

**SUMMARY REPORT OF
THE EIGHTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM
SECURITY POLICY CONFERENCE
SURABAYA, INDONESIA, 8 JUNE 2011**

1. The Eighth ARF Security Policy Conference was held in Surabaya, Indonesia on 8 June 2011. The Conference was chaired by Air Marshal Eris Herryanto, Secretary General, Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Representatives from the Ministry of Defence and Foreign Affairs of all ARF participants, except the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, attended the Conference. Representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat were also present. The List of Participants appears as **ANNEX A**.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING REMARKS

3. In his opening remarks, Air Marshal Eris Herryanto observed that there have been significant shifts in the regional and international security environment since the seventh ASPC conducted in Viet Nam in 2010. The demise of Osama bin Laden, the recent political turmoils in the North Africa and Middle East, natural disasters such as the tornado in the United States, and the threat of piracy in Somalia and Gulf of Aden were among the highlights of the current security environment. These developments signify the security dialogue which has transpired under the ARF framework. He reiterated the importance of the Conference as a venue to discuss current and future security issues. In conclusion, Air Marshal Eris Herryanto invited all ARF participants in the Conference to actively contribute to the discussions. His opening remarks appear as **ANNEX B**.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4. The Conference adopted the Provisional Agenda which appears as **ANNEX C**.

AGENDA ITEM 3: EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

5. The Conference exchanged views on maritime security issues. The Conference emphasised on the increasing importance of the maritime security to countries in the Asia Pacific region. Maritime security is not only a concern to littoral states but to all states in the region. Piracy, trafficking in persons, and illegal trafficking are among the threats that continue to present challenges to maritime security. Multilateral fora, such as the ARF and the ADMM, play critical roles in promoting dialogue to address these challenges.

6. The Conference expressed support for the peaceful resolution of disputes in the South China Sea. On this note, the Conference welcomed the progress of the ASEAN-China consultation to achieve full implementation of the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and looked forward to the eventual formulation of a regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea. The Conference emphasised that all parties involved in the South China Sea disputes should adhere to the principles embedded in the 1982 UNCLOS and refrain from any provocative acts. The Conference took note of the proposal to transform the South China Sea from an area of dispute into a zone of peace, freedom, friendship and cooperation.
7. The Conference recognised that the ARF plays a crucial role in maintaining security, stability and prosperity in the region. Some participants viewed that both the ARF and the ADMM-Plus have the potential to serve as avenues to facilitate peaceful settlement of conflicts in the region. The Conference also emphasised on the central role of ASEAN in maintaining peace and stability in the region. The Conference expressed support for the peaceful resolution of regional disputes. The Conference welcomed all efforts to mediate disputes and to help the parties to arrive at a favorable outcome.
8. The Conference discussed the role and contribution of the defence and military sectors in addressing non-traditional security issues such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief as well as counter-terrorism. The conference also took note of other emerging threats arising from illegal immigration, people smuggling, climate change, and scarcity of resources. The Conference concurred that these threats have in fact presented valuable opportunities for countries in the region to intensify and strengthen cooperation.
9. The Conference touched on the issue of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction which poses risks to international peace and stability. Some participants expressed concern of the spread of missile technology in the region. Continued cooperation and vigilance are therefore urgently required to address this challenge.
10. The Conference welcomed the establishment of the ADMM-Plus Experts Working Groups on five priority areas, namely maritime security, counter-terrorism, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations and military medicine. The Conference welcomed the ARF and the ADMM-Plus as important venues for addressing the various security issues in the region and providing useful opportunities to engage in practical cooperation.

AGENDA ITEM 4: SYNERGY BETWEEN THE ARF AND THE ADMM-PLUS TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS

11. The Conference shared the view that both the ARF and the ADMM-Plus should align their efforts and advance their works according to their respective strengths. The Conference recalled the recommendations of the ARF DOD in Sydney on 6 April 2011 on possible ways to synergise the ARF and the ADMM-Plus. The Conference emphasized that improved information sharing between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus is central to facilitate cooperation between the two fora. The ARF DOD should play a role as a conduit of communication and information sharing between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus.
12. The Conference identified potential overlapping areas of cooperation in the ARF and the ADMM-Plus, namely humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, counter-terrorism, maritime security and peacekeeping operations. The Conference maintained that overlapping of efforts between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus is inevitable. Nevertheless, the Conference was of the view that each forum has its own emphasis which cannot be deemed as overlapping and has to reinforce one another. From the objectives of the two fora, the Conference believed that the ARF and the ADMM-Plus could complement each other. In the future, the Conference proposed to establish a working group to implement practical cooperation that the ARF and the ADMM-Plus should work together to implement practical cooperation.
13. The Conference acknowledged that efforts to create synergy and complementarities between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus should be pursued. The Conference noted the following recommendations to avoid duplication of efforts between the two fora:
 - The ADMM-Plus should cover practical cooperation and capacity-building while the ARF should focus on broad policy and strategic discussion.
 - The ADMM-Plus should consider the outcomes of discussions within the ARF as references in developing its programmes, while the ARF could utilise the results and recommendations from activities of the ADMM-Plus to develop broad strategic and policy issues in relevant areas.
 - The ASEAN Chair should play a leadership role in avoiding overlaps. The ASEAN Chair should develop constructive communication channels involving members of both fora, particularly in overseeing the development of agendas of the ARF and the ADMM-Plus.
 - A joint Working Group of the ARF and the ADMM-Plus could be established with the task of discussing possible ways to synergise efforts.
 - Both the ARF and the ADMM-Plus should provide opportunities to each other to participate in their respective programmes and activities.

- The ASEAN Secretariat should take advantage of its participation in both fora to play a role in facilitating information sharing between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus.

14. The Conference noted the proposal to further improve regional security frameworks by enabling common security through better dialogues and coordination, maximising effectiveness through coordination among different mechanisms, responding to common challenges through prioritizing areas of common concerns, and enhancing regional cooperation through strengthened leadership of ASEAN.

15. Australia, China, Indonesia and Singapore briefed the Conference. The briefing papers appear as **ANNEXES D.**

AGENDA ITEM 5: BUILDING COOPERATION AMONG ARF PARTICIPANTS IN FOOD AND ENERGY SECURITY

16. The Conference discussed the threats posed by the scarcity of resources and the role of defence sector in addressing the problems. The Conference shared experiences on national and international initiatives to enable food security with support of the defence establishment. These initiatives include development of food bank, promotion of self-awareness in agriculture, and training on the management of agricultural site for the local community by international peacekeeping force.

17. The Conference discussed the linkages between the issues of climate change, food security and energy security. Climate change could contribute to increased poverty and environmental degradation, food and water scarcity, growing spread of water-borne diseases and mass migration. These developments could eventually accelerate instability or conflict in the region. Mindful of these challenges, the Conference was of the view that the ARF could play a valuable role in promoting information sharing and dialogue about effective and efficient resiliency measures. Sharing of best practices and lessons learned among the ARF participants would also contribute to reducing the impacts of the aforementioned-threats.

18. The Conference touched on the issues of food and energy security against the backdrop of recent earthquake and tsunami disasters and the leaks of Fukushima nuclear power plant in Japan. The Conference identified the challenges for the future of energy, namely enhancing the safety of nuclear power, reducing the burden of fossil fuel to the environment, rapidly expanding the use of renewable energy, and pursuing for maximum effect of energy-saving.

19. The Conference noted the briefing by the ASEAN Secretariat on ASEAN policy and cooperation in food and energy security. On food security, the

ASEAN Leaders adopted the Statement on Food Security in the ASEAN Region, the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework, and the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in ASEAN (SPA-FS) during the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009. The Leaders also pledged to embrace food security as a matter of permanent high priority policy. On energy security, ASEAN's activities have been identified in the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC), consisting of seven key programme areas of cooperation which is aimed to enhance energy security, accessibility and sustainability for the ASEAN region, namely: (i) ASEAN Power Grid (APG); (ii) Trans ASEAN Gas Pipeline (TAGP); (iii) Coal and Clean Coal Technology; (iv) Renewable Energy; (v) Energy Efficiency and Conservation; (vi) Regional Energy Policy and Planning; and (vii) Civilian Nuclear Energy. ASEAN has also worked closely with its Dialogue Partners to enhance cooperation on energy security.

20. Japan, Thailand, the United States and ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Conference. The briefing papers of Japan, Thailand and the United States appear as **ANNEXES E.**

AGENDA ITEM 6: BRIEFING ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE 5TH ADMM AND THE 1ST ADSOM-PLUS, 2011

21. Indonesia briefed the Conference on the outcomes of the 5th ADMM in Jakarta on 19 May 2011 and the inaugural ADSOM-Plus in Yogyakarta on 29 April 2011. The briefing appears as **ANNEX F.**

AGENDA ITEM 7: OTHER MATTERS

22. No other matter was discussed under this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 8: CLOSING REMARKS

23. In his closing remarks, Air Marshal Eris Herryanto summarised the outcomes of the discussion and expressed his appreciation to the ARF participants for their active participation in the deliberation. He also thanked the ARF participants for the support to the Chair in delivering the Conference.

24. The Conference commended on the frank and fruitful discussion. The Conference thanked the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements and warm hospitality made for the Conference.

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