

Chairman's Summary of The First ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference Beijing, 4-6 November 2004

1. As endorsed by the 11th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Jakarta on 2 July 2004, the first ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) was held in Beijing on 4-6 November 2004. The Meeting was chaired by Mr. Sudrajat, MPA, Deputy Minister for Defence Strategy, Department of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. The Conference was attended by representatives from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPR Korea, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, Viet Nam, and the ASEAN Secretariat. The List of Delegates appears as **ANNEX A**.
3. On his opening remarks, the Chairman underlined among others the purpose, principles, modalities, and agenda of the ASPC contained in the agreed Concept Paper of the ASPC, which appears as **ANNEX B**. Along with the opening session, China as the host country for the first ASPC delivered a welcoming speech. The host stressed the importance of the ASPC to promote CBM among ARF participants, exchange of information, and seek common ground in solving possible differences among participants.

AGENDA ITEM 1: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

4. The Conference considered and adopted the Agenda, which appears as **ANNEX C**.

AGENDA ITEM 2: BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

5. The Conference was held in plenary. The Programme of Activities appears as **ANNEX D**.

AGENDA ITEM 3: OVERVIEW ON THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY SITUATION AND VOLUNTARY BRIEFING ON THE SECURITY POLICY OF EACH PARTICIPANT.

6. The Conference exchanged views on international and regional security situation. The Conference viewed that in general the international and regional security environment was relatively peaceful and stable. Participants, however, believed that there are still some traditional and non-traditional security issues that required immediate solutions.

7. The Participants exchanged views on traditional security issues inter alia the situation in Korean Peninsula. The Participants generally expressed their hope that the parties concerned on that issue continue their efforts to peaceful solution of the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula. The conference encouraged that the 4th round of Six-Party Talks be convened as soon as possible.

8. The Conference agreed that proliferation of WMD continued to pose a serious threat to the security in the region. The Conference had general understanding on the importance of multilateral cooperation to support national implementation of non-proliferation regimes.

9. The Participants focused on non-traditional security issues such as terrorism, proliferation of WMD, small arms smuggling, trafficking in drugs and persons, illegal immigrants, smuggling, maritime security, and money laundering. The Conference had a general understanding of the complexity and interdependence of the challenges, and hence, highlighted the need for enhancing cooperation among regional countries in order to safeguard peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia Pacific region.

10. The Participants were of the view that terrorism posed serious threat to peace and stability of the region. The Conference was of the view that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, race and ethnicity. The Conference also underlined the need to address terrorism comprehensively not only through military approach but also political, social and economic measures.

11. The Participants discussed maritime security issues and underlined the need to enhance regional cooperation to safeguard peace and security in this regard. Participants also highlighted the importance of upholding international law and principles, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

12. A number of participants briefed the Conference on their respective security and defence policies. Some briefing papers appear as **ANNEX E**.

AGENDA ITEM 4 : The Role of National Defence Forces in Combating Non-Traditional Security Threats

13. The Conference discussed and identified the potential threats of non-traditional security threats as a common ground to build concrete cooperation. The participants also exchanged views on the role of national defence forces in combating non-traditional security threats.

14. The Conference noted that national armed forces could be used in combating non-traditional security threats in accordance with individual national legal frameworks.

15. The Conference recommended to explore and develop ways and means of cooperation bilaterally and multilaterally in various areas among others intelligence and information sharing, capacity building, training programmes, consequence management, sharing experience on legal aspects on the role of armed forces in dealing with non-traditional security threats.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Other Matters

16. The Conference agreed on the importance of the ASPC. The Conference welcomed Laos PDR as the next Chairman and host of the second ASPC in 2005.

17. The Conference expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China for their hospitality extended to the ASPC participants.