They also called on the Myanmar Government to release all those under detention, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, with a view to enabling them to participate in the 2010 General Elections, thereby paving the way for meaningful dialogue and genuine reconciliation.

(Middle East)

11. The Ministers discussed the situation in the Middle East and emphasized the need to ensure long-term peace, security and stability in the region. They called for a final, just and comprehensive settlement with the realization of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace within secured and recognized borders, based on the Roadmap, the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions as well as the Arab Peace Initiatives. The Ministers were encouraged by the ongoing U.S. discussions with all parties in the region to create the conditions for the prompt resumption and early conclusion of negotiations on issues relating to the Middle East Peace Process. They expressed hope that the United States, the Quartet, and the international community would continue to exert their influence to further encourage the parties concerned to restart negotiations on the Peace Process. The Ministers reiterated the call for the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in Gaza in order to help alleviate their plight and expressed concern that the border crossings into Gaza has not been opened to allow humanitarian aid and basic supplies to be provided to the people of Gaza, and a complete halt to all violence.

(South China Sea)

12. The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing importance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea of 2002 (DOC) as a milestone document between the Member States of ASEAN and China, embodying their collective commitment to ensure the peaceful resolution of disputes in the area. They believed that the Declaration has been effective in building mutual trust and confidence among the

claimants in the area and in maintaining peace and stability in the region. They reiterated the hope that the Member States of ASEAN and China would expeditiously conclude the Guidelines on the Implementation of the DOC. They looked forward to the eventual conclusion of a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea. They encouraged the continued exercise of self-restraint by all the parties concerned and the promotion of confidence-building measures in this area and welcomed their commitment to resolving disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means in conformity with the spirit of the DOC and recognised principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia)

13. The Ministers endorsed the purposes and principle of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) as a code of conduct governing relations between States. They welcomed the recent accession to the TAC by the United States noting that almost all ARF Participants are High Contracting Parties to the TAC. The Ministers also welcomed the intent of the EU/EC to join the TAC and expressed hope for its early accession. They also recognized the TAC's contribution to promoting peace and stability in the region.

(Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime)

14. The Ministers strongly condemned the bombings in Jakarta on 17 July 2009, which caused loss of innocent lives and injuries, and extended their solidarity to Indonesia and affirmed their confidence in the Indonesian Government in bringing the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism to justice. The Ministers also strongly condemned the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008 and extended their solidarity with India and their desire that the perpetrators of these acts and those who aided, abetted or supported them be brought to justice.
15. The Ministers also reiterated the commitment to strengthen all efforts to combat terrorism/extremism in the Asia-Pacific region including under the aegis of the U.N., underscored the indivisibility of security and called for continuous implementation of the UN counter terrorism strategy. They also encouraged the development of networking and intra-regional capabilities in such fora as, *inter alia*, ASEAN, ARF, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). They resolved to cooperate in promoting capacity-building and strengthen institutional capacity of the ARF Participants in the forefront of the global campaign against terrorism to counter the menace of terrorism and extremism and to equip them with the wherewithal to respond to this threat more effectively and efficiently. They encouraged greater bilateral and multilateral efforts to enhance



intelligence exchange and information sharing, develop wider networks of focal points, link database on terrorists and provide mutual legal assistance as allowed by laws of the respective countries. They agreed on the need to empower moderate sectors of society and to promote a culture of peace, tolerance, mutual understanding, respect and dialogue amongst peoples, cultures, religions and civilizations, in particular amongst the youth and in class rooms.

16. The Ministers adopted the ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CT/TC) which appears as ANNEX 3 and which would be updated as appropriate. They tasked the Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime to coordinate the effective implementation of this Work Plan as well as suggest additional recommendations as appropriate to strengthen the capacity of the Asia-Pacific region in countering terrorism and transnational crime.

(Natural Disaster Management)

17. The Ministers recognized that natural disasters pose an increasing threat to peoples of the Asia-Pacific region and stressed the urgency of developing effective prevention, relief, mitigation and rehabilitation measures and arrangements in the region to complement and reinforce existing mechanisms including the United Nations. The Ministers welcomed the recent efforts of ASEAN to further develop regional standby arrangement, rapid response teams, including initiatives on cooperation over use of military assets in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief on voluntary basis, and the designation of Secretary-General of ASEAN as coordinator for humanitarian assistance in cases of major disasters and pandemics. The Ministers resolved to develop synergies and links as appropriate between the efforts in this area undertaken by ASEAN, the ARF and other relevant bodies and fora in the region.
18. The Ministers welcomed the fact that the first ever live field exercise in the ARF took place in the area of disaster relief cooperation with the conduct of the ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response on Disaster Relief in the Philippines on 4-8 May 2009. They considered that the exercise was a major step for the ARF in developing concrete and tangible contributions to a transnational security issue like disaster relief and recommended a follow-on exercise. They further encouraged the ongoing discussions involving a potential host nation and co-sponsors for a future ARF disaster relief exercise. The Ministers also welcomed Indonesia co-hosting the next ARF field exercise on disaster relief with the support of Japan.
19. The Minister adopted the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief which appears as ANNEX 4 and looked forward to its continued development and implementation, particularly the realization of the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief by the 17<sup>th</sup> ARF. Welcoming ARF efforts to enhance civilian-military

cooperation in disaster relief, the Ministers noted efforts to develop an ARF Voluntary Model Arrangements for Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defense Assets (MCDA) in Disaster Relief. The Concept Paper appears as ANNEX 5. They tasked the Inter-session Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) to refine the concept further.

(Pandemics)

20. The Ministers expressed concern with the current outbreak of Influenza A (H1N1) which has spread rapidly throughout the world and has claimed many lives in the Asia-Pacific region. They stressed the urgency of enhanced cooperation with one another in various regional and multilateral fora, particularly in the areas of timely data sharing and exchange, capacity building, development of effective national pandemic preparedness plans, strengthening surveillance and responses, and effective communication especially within the public realm while underscoring the need to avoid panic and public misinformation. In this connection, they explored the possibility of enhancing cooperation in production and procurement of affordable anti-viral vaccines in order to ensure access to medication by all who needs it. They also reaffirmed collective efforts to enhance regional capabilities in surveillance, preparedness and response to pandemic diseases. They welcomed the successful outcome of the ASEAN Plus Three Health Ministers Special Meeting on Influenza A (H1N1) held in Bangkok on 8 May 2009, which, among others, called for a network of national systems to share anti-viral vaccines in cases of emergency.

(Disarmament and Non-Proliferation)

21. The Ministers took note of encouraging developments on nuclear disarmament in various fora and in particular welcomed the Joint Understanding on further reductions and limitations of strategic offensive arms between the President of the Russian Federation and the President of the United States of America. Ministers of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) looked forward to the convening of the Review Conference of State Parties to the NPT in 2010 for the realization of the objectives and principles enshrined in the NPT in a balanced manner and agreed to support and work closely with the Philippines' Presidency of the Review Conference. The Ministers underscored the importance of taking concerted measures under international law to prevent non-state actors from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction materials and technology. They recognised the right of States to pursue nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with their non-proliferation obligations. The Ministers tasked the Inter-session Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (NPD) to develop a work plan on NPD.

## Review of Activities of the Current Inter-Sessional Year (August 2008-July 2009)

22. The Ministers welcomed the contribution of and interaction between Track I and Track II activities that had taken place during the current inter-sessional year (August 2008 - July 2009). They commended the work of the ARF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Phuket on 20 May 2009 and ARF Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs & PD), co-chaired by Singapore and the Republic of Korea, which met in Singapore on 8 - 10 October 2008 and in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 21-22 April 2009. The Ministers noted the summary report of the co-chairs and endorsed their recommendations. The Report of the SOM is at ANNEX 6 and the Co-Chairs' Reports of the ISG appear as ANNEX 7 and 8.
23. The Ministers welcomed the contributions made by the defence officials in the ARF process. In this regard, the Ministers were pleased with the outcome of the Sixth ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference (ASPC) hosted by Thailand on 19 May 2009. They recognized that the high-level interaction among the ARF defence policy officials had contributed further to build confidence and fostered mutual understanding, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The Ministers also welcomed the concrete and practical cooperation amongst the ARF participants in responding to non-traditional security threats which signified the readiness of how ARF participants could all work together for the common purpose of humanitarian assistance and noted the efforts by the ASEAN Defence Ministers to engage with Civil Society Organizations in addressing non-traditional security threats. The Chairman's Summary Report of the ASPC is in ANNEX 9.
24. Reiterating the importance of enhancing cooperation in disaster relief, mitigation, and management, the Ministers welcomed the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) held in Aceh, Indonesia, Co-Chaired by Indonesia and the European Union as contained in the Co-Chairs' Summary Report which appears as ANNEX 10.
25. Reemphasizing the importance of promoting close cooperation to combat the common threat of terrorism and transnational crime, the Ministers welcomed the 7<sup>th</sup> Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) co-chaired by Viet Nam, the Republic of Korea and Bangladesh, as contained in the Co-Chairs' Summary Report which appears as ANNEX 11.
26. Recognizing the threat to regional and international peace and stability posed by proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the Ministers welcomed the inaugural Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ISM on

NPD), co-chaired by China, Singapore and the United States, as contained in the Co-Chairs' Summary Report which appears as ANNEX 12.

27. Underscoring the importance of promoting cooperation on maritime security, the Ministers welcomed the inaugural Inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM on MS), co-chaired by Indonesia, Japan, and New Zealand, as contained in the Co-Chairs' Summary Report which appears as ANNEX 13. They also expressed concern over the threat of piracy and called for cooperative measures to deal with this threat.
28. The Ministers welcomed progress regarding the Virtual Meeting of Experts on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism, noting that participation in the Meeting will be on a voluntary basis. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the leading roles by the Republic of Korea and the Philippines which should complement efforts under the ARF CTTC Workplan.
29. The Ministers noted the following workshops and seminars, which were completed in the inter-sessional year 2008-2009:
  - ARF Workshop on Stabilization and Reconstruction Issues, Bangkok, Thailand, 10 - 12 September 2008
  - ARF Defense Dialogue, Singapore, 8 October 2008
  - ARF Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy, Singapore, 8 - 10 October 2008
  - 12<sup>th</sup> ARF Heads of Defense Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Islamabad, Pakistan, 21 - 23 October 2008
  - ARF Conference on Terrorist Use of the Internet, Bali, Indonesia, 6 - 8 November 2008
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Experts and Eminent Persons Meeting, Beijing, China, 13 - 15 November 2008
  - Advanced Maritime Security Training Programme for ARF Member States, Chennai, India, 17 - 22 November 2008
  - 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief, Bandar Aceh, Indonesia, 5 - 6 December 2008
  - 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, Surabaya, Indonesia, 5 - 6 March 2009
  - ARF Seminar on International Security Implications of Climate-Related Events and Trends, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 19 March 2009

- ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 20 April 2009
- ARF Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 21 - 22 April 2009
- ARF Seminar on the Laws and Regulations in the Participation in International Disaster Relief by Armed Forces, Beijing, China, 22 - 25 April 2009
- 7<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 4 - 7 May 2009
- ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response (ARF VDR) on Disaster Relief, Central Luzon, 4 - 8 May 2009
- Training Course on Peacekeeping at the CUNPK, New Delhi, India, 18-22 May 2009
- ARF Workshop on Biological Threat Reduction, Manila, the Philippines, 10-11 June 2009
- 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 24-26 June 2009
- 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Beijing, China, 1-3 July 2009

#### Programme of Work for the Next Inter-sessional Year

30. The Ministers agreed that the ISG on CBMs & PD will continue to promote confidence building while progressing towards preventive diplomacy, and welcomed the offer by Viet Nam and India to co-chair the ISG on CBMs & PD in the next inter-sessional year. The Ministers noted that the first meeting of the ISG on CBMs and PD for the inter-sessional year 2009 - 2010 will be held in India tentatively in the second half of 2009 and the second meeting will be held in Viet Nam in the first half of 2010.
31. The Ministers agreed that the ISM on DR, CTTC, NPD and MS should continue its work. In this connection, the Ministers welcomed the offers of the United States and Thailand to co-host the 9<sup>th</sup> ISM on DR in Hawaii in 16-18 September 2009, of Brunei Darussalam and Russia to co-chair the 8<sup>th</sup> ISM on CTTC, of Singapore to host the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISM on NPD in the first half of 2010 and of New Zealand to host the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISM on MS in the first half of 2010.
32. The Ministers reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed ARF activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed to by the ARF SOM unless participants undertake procedures in line with the Working Methods Paper. In this regard, the Ministers approved the List of ARF Track I Activities for the next inter-sessional year (July 2009 - July 2010) which appears as ANNEX 14.

## Future Direction of the ARF

33. The Ministers welcomed Viet Nam as the Chair of the 17<sup>th</sup> ARF whose term begins on 1 January 2010 and the next ASEAN Vice-Chair as the Vice Chair of the ARF.
34. The Ministers took note of the Matrix of Relevant Recommendations for Follow-Up from the ARF Study on Preventive Diplomacy which appears as ANNEX 15. Recognizing that preventive diplomacy activities should take into account the principles of the UN and ASEAN Charter as well as those set out in the ARF Concept Paper of 1995, they mandated officials to begin the development of an ARF PD Work Plan, drawing on the above-mentioned Matrix and other relevant ARF documents, and requested the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) to provide their views on the elements of such a Work Plan.
35. Guided by the need to make the ARF capable of responding effectively and in a timely manner to challenges, the Ministers adopted the Paper "Improving ARF Working Methods" which provide, among others, streamlined decision-making and consultations processes. The Paper appears in ANNEX 16.
36. Recognizing the important contribution that transparency can make to building trust and confidence and promoting better mutual understanding in the diverse Asia-Pacific region, the Ministers appreciated the voluntary contribution by ARF Participants to the 2009 ARF Annual Security Outlook (ASO) whose format has been streamlined and encouraged senior officials to further develop the format with a view to making it concise, standardised and useful.
37. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the contribution by the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) in generating useful ideas and initiatives for the ARF and, in this regard, noted the report of the Third ARF EEP Meeting held in Beijing during 13 - 15 November 2008 which appears as ANNEX 17. The Meeting encouraged the ARF EEPs to focus their work on developing ideas on practical preventive diplomacy measures and avoid duplication of activities of ARF Track II fora.
38. The Ministers emphasised the need to continue strengthening ties with other regional and international security organisations as well as linkages between Track I and Track II. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the participation of Track II and regional and international organisations in ARF meetings as a means to generate new ideas, develop networks and information sharing. Welcoming the growing links between the ARF and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Ministers welcomed the development of links with other organisations in the region such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to explore possible cooperation in areas of mutual interest such as cooperation against terrorism.

39. The Ministers commended the ARF Unit in assisting the ARF Chair and acting as its Secretariat, including through regularly updating the Matrix of ARF Decisions and their Status as well as made available ARF documents on the ARF Net. Recognizing the limitations in resources of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Ministers acknowledged the assistance ARF Participants extended to the ARF Unit and encouraged others to do the same so that it could assist the ARF Chair in implementing ARF decisions and the ARF Vision Statement. To ensure effective follow-up of ARF decisions, they tasked the ARF Unit to compile a list of key policy recommendations of the ARF and to work with the relevant fora in the ARF to encourage their implementation and to report to the 17<sup>th</sup> ARF of the progress in such implementation.

## REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

PHUKET, THAILAND, 22 JULY 2009

### Introduction

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum Defence Officials' Dialogue (ARF DoD) was held on 22 July 2009 in Phuket, Thailand. The Meeting was chaired by General Vaipot Srinual, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Defence, Kingdom of Thailand.
2. The Meeting was attended by ARF participants from Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX A.

### Item 1: Welcome Remarks

3. The Chair welcomed and expressed his gratitude to all the delegates attending the ARF DoD. The Chair recalled that the previous ARF DoD, held in May 2009, in Phuket, Thailand, had explored two important topics in today's world, namely "Military Response to Non-Traditional Security Threats" and "Optimising Defence Capability in response to Non-Traditional Security Threats during the Global Economic Crisis." The previous ARF DoD shared the views that, despite the economic downturn, security challenges continued to be at the core of defence policies and that effective international coordination and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific served as a critical contribution to addressing non-traditional security threats.
4. The Chair elaborated that this Meeting would discuss two equally important topics, namely "A New Security Paradigm for the Asia Pacific Countries" and "Recent Counter-Terrorism Experience in the Asia-Pacific." With the commitment and the spirit the participation of the ARF defence establishments, the Chair anticipated that this Meeting would produce fruitful and extensive discussions. The ARF would continue to play a significant role in contributing to harmony and stability in the Asia-Pacific.
5. The Chair conveyed deepest condolences to the Indonesian delegation and the Government of Indonesia as well as the victims and their families for the loss and sufferings caused by the Jakarta bombings on 17 July 2009. On behalf of the ARF



defence establishments, the Chair joined the international community in condemning terrorism which could not and would not be tolerated.

## Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

6. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX B.

## Item 3: A New Security Paradigm for the Asia-Pacific Countries

7. The Meeting underlined that globalisation has two-fold implications, the good and the bad. On the one hand the Asia-Pacific countries could enjoy greater prosperity across borders, on the other hand we had to endure non-traditional security threats, namely, terrorism, transnational crime, piracy, weapon proliferations, cyber crimes, climate change, large-scale natural disasters, and pandemic diseases. These threats had increased in magnitude and required coordinated and cooperative approaches. The Meeting also recognised that all Major Powers and all the Asia-Pacific countries were crucial elements for maintaining regional peace and stability.
8. The Meeting took note of Malaysia's briefing that some of the challenges raised were basically not new while some were. The link between economic progress and security called for combined and total efforts of various players besides the government agencies and defence forces, namely, regional institutions, international organisations, civil society, and multinational coalitions. Malaysia suggested that the Asia-Pacific countries might not necessarily need to create a new paradigm but it could be more effective if they were undertaken in a new manner. The presentation given by Malaysia is at ANNEX C.
9. China briefed the Meeting that regional security had become more comprehensive, interconnected and integrated. Building a harmonious regional security environment was the foundation for the sustainable economic development. Within this respect, China proposed a few approaches including peaceful settlement of international disputes, comprehensively promotion of mutual trust and confidence building, strengthening of regional security cooperation, and active pursuit of common security based on an equal footing and mutual respect. The presentation given by China is at ANNEX D.
10. The Meeting took note of Australia's emphasis that the Asia-Pacific countries needed to support a rules-based international order with the United Nations and its Charter being the central. In this realm, military transparency was a key to trust and confidence building amongst the international community. Effective mechanisms that can foster practical and closer cooperation were what we needed when considering a new security paradigm. Within this respect, both the ARF and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) could facilitate results-oriented

activities and contribute to the region's security architecture. The presentation given by Australia is at [ANNEX E](#).

11. The Meeting took note of Cambodia's emphasis on the difficulties and challenges that the Asia-Pacific region was facing. Cambodia also underlined that traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined. Within this respect, regional security mechanisms as well as cooperation between all Major Powers and all the Asia-Pacific countries are crucial for maintaining regional peace and stability. The presentation given by Cambodia is at [ANNEX F](#).
12. Singapore briefed the Meeting that the array of security challenges called for a common, comprehensive, and cooperative approach. Singapore underlined that the Asia-Pacific countries needed to renew, review, and refresh the security paradigm which built upon the current foundations, enhanced the strengths and expanded the linkages to ensure the relevant and robust security paradigm. The regional security architecture needed to be open and inclusive, but at the same time, being flexible enough to respond effectively to a security environment. ASEAN could actively contribute to the building of regional security architecture. The presentation given by Singapore is at [ANNEX G](#).
13. Viet Nam shared the views on ASEAN's new security paradigm and the areas of relations between major powers that changed the tendency of international relations. Viet Nam also expressed that the ARF and its driving mechanism had become an important international forum where defence and security issues could be openly discussed. The paper given by Viet Nam is at [ANNEX H](#).
14. The Meeting agreed that the Asia-Pacific countries were facing with complex security challenges, which were non-traditional and transnational in nature and required multilateral and multi-layered cooperation. Within this respect, the Meeting underlined the need to adopt common and comprehensive approaches and also agreed that the region should work together more closely in order to deal with non-traditional security issues effectively.
15. The Meeting noted that a new security paradigm had to shy away from the Cold War mentality which was usually based on a zero-sum game and military-to-military conflicts. Instead, a new security paradigm involved mutually beneficial relationships based on common concerns.
16. The Meeting, however, took note of the view that the Asia-Pacific might not need a new security paradigm, but rather a renewed and reviewed security paradigm. Within this respect, certain practical suggestions, some of which were in fact being undertaken could be more effective if they were to be undertaken in a new manner.

17. The Meeting also noted that the recent emergence of the international financial crisis and other non-traditional security challenges had shown that one set of rules could not, within themselves, produce a comprehensive approach to address the problems. In some cases, the Asia-Pacific countries might have to be open-minded when it came to new ideas and initiatives.

#### Item 4: Recent Counter-Terrorism Experience in the Asia-Pacific

18. The Meeting expressed deep sympathies over the recent terrorist attacks in Jakarta and condemned all forms of terrorism.
19. The Meeting took note of a briefing on Sri Lanka's counter-terrorism experience. The importance of international cooperation to crack down on the global network of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was underlined. The military defeat of the LTTE was a combination of a well-coordinated politico-military strategy, cohesive and collective decision-making, lessons learnt from past experiences, and a strong campaign of national will and motivation. Sri Lanka's innovative military tactics relied heavily on strong leadership at all levels, small group operations, deep penetration strikes, increased night-fighting capability as well as timely, accurate, and reliable intelligence. The presentation given by Sri Lanka is at [ANNEX I](#).
20. The Meeting took note of a briefing on Pakistan's counter-terrorism experience. Pakistan had adopted an overarching strategy aiming at containing, isolating, and neutralising or decimating the Al-Qaeda and Taliban networks as well as the indigenous militant elements. Pakistan's experience on counter-terrorism included military measures, non-military measures, and international cooperation. Amongst Pakistan's lessons learnt were the need to defeat the ideology of hate with ideology of hope as well as to resort to the judicious use of force to create the enabling environment for comprehensive solution through a socio-political approach for winning the hearts and minds. The presentation given by Pakistan is at [ANNEX J](#).
21. The Meeting took note of a briefing on the United States' counter-terrorism experience in the Asia-Pacific. The United States identified three categories of terrorism: violent separatism, Islamic fundamentalism, and terrorism in areas of communal conflict. The briefing underlined the need for a whole-of-government approach in counter-terrorism efforts including economic development, a fair and effective judicial system, counter-radicalization efforts, well-coordinated military power and police work. Conditions in the Asia-Pacific were not conducive to unilateral action. Instead what was required was a multilateral approach focusing on global and regional information/intelligence sharing, regional disaster relief exercises, and capacity-building in under-governed spaces. The presentation given by the United States is at [ANNEX K](#).

22. The Meeting took note of a briefing on the Philippines' counter-terrorism experience including both what was described as a left-hand approach focusing on socio-economic development assistance and a right-hand response on counter-terrorism campaign in Mindanao focusing on the application of military and police power. The Anti-Terrorism Council, a multi-agency body created by the virtue of the Human Security Act (HSA 2007), was established to formulate and adopt comprehensive, adequate, effective plans and programs as well as countermeasures to suppress and eradicate terrorism. The presentation given by the Philippines is at ANNEX L.
23. The Meeting noted the briefing by Myanmar that terrorism had multiple dimensions, manifestations, and causes. It was a complex phenomenon and respected no national boundaries. Combating terrorism enquired a comprehensive approach and unprecedented international cooperation including exchange of information and capacity building. The paper given by the Myanmar is at ANNEX M.
24. The Chair thanked the lead discussants for sharing first-hand experiences in counter-terrorism and underlined the apparent need to tackle international terrorism as terrorism, no matter in which part of the world it happened, had a great impact on all countries. A series of terrorist attacks throughout the world highlighted that regardless of the ongoing global efforts to combat terrorism, terrorists still existed and remained an imminent threat across the Asia-Pacific region.
25. The Meeting recognised the need to identify and examine a possible link between terrorism and other non-traditional security threats. The growing transnational security challenges such as maritime security, human trafficking, and cyber attack, lend urgency to international efforts on counter-terrorism. This underlined the importance of the international community's fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. The Meeting also noted that a series of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks needed international attention to address the cyber terrorism threat.
26. The Meeting recognised that counter-terrorism measures involved both hard and soft powers, including both military and non-military measures. The Meeting agreed on the importance of a comprehensive, multi-layered, and long-term response in combating terrorism. International efforts to counter terrorism elaborated during the Meeting included a whole-government-approach that incorporated enhancing capacity-building programs and cooperation among law enforcement agencies. Counter-terrorism needed to be done nationally, regionally, and globally ranging from the tactical to the strategic levels.
27. The Meeting further took note of some suggestions and initiatives, which included Australia's forthcoming white paper focusing exclusively on counter-terrorism. Other

suggestions included establishing an early-warning system to detect the threats more quickly, as well as coordinating security, economic, and social / cultural pillars.

28. The Meeting recognised that there were a number of multilateral frameworks in the region, within which preventive diplomacy or network diplomacy needed to be used properly, and the Asia-Pacific countries needed to establish and promote close coordination amongst these crossed tracks. Within this respect, Russia expressed hope for closer cooperation between ASEAN and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in the area of counter-terrorism and transnational crime.
29. The Meeting was also informed that Russia and Brunei would co-chair the 8th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (8th ARF ISM on CTTC) in Brunei in 2010.

#### Item 5: Other Matters

30. The Meeting was informed by the United States of the 9<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ARF ISM-DR) to be co-chaired by Thailand and the United States in Honolulu, Hawaii, during 16-18 September 2009. The ISM-DR would focus primarily on two agenda items: advancing ARF's ongoing work on disaster relief cooperation and discussing civil-military coordination issues.
31. The Meeting was informed by Viet Nam, the next host of the ARF DoD, that Viet Nam was currently making preparation for the role as the Chair of ASEAN and the ARF in 2010 and further welcomed the ARF participating countries to visit Viet Nam for the next ARF DoD. The Chair thanked Viet Nam for the assuring words concerning the Chairmanship of Viet Nam.

#### Item 6: Closing Remarks

32. The Chair expressed his appreciation to the participants for their active contribution to the Meeting which had led to extensive and productive discussions. The Chair noted with satisfaction that the atmosphere of the Meeting truly reflected the nature of our ARF community. The Chair also reiterated the importance of the defence track within the ARF framework, aimed at strengthening regional cooperation to promote peace, security and stability in the region. The Meeting thanked the Ministry of Defence, Kingdom of Thailand, for the excellent arrangements made for the ARF DoD.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FIRST ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

BEIJING, CHINA, 1-3 JULY 2009

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July 2008, the First ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ISM-NPD) was held in Beijing from 1 to 3 July 2009. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Li Song, Deputy Director-General of Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Ms. Lim Kheng Hua, Director for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore and Dr. Eliot Kang, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation, the United States Department of State.
2. The Meeting was attended by participants from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, the United States of America, and Viet Nam. Representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council and CSCAP were also present. The list of participants is attached as ANNEX I.

### Opening Ceremony

3. H.E. Mr. He Yafei, Vice Foreign Minister of China addressed the meeting at the opening ceremony. Mr. He shared China's views on the overall disarmament and non-proliferation situation, highlighted the importance of the First ISM-NPD in helping ARF participants share their successful experiences related to promoting disarmament and non-proliferation. He emphasized the First ISM-NPD should build on the ARF's experience and best practices over the years in promoting mutual trust, mutual respect, dialogue and cooperation, inherit its incremental approach, and adopt such security concepts as respect for sovereignty, non-interference in others' internal affairs and dialogue on an equal footing.

4. Ms. Lim Kheng Hua, the head of the Singapore delegation and Dr. Eliot Kang, the head of the United States delegation also addressed the meeting respectively, highlighting the importance of international non-proliferation and disarmament causes and wishing the First ISM-NPD a full success.

#### Agenda Item 1: Introduction And Adoption Of Agenda

5. The Meeting adopted the Agenda of the First ARF ISM-NPD as attached in ANNEX II, bearing in mind the Concept Paper establishing the ISM-NPD (ANNEX III) which stated clearly that the meeting should address non-proliferation and disarmament issues in a balanced and comprehensive manner.

#### Agenda Item 2: Views On Status Of Non-Proliferation And Disarmament Regime

6. Participants expressed their support for the three pillars of disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear, chemical and biological activities. Bearing in mind the latest developments, challenges and opportunities, in the related field, they reviewed the current disarmament and non-proliferation regimes, recognized their important role in maintaining international peace and security. Many participants highlighted the importance of the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as an important opportunity to further enhance the three pillars and make new progress in a balanced, comprehensive, and non-discriminatory manner.
7. Participants stressed that a secure and stable regional security environment was essential to advance disarmament and non-proliferation efforts. They recognized that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery posed a threat to international peace and security. They shared common aspirations and objectives to reduce and eliminate such threat, and committed themselves to engage in unrelenting efforts, in particular diplomatic dialogues, talks and cooperation, to this end. They also expressed the hope that such dialogues, talks and cooperation, in the spirit of equality and mutual respect of each party's legitimate security concerns, will yield concrete achievements.
8. Participants took note of a growing number of international initiatives on nuclear disarmament, including the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament sponsored by Australia and Japan. They welcomed the efforts taken by the United States and the Russian Federation in negotiating a follow-on to the START-I Treaty, and expressed hope for a concrete result before the end of this year. It was emphasized that progress towards "global zero" can only be achieved through strengthened strategic stability and strict adherence to the principle of undiminished security for all.

9. Participants welcomed the adoption of a work programme in the Conference on Disarmament and many participants expressed their willingness to participate in the work of the CD in a positive and constructive manner, so as to make substantive contributions to the work of the CD on nuclear disarmament, the fissile material cut-off treaty, preventing an arms race in outer space, as well as negative security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon states. In addition, participants expressed their support for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
10. Participants reiterated the right of all states to pursue peaceful nuclear, biological and chemical programs, while stressing that this work must be done in ways that are consistent with non-proliferation commitments.
11. Participants noted that the ARF can play a constructive role in fostering the sharing of national experiences and expertise, and that such exchanges will help to foster a climate that facilitates enhanced implementation of our shared non-proliferation and disarmament commitments.

#### Agenda Item 3: Reducing The WMD Threat Through UNSCR 1540: Role of The ARF

12. The Chairman of the 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council made a presentation on the implementation of UNSCR 1540 and its future work. The ASEAN Secretariat briefed the meeting on ARF cooperation and efforts on non-proliferation. The representative of the OPCW, on behalf of the Director General of the OPCW, addressed the meeting on cooperation between the OPCW and ARF to promote international non-proliferation in key areas concerning international security.
13. Participants commended the role of UNSCR 1540 at global level to fill the gap in international efforts to prevent non-state actors, including terrorist groups, from acquiring WMD, their means of delivery and related materials. Participants also noted the progress that has been made in implementing UNSCR 1540, and underlined the need for greater cooperation among UN member states in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 at the national, regional and global levels.
14. Participants stressed their commitment to UNSCR 1540, supported the role of the ARF in implementing the resolution, and shared national and regional experiences in this regard, including legal, regulatory, control and enforcement efforts. It was also highlighted that how states implement UNSCR 1540 should be at states' national discretion and states are entitled to make their own decisions on ways to improve implementation of the resolution in accordance with their domestic situations and national legislation.
15. Participants also spoke on the challenges, including the legislative and enforcement gaps, limited capacity, and the need for assistance. Participants suggested that the 1540



Committee should improve outreach, promote cooperation and communications, and provide more technical assistance to ARF members, including training programmes. It was noted that the provision of technical assistance and WMD detection equipment to ARF members is both important and urgent for effective implementation of UNSCR 1540. The need to facilitate such assistance in this regard was also noted. Offers were made by the 1540 Committee, OPCW, EU, Canada and others to provide assistance to ARF members.

16. Participants commended ARF's efforts on promoting cooperation with 1540 Committee. Suggestions were offered on how ARF can help improve the implementation of UNSCR 1540 with regard to the Committee's program of work, including active participation in the UNSCR 1540 review process and submission of national reports; undertaking a UNSCR 1540 implementation guide; identifying an ARF liaison with the 1540 Committee to facilitate communication; continuing to report on the work of future ISMs; promoting dialogue between ARF and such international organizations as the IAEA, OPCW, and the 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council.

#### Agenda Item 4: Strengthening Export Controls

17. Discussions under this agenda item included: a presentation by CSCAP on export controls, updates on existing export control regimes, sharing of national experiences as well as assistance.
18. Participants received an update on CSCAP's work on export controls. Some participants welcomed further study of the Guidelines for Managing Trade of Strategic Goods of the CSCAP.
19. Participants listened to descriptions of existing export control regimes, and discussed their operational status and development, including how they contribute to international security by providing guidelines that states can follow to prevent the illicit transfer of WMD-related items. Participants noted that in order to increase the contribution these regimes make, it is important to improve their transparency, legitimacy, effectiveness, and inclusiveness at the global level. While noting the positive impact that export controls can have on the promotion of trade, and on the peaceful development of nuclear, chemical and biological activities, participants stressed the need to ensure that the regimes do not hamper the legitimate rights of developing countries to sustainable development.
20. Some participants shared their national and regional experiences on export controls in a detailed manner. Participants recognized the usefulness of this information in improving their own national infrastructure.

21. Participants noted the challenges faced in implementing effective export and domestic controls, including the need for capacity and resources, enforcement, interagency coordination, raising industry awareness, industry-government relations, and the complexity of regulating certain activities.
22. The EU, Japan, the United States and others offered assistance to help states establish and implement effective tools for preventing the illicit transfer of WMD-related items, and promote the peaceful development of nuclear, chemical and biological activities. The 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council encouraged participants to use its assistance template for submitting requests for assistance or to contact states offering assistance directly.

#### Agenda Item 5: Wrap-Up

23. Participants were encouraged by the comprehensive, in-depth and fruitful discussions during this two-day meeting. They expressed the view that the timely establishment of ISM-NPD had provided a valuable opportunity for the ARF to foster consensus on disarmament and non-proliferation, and other related issues concerning regional and international security and stability. Participants commended the success of the first ARF ISM-NPD, and noted that the meeting could help inform their leadership on pressing issues related to disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful use in the region and the world at large.
24. Participants agreed that the future activities in the ISM-NPD should be consistent with the Concept Paper endorsed by Ministers at the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF in Singapore 2008. Participants also noted that the ISM-NPD could consider the development of an ARF work plan on non-proliferation and disarmament; they also recognized the need for maintaining the ARF ISM-NPD as the platform for exchange of views and a venue to discuss capacity building activities and best practices.
25. It was widely supported that the following principles should be followed in future ISMs: adherence to the goal of enhancing universal security; giving balanced consideration to disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of science and technology; showing mutual respect and tolerance while striving to build consensus; and pursuing practical cooperation to strengthen regional non-proliferation and disarmament capabilities.
26. It was suggested and accepted that the next two sessions of ISM-NPD would each focus on issues related to the remaining two pillars: disarmament and peaceful use. In line with practices of other ARF ISMs, Singapore offered to host the Second ARF ISM-NPD in the first half of 2010 and to continue the co-chairmanship with China and the United States.

27. Participants expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the People's Republic of China for its generous hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

## CO-CHAIR'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE THIRD ARF PEACEKEEPING EXPERTS' MEETING

SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA, 24-26 JUNE 2009

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in July 2008, Cambodia and Japan co-chaired the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum's Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 24-26 June. The Meeting was co-chaired by Lt. Gen. NEM Sowath, Director General of Policy and Foreign Affairs from Cambodian Ministry of National Defense, and Mr. Hiroshi OE, Director General for International Affairs from Japanese Ministry of Defense. The Meeting was attended by 17 ARF participating countries and the ASEAN Secretariat. The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations was also present. The list of participants appears as ANNEX A.
2. The theme of the Meeting was "Enhancing the Regional Capacity to Participate in United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations." Against the background of overstretch of peacekeeping missions with increasingly complex and multidimensional mandates and confronted with limited human and financial resources, the Meeting aimed at enhancing the regional troop contribution for peacekeeping operations, sharing of best practices for peacebuilding and networking among peacekeeping training centers in the Asia-Pacific region so that UN peacekeeping remains a viable and indeed a stronger instrument for the future.
3. H.E. PRAK Sokhonn, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister, President of the National Coordination Committee for Sending Troops to UN-PKO, Cambodia in his Opening Remark referred to its history of receiving the assistance from the blue berets 18 years ago and explained that Cambodia has become a contributor to peacekeeping activities, emphasizing that Cambodian soldiers who were previously armed to fight have been transformed to peacekeepers. The Minister also introduced the background and objective of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting. The Opening Remark appears as ANNEX B.

### Keynote Address

4. In her keynote address, Ms. Sunaina LOWE, Coordination Officer of the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division from UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), briefed on the UNDPKO's initiative of New Horizon

for UN Peacekeeping, which aims at addressing challenges and maximizing the opportunities for UN peacekeeping success in the near term. She presented to the Meeting the recommended actions and proposals in three aspects: enhancing cohesion among stakeholders, credibility of UN peacekeeping missions and capacity to deliver on mandates effectively so as to find solutions for the current challenges. The presentation and keynote address appear as ANNEX C.

Session one: Overstretch of UN peacekeeping operations and enhancing regional troop contribution for peacekeeping operations

5. In the presentation, the Indonesian delegate introduced the institutional overview and training activities of Indonesian Defense Force Peacekeeping Centre and explained capstone training events including GARUDA SHIELD 2009 which was held in Indonesia on 11-29 June. The presentation appears as ANNEX D.
6. The US delegate explained the current status and strategy, USPACOM's role, overview of training and capstone exercises of Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) whose objectives are to train peacekeepers and to enhance the capacity of regional organizations. The presentation appears as ANNEX E.
7. The Chinese delegate explained its participation in peacekeeping operations since 1990 and the training of its peacekeepers, including its soon-to-be-established peacekeeping center near Beijing. The presentation appears as ANNEX F.
8. The Bangladesh delegate explained its policy on peacekeeping and role of Foreign Ministry in deployments of troops to UN Peacekeeping missions. Bangladesh delegate also highlighted the extraordinary role of the Bangladeshi troops playing since 1989 to the UN Peacekeeping missions and attached great importance for further opportunities vis-à-vis more international and regional technical and financial assistance in areas related to UN PKOs. The presentation appears as ANNEX G.
9. The Meeting shared the concern on serious challenges facing UN peacekeeping operations. The Meeting stressed the need to encourage countries to enhance capacity for peacekeeping operations by providing qualified training to their troops so that peacekeepers are well-prepared for increasingly complex and multi-dimensional UN peacekeeping operations. The Meeting also discussed the possibility of improving UN Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS) and of creating strategic reserve while keeping in mind its financial implication. The Meeting also noted the importance of providing technical and financial assistance to the peacekeeping centers and promoting regional trainings to enhance region's capacity in peacekeeping operations.

Session two: Sharing best practices for peacebuilding

10. In the presentation, the Japanese delegates presented its experiences and lessons

learnt from its international peace cooperation activities and proposed the Meeting to develop a best practice reference paper on peacekeeping/ peacebuilding to share national experience and lessons learnt among ARF countries. The presentation appears as ANNEX H.

11. The Cambodian delegate explained its activities and achievement of demining in UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), its humanitarian aid in Sudan, its participation in multinational exercises as well as the lessons learnt from its own experience of ending its 30-years war and dispatching Cambodian troops to PKO. The presentation appears as ANNEX I.
12. The delegate of Republic of Korea explained its experiences and lessons learnt from its participation in peacekeeping operations, such as taking both software and hardware approaches to secure stability, developing friendship and partnership to win the hearts and minds of the local population, and improving quality of life of the local society. The presentation appears as ANNEX J.
13. The Meeting discussed and generally supported Japan's proposal on consolidating the Best Practices Reference Paper for Peacekeeping/ Peacebuilding and endorsed the paper, which appears as ANNEX K, as an initial and a "living document" for accumulating the best practices of respective countries. The paper will be open to future comments and will be discussed and updated as necessary at future ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meetings.

Session three: Networking among peacekeeping training centers in the Asia-Pacific region

14. In the presentation, the Australian delegate briefed on the International Association of Peace Training Centres (IAPTC) and proposed to form a regional chapter of the IAPTC in the Asia-Pacific region on the occasion of the 15<sup>th</sup> IAPTC Conference to be held at Sydney from 24-27 Nov 2009. The presentation appears as ANNEX L.
15. The Malaysian delegate explained the role, objectives, organization, courses of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre (MPTC). The presentation appears as ANNEX M.
16. The Indian delegate explained the history, organization, objectives and activities of Centre for United Nations Peacekeeping (CUNPK) and showed the video clipping its trainings. The presentation appears as ANNEX N.
17. The Meeting noted the importance of further strengthening regional cooperation among peacekeeping training centers, such as exchange of information including syllabus, exchange of students/ instructors, and holding joint training, exercises, seminars, workshops and research, so as to foster regional and international

cooperation in peacekeeping operations. The Meeting encouraged ARF participants to consider participating in the upcoming 15<sup>th</sup> IAPTC conference in order to strengthen regional cooperation, including the possibility of forming a regional chapter. There was also a suggestion on the importance of promoting inter-regional cooperation.

18. The host of the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting in 2010 will be coordinated and communicated to the ARF participants through diplomatic channel in due course.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON BIOLOGICAL THREAT REDUCTION

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 10-11 JUNE 2009

1. Pursuant to the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial Meeting in Singapore, July 2008, the ASEAN Regional Forum Workshop on Biological Threat Reduction was held on 10-11 June 2009 in Manila, Philippines. The Workshop was co-chaired by Mr. Leo M. Herrera-Lim of the Philippines and Dr. Jason Rao of the United States.
2. The Workshop was attended by representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, the United States, and Viet Nam. Invited guests represented the following organizations: UN Office of Disarmament Affairs, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, and INTERPOL. Participants held the view that the presence of relevant inter-governmental organizations greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the discussion.

### International Efforts to Mitigate Biological Threats

3. The Philippines and United States chaired the Opening Session of the workshop. In opening remarks, the co-chairs noted the importance of countering threats posed by bioterrorism and the emergence of infectious diseases and the important role that ARF could play in the areas of biosafety and biosecurity.
4. Mr. Robert Michael Stagg from the Australian Department of Defense provided a presentation on international biological threats. The presentation provided an overview of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, noting historical events in the United States, Japan, and Afghanistan as well as global trends. The presentation concluded that the most likely scenario for a biological terrorism event would be through the weaponization of a suitable biological strain from a legitimate facility, therefore highlighting the need to better secure pathogens. Effective biosecurity requires multiple different security layers at facilities housing pathogens and points to the importance of countries knowing the locations of all domestic pathogens.
5. Mr. Richard Lennane, speaking on behalf of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Implementation Support Unit (ISU) located in the United Nations Office of



Disarmament Affairs in Geneva, offered a report on the BWC and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, stressing their complementary purposes and noting the importance of national implementation for both in parallel through national legislation. The report also highlighted the work of the BWC ISU in helping coordinate information exchange for biological threat reduction among Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as private industry and non-governmental organizations. The report encouraged all ARF participants to send representatives to the August 2009 BWC Experts Meeting and the December 2009 States Party Meeting in Geneva, which will be covering the topic of promoting capacity building in disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis, and containment.

6. Dr. Christopher John Oxenford represented the World Health Organization and provided a report on WHO biorisk reduction management activities. The report outlined the spectrum of worldwide microbial threats and factors in emergence, noting the importance in East Asia of public health measures. The report stressed that the best defense against biological threats is a robust public health system that collaborates with all domestic and international health stakeholders. Safe, secure, and sustainable laboratory service is an integral component. The report noted the important contribution of the Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Disease, which has assisted countries in meeting their International Health Regulation obligations and improved capacity in laboratory detection measures.
7. Mr. Joris De Baerdemaeker represented INTERPOL, which plays an essential role in biological threat reduction, and reported on the activities of the Bioterrorism Prevention Programme (BPP). The report noted the importance of engaging both health and law enforcement agencies to improve capacity to counter biological threats and training law enforcement personnel on appropriate questions when investigating biological incidents. Through regional Train-the-Trainer programs, INTERPOL BPP is developing a cadre of trained personnel, enhancing communication among countries in regions, and identifying gaps in legal measures needed to address biological threats. The report noted the importance of using a regional approach to training that promotes strong partnerships and information sharing. The report also announced that INTERPOL will hold a Train-the-Trainer program in Asia in February 2010.

#### National Efforts to Mitigate Biological Threats

8. The plenary session was divided into three sections and focused on participant countries' national experiences in mitigating biological threats. The first section of the plenary session was moderated by the Philippines. The Philippines, Pakistan, Canada, and the European Union (EU) offered briefings on measures they were

taking to organize across multiple government agencies, the administrative and legislative measures required, and outreach and support to other nations. These presentations pointed out the benefits of personal networking with interagency counterparts, and examined the important roles played by personnel in health, academia, law enforcement, defense, as well as the need to reach out to multiple stakeholders including industry, medical and professional organizations, and the press. Additionally, presenters noted the domestic security advantages received through building up other countries' capacity to mitigate biological threats.

9. The second section of the plenary session was moderated by the United States, and included presentations by Japan, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Malaysia. These presentations examined dual-use issues arising from the ready availability of information and technology, the necessity of having a national plan and training for responding to biological threats, and the importance of identifying domestic gaps and appropriate solutions. Presentations highlighted the process of communicating across multiple agencies and related challenges by offering actual examples of events involving biological threats. Presentations noted problems of interagency communication, poor understanding of biological threats, and lack of resources for disease detection, surveillance, and response at the local government level, while highlighting successes achieved through training drills as well as field and table-top preparedness exercises.
10. The third section of the plenary session was moderated by the United States and included presentations by China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and the United States. These presentations addressed export controls, the role of research laboratories, and public outreach to promote biosafety and biosecurity awareness and responsibility. The presentations stressed the necessity of regular training to update laboratory researchers on the latest best practices and the need for tailored management systems. They also noted that effective biological threat mitigation practice will have benefits across the full spectrum of biological threats, including natural, accidental, and intentional infectious disease events.
11. During the presentations, many participants recognized that equipment for biosafety and biosecurity is expensive. Some participants called for more transfers of technology to assist countries in enhancing capability to respond to biological threats. Many participants noted that the implementation of UNSCR 1540 will assist in improving capacity to respond to biological threats. All participants called for greater international cooperation and recognized the ARF as a valuable venue for continuing the discussion of biological threat mitigation.
12. During the discussion periods, participants raised questions on laboratory

accreditation procedures, on how the human health and veterinary sectors could interoperate, on joint public health and law enforcement investigations, on how mitigation of biological threat can be incorporated politically in defense policy without immediate threats, and on the effectiveness of past training programs. Participants also discussed specific issues in transporting reference cultures from other countries and the need to include laboratory ethics, biosafety, and biosecurity training within all stages of academia.

#### Working Group Discussions

13. On the second day of the Workshop, participants were divided into three working groups, in order to foster exchange and continue to share national experiences in an effort to identify gaps and forward an ARF position on preventing, detecting, and responding to biological threats within the ARF region and beyond. Working group discussed and developed best practices for: 1. Preventing Biological Threats; 2. Detecting and Identifying Biological Threats; and 3. Controlling and Responding to Biological Threats.
14. The Working Group on Preventing Biological Threats was co-moderated by Indonesia, the Philippines, and the United States and covered the topic of Preventing Biological Threats. The scenario covering a biological incident was used as a spring board for discussion. The Working Group discussed the implications of working with various pathogens, including zoonoses. Drawing from their individual backgrounds and technical expertise, participants shared experiences and insights. Specific issues regarding pathogen inventory, the select agent list, how to determine whether the act was accidental or deliberate, personnel reliability, how to communicate within an agency and between agencies were examined. Participants also discussed how we can prioritize limited funding. Participants cited case studies from real experiences in H1N1, Ebola Reston and Foot and Mouth Disease as a way of drawing lessons-learned useful for enhancing collaboration and communication.
15. Participants tried to determine how communication flows from the public health sector to the law enforcement sector and vice versa. Some examples were given for how the public health sector can inform the law enforcement group but it was more difficult to give an example when law enforcement communicates to the health sector on a potential threat. Participants stressed that there was a need to foster interagency channels of communication. For some countries, existing set-ups may be used, strengthened, enhanced, and built-upon to address biological security. There was general agreement that the public health sectors, law enforcement, and academia were key players in the over-all scheme of promoting biological security.
16. The Working Group on Detecting and Identifying Biological Threats was co-

moderated by the Philippines and the United States and covered the topic of Detecting and Identifying Biological Threats. Participants worked through a presented scenario involving a fictional country needing to respond to a biological incident while preparing for a major international sporting event. It underscored the need to emphasize public health and law enforcement responses to an infectious disease outbreak of unknown origin.

17. Discussions noted several key points including that (1) cooperation between law enforcement and public health is critical for sharing information to make necessary links that could indicate a potential bio threat/ incident; (2) communication and the language used is important for information sharing; (3) the need for integration and tracking of data and intelligence from multiple sources and (4) the need for forensic capabilities. In summary, participants concluded that law enforcement and public health must not only work together during a potential bioterrorism event, they must cooperate closely. Formal liaison activities and exercises are key in developing the necessary linkages during a potential crisis.
18. The Working Group on Controlling and Responding to Biological Threats was co-moderated by the Philippines and the United States. Participants worked through a presented scenario involving a fictional country needing to respond to a biological incident while preparing for a major international sporting event. The Working Group recommended to strengthen national plan for a comprehensive response, enhance capacity and encourage funding to improve response capability to biological threats. It also viewed the need to strengthen cooperation amongst stakeholders especially from government and private sectors. It also recommended the promotion of mechanisms for information sharing and coordination among responding institutions and the development of a joint risk communication for all audiences.
19. Participants noted the importance of establishing relationships amongst responding agencies and institutions in order to build trust and promote effective information sharing. Participants stressed the importance of regular interagency training and tabletop exercises in establishing these networks and enhancing capacity. Participants also recognized that capabilities and networks built for special events can build capacity for day-to-day occurrences. Participants recommended that concerned agencies begin communicating during the early stages of an incident and work together closely in order to enhance the effectiveness of the response.

### Conclusions and Steps Forward

20. The Co-chairs reiterated the need for further cooperation within the ARF on mitigating biological threats. In this context, the United States announced it would put forward a document on Cooperation in Combating Global Biological Threats and Preventing

Bioterrorism including the recommended best practices arising from the working group sessions. This statement would be proposed for consideration by Senior Officials' Meeting to recommend to Ministers for endorsement at the 17<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial Meeting in 2010.

## REPORT OF THE SIXTH ARF SECURITY POLICY CONFERENCE

PHUKET, THAILAND, 19 MAY 2009

### Introduction

1. The Sixth ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) was held on 19 May 2009 in Phuket, Thailand. The Conference was chaired by General Apichart Penkitti, Permanent Secretary for Defence, Kingdom of Thailand.
2. The Conference was attended by ARF members from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States, Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX A.

### Item 1: Welcome Remarks

3. In his opening remarks, the Chair welcomed and expressed his gratitude to all participants and noted that the ARF had achieved considerable progress in strengthening cooperation among participating countries, through promoting confidence building measures and realizing the preventive diplomacy concept, on a wide range of security issues in the region. The Chair also noted that dialogues among defence officials within the ARF framework had also been enhanced, in particular through the ASPC which had supplemented the ARF process in promoting mutual trust and confidence among ARF participating countries. Having been around for sixth years now, the ASPC has achieved much of what it set out to do. The ASPC has also become an important forum for senior defence and security officials to discuss regional security and political issues and global matters that have significant impacts on the region.

### Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Conference adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX B.

### Item 3: Regional Efforts among Security Establishments to address Non-Traditional Security Threats .

5. The Conference shared the view that addressing security challenges continued to

be at the core of defence policies and that effective international coordination and cooperation served as a critical contribution to addressing non-traditional security threats. The Conference underlined that although globalisation had brought many benefits, the international community had become more vulnerable to non-traditional security threats. The Conference noted that security challenges were multilateral in nature, therefore, multilateral efforts need to be promoted in response to both traditional and non-traditional threats. In this regard, the Conference noted that the ARF process as well as the ASPC served as important venues in strengthening regional security architecture in the Asia-Pacific.

6. The Conference also noted that although non-traditional security threats were pressing issues in today's world, both traditional and non-traditional security threats need to be balanced in terms of setting priorities and policy planning. The Conference identified various non-traditional security threats facing the region, namely, terrorism, transnational crime, large-scale disaster, pandemic disease, climate change, maritime security, energy and food security, cyber security and piracy, particularly in the Gulf of Aden. Given the diversity among Asia-Pacific countries, the Conference noted that regional efforts need to focus on defining common issues on which regional countries could work together in response to non-traditional security threats in order to ensure effective and robust cooperation.
7. The Conference took note of several approaches to promote comprehensive efforts in addressing non-traditional security threats including transparency in security policy planning as a part of confidence building, the role of domestic inter-agency and cross jurisdiction coordination and improved civil-military cooperation in facilitating international collaboration. The Conference also underlined the importance of the utilisation of not only a whole-of-government, but also a whole-of-society approach. The Conference also noted the need for international efforts in response to the threat from organised non-state actors.
8. The Conference underlined the need to enhance concrete and practical cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific that would facilitate capacity building and interoperability in response to non-traditional security threats such as the ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR), which was a success in terms of providing an example for how regional countries could all work together for the common purpose of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The Conference further noted a hope to explore the possibility of future multilateral exercises.
9. The presentations given by the lead discussants, namely, the European Union, Malaysia, and Australia are at ANNEXES C, D, and E.
10. The papers submitted by Laos and Viet Nam are also at ANNEXES F and G.

#### Item 4: Regional Defence and Security Implications of the Global Economic Crisis

11. The Conference noted that the global economic crisis had widespread effects on all regions and sectors. Not only would it pose political and social instabilities as well as constraints on defence budgets, but also obstacles to sustainable development. The Conference identified various issues which emerged from the crisis and worsened domestic security problems, such as high unemployment rates and illegal immigration.
12. The Conference recognised the complex nature of non-traditional security threats facing the region and the necessity for a call upon the defence and security sectors to undertake a wide range of activities to cope with these threats despite the economic downturn. In this regard, the Conference commended regional efforts and arrangements to resolve non-traditional security issues particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief as well as anti-piracy.
13. The Conference noted that although it is important, during an economic crisis, for countries to consider their budgetary choices and costs of doing business, it is crucial for bedrock relationships to endure. Interoperability, common systems, and common training are key elements of security cooperation that should endure throughout an economic downturn. The Conference also underlined that countries in the Asia-Pacific need to make wise fiscal choices and operate efficiently, while not sacrificing long-term security interests for short-term economic expediency.
14. In this respect, the Conference underlined the significance of cooperative and collective efforts in addressing non-traditional security threats in the Asia-Pacific region in times of economic hardship. Under this circumstance, countries in the Asia-Pacific region need to foster and strengthen existing defence cooperation mechanism at both bilateral and multilateral levels which served as a concrete framework to ensure interoperability and cost-reduction in training. Given fiscal and monetary constraints, the Conference noted that regional countries need to focus on priority setting and policy planning that would collectively achieve peace, security, and stability.
15. The Conference took note of various measures suggested to be taken including actively pursuing common security concerns, addressing the root causes of the financial crisis, resolving the problems related to the crisis, as well as promoting the recovery of the global economy.
16. The presentations given by the lead discussants, namely, the United States, Singapore, India, New Zealand, and China are at ANNEXES H, I, J, K and L.

#### Item 5: Briefing on the Outcomes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting

17. The Conference was briefed by Thailand on the Outcomes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Defence



Ministers Meeting (ADMM) that Thailand hosted on 26 February 2009 in Pattaya, Thailand. The Conference took note of the signing of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ADMM Joint Declaration on Strengthening ASEAN Defence Establishments to meet the Challenges of Non-Traditional Security Threats, which reaffirmed the ADMM's earlier commitment to enhancing regional peace and stability, contributing to the realisation of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) by 2015, and strengthening the ADMM mechanism in response to security challenges. The Conference further noted the adoption of three papers, namely the Concept Paper on the Use of ASEAN Military Assets and Capacities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, the Concept Paper on ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus): Principles for Membership, and the Concept Paper on ASEAN Defence Establishments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security Threats.

#### Item 6: Other Matters

18. The Conference was informed by Cambodia that Japan and Cambodia would co-host the 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting, under the theme "Enhancing the Regional Capacity to Participate in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation" during 24 - 26 June 2009 in Siem Reap, Cambodia.
19. The Conference was informed by Thailand that the next ARF DoD would be held on 22 July 2009 in Thailand in conjunction with the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministers' Meeting.
20. The Conference noted that Viet Nam, as the incoming Chair of ASEAN, would chair and host the next ASPC. Congratulating Thailand for hosting a productive and meaningful Conference this year, Viet Nam would build on the progress made by previous Chairs to lay the foundation for enhancing confidence building and open dialogue on issues of mutual concern. The agenda and dates of the next ASPC would be circulated in due course.

#### Item 7: Closing Remarks

21. In his closing remarks, the Chair expressed his appreciation to the participants' contribution to the Conference. The Conference thanked the Ministry of Defence, Kingdom of Thailand, for the generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

## REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

PHUKET, THAILAND, 18 MAY 2001

### Introduction

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum Defence Officials' Dialogue (ARF DoD) was held on 18 May 2009 in Phuket, Thailand. The Meeting was chaired by General Viddharat Rajatanun, Director-General of the Office of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Defence, Kingdom of Thailand
2. The Meeting was attended by ARF participants from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States, Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX A

### Item 1: Welcome Remarks

3. The Chair welcomed and expressed his gratitude to all the delegates attending the ARF DoD, which was held back-to-back with the ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference (ASPC), preceding the ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials' Meeting (ARF SOM). The Chair also reiterated that the defence officials' involvement in the ARF process had grown considerably over the years, given the fact that the ARF DoD structure originated as an informal luncheon in 1997. Judging from a widening participation of the ARF countries, the ARF DoD has continued to make considerable progress. The official venues had allowed the defence officials to engage and contribute more effectively in moving along the ARF process

### Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX B

### Item 3: Military Response to Non-Traditional Security Threats

5. The Meeting underlined the importance of the strengthening of cooperation and collective measures in the Asia-Pacific region to effectively cope with nontraditional security threats namely global economic crisis, food and energy shortage, large scale natural disaster, transnational crime, terrorism, maritime security, pandemic diseases, proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction, environmental degradation as

well as drugs trafficking, people smuggling, and human trafficking. In this regard, the ARF was considered to be the important mechanism that would help facilitate cooperation and coordination in the region in response to non-traditional security challenges.

6. The Meeting exchanged views on the lessons learnt and significant role of the military in addressing non-traditional security issues such as Influenza A(H1N1), SARS in 2003, Tsunami in 2004, piracy in the Malacca Straits and piracy in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia and other threats as well. Given rising non-traditional security challenges, the role that the military could play had expanded significantly over the years.
7. The Meeting noted that the region needed to include a wide range of stakeholders and that it was important to utilise not only a whole-of-government approach but also a whole-of-society approach. In this regard, ASEAN defence establishments' attempt to engage the civil society organisations in regional efforts non-traditional security challenges should be acknowledged. The Meeting further noted that education was, a critical component of a whole-of-society approach in combating non-traditional security threats in the Asia-Pacific region.
8. The Meeting noted that the ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) co-hosted by the United States and the Philippines on 4-8 May 2009, had served as a concrete contribution to building capacity for transnational security cooperation in important cooperation areas including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
9. The presentations given by the lead discussants, namely, Laos, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore are at ANNEXES C, D, E, and F.

**Item 4: Optimising Defence Capability In response to Non-Traditional Security Threats during the Global Economic Crisis**

10. The Meeting underlined the urgent need to address the current global economic crisis issue as it posed a serious threat to the Asia-Pacific region particularly on its impact on the defence capability in response to non-traditional security threats. The Meeting also recognised that despite the economic issues downturn, the military continued to play a significant role in addressing security issues particularly in areas such as terrorism, transnational crime, peacekeeping, pandemic disease, climate change, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and maritime security. The military needed to continuously prepare itself for the extended missions. Hence, it was crucial that countries in the Asia-Pacific region maintained high level of defence efficiency while carefully observing defence expenditures.
11. The Meeting noted that it was important to utilise the limited budget efficiently

through promoting rational and efficient defence acquisition such as an active use of commercial goods and technologies, cost reduction procurements. In addition, the Meeting also recognised that regional and international cooperation was a key to effectively responding to non-traditional security threats.

12. The presentations given by the lead discussants, namely, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are at ANNEX G and H

Item 5: Other Matters

13. The Meeting was informed by Thailand that the next ARF DoD would be held on 22 July 2009 in Thailand in conjunction with the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministers' Meeting.

Item 6: Closing Remarks

14. The Chair expressed his appreciation to the participants' contribution to the Meeting. The Chair also reiterated the importance of the defence activities within the ARF framework, aimed at strengthening regional cooperation to tackle security challenges, as well as to promote peace, security and stability in the region. The Meeting thanked the Ministry of Defence, Kingdom of Thailand, for the excellent arrangements made for the ARF DoD.

# UN PEACEKEEPING COURSE FOR ARF MEMBER STATES

NEW DELHI, INDIA, 18-22 MAY 2009

Modern peacekeeping operations under the aegis of the United Nations face complex challenges in a rapidly changing international security environment. These multinational, multicultural and multi-dimensional peace operations normally take place in difficult political, security, economic and humanitarian environments and therefore require effective cooperation. Appropriate education and training of peacekeeping operations personnel - military, police, civilian - are critical for reasons of both operational effectiveness and personal and collective safety and security.

India has a unique combination of commitment to peacekeeping and of knowledge and of experience of peacekeeping. It has been an active participant in peacekeeping and has, over the past five decades, contributed more than 100,000 peacekeepers to 40 UN operations. It continues to provide troops and policemen to the most difficult operations that the UN conducts.

Peacekeeping has always been a matter of great interest for ARF Member States and several activities are organized in the area of peacekeeping within the ARF. Keeping the enduring interest of ARF Members in peacekeeping, during the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting, External Affairs Minister of India announced that India would be conducting a training programme on UN peacekeeping specifically for ARF Member States. Consequently, a UN Peacekeeping Course was held in New Delhi during 18-22 May 2009.

The Course was conducted by the Centre for United Nations Peacekeeping (CUNPK), New Delhi. Ministry of External Affairs played a coordinating role. CUNPK was established with the aim of conducting UN related training requirements and to promote comprehensive exchange and research. The Centre has vast experience in training officials both from India and abroad. It has also organized activities on peacekeeping for participants from ARF Member States in the past.

The Course was aimed at enhancing the understanding of middle-level officers in the nuances of UN peacekeeping and peace building. The training was multidisciplinary, with streamlined syllabi through development of Standardized Generic Training Modules (SGTMs) and the Standard Training Modules (STMs). It covered inter alia the following themes: Legal Framework; Rules of Engagement; Safety & Security; Code of Conduct;

International Humanitarian Law; Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; Child Protection; Cross-Cultural Issues; Inter-Operability Challenges.

The CUNPK Course provided an opportunity to the participants to learn and exchange views on cooperation and coordination in peacekeeping in a multidisciplinary and multinational setting. Officials/Academics from India, Australia, Russia and Sri Lanka participated in the course. The list of participants is attached.

# CO-CHAIR'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF VOLUNTARY DEMONSTRATION OF RESPONSE (ARF-VDR)

LUZON, THE PHILIPPINES, 4-8 MAY 2009

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in Singapore in July 24, 2008, the Philippines and the United States co-sponsored the first-ever field exercise by ARF. ARF-VDR events were held in the Philippines around Metro Manila (Manila Bay, Pasay City, and Camp Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City) and throughout Central Luzon (Arayat, Angeles City and Clark Field, Pampanga and Olangapo City, Zambales). The first-ever ARF field exercise served as a civilian-led, military-supported activity involving the demonstration and execution of medical, engineering, land, air, and maritime capabilities of ARF's participants. Twenty-six ARF participants took part in the ARF-VDR events while fourteen participants contributed assets (Participants and Contributors are listed below). Participants thanked the Philippines for their excellent arrangements and hospitality in hosting the event as well as the United States in co-sponsoring the ARF-VDR.

## ARF-VDR Activities

2. The List of Scheduled Activities during 4-8 May 2009 can be found in ANNEX 1. The ARF-VDR began with the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Tabletop demonstration of the Philippines' national decision-making process utilizing the UN Cluster approach. The simulation provided to nations who lack an effective national disaster coordination organization an excellent demonstration on how an effective disaster response coordination meeting is conducted and the benefit of having such coordination mechanisms.
3. Following the NDCC Tabletop demonstration, the Philippine Coast Guard and Navy, and the Japan Maritime Self Defence Force (JMSDF) engaged in a dynamic demonstration of maritime rescue. Based on a scenario of a ship in distress, the demonstration included the use of multiple air (Japanese US-2 and [a] Philippine helicopter) and ship assets (Two Philippine Coast Guard vessels, One Philippine Naval vessel) rescuing injured survivors of a vessel sinking in Manila Bay. A static demonstration of Philippine Coast Guard and JMSDF rescue assets accompanied the dynamic demonstration. This maritime event was accompanied by the Opening Ceremonies led by Executive Secretary Eduardo Ermita of the Philippine.

4. The Roundtable Discussions chaired by NDCC, 5 May 2009, included presentations (found in ANNEX 2) by
  - a. NDCC on its structure, organization, mandate and proactive focus,
  - b. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on the Oslo and APC MADRO Guidelines on the use of military and civil defense assets in disaster responses,
  - c. the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management on the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and ASEAN Standby Arrangements and Standard Operating Procedures (SASOP) for disaster management operations,
  - d. the Multinational Planning Augmentation Team (MPAT) Secretariat on the outcomes of its Tempest Express 16 exercise held in the Philippines in March 2009.
5. Following the presentations, participants engaged in discussions regarding the presentations and international disaster response operations. The Roundtable provided a useful opportunity for all the key regional mechanisms for multinational disaster relief collaboration to discuss their respective protocols, find synergies and areas of duplication, and discuss the status of operational coordination for relief operations. Among other points, the Roundtable identified the need for greater synergy among the various regional mechanisms for operational coordination.
6. Land, Air and Maritime static demonstrations were held at Clark Field on 6 May, 2009. Aircraft from the JMSDF, JASDF, RNZAF, the Philippines and the USMC were on display with personnel available to discuss their respective aircraft. Concurrently, display booths on disaster response assets were hosted by China, the European Union, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Singapore and the United States, staffed by personnel available to discuss the assets presented. Dynamic air demonstrations at Clark Field were cancelled due to weather conditions.
7. MEDCAP and ENCAP projects directly responded in a tangible and meaningful way to the scenario of a super typhoon destroying infrastructure in the Central Luzon area and meeting the public health needs of affected communities. Running concurrently with the above demonstrations were complex MEDCAP (Medical Capabilities) and ENCAP (Engineering Capabilities) operations and projects throughout Central Luzon. MEDCAP projects, running 4-8 May 2009, included primary health care, preventive medicine/ vector control, and dental care in Olongapo City, Zambales and Barangay Sapang Bato, Angeles City, Pampanga. The MEDCAP projects included doctors, nurses, and medical personnel integrated from ten nations who treated



9,500 cases among the two sites. The multiple ENCAP projects (early April through 8 May) consisted of six nations integrated together to build a pedestrian bridge in Sapang Bato, creating a deep well system for an isolated Sapang Bato village, and refurbishing two schools in the vicinity of the city of Arayat. Attendees of the 4-8 May, 2009 ARF-VDR events visited these projects in action.

#### Participants in and Contributors to the ARF-VDR

8. Twenty-five countries and the European Union participated in and attended the various ARF VDR events on 6-8 May. Participating nations included the following Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, ROK, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Viet Nam, and the European Union and the ASEAN Secretariat.
9. Fourteen members contributed assets to the ARF-VDR, totaling approximately 500 total civil and military delegates, participants, and contributors. Contributors should be commended for their contributions, especially under short planning and execution timelines:
  - a. Australia - MEDCAP and ENCAP projects (12 medical personnel; 7 engineers);
  - b. Brunei - MEDCAP projects (3 medical personnel);
  - c. China - Land (Storyboard of Chinese life-saving disaster relief operations at home and abroad);
  - d. European Union - Land project (5-member civil protection team with communication equipment and 2-member EC Humanitarian Aid team).
  - e. Indonesia - MEDCAP and ENCAP projects and Land (KC-130, 15 engineers, field hospital, 35 various medical personnel);
  - f. Japan - Maritime demonstration, Air, Land, and MEDCAP projects (US-2 open water and KC-130 aircraft, 8 medical personnel, water purification unit, vector control unit, and Japanese disaster relief teams displays);
  - g. Mongolia - MEDCAP and ENCAP projects (2 engineers, 1 doctor);
  - h. New Zealand - Air demonstration and transport of participants (B757 passenger / cargo aircraft);
  - i. Papua New Guinea - MEDCAP and ENCAP projects (15 engineers, 10 medical personnel);
  - j. Philippines - Hosting arrangements, Land, Air, Maritime, MEDCAP, and ENCAP

projects and force protection (Static displays of SAR equipment/operations, KC-130, SAR helicopter, 2 Coast Guard Vessels, 1 Navy vessel and SEAL team, civilian SAR team, roughly 60 medical personnel, and 32 engineers);

- k. Republic of Korea - Land and MEDCAP projects (land demonstration of civilian SAR teams, 6 medical personnel);
- l. Singapore - Land (demonstration of civilian SAR equipment and relief teams);
- m. Sri Lanka - MEDCAP projects (3 medical personnel);
- n. United States - Air, Land, MEDCAP and ENCAP projects, funding for developing countries' participation, and execution/planning assistance (KC-130, display of SAR equipment, 8 engineers, 10 medical personnel).

#### Benefits of ARF-VDR

10. The ARF-VDR was a major step for ARF in developing concrete and tangible contributions to a transnational security issue like disaster relief. The field exercise was a first step and, although not dynamic in scope, provided a number of valuable benefits for future major, multinational relief operations, future exercises, and security cooperation. These included:
  - a. *Developing interoperability, at the tactical level, among ARF nations' civilian and military agencies:* Participants planned together, worked together, and executed simple and more complex tactical operations together. For many contributors, the ARF-VDR was the first time these civilian and military agencies worked together in an integrated fashion and inside the Philippines. The relationships built, the working customs and procedures identified, and the operational plans that were loosely integrated could prove useful when a real disaster strikes the region requiring multinational assistance.
  - b. *Providing a major deliverable for strengthening ARF:* The first-ever field exercise served as a tangible contribution by ARF to a substantive transnational security issue like disaster relief.
  - c. *Providing a valuable training and deployment opportunity for ARF nations:* Given the tactical focus of the ARF-VDR, the exercise provided an important opportunity for many civilian and military officials to plan and executive operations, particularly in the more complex and dynamic medical and engineering projects.
  - d. *Building security ties among ARF members:* A wide variety of countries contributed to the ARF-VDR, both developing and developed countries across the Asia-Pacific region. The exercise increased the comfort level among ARF members who, for many militaries, have never deployed together.

- e. *Providing tangible benefits to the people and government of the Philippines:* The ARF-VDR treated nearly 10,000 Filipinos in need of public health care and important engineering projects to developing areas of Luzon. The ARF-VDR helped build the capacity of the GRP to handle international assistance, learn about their operations, and identify lessons learned for future operations.
- f. *Identifying the Various Regional and Operational Protocols:* Through the May 5 Roundtable, the NDCC-led simulation, and other discussions, participants identified the emerging complementary and perhaps duplicative protocols for regional relief operations in the Asia-Pacific region. Many agreed that executing these relief protocols in a more complex and dynamic exercise format could form the basis for a follow-on ARF exercise.

### Lessons Learned for Future Regional Exercises and Relief Operations

11. The ARF-VDR provided a number of useful lessons learned for future exercises and relief operations, particularly at the tactical level given the exercise's focus and demonstrations. A more extensive After Action Review report produced by US Pacific Command based on multinational discussions and input is included in ANNEX 3. In addition to many successes of ARF-VDR planning and execution, these lessons learned included:
  - a. Significantly extending the planning and execution timeline to include greater advance notice of future exercises. This includes advance notice in order to meet both funding and resource requirements.
  - b. Identifying and successfully communicating strategic objective into operational requirements and finally into tactical implementation.
  - c. Socializing the ARF-VDR structure and operational requirements more extensively and earlier by ARF foreign ministries throughout their civilian and military interagencies.
  - d. Determining the role of the civilian leadership among assisting nations when military assets are utilized.
  - e. Determining a practical and usable process for dealing with the complex legal issues involving the status of foreign military and civil defense assets and forces involved in the entry, deployment, and exit processes.
  - f. Maintaining the same planning personnel throughout the planning process, executing agreed decisions, and empowering planners to make decisions on-the-spot.
  - g. Improve understanding, planning, and execution by host and assisting nations

in customs, immigration, and quarantine procedures.

- h. Incorporate existing ARF and regional protocols (such as the Strategic Guidance, ASEAN SASOPs, UN guidelines, etc.) into the exercise scenario and execution.

### Implications for Future ARF Exercises

12. Many ARF-VDR multinational planners recommended ARF consider a follow-on exercise. A future ARF-VDR could take on a variety of forms such as
  - More complex, *tactical-level* demonstrations and exercise elements similar in form to this first ARF-VDR,
  - An *operationally-focused* exercise with a more dynamic scenario involving the testing and execution of a variety of existing relief protocols by civilian and military agencies,
  - A *strategic-level exercise* - either at the tabletop or field level or a combination of both - designed to inform, test, and develop interoperability among senior decision-makers within the civilian, military, and NGO agencies in the ARF region, or
  - A *workable combination of the above elements* either back-to-back and simultaneously executed or separated across an extended time period (6 months, etc.).
13. Participants from a number of discussions at the May 5 Roundtable, sidebar discussions at the January 21-23 Initial Planning Conference, and a May 7 informal meeting of the ARF Disaster Relief Shepherds focused on the need for ARF to help facilitate the execution and complementarity of existing national, regional, and international protocols in a future exercise scenario. These protocols included UNOCHA guidelines and the UN Cluster approach, MPAT guidelines, ASEAN Standby Arrangements and Standard Operating Procedures (SASOPs), various ARF documents including the Strategic Guidance and draft Model Arrangement, and the national decision-making procedures of affected and assisting states. Greater integration and complementarity of these protocols would be furthered by a more comprehensive and dynamic strategic and operational-level exercise involving these regional and international organizations and agencies. Many participants identified improving the relationships and interoperability between civilian and military agencies and both between and among affected and assisting states as an additional priority. Discussions are ongoing involving a host nation and co-sponsors for a future ARF disaster relief exercise.

### Other Matters

14. Participants agreed for the Philippines to brief the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and

a special brief to the Ministerial meeting on the outcomes of the ARF-VDR. Extensive planning documents can be found on the Asia-Pacific Area Network (APAN) site at: <http://www1.apan-info.net/Default.aspx?alias=www1.apan-info.net/arfvdr>.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON COUNTER-TERRORISM AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

HANOI, VIET NAM, 4-7 MAY 2009

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Singapore on 24 July 2008, the Seventh ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam on 4-7 May 2009. H.E. Mr. Pham Quang Vinh, Assistant Foreign Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, H.E. Mr. Yoon Lee, Director-General for Policy Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea and H.E. Mr. Mohammed Al Sorcar, Director-General Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, co-chaired the Meeting.
2. Representatives from all ARF participants, except Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste, and representatives from the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat attended the Meeting. The Programme of Activities appears as ANNEX A, and the List of Participants as ANNEX B.

## Agenda Item 1: Opening Session

3. In his Welcome Remarks, H.E. Tran Dai Quang, the Deputy Minister of Public Security of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam, acknowledged the progress achieved in ARF cooperation in combating terrorism and transnational crimes. Terrorism and transnational crimes should be dealt with in a cooperative manner, at both the bilateral and multilateral level, especially among the ARF participating countries. He underlined the challenges in addressing cyber financial-economic crimes and suggested some initiatives ARF could pursue to combat this threat. The Welcome Remarks appears as ANNEX C.
4. Mr. Pham Quang Vinh, in his Co-chairs' remarks, stressed that terrorism and transnational crime have posed serious threats to stability and security in the region. He also noted that the ISM on CTTC has developed over the past years not only in the quantity but also the quality of cooperation activities. He further encouraged ARF participants to continue cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism and transnational crime.

5. Mr. Yoon Lee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Republic of Korea, reiterated that cooperation at the international and regional level are essential to address terrorism and transnational crimes. Along with the development of technology, the threat of cyber financial-economic scam is becoming more serious. He expressed hope that the Meeting will contribute to the advancement of cooperation in this area.
6. Ambassador Maroof Zamam of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh called for the active participation and positive contribution of the ARF participants in the discussion in the ARF spirit of cooperation.
7. The remarks of the Co-chairs appear as ANNEX D.

#### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

8. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX E.

#### Session 1: Assessment of the Situation Pertaining to Terrorism and Transnational Crimes in the ARF Region

9. The Meeting noted that terrorists continued their acts across borders and to spread their radical ideology. On this note, the Meeting underlined the need for a multifaceted and comprehensive strategy in counter-terrorism efforts and called for ARF to move forward with action-oriented approaches in addressing terrorism and transnational crimes. The Meeting agreed that ARF cooperation can complement ongoing activities in ASEAN and based on the ARF Work Plan on CTTC.
10. The Meeting took note of the concerns of the unstable situation in Afghanistan and for the country to be the safe havens of terrorist networks operating in Southeast Asia. In the Southeast Asian region, the threats from the Abu Sayyaf and Jemaah Islamiyah groups remained despite the various approaches and measures employed to curb these groups. Some countries shared information on their respective involvements in development programmes in Afghanistan.
11. The Meeting recognized the urgency to implement a 'soft' approach and to involve the non-government entities in addressing terrorism and transnational crime. The Meeting took note of the outcomes of the ARF Conference on the Use of Terrorist Use of the Internet in Bali on 6-8 November 2008.
12. The Meeting recognized the importance of the ASEAN Political Security Community Blueprint, ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism that has provided guidance for ASEAN and ARF efforts to combat terrorism and transnational crimes. The Meeting expressed support for the conclusion of a United Nations Comprehensive Convention on Counter-Terrorism and welcomed the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy and looked forward to their implementation.

13. The Meeting took note of the recommendations to address terrorism which included re-education while implementing terrorist groups rehabilitation programmes, the promotion of inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue, the promotion of basic human rights, intelligent exchanges and information sharing, capacity building for law enforcement agencies, combating corruption, expansion of inter-governmental networks and strengthening of police, judicial and extradition cooperation.
14. The following interventions were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Indonesia
  - b. Australia
  - c. United States
  - d. Pakistan
  - e. Russia Federation
  - f. European Union
  - g. Thailand
  - h. Philippines
  - i. Republic of Korea
  - j. Lao PDR

#### Review of the Implementation of ARF Decisions on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes

15. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Meeting on the highlights of recommendations of ARF decisions on counter-terrorism and transnational crimes. ARF Unit described that the themes of ARF ISM on CTTC in the past six years has shifted from technical issues to soft approaches in this area. The ARF Unit recalled the ARF Cooperation Framework on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes which records issues that ARF has addressed and may continue to deliberate on. The ARF Work Plan on CTTC and the development of the ARF Virtual Meeting of Experts on Cyber Security (VME) were also highlighted. The ARF Unit's information paper appears.
16. Pursuant to the adoption of the Terms of Reference of the VME by the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF, ROK encouraged the ARF participants to join the VME.

#### Session II: Exchange of Views on Cyber Financial-Economic Scam Situation in Each Country

17. The presentations in this session aimed to identify common purposes and measures



in addressing cyber crimes, and keep ARF region a competitive business area with a secure environment for transactions.

18. The Meeting shared the view that cyber scam is one of the negative implications of the use of the Internet. The advancement of Internet technology continues to be misused to spread wrong information that leads to various forms of crime. The Meeting identified the *modus operandi* of cyber scams which included illegal lottery on the Internet, misrepresentation in offering merchandise for sale, credit card fraud, stealing of information, carrying out unauthorized money transfer order and spreading wrong information in order to cheat potential investors.
19. The Meeting took note of the following recommendations:
  - a. Develop cooperation in investigating cyber financial-economic scam;
  - b. Conduct preventive programmes, such as public education and awareness-building;
  - c. Conduct capacity building programmes for agencies dealing with cyber crime.

#### Sharing of Experiences on Countering Cyber Financial-Economic Scam in Each Country and Region

20. The Meeting discussed the strategies implemented at the national level to combat terrorist use of the internet which included:
  - a. A hard-line strategy namely to block the website and arrest the webmaster;
  - b. A 'soft' approach namely to encourage the promotion of tolerance on websites as a counter-narrative to violent extremist websites;
  - c. An intelligence-based strategy.
21. The Meeting shared experience on national policies and responses to terrorist use of the internet. Some participants viewed that a 'soft' strategy was the most effective way to address cyber terrorism. Nevertheless, the Meeting agreed that there is no one-size fits all approach to this problem. The biggest challenge is to balance the freedom of the use of the Internet and the prevention of abuse of the Internet.
22. The Meeting observed the following challenges for ensuring cyber security:
  - a. An insufficient legal frameworks;
  - b. The absence of cooperative mechanisms; and
  - c. The inadequate infrastructure for information technology and lack of human resources.
23. The following were among the policy recommendations proposed by the

participants:

- a. Recognize the trade-off of 'hard' and 'soft' - line strategies;
- b. The establishment of inter-agency task-forces which include security stakeholders such as community leaders and religious leaders;
- c. National information centers in each country to share information with each other;
- d. Exchange of information on the *modus operandi* of the criminals;
- e. Enhance international legal assistance among ARF participants;
- f. The development of an assigned website for information on legal frameworks;
- g. Exchange of expertise in technology and financial support;
- h. Conduct trainings or workshops to build up the capacity of law enforcement officers.

#### Opportunities for ARF Cooperation on Countering Cyber Financial-Economic Scam

24. The Meeting took note of the ongoing cooperation among ASEAN and China, India, the RoK, Japan and the EU (Norway) in the ASEAN CERT Incident Drill (ACID) that has been conducted in 2007 and 2008.
25. The Meeting viewed the need to have common terminologies in tackling cyber security that are shared among the ARF participants. The Meeting was also briefed on the current ongoing initiatives under the ASEAN and ARF framework in the area of cyber security. The Meeting also noted the operations of a 24/7 Network participated in by some of the ARF participants.
26. The following presentations were delivered during this session:
  - a. Indonesia - Anti Cyber Financial-Economic Scam, Indonesian Perspective
  - b. Australia - Internet Radicalization: Development of Radical and Extremist Websites in Southeast Asia
  - c. Viet Nam - Prevention and Combat of Cyber Financial-Economic Scam in Viet Nam
  - d. RoK - Challenges and Responses to Cyber Security Issues
  - e. Thailand
  - f. Russia Federation
  - g. European Union
  - h. United States

### Session III: Future Directions of ARF ISM on CTTC

27. The Meeting agreed that on the following recommendations:

- The ARF ISM on CTTC should begin the implementation of the ARF CTTC Work Plan which is envisaged to have a long term-strategy that will help ARF participants meet their CTTC-related national, regional and international commitments;
- To focus on capacity building and greater information exchange;
- Intensify coordination of respective Financial Intelligence Units to track suspected transactions and cross-boundary movement of funds;
- Emphasize the need for greater cooperation and better information sharing on transboundary law enforcement agencies;
- Where applicable, set up the SOP for intelligence sharing and regular information exchange particularly among the ARF members, for hunting down suspects.

28. Russia proposed that the next ARF ISM on CTTC in 2010 focus on international information security and the protection of critical infrastructure.

29. With a view to align the co-chairmanship procedures of the ARF ISM on CTTC with the other ARF ISMs, Indonesia proposed a continuous chairmanship of the ARF ISM on CTTC and proposed that this to be discussed for further consideration by ARF senior officials. On this note, the ARF Unit informed the Meeting of the ISM co-chairmanship procedures outlined in the Improving ARF Working Methods paper being considered by the ARF ISG for the consideration of the ARF SOM. The ARF Unit underlined that ARF participants viewed that the co-chairmanship of the ARF ISMs should be implemented in a flexible manner.

30. Russia informed the Meeting on the SCO Special Conference on Afghanistan.

31. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:

- a. Bangladesh
- b. Viet Nam

#### ARF Work Plan on CTTC

32. ARF Unit briefed the Meeting on the main points of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC and the progress of the implementation of the Work Plan thus far. ARF Unit sought the attention of the ARF participants to submit nomination of lead countries and project proposals in view of the Work Plan implementation.

33. Thailand informed the Meeting of its interest to be a lead country in the priority area of illicit drugs and a possible cooperation activity in the training on "Safe Handling

and Disposal of Seized Chemicals". Thailand noted that ARF participants may consider exploring further cooperation in the area of border and transport security, indicated in the Draft Work Plan under possible, future priority areas, as these two issues could help countries deal more effectively with the problems of terrorism and transnational crimes at the same time.

34. The United States informed the Meeting that it would take the lead in the area of bioterrorism and bio-security. The United States is inviting an ASEAN partner country to lead in this priority area. The United States also informed the Meeting that it would co-host with the Philippines the ARF Workshop on Bio-Terrorism and Bio-Security in Manila on 10-11 June 2009.
35. Viet Nam informed the Meeting that it would submit a proposal for a 15-day training workshop on enhancing cooperation in fighting the cyber financial-economic scam. The training workshop is aimed to meet the need for fighting cyber security, identify best practices and develop a standard operating procedure to respond to cyber financial-economic scam. On this note, Viet Nam submitted a project proposal which appears.
36. The Meeting noted the proposal by Indonesia to include the issue of trafficking in persons as an additional priority area of the Work Plan and agreed to submit this proposal to ARF senior officials.
37. The Meeting welcomed Russia's interest to co-chair, with one ASEAN Member State, the next ARF ISM on CTTC in 2010.
38. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. ..
  - b. ..
  - c. ..
  - d. ..

#### Closing

39. The Co-Chairs thanked the active participation, cooperation and views expressed in the open and frank discussion, noting the better understanding on counter-terrorism among the ARF participants.
40. The Meeting expressed gratitude to the Viet Nam, Bangladesh and Republic of Korea Co-Chairs for effective co-chairmanship and to the Government of the Viet Nam for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the ARF ISM on CTTC.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON THE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RELIEF BY ARMED FORCES

BEIJING, CHINA, 22-25 APRIL 2009

## Introduction

- 1 The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Laws and Regulations in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) was held in Beijing, China from 22 to 24 April 2009, co-hosted by the Ministry of National Defence(MOD), PRC and Ministry of Defence Singapore, and organized by PLA National Defence University, PRC. The theme of the seminar was laws and regulations building on the participation in international disaster relief of the armed forces of ARF members.
- 2 The seminar was attended by ARF members from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, the United States. A representative from the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat also participated in the seminar.

## Item 1: Opening Ceremony

- 3 The Seminar was officially opened by Senior Captain Guan Youfei, Deputy Chief of the Foreign Affairs Office of MOD, and co-chaired by MG. Zhu Chenhu, Director General, Academic Department of Strategic Studies, PLA National Defence University, PRC, and BG Jimmy Tan, Commandant SAFTI Military Institute of the Singapore Armed Forces.

## Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

- 4 The Seminar discussed and adopted the Agenda.

## Item 3: Stocktake of ARF HADR Cooperation

- 5 The representative from the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat gave an overview of the existing ARF structures, established frameworks and cooperative activities for HADR. She highlighted the renewed interests within the ARF to pursue cooperation in HADR following the Boxing Day tsunami of 2004 and noted the revival of the ARF

Inter-Sessional Seminar on Disaster Relief. She noted that the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF in July 2006 had adopted a statement on “Disaster Management and Emergency Response” which provided an overarching framework for cooperation under the ambit of the ARF, as well as a set of General Guidelines for ARF Cooperation in HADR Operations during the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF in July 2007. The ARF Unit also highlighted that work was in progress for the ARF to eventually develop an ARF Strategic Guidance for HADR which includes elements of the ARF Standby Arrangements. She updated the seminar that the US and the Philippines are co-hosting a Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) on Disaster Relief in Central Luzon in May 2009. The ARF was also working towards an ARF Workplan on Disaster Relief for approval by the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministers Meeting in July 2009.

#### Item 4: Experiences of Militaries in HADR Operations

- 6 The seminar noted that the Asia-Pacific region was faced with a frequent occurrence of natural disaster and calamities that resulted in significant loss of lives as well as damages to property and infrastructures. The seminar exchanged views on the roles and experiences of the militaries of ARF members in HADR operations and their national legal frameworks of mobilization for disaster relief efforts within their own countries, as well as for deploying to other countries. It was noted that militaries played different roles in HADR operations in different countries - in some countries the militaries were the main institution while, in others, it was the civil agencies that took the lead with militaries play a supporting and complementary role.
- 7 Participants recognised that militaries possessed both the capacity and capability to play an important role in disaster relief effort. ARF member states have established to some extent relevant domestic laws and regulations, coordinated with its own national laws and characteristics. There is a rough basis for military cooperation and exchanges among the member state. Militaries can also provide manpower on the ground, which can greatly speed up the overall responses time. Militaries can provide technical expertise, equipment as well as logistics and medical support to enhance the delivery of aid supplies and rescue services. In areas with heavy infrastructural damage, militaries can help to re-establish communications linkages.
- 8 It was clear that militaries could make a significant difference in helping to manage the consequences of disasters, ensuring that the loss of life and suffering is minimized and that reconstruction, recovery and a return to normalcy can take place quickly. The seminar, however, acknowledged that militaries should only be used as the last resort, and not play a long-term sustained role in HADR reconstruction. This was a role that is best left to the civil agencies.

## Item 5: Legal Challenges faced by Militaries in Undertaking Disaster Relief Operations

- 9 The seminar noted that there were many regimes governing HADR cooperation as well as the use of military and civil defence assets. At the national level, some countries had adopted domestic laws and regulations that guide the use of the armed forces as well as their operations in a disaster situation. Others, however, had developed internal standard operating procedures that facilitated the use of the military.
- 10 At the international level, the seminar noted that the UN provided a comprehensive framework for cooperation under the Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief ("Oslo Guidelines"). At the same time, regional frameworks for cooperation, such as those under the ambit of ASEAN and the ARF had emerged to facilitate HADR cooperation.
- 11 The seminar recalled that it was important to respect the international norms of behaviour and principles for cooperation in disaster relief operations. These principles included that the affected country has the primary responsibility in responding to disasters occurring within its territory in a prompt and effective manner; where needed, the affected country shall facilitate external assistance from other countries and international organisations in its HADR efforts to achieve the objective of prompt and effective disaster management and relief; and that external assistance shall be provided with the consent of the affected country, and the HADR efforts should be under its overall control and supervision. The seminar also noted the importance to abide by the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.
- 12 The seminar noted that the militaries could face a series of legal issues in HADR operations. Some of these included the provision of security which was a responsibility of the affected states, the implementation of the appropriate rules of engagement, the wearing of uniform and the appropriate carriage of weapons. The other legal challenges included the issues of privileges and immunities and the need to secure diplomatic clearances and over-flight rights expediently as well as issues relating to customs, taxes and duties, and claims and other dispute mechanisms.
- 13 The seminar recognised that there was no one-size-fits-all legal model and framework given that countries had different political systems and cultures as well as national policies that govern the offer of assistance or the acceptance of disaster relief assistance. Nonetheless, we needed to address how we could reconcile the different frameworks and legal regimes that we operated under. We also needed to ensure that frameworks and laws adopted are practical and implementable for the operational agencies. This would allow us to ensure a coherent, coordinated and

timely humanitarian response.

#### Item 6: Suggestions for Enhancing International HADR Cooperation

- 14 The seminar acknowledged the ARF's contributions to encouraging regional and international cooperation in mitigating and responding to natural disasters in the region. The seminar agreed that existing ARF frameworks and initiatives had been useful in building capacity and establishing the basic principles and modus operandi for HADR cooperation. The seminar also expressed support for the ARF Strategic Guidelines for HADR and ARF Disaster Relief Workplan, which are in the process of being finalised.
- 15 Recognising that many ARF countries were in a region prone to natural disasters, the seminar acknowledged disaster relief must be driven by need; Security is the primary responsibility of affected country; it should be under the request from the government of the affected country; that it was necessary for ARF participants to implement the various mechanisms that had been adopted by the ARF to facilitate HADR cooperation, such as the ARF General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation. The seminar also called for the discussions on the ARF Strategic Guidance for HADR to be concluded quickly for adoption as this was an important mechanism that would assist ARF participants in HADR cooperation. The seminar also urged ARF participants to review the respected national legal frameworks and to assess if there was a need to rationalise them with existing international and regional regimes.
- 16 Apart from strengthening the legal frameworks, the seminar noted the importance and need for the ARF participants to build both national and regional capacities so that we could better deal with the challenges posed by natural disasters. It was also suggested that there was a need to establish emergency response standby arrangements to facilitate disaster relief efforts. The seminar further noted the necessity for the ARF to intensify its cooperation and to move beyond dialogue and to build practical cooperation. The seminar further noted that the armed forces on their own would not have the full capacities to deal with disaster relief operations and would need to work closely together with other civilian agencies. The operational procedures that the ARF was working on would facilitate better understanding and cooperation among ARF defence establishments and civilian agencies tasked with relief efforts.
- 17 In order to promote the development of the laws and regulations for HADR by the armed forces, it is desirable that following steps can be taken initially, such as: Speeding up the systematic domestic legislation to facilitate armed forces participation in HADR operation; Pushing forward the development of related regional and international laws and regulations building; Formulating legally-binding bilateral agreements or non-legally binding bilateral arrangements; Enhancing cooperation



and exchanges in the research of relevant laws and regulations establishment.

- 18 Apart from the formal presentations, the US briefed the seminar on the US-Indonesia co-sponsored concept paper and draft text, proposing for an *ARF Model Agreement on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA)*. Viet Nam and South Korea also respectively submitted papers related to the topic of the seminar.

#### Item 7: Closing Remarks

- 19 BG Tan expressed his appreciation to the officials for their active participation and valuable insights which had contributed to a fruitful and meaningful seminar. BG Tan highlighted the need to take a broader perspective and adopt an overarching framework for HADR cooperation that was capable of reconciling international and regional laws on disaster relief assistance.
- 20 MG Zhu was very grateful to BG Tan for his excellent cooperation in their co-chairing of the seminar. He hoped that what was achieved in the seminar would be helpful to the promotion of the building of laws and regulations by armed forces in international HADR operations.
- 21 The seminar thanked the Government of the People's Republic of China for the generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the delegates.

# CO-CHAIR'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MEETING THE ARF INTER-SESSIONAL SUPPORT GROUP ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 21-22 APRIL 2009

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Singapore on 24 July 2008, the second meeting of the Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD) for 2008-2009 was held in Seoul, Korea, on 21-22 April 2009. The Meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Lee Yong-Joon, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea (ROK), and Mr. Peter Ho, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives of all ARF Members, except the DPRK, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and Mongolia. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat was also present, as were representatives from CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS. The ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue was held on 19-20 April 2009. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as [ANNEX 1](#), the Programme of Activities as [ANNEX 2](#), and the List of Participants as [ANNEX 3](#).

## Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation, and Non-Traditional Security Issues

3. The Meeting discussed the overall regional security situation and assessed that the current situation in the Asia-Pacific region remains relatively positive and yet the region still faces uncertainties. Participants noted the increasingly constructive cooperation of major actors in the region. In particular, the Meeting noted with satisfaction the recent entry into force of the ASEAN Charter, marking a milestone for the eventual attainment of the ASEAN Community. The Meeting also noted the adoption of the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015) which commits ASEAN to implementing the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint, ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint by 2015. In addition, the Meeting acknowledged the recent process of the EU accession to the Treaty of Amity

and Cooperation (TAC). The Meeting further noted that the United States and Turkey indicated their interests to accede to the TAC. Still, a number of traditional and non-traditional security issues such as global financial crisis, terrorism, transnational crime and people smuggling, climate change, food and energy security, and natural disasters continued to pose serious threats to regional and international security and required even more multinational cooperation. The Meeting reaffirmed that the ARF should continue to play a pivotal role in intensifying such cooperation and in taking concrete action.

4. The Meeting welcomed the adoption of the UN Security Council Presidential Statement of 13 April 2009 on the DPRK's launch of a long-range rocket, through which the international community sent its clear and unified message to the DPRK. A number of ARF Members expressed deep concern and regret that the DPRK announced to withdraw from the Six-Party talks and reactivate its nuclear facilities through a statement of its Foreign Ministry on 14 April, and expelled IAEA personnel and thus rejected the international community's unequivocal calls for the DPRK to abide by its obligations. The Meeting also urged the DPRK to fully comply with Security Council Resolution 1718 and the recently adopted Presidential Statement and to promptly return to the Six-Party talks.
5. The Meeting also emphasized the importance of addressing humanitarian concerns of the international community.
6. A number of participants expressed concern about the situation in Myanmar. The Meeting expressed its strongest support for the continued engagement efforts of the United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on Myanmar, Professor Ibrahim Gambari and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council, Tomas Ojer Quintana, and welcomed the expression of trust and confidence by the Myanmar government in Gambari and its willingness to engage in active cooperation with the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy as well as other UN agencies. The Meeting noted the briefing made by the Myanmar government on the recent political development in the implementation of the 7-step Roadmap to Democracy including the preparation of the general elections in 2010. Some members emphasized the need for a genuine dialogue between the Myanmar government and members of all the parties in advance of the 2010 elections.
7. Participants called upon the Myanmar government to release all political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and stressed the need for an inclusive process engaging all the parties leading to meaningful national reconciliation. Participants urged Myanmar to work with the international community to make meaningful and expeditious progress towards democratic reform and national reconciliation. The

Meeting also underlined its support for the efforts to promote good governance, stability and reconstruction in Myanmar. In addition, the Meeting appreciated the role of the Tripartite Core Group (TCG) in response to Cyclone Nargis and supported the continued work of the TCG in the Cyclone-Nargis afflicted areas.

8. The Meeting expressed its support for the ongoing efforts of the Afghanistan government and the international community in building a more stable, prosperous, democratic, and self-sufficient Afghanistan, as demonstrated in the International Conference on Afghanistan in the Hague on 31 March 2009 and the Special Conference on Afghanistan hosted by SCO in Moscow on 27 March 2009. In addition, the Meeting noted the Strategic Review put forward by the United States that aims to address the problems of Afghanistan by adopting a regional approach and fostering socio-economic development in the country. Some participants noted the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan as a result of the resurgence of Taliban and Al Qaeda.
9. Pakistan briefed the Meeting on its security situation in the border area with Afghanistan and the results of the Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FoDP) and the Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo on 17 April 2009. The Meeting acknowledged that countering extremism and terrorism and maintaining stability in Pakistan are linked to the regional and international security.
10. Participants encouraged Iran to cooperate fully with the international community and to resolve all outstanding issues regarding its nuclear program by fully implementing the requirements of relevant IAEA and UNSC resolutions. Some participants expressed that Iran's continued defiance of relevant UNSC resolutions and lack of response to the international community's offer to start negotiations were not reassuring for the international community that Iran's nuclear power program is for purely peaceful purposes. As such, the Meeting expressed hope that Iran will work with the international community including the UNSC and IAEA towards a constructive, peaceful and sustainable long term solution to fulfill its international obligations, and to build much needed confidence regarding its nuclear program.
11. Some participants called on the resumption of the Israel-Palestine Peace Negotiation and hoped for the establishment of the peaceful co-existence of two-states.
12. India briefed the Meeting on the deadly terrorist attacks in Mumbai in November 2008, which caused more than 160 deaths. ARF Members strongly denounced the heinous acts of terrorism, and called for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.
13. ARF Members expressed concern on the continuing challenge posed by terrorism in the Asia Pacific region. The Meeting stressed the importance of strengthening

regional cooperation within the context of ARF to improve measures that would effectively combat the threats of terrorism in the Asia Pacific region. ARF Members also welcomed various counter-terrorism initiatives and programmes and reaffirmed the pivotal role of the ARF in the fight against terrorism in the region.

14. Some ARF Members noted with great concern that the number of terrorist acts has been increasing in recent years, and emphasized the importance of international and regional cooperation in combating these inhuman acts of terrorism. Fully aware of the brutality of terrorist acts on innocent civilians and the profound extent of the resultant human suffering, the Meeting also committed to further enhance joint efforts to prevent and eradicate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, irrespective of its motives.
15. The Meeting noted that adverse global climate change which may lead to huge natural disasters could have a serious impact on the security situation in the region, causing damages to infrastructure and lack of access to basic necessities. In this context, the Meeting welcomed the outcome of the ARF Seminar on International Security Implications of Climate-related Events and Trends in Phnom Penh held on 19-20 March 2009, co-chaired by Cambodia and the EU.
16. A number of ARF Members underlined that the region has experienced a number of natural disasters. In this regard, the ARF should continue to focus on strengthening cooperation on disaster management and the preparedness in dealing with natural disasters.
17. Some ARF Members expressed concern that the food crisis poses a great threat to human security and regional security by not only worsening poverty, disease, IDPs, and disasters, but also fostering environments conducive to terrorism and conflicts. The Meeting attached great importance to the concerted efforts of the international community in resolving the food crisis.
18. Some ARF Members raised the necessity to examine the broad impact of the global financial crisis on the security situation in the Asia Pacific region given its massive scale and speed with which the crisis spills over across the borders.
19. Some ARF Members expressed deep concern on the deteriorating situation in Fiji, and expressed deep concern with regard to the decision by the Fiji government to abrogate the Constitution, remove the judiciary, impose emergency rule and defer all elections until 2014. Some participants noted that current circumstances in Fiji were not consistent with freedom, democracy, human rights or the rule of law, since they bring economic turmoil and isolation by the international community, thus affecting the people of Fiji adversely. The Meeting also urged that constitutional government should be peacefully restored in Fiji as soon as possible.

20. Some participants reaffirmed the continuing importance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea of 2002 (DOC) which promotes the peace in the area. The Meeting encouraged the continued exercise of self-restraint by all the parties concerned and the promotion of confidence-building measures in this area and welcomed their commitment to resolving disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means.
21. The Meeting welcomed the launch of the ARF ISM on Maritime Security on 5-6 March 2009 in Surabaya, Indonesia. Members noted with satisfaction the decline in pirate activities in the Straits of Malacca, but expressed concerns at the growing incidence of piracy off the coast of Somalia. Members expressed their willingness to work together to find long term solutions to this security threat.

#### Briefing on the Outcome of the Defense Officials' Dialogue (DOD)

22. Mr. Cho Baek-Sang, Director General for International Policy Bureau of Korean Ministry of National Defense as ROK Co-Chair of the ARF Defense Dialogue briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD Defense Officials' Dialogue which was held on 19-20 April 2009. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Brigadier-General Gary Ang, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Defense of Singapore. Participants shared views on military efforts to respond to cyber security threats, transnational threats and military's role, and maritime security as a key transnational security challenge in today's international environment. Attached as ANNEX 4 is the Co-Chairs' Summary report of the DOD.

#### Review and Consideration of Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy

23. The Meeting noted a list of ARF activities undertaken since the Singapore ISG in October 2008:
  - a. 12<sup>th</sup> ARF Heads of Defense/Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) in Islamabad, 21-23 October 2008
  - b. ARF Conference on Terrorist Use of the Internet in Bali, 6-8 November 2008
  - c. 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Experts and Eminent Persons Meeting in Beijing, 13-15 November 2008
  - d. Advanced Maritime Security Training Programme for ARF Member States in Chennai, 17-22 November 2008
  - e. 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief in Banda Aceh, 5-6 December 2008
  - f. 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security in Surabaya, 5-6 March 2009

g. ARF Seminar on International Security Implications of Climate-Related Events and Trends, 19-20 March 2009

24. The Meeting noted a list of remaining activities for the inter-sessional year 2008-2009, to be implemented before the July 2009 Ministerial Meeting, as below. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the reports of the ARF activities taking place after the ARF SOM should be submitted intersessionally to the ARF SOM leader in due course before the ARF Ministerial Meeting takes place. The Meeting also suggested to India to adjust the schedule of its proposed activities in accordance with the ARF calendar of activities in 2009 and to partner it with one ASEAN country in the co-chairmanship format.

- ARF Seminar on Laws and Regulation on the Participation in International Disaster Relief by Armed Forces in Beijing, 22-25 April 2009
- 7<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on CTTC in Hanoi, 4-6 May 2009
- ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) on Disaster Relief in Central Luzon, 4-8 May 2009
- Peacekeeping Course for ARF Member Countries in New Delhi, 18-22 May 2009
- ARF Senior Officials Meeting in Bangkok, 19-20 May 2009
- ARF Workshop on Laboratory Bio-Safety and Bio-Security, mid-June 2009
- Inaugural Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, TBA, late June/early July 2009

#### Report of the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief

25. Indonesia and the EU briefed on the outcome of the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) in Banda Aceh, 5-6 December 2008, co-chaired by Indonesia and the EU. The ISM on DR focused on recent cases of disaster relief operations in the region, and discussed ways to enhance cooperation on disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction in the region. The ISM also exchanged views on the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief and the draft ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief. Australia asked for any further comments on the Strategic Guidance by 8 May 2009. Attached as ANNEX 5 is the Co-Chairs' Summary report of the ISM on DR.

#### Report of the 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security

26. Indonesia, New Zealand and Japan briefed on the outcome of the 1<sup>st</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM on MS) in Surabaya, 5-6 March 2009, which was co-chaired by Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand. The ISM on MS

reviewed the previous discussions on maritime security issues in the ARF, and shared the view to build common perceptions on threats and challenges in maritime security of the region. The ISM also agreed to utilize the outcome of the ARF Roundtable Discussion on the Stocktaking of the Maritime Security, together with the Matrix of the progress of discussion, to develop the basic ARF cooperation framework on maritime security including a work plan. Attached as ANNEX 6 is the Co-Chairs' Summary report of the ISM on MS.

#### Report of the ARF Conference on Terrorists' Use of Internet

27. Australia and Indonesia briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF Conference on Terrorists' Use of Internet in Bali, 6-8 November 2008. Attached as ANNEX 7 is the Co-Chairs' Summary of the Conference.

#### Other ARF Activities (workshops, courses and seminars)

28. China briefed about the ARF Seminar on Laws and Regulations on the Participation in International Disaster Relief by Armed Forces in Beijing, 22-25 April 2009. India briefed the Meeting on the Advanced Maritime Security Training Programme for ARF Member States in Chennai, 17-22 November 2008. China briefed the Meeting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Experts and Eminent Persons Meeting in Beijing, 13-15 November 2008. Pakistan briefed the Meeting on the 12<sup>th</sup> ARF Heads of Defense/Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) in Islamabad, 21-23 October 2008. The EU briefed on the outcome of the ARF Seminar on International Security Implications of Climate-Related Events and Trends, 19-20 March 2009 in Phnom Penh.

#### Briefing by Track II

29. Mr. Ralph Cossa, Co-Chair of the CSCAP, briefed the Meeting on its ARF related activities. (ANNEX 8) Dr. Caroline Hernandez, Chair of the ASEAN ISIS also briefed the participants on "Track II Activities in East Asia: ASEAN ISIS Since October 2008." (ANNEX 9) The Meeting expressed appreciation to their reports and recommendations as important inputs for the ARF and encouraged them for further contribution. A country made a statement where it said that it cannot accept a CSCAP draft Memorandum on managing trade of strategic goods, because it did not take into account its concerns earlier delivered to the CSCAP. This country suggested that the issue concerning the Memorandum should be debated at the Track I, possibly at the ARF ISM on Non-proliferation and Disarmament.

#### Voluntary Background Briefings

30. The Meeting took note of Russia's briefing on the outcome of the Special Conference on Afghanistan under the aegis of the SCO in Moscow, 27 March 2009, as attached at ANNEX 10.



31. The Meeting took note of Indonesia's briefing on the outcome of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons, and Related Transnational Crimes in Bali, 14-15 April 2009, as attached at ANNEX 11.

#### Future Direction of the ARF

#### Follow-up to the Paper on the Review of the ARF

32. The Meeting called on the ARF Chair, ARF Unit and all ARF members to continue efforts in implementing recommendations in the ARF Review Paper as adopted during the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF.

#### ASO Standardized Format

33. The ARF Unit updated the Meeting on the progress of their work pertaining to the draft ASO standardized format. The ARF Unit had received a draft format from Track II experts but noted that the draft was far too detailed and needed to be further streamlined. As such, the Meeting agreed with the ARF Unit's proposal that they would fine-tune the draft format and present a revised draft format at the next ISG for further consideration. The Meeting also agreed with Thailand's proposal that while the draft ASO standardized format is still being developed, submissions for the 2008-2009 ASO should be sent in under the following three broad headings: namely (a) security perceptions of the member country; (b) contributions made to peace and stability in the region; and (c) national defense budget, and should be made by the end of May 2009, to be published in conjunction with the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF in July 2009.

#### ARF Working Methods

34. The ARF Unit submitted the document on improving ARF Working Methods. The draft appears as ANNEX 12. Some delegations expressed more details should be included in the paper on guidelines on the level of participation at the various ARF meetings, as well as guidelines for Track II participation in the ARF. Some delegations also suggested the possibility of having an overlapping co-chairmanship system in the ISMs to facilitate continuity. The ARF Unit requested all ARF participants to submit written recommendations on the draft paper by 30 April 2009. Thereafter, a final draft of the text would be submitted to the ARF SOM in May 2009 for consideration and approval.

#### ARF Vision Statement

35. Thailand briefed the Meeting on the development of the draft ARF Vision Statement which benefitted from the comments of most ARF Participants (ANNEX 13). Some delegations expressed their view that the Vision Statement should be a strong statement focusing on what sort of entity we wanted the ARF to develop into, rather than a declaration of ARF general principles. It was also noted that the Vision

Statement should focus more on concrete initiatives that ARF should undertake in order to fulfill its vision by 2020. Some members noted that the Vision Statement should reflect the views of as many ARF participants as possible and should thus strike a balance between a declaration of ARF principles and specific action lines on what sort of entity the ARF should develop into by 2020, and should be concise, visionary and not a plan of action. Taking note of the discussion, the Thai ARF Chair requested all ARF participants to submit written comments on the Vision Statement by 30 April 2009. The Thai ARF Chair would then submit a new draft Vision Statement taking into account the written comments by 10 May 2009, whereupon delegations could discuss and finalize the draft Vision Statement at the ARF SOM in May 2009.

#### ARF Preventive Diplomacy Work Plan

36. The ARF Unit briefed on the progress on the ARF Preventive Diplomacy Work Plan. The ARF Unit noted that the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF directed Senior Officials to study the recommendations of the “Joint Study on Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Preventive Diplomacy” (PD study). In view of this, ARF Unit had studied the recommendations of the PD study and prepared a table (ANNEX 14) listing out the key recommendations of the PD study that would be relevant in the ARF context. The ARF Unit proposed that delegations consider this table and provide written comments by 30 April 2009. The ARF Unit would then revise the table and the revised table of relevant PD recommendations would be submitted to the ARF SOM in May 2009 for consideration. The Meeting agreed with the ARF Unit’s proposal and noted that using the table of key recommendations of the PD study as a basis, the ARF SOM could consider recommending to the Ministers at the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF that a Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy be developed. If the Ministers endorsed this recommendation, proper work could begin on a PD Work Plan. This PD Work Plan could include, but not necessarily be limited to, the recommendations of the PD study. Reference could also be made to relevant ARF documents such as the “ARF Concept Paper” and the “ARF Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy Paper”.
37. Separately, the Meeting agreed that if the Ministers mandated the preparation of a PD Work Plan, the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) should be tasked to provide their views on the elements of an ARF PD Work Plan bearing in mind the PD study, the ARF Concept Paper and the ARF Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy Paper.

#### ARF Work Plan on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime

38. The United States and the ARF Unit briefed on the implementation of the Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC), focusing on the immediate next steps in the implementation of the Work Plan, as attached at ANNEX 15. The

Meeting viewed the Work Plan on CTTC as a positive move in strengthening CTTC cooperation among ARF member countries. The Meeting noted that the Work Plan would be further discussed at the ARF ISM on CTTC in Hanoi, Viet Nam, 4-7 May 2009. The Meeting agreed that the list of lead countries for priority ideas identified in the Work Plan on CTTC should be finalized by the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF.

#### ARF Work Plan for Disaster Relief

39. The EU and the ARF Unit briefed on the draft Work Plan for Disaster Relief as attached at ANNEX 16. The Meeting noted that the Work Plan Concept Paper will be proposed for endorsement at the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF, while the Implementation Annex is a living document, which could be updated when necessary. The EU briefed the Meeting that the EU was in the process of developing a concept for a training course on post-disaster need assessment. The training programme will be open to all ARF participants.
40. The ARF Unit requested for any further comments to be submitted in the form of written submissions by 30 April 2009. A final draft of the text would be submitted to the ARF SOM in May 2009 for consideration and approval.

#### ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response on Disaster Relief

41. Philippines briefed to the Meeting on the preparations for the Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) Exercise. The Presentation on the VDR Exercise is attached at ANNEX 17. The VDR Exercise will be a civilian-led, military-supported event. The exercise would be hosted by Philippines, and co-chaired by the US in Luzon, Philippines, 4-8 May 2009. Japan briefed the Meeting on its contributions of the VDR, which appears as ANNEX 18. The Meeting took a positive view of the upcoming VDR Exercise as it is aligned with the ARF's move towards more concrete and practical cooperation. The Meeting agreed that future VDRs could be more comprehensive in scope and should test the ARF's ability to work together as a group in an actual disaster relief exercise scenario.

#### ARF Virtual Meeting of Experts on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism

42. The ROK briefed the Meeting on the progress of the ARF Virtual Meeting of Experts (VME) on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism. The paper appears as ANNEX 19. The Meeting recognized that Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism are serious global risks and expressed strong support for the VME. The Meeting also encouraged ARF participants to actively take part in the VME. Participants hoped that the VME should be included as an initiative to be covered in the Work Plan on CTTC. This issue would be further taken up at the upcoming ISM on CTTC in Hanoi, 4-7 May 2009.

#### Other ARF Activities to be conducted before the next ARF Ministerial Meeting

43. The Viet Nam briefed on its preparation for the 7<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, which will be co-chaired by Viet Nam, ROK and Bangladesh (ANNEX 20). The Meeting would be held in Hanoi, 4-7 May 2009.
44. China briefed on its preparation for the Inaugural ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, which will be co-chaired by the United States and Singapore. The co-chairs were currently consulting on a date for the ISM and would revert in due course, possibly in late June/early July 2009.
45. The Meeting also took note of the following:
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Peacekeeping Experts Meeting co-chaired by Cambodia and Japan
  - Peacekeeping Course for ARF Member Countries in New Delhi, 18-22 May 2009 hosted by India
  - Australia's new proposal to set up a geospatial database for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief support on which comments were sought by 8 May 2009
  - ARF Workshop on Laboratory Bio-Safety and Bio-Security
  - The United States and Thailand taking over the co-chairmanship of the ISM on Disaster Relief
  - EU's plan to hold a seminar on International Security Implications of Climate Change
  - ARF Seminar on Legal Aspects of Maritime Security proposed by the EU and Indonesia
46. The United States briefed the Meeting on the development of the Model Arrangement on the Use of Military and Civilian Defense Asset (MCDA) in Disaster Relief, as attached at ANNEX 21. Indonesia underscored the importance to develop a MCDA in the region and pointed out that such document will serve as voluntary guideline and reference for the ARF participants in providing emergency response in natural disaster.

#### Other Matters

47. Japan gave a short briefing on the 8<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defense Forum Sub-Committee Meeting.
48. Thailand briefed the Meeting on preparations for the ARF SOM that will be held on 19-20 May 2009 in Bangkok and the 16<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial Meeting

that will be held on 23 July 2009 in Bangkok.

49. The Meeting agreed that Co-chairs, the date, and venue for the next round of ARF ISG on CBMs and PD will be decided during the ARF SOM in Bangkok on 19-20 May 2009.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENSE OFFICIALS' DIALOGUE

SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 20 APRIL 2009

### Introduction

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Defence Officials' Dialogue was held in Seoul on 20 April 2009, in conjunction with the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD. The Meeting was co-chaired by Cho Baek Sang, Director General for International Policy Bureau, Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea and Brigadier General Gary Ang, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Defence, Singapore.
2. The Meeting was attended by ARF members from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, the United States and Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates is at ANNEX A.

### Item 1: Welcome Remarks

3. In his opening remarks, The ROK Co-Chair Director General Cho Baek Sang welcomed the participants to the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue and expressed ROK's pleasure in co-hosting the Meeting with Singapore. He noted that non traditional and transnational threats including terrorism, piracy, disaster, diseases were on the rise these days. In order to effectively respond to such threats, he emphasized that not only individual nations' efforts but also regional and international close cooperations are needed. He stressed that as the multilateral security consultation body, ARF DOD has become an important forum to jointly address the common security threats and provided good opportunities to enhance peace and stability in the region as well as around the world. The Singapore Co-Chair BG Ang expressed Singapore's honour in co-hosting the Meeting with the Republic of Korea. He noted that the ARF DOD had provided a good opportunity for the defence officials to discuss security issues of common interest. BG Ang expressed support for greater defence involvement within the ARF, and highlighted the importance of the open and inclusive membership of the ARF in facilitating constructive dialogue and practical cooperation on current and emerging security issues.

## Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda, which is at ANNEX B.

## Item 3: Military Efforts to Respond to Cyber Security Threats

5. The Meeting thanked India, the United States, Indonesia, Japan, and Canada for sharing their efforts in dealing with Cyber security threats. The briefings are attached as ANNEXES C, D, E, F, and G.
6. The Meeting recognized that the cyber threats were invisible, anonymous, multiple actors-driven. The Meeting acknowledged that the cyber threats were real ones that all the member states are currently facing. The Meeting agreed that the cyber threat was launched mainly using the computer network. The range of the damage has impacts not only domestically but also globally, and it is also extensive and simultaneous. The Meeting emphasized the need to strengthen the protection of information and network in order to respond to the cyber threats.
7. The Meeting recognized that inter-governmental, inter-regional, and international cooperation were necessary, while fostering national capabilities in order to address the cyber threats. The Meeting identified the importance of systematic response such as prevention, detection, reaction and response. The Meeting understood the need for combined efforts of the civil, the military and the government, and stressed the need of all-out response such as fostering excellent personnel, assets, and information capabilities in order to get rid of root causes.
8. The Meeting understood that the cyber space has the double aspects that it facilitates our life to be convenient, while it causes a great deal of damage such as cyber crimes and cyber terrorism. The Meeting introduced various efforts of the member states including laws, systems, and policies to respond to the cyber threats and recognized that member states need to share information and best practices. In particular, the Meeting noted that the role of the military can be further expanded since the cyber security was becoming one of main tasks in the military of the member states.
9. The Meeting recognized that cyber threats have evolved as information technology advances. The Meeting understood that more efforts and better technology are required to address such threats and stressed that all the domestic areas including communications, financial system, emergency system, and government system are vulnerable to the cyber threats, which can be a serious threat by which the foundation of the nation can be destroyed at one time. In this regard, the Meeting agreed that the cyber security was the urgent issue that member states should cooperate with each other.
10. The Meeting acknowledged that member states needed to establish cooperation

networks and to share information in order to effectively respond to the cyber threats. The Meeting recognized the need to hold regular workshops and seminars that policy makers and experts in various fields could participate in. The Meeting further noted the need for mock exercises to respond to the cyber threats at the regional and international level.

#### Item 4: Transnational Threats and Military's Role

11. The Meeting thanked the lead discussants Thailand, Malaysia, Australia and Singapore for sharing their experiences in addressing transnational security threats and the roles that militaries could play. The presentation papers are attached as ANNEXES H, I, J, and K.
12. The Meeting recognised that while the Asia-Pacific region was relatively stable, it continued to face a range traditional and non-traditional as well as transnational security challenges including terrorism, piracy, natural disasters, epidemics, environmental degradation, energy security and food security.
13. The Meeting noted that some countries in the world had been badly affected by the threat of terrorism and reaffirmed its commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms as no country could be free from the threat of terrorism. The Meeting also noted the importance of adopting a holistic approach, and pointed to the need to address the root causes or conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. There was a need for close international cooperation and some participants suggested the need to develop institutionalised mechanism to better counter the threat of terrorism.
14. The Meeting also discussed maritime security as a key transnational security challenge given that we continue to rely heavily on strategic sea lines of communication, including the Straits of Malacca and Singapore and the Gulf of Aden for the transport of goods and energy supplies. The Meeting noted that multilateral arrangements like the Malacca Strait Patrols which was responsible for Strait security, Combined Task Force (CTF) 151 and ED Ops Atalanta that were set up to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia, and naval ships sent by ARF member countries, had enhanced maritime security. The Meeting further noted that apart from piracy, some of the regional waters also witnessed cross-border illegal activities, such as the smuggling of immigrants and drugs, as well as the trafficking and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
15. The Meeting recognised that the military may not always have a direct role to play in addressing transnational security challenges. The military also may not always have ready solutions to some of these security challenges. Notwithstanding this, the Meeting acknowledged that the military was undoubtedly in a good position to do so whenever new types of situation or transnational threats appear. This was



evidently shown in the militaries' response to the piracy situation in the Gulf of Aden. This was because the military, by virtue of its training, disciplined organisation and preparedness, could be activated and deployed more rapidly than their civilian counterparts to respond to some of these transnational security challenges.

16. The Meeting also acknowledged the importance of continued cooperation and collaboration between armed forces in attempting to resolve some of the transnational security threats facing the region. The Meeting noted that militaries need to promote multinational combined exercises to enhance inter-operability so that we can strengthen the regional capacities and capabilities to deal with these security challenges.

#### Item 5: Any Other Matters

17. The Meeting was informed by Japan regarding the 8<sup>th</sup> Subcommittee of the Tokyo Defense Forum that will be held by the Japanese Ministry of Defense from 13-17 July. The reports are as ANNEX L.
18. Bangladesh delegation stated that Bangladesh ratified all the UN Security Council conventions regarding counter-terrorism and also stressed that all the member states of ARF should jointly respond to terrorism.

#### Item 6: Closing Remarks

19. In his closing remarks, DG Cho expressed his appreciation to all the delegations that actively participated in the discussion and to BG Gary Ang who co-presided over the meeting. He evaluated that there were very fruitful discussions with regard to the various transnational threats, including cyber security, the efforts of member states to respond to such threats, and the cooperation among nations. He stressed that the role of defense officials is very significant in resolving many issues discussed in ARF and hoped for the further development of ARF DOD.
20. The Meeting thanked the ROK government for the excellent preparation for the ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue and the warm hospitality.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON “INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE-RELATED EVENTS AND TRENDS”

PHNOM PENH, 19 MARCH 2009

### Introduction

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum Seminar on “International Security Implications of Climate-Related Events and Trends” was held on 19 March 2009 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The seminar was organized by the Kingdom of Cambodia and the European Union. It was co-chaired by Mr. Cheth Naren, Acting Director-General for ASEAN, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Mr. Tomasz Kozłowski, Principal Advisor, External Relations Directorate-General of the European Commission, representing the European Union (EU).
2. The Seminar was attended by delegates of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, People's Republic of China, the EU, India, Republic of Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Union of Myanmar, Republic of the Philippines, Russian Federation, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, USA, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, ASEAN Secretariat and the International Organisation for Migration, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, as well as several experts. The list of delegates is attached as ANNEX 1. The Seminar programme and agenda are attached as ANNEX 2 and ANNEX 3, respectively.

### Opening Session

3. At the Opening Session, the Cambodian and EU Co-Chairs delivered their respective Opening Addresses (attached as ANNEX 4 and ANNEX 5, respectively). Subsequently, the agenda was adopted.
4. The opening session was concluded by a keynote address delivered by Cambodia, which is attached as ANNEX 6.

### Session 1: Climate Change as Threat Multiplier

The global and regional perspectives:

5. The EU opened Session 1 by outlining the major findings of the EU Paper on climate change and international security, as well as the process how the EU Paper came about. The presentation is attached as ANNEX 7.
6. The ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Seminar on ASEAN's response to address climate change and highlighted the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and Environment of 2008 among others. The briefing also highlighted the various measures and initiatives to be undertaken in addressing climate change.
7. Japan briefed on climate change and human security. The presentation stressed among others issue of food and water availabilities as well disaster impacts, and outlined the vulnerabilities Asia may face regarding climate change. Japan concluded the presentation with outlining the current activities of Japan and suggested further activities with the ASEAN Regional Forum. The presentation is attached as ANNEX 8.
8. Prof. Herman Kraft (Expert) of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) Philippines debriefed the participants on the latest CSCAP meeting on climate change and international security. He noted the establishment of a specific study group on climate change and international security, whose major objectives are twofold: first, examine the risks climate change poses for security of the Asia-Pacific; second, arriving at recommendations for governments in the region to avoid potential security crisis. His presentation is attached as ANNEX 9.
9. Prof. Wang Yizhou (Expert) spoke on climate change as threat multiplier. In his presentation, he stressed that climate change is mostly an environmental issue, which can become a security issue only in cases of inappropriate policy responses by governments and inadequate management of its challenges.
10. Following the presentations by the speakers, examples of local analysis were given by Viet Nam, Malaysia and China. In Viet Nam, climate change is most likely to significantly affect food security, as well as, coastal areas, which will potentially threaten the livelihoods of millions of citizens of Viet Nam. The presentation closed with policy responses currently developed by Viet Nam. The presentation is attached as ANNEX 10. Malaysia discussed the different perceptions on security regarding the impacts of the 2°C aim, as well as, the progress and issues related to the multilateral frameworks, particularly since the Rio Summit and Kyoto, exist. Finally, China elaborated that it will be vulnerable particularly to disasters and will need to build capacities for this. It called particularly on developed countries, who are responsible for the historical build-up of green house gases, to support developing countries in building the necessary capacities to cope with the impacts of climate change.
11. Subsequently, the floor was opened for interventions by the audience. Interventions

were made by the delegates from India, Australia, CSCAP, the European Union, Japan, USA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Cambodia. It was stressed in the discussion, that potential security implications of climate change are perceived differently due to the very different impacts climate change will have. Developing countries need to further develop to become capable as developed countries to cope with the challenges of climate change. Developed countries on the other hand, may have the capacity to cope with the direct impacts of climate change, but will not remain unaffected by climate change impacts elsewhere in the world. It was stressed that a common approach is needed to cope with the different but interdependent challenges of climate change.

## Session 2: Building policy responses and action: comparing approaches

Presentations on existing policy responses and ways to cooperate at national, regional and global level.

### Sub - session A:

12. Cambodia presented the climate change policy of Cambodia. He outlined in his presentation the likely impacts of climate change and the challenges Cambodia is facing. It also presented the current national adaptation plans of Cambodia on a national level as well as within the wider multilateral frameworks on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The presentation is attached as ANNEX 11.
13. Indonesia addressed the contribution of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process in bringing the positive implication to climate security. She noted that the UNFCCC process is best suited to cope with the mitigation and adaptation challenges of climate change, but should focus primarily on issues of sustainable development.
14. The EU delegation presented the EU roadmap on climate change and security. The EU highlighted the process which has been established within the EU to take up the security-related challenges of climate change as well as the strategic and operative framework the EU is developing in response to climate change. The presentation is attached as ANNEX 12.
15. Prof. Karl Hallding (Expert) of CSCAP Europe outlined existing and potential policy responses. He drew the conclusion that climate change may ultimately fundamentally change the world's strategic security environment, requiring a new global order of cooperation to cope with the security implications of climate change. His presentation is attached as ANNEX 13.
16. Representatives of India and the Republic of Korea (ROK) served as discussants to

the presentations. India highlighted that many linked to climate change, such as migration have for long existed and are not new or need to be framed with a security perspective. India stressed the importance to see climate change impacts through a development lens and not a security lens, as the instruments of the latter are unable to overcome the challenges of climate change. ROK highlighted the importance of standing together and collaborate on issues related to climate change.

Sub - session B:

17. Alain Lambert of UNDP spoke on the potential of development cooperation as booster for adaptation to security threats. He stressed the role of climate change as peace multiplier instead of a threat multiplier. He furthermore outlined the ways UNDP is addressing and mainstreaming climate change and its implications into the operations of UNDP, as well as remaining challenges. His presentation is attached as [ANNEX 14](#).
18. Dr. Rabab Fatima of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) related to climate change, environmental degradation and the population nexus, providing an overview to a scenario for South Asia and policy responses. She presented the state of knowledge on interlinkages between climate change, security, displacement and migration, highlighting trends on the global level as well as in Asia. Her presentation is attached as [ANNEX 15](#).
19. Hendricus Verbeek of UNEP spoke on climate change and its impacts on environment and security. In his presentation he focused on the approach of UNEP to address issues of environment and security, stressing the role of environmental management in prevention, risk reduction and confidence building via regional cooperation.
20. During the question and answer session, interventions were made by the delegates from the EU, UNDP, India and China. It was mentioned in the discussion, that 2009 will be a crucial year due to the role of the Copenhagen conference and the need by countries to act jointly and progressively to address the challenge of climate change. Also, it was highlighted in the discussion to keep in mind that climate change as such is a non-traditional security threat, meaning that traditional instruments of security may be inappropriate. Finally, the EU outlined how the roadmap on climate change and security was developed involving EU Member States as well as civil society organizations.

Session 3: Conclusions and recommendations: reinforcing climate security after Copenhagen.

21. Co-Chairs briefly summed up the discussion that took place at the Seminar outlined potential next steps. A draft Co-Chair's Seminar Report was circulated for participants' comments.

## Conclusions and Next Steps

22. In conclusion, the Co-Chair of the EU drew the following main conclusions and outlined potential next steps:
  - a. It has been demonstrated during the Seminar, that there are potential implications for security, in all its non-traditional aspects, arising from climate change which merit further deliberations. These include very direct impacts of climate change such as disasters and potential shortages in food and water, as well as potential socio-economic stress factors developing and further cascading effects. Also, it has been outlined, that climate change is not only a threat multiplier but could also very well act as peace multiplier by catalyzing cooperation and joint efforts to take the challenges of climate change and to build the necessary capacity to adapt.
  - b. The security implications of climate-related events and trends are not yet fully clear. A high level of uncertainty remains, particularly on the indirect or potential cascading impacts of climate change. Further knowledge is needed to assess, how and where impacts of climate change may produce instability and affect security issues including human security.
  - c. A first step could be developing regional scenarios and studies, ranging from the regional to the national and the local level, which could serve as input for further deliberations and developing potential policy responses at global, regional and national level. The main emphasis of the studies needs to develop suggestions and recommendations for follow-up actions. The output of the studies should be subjected to consultations with relevant stakeholders to assure validity and reliability as well as ownership.
  - d. A second step could be translating the outcome of the studies into concrete actions through the tools at disposal which include among others international and regional cooperation, policy dialogue and ongoing coordination and communication through relevant international fora. A key underlying aim may be to develop objectives for taking up the challenge of climate change.
  - e. Following the preceding two steps, a third step might be to develop an adequate monitoring process which allow on the one hand to assess progress regarding implementing findings of studies and consultations, as well as continuously serving for information exchange and updating poli
  - f. Finally, it is suggested to continue the discussion on the potential security-related implications of climate-related trends and events within the context of the ASEAN Regional Forum.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE FIRST ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON MARITIME SECURITY

SURABAYA, INDONESIA, 5-6 MARCH 2009

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Singapore on 24 July 2008, the first meeting of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ARF ISM MS) was held in Surabaya, Indonesia on 5-6 March 2009. The Meeting was co-chaired by Ambassador T.M. Hamzah Thayeb from Indonesia, H.E. Masafumi Ishii from Japan, and Air Commodore Peter Stockwell from New Zealand.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives from all ARF participating countries and the ARF Unit from the ASEAN Secretariat; Mongolia and the Democratic People's of Republic Korea were not present. The Meeting was also attended by Captain Hartmut Hesse from the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Prof. Robert Beckman from the National University of Singapore (NUS), Prof. Hasjim Djalal, expert of international law of the sea and Ms. Joanna Mossop, Senior Lecturer from Victoria University in Wellington. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1.

## Agenda Item 1: Opening Session

3. H.E. Masafumi Ishii, the Japanese Co-Chair expressed that ARF has already done many things in maritime security area and based on that we need to advance our discussion and cooperation. He noted that it would be more challenging to take initiatives as a regional body and mindful of initiatives undertaken in other frameworks. He hoped that the Meeting would result in important outcomes for ARF participants.
4. The New Zealand Co-Chair, Air Commodore Peter Stockwell commented that there have been a number of ARF activities on maritime security but momentum has not been maintained. In this regard, the ISM-MS is very timely. The maritime security agenda now includes non-traditional security issues including drug trafficking, sea piracy, that require multi-agency strategies that ARF could facilitate. He pointed out that 98% of New Zealand trade depends on sea transport, therefore the ocean is the

strategic issue of the economic life of the country. Information sharing is key to attain maritime domain awareness. New Zealand noted a number of existing maritime security cooperation organizations in the region including the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS), Five Power Defense Arrangement and Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) Information Sharing Center (ISC). Effective regional frameworks are necessary to address security challenges and to maintain links between maritime security forces. He underlined lack of political will, lack of trust, and lack of national resources in terms of funding, skilled personnel, and information technology as challenges to this effort. The opening remarks from the New Zealand Co-Chair appear as [ANNEX 2](#).

5. The Indonesian ARF SOM Leader H.E. T.M. Hamzah Thayeb opened the meeting by welcoming participants to the First ARF ISM-MS and thanking Japan and New Zealand for co-chairing and co-hosting the meeting. He also presented an overview of issues to be discussed in this meeting. He recalled that maritime security issue has been discussed in the ARF since 2003, particularly pursuant to the adoption of the ARF Statement on Cooperation against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security during the 10<sup>th</sup> ARF. He expressed the hope that the Meeting could deliberate on the issues of capacity building, training and information sharing. He stressed that Indonesia is committed to contribute to the international cooperation in maritime security. The opening remarks from the Indonesian Co-Chair appears as [ANNEX 3](#).
6. The keynote speech was delivered by H.E. Ambassador Ms. Artauli R.M.P. Tobing, Head of Policy Analysis and Development Agency of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. In her address, she presented Indonesia's perspective on maritime security aimed at promoting mutual understanding and enhancing concrete and practical cooperation. She stated further that there is a need for close cooperation among States to tackle the challenges of maritime security issues based on the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as the legal framework for action. She concluded her keynote speech stressing that the First ARF ISM-MS should be able to provide means to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern, and to make significant contributions towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region. The keynote speech appears as [ANNEX 4](#).

#### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

7. The Meeting considered and adopted the Agenda which appears as [ANNEX 5](#).

Agenda Item 3: Review of previous discussion on maritime security issues in the ARF, existing bilateral and plurilateral cooperation to address these issues, and major related



events that have taken place in the region.

8. The Meeting took note of the various maritime security initiatives in the region including the joint activities conducted at bilateral and multilateral levels among the ARF participants. These activities played an important part in promoting confidence building, capacity and transparency, enhancing mutual understanding and reducing misunderstanding and misperception among the countries. The Co-chairs briefed the meeting on the previous activities and discussions on maritime security issues in the ARF. In this regard, the Co-chairs considered the results of ARF Roundtable Discussion on the Stocktaking of the Maritime Security Issues held in Bali in 2007. This previous meeting was acknowledged as the starting point of the establishment of ARF ISM-MS.
9. The Chinese delegation informed the meeting on maritime security cooperation with foreign navies, which involves security dialogues and consultations; ship visits to a number of countries, joint maritime exercises with other navies, bilaterally as well as multilaterally. China also reported that in line with UN Security Council's resolution, the PLA Navy dispatched 3 ships to Somalia in December 2008 which was considered a concrete measure to the active participation from the Chinese military towards maintaining international and regional peace and security. His briefing appears as ANNEX 6.
10. Canada briefed the meeting on its contribution to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region, making note of this region's critical importance to Canada. They advised that the WPNS Maritime Security Challenges Seminar 2010 will be held between 25 April and 1 May 2010 in Victoria, B.C. They noted that 2010 is also the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Canadian Navy, and that an international Fleet Review will occur in June of that year. The presentation also highlighted the role of Maritime Forces Pacific (MARPAF) in leading Canada's contribution to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region. His presentation appears as ANNEX 7.
11. The Indian delegation recalled on ARF previous activities discussing maritime security issues. India took note that discussions on maritime security were first initiated at the meeting of specialist officials in Honolulu in 1998 and during the workshop on anti piracy in Mumbai, India in 2000. India's presentation appears as ANNEX 8.
12. Singapore highlighted the situation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, noting that the security of international sea lanes is vital to all countries that depended on international trade for their lifeline. Singapore highlighted that it would be deploying a Landing Ship Tank with Two Super Puma helicopters to work with the Combined Task Force 151 in the Gulf of Aden. Singapore would continue to work with littoral States in joint maritime sea and air patrol under the ambit of the Malacca Strait Patrol

(MSP). The Meeting took note of the decreasing number of incidents in the Straits area from 21 incidents in 2004 to 6 incidents in 2008, and that the Straits of Malacca and Singapore had been removed from the Lloyd's List of war risk areas. The Meeting welcomed Thailand's participation in MSP. While highlighting the importance of ARF's partners participation in securing the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, the Meeting reiterated that such maritime security cooperation could be on the basis of the following three principles, namely: 1) primary responsibility of the security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore lies with littoral states; 2) the role that the international community, agencies such as the IMO and major user States can play; 3) the efforts of securing the Straits of Malacca and Singapore are subject to international law, and should be respectful of the littoral State's sovereignty. Referring to China's intervention that joint exercises were a useful confidence building mechanism, and as noted in the ARF ISM-MS Concept Paper, Singapore hoped that the ARF would work towards a joint training exercise, subject to the consent of all coastal States.

13. Thailand informed the meeting about its perspective on maritime security, organizational structure of responsible agencies, and new developments, including the formulation of a new National Maritime Security Policy (2010-2014) and the feasibility study of establishing a coast guard. It also briefed the meeting about bilateral and regional cooperation which includes capacity building, joint exercises and coordinated patrols, as well as maritime security issues of concern, including piracy, drugs and arms smuggling, human trafficking, terrorism, environmental protection and coastal management. Thailand suggested that many of these issues converged with other speakers and those compiled by the ARF Unit from previous seminars and workshops and could form the basis for common perceptions on and common approaches to maritime security. He hoped that this First ARF IMS-MS could submit a focused report to the forthcoming ARF Ministerial Meeting to be held in Thailand in July 2009 along with recommendations for the way forward for consideration.
14. Sri Lanka briefed the meeting on its Navy's experience "Asymmetrical Threats" in maritime security in 2008/2009. The delegation indicated the Navy's willingness to share their hard-earned experiences to keep Sea Lines of Communications (SLOC) safe for all. Its presentation appears in [ANNEX 9](#). In addition to Sri Lanka's briefing, the representative of Pakistan highlighted Pakistan's contribution towards maritime security. He mentioned participation in combined Task Force 150 by a Frigate and helicopter since 2005 including command of combined Task Force 150 twice. He also mentioned holding of International Maritime Exercise in Amman and Seminar held in March 2007 and another exercise and seminar on 5-15 March 2009 at Karachi, Pakistan. Pakistan also plans to participate by providing a ship to the combined Task

Force 151. Sri Lanka offered its expertise in addressing maritime terrorism to the participating countries of the ARF.

#### Agenda Item 4: Building Common Perceptions on Threats and Challenges in Maritime Security

##### First Sub-Topic: Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea

15. Representative from the IMO, Capt. Hartmut G. Hesse, delivered a presentation regarding IMO's effort to enhance maritime safety and security based on the provisions stipulated by the UNCLOS. His presentation appears as ANNEX 10. He provided that IMO has taken special measures to enhance maritime security, based on the implementation of the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), specifically Chapter XI-2 regarding Special Measures to Enhance Maritime Security. The implementation of the said Chapter has established the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code with the purpose of providing a standardized and consistent framework for evaluating risk, enabling Governments to offset changes in threat with changes in vulnerability for ships and port facilities through determination of appropriate sea levels and corresponding security measures. He also addressed the situation in several regions of concern which poses a transnational problem requiring international effort. In this regard, IMO has supported several regional meetings to address this issue and provided a Draft Regional Agreement for reference as contained in the IMO Circular Document (MSC/Circ.622/Rev.1, Annex 5) of 16 June 1999.
16. Prof. Robert Beckman from the Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore delivered a presentation on the significance to Asia's cooperative measures to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. His presentation appears as ANNEX 11. He pointed out that with regard to illegal activities at sea, the 1982 UNCLOS has provided a clear legal framework setting out which States have jurisdiction over it. In general, all States have the duty to cooperate in the repression of piracy, which includes the right to seize pirate ships and arrest the perpetrators on board, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the flag State. There is also an exception of such repressive acts where the piracy provisions in UNCLOS do not apply to attacks on ships in areas under the sovereignty of coastal States or ports, internal waters, territorial seas, and archipelagic waters. In the case of the situation in Somalia and the Gulf of Aden, he stated that it is a special and unique case and there are no significance to the efforts of curbing such criminal acts by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore in the Straits of Malacca considering that in the case of Somalia, there exists a total breakdown of law and order and lack of capacity of its current government.

17. The representative of the European Union delivered a presentation regarding EU's challenges with regard to freedom of navigation which includes efforts to curb the acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea. His presentation appears as ANNEX 12. He stated that the issue of piracy, armed robbery and other forms of organized crime at sea are of great concern to the EU considering the threat that they pose to the safety of navigation and the safe passage for maritime transportation. Therefore, there is need to work together to enhance the implementation of international law through an international cooperation. He presented EU naval operation ATALANTA to fight piracy off the coasts of Somalia in support of the UN Security Council Resolution 1846 (2008). He stressed the various tasks ranging from protection of humanitarian aid and vulnerable shipping to disruption of piracy. He expressed the comprehensive legal framework for this operation and highlighted the fact that all participating States would benefit from it.
18. The representative of Malaysia delivered a presentation regarding the realistic measures in tackling piracy and armed robbery at sea. His presentation appears as ANNEX 13. In general, his presentation provided an insight into the nature of piracy and armed robbery in Southeast Asia and also provided a way forward in areas of national and regional cooperation. He stated that the efforts to suppress piracy and armed robbery require multi-pronged and multi-dimensional approaches at the national, regional and international levels. States should work together toward cooperative strategies through regional agreements.
19. The representative of the Republic of Korea delivered a presentation on the situation and trends of piracy in the world. His presentation appears as ANNEX 14. He mentioned that piracy is one of the most pressing challenges which require collective response and coordinated action to tackle the evolving characteristics of piracy. Therefore, there is a need for a comprehensive approach through a combination of enforcement and soft approaches at the regional and international levels. These approaches include, among others, capacity building assistance to strengthen law enforcement capability, to work closely with international organizations, in particular the IMO, and the need to enhance cooperation through a holistic approach in strengthening state capacity and also development assistance. There is also the need for regional cooperation to provide the means for sharing information, such as ReCAAP.
20. Throughout the deliberation of this agenda, several participants have made interventions and comments. On the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia, Japan intervened and expressed that piracy is viewed as a threat to their national security and that in the case of Somalia, it is considered as a serious international issue that would affect the world's shipping activities and explained their measures against

piracy off the coast of Somalia. Singapore mentioned that ReCAAP had been held up by the IMO as a model of inter-governmental cooperation against piracy that other regions could emulate, particularly at the recent Djibouti meeting, to address the piracy situation off the coast of Somalia. Singapore also expressed that ReCAAP is an important platform for regional anti-piracy cooperation.

#### Second Sub-topic: Transnational Organized Crimes at Sea

21. Ms. Joanna Mossop, Senior Lecturer, School of Law, Victoria University, New Zealand, delivered a presentation regarding the extent of transnational crimes at sea. Her presentation appears as ANNEX 15. She outlined the concept of maritime security and illustrated that transnational crimes at sea addressed a variety of activities including piracy, terrorism, smuggling of drugs, arms and people, and environmental crimes. She emphasized the inter-related nature of transnational crimes at sea. She also emphasized the need to have an arrangement among states to enhance their capabilities to detect, intercept, and prosecute transnational crimes at sea. She mentioned the importance of ensuring consistent ratification of all relevant international agreements. These include the major transnational crime agreements as well as UNCLOS and the Suppression of Unlawful Acts (SUA) Convention. She posed four questions for ARF consideration: is there sufficient information to allow full understanding of the problem; do states have domestic arrangement in place to allow detection, interception and prosecution of offences; are there sufficient cooperative efforts; and what domestic and international law gaps exist at present.
22. The representatives of Australia delivered presentations regarding crime at sea, specifically concerning small craft importations of illicit commodities, along with other trans-national organized crime that has become major concern to Australia i.e. people smuggling, illegal fishing, counter terrorism, and drug trafficking. Their presentations appear as ANNEX 16 and ANNEX 17. Such illegal acts include transshipment of goods at sea where small craft methodology are considered more appealing than other importation methods. Therefore, there is need for close partnership among related agencies between countries in terms of law enforcement in combating these particular issues.
23. Throughout the deliberation of this agenda, several participants have made interventions and comments. Indonesia expressed its concern that the issue of trans-national organized crime has become a strategic and priority concern for states in the field of enforcing its maritime security policy, and requiring a comprehensive approach both for national coordination and the global outlook policy that supports the cooperative efforts. Indonesia further stated that countries should work together to also include the issue of illegal logging and illegal fishing as serious crimes under

the framework of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) due to the adverse impact they pose. In this regard, Indonesia recommended and urged participating countries of the ARF to seriously consider within its own national capacity to accede to the UNTOC at its pace comfortable to them.

### Third sub-topic: Maritime Activities in the EEZ

24. Prof. DR. Hasjim Djalal, Special Advisor to the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy, Professor of International Law, delivered a presentation regarding the guidelines for military and intelligence gathering activities in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and their means and manner of implementation and enforcement. He urged participants to look into his paper containing 14-point to accommodate the rights and duties of States, to create confidence building process between coastal States and user States, and also to contribute to the effective management of peaceful uses of the ocean. These non-binding guidelines do not reject the element of freedom of navigation per se, as it merely tries to accommodate the differences in interpreting the EEZ where some countries prefer to "territorialize the EEZ" while others prefer to "internationalize the EEZ".
25. Throughout the deliberation of this agenda, several participants have provided interventions and comments. Japan also expressed their view that freedom of navigation is the basic value of the international society and a careful consideration would be necessary on the discussion of the rights of coastal countries in the EEZ, and that confidence building between coastal countries and others is important. Singapore stated that as a maritime nation it shared Japan's concerns about any erosion of the principle of freedom of navigation in EEZs under UNCLOS, as stated in the letter from its ARF SOM Leader to all ARF SOM Leaders dated 5 May 2006. Singapore pointed out that freedom of navigation under UNCLOS includes the right of passage of military vessels and the right to conduct military exercises in the EEZ. This position was seconded by USA. Indonesia expressed that the EEZ regime was historically designated to accommodate the economic interest of coastal States and that every activities conducted therein shall respect the sovereign rights of the coastal State concerned.

### Agenda 5: Building Common Steps to Address Issues of Common Concern on Maritime Security

#### First Sub-Topic: Inter-agencies Cooperation

26. The panelist, Mr. Richard Davies, Manager of National Maritime Coordination Center (NMCC) in New Zealand, delivered a presentation on the NMCC as a form of inter-agency cooperation appropriate for New Zealand. The presentation covered

New Zealand's security management arrangements, core agencies which are part of the NMCC, and its method of operation. The presentation appears as ANNEX 18.

27. The Meeting discussed about multi-agency coordination in addressing maritime security in order to enhance strategies to resolve the current maritime security threats. Some participants highlighted the issue of trust among the agencies involved. The Meeting took note of the existing multi-agency activities undertaken under bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Several countries delivered their presentation on these issues.
28. The following presentations were delivered under this agenda item:
  - a. Papua New Guinea, appears as ANNEX 19
  - b. The European Union, appears as ANNEX 20
  - c. Australia, appears as ANNEX 21
  - d. USA, appears as ANNEX 22
  - e. The Philippines, appears as ANNEX 23
  - f. Timor-Leste.
29. Indonesia suggested the importance of sharing of best practices in inter-agency cooperation domestically, with emphasis on the role of the Indonesian coordinating board for marine safety. Indonesia also related the inter-agency cooperation with the need for capacity building among the ARF participants. The Meeting took note on Japan's proposal to develop a reference paper containing best experiences and lessons learnt of maritime security issues. Timor-Leste stressed the commitment to establish cooperation in maritime security and to build common step to address maritime security threats.

#### Second Sub-Topic: Strengthening Capacity Building

30. Japan represented by H.E. Masafumi Ishii, as the lead discussant under this agenda, delivered the importance to enhance capacity building in maritime security with the purpose of resolving the threats and challenge in maritime security, particularly piracy and armed robbery. He stressed that the capacity building in maritime security can be in the form of information exchange, mutual cooperation, and technical cooperation and meetings of experts. He also mentioned several forms of capacity building between Japan and several countries in Southeast Asia. The presentation appears as ANNEX 24.
31. Indonesia recognized the gap in identifying common concerns. In this regard, there should be an assessment through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Indonesia suggested closer cooperation with stakeholders to build common understanding.

32. Malaysia delivered the presentation on the need to strengthen capacity building due to the lack of interoperability, lack of technology, lack of knowledge, lack of funding, and lack of capability. He also mentioned on the entities requiring capacity building, which involves the policy maker, the defence force, the maritime law enforcement agencies, including the government and society. The presentation appears as ANNEX 25.
33. The meeting took note on Australia's interest to register to become ReCAAP external participant and noted that it had informed ReCAAP members and the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center of its bid. The Meeting noted on Thailand's suggestion to invite Track II institutions such as the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) and other stakeholders including private sector representatives to the future development of ARF ISM on MS.

#### Agenda 6: Other Matters

34. Indonesia briefed on the next International Fleet Review which will be held in Bitung, North Sulawesi Province from 12-20 August 2009. This event comprises maritime-related activities which includes, among others, yacht race, sailing pass, tall-ship parade, admiral dinner, city parade, and other social programs. A seminar on the impacts of maritime security and illegal, unregulated, unreported fishing will also be convened during this event. Indonesia also briefed the participants on the Western Pacific Naval Symposium's activity calendar of 2009. The presentation appears as ANNEX 26.
35. Indonesia briefed the meeting on the upcoming meeting of the Asian Heads of Coast Guard Agencies (HACGAM) held in Bali on 28-30 July 2009. The main agenda for this upcoming meeting is to promote mutual cooperation in maritime search and rescue through collaborative efforts including, but not limited to: mutual visits between search and rescue personnel, conducting joint exercises, enhancing the use of ship reporting systems, developing search and rescue procedures, techniques, equipment, and facilities, and provisions of services in support of search and rescue operations. The presentation appears as ANNEX 27.
36. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will be hosting the World Ocean Conference in Manado, North Sulawesi Province from 11-14 May 2009. This event which will be hosted by the Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia is expected to be attended by high-level government officials of the member States of the United Nations and representatives from relevant international organizations to mainstream ocean considerations into existing climate change process. The expected outcome of this event is the Manado Ocean Declaration which will express the political support to address the effect of climate change to the state



of the world's ocean. This Declaration is a non-binding instrument which will set principles and values, and also become a triggering policy. The presentation appears as ANNEX 28.

37. The First Summit of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) will be held on the 15 May 2009, back-to-back with the World Ocean Conference. This event was established as the outcome of the APEC Leaders Declaration in Sydney 2007. It will be attended by the leaders of the 6 CTI Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste), and also expected to be attended by high-level official of the partner states, namely Australia and the United States of America. The main purpose of this event is to promote the protection of coral reefs and its related living resources in waters within national jurisdiction of each respective country without prejudice to their sovereignty and sovereign rights. The presentation appears as ANNEX 29.
38. New Zealand briefed on the proposal for ARF participants to update the national focal points contact list (an outcome of the ARF Roundtable Discussion on Stocktaking Maritime Security Issues held in Bali 2007) by providing contact details of national agencies involved in maritime security. An updated contact list will provide an important networking tool. ARF participants were invited to forward their responses to the ARF unit by 1 May 2009. The form of national focal points appears as ANNEX 30.
39. ARF participating countries visited Indonesian Eastern Naval Command which was hosted by the Eastern Naval Commander of the Indonesian Navy. The Commander noted in his presentation that the global economic crisis could lead to political instability and an increase in the number of security incidents around the world.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations

40. The Meeting discussed maritime security issues, including piracy and armed robbery at sea, transnational organized crimes at sea, maritime activities in the EEZ, inter-agencies cooperation, and strengthening capacity building. Representatives from 25 ARF participating countries actively participated in the discussion, made presentations, and engaged in a dialogue with the experts.
41. The Concept of maritime security is a vast and diverse one which spans from conventional maritime security issues, like state sovereignty concerns, territorial disputes, to a more non-traditional maritime security issues, such as piracy, terrorism, smuggling of drugs, people and goods. The meeting also discussed whether to include as well environmental and natural related crimes, such as pollution, illegal logging, and illegal fishing.

42. The Meeting agreed to use the outcomes of the previous ARF Roundtable Discussion on the Stocktaking of the Maritime Security Issues held in Bali, August 2007, as the basis to have a more focused discussion in the ARF ISM on Maritime Security, particularly documents “Stocktaking of ARF Decisions and Recommendations on Maritime Security Issues” and “Matrix of Progress ARF Discussion on Maritime Security Issues”, and to consider the recurrent themes in the Matrix to be used as priority issues in advancing the ARF process in maritime security. Future effort could be concentrated on prioritizing the 10 issues in the matrix using a risk assessment process. This will result in a clear work plan for future effort. In this regard, Indonesia will take the initiative to merge and to update the two documents into one to be considered as a living document and to be further discussed by the three Co-Chairs at the margin of the coming ARF ISG on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy.
43. To consider the possibility to develop a work plan of the ARF ISM-MS based on the updated and revised document as stated in paragraph 42 with a possible draft work plan circulated prior to the next ISM-MS in New Zealand in 2010. The possibilities of duplication of works should therefore be avoided, acknowledging the existing ARF-ISM on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes/ISM-CTTC and the ARF-ISM on Disaster Relief/ISM-DR with their respective work plan and programs. The Meeting agreed to request the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat to prepare the information paper on this subject.
44. To ensure that sound legal foundations exist to underpin the prosecution of maritime security offences, it is important to consider studying the current national legal framework in accordance with international laws and treaties relevant to maritime security issues, which include:
  - a. Identifying the gaps in legal regimes, including implementing international conventions;
  - b. Reviewing national legislation to strengthen law enforcement capabilities and working toward the ratification of relevant international legal instruments;
  - c. Seeking agreement on definitions of key maritime security concepts.

In this regard, it is agreed that New Zealand will further develop the list of table of ratification of treaties of the ARF Participants relating to transnational crime and encourage other ARF countries to join the effort with the aim at discussing them at the next ARF ISM-MS.

45. To request the ARF Unit to update and to improve the existing database of ARF Contact Points for Maritime Security and to combine it with the list of maritime

training centers that exist in the region with their respective focal points and their existing related programs. The new revised database is expected to be completed before ARF SOM tentatively in May 2009.

46. To welcome the Japanese proposal to develop a reference paper containing good/ positive experiences and lessons learned on maritime security, including those related with piracy and armed robbery at sea in Southeast Asia. The said reference paper is expected to be prepared in time for endorsement by the ARF MM in July 2011.
47. To welcome Indonesia's recommendation on more capacity building programs and sharing best practices, either bilaterally or plurilaterally, to address the challenges of inter-agency cooperation and coordination in maritime security both at the national level and at the regional level. Indonesia and the US agreed to explore the possibility to conduct a workshop on this important issue in 2010, subject to approval by the ARF MM in July 2009. In this regard, the concept paper of the proposal is expected to be submitted at the ARF ISG on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy in Seoul, Republic of Korea, April 2009.
48. To consider, where appropriate, engagement with other relevant stakeholders of maritime security, including track-two institutions, such as the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP), and the possibility to invite private sector representatives, such as shipping associations, companies, risk assessment agencies, and relevant non-governmental organizations. As the coming host, New Zealand will take the lead in engaging them to be active participants in the next ARF ISM-MS.

#### Agenda 7: Co-Chairs Summary Report

49. The Meeting considered and adopted the Co-Chairs' Summary Report

#### Agenda 8: Closing Session

50. The Co-Chairs thanked the participants for their active participation and views expressed in the open discussion, noting that themes and specifics discussed and tabled during the deliberations would further the process of cooperation in maritime security.
51. The participants expressed their gratitude to the Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand Co-Chairs for effective co-chairmanship. The participants also thanked Indonesia as the host for the excellent arrangements for the meeting.
52. The Meeting welcomed New Zealand's intention to host the next meeting of ARF ISM MS in 2010 co-chaired by Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand. Further arrangements will be confirmed in due course.

## CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE EIGHTH ARF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON DISASTER RELIEF

BANDA ACEH, INDONESIA, 5-6 DECEMBER 2008

### Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Singapore on 24 July 2008, the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM DR) was held in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, on 5-6 December 2008. The Meeting was organized by the European Union and Indonesia, and co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Philippe Zeller, French Ambassador to Indonesia and Mr. Tomasz Kozlowski, Principal Advisor of the External Relations Directorate-General of the European Commission both representing the European Union, and H.E. Mr Primo A. Joelianto, Director-General for Asia-Pacific and African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.
2. The Meeting was attended by delegates from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States of America (US) and Viet Nam. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russian Federation and Timor Leste were absent. Representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN/ISDR), the World Bank as well as the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission also participated in the Meeting. The List of Participants appears as ANNEX 1.
3. At the Opening Ceremony, the Governor of Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam welcomed the delegates to Aceh and expressed gratitude to the assistance and cooperation given by the ARF Participating Countries during the emergency and rehabilitation process after the tsunami disaster in December 2004. In his opening remarks, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia underlined: firstly, the importance of deliberation mandated by the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting held in Singapore, last July 2008. Secondly, that the ISM on DR is expected to formulate the concept of cooperation in disaster management and to flesh out a Workplan on

disaster relief. Last but not least, the fact that natural disaster are transboundary event with transboundary consequence, he emphasized that the response to face natural disaster should be planned and carried out in a collective and coordinated manner. The opening speech of the Vice Foreign Minister appears as [ANNEX 2](#).

4. In his keynote address, the representative of the Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (BRR) made a presentation on building confidence in managing disaster - lessons from the post disaster reconstruction of Aceh and Nias. He underlined the achievement made by BRR of the 93% conversion of the 5 billion USD pledged into projects and the 96% completion of the 220 key performance index. The keynote address appears as [ANNEX 3](#).

#### Agenda Item1: Opening Session

5. Indonesian SOM Co-Chair, H.E. Mr. Primo A. Joelianto, in his opening remarks, stressed the importance of the 8<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM DR to learn important lessons especially from the experiences of China and Myanmar in dealing with devastating natural disasters, in order to enhance disaster relief preparedness and responses under the ARF. In addition, he emphasized the need for the ARF participants to deliberate better and concrete activities and proposals in the areas of capacity building and disaster management cooperation to address disaster relief issues more effectively in the future. The Opening Remarks of the Indonesian SOM Co-Chair appear as [ANNEX 4](#).
6. H.E. Mr. Philippe Zeller, French Ambassador to Indonesia, spoke on behalf of the European Union. After recalling that the EU's strong engagement on DR was closely linked to its leading role in the struggle against climate change, he remarked that, in Europe, activities in disaster mitigation had started long ago, quoting the example of the construction over the centuries of a system of dykes and locks against recurrent disastrous floods in the Netherlands. The example showed that risk reduction was a long-haul exercise, and could only be successful by a combination of investment in the right technologies, rule of law and strengthening the awareness and responsible behavior of populations. In the much larger context of the ARF, the EU approached the issue of Disaster Relief with the same mindset. The Opening Remarks of the European Union co-chair appears as [ANNEX 5](#).
7. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as [ANNEX 6](#).

#### Agenda Item 2: Review of Activities since the last ISM

8. The Meeting recalled the outcomes of the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting in Singapore, namely: to continue work on developing the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, to draw up an ARF Disaster Relief Workplan, and

to explore the possibility of an ARF military and civil defense assets template, to be used for disaster relief. The Meeting also reviewed activities related to disaster relief cooperation since the 7<sup>th</sup> ISM on DR in Helsinki in October 2007 on the basis of an information paper by the ASEAN Secretariat ANNEX 7.

9. Indonesia briefed on the results of the ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief in Jakarta, 1-2 May 2008. The objective of the exercise was to build interoperability among ARF participating countries in disaster relief cooperation as well as to practice the draft ARF Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief. Indonesia also underlined that it had been agreed that the recommendations of the exercise would be incorporated into the ARF SOP, while the name of the SOP would be described as Strategic Guidance. The Indonesian presentation of the Desktop Exercise appears as ANNEX 8.
10. The US briefed on the result of the ARF Seminar on Stabilization and Reconstruction Issues in Bangkok, 10-12 September 2008. The theme of the Seminar was the preparation of Civil-Military Response Capabilities. The United States underlined the importance of good coordination among implementing agencies and of legitimacy in stabilization and reconstruction operations.
11. Japan briefed on the result of the 13<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Defense Forum in Tokyo, 21-24 October 2008, especially on the session of efforts for international cooperation in disaster relief. The recommendations to promote national efforts were among others improvement of equipment, inter-agency cooperation mechanisms, and SOPs which facilitate effective civil-military cooperation. These would be supplemented by existing efforts through regional and international cooperation. The presentation by Japan appears as ANNEX 9.
12. Australia presented the Australia-Indonesia Disaster Reduction Facility, a part of the Joint Initiatives between Australia and Indonesia, which had been announced at the APEC Summit, Lima, Peru, on 22 November 2008. Australia highlighted that the Facility was part of the Australia-Indonesia Partnership, which also benefited regional partners, including ASEAN, national governments, the United Nations and NGOs. The Facility would be established in early 2009 and would deliver three work streams, namely Disaster Risk & Vulnerability, Research & Analysis, and Training & Outreach. The presentation by the Australian delegate appears as ANNEX 10.
13. Malaysia briefed on the result of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2-4 December 2008. The objectives of the Conference were to review the action taken by the national governments and other stakeholders for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action and to ensure an effective follow-up to the decisions taken by Ministers, supported by

ISDR Asia Partnership. The outcome was the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia 2008 which can be accessed from the Conference website. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 11](#).

14. The US gave a presentation on the need for an ARF Military and Civil Defense Assets (MCDA) Status Template. The template would serve as a model legal agreement that the ARF participating countries would agree to on a bilateral basis when MCDA is used in a disaster relief cooperation. The United States underlined that the pre-negotiated, widespread template would significantly speed up the negotiation period, provide quicker access, and allow for easier legal, interagency processes between the host nation and assisting nations. It was also stressed that the MCDA Template should be voluntary (non-binding), flexible, applicable only to temporary HA/DR operations and multilaterally negotiated, bilaterally activated. The issue would be discussed further at the Seminar on Laws and Regulations on Disaster Relief Cooperation. The presentation by the US delegate appears as [ANNEX 12](#).

#### Agenda Item 4: Recent Cases of Disaster Relief Operations in the region

15. Myanmar briefed the Meeting on the experience gathered in handling the cyclone Nargis that struck Myanmar on 2-3 May 2008. The presentation focused on Myanmar's management of the disaster, particularly the management of the relief and rehabilitation process, as well as disaster preparedness. The briefing also covered the coordination of the relief supplies received from local and International donors. In this context, Myanmar emphasized the role of the Tripartite Core Group (TCG), comprising representatives from the government of Myanmar, ASEAN and the UN. Its main task is to coordinate and synergize the relief and rehabilitation activities of UN, INGO and the government of Myanmar. Myanmar concluded by highlighting the main elements in disaster relief cooperation, namely the exchange of experience and information sharing, enhancing individual and regional capacities, training and providing specific skills, as well as promoting greater awareness of the government agencies and the public. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 13](#).
16. China briefed on the emergency relief efforts in dealing with the earthquake which occurred in Sichuan Province in May 2008. The presentation focused mainly on the losses and the victims of the earthquake, on post disaster evacuation and on relief by mobilizing military deployment. China explained that the reconstruction efforts also involved social participation, volunteers and donations from across the country. In post disaster management, distribution of relief was put into place to aid the victims, including international assistance, which showed a highly commendable spirit of humanitarianism. In addition, China also underlined the management of relief funds and goods donation. The presentation appears as [ANNEX 14](#).

## Agenda Item 5: Linking relief, recovery and reconstruction

17. The European Union presented the EU's Crisis Response and Prevention Framework Management. The presentation focused on the management of crises outside the EU itself. The EU explained the place of crisis management in the context of its development cooperation programmes and of the EU's crisis response instruments. It highlighted the role of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) to respond to 'crises' in third countries, and underlined particularly the driving principles, objectives and priorities in the management of a crisis, namely: the relief of human suffering, restoring livelihoods, the re-establishment of stable conditions, building national and international capacities to respond to crises, enhancing the phasing of the response to a crisis (relief/recovery/reconstruction cycle) and last but not least mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into development cooperation. The presentation also mentioned why Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Early Recovery (ER) are priorities in the EU approach considering that disasters are becoming more frequent and undermine the development of cooperation. EU crisis response tools include the Humanitarian Aid Instrument (ECHO), Civil Protection (MSs, MIC), Science and Technology (JRC), Macro-financial assistance, Stability Instrument (IfS) and the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The presentation appears as ANNEX 15.
18. The Head of the Provincial Disaster Coordination Board of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), Indonesia, delivered presentation on the response arrangements, preparedness and disaster risk reduction: setting up the Strategy National Action Plan. The briefing focused specifically on the implementation of National Law Number 24, 2007 on Disaster Mitigation; the local government's commitment on disaster relief; immediate response and community preparedness; and Disaster Risk Reduction by the Aceh Government. Indonesia reaffirmed the functions of the Provincial Disaster Coordination Board of the NAD, which is mainly to direct, command and control funding and the management of disaster mitigation activities and of Internal Displaced Persons' (IDP's) management. On the effort for disaster risk reduction, the Provincial Government of NAD has actively participated in the development of the Tsunami Early Warning Systems (TEWS), the construction of the crisis center, the sirene refuge building plan, the Community Building and route for evacuation, the Tsunami drill and sign boards as well as the incorporation of disaster education into the school system. The presentation appears as ANNEX 16.

## Agenda Item 6: ASEAN Cooperation on Disaster Relief

19. The representative of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, on behalf of the delegation from Thailand, presented the result of the 2008 ASEAN Regional Disaster



Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX-08), Pattaya, 26-29 August 2008, which was the fourth in a series of annual disaster simulation exercise that ASEAN conducts annually to enhance the capabilities of Member States in joint emergency operations. The simulation exercise served to provide further guidance and lessons for the operationalisation of the ASEAN Standby Arrangement and Standard Operating Procedures (SASOP) under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). The presentation appears as ANNEX 17.

20. Indonesia briefed the Meeting on the development of the Interim AHA Centre (ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management), and further elaborated on the development of ASEAN cooperation on disaster management, especially the AADMER, as the legal basis for the operationalisation of the Centre and other mechanisms under AADMER including SASOP, Standby Arrangement, and ARDEX. The ad interim AHA Centre had been operational since October 2007 and participated in the ARDEX-07 from then on. Yet, as AADMER has not entered into force, the Interim AHA Centre would become operational beyond December 2008. The Indonesian presentation appears as ANNEX 18. Delegates discussed the need to further clarify the relationship between the ARF and ASEAN disaster relief initiatives.

#### Agenda Item 7: Cooperation at global level

21. The representative of the United Nations Office Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN-OCHA) presented the UN disaster relief operations and stand-by arrangements. The presentation recalled that the task of OCHA is to strengthen the UN response to complex emergencies and natural disasters. OCHA's Core Functions are advocacy of humanitarian issues, coordination of humanitarian emergency response and policy development. Physical stand-by arrangements managed by UN-OCHA consist of UN Disaster Assessment and Cooperation (UNDAC), the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP), and Virtual On Site Operations Coordination Centre (V-OSOCC). OCHA also supported the development of ASEAN SASOP and ARF HADR Strategic Guidelines. The presentation appears as ANNEX 19.
22. The representative of the World Bank presented the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) which was launched in September 2006 to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in country development strategies. The GFDRR is delivered through five business lines, three of which are tracks that have integrated a package of support: i) Global and regional partnership; ii) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and iii) Accelerated recovery programme through Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF). The presentation appears as ANNEX 20.

23. The representative of the United Nations/International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction presented the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. The overarching goal of the HFA is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015, in terms of the number of lives lost, as well as the social, economic and environmental assets lost at the community and national level. It has three strategic goals which aim to:
- (1) Integrate disaster reduction into sustainable development;
  - (2) Strengthen institutions and mechanisms to build resilience at national and community level; and
  - (3) Incorporate risk reduction into emergency management and recovery.

The presentation appears as ANNEX 21.

24. The representative of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission presented the Early Warning Systems State of Play. The presentation stressed the importance of timely early warning, which must be efficient and reliable when needed, to provide effective response. He concluded that such early warning systems both at ocean-wide or national level need to improve and maintain efficiency to reduce delays and false alarms. International cooperation between neighbouring nations was also important. The presentation appears as ANNEX 22.
25. The Meeting noted the result of the study on women in times of disaster presented by Indonesia. The study recommended the integration of gender into all phases of disaster management at all level, building awareness on gender as well as making available data by gender and age to enable developing gender sensitive indicators. The presentation appears as ANNEX 23.

Agenda Item 8: ARF Cooperation in Disaster Management - Draft ARF Strategic Guidance for HADR

26. Australia briefed the Meeting on the progress of the development of the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief. Australia highlighted that the purpose of the Strategic Guidance, in its view, would be to provide a doctrine for offering and deploying military and civilian assets to other countries in response to a natural disaster. Australia proposed the establishment of a Working Group to develop an ongoing programme of capacity building exercise to test elements of the Guidance and form a future work plan, develop the virtual task force models and focus on multi-agency response. Australia emphasized the need to validate the Guidance and to set up web-based tools for ARF participants to closely follow the progress of the development of the Guidance. The presentation appears as ANNEX 24.

27. Australia proposed that ASEAN Secretariat could identify the afore-mentioned working party to address the issue of validation and further the work on the Guidance. In this regard, according to Australia, the ASEAN Secretariat could identify funds for the ARF Unit to hire the consultant to do the day-to-day work of managing the progress of the Strategic Guidance, to get a roadmap of existing exercises and events around the region suitable for ARF to validate the Guidance e.g. ARDEX. The Meeting agreed to Indonesia's suggestion that the next step would be for the ARF to prepare a specific project proposal to further the work on the Strategic Guidance.
28. The US stated that in addition to the need to validate the Guidance, the main issue was to work further on the document before it could be tested at the strategic level through exercises.
29. Indonesia touched on the issue whether all ARF participants have agreed on the text of the Guidance. In case there are still suggestions to revise the text, Indonesia and Australia should lead the process to get the consensus of ARF participants on the text until a certain date, before moving to the validation process. In response, Australia suggested to set a deadline and invited ARF participants who still wish to comment on the document to send their comments prior to the next Inter-Sessional Group Meeting.

#### Agenda Item 9: Future Direction of ARF ISM DR - Outlook on Future Work

##### a) Work Plan on Disaster Relief

30. Ms. Jane Rovins, the consultant for the ARF Unit preparing the draft ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief, briefed the Meeting on the progress of the Work Plan mandated by the Ministers in the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting in July 2008.
31. During the discussion, the Meeting noted several inputs and comments from ARF participating countries on the draft based on suggestions from Australia and the US. On the core areas, Australia suggested that ARF should focus on core areas 2 and 3. Core area 3 could incorporate draft ARF Strategic Guidance. The need to continue work on the feasibility of an assets template as tasked by the Ministers was also mentioned. This could fall under core area 3.
32. China supported the idea of the Work Plan, and stated that in order for the Work Plan to be procedurally workable, the leadership designation process should be held after the Ministerial Meeting.
33. On possible activities, the EU would propose a joint training with the WB and UN, concerning the use for technology on early warning systems for consideration in the future. The EU, however, would need further internal consultations before submitting the comments to the consultant.

34. Canada suggested that the definition of core areas 3 and 4 should be more specific to avoid duplication in their implementation.
35. Indonesia sought clarification on the Work Plan, especially concerning the timeline for real activities for the future. Before moving forward, Indonesia would like to see the experience of the Work Plan on CTTC to go along this line in other sectors. Indonesia also suggested for the ARF Unit to approach all ARF participants to initiate projects to be implemented under the Work Plan.
36. The US suggested that ARF could develop the ARF CTTC Work Plan at the same time as the ARF DR Work Plan. The US expected that DR would be an area that would move faster than the CTTC. The US reminded the participants that an ARF Work Plan should give ARF some added value amid the existing mechanisms. The US stated that core areas 2 and 3 could be the specific areas where this could be the case.
37. The ARF Unit Consultant pointed out that the key difference between the CTTC and Disaster Relief Work Plans was that for the disaster relief Work Plan, the concept paper would be submitted for the endorsement of the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Meeting while the core areas and projects could be continuously renewed and updated as needed by the ARF Officials. The issue of linking the various centers in the region could be included in the Work Plan. It was clarified that the core areas would be prioritized into a two-tiered implementation plan.
38. It was agreed that a revised draft would be circulated shortly and comments should be submitted to the ARF Unit by 31 January 2009.
39. The EU Co-Chair summed up the discussion. It emphasized that the Work Plan is not designed to cover all aspects of disaster management, nor all activities of the ARF ISM DR. The mandate from the Ministers was to support the capacity building and disaster preparedness. The EU Co-Chair suggested for the ARF to proceed seeking for the SOM and ARF Ministerial Meeting to endorse the objectives, modalities, core areas and timeline.

#### b) Planned Activities

40. The following countries expressed their responses on the ARF VDR to be held in Central Luzon in May 2009: Australia informed the Meeting that it was considering contributing military medical and construction teams and that it was further looking at a civilian contribution; New Zealand informed the Meeting its intention to contribute an aircraft to the exercise; Japan informed the Meeting that it was considering sending civil and military personnel and assets; Indonesia informed the Meeting that it would consider to send teams of repair of damaged structures or medical supplies.

41. Next ARF VDR Planning Events include the 19-23 January 2009 Initial Planning Conference (IPC) and the 26-28 January 2009 Initial Site Survey (ISS). Civil and military planners should attend the Planning Conferences. Participating Countries are requested to have a prioritized list of 2 to 3 potential capabilities, to be identified prior to the Initial Planning Conference (IPC).
42. The following countries briefed the Meeting of the forthcoming ARF activities:
  - China: ARF Seminar on Laws and Regulations on Disaster Relief, Beijing, late March/Early April 2007
  - The Philippines: ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response, Central Luzon, 4-9 May 2009.

#### Agenda Item 10: Other Matters

43. The Meeting welcomed the offer from the US and Thailand to co-chair the ISM on DR for the year 2009-2010. The Meeting noted that the next ISM on DR will be tentatively scheduled for 2009 in the US and co-chaired by the US and Thailand.

#### Closing Session

44. Participants thanked Indonesia as the host for the excellent arrangements for the meeting. The Co-Chairs thanked all the participants for their support and valuable contributions to the Meeting.
45. The Vice Governor of Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam delivered the closing remarks, expressed his appreciation of the results of the Meeting and wished that delegations would use the lesson learnt through their first-hand experience of the work in Banda Aceh by many cooperating actors to further improve the activities of the ARF in the field of disaster relief.

## ADVANCED MARITIME SECURITY TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR ARF MEMBER STATES

CHENNAI, INDIA, 17-22 NOVEMBER 2008

Maritime security has been one of the main issues discussed in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). At the 10<sup>th</sup> ARF Meeting held in 2003 the Ministers acknowledged the importance of addressing maritime security issues and adopted the ARF Statement on Cooperation against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security.

The 14<sup>th</sup> ARF welcomed the continued focus and dialogue on the issue of maritime security and reaffirmed the importance of addressing the issue within a cooperative framework. The Ministers looked forward to concrete and practical activities on maritime security in future. With a view to add to the capacity building efforts in the region to tackle the issue of security and safety of searoutes, the External Affairs Minister of India announced during the 14<sup>th</sup> ARF that India would be designing and conducting a training module on maritime security specifically for the ARF Member States. Consequently, a basic Maritime Security Training Programme was conducted in Chennai during 24-29 March 2008.

Building on the success of the basic training module, an Advanced Maritime Security Training Programme for ARF Member States was organised by Government of India from 17-22 November 2008. The Programme was conducted by the Indian Coast Guard, the nodal agency to deal with maritime security, and coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs. The event took place in Chennai, situated on the Bay of Bengal.

Twenty participants from ten countries attended the advanced training programme. The countries that participated were, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Viet Nam. The list of participants is enclosed.

The training programme was aimed at disseminating important aspects of marine security to middle-level officers. It covered the themes of search and rescue, smuggling, piracy, hijacking and armed robbery, port security and ship security, confiscation and repatriation of ships, fishing rights including fishing by foreign vessels, drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. A visit to the Indian Coast Guard's Maritime Security Coordination Center (MRCC) was also organised. The highlight of the programme was "Day at Sea" demonstration off the Chennai coast on 21<sup>st</sup> November. Eight ships and three helicopters of Indian Coast Guard took part in the event.

The active participation from the Member States resulted in exchange of views and sharing of practical experience and expertise, furthering the objective of maritime security cooperation between ARF Member States.

## CO-CHAIR'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE ARF EXPERTS AND EMINENT PERSONS

BEIJING, CHINA, 13-15 NOVEMBER 2008

### Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Singapore on 24 July 2008, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons was held in Beijing on 13-15 November 2008. The Meeting was co-chaired by Viet Nam and China.
2. EEPs from 12 ARF participants attended the meeting. In addition, official representatives from all ARF participants except Bangladesh, the European Union, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea were present. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX A, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX B, and the List of Participants as ANNEX C.

### Agenda Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

3. Ambassador Duong Van Quang, President of Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam, Ambassador Ma Zhengang, President of the Chinese Institute of International Studies, as the co-chairs of the Meeting, welcomed all participants to the 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF EEPs Meeting.

### Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as ANNEX A.

### Agenda Item 3: Welcoming Remarks

5. H.E. Mr. Hu Zhengyue, Assistant Foreign Minister of China, delivered the welcoming remarks on behalf of the Chinese government. He spoke highly of the overall trend towards peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region after the end of the Cold War, which he attributed in part to such regional forums as the ARF. He hailed the ARF for having enhanced mutual trust and cultivated a new model of security cooperation in the region, stressing that such time-tested principles as decision-making by consensus, adopting a gradual and evolutionary approach, moving at a pace comfortable to all and the ASEAN playing a driving role should continue to be adhered to in the future.



Noting that the region is facing ever more threats that are non-traditional in nature, he suggested that the ARF conduct more practical cooperation in such areas as disaster management, counter-terrorism, combating transnational crimes, non-proliferation and disarmament as well as energy security. Calling the EEPs the thinktank and resource persons of the ARF, he said the meeting was very timely, given the fact that this year marked the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ARF, and voiced the hope that the EEPs would offer their valuable insights and inputs on the future development of the ARF.

6. Ambassador Duong Van Quang, President of Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam noted the roles of ARF in promoting the habit of regional dialogue amid the changing security environment. Taking this into account, ARF constantly needs to be equipped with inputs from experts that could help move the ARF process. The roles of the ARF EEPs, therefore are highly expected by the Track I officials.

#### Agenda Item 4: Session I: ARF's 15-Year Experience & Its Revelations

7. The Meeting noted the achievements of the ARF throughout the fifteen years of its existence. The Meeting agreed that the ARF has been an important formal governmental security dialogue in the region. The ARF has witnessed cooperation that focused on the areas of CBMs, cooperation in the areas of shared interests, i.e. non-traditional security issues, and is currently considering the implementation of preventive diplomacy and other forward thinking initiatives. ARF has helped to accelerate security cooperation in areas of common concern, promote CBMs and PD and encourage efforts toward capacity building.
8. Some participants considered the agenda of the ASEAN's security focus should be on ARF. Others highlighted the potential of ARF as a mechanism serving both ASEAN and the wider membership. The Meeting recommended that the ARF should be ASEAN-driven without relegating the roles of the non-ASEAN participating members of the ARF, focusing on security issues based on the ARF Review paper and guided by the ARF Vision Statement.
9. The Meeting acknowledged that while ARF has been working as a cooperative forum equipped with a number of tools and mechanisms, not much of these mechanisms have been used especially in the area of preventive diplomacy. The Meeting also observed that ARF has a wealth of resources of the EEPs which are not yet fully integrated to the ARF. In this respect, some proposed that the EEPs could contribute to conduct research on early warning. In view of the recent adoption of the ARF Review paper, some participants also emphasized that the EEPs could help make the ARF decision making more effective.
10. In discussing the future of ARF, the Meeting agreed that ARF is now at the critically

important juncture in its history with newly emerging threats and the presence of numerous security fora in the region. Taking this into account, the ARF should consider how the ARF sees itself in the region, what principles should the ARF adhere to, how the ARF should adapt to fit into the current regional security architecture and how best to improve the ARF modalities.

11. The Meeting viewed that ARF should lead the agenda for security dialogue in the region and enhance mutual trust through dialogue on an equal footing. Some participants emphasized the need to maintain a comprehensive security approach in addressing regional security challenges. During this process, the ARF process should be kept consensual, cognizant of the political sensitivities and recognize the many new emerging security issues that would undoubtedly arise in the future.
12. While recognizing the emerging non-traditional security threats, the Meeting agreed that ARF should keep abreast and continue to discuss the traditional security issues.

#### Agenda Item 5: Session II: ARF's Confidence Building Measures-Present and Future

13. The Meeting acknowledged the importance of ARF CBMs activities and most insisted that CBMs continue to serve as the foundation of the ARF process. The Meeting agreed that CBMs have helped promote dialogue and trust in addressing traditional and non-traditional security issues. However, ARF CBMs activities have so far been focusing on information sharing. Several views regarding future CBM activities were expressed during the Meeting, among others: 1) there is risk of proliferation of meetings, therefore, the ARF CBMs should focus on areas of common concerns; 2) communication through all means should be strengthened, and a CBMs hotline should be established to promote direct contacts; 3) the ARF Unit should be strengthened, and in the future an ARF Secretariat could be considered in view of the ever-expanding ARF activities; and 4) the roles of the ASEAN Secretary-General be strengthened to include good offices roles.
14. Some participants reminded the Meeting that the ARF should implement CBMs in both traditional and non-traditional security areas. The Meeting underscored that ARF should focus more on the quality rather than quantity of the CBMs. Therefore, ARF CBMs should be aligned closely with the ARF agenda i.e. disaster relief, maritime security, counter-terrorism, while being mindful of not creating duplicative CBMs initiatives. Continued interactions of civilian-military officials in future ARF CBMs were also emphasized.
15. In terms of comprehensive security, there were suggestions that ARF CBMs should also address hard-core military security issues. Some participants regarded that military-related security issues could pose serious security problems and therefore

must not be set aside.

16. The Meeting took note of the experience of other regional organizations and some case studies of CBMs implementation in bilateral relations. The Meeting learned that the limited capacity of member countries would limit the potential of implementation of CBMs and that CBMs could be successful if the countries concerned make enduring efforts.

#### Agenda Item 6: Session III: Preventive Diplomacy- Reality and Practice in the Asia Pacific

17. The Meeting observed that many countries in the region remained cautious of the implementation of PD. Implementation of PD has shifted from traditional to cover non-traditional security issues. While the current discourse of PD has shifted from conflict resolution paradigm, much more need to be done to focus PD efforts on responses - regional and international, to the emerging regional threats.
18. The Meeting commented broadly on the Joint Study on Best Practices on PD but did not consider the individual recommendations. The observations include the following: 1) specific recommendations require further discussion; 2) broadening the current definition of PD to conflicts both within and between states would raise sensitive issues of interference, thus future PD activities should be based on the working definition and principles of PD adopted by the ARF in 2001; 3) ARF should build PD capacity based on its extensive preparatory work undertaken by ARF so far.
19. To support the implementation of the PD Study, some participants noted that the ARF EEPs may consider performing the following roles: 1) Identify circumstances on when PD can be operationalized; 2) conduct training on PD and conflict resolution; and 3) voluntarily assist in PD negotiation process based on invitation of the concerned states.
20. The Meeting suggested that PD would not be a complicated process if the states concerned voluntarily invited other parties to involve in resolving conflicts. Some believed that in order for PD to work among the ARF participants, the most important requirement is commitment of the organization to act on PD, i.e. to recognize that PD is important and the organization is willing to move forward.
21. Among the challenges in PD identified in the discussion was to manage the gaps between international principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states with that of the principle of PD which is the offer of assistance by the third party in a conflict situation.
22. The Meeting took note that current trends have suggested that PD should deal with

non-traditional security challenges and that PD should be based on non-interference, trust, and consensus. The Meeting agreed that the divergence of views in the implementation of preventive diplomacy should be resolved.

23. On the scope of the ARF PD efforts, ASEAN should decide whether ARF PD would be implemented within ASEAN or only in cases outside the ASEAN territory. In terms of the speed of PD implementation, some participants suggested that ASEAN should be open for inputs from outside ASEAN.
24. The Meeting discussed the proposed establishment of a Regional Risk Reduction Center and the establishment of a regional database to support the PD implementation. The ARF EEPs, in this regard, agreed to further study the proposal.

#### Agenda Item 7: Session IV: Non-Traditional Security Cooperation - Key Areas & ARF Role

25. In discussing the definition of non-traditional security issues, the Meeting noted that the characteristics of non-traditional security issues are as follows: 1) prompted by non-state actors; 2) unprecedented; 3) cannot be entirely prevented. The Meeting agreed ARF could focus PD efforts on the following non-traditional security issues namely disaster management, nuclear proliferation and terrorism particularly nuclear or bio-terrorism. There was also discussion on nuclear safety in view of the plans a number of countries have to embark on a nuclear power program..
26. The Meeting was of the view that in the future, ARF should focus on the areas that are currently discussed under the four ISMs framework, namely counter-terrorism, disaster relief, maritime security and non-proliferation. ARF should also be mindful of initiatives undertaken in other fora and that ARF should have added value in its work on non-traditional security issues.
27. Another aspect highlighted by the participants was cooperation with non-government actors and other parties. On this note, the utilization of military assets in pursuing activities in non-traditional security issues and the cooperation with other international agencies should be looked at when issues such as disaster relief is discussed.

#### Agenda Item 8: Session V: EEPs Role in the ARF

28. The Meeting deliberated on how the ARF EEPs could make a more valuable contribution to the ARF process. They recalled the recommendations put forward by the Inaugural Meeting of the ARF EEPs in Jeju Island in 2006 and noted the need for stronger links between Track 1 and the EEPs in terms of following up of the EEP recommendations.
29. The Meeting discussed the possibility of ARF EEPs to meet more often, perhaps twice a year in a smaller group to brainstorm among experts on specific areas, e.g.

former Ambassadors on preventive diplomacy and meetings of experts on strategy, to provide venue for more informal discussion. On the other hand, the Meeting also observed that the ARF EEPs should be a supra-working advisory body that is set up to provide vision and advice to the Track I. Therefore, the EEPs should be careful not to create an institutionalized ARF EEPs, particularly in light of the proliferation of ARF activities from time to time.

30. In view of the limited resource of the ARF EEPs, the ARF Chair may consider generating ideas on how to focus the roles of the EEPs. There were expectations that in the future, the ARF EEPs to have specific assignments to discuss during its deliberation, rather than discuss general matters as it did in the first three ARF EEPs meetings.
31. ASEAN Secretariat touched on the issue of possible roles of the ARF Unit to facilitate the linkage between the ARF EEPs and the ARF itself. In response to the discussion on the general discussion of the ARF EEPs, ASEAN Secretariat reiterated that the initial mandate of the ARF EEPs is to provide advice to the ARF. In this respect, the ASEAN Secretariat would bring to the attention of the ARF Chair the recommendation of giving specific assignments to the EEPs. A possible future assignment for the ARF EEPs to deliberate might be improving the ARF Annual Security Outlook and providing input into the Vision Statement.
32. The Meeting took note of the following recommendations:
  - a. For the ARF EEPs to be regularly updated on the progress of the ARF. In this regard, the Meeting requested the assistance of the ARF Unit to update the ARF EEPs on the follow-up of the proposals and initiatives proposed in various ARF meetings;
  - b. For the ARF to consider the feasibility of establishing small open-ended working groups to deliberate specific issues of interest to the ARF. In this manner, the individual expertise of EEPs can be tapped;
  - c. Strengthen linkages among the ARF EEPs in terms of a network with the assistance of the ARF Unit by regularly circulating the list of EEPs.
  - d. For the ARF EEPs meeting to be a forum mainly for the EEPs themselves. In noting that although the presence of government officials to the EEPs meeting is important, unless the EEPs themselves attend the meeting, the uniqueness and usefulness of the EEPs meeting will diminish;
  - e. Publicize the works of the EEPs;
  - f. Organize ARF EEPs lecture in universities in the region to promote regional integration.

- g. In view of the implementation of ARF CBMs, the ARF EEPs could play role of the practical solution on ARF CBMs implementation, particularly in developing ARF early warning mechanisms.

#### Agenda Item 9: ARF Vision Statement

33. The Meeting discussed the possible elements to include in the ARF Vision Statement. The Meeting took note of the following comments:
  - a. For the Vision Statement to outline the goals of the ARF.
  - b. Include the idea of developing ARF early warning mechanism.
  - c. Keep the Vision Statement clear and concise with a follow-on document such as blueprint to implement the Vision Statement;
  - d. Make reference to the existing ASEAN/ARF documents, e.g. ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.
34. Thailand suggested options on how the ARF EEPs could provide their comments. Thailand offered to host a small EEPs working group to focus on the preparation of the ARF Vision Statement. Alternatively, the ARF EEPs could send their inputs to Thailand via regular communication channels.

#### Closing remarks

35. The Meeting expressed appreciation to the Co-Chairs for facilitating a frank and open discussion. The Meeting also thanked the Government of the People's Republic of China for the excellent arrangements and hospitality extended to all participants of the Meeting.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF ARF CONFERENCE ON TERRORIST USE OF THE INTERNET

BALI, INDONESIA, 6-8 NOVEMBER 2008

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Conference in Singapore in July 24, 2008, Australia and Indonesia co-chaired an ARF Workshop on countering terrorist use of the Internet in Bali on 6-8 November 2008. Representatives participated from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, ROK, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Viet Nam, and the ASEAN Secretariat. Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Myanmar and Papua New Guinea (PNG) were absent. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1. Participants thanked Australia and Indonesia for the excellent arrangements and hospitality in hosting the event.

## Opening Remarks

2. Mr. Primo Alui Joelianto, Indonesia's ARF SOM Leader, and Director-General of Asia Pacific and Africa delivered the welcoming address, noting the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation between governments on this issue, but also the central role that non-government organizations could play, both the private and the volunteer sectors. Ambassador Primo underlined the continuing need for capacity building in sectors such as law enforcement, citing the example of the Indonesian-Australian joint initiative of the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) and its extensive regional training program, and looked to the ARF to play a role in raising regional awareness of the need to counter terrorist use of the internet (text appears as ANNEX 2).
3. Mr. Greg Ralph, Director Counter-Terrorism Activities at Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Mr. Ibnu Hadi, Director Intra-Regional Cooperation in Asia-Pacific and Africa of Indonesia's Department of Foreign Affairs, made opening remarks, noting the ARF Work-Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (CTTC) endorsed by the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF Ministerial Conference last July 2008, and hoping that this Conference would lead to progress on that workplan that could be reported back to Ministers.

## Terrorist Use of the Internet: Overview, Case Studies, Extremist Propaganda, Radicalization and Recruitment:

4. Mr. James Stinson, consultant from SRA International, took the Conference through the developments of the physical infrastructure of the Net, from its early days as DARPA-Net, underlined how terrorists had begun to make use of the potential of the Net very early and how technological advances had affected groups' *modus operandi*. He also demonstrated how, outside of terrorist groups, technology such as FaceBook had enabled almost immediate mass movements, citing the example of the April 6 movement in Egypt. Mr. Stinson showed how terrorists had developed decentralized collection, analysis and targeting networks, and noted that such 'learning networks' were difficult for officials, more used to hierarchical structures, to track. He observed that the international nature of the problem meant that international cooperation was required in sharing information to successfully counter terrorists' use of the Net.

## The Role of the Internet in Radicalization: A Case Study

5. Assistant Professor Merlyna Lim, of Arizona State University, provided a survey of the Internet and radical fundamentalism and extremism, using some Southeast Asian examples, demonstrating how the Internet as a medium functioned in a socio-cultural context. She spoke of the importance of communications and the media in countering extremists' strategy, showing the importance they place on media in facilitating their overall goals, and how the Internet functioned as an important part of that strategy, even in countries with low current access to the Net. Professor Lim updated participants on likely directions and developments, with Web 2.0 (i.e. social-networking of all kinds, including Blogging, Youtube, Twitter, and Plurk) evolving rapidly. She contrasted the depiction of real-world events, in the global flow of ideas with networked and segmented extremist spheres. Professor Lim stressed the importance of the role that the wider community had to play in combating violent extremism of all kinds.

## Strategies for Combating Terrorist Use of the Net

6. Mr. Stinson began the second day's program by sketching out the extent of the technological and organizational challenges that faced government agencies in adapting themselves to combating terrorists' use of the Net, especially the imperative to keep up with technology. He provided practical advice on setting up collection and analysis systems and organizing teams to tackle the problem successfully. He provided a range of advice on ways of coping with the problem of ever increasing amounts of data, and providing analyzed intelligence product to customers in a useable format. Participants were grateful for the electronic copies of his extensive presentations, and additional background reading material (distributed at the



time).

7. Mr. Edmon Makarim, Special Adviser to the Indonesian Department of Communications and Information, and Lecturer at the University of Indonesia, provided the Conference with a summary of the legal tools available to Indonesia to prosecute those either planning attacks on critical information infrastructure, or disseminating illegal content via the internet. Mr. Makarim provided some illuminating examples of successful prosecutions that had taken place in Indonesia, including one involving *www.anshar.net*. In discussions Mr. Makarim also underlined the need to empower mainstream elements in society, and give a voice to responsible religious leaders. The presentation appears as ANNEX 3.
8. Mr. Makarim's presentation was expanded upon by Mr. Faisal Thayeb, of the Indonesian National Police HQ Cyber-Crime Unit. Mr. Thayeb spoke of the Indonesian Police's work in monitoring terrorist group websites that had been operating in Indonesia, resulting in successful disruption operations and subsequent prosecutions. Mr. Thayeb noted that Indonesia had this year introduced laws enabling the presentation of digital evidence in courts of law. The presentation appears as ANNEX 4.
9. Mr. Manuel Lezertua, Director Legal Advice and Public International Law of the Council of Europe, outlined the provisions of the two most relevant conventions originating from the Council, those being the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, and the Convention on Cyber Crime. Mr. Lezertua noted that a number of ARF participants were already party to the Convention on Cyber Crime (also open to countries not members, or observers of the Council) or were well advanced in the process. Participants considered that the wide-ranging provisions of these two conventions, especially those articles relating to provocation, recruitment, and training of potential terrorists as well as support to victims of terrorism, made them a basis worth exploring further to develop a coherent legal response framework in the region.
10. The US also observed that many ARF participant nations were parties to the 2002 Information Sharing Agreement, which explicitly recognized cyber-terrorism as a problem, noting that this could also serve as a regional basis for information sharing. The US noted that more operational information sharing was required to bridge the gap. Mr. Lezertua noted that the Council of Europe was prepared to look at requests for assistance in capacity building, ideally in conjunction with other donors, so as to enable countries seeking to become parties to meet the requisite criteria, especially in drafting domestic legislation.

The Role of the ARF in Countering Terrorist Use of the Internet

11. A vigorous discussion ensued on what role the ARF could play in facilitating collaboration and cooperation, in countering terrorist use of the Net, and a number of recommendations were put forward:
  - a) The Conference recommended exploring the use of existing training centers in ARF participating countries for training on countering terrorist use of the internet
    - i. The Conference also recommended that such training could usefully focus on investigative techniques for dealing with cyber crime and computer forensics
  - b) The Conference recommended that ARF Participating Countries explore the possibility of elaboration and establishment of a regional legal framework in the sphere of countering terrorist use of the internet
    - i. The Conference considered that the two appropriate Council of Europe conventions could form a useful basis for this work, in particular the Convention on Cyber Crime, which is open to accession by all countries. The Council of Europe is willing to assist those ARF participating countries through its existing capacity building programs.
  - c) The Conference recommended that ARF participants explore the possibility of proactively addressing the issue of capacity building, initiating joint training, R&D programs and technology transfer.
  - d) The Conference noted that in addition to the international organizations already mentioned, there were a number of other international and regional organizations which had the potential to support ARF activities and initiatives, such as the UN (and its various bodies including UNODC , CTTF and CTED) and the ITU.
  - e) The Conference agreed to produce a list of contact points who are responsible for the terrorist use of the internet in each ARF participating country to complement the ARFs' list of contact points of cyber terrorism undertaken by the Republic of Korea. The list appears as ANNEX 5.
12. The Conference agreed to adopt the Co-Chairs Summary Report of the workshop and asked the co-chairs to brief the next ARF Inter-sessional Conference on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, to be held in Viet Nam in the first half of 2009.
13. The Conference concluded with a field trip the site of the 2002 Bali Bombings, which underlined to participants the gravity of the issues discussed in the workshop.

# CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE TWELFTH ARF HEADS OF DEFENCE UNIVERSITIES / COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS MEETING

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN, 21-23 OCTOBER 2008

## Introduction

1. The 12<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum for Heads of Defence Universities / Colleges / Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) was held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 21-23 October 2008.
2. The National Defence University (NDU) of Pakistan hosted the Meeting at their premises. The University President Lieutenant General Mohammad Hamid Khan was in chair.

## The Framework Of Meeting

3. The Meeting primarily focused on the overarching theme "Military Operations Other Than War" (MOOTW), covering topical questions as crystallized in various presentations. The program included a keynote speech by the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC) of the host country and paper presentations by participating countries, as well as question and answer sessions. The Heads of Delegations while meeting the Foreign Minister, received briefing on Pakistan's Foreign Policy perspective, especially on the regional situation. The program also covered visits to landmark venues and cultural sites of the host country to foster stronger ties and co-operation between participating countries.
4. Proceedings of thematic sessions were moderated by Maj General Azhar Ali Shah, Director General ISSRA at the NDU. Annexed with this Report are the Meeting Agenda (ANNEX A), the detailed Program of the Meeting (ANNEX B) and list of Cultural Sites (ANNEX C) visited by the delegates.

## Attendance

5. A total of 15 out of 27 ARF participants (ASEAN Member Countries, Dialogue Partners, and ASEAN Secretariat) attended this Meeting. In addition, observers from UK Defence Academy and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were also present. A total of 39 delegates (excluding representatives from the host's side)

were in attendance. The full list of participants is attached at ANNEX D.

### Welcome Remarks

6. At the outset of the Meeting, President NDU delivered welcome address in his capacity as the host. Key points were as follows:
  - a. The HDUCIM provides a significant platform for Track One activity within the wider ARF framework towards evolving a sense of strategic community, sharing experiences and enlarging understanding of each other's perspective.
  - b. The dedication of the 12<sup>th</sup> session to MOOTW directly relates to the study and understanding of the prevalent geo-strategic environment, where the space for traditional application of military instrument is getting narrower.
  - c. The fundamental shift in security paradigm in the post 9/11 scenario, and disasters, whether natural or man-made, are enormous in scope and magnitude, necessitating transnational coordination and response.

### Keynote Address

7. Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC) General Tariq Majid shared his thoughts on the conceptual aspects of "Military Operations Other Than War" (MOOTW) and Pakistani perspective in this regard.
8. Salient points of the keynote speech were as follows:
  - a. Transition of threat spectrum from total war to sub-conventional conflicts and non-traditional security issues in the contemporary phase is primarily an outcome of five factors: re-conceptualization of security in the post Cold War era, effects of globalization, impact of 9/11, prohibitive costs of a major interstate conflict and finally breakdown of ecological systems as well as environmental degradation caused by global warming and geological changes.
  - b. Fundamental changes in the security paradigm and the altered spectrum of perceived threats have raised multidimensional challenges for the armed forces to tackle with. Defence institutions, therefore need to prepare the security practitioners at all tiers to face these new challenges and paradigms of future military employment.
  - c. MOOTW and conventional war fighting tend to show conceptual variation at various levels. Few of the differences are summed up as follows;
    - i. MOOTW have to be characterized by moral and political legitimacy rather than a mere emphasis on legality.
    - ii. These operations are conducted against relatively less distinguishable

adversary in multiple directions, making the Command and Control issues highly intricate.

- iii. Option of use of force in MOOTW has to be extremely flexible.
- iv. In MOOTW, civil military interface and inter-agency coordination requirements are far more extensive and complex than in conventional operations.
- d. Pakistan has been facing multi-dimensional challenges that demand the Armed Forces involvement in MOOTW.
- e. Armed Forces of Pakistan have gained unique experience of at least three major types of prevalent MOOTW. These include engagement in War against Terrorism and Insurgency, Disaster Management in Post Earthquake 2005 period and tasks undertaken in the UN Peacekeeping Missions.

#### Thematic Focus

- 9. The enduring theme of the Meeting: “In contemporary environment, military’s growing involvement in combat and noncombat Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) necessitates reassessment of challenges in order to formulate an effective response strategy”, was well covered by 13 presentations including the key note address. The three topics developed to support the theme were as follows:
  - a. Topic 1: “Is conventional military structure capable of effectively handling operations other than war with present organization and equipment?” Paper was presented by a participant from the host country.
  - b. Topic 2: “Human resource will always play the lead role in any such operation. Does MOOTW necessitate changes in existing doctrine and training curricula of our defence institutions”. Six papers were presented.
  - c. Topic 3: “Sharing of operational, training and administrative experiences of member countries with reference to operations other than war”. Four papers were presented on this topic including two by the participants from the host country.
- 10. For time-management purposes, the presentations on topic 3 preceded the presentations on topic 2. In addition, the delegate from the ASEAN Secretariat gave a special briefing on the ASEAN role in training and development of curricula in the context of Peacekeeping Operations.

#### Presentations

- 11. Topic 1: “Is conventional military structure capable of effectively handling operations other than war with present organization and equipment?”

- a. The sole presentation on topic 1 was sponsored by Pakistan.
12. As for the sub-theme on Topic 2: "Human resource will always play the lead role in any such operation. Does MOOTW necessitate changes in existing doctrine and training curricula of our defence institutions", the titles of various papers presented were as follows:
  - a. Paper 1. "Human Resources will always play the lead role in any such Operation (Military Operations other than War). Do MOOTW necessitate changes in existing doctrine and training curricula of our defence institutions?" sponsored by Australia.
  - b. Paper 2. "Solutions of the RCAF Education and Training" sponsored by Cambodia.
  - c. Paper 3. "Does MOOTW Necessitate Changes to Curricula?" sponsored by Canada.
  - d. Paper 4. "Necessity for Change: MOOTW and its Effects on Military Education" sponsored by China.
  - e. Paper 5. "Educating and Preparing Officers for MOOTW: A Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) Perspective" sponsored by Singapore.
13. For the sub-theme on Topic 3: "Sharing of operational, training and administrative experiences of member countries with reference to operations other than war" the title of the papers presented by delegations were as follows:
  - a. Paper 1. "The Operational, Training and Administrative Experiences of the JSDF with Reference to MOOTW" sponsored by Japan.
  - b. Paper 2. "Sharing Experiences of Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)" sponsored by Pakistan.
  - c. Paper 3. "The Armed Forces of Philippines and Operations Other Than War" sponsored by Philippines.
  - d. Paper 4. "Role of Pakistan Army during the 8 October 2005 Earthquake Relief Operation" sponsored by Pakistan.
  - e. Paper 5. "Military Operations Other Than War: Royal Thai Armed Forces" sponsored by Thailand.
14. Abstracts of all the papers filed have been released. The full texts are being compiled to be issued separately. This would also include additional papers, submitted by India and Viet Nam which could not be presented due to paucity of time.

## Key Outcomes

15. The key outcomes of these presentations and general consensus are summarized as follows:
- a. There was an agreement in the Meeting that the interchangeable nature of state and non-state actors along with the blurring of distinction between strategic, operational and tactical actions has squeezed the space for traditional application of military instrument. As a result of this rapid transformation of threat spectrum, Military Operations other than War (MOOTW) have gained greater significance in the contemporary geo-strategic environment.
  - b. The new reality of MOOTW necessitates a wholesome response at national level assuring popular support and a blending of political role with the military operations. The role of military is to create conditions preparatory to a political solution. The process must involve common populace as stake holders in achieving the desired end.
  - c. The Meeting also agreed that professional militaries must be prepared and equipped to conduct a range of operations different in their intensity, scale and scope across and also beyond the spectrum of conflict.
  - d. Officers must be adequately trained to operate in diverse threat environments; they must be operationally-skillful and strategically-aware.
  - e. Focus of the Armed Forces must remain on the core of the profession of arms i.e. war fighting, but training must be sufficient enough to cater the needs of operations other than war.
  - f. Conventional military structures need to be kept flexible enough to accommodate the organizational changes required during contingencies.
  - g. For successful conduct of any MOOTW, both political and military objectives should be clear. Also it needs to be understood that employment patterns matter more than deployment in terms of determining the outcomes of a military operation.
  - h. Need for pragmatic measures to institutionalize the disaster management process is indeed a time-tested lesson. The apex should provide conducive environment for the blending of military and civilian infrastructure and optimal utilization of the Armed Forces organizational potential. Adequate steps ought to be taken to embark training and hold joint mock disaster relief exercises.
  - i. Curricula should be adjusted by increasing courses focusing on non-traditional security and military operations other than war, such as training courses on counter-terrorism, peace-keeping, disaster management etc.

- j. Joint-education must be encouraged and enhanced by enrolling more civilian officials in relevant training process and adding more courses consisting of both military and civilian officials.

#### Other Matters

- 16. In keeping with inputs from delegates, the Chair proposed a 4-point program of action from the standpoint of upcoming activities:
- 17. Defence College Network.
  - a. First: The delegation of the Philippines gave an exclusive presentation on the proposed Defence College Network, in the backdrop of survey regarding ARFDUCI Information Exchange Program. They proposed and the Meeting agreed that in order to carry forward the process, a country secretariat in each DUCI member should be established, designating a point of contact. Also the members should consider establishing a standing committee of at least three member countries to draft the Terms of Reference for the DUCI IEP.
  - b. The Chair proposed and the Meeting agreed that the committee for drafting exercise may consist of the current Chair (Pakistan), the upcoming Chair (Thailand) and the sponsor (The Philippines).
- 18. Student-Faculty Research Exchange Program.
  - a. Second: The host side suggested that the members examine the possibility of student-faculty research exchange program amongst defence universities and institutions.
  - b. The Chair proposed and the Meeting agreed that the members file their specific proposals upon return for further processing.
- 19. Duration and Organization of Meetings
  - a. The two-day duration of the Meeting was seen inadequate to cater for all the desired presentations and discussion on questions of interest.
  - b. The Chair proposed and the Meeting agreed that the Annual Meetings may henceforth be extended for four days. Moreover for time management purposes, the Q&A sessions may be slotted following presentations on each sub-theme rather than following each paper.
- 20. 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting Host
  - a. The delegation from Thailand reiterated their readiness to host the 13<sup>th</sup> ARF HDUCIM in Thailand in 2009. They indicated that the second week of November would be the most convenient time for the event. They also refreshed the



participants regarding the proposed theme for the upcoming Meeting, which is broadly slotted as: Roles of Armed Forces in Maintaining Internal Security.

- b. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to Thailand for agreeing to host the 2009 Session.
- c. Suggestions to host the annual meeting in the year 2010 are awaited.

#### Acknowledgement

- 21. The Head of Thai Delegation Lt.General Eanumat Srivara while briefing the Meeting on the upcoming 13<sup>th</sup> ARF-HDUCIM, led the participants in their vote of thanks to Pakistan as the host of current Meeting.
- 22. The Meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Pakistan and National Defence University, Islamabad in particular for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting and for the warm hospitality extended to the participants.

#### Conclusion

- 23. To conclude, the Chair expressed his sincere appreciation and thanked all delegates for making this Meeting a great success. The meeting signified continuing commitment of members as well as observers to the vision represented by the ARF. Moreover, the quality of presentations and discussion generated on the occasion were indicative of the delegates' resolve to maintain high standards of this Forum. The Chair reiterated the need for all concerned to follow up on relevant matters which could enhance the image of universities, colleges and institutions represented; and upgrade cooperation amongst them. In this context, he made particular reference to utilizing the video-conferencing facility as and where possible.
- 24. The Chairman wished everyone a safe journey back to their respective countries and to convey the outcomes of this Meeting to their appropriate authorities. The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 1500 hrs on 23 October 2008.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF INTER-SESSIONAL SUPPORT GROUP ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

SINGAPORE, 8 - 10 OCTOBER 2008

## Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Singapore on 24 July 2008, the first meeting of the Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD) for 2008-2009 was held in Singapore on 8-10 October 2008. The Meeting was co-chaired by Deputy Minister Lee Yong Joon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Republic of Korea (ROK), and Peter Ho, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives of all ARF countries, except the DPRK. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat was also present, as were representatives from CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS. The ARF Defence Dialogue was held on 8 October. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX 1, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX 2, and the List of Participants as ANNEX 3.

## Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation, and Non-Traditional Security Issues

3. The Meeting discussed the overall regional security situation and agreed that in general, the Asia-Pacific region remained generally positive, stable and economically dynamic. ARF Members noted the increasingly constructive cooperation of major actors in the region and the growing number of strategic partnerships. However, a number of traditional and non-traditional security issues such as climate change, food and energy security, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and natural disasters continued to pose serious threats to regional security and required even more multinational cooperation. The ARF was well placed to intensify such cooperation and to take concrete action.

## Situation in the Korean Peninsula

4. The Meeting stressed that the peaceful resolution of the DPRK nuclear issue was vital to enhancing stability and security of the region. Taking note of the importance

of common efforts of the Six Parties to fully implement the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, ARF Members urged that the Six-Party Talks move forward in the right direction through resumption and completion of the disablement process in cooperation with the IAEA inspection arrangements and early establishment of an effective verification mechanism, including fulfilment of all obligations under the agreements reached in the Six-Party Talks.

5. The Meeting also emphasised the importance of addressing humanitarian concerns of the international community.
6. The Meeting noted the efforts made by the government of the Republic of Korea to develop the inter-Korean relations for mutual benefit and common prosperity. The Meeting also expressed its expectations for the development of inter-Korean relations through dialogue and cooperation, and hoped for expeditious resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

#### Situation in Myanmar

7. A number of ARF Members expressed their concern about the political and human rights situation in Myanmar. Myanmar briefed the Meeting on its Constitutional Referendum which was held in May 2008 and its plans for General Elections to be held in 2010. The Meeting expressed its strongest support for the UN to continue with its Good Offices mission and appealed to Myanmar to extend to the UN its cooperation. ARF Members called upon Myanmar to release all political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and stressed the need for an inclusive process leading to meaningful national reconciliation. ARF Members urged Myanmar to work with the United Nations, ASEAN, and the international community to make meaningful and expeditious progress towards democratic reform and national reconciliation. The Meeting also underlined its support for the efforts to promote good governance, stability and reconstruction in Myanmar.
8. Myanmar briefed the Meeting on the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis and the emergency relief efforts, which were very much appreciated. The Meeting commended ASEAN for its leadership and unity, and the work of the Tripartite Core Group in response to Cyclone Nargis.

#### Afghanistan

9. The Meeting expressed its support for ongoing international reconstruction and stabilisation efforts in Afghanistan, which was an important international priority. ARF Members agreed that the key to peace could be found in achieving national reconciliation and improving socio-economic conditions in Afghanistan. Canada observed that economic growth was a critical element of sustainable progress in

Afghanistan and encouraged ARF Members to explore ways to increase trade with Afghanistan, as a way of fostering regional economic development. The EU briefed on its reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, in particular, its police training efforts to promote law and good governance in the country. The Meeting noted the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan as a result of a resurgent Taliban and Al Qaeda.

10. India briefed the Meeting on the terrorist attack on the Indian Embassy in Kabul on 7 July 2008, and its commitment of US\$1.2 billion to aid in Afghan reconstruction. The Meeting noted Australia, Pakistan and Japan's pledges of US\$600 million, US\$300 million and US\$550 million respectively to Afghanistan. The Meeting also noted Pakistan's efforts and contribution to the stabilisation and reconstruction of Afghanistan. For this purpose, the government of Pakistan has made a commitment of US\$300 million, of which US\$100 million has already been utilised. Japan also briefed the Meeting on the measures taken by it to secure the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Canada noted that Pakistan-Afghanistan cooperation was important for the promotion of long-term stability in the region, and looked forward to continuing its facilitation of the Pakistan-Afghanistan dialogue process on border management and cooperation.

### Terrorism

11. Pakistan briefed the Meeting on the deadly terrorist bombing of the Marriot Hotel in Islamabad on 20 September 2008 which caused 53 deaths. As a result of this, their Prime Minister had established a high powered committee to review the disaster management system. At the same time, Pakistan noted that it was a victim of terrorism with over 1,200 soldiers killed in action, including several generals. Pakistan informed the Meeting that the tribes in the border areas had taken action against terrorist elements, and more needs to be done to stabilise Afghanistan economically and institutionally, as well as to control narcotics in order to weaken the Taliban. ARF Members appreciated and welcomed increased support for Pakistan's efforts in counter-terrorism and reaffirmed support for Pakistan's stability, security and democracy. The Meeting also expressed sympathy and condolences to the government of Pakistan for the loss of precious lives in the bombing of the Marriot Hotel.
12. ARF Members expressed concern on the continuing challenge posed by terrorism in the Asia-Pacific region. The Meeting stressed the importance of strengthening regional cooperation including within the context of ARF to improve measures that would effectively combat the threat of terrorism in the Asia-Pacific region. Some ARF Members cited the need for better information and intelligence sharing to fine tune regional and global efforts. ARF Members also welcomed various counterterrorism initiatives and programs presented by Indonesia and Japan and reaffirmed the central

role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism in the region. Some delegations also stressed the importance of dealing with the root causes of terrorism and tackling the factors contributing to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism. The Meeting noted however, that no goal or grievance could justify acts of terrorism. Many ARF Members underlined the crucial nature of the fight against terrorism, which required not only the adoption of international and national laws and the improvement of law-enforcement efforts but also better regional and international cooperation.

#### Democracy in Fiji

13. New Zealand briefed the Meeting and voiced concern on the current situation in Fiji after the 2006 military coup, and expressed disappointment at the lack of progress towards holding elections in March 2009. New Zealand called for regional and international pressure for Fiji to adhere to its undertakings and timetable to return to democratic rule. The Meeting hoped that progress could be made to improve bilateral relations with ARF Members.

#### Climate Change and Food Security

14. The Meeting noted that adverse global climate change would become a significant catalyst for existing security threats as damage to infrastructure and access to basic necessities would impede disaster relief efforts and compromise national security and stability. The Meeting noted the ARF Seminar on International Security Implications of Climate-related Events and Trends, to be held in February 2009 and co-chaired by the EU and Cambodia. Korea informed the Meeting on the project of East Asian Climate Partnership to counter climate change in East Asia. The size of the fund would be US\$200 million over five years, a portion of which will be allocated to aid developing countries adapt to climate change. On food security, the EU is considering an additional EUR 1 billion over the next two years to help increase food production and to protect the most vulnerable population in the developing countries.

#### Iran

15. ARF Members encouraged Iran to extend its full cooperation to the IAEA and resolve all outstanding issues by fully implementing the requirements of previous Board resolutions and the requirements of UNSC Resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1835 (2008). ARF Members noted with concern that Iran's continued defiance of all three UNSC Resolutions and response to the P5+1 offer to start negotiations does not reassure the international community that Iran's nuclear power programme is for purely peaceful purposes. As such, the Meeting expressed hope that Iran will work with the UNSC and IAEA towards a constructive, peaceful and sustainable long term solution towards Iran's international obligations.

## Sino-Japan Relations

16. Japan briefed the Meeting on the improving state of Sino-Japan relations and the importance attached to this relationship by Prime Minister Taro Aso's Cabinet. China acknowledged the improved relations and expressed its willingness to push for long-term and stable development between the two countries.

## Briefing by Track II

17. ASEAN-ISIS and CSCAP briefed the Meeting on "Track 2 Processes at a Crossroads: ASEAN ISIS and its Future" and the "Report of the Co-Chairs of the Council for Security-Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific" (ANNEXES 4-8) respectively. In particular, the Meeting commended CSCAP for its efforts in conducting a comprehensive study on Preventive Diplomacy. Singapore also informed Track II that the Meeting would consider the study and discuss the key follow-ups of the Study on Preventive Diplomacy.

## Voluntary Background Briefings

18. The Meeting noted Australia's briefing on the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ANNEX 9). Japan also briefed on the latter's involvement in Afghanistan and Iraq.

## Review and Consideration of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and Preventive Diplomacy

### List of ARF Track I Activities for the Inter-Sessional Year 2008-2009

- a. ARF Workshop on Stabilization and Reconstruction Issues, Bangkok, 10-12 September 2008 [co-chairs: Thailand, US]
- b. ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD), Singapore, 8-10 October 2008 [co-chairs: Singapore, ROK]
- c. 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF EEPs Meeting, Beijing, 13-15 October 2008 [co-chairs: China, Viet Nam]
- d. 12<sup>th</sup> ARF Heads of Defense/Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM), Islamabad, 21-23 October 2008 [Pakistan]
- e. ARF Conference on Terrorism and the Internet, Indonesia, 6-8 November 2008 [co-chairs: Australia, Indonesia]
- f. Follow-up event to the Chennai Maritime Security Training Programme, India, 17-22 November 2008 [India]
- g. 8<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR), Banda Aceh, 5-6 December 2008 [co-chairs: Indonesia, EU]

- h. ARF Workshop on Anti-Money Laundering, Kuala Lumpur, 2008 [co-chairs: Malaysia, tbc]
- i. Inaugural ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, in Surabaya/Medan, 12-13 February 2009 [co-chairs: Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand]
- j. ARF Seminar on Measures to enhance Maritime Security, TBA, first half of 2009 [co-chairs: EU, Indonesia]
- k. ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD), ROK, April 2009 [co-chairs: ROK, Singapore]
- l. Peacekeeping Course for ARF Member Countries, New Delhi, 18-22 May 2009 [co-chairs: India, tbc]
- m. ARF Seminar on International Security Implications of Climate-related Events and Trends, TBA, first part of 2009 [co-chairs: EU, Cambodia]
- n. ARF Workshop on Laboratory Bio-Safety and Bio-Security, TBA, first half 2009 [co-chairs: US, tbc]
- o. 7<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC), Viet Nam, first half of 2009 [co-chairs: Bangladesh, ROK, Viet Nam]
- p. ARF Seminar on Laws and Regulations on Disaster Relief Cooperation, Beijing, first half of 2009 [co-chairs: China, tbc]
- q. ARF Senior Officials' Meeting, Thailand, first half of 2009 [Thailand]
- r. 16<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum, Thailand, first half of 2009 [Thailand]
- s. Inaugural Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, TBA, first half of 2009 [co-chairs: US, China, Singapore]
- t. ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response on Disaster Relief, the Philippines, 2009 [co-chairs: US, Philippines]
- u. ARF Seminar on the Law of the Sea Convention, the Philippines, TBA [co-chairs: Philippines, EU]
- v. 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting, TBA [co-chairs: Japan, tbc]

#### Briefing on the Outcome of the ARF Defence Dialogue (DD)

- 19. Brigadier-General Gary Ang, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Defence of Singapore, briefed the Meeting on the outcome of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD Defence Dialogue, which took place on 8 October 2008. The Dialogue was co-chaired by Choi Ik-Bong, Ministry of National Defence, Republic of Korea. The DD discussed

the transnational threat of terrorism and reiterated the importance of increased cooperation in peacekeeping. ARF Members shared views on current challenges being faced by ARF defence establishments and discussed how they can add further value to the ARF process in the future. Attached as ANNEX 10 is the Co-Chairs' Summary report of the DD.

#### Future Direction of ARF

#### Follow-up from the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF

20. The Meeting took note of the substantive discussion on disaster cooperation at the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF, where consensus was forged that more needed to be done in disaster management and relief among ARF member countries. ARF Members agreed that the ARF Review Paper was a document which allowed the ARF member countries to undertake a comprehensive review of the ARF's achievements and processes, identified challenges within the ARF, and provided some important recommendations on how the ARF should move forward.

#### ARF Shepherds on Disaster Relief

21. Indonesia briefed the Meeting on the work of the Shepherds Group on Disaster Relief. The Shepherd Group was one of the recommendations tabled in the Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the ARF Workshop on civil Military Cooperation held in the Philippines, September 2005. The purpose of the Shepherd Group was to invite volunteer countries to coordinate the implementation of the recommendations of various ARF Meetings on Disaster Relief. ARF Members of the open-ended ARF Shepherd Group met regularly at the sidelines of the existing ARF meetings. The Meeting commended the work of the Shepherds Group on Disaster Relief. Although the Shepherds Group functioned as an informal grouping, the Meeting agreed that it had played a significant role in the coordination of various recommendations in ARF meetings in disaster relief. The Meeting noted Indonesia's suggestion that the other ISMs consider convening Shepherds Groups.

#### AHA Centre

22. Indonesia briefed the Meeting on the work of the AHA Centre, which operates under the ambit of the National Disaster Management Coordinating Board of Indonesia. The Presentation on the AHA Centre appears as ANNEX 11. The interim AHA Centre is projected to be completed by December 2008. Funding for the facilities in the interim AHA Centre would be provided by the Indonesian government and other donors. The AHA Centre would serve as the nerve centre to gather, monitor, analyse and disseminate information regarding disaster situations in the region through and to national focal points, and where necessary, related UN agencies and



international organisations. It would also serve to facilitate joint emergency response during disaster situations, and compile the post-emergency deployment report. The Meeting encouraged the AHA Centre to participate in future ARF activities, especially on projects on disaster cooperation. Although the AHA Centre was presently an ASEAN initiative, it was conceivable in the future that the AHA Centre could also cooperate with other ARF member countries.

#### ARF Strategic Guidance on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response

23. Australia briefed the Meeting on the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response. The Strategic Guidance appears at [ANNEX 12](#). Australia proposed to convene the first meeting of a Working Group comprised initially of the Disaster Relief Shepherd Group, which would also be open to other interested ARF Members, the day prior to the 2008 ARF ISM on Disaster Relief in Banda Aceh. The Meeting supported the Strategic Guidance through continued training and exercises.

#### Voluntary Demonstration of Response Exercise

24. Philippines reported to the Meeting that preparations for the Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) Exercise were currently underway. The Presentation on the VDR Exercise is attached at [ANNEX 13](#). The VDR Exercise will be a civilian-led, military-supported event. The exercise would be hosted by Philippines, and co-chaired by the US in Luzon, Philippines, from 4-8 May 2009. The Meeting took a positive view of the upcoming VDR Exercise as it is aligned with the ARF's move towards more concrete and practical cooperation. Philippines notified the Meeting that formal invitations to participate in the VDR would be sent to ARF Members by 1 November 2008. ARF Members were requested to begin inter-agency discussions and coordination in home countries of the level and extent of participation.
25. Thailand informed the meeting about the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Bangkok and offered the ADPC as a possible training centre for ARF Members in the area of disaster management.

#### ARF Vision Statement

26. Led by Thailand, the Meeting considered the Thailand's Work Plan and Non-Paper on developing the ARF Vision Statement ([ANNEX 14](#)). The Meeting agreed that the drafting of the ARF Vision Statement was an important endeavour for all ARF Members and as stakeholders of the ARF, they should all contribute to its development. The Vision Statement would set out the ARF's vision of a peaceful and stable Asia-Pacific region, the ARF's purposes, functions and direction up to the year 2020. Developing a clear Vision Statement would be vital to ensuring ARF's place in

the evolving regional security architecture, and help to differentiate the ARF from other regional and international organisations.

27. The Meeting came to the conclusion that the Vision Statement should be a strategic, forward-looking, and enduring document. The Vision Statement could contain key fundamentals of the ARF which had contributed to peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific Region, as well as what the ARF Members envisioned as the future direction and development of the ARF. In this regard, Thailand circulated the Proposed Work Plan on Developing an ARF Vision Statement and the Non-Paper on Developing an ARF Vision Statement: Compilation of Ideas from ARF Documents and Recommendations from Track II Entities.
28. The Meeting agreed with the timeline of the Work Plan. Following preliminary discussions at the ISG on CBMs and PD, all ARF Members were requested to submit their written comments and ideas on the ARF Vision Statement to the Thai ARF Chair by the last week of October 2008.
29. On the basis of the written comments received, a tentative outline of elements to be included in the Vision Statement will be circulated to ARF Members by mid-November 2008 for further comment. The Third Meeting of the ARF EEPs to be held in Beijing on 13-15 November 2008 as well as CSCAP may be encouraged to discuss and propose ideas for the ARF Vision Statement. A first draft of the Vision Statement would be circulated to ARF Members by the end of December 2008.
30. Following receipt of comments from ARF Members, a revised draft ARF Vision Statement would be circulated. There would be detailed discussions on the revised draft ARF Vision Statement at the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISG on CBM and PD in the Republic of Korea in April 2009. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISG, the draft will be revised and ultimately considered by the ARF SOM in May 2009 for approval. The draft ARF Vision Statement would then be submitted to the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF in July for endorsement.

#### Annual Strategic Outlook Standardized Format

31. The ARF Unit briefed the Meeting on their efforts to develop an Annual Strategic Outlook (ASO) Standardized Format. The paper appears as ANNEX 15. The ARF Unit informed the Meeting that prior to drafting the Standardized Format, inputs would be solicited from the ARF member countries through a questionnaire or survey distributed by the ARF Unit. The meeting welcomed the development of the ASO Standardized Format as a move which would make the ASO a more useful and meaningful document. The inputs from ARF Members on the possible elements should be submitted by December 2008 and a revised draft will be tabled at the ARF ISG in Republic of Korea in April 2009. The final ASO Standardised Format will be sent for endorsement by the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF in July 2009, subject to the discussion at the

ARF ISG in the ROK.

#### Improving ARF Working Methods

32. The ARF Unit led the discussion on Improving ARF Working Methods. The Discussion appears as [ANNEX 16](#). The Meeting supported the following recommendations: (a) empowering the SOM to endorse the convening of workshops, trainings and seminars, as well as the continuation of ISMs; (b) expediting clearance procedure for SOM to endorse proposals for activities if the subject matter is urgent; (c) that if any ARF participating member, if seized with a matter that is sudden and poses an unforeseen challenge, could propose an activity to the ARF Chair in writing; (d) issuance of a Press Statement after each ARF activity; (e) following through ARF recommendations by focusing on concrete recommendations and practical cooperation; and (f) convening Ad-hoc ARF activities back-to-back with the relevant ISMs to streamline the number of meetings. The ARF Unit would refine the proposal for further discussion at the ARF ISG in the ROK.

#### ARF Study on Preventive Diplomacy

33. The Meeting reiterated its support for the Study on Preventive Diplomacy as a timely, comprehensive and thoughtful exercise. The Study appears as [ANNEX 17](#). Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF tasking the Senior Officials to study the recommendations of the Study, Thailand briefed the Meeting on of the way forward on the Study on Preventive Diplomacy, within the context of the ongoing review process of the ARF and noted that some of the recommendations are being developed. The Meeting agreed to present the Study to the 3<sup>rd</sup> ARF Expert and Eminent Persons Group (EEP) in Beijing for comments. CSCAP and other Track II organisations were also asked to provide further comments and/or inputs to the Study. The Meeting tasked the ARF Unit to prepare a Work Plan on how to implement the recommendations of the PD Study for further discussion.

#### ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime

34. US briefed the Meeting on the implementation of the Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC), focusing on the immediate next steps in the implementation of the Work Plan. The Work Plan appears as [ANNEX 18](#). The Meeting viewed the Work Plan on CTTC as a positive move in strengthening CTTC cooperation among ARF member countries. The US will update the ARF Members on its development and any potential changes in the text in due course.

#### ARF Virtual Meeting of Experts on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism

35. ROK briefed the Meeting on the Concept Paper for the ARF Virtual Meeting of Experts (VME) on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism. The paper appears as [ANNEX 19](#).

The Meeting recognised that Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism were emerging global risks and it was now timely for the ARF to take a closer look at the issue. The Meeting expressed strong support for the VME. The Experts network and the ARFNet webpage will be established by November 2008 and the report will be submitted to the ISM on CTTC in Viet Nam and the ARF ISG in Republic of Korea. Those ARF Members who wish to participate in the VME were requested to submit application forms by the end of October 2008.

Other Matters:

36. Singapore updated the Meeting on the list of deliverables for the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF, namely:
  - ARF Vision Statement
  - ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
  - ARF Disaster Relief Work Plan
  - Report on VDR Exercise
  - Follow Up Actions Taken for ARF Review Paper
  - ASO Template
  - Update on Improved ARF Working Methods
  - Follow Up Actions Taken for PD Study
  - Update on CTTC Work Plan
  - Virtual Meeting of Experts on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism
  - Report of ISM on Maritime Security
  - Report of ISM on Disaster Relief
  - Report of ISM on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
37. The Meeting noted the Statement of Accounts of the ARF Fund presented by the ARF Unit which appears as ANNEX 20.
38. Republic of Korea informed the Meeting that the next ISG would be held in April 2009. The venue is to be confirmed.

# CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF DEFENCE DIALOGUE

SINGAPORE, 8 OCTOBER 2008

## Introduction

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Defence Dialogue was held in Singapore on 8 October 2008, in conjunction with the ARF Inter-sessional Support Group meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ARF ISG on CBMs and PD) that was co-hosted by Singapore and the Republic of Korea during 9-10 October 2008. The Meeting was co-chaired by Brigadier-General Gary Ang, Deputy Secretary (Policy) of the Singapore Ministry of Defence and Brigadier-General Choi Ik-Bong, Deputy Director General for International Policy Bureau of the ROK Ministry of National Defense.
2. The Meeting was attended by ARF members from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, the US and Viet Nam as well as the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The list of delegates is at ANNEX A.

## Item 1: Welcome Remarks

3. In his opening remarks, the Singapore Co-Chair BG Ang welcomed the participants to the ARF Defence Dialogue and expressed Singapore's pleasure in co-hosting the Meeting with the ROK. He noted that the ARF Defence Dialogue had provided a good opportunity for the defence officials to discuss security issues of mutual concern. BG Ang also expressed support for greater defence involvement within the ARF, and highlighted the importance of the open and inclusive membership of the ARF in facilitating constructive dialogue and practical cooperation on current and emerging security issues. The ROK Co-Chair BG Choi Ik-Bong also expressed support for the ARF and the ARF Defence Dialogue in particular, as providing a useful platform for discussing security issues affecting the region. BG Choi noted that the ARF Defence Dialogue had laid the foundation for building mutual trust and cooperation amongst ARF militaries which would contribute positively to regional peace and stability.

## Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

4. The meeting considered and adopted the Agenda, which is at ANNEX B.

## Item 3: Regional Efforts in Countering Terrorism

5. The Meeting agreed that terrorism continues to be a priority concern for most countries despite the international community's best efforts in countering the scourge of terrorism. The Meeting noted the recent bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan as a sobering reminder of the continued threat posed by terrorism to the safety and security of our countries and citizens. In this regard, the Meeting reaffirmed the importance of the ARF as a platform for raising awareness in terrorism and transnational crimes and generating new ideas for security cooperation. In addition, the Meeting recognised the usefulness of having a session on counter-terrorism as this provided an opportunity to share insights on new developments.
6. The Meeting exchanged views and experiences in their efforts in countering terrorism in their own countries. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of building upon existing security structures and developing "seamless linkages" between government agencies, partner countries and international organisations to enhance information and intelligence exchange, and to collaborate in developing both domestic and international counter-terrorism capabilities. The Meeting also recognized the importance of a strong international regime in complementing national and regional counter-terror efforts and capacity building for partner countries and governments.
7. The Meeting also highlighted the importance of putting in place consequence management plans in the event of a major terrorist attack. The Meeting recognised that high profile events like the recent Beijing Olympic Games were potential targets of the terrorists and additional security measures were necessary to prevent any terrorist attacks. The Meeting noted that effective and rapid coordination and mobilisation of national capabilities, and even international assistance, were critical in the event of a large scale attack. The Meeting reaffirmed the need for regional and international cooperation on consequence management.
8. The Meeting noted the linkages between terrorism and transnational organised crime, such as money laundering, arms smuggling, human and drug trafficking, as well as the illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other deadly materials. The Meeting recognized the significant progress made by ARF countries in addressing these concerns and urged ARF governments to further enhance their efforts and commitment in securing the flow of goods and people, reinforcing border security measures and customs infrastructures, and strengthening the capabilities of law enforcement and intelligence / information sharing networks.

9. The Meeting noted that the militaries would continue to play an important and direct role in counter-terrorism efforts. However, the militaries alone would not have the capacity to provide a long-term solution to the problem. The rise of asymmetrical, multi-dimensional security challenges necessitated the engagement of civilian agencies, non-governmental organisations and academia in an integrated approach to address the problem of terrorism and to promote better governance. The Meeting noted the adoption of the Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) Workplan by the 15<sup>th</sup> ARF in July 2008, and looked forward to the participation of defence officials in contributing towards the implementation of the workplan.
10. The Meeting also acknowledged the need to strengthen and periodically review legislative and constitutional frameworks to deal with the transnational threat of terrorism. The Meeting noted that some countries had enacted specific laws to deal with the terrorists while others had expanded the mandate of law enforcement and security agencies to strengthen the national effort. The Meeting reaffirmed the delinking of terrorism from ethnicity, religion and nationality. The Meeting further highlighted the necessity to adopt a holistic approach to address the underlying socio-economic drivers for terrorism, including the implementation of religious rehabilitation programmes to weaken the influence of extremist ideologues, and financial aid for impoverished families. The Meeting also stressed that counter-terror efforts should be underpinned by a “people-centric” approach, with a focus on dialogue and adherence to international laws and human rights.
11. The presentation submitted by China is at [ANNEX C](#).

#### Item 4: Challenges of Modern Day Peacekeeping and Peace Support Operations

12. The Meeting noted the surge in the demand for peacekeeping and peace support operations in recent years. The Meeting also acknowledged the increasing scale and complexity of peacekeeping and peace support operations, with large-scale multidimensional operations now often the norm. The Meeting noted that the expanded scope of peacekeeping and peace support operations today required a whole of government approach and common framework for enhanced interoperability between agencies.
13. The Meeting noted that the key challenge for peacekeeping and peace support operations was the need to ensure that the forces were trained and were capable of carrying out their duties effectively. The Meeting reiterated the importance of specialized vocational training and securing sufficient resources to prepare the military forces for their duties. The Meeting affirmed the role of the ARF in complementing the efforts of the United Nations in improving our capacities for training of peacekeepers. The Meeting further acknowledged that international

cooperation was important. It was suggested that member countries could build on existing frameworks to conduct multilateral exercises which would enhance inter-operability amongst the militaries in-theatre.

14. The Meeting recognised the need to involve NGOs, the media and humanitarian agencies, due to the complex and multi-dimensional aspects of modern day peacekeeping and peace support operations. The Meeting reaffirmed that overall success and effectiveness of a mission also depended on the effective engagement and involvement of these actors in the planning and implementation process.
15. The Meeting further noted the large numbers of countries that returned to a state of conflict after 5 to 10 years of the peacekeeping effort. Beyond the provision of relief aid and restoration of law and order in the immediate term, there was also a need for an integrated approach for the agencies involved to contribute to economic recovery, rebuild the government machinery and infrastructure and improve transparency and accountability mechanisms.
16. In this regard, it was important for the troops in the theatre of operation to develop an understanding and good working relationship with local communities, government agencies and local implementation partners. The Meeting also reiterated the importance of civil-military cooperation and partnership in building trust between peacekeeping troops and empowering local communities with a personal sense of ownership in the peacekeeping process. It was further acknowledged that long-term nation building strategies were crucial for enduring peace.
17. The presentations submitted by Australia, Canada, Indonesia, New Zealand, Russia and Thailand are at ANNEXES D, E, F, G, H and I.

#### Item 5: Any Other Matters

18. No other issues were discussed.

#### Item 6: Closing Remarks

19. BG Choi thanked the defence officials for their active participation, which had contributed towards a productive meeting. He reiterated that transnational issues such as terrorism and peacekeeping would continue to remain important issues which would require international cooperation. The ARF Defence Dialogue could develop into an important forum for building trust and confidence through frank and candid discussions. The Meeting further acknowledged that the international cooperation was important. It was suggested that member countries could build on existing frameworks to conduct multilateral exercises which would enhance inter-operability amongst the militaries in-theatre. The Meeting was also informed by the ROK that it would be hosting the second ARF ISG on CBMs and PD for the



intersessional year 2008/2009 in the ROK, tentatively scheduled for March/April 2009. The agenda would be circulated in due course.

20. In his closing remarks, BG Ang expressed his appreciation to the defence officials for their active participation and valuable insights which had contributed to a fruitful and meaningful meeting. BG Ang highlighted the need to take a broader perspective on security cooperation as the region continued to be confronted by an array of non-traditional and transnational security challenges.
21. The Meeting thanked the Government of Singapore for the generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the ARF Defence Dialogue.

# CO-CHAIR'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION: "PREPARING CIVIL-MILITARY RESPONSE CAPABILITIES FOR PEACEKEEPING, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS, STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION"

BANGKOK, THAILAND, 10-12 SEPTEMBER 2008

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in Singapore in July 24, 2008, Thailand and the United States co-chaired the ARF Workshop on Stabilization and Reconstruction Issues. Civilian and military delegates from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union representatives, India, Indonesia, Japan, ROK, Laos, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Viet Nam, and the ASEAN Secretariat. Invited guests included UNOCHA/UNMIT, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1. Participants thanked Thailand for their excellent arrangements and hospitality in hosting the event.

## Opening Remarks

2. Mr. Norachit Sinhaseni, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Thailand delivered opening remarks (ANNEX 2). Mr. Vitavas Srivihok, Director-General of ASEAN of Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Blair Hall, U.S. Department of State Director of Regional and Security Policy for East Asia and the Pacific, delivered welcoming remarks (ANNEXES 3 and 4, respectively). The co-chairs discussed the evolution of ARF from confidence-building measures to include preventive diplomacy. They noted that ARF members have diverse and vast expertise and experience dealing with post-conflict and post-disaster stabilization and reconstruction scenarios. No state or organization can deal with these types of crises alone. They require all the available tools of government and cooperation from many actors. States at risk can provide serious security challenges for neighbors and all in the international community. The difficult challenges associated with stability operations should not deter the international community from considering appropriate steps to undertake

those operations.

#### Session One - Overview on Stabilization and Reconstruction Issues

3. Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, New Zealand, the European Union, and Canada delivered presentations on their experiences, either as an assisting or affected state, in responding to post-conflict or post-disaster situations in need of stabilization and/or reconstruction (ANNEXES 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, respectively). As Cambodia noted, special challenges include eliminating the legacies of war such as land mines and small arms and light weapons. The historical and political context of the affected country should always be taken into account.
4. The integration of a recovering state with neighbors in the region has greatly assisted recovery processes. Utilizing their experience in Afghanistan, New Zealand noted that assisting countries must deal with the logistical and operational difficulties in underdeveloped states including poor infrastructure, agricultural capacity, environment and climate difficulties, criminality, and geographic isolation. Positive relationships between affected and assisting parties, at both the local and government level, can greatly enhance the success of operations. Robust education and communication programs can help build these relationships.
5. Complex interagency coordination and consensus-building is necessary for assisting countries, as shown in the European Union's experiences. Canada noted that governments should avoid "stovepipes" and "silos" to help share information, develop priorities, and provide flexible funding mechanisms across interagency lines. Governments must have a clear, strategic vision and commitment before and during all phases of operations.
6. As in Sri Lanka following the 2004 Tsunami, natural or post-conflict situations can produce unexpected challenges for the affected country. The development of national and local emergency response plans, effective bureaucratic coordination, and strong political will can help countries prepare for these challenges. The development of new legislative, bureaucratic, and constitutional institutions in recovering countries can also produce special challenges for both the host country and assisting parties.

#### Session Two - Lessons Learned in Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations: Post-Natural Disaster (2004 Tsunami) and Post-Conflict (The Timor-Leste Experience) Situations.

7. Indonesia, Thailand, the ASEAN Secretariat, Timor-Leste, the UNOCHA/UNMIT Humanitarian Coordination mission in Timor-Leste, and Australia delivered presentations on the successes, challenges, and lessons learned from these two cases (ANNEXES 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, respectively). Thailand observed that the

sharing of knowledge, information, and cooperation across agencies and the region was important in addressing stabilization and reconstruction challenges. Disaster-prone areas pose special challenges for countries in the region, as Indonesia noted. A coordinating agency, whether for affected or assisting countries, can prove valuable during all phases of operations.

8. Strong political commitment from leaders and regional partners, the need for positive engagement, cooperation, and consent of the host government, national ownership of the situation by the affected country, and inclusive coordination among donors and recipients proved key lessons learned. As the ASEAN Secretariat highlighted, operations should consider, at all phases, both the short- and long-term reconstruction and development needs. Reconstruction operations should strive to “build back better” and implement mitigation techniques in order to lessen the damage caused by future conflict or natural disasters.
9. The roles of assisting entities, as the UNOCHA within the UN Mission In Timor-Leste (UNMIT) noted, can change throughout the phases of operations. As in the Timor-Leste case, the identification of stabilization and reconstruction priorities by the host government and assessment teams can help assisting parties adjust their activities accordingly. Close coordination between civilian, military, and police agencies remained key factors in ensuring the stability on the ground that allowed reconstruction efforts to prosper. Long-term and grassroots police readiness remains key together with a clear definition of the military role and assistance. Police readiness is often ignored in favor of military assistance for security sector reform operations.

#### Session Three - Approaches, Assets, and Skills for Peacekeeping, Emergency Operations, and Reconstruction in the Asia-Pacific Region

10. Bangladesh, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand delivered presentations on their national capacities in disaster relief, peacekeeping, peace-building, and emergency response that were applicable to stabilization and reconstruction operations (ANNEXES 15, 16, 17, and 18, respectively). Both the needs assessments and mission identification should be time-phased and balance both the short, medium, and long-term requirements of the operation. As Bangladesh and Thailand noted, both the police and military should be incorporated into the training and personnel of both assisting forces and host government forces. As Japan and Malaysia noted, assisting security forces should include specialized units and training fit for specialized missions.
11. Participants discussed how UN-mandated peacekeeping operations differ from other missions requiring more comprehensive stabilization and reconstruction tools and mandate. Some participants noted the need to be sensitive to the principles of non-

interference, voluntary contributions to operations, and moving at a pace comfortable to all.

#### Session Four - Cross-Cutting Issues, Organizational Challenges, and the Role of Other Actors

12. China, Japan, and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) delivered presentations on the domestic and international legal issues associated with peace-building, disaster relief, and stabilization and reconstruction operations (Annexes 19, 20, and 21, respectively). China and Japan both noted that constitutional, legal, and other civil authorities should guide the supplementary role of the military in stabilization and reconstruction operations. A strong degree of trust between national citizens and the military can facilitate a positive and appropriate role of the military. The IFRC spoke about the difficulty of coordination in natural disasters due to the increasing frequency, scale, and complexity of natural disasters. The IFRC has developed guidelines to help facilitate the entry and distribution of high-standard relief assets and personnel.
13. The United States, Australia, Singapore, and India delivered presentations regarding their interagency and whole-of-government approach to stabilization and reconstruction operations (ANNEX 22, 23, 24 and 25 respectively). As the United States and others noted, developing a civilian capacity to respond to stabilization and reconstruction is a critical, but often underestimated need for modern stabilization and reconstruction operations. Military resources are not sufficient for comprehensive operations and joint planning, training, and implementation of operations remains essential.
14. Inter-agency processes should seek to value humanity, foster imaginative processes, and respect the attitudes of all domestic and foreign operational participants as Australia noted in their efforts to enhance multi-agency capability for future stabilization and reconstruction operations. Singapore's experience in reconstruction efforts show that private sector assets, personnel, and NGOs can play important roles in national contributions to foreign operations and should be considered in all operation phases. Assisting government should hold operations accountable given the amount of funding utilized for operations. India noted the need for senior leadership to help coordinate and give momentum to interagency processes.

#### National Best Practices and Common Themes

15. In their interventions, delegations focused on a variety of best practices and common themes on conducting stabilization and reconstruction operations. These broad issues include:

## 16. Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Between the Affected Country and Assisting Parties

- Assisting operations must be conducted with the consent of, in coordination with, and in accordance with the priorities of the host government.
- Positive engagement and cooperation by host country can facilitate more rapid and coordination assistance to affected areas and populations.
- The affected country and assisting parties should intentionally seek a positive and engaging relationship at both the national and local levels. Education of the assisting forces, effective national and local communication, and cultural sensitivity contribute to healthy relationships between the various parties.
- The integration of the affected country with the region provide important political, social, and economic links during operations and recovery.
- Coordination among donors, including the growing role of regional organizations, can facilitate the effective use of donor experience and expertise.
- Both the affected country and assisting parties should understand the entry and exit strategy of operations.

## 17. Interagency Coordination Within the Affected Country and Assisting Parties

- Stabilization and reconstruction operations are a comprehensive, whole-of-government, and long-term endeavor.
- Strong national, political commitment by senior leadership is necessary.
- Operations should utilize all the tools of government, as appropriate, such as diplomacy, development, and defence as well as national NGOs and private donations and volunteers.
- Military resources should be called upon at the request of civilian authorities and in accordance with the considerations of the host government.
- A single coordinating agency or arrangement, both within affected and assisting countries for stabilization and reconstruction operations, can be a useful method for interagency coordination to ensure the resources, expertise, and priorities are utilized.
- Development agencies should balance both the programmatic and policy guidance needs of assisting operations.
- Interagency processes should seek to foster innovation, provide holistic approaches, and understand the attitudes and priorities of all assisting government agencies.

- Multiple funding streams from interagency donors can bring appropriate and tailored funds to operations and provide flexible mechanisms for assistance.

## 18. Operational Requirements for Assisting Parties

Assisting parties should consider the following requirements during all phases of stabilization and reconstruction operations, especially during the planning, execution, and conclusion stages:

- Formulate a clear and long-term strategic objective for operations that accurately reflects the political commitment of assisting parties while bearing in mind the importance of having an appropriate exit strategy.
- Maintain security as a priority that facilitates reconstruction efforts. Police readiness plays a crucial, and often underestimated, role in security.
- Take into consideration the military, psychological, and historical legacies and tools of previous conflict.
- Clarify the timelines for the mission, assistance, and withdrawal, and match those timelines with the initial and ongoing time-phased assessments.
- Consider and appropriately balance the short and long-term stabilization and reconstruction needs during all phases of operations.
- Consider the historical and political context of the affected country and people, both at the national and local levels.
- Remain cognizant of the logistical, governance, and development impediments to operations.
- Quickly acquire an assessment of the needs of the host country.

## 19. Common Capacities for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations

- Many ARF countries already possess similar capabilities (peacekeeping, disaster relief) for required for response to post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction operations. These complex operations “occupy the space” between disaster management and conflict situations and civil and military actors.
- Despite the differences among international and ARF countries in capacity, funding and legal constraints, and political perspectives, all have unique expertise and experience to assist in stabilization and reconstruction operations both domestically and internationally.
- Some differences between stabilization and reconstruction operations, such as in states at risk, and traditional disaster relief and peacekeeping operations exist. These can include:

- legal authorities,
  - provision for security and other governance functions
  - the lack of permissive environments,
  - and coordination challenges within assisting governments.
20. The Meeting agreed to adopt the Co-Chairs Summary Report of the workshop and asked the co-chairs to brief the next ARF Inter-sessional Support Group (ISG) on Confidence-Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (CBMs and PD) in Singapore during 8-10 October 2008.



# ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM VISION STATEMENT

We, the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Participants, gather today on 23 July 2009 in Phuket, Thailand to celebrate the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ARF after its establishment in Bangkok in 1994. Representing Participants located in or with a key stake in the wide expanse of the Asia-Pacific, we chart a Vision for ARF by 2020 and its place in the region to ensure that our peoples can thrive and prosper in a safe, peaceful and harmonious environment. In so doing, we reaffirm our commitments to the principles that have guided our cooperation well over the past 15 years.

## Building a Region of Peace, Friendship and Prosperity

1. We see the ARF as a central pillar in the evolving regional security architecture. Taking into account other regional arrangements, fora and cooperative frameworks that have emerged over the years, it is vital for the ARF to significantly contribute to the changing political landscape and evolving regional security architecture and make further efforts to raise its effectiveness.
2. We envision the Asia-Pacific as a region of lasting peace, stability, friendship and prosperity where States and organizations, both within and outside the region, work in a spirit of mutual trust, appreciation and respect to overcome security threats and challenges and prevent escalation of potential conflicts with a view to creating an environment conducive to sustainable development, social progress and improved quality of life for all peoples in the region.
3. We envision a region where States, institutions and other relevant organizations actively cooperate in promoting a culture of peace, tolerance, mutual understanding, respect and dialogue amongst peoples, cultures, religions and civilizations through the sharing and shaping of norms and values.

## Guiding Approaches

4. We reaffirm ASEAN's role as the primary driving force in the ARF process. Noting the ASEAN Charter, we are committed to realizing enhanced synergies between the ASEAN Political-Security Community and the ARF. We also pledge close consultations with and the participation, support and cooperation of all ARF Participants in moving forward the ARF process.
5. We commit to move the ARF at a pace comfortable to all Participants in its evolution from the stage of confidence-building measures to the development of preventive diplomacy, while bearing in mind the ultimate stage where we can elaborate approaches to conflict resolution.

6. We envision the accession by all ARF participants to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) which contributes further to the region's long-term peace and stability and testifies to the deeper trust and higher level of cooperation between and among ARF Participants. We recognize the importance of fully adhering to the purposes and principles of the TAC.

#### Enhancing Cooperation for Action

7. Taking into account the principles and approaches mentioned above, including the UN and ASEAN Charters, we pledge to cultivate and nurture amongst the ARF Participants a habit of constructive dialogue, cooperation and greater transparency on political and security issues of common interest and concern and, as much as possible, to reconcile any differing views among us in order to address and reduce threats to regional peace and security, as follows:
  - Strengthen ARF's role in raising awareness on security challenges and intensifying confidence building and cooperation.
  - Develop preventive diplomacy in priority areas that directly affect our peoples and that are insurmountable through our individual actions alone, namely those pertaining to non-traditional, transboundary and inter-state security challenges including working towards mutually acceptable early warning mechanisms.
  - Make the ARF an action-oriented mechanism that develops concrete and effective responses to the common challenges confronting the AsiaPacific region, such as terrorism and transnational crime, disaster relief, maritime security and non-proliferation and disarmament, and those that may arise in the future.
  - Maintain comprehensive approaches to regional security issues, as appropriate, including developing codes of conduct, guidelines, common standard operating procedures and best practices along with standby arrangements, effective interoperable collective responses and enhanced capability including through joint exercises in specific areas of activity agreeable to all Participants.
  - Encourage greater participation in ARF activities by a broad spectrum of agencies and officials including defense. and security.
  - Develop feasible preventive diplomacy capabilities through, amongst others, norm-building and enhanced channels of communication.
  - Promote the role of the ARF Chair including enhancing the Friends of the ARF Chair mechanism that, with the consent of the ARF participants involved, can help address situations of common concern. The Secretary-General of ASEAN could also serve as a point of first contact in cases of emergency or crisis.

- Develop more advanced institutional features for ARF which could include the development of stronger secretariat support by providing necessary resources to the ARF Unit.

#### Building Partnerships for Comprehensive Security

8. We envision the ARF developing fruitful partnerships and networks of cooperation amongst various security organizations and fora in the Asia-Pacific region and other regions, as well as, with international organizations with a view to creating feasible synergies between them on issues of common concerns.
9. We believe that Track II organizations, including the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs), ASEAN ISIS and CSCAP, and with the consensus of ARF participants, relevant accredited civil society groups can provide useful ideas and policy inputs and help raise public awareness of the ARF.

#### Implementation

To fulfill our Vision, we will develop a plan of action and undertake a regular review of its implementation.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community  
[www.asean.org](http://www.asean.org)

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