



ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM



Promoting peace and security through dialogue and cooperation in the Asia Pacific



ASEAN Regional Forum Annual Security Outlook - 2011

Volume XII - ARF ASO 2011



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PREFACE

Message from the ARF Chair



ASEAN was formed based on the desire to create peace, build consensus, and promote stability through regional integration and cooperation. In this context and along with ASEAN's venture to ensure progress internally within ASEAN, regionally, and globally, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) remains one of the main mechanisms in political-security and regional architecture in the Asia Pacific.

Since its establishment 17 years ago, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) has continuously strived to promote peace and security in the Asia Pacific region through fostering constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern.

This 12th Volume of the ARF Annual Security Outlook, the first Volume to use the Standardized Format as agreed in the 17th ARF last year, is a convergence of our efforts to improve the region's security environment by increasing transparency and mutual trust building among ourselves. As an important element of confidence building measures, the contribution of ARF Participants to this book is a clear manifestation of our common desire to maintain peace, security, and political stability in the Asia Pacific region as well as a significant step towards Preventive Diplomacy. I do hope that the Annual Security Outlook will serve its purpose in contributing to the efforts in resolving security challenges, thus paving the way forward to maintain peace, security and political stability of our dynamic region.

Furthermore, ASEAN is in the process of finalizing its own ASEAN Security Outlook in 2011 which, upon its publication, will become an integral part of the ARF ASO. I hope that further achievements in ASEAN during Indonesia's Chairmanship in 2011 will continue to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

In this regard, and as the 18th ARF Chair, let me also take the opportunity to express my gratitude to all the ARF Participants that have contributed to the publication of this 12th Volume of the ASEAN Regional Forum Annual Security Outlook.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Marty M. Natalegawa', written over a faint, larger version of the signature.

*Dr. R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa
18th ARF Chair, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Indonesia*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

7 The ASEAN Regional Forum Annual Security Outlook 2011 outlines the shared views of ARF Participants on how stability in the Asia-Pacific region is shaped while also identifying challenges in the form of traditional and non-traditional security threats. Most ARF Participants noted the importance of the Asia Pacific region for the global economy and also that it is influenced by global major powers. In this strategic political environment, ASEAN has played an important role in building peace and security in the region, managing various issues of common concern, while also maintaining its centrality as the driving force in the ARF Process.

Most ARF participants identified several traditional security issues in the region that have hampered efforts to enhance cooperation and achieve stability, such as the nuclear issue in the Korean Peninsula, developments in Myanmar, the transition process in Afghanistan, the situation in the South China Sea and intra-regional border problems. These are issues that are and will continue to pose significant threats to this region. Moreover, ARF Participants also identified non-traditional and trans-boundary security issues such as maritime security, disaster relief, counter-terrorism and transnational crimes. In addition to the range of issues identified above, there are also specific issues of common concern such as recent developments in the Middle East and North Africa, the Iranian nuclear issue, the Mindanao Peace Process and the threat of terrorism in South Asia.

Regional security issues should be addressed by an appropriate national defense and security policy. This book presents national defense policies from 16 ARF Participants. This effort to demonstrate transparency on regional defense and security by ARF Participants represents the continued strengthening of confidence building measures in the region, with the eventual goal of conducting preventive diplomacy.

The future role of the ARF was also given special attention in this book. Given recent developments in the context of regional architecture building, the ARF needs to determine its role amid the establishment of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) Plus and the expansion of the East Asia Summit (EAS) with the inclusion of the Russian Federation and the United States of America. It is understandable that these new developments have generated some concern that the ARF may lose its relevance as the main forum in the field of politics and security.

In conclusion, ARF Participants are of the view that the ARF remains an important forum for political-security dialogue and cooperation in the region. They understand the potential for duplication between the ARF and other regional mechanisms, yet they have expressed high hopes that the ARF can manage to develop synergies with other existing mechanisms dealing with political and security issues. To this end, ARF Participants are willing to support the ARF in realizing an appropriate delineation in order to capitalize on the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement 2020.



AUSTRALIA

I. OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

In many respects the outlook for our region is very positive. The region is dynamic and regional countries have been successful in building institutions that promote cooperation and security, including ASEAN and its related groupings.

The dynamism and increasing inter-dependence of Asia Pacific countries also present challenges. The shift in global weight to the Asia Pacific sees a confluence of interests in the region of five major powers – the United States, China, India, Russia and Japan. Close economic linkages between countries mean that what happens in one country is more likely to affect other countries. Likewise, actions and events in our region impact on the security of others, for example intentional and unintentional transfers of sensitive technologies to proliferators in other areas of the world. The region has large populations and finite resources, creating the potential for competition for scarce resources such as oil, gas, water and food. The region faces other non-traditional security threats including the impacts of climate change and natural disasters and transnational crime. It still has unresolved territorial disputes and flashpoints such as the Korean Peninsula.

Korean Peninsula

The DPRK continues to develop nuclear weapons and missile delivery systems that pose a serious threat to regional security and a major challenge to global

non-proliferation objectives. Australia is particularly concerned by the DPRK's reported uranium enrichment program, which is a clear violation of UN Security Council resolutions 1874 and 1718. This has dangerous implications for regional security, both in terms of North Korea's own nuclear program and the heightened risk of proliferation.

Australia believes that ARF members have an important role to play in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, and should send a strong and consistent message to the DPRK that it needs to: comply with its obligations under all relevant UN Security Council resolutions; abide by its previous commitments to denuclearise, including through the Six-Party Talks September 2005 Joint Statement; and return to full compliance with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Australia strongly condemned the DPRK's aggressive behaviour last year, including the Yeonpyeong Island artillery attack in November. We support inter-Korean dialogue as a necessary precursor to six-party talks, but the onus remains on the DPRK to create the right conditions, including taking steps to address ROK concerns about the serious events of 2010.

Australia is concerned by reports that the DPRK is suffering from severe food shortages. We are particularly food supplies on the DPRK's most vulnerable citizens: women, children and the elderly. Fundamental reforms are needed to prevent future shortages. Australia calls on the

DPRK to prioritise the welfare of its citizens by improving food distribution systems and redirecting resources from its military to those most in need.

Myanmar

Australia notes the inauguration of Myanmar’s new President, Thein Sein, and the establishment of the government. Myanmar’s new parliaments and regional assemblies are now operating, but under considerable constraints. Their make-up reflects the deeply flawed nature of the November 2010 elections.

Australia will be watching very closely what emerges from the Burmese political process. We continue to urge the Myanmar authorities to make genuine progress on democracy, national reconciliation and respect for human rights. We call on the Myanmar authorities to release all political prisoners. We remain deeply concerned about tensions between the Myanmar armed forces and armed ethnic groups, and urge the Myanmar authorities to resolve peacefully these long-running conflicts.

Australia expects Myanmar to abide by its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), including by placing any nuclear facilities under appropriate International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

South China Sea

It is important for the continued prosperity of the region that the South China Sea does not become an area of conflict. Australia, like other members of the international community, has an interest in freedom of navigation and the upholding of international law in the South China Sea. We also have economic and trade interests

in the region. Australia encourages ASEAN and China to resolve disputes through multilateral negotiation, taking into account the interests of all players. We would welcome a binding Code of Conduct between claimants as a means to resolve these tensions and to ensure a peaceful multilateral resolution. Australia does not take a position on South China Sea claims and does not want to see disputes exacerbated.

Middle East and North Africa

The upheaval across the Middle East and North Africa reflects popular hopes for democratic, economic and social reforms. Australia has urged leaders in the region to avoid violence, embrace reform and respect the right to peaceful freedom of expression. Australia is working actively with the international community to address the Libya crisis, including as a member of the Libya Contact Group. Australia was one of the earliest and strongest supporters of UN measures (UNSCRs 1970 and 1973) to protect Libyan civilians. Australia has fully implemented all UNSC sanctions and introduced additional autonomous sanctions. Australia has contributed AU\$25 million in humanitarian assistance to Libya and has recognised the Libyan Transitional Council as the legitimate interlocutor of the Libyan people. Australia has condemned the violence in Syria and has called on President Assad to immediately halt repression of peaceful protests and implement urgent reforms. The Australian Government has taken steps to impose sanctions against those responsible for human rights abuses in Syria.

The Libyan conflict and developments in Syria are a concern in their own right but

also because they stand to offset the benefits of the relatively positive change in Tunisia and Egypt. Australia's Foreign Minister has met his Egyptian and Tunisian counterparts this year to discuss ways in which Australia can support reform processes in their countries.

Events in the Middle East underline the need for progress on the Middle East Peace Process. Australia is committed to a negotiated two-state solution between Israel and the Palestinians that allows a secure and independent Israel to live side-by-side with a secure and independent future Palestinian state. Recent hostilities on Israel's borders are a cause for concern and Australia has called for all sides to show restraint.

Australia remains deeply concerned about Iran's nuclear program. The IAEA's report of 25 February 2011 made clear that Iran has not provided the necessary cooperation to enable the IAEA to confirm that Iran's nuclear program is for exclusively peaceful purposes. Australia has fully implemented UN Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on Iran and has also introduced autonomous sanctions to reinforce UNSC measures. Australia is committed to a negotiated solution and has supported international efforts to have Iran meet its international obligations. The onus is on Iran to fully meet its IAEA and UNSC obligations and to reassure the international community about its nuclear program.

Afghanistan

Australia is engaged in international efforts to ensure Afghanistan is never again a safe haven and training ground for global terrorism, including for attacks on Australians in our region and beyond.

Australia remains committed to the mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and is encouraged by the progress which has been made to date.

Along with the other 48 nations that comprise ISAF, Australia is working to support the transition of lead responsibility for security to Afghan forces by the end of 2014. The security situation across Afghanistan remains fragile and reversible, and it will require sustained efforts if such gains are to be durable and permanent.

In support of a credible process of transition to Afghan lead on security, Australia is training and mentoring Afghan military and police forces, with a particular focus on Uruzgan province. Australia is also helping to build the capacity of local authorities to provide basic services and economic opportunities to the Afghan people. Australia has committed to providing non-combat military support and training, as well as civilian and development assistance, to Afghanistan through this decade at least.

Pakistan

Australia has substantially increased its engagement with Pakistan over the past three years across the security, development, humanitarian and economic fronts. We have done this in recognition of our shared interests and the importance of Pakistan to regional and global security and stability. At the international level, Australia supports Pakistan through our foundation membership of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan.

Australia welcomes Pakistan's sustained efforts to combat terrorism and to secure and stabilise its border areas with

Afghanistan. Many ordinary Pakistanis have been killed or injured in terrorist attacks. Pakistan’s continued cooperation remains important in countering terrorism in the region and further afield.

Pakistan remains an important partner and Australia is strongly committed to supporting and working with Pakistan to meet its complex security, economic and development challenges. This is reflected in the good cooperation Australia has with Pakistan and the enhanced counter-terrorism assistance that Australia has provided to Pakistan in recent years.

Pacific

Australia remains gravely concerned by the situation in Fiji. Under the-military-regime, key institutions have been compromised, freedom of speech and assembly severely restricted, the economy is underperforming and human rights abuses are being perpetrated by the military. Together with the Pacific Islands Forum, the Commonwealth, the UN and other members of the international community, Australia continues to call for the prompt return to democracy and the rule of law in Fiji, and stands ready and willing to assist in that process.

Regional Architecture

In the period since the last ARF ASO, it is significant to note the agreement to expand the East Asia Summit (EAS), to include the United States and Russia. The EAS is the first, and only, leader-level grouping in East Asia with the right membership and mandate to address the range of security, political and economic issues facing the region.

The task now will be to begin work on

building a security agenda while maintaining progress in the EAS’ existing priority areas.

Australia has proposed steps that could be taken to strengthen security cooperation in the EAS, including practical cooperation in areas of common concern leading, over time, to engagement on more sensitive issues. Members of the EAS will need to work this year to: encourage a more substantive, interactive leaders’ dialogue; consider areas of possible practical cooperation; and strengthen linkages with the ARF and the recently established ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting-plus.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

II.a. Overview of national security and defence policy

National Security

Flowing from the December 2008 National Security Statement, Australia has undertaken a large body of work to implement the Government’s new and expanded national security agenda. In the course of 2009-10, Australia issued the Counter-Terrorism White Paper and the Cyber Security Strategy and developed the Strategic Border Management Plan. Following the National Security Statement’s recognition of organised crime as a national security threat, the Government developed an Organised Crime Strategic Framework in 2009, which was followed by Commonwealth and national response plans in 2010. Work also proceeded on new domestic crisis management arrangements encompassing an “all hazards” approach to crisis management.

A new national security strategic policy framework, encompassing a priority setting mechanism, a coordinated approach to the national security budget and evaluation of the performance of the national security community is being developed. The Government has also established a National Security College, as a part of the Australian National University, to promote and develop strategic leadership for Australia's national security community.

Defence

Australia's 2009 Defence White Paper explains how the Government plans to strengthen the foundations of Australia's defence. It sets out the Government's plans for defence out to 2030.

The white paper affirms the Government's commitment to the defence of Australia, the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and a rules-based global security order.

Australia's most basic strategic interest remains the defence of Australia against direct armed attack. The principal task for the Australian Defence Force (ADF) is, therefore, to deter and defeat armed attacks on Australia by conducting independent military operations without relying on the combat or combat support forces of other countries.

Our next most important strategic interest is the security, stability and cohesion of our immediate neighbourhood, which we share with Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, East Timor, New Zealand and the Pacific island states.

Beyond our immediate neighbourhood, Australia has an enduring strategic interest

in the stability of the wider Asia-Pacific region, which stretches from North Asia to the eastern Indian Ocean. The ADF will contribute as necessary to military contingencies in the Asia-Pacific region, including in relation to assisting our Southeast Asian partners to meet external challenges, and to meeting our obligations under our alliance with the United States.

The ADF also has to be prepared to contribute to military contingencies in the rest of the world, in support of efforts by the international community to uphold global security and a rules-based international order, where our interests align and where we have the capacity to do so.

The Defence White paper can be accessed at:

<http://www.defence.gov.au/whitepaper/>

II.b. Data contribution to ARF Arms Register

Australia's 2010 fiscal year military expenditure return, as provided to the UN under the UNGA resolution 35/142 B, is attached for the purpose of this contribution (see page 10).

INSTRUMENT FOR STANDARDIZED INTERNATIONAL REPORTING OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES

(Actual outlays, current prices)

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL CURRENCY AND UNIT OF MEASURES: AUD \$ '000

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)

FISCAL YEAR: 2010

| FORCE GROUPS-----> | STRATEGIC FORCES | | LAND FORCES | NAVAL FORCES | AIR FORCES | OTHER COMBAT FORCES | CENTRAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION COMMAND | | PARAMILITARY FORCES | MILITARY ASSISTANCE | | | | UNDISTRIBUTED | TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES | CIVIL DEFENCE |
|---|------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| 1. OPERATING COSTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 PERSONNEL | | 3,871,700 | 1,990,380 | 2,228,069 | | | 7,552,193 | 2,276,336 | | | | | | | | 17,964,637 |
| 1.1.1 CONSCRIPTS | | 3,210,039 | 1,515,477 | 1,561,382 | | | 2,481,082 | 972,701 | | | | | | | | 9,786,532 |
| 1.1.2 OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL INCLUDING RESERVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL | | | | | | | 1,246,396 | 556,409 | | | | | | | | 7,904,619 |
| 1.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE | | 81,113 | 73,651 | 76,221 | | | 1,234,687 | 416,291 | | | | | | | | 1,881,963 |
| 1.2.1 MATERIALS FOR CURRENT USE | | 661,720 | 474,903 | 666,687 | | | 5,071,111 | 1,303,633 | | | | | | | | 8,178,055 |
| 1.2.2 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR | | 358,745 | 255,464 | 356,602 | | | 171,402 | 36,840 | | | | | | | | 1,179,054 |
| 1.2.3 PURCHASED SERVICES | | 6,701 | 8,221 | 32,686 | | | 2,573,640 | 294,734 | | | | | | | | 2,915,982 |
| 1.2.4 RENT COST | | 2,080 | 26,075 | 43,649 | | | 1,757,325 | 808,125 | | | | | | | | 3,214,769 |
| 1.2.5 OTHER | | 32,324 | 10,310 | 21,133 | | | 297,123 | 109,936 | | | | | | | | 397,425 |
| 2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION | | 1,346,040 | 2,002,396 | 1,964,461 | | | 1,848,807 | | | | | | | | | 7,161,704 |
| 2.1 PROCUREMENT | | 1,346,040 | 2,002,396 | 1,964,461 | | | 495,339 | | | | | | | | | 5,808,236 |
| 2.1.1 AIRCRAFT AND ENGINES | | 682,386 | 9,949 | 1,845,447 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,537,782 |
| 2.1.2 MISSILES, INCLUDING CONVENTIONAL WARHEADS | | | 62,236 | 55,972 | | | | | | | | | | | | 118,208 |
| 2.1.3 NUCLEAR WARHEADS AND BOMBS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.4 SHIPS AND BOATS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.5 ARMoured VEHICLES | | 210,336 | 1,897,565 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,897,565 |
| 2.1.6 ARTILLERY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 210,336 |
| 2.1.7 OTHER ORDNANCE AND GROUND FORCE WEAPONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.8 AMMUNITION | | 122,970 | 13,053 | 29,833 | | | 44 | | | | | | | | | 165,900 |
| 2.1.9 ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS | | 3,952 | 454 | | | | 299,732 | | | | | | | | | 304,138 |
| 2.1.10 NON-ARMoured VEHICLES | | 99,956 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 99,956 |
| 2.1.11 OTHER | | 226,440 | 19,593 | 32,754 | | | 195,563 | | | | | | | | | 474,351 |
| 2.2 CONSTRUCTION | | | | | | | 1,353,468 | | | | | | | | | 1,353,468 |
| 2.2.1 AIR BASES, AIRFIELDS | | | | | | | 453,130 | | | | | | | | | 453,130 |
| 2.2.2 MISSILE SITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.3 NAVAL BASES AND FACILITIES | | | | | | | 37,390 | | | | | | | | | 37,390 |
| 2.2.4 ELECTRONICS, ETC... | | | | | | | 2,934 | | | | | | | | | 2,934 |
| 2.2.5 PERSONNEL FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.6 MEDICAL FACILITIES | | | | | | | 12,100 | | | | | | | | | 12,100 |
| 2.2.7 TRAINING FACILITIES | | | | | | | 180,050 | | | | | | | | | 180,050 |
| 2.2.8 WAREHOUSES, DEPOTS, ETC | | | | | | | 47,925 | | | | | | | | | 47,925 |
| 2.2.9 COMMAND AND ADM. FACILITIES | | | | | | | 591,888 | | | | | | | | | 591,888 |
| 2.2.10 FORTIFICATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.11 SHELTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.12 LAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.13 OTHER | | | | | | | 28,051 | | | | | | | | | 28,051 |
| 3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | 964 | 14 | 4,332 | | | 189,937 | 48,070 | | | | | | | | 243,337 |
| 3.1 BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION | | 964 | 14 | 4,332 | | | 189,937 | 48,070 | | | | | | | | 243,337 |
| 4. TOTAL (1+2+3) | | 5,218,763 | 3,992,789 | 4,196,862 | | | 9,590,937 | 2,324,405 | | | | | | | | 25,369,678 |

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III.a. Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism remains a serious threat to Australia and the international community more broadly. The death of Osama bin Laden represents a significant development in international counter-terrorism efforts. However, elements of the al-Qa'eda network continue to pose a major threat to Australia and its partners. Similarly, the threat continues from al-Qa'eda's supporters and others who advocate violent extremist views.

South Asia remains central to international counter-terrorism efforts. Stability and security in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region are critical to resolving the common challenges faced by both countries. Elsewhere, concerns remain that Yemen and Somalia have become a source of training, planning and operations for al-Qa'eda-linked terrorists.

In our region, proponents of terrorism have been significantly disrupted by law enforcement and other counter-terrorism efforts. Australia applauds the recent counter-terrorism successes by Indonesian law enforcement authorities in disrupting a terrorist network in Sumatra and Java.

The Australian Government has taken a comprehensive, multi-layered approach to counter-terrorism, which targets both the causes and symptoms of terrorism. There are four key elements to the Government's overall strategy:

- analysis: an intelligence-led response to terrorism, led by a

connected and informed national security community;

- protection: taking action to protect Australia and Australians from terrorism at home and abroad;
- response: providing an immediate targeted response to terrorist threats and attacks; and
- resilience: building a strong and resilient Australian community to resist violent extremism and terrorism.

A key element of Australia's overall approach to counter-terrorism is its commitment to building practical partnerships with our neighbours. This includes sharing expertise, and helping build the capacity of police and security agencies to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. Bilaterally, Australia has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on counter-terrorism with various ARF member countries. The MOUs provide a framework for counter-terrorism cooperation covering a broad range of areas. These areas include countering the financing of terrorism, police and law enforcement cooperation, border controls and identity fraud, information and intelligence sharing, the development of effective counter-terrorism legal and administrative regimes, transport security and countering the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

Cooperation on counter-terrorism is also given high priority in regional institutional arrangements such as the *2009-2010 ARF Work Plan for Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime*. In support of the priority accorded to bio-security issues in the work plan, Australia collaborated with

the United States and the Philippines in holding a regional workshop on bio-risk management in Manila in September 2010. Following the success of this workshop, Australia plans to co-host (again with the US and the Philippines) a regional disease detection and surveillance workshop in September 2011. We continue to look for new opportunities to work with our ARF partners to advance our efforts on counter-terrorism.

III.b. Non-Proliferation, Counter-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Australia is very supportive of the ARF's stronger focus on non-proliferation and disarmament, including the Inter-Sessional Meeting (ISM). Australia participated in the first cycle of three ISMs on non-proliferation and disarmament hosted by China (2009), Singapore (2010) and USA (2011).

Australia welcomed the successful 2010 Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT RevCon). In July 2010, Australia and Japan established the multi-country Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to take forward the NPT Review Conference outcomes. At the second ministerial meeting of the Initiative in Berlin on 30 April 2011, member countries showed strong commitment to progress on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, agreeing to focus on: development of a standard nuclear disarmament reporting form, which we will propose to those states that possess nuclear weapons; promoting a start to negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT); and further efforts to promote universal adoption of the

Additional Protocol on strengthened International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and to bring into force the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Australia continues to welcome opportunities to work collaboratively with ARF participants to prevent WMD proliferation and to help meet commitments under United Nations Security Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. The export control regimes have a key role to play in setting standards and providing advice. Australia, as permanent chair of the Australia Group and an active member of the other multilateral export control regimes, is pleased to assist in this regard. We have in the last 12 months participated in outreach to a number of ARF members to support enhanced regional collaboration in these arrangements.

There is common recognition in our region of the need to combat **illicit small arms** proliferation. Australia has practical expertise to share in areas like stockpile management and implementation of model weapons control legislation. In 2011, Australia will support the travel of several civil society delegates from the Pacific to the July Preparatory Committee Meeting of the UN Arms Trade Treaty in New York. Australia contributed \$100,000 to the UNDP Scholarship Fund to support the participation of Pacific developing country delegations at for the UN Program of Action (UNPoA) on Small Arms and Light Weapons Meeting of Government Experts' on tracking and tracing of firearms held in New York in May 2011. Australia is also supporting a regional International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) training project on gender and armed violence and a capacity

building workshop focussed on raising awareness of global armed violence reduction initiatives, such as the Arms Trade Treaty and the UNPoA.

Australia was an early signatory of the Convention on **Clusters Munitions** and is moving as quickly as possible towards ratification. We were pleased to support the hosting of the first meeting of parties of the convention in Laos in November 2010 and participated actively in that meeting.

Australia welcomes the formal commencement of negotiations in New York on an **Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)** in July 2010 and we look forward to cooperating with all ARF members to adopt a treaty by the end of 2012. A robust and effective ATT will help to eradicate illicitly or irresponsibly traded arms that threaten and undermine peace and security in so many regions of the world.

Australia appreciated the continuing strong support of ARF members for the ROK-Australia joint resolution on **brokering** which was put to the General Assembly for consideration again in 2010.

As an active participant in the **Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)**, Australia would welcome the support of more of our regional partners for the initiative to underline the region's determination to prevent WMD proliferation and significantly boost PSI participants' operational capacity. Australia hosted a PSI Regional Operational Experts Group (ROEG) meeting and exercise, in Cairns in September 2010.

III.c. Transnational Crime

Organised Crime

Australia's December 2008 National Security Statement identified transnational and organised crime, such as drug trafficking, as a significant challenge to Australia's national security which could undermine political and social institutions, inflict economic and personal harm or contribute to other forms of violence.

The Australian Government has introduced a number of measures which recognise the importance of regional cooperation in responding to transnational and organised crime.

In 2009, the Government developed an Organised Crime Strategic Framework. Under the Framework, the Government agreed to a Commonwealth Organised Crime Response Plan in 2010 to coordinate whole-of-Government responses to the highest organised crime risks. Also in 2010, the Government agreed to a National Organised Crime Response Plan with the States and Territories to provide a consistent multi-jurisdictional approach to organised crime. A key component of these measures is an emphasis on the development and maintenance of robust domestic and international partnerships.

People-Smuggling

Australia remains committed to combating the growing challenge of people smuggling and irregular migration in cooperation with regional partners, particularly through the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process), which Australia co-chairs with Indonesia. Australia has allocated significant additional

resources to strengthen international and regional engagement to combat people smuggling. At the Fourth Bali Process Ministerial Conference on 30 March 2011 ministers agreed to a regional cooperation framework to disrupt people smugglers and manage irregular migration. Australia is working with regional partners to operationalise the framework through the implementation of practical bilateral and sub-regional arrangements which will contribute to a sustainable regional response to irregular migration.

Illicit Drugs

The Australian Customs and Border Protection Service continues to develop and maintain strong informal and formal bilateral relationships with other customs and border protection administrations which assist in addressing regional illicit drug issues.

Through its Southeast Asia Border Security Program the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service has been working with relevant border and law enforcement agencies in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines to provide dual purpose (explosive and drugs) trace detection technology and operational training to enhance detection capacity at key air and sea ports in the region. While the primary focus of this assistance is aimed at increasing counter-terrorism capability, it also contributes to enhancing the drug detection capacity of relevant agencies.

In October 2010, Customs and Border Protection hosted two two-day Drug and Precursor Awareness Raising workshops in Jakarta, Indonesia, for 50 officers of the Indonesian Directorate General of Customs and Excise. Each workshop provided a

comprehensive awareness of drug and precursor issues that challenge our respective borders as well as assisting with the identification of emerging drugs and precursors of concern.

Domestically, the Australian Government is continuing to develop measures to strengthen the national picture on illicit drugs. The Australian Crime Commission's Illicit Drug Data Report (IDDR), published annually, provides the most comprehensive picture available of Australia's drug environment. According to the IDDR 2008-09, more than 13 tonnes of illicit drugs were seized nationally. In terms of arrests, seizures and use, cannabis remained the dominant illicit drug in Australia. Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) remained the second most widely used illicit drugs in Australia and accounted for a sizeable proportion of illicit drug seizures and arrests during 2008-09. A record 449 clandestine laboratories were detected in 2008-09, the majority of which were ATS related. The IDDR 2009-10 will be released in late June 2011.

Through the Australian Illicit Drug Data Centre (AIDDC), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) continues to profile samples of illicit drugs seized at the border to identify and monitor sources of supply into the Australian market. The AFP is now complementing this effort by profiling samples of heroin, methylamphetamine and 3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA or "ecstasy") from domestic State and Territory seizures under the Enhanced National Intelligence Picture on Illicit Drugs (ENIPID). This will help establish trends and links between criminal groups operating within Australia as well as shipments intercepted at the Australian border.

Cyber Security

Australia is committed to the maintenance of a secure, resilient and trusted electronic operating environment which supports national security and maximises the benefits of the digital economy. In November 2009, the Australian Government launched its inaugural Cyber Security Strategy which describes how the Australian Government is harnessing the full range of resources to help protect government, business and individual Australians and their computer systems.

The strategy sets out the strategic priorities that the Government is pursuing to achieve its objectives, ranging from ensuring Australia has an effective legal framework and skilled workforce to work with the business community and international partners on cyber security issues.

Australia works with its regional partners to share information on cyber threats and build capacity. Australia welcomes opportunities to work collaboratively with ARF member states to address cyber security issues. At the ARF ISG in April 2011, Australia introduced a Concept Paper for a 2012 Workshop on Cyber Security Incident Response which will explore and enhance ARF participants' capacity to cooperate in the event of a cyber security incident. Australia continues to support the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space, endorsed by ARF Ministers in July 2006.

III.d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Australia offers its condolences to ARF participants affected by the spate of recent

natural disasters and appreciation to those that offered assistance during the major floods in Queensland in January 2011.

Following the 22 February 2011 earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand, the Australian Government donated \$5 million to the New Zealand Red Cross earthquake appeal. The overall Australian assistance effort involved over 750 personnel from State and Federal police forces, search and rescue and medical teams, including a field hospital.

In response to the 11 March 2011 earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan, the Australian Government provided extensive assistance, including: a \$10 million donation to the Australian Red Cross Japan and Pacific Disaster Appeal; the deployment of a 72-person search and rescue team into one of the worst hit areas; the use of Australian C17 planes to support relief operations and to transport specialised-pumping equipment to Japan for use at the Fukushima No.1 Power plant; and a donation of direct food assistance to disaster victims in evacuation centres in the town of Minami Sanriku.

During her April visit to Japan, the Prime Minister also announced a new program to help university students, academics and professionals from disaster-affected areas to spend time in Australia. The program will help fund travel, accommodation and tuition costs associated with living and studying in Australia.

These natural disasters remind us that there is an ongoing need to work together to improve regional responses to disasters to better assist national authorities. There is scope for such cooperation in the ARF and other regional organisations such as the EAS

and ADMM-plus. Australia was pleased to actively participate in the ARF DiREx 2011 through a multi-agency delegation to both the field and desk-top elements of the exercise. Our Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team deployed to the field exercise gained valuable experience working along with USAR teams from other ARF participating countries. Australian involvement in the table-top exercise included: the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Department of Defence; AusAID; the Asia-Pacific Civil-Military Centre of Excellence; and the Australia-Indonesia Disaster Reduction Facility.

Representatives from these agencies participated in various roles as facilitators, planners and After Action Review team members. We also took the opportunity to provide a further demonstration of the joint Australia-Singapore ARF Disaster Relief Mapping Service. Australia is supportive of further practical ARF disaster relief activities such as the DiREx and looks forward to discussing how to improve regional management of disasters, including in the East Asia Summit as well as the ARF.

III.e. Maritime Security

The Defence White Paper 2009 and the 2008 National Security Statement outline measures to strengthen Australia’s border security, including acquisition of new maritime surveillance and response aircraft and formation of the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service.

Australia is deeply committed to comprehensive maritime security engagement in the Asia Pacific region. Our maritime interests are extensive and enduring: we are a major trading nation and

enjoy close economic and other ties to Asia-Pacific countries. Protection of shipping lanes throughout Asia and the security of maritime approaches to Australia are essential to the region’s, and Australia’s fundamental interests. Australia’s maritime zone is extensive - around 27.2 million square kilometres - and we manage an extremely large search and rescue region, in which we have responsibility for the safety of people in distress, equivalent to about one-ninth of the earth’s surface.

As a maritime state, Australia works closely with regional partners to enhance maritime security. Regional efforts have been effective in reducing the impact of piracy and armed robbery at sea in South-East Asia. The Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) has supported this work. Australia participated in the March 2010 and March 2011 ReCAAP Governing Council meetings and is considering possible accession.

Australia is an active participant in the ARF intersessional meetings on maritime security which Australia considers to be a key forum in which to take forward regional maritime security issues. At the third ISM in March 2011 in Tokyo, we supported the current draft ARF workplan on maritime security be considered for adoption by ARF ministers in July and expressed support for the adoption of a program for increased practical activities.

Australia’s engagement on maritime security in the region is reflected in our program of naval exercises with regional partners and our work with regional partners on maritime security capacity building projects, including with the

Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Australia remains concerned by acts of piracy off the Horn of Africa. We continue to assist international efforts to combat piracy, including through contributing to the US-led Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and participating in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). We also participate in the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE) group, which coordinates military responses to piracy in the Gulf of Aden at the working level.

Australia is increasing its engagement in dialogues committed to understanding and combating the financing of piracy operations and expenditure of piracy revenues through the CGPCS and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). We have previously provided \$500,000 in financial assistance to the joint European Commission/United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) counter-piracy program in Kenya.

Australia strongly supports and welcomes the UN Security Council's measures to encourage development of domestic and international measures for detention and prosecution of pirates including UNSC Resolution 1918 (April 2010).

IV. ROLE OF THE ARF

IV.a. National Contributions to Enhancing the ARF and Regional Security

In co-chairing the 2010-11 ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group (ISG) and Defence Officials' Dialogue (DOD) process

with Indonesia, Australia was particularly keen to make a significant contribution across the ARF agenda in this inter-sessional year. Beyond the ISG and DOD, Australia, with the Philippines and the United States, co-chaired an ARF Workshop on Biorisk Management in September 2010 as a contribution to the bio-security priority area of the counter-terrorism and transnational crime work plan. We were also pleased to co-chair, with the Philippines, a seminar on UNCLOS in March 2011. This seminar contributed to the Hanoi Plan of Action which tasked ARF members with promoting compliance and adherence to international maritime legal instruments. We hope that ARF members can continue their dialogue on UNCLOS through further such activities. As noted above, Australia participated in all ARF Inter-Sessional Meetings and sent a multi-agency team to the ARF-DiREx field and desktop exercises in Manado, Indonesia in March 2011.

Looking ahead, Australia has proposed a 2012 Workshop on Cyber Security Incident Response to contribute to the cyber-security priority area of the counter-terrorism and transnational crime work plan which we hope to co-lead with Russia and an ASEAN country. We also plan to continue our cooperation with the Philippines and the United States on bio-security, and propose to co-chair a workshop on disease detection and surveillance in the 2011-12 inter-sessional year.

With our ISG co-chairs Indonesia, Australia has been pleased to play an active role in the development of the ARF Preventive Diplomacy Work Plan. Through the drafting process, we have focused on delivering a suitably robust and practical

work plan to ministers that will reflect the significance of the ARF’s move to preventive diplomacy, after eighteen years of confidence-building measures, and one that is consistent with the vision of the ARF’s founders.

IV.b. Future of the ARF

The future of the ARF in the evolving defence and security architecture in the region was one topic Australia chose to focus on at the ARF ISG in Sydney on 7-8 April 2011. At the ISG, Australia said that implementing the Hanoi Plan of Action – including through the development of a preventive diplomacy capacity – would be of central importance as would coordinating the work of the ARF, the EAS and ADMM-plus.

The EAS operates at the leaders’ level with a broad mandate on political, security and economic/finance issues, the ARF at foreign ministers’ level with a civil-military security mandate, and the ADMM-plus at the defence ministers’ level with a defence-defence mandate. Given this configuration, Australia sees an opportunity for close linkages and greater coordination between these groupings.

Australia sees a key role for the ARF into the future, but believes also that to remain as relevant and effective as possible, the ARF must continue to strengthen its role, including through a contribution to preventive diplomacy, continuing to strengthen its institutional arrangements and developing closer links to the work of the EAS and ADMM-plus.



CANADA

Canada works within the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to promote Asia-Pacific security. While the region is largely peaceful, the ARF makes an important contribution to security dialogue and cooperation on specific threats including WMD proliferation, organized crime, terrorism, and natural disasters.

Effective and accountable institutions are needed to prevent and manage conflict, re-establish security in post-disaster situations, and prevent and respond to these challenges. Multidimensional threats also often require a more collaborative, dialogue-based approach to security that recognizes that power in contemporary international relations derives from connectedness -- between states, and among states and societies.

Building on Canada's hosting of the G-8 Summit in 2010, Canada continues to work with other G-8 countries and ARF partners to ensure continued action on key priorities. Combating international terrorism and our commitment to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament remain key to global peace and security.

Canada considers the ARF *Annual Security Outlook* to be an important contribution to transparency and confidence-building among ARF members, and a useful tool for sharing perspectives and information about activities at national, regional and global levels.

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

Asia-Pacific, while largely peaceful, contains a host of low-level, sporadic conflicts, as well as long-standing inter-state tensions that hinder efforts at genuine regional integration. Specific threats include WMD proliferation, organized crime, terrorism, and natural disasters. When a number of security vulnerabilities coalesce within countries and in the absence of adequate efforts to prevent and respond to emerging threats, states may become increasingly fragile. Also, fragility and violent conflict in one country has been conclusively shown to have lasting negative security implications for neighbouring countries.

Canada welcomes ASEAN's efforts to play a positive role in mediating disputes between members and to develop appropriate mechanisms to promote reconciliation. Canada urges all countries in the region to make full use of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to resolve conflicts and address concerns. Canada supports the further development of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) in order to help promote principles enshrined in the ASEAN Charter, namely peace, stability, security, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, rule of law, good governance, development and prosperity in the region. The ASEAN Regional Forum has an important role to play in strengthening regional cooperation where appropriate to support the implementation of the APSC, in areas such

as counter-terrorism and transnational crime, maritime security, non-proliferation and disarmament, and natural disaster risk reduction and response. At the 43rd ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference in July 2010, the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-Canada Enhanced Partnership 2010-2015 was adopted. Under the Plan of Action, Canada will continue to strengthen cooperation with ASEAN in the context of the ARF, including on the implementation of the ARF Vision Statement and its Hanoi Plan of Action especially in the area of *Preventive Diplomacy (PD)*. Canada will develop joint activities, as appropriate, to promote peace and security and a habit of constructive dialogue and practical cooperation in the region and to support ASEAN's role as the driving force in the ARF process.

Maritime security challenges including piracy and arms trafficking, including WMD, continue to pose a serious threat to security in both a regional and international context. However, there have been promising efforts to develop practical cooperation and build regional capacity. Collaborative maritime security efforts, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), make a significant contribution to WMD non-proliferation. The ARF continues its work on this priority area and Canada was pleased to participate in the Third Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security held in Tokyo in February 2011. With respect to counter-piracy, since 2008, three Canadian warships (HMCS VILLE DE QUÉBEC, HMCS WINNIPEG and HMCS FREDERICTON) have been deployed to the Gulf of Aden to participate in NATO counter-piracy operations and to escort ships contracted by the World Food Programme. Canada has made a contribution of over \$740,000 CAD to the

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) counter-piracy programme, to help support piracy prosecutions in East Africa. Canada also participates in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

In October 2010, Canada announced the adoption of a Controlled Engagement Policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), limiting official bilateral contact to regional security concerns, the human rights and humanitarian situation in the DPRK, inter-Korean relations and consular issues. In addition, Canada is in the process of implementing sanctions under the Special Economic Measures Act that will include a prohibition on imports from, and exports to, the DPRK; humanitarian exemptions will apply. Canada strongly condemned the November 2010 artillery attack by the DPRK on the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong, and remains committed to a coordinated international approach toward the current situation to create a peaceful, stable and prosperous Korean peninsula.

In the Asia-Pacific region, there is a continued rise in the number of indigenous weapons development programs and new exporters, significant advancements in some national missile programs, as well as ongoing tension over the DPRK's nuclear weapons programs. Canada has consistently supported the Six-Party Talks as the best vehicle for addressing the DPRK nuclear issue and for creating a stable and secure environment in Northeast Asia.

The need to ensure that *Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)* are not proliferated by states or acquired by terrorists and other non-state actors is an international

responsibility as set forth in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 (2004), and reaffirmed in UNSCR 1673 (2006) and UNSCR 1810 (2008), and most recently UNSCR 1977 (2011). As part of its 2010 G-8 Presidency, Canada played an important role in advancing the implementation of UNSCR 1540, and ensuring that the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (or “Global Partnership”) launched at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, was given a mandate to provide assistance in this regard. Canada continues to strongly encourage those states which have yet to file a report on their steps to put in place the Resolution with the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540, to do so on a prompt basis. The effective coordination of requests for offers of assistance in implementing the provisions of the UNSCR 1540 (2004) is essential, and Canada recognizes the importance of regional organizations in its implementation.

Natural disasters pose indiscriminate threats to all states and their citizens, and can have a multiplier-effect on other security vulnerabilities. Early and effective disaster relief efforts and the timely provision of assistance is therefore essential. In 2010-11, Canada provided timely, coordinated, and needs-based assistance in response to a number of natural disasters in the Asia-Pacific region. These included the earthquakes in New Zealand (February 2011), the devastating floods in Pakistan (in the second half of 2010), Cyclone Giri in Burma and the consecutive earthquake and volcano eruption in Indonesia (October 2010), as well as the earthquake that struck China (April 2010). More recently, Canada

provided assistance to Japan in response to the humanitarian situation and nuclear emergency that resulted from the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.

Canada supports the principles of, and appropriate actions taken in adherence to, the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Assistance. Canada attended the ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ARF ISM-DR), held in Banda Aceh, Indonesia in December 2008, and again in Honolulu, Hawaii in September 2009. Through forums like these, Canada participates in discussions with ARF countries on ways to enhance cooperation in disaster preparedness and response. Canada also participated in the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise in Manado, Indonesia in March 2011. The exercise provided an opportunity to increase participants’ awareness of key issues involved in coordinating a response to a natural disaster. Regretfully, the scenario to be tested became a reality for Japan with the occurrence of a 9.0 earthquake and tsunami.

Bilateral cooperation in support of wider Asia-Pacific disaster relief efforts may also be a useful first step in enhancing regional capacity to meet challenges posed by natural disasters. In May 2009, Canada and Japan signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on Standard Operating Procedures allowing rapid approval for the landing and overflight of Canadian military aircraft engaged in humanitarian relief operations in Asia-Pacific. In November 2010, *Natural Disaster Response* was formally recognized as a shared bilateral

priority in the 2010 Canada-Japan Joint Declaration on Political, Peace and Security Cooperation.

Canada's experiences in responding to natural disasters have clearly demonstrated the importance of a well-coordinated and rapid response to international crises. Through the Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force (START) and Global Peace and Security Fund (GPSF), Canada is also a policy leader and promoter on issues pertaining to countries in, or at risk of, crisis. Established in September 2005, and led by the Canadian Foreign Ministry (DFAIT), START and GPSF initiatives were initially resourced at \$100 million CAD per year until 2009/10. In June 2007, additional resources were provided for the GPSF, increasing it to \$235 million CAD for 2007/08, and \$146 million CAD per year for 2008/09 and 2009/10. In February 2008, the GPSF was extended by an additional three years, at \$146 million CAD per year, until 2012/13. START's non-disaster related programming in Asia is in Afghanistan, where the annual volume of programming is \$25.5 million CAD per year divided between security/policing, rule of law/human rights and regional diplomacy including the promotion of border management cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Canada's START and GPSF initiatives represent a commitment to delivering coherent and effective conflict prevention, crisis response and stabilization initiatives in fragile environments, such as Afghanistan, Sudan, Haiti and the Middle East. Canada supports constructive dialogue with ARF partners on the question of humanitarian access, in order to foster greater understanding of the collective interest in

ensuring safe and unhindered humanitarian access to civilians in need. Full, safe and unhindered access - so critical to providing life-saving relief and support to vulnerable populations - remains an elusive goal.

The international community also continues to have concerns about human rights and democratic development in Burma (Myanmar). G-8 leaders have urged the Government of Myanmar to release without delay all political prisoners, and to engage the democratic opposition and representatives of ethnic groups in a substantive dialogue on the way forward to national reconciliation and security in the region. Canada continues to call on the new government to take these steps, and to live up to its international obligations, including with respect to human rights.

There continue to be significant challenges to Afghanistan's stability. This will be a critical year as Afghanistan and the international community work together to begin transition of security responsibility to Afghans and to implement the Kabul Process.

Canada's goal in Afghanistan is to leave Afghanistan to Afghans, better governed and self-sustaining, more stable and secure, and no longer a safe haven for terrorists. Canada's engagement in Afghanistan will transition in 2011 to a non-combat mission centred in Kabul and will focus on four key areas: investing in the future of Afghan children and youth especially through development programming in education and health; advancing security, the rule of law and human rights; promoting regional diplomacy; and delivering humanitarian assistance. This renewed engagement builds on Canada's significant experience and

investments in Afghanistan to date, supports Afghan-developed priorities, and sustains progress in key areas essential to Afghanistan's future.

The international community as a whole will also be looking at its long-term engagement in Afghanistan at the upcoming Bonn Conference in December 2011, where the civilian aspects of the security transition and reconciliation will also be discussed.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

Transparency Measures

The international community has made important advances in promoting transparency in the area of conventional arms through two voluntary global instruments: the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNCAR) and the instrument of Standardized Reporting on Military Matters, including transparency on military expenditures. The UN Register has set an example for regional initiatives, such as the landmark Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions (2002), which requires all Organization of American States (OAS) states to provide annual reports to the OAS Depository on imports and exports of conventional weapons covered by the UN Register, and to notify the Depository of acquisitions of certain conventional weapons within a specified time frame. Short of an instrument such as the OAS Transparency Convention, the ARF should continue to work towards the development of a voluntary regional transparency instrument. The ARF can also support

technical exchanges to facilitate adherence to, and implementation of, international transparency instruments including the UNCAR and the instrument of Standardized Reporting on Military Matters. Furthermore, the ARF could work to promote the inclusion of transparency measures in an Arms Trade Treaty during negotiations on the treaty in 2012.

II.a. Overview of Canada's National Security and Defence Policy

Canada supports the sharing of information about national security and defence programs and policies, as an important contribution to enhanced transparency and stability in the region.

Canada has adopted a *Canada First Defence Strategy (CFDS)* for a fully integrated, flexible, multi-role and combat-capable military, which plays an active role in a Whole-of-Government approach to meet security requirements, both domestically and internationally. The Canadian Forces (CF) serves Canadians at home by supporting other government departments and civilian agencies in areas such as search and rescue and disaster relief operations. Under the CFDS, Canada continues to be a strong and reliable partner in the defence of North America, notably through the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD). Internationally, the CF remains capable of participating in a wide range of operations, including complex peace support and stabilization missions, maritime interdiction operations, traditional peacekeeping and observer operations, humanitarian assistance missions, and evacuation operations to assist Canadians in countries threatened by imminent conflict and turmoil.

Canada has implemented a Whole-of-Government approach – which emphasizes the integration of military and civilian components – in order to address the challenges in Afghanistan in an integrated way. Thus far, there have been approximately 3000 Canadian soldiers deployed as part of the UN-mandated, NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and approximately 120 Canadian civilians have worked in Afghanistan. Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan from 2008 to 2011 was defined through six key priorities and three signature projects. These priorities worked to guide all Whole-of-Government efforts, and they focused on reconstruction, development, and the training of Afghan security forces. Canada will also contribute up to 950 Canadian Forces personnel for training the Afghan National Security Forces as part of its post-2011 engagement in Afghanistan. By the end of 2011, Canada will be the second largest contributor to the NATO Training Mission – Afghanistan, and will fill key positions in the army, police and medical fields. The majority of NATO countries, particularly the US and the UK, are also contributing.

On March 31, 2011, NATO assumed command and control over all of maritime and air operations to protect civilians and civilian areas under threat of attack in Libya in accordance with UNSCR 1970 and 1973. This unified command under Operation Unified Protector provides an effective framework for international coordination, including cooperation with partners in the region. Canada’s contribution to this mission consists of 7 CF-18 fighter jets, 2 refuelling aircraft and 2 maritime patrol aircraft, as well as the HMCS CHARLOTTETOWN.

Canada remains a strong supporter of and actively engaged in international peacekeeping and peace operations, participating in both UN-led and UN-mandated missions, and takes a Whole-of-Government approach to fragile states. This ensures coherent planning, bringing together diplomacy, military operations and civilian assistance to deliver security, humanitarian, governance and development assistance. Thus, Canada’s strong support for international peace and security includes the deployment of over 3000 troops, civilian police, diplomats, development officers, correctional personnel, and border services agents serving in a variety of UN-mandated missions, including 8 of the 16 current UN-led peacekeeping missions. In particular, Canada contributes to Afghanistan (ISAF), Sudan (UNAMID and UNMIS), Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO).

In a UN peace operation, Canada's niche is to provide specialized skills, planning, communications and equipment to sustain a multi-dimensional operation. Canada offers high value-added inputs, such as capacity building, logistics and training to other nations, which serve as "force multipliers" for the UN and help to ensure that peacekeeping forces are trained to the highest UN standards. Through the Global Peace Operations Program (GPOP), Canada provides support to the UN to implement peacekeeping reforms and the development of UN peacekeeping policy, training and doctrine.

The June 2009, UN Secretary-General’s Report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict identified the need to

strengthen the international community's ability to respond to civilian capacity needs of fragile states. In response to the Secretary-General's Report, G-8 Leaders in the 2010 "Muskoka Declaration" pledged to strengthen the capacity of the international community's civilian response. Building on the 2010 Summit, G-8 leaders meeting in Deauville (May 26-27, 2011) also agreed to support the implementation of an enhanced capacity-building coordination mechanism in partnership with the United Nations, which leaders agreed would be an important vehicle for pooling efforts and avoiding un-necessary duplication in peacekeeping/peacebuilding actions. Canada, through the G-8, has committed to support the development of initiatives on the reinforcement of international civilian capacities in post-conflict situations and is committed to enhancing the recruitment, training and deployment of experts in this regard.

Through the Military Training and Cooperation Program (MTCP), Canada has been pleased to provide training support to a number of ARF partners to share experiences and best practices. These sorts of exchanges, as well as the further development of peace support training programs among ARF countries, can make an important contribution to building regional capacity and coordination for participation in complex peace support operations involving both civilian and military actors. Canada was represented at ARF peacekeeping conferences in 2007, 2008 and at the March 2010 ARF Peacekeeping Experts Meeting in Bangkok.

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III.a. Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime (CT-TC)

The dual and global threats posed by terrorism and transnational organized crime remain high and are more effectively addressed through coordinated responses.

Terrorism

No country is immune from the threat of terrorism. Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, extensive international collaboration has weakened the ability of terrorists to train recruits and execute attacks. Canada is acting decisively to protect Canadians and is playing its part in the global fight against terrorism.

However, terrorists continue to seek new ways to pursue their goals, and recent years have seen an upsurge in incidences of kidnapping perpetrated by terrorists, and links of some terrorist groups to illicit drug trafficking, piracy and organized crime. Multifaceted and coordinated efforts are also needed to counter violent extremism. Principles of inclusion, tolerance, democracy and respect for human rights are the first line of defence in countering terrorism, coupled with a commitment to justice and accountability to bring terrorists to justice. Support for human rights, democracy and the rule of law will remain core priorities for Canada's engagement in mechanisms and fora dealing with counter-terrorism, including the ARF.

Canada is working with its partners in international and regional organizations to achieve the implementation of the 18

international conventions and protocols on terrorism, including the recently agreed Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention) and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention to the Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Beijing Protocol). Canada commits to working with others to conclude the UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the earliest possible opportunity.

At the recent G-8 Deauville Summit in 2011, leaders reaffirmed that an effective counter-terrorism strategy must be based on a comprehensive approach that includes security and development-oriented initiatives, as well as on respect for human rights. G-8 leaders also underscored the central role that the United Nations must continue to play in global counterterrorism efforts, and noted that the soon-to-be launched Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) would aim to strengthen the international consensus in the fight against terrorism, and create new opportunities for cooperation, including with and among regional partners, to further the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Canada looks forward to playing an active role.

Canada is committed to implementing the ASEAN-Canada Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism and to deepen cooperation under the ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime. Since 2005, Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) Program has provided counter-terrorism related training, resources and expertise to partners, including a number of ARF members. Canada is currently partnering with four

countries in South East Asia (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines) to deliver an International First Responder Training Program (IFRTP), and a Chemical Explosive Systems Exploitations (CESE) course with the goal of enhancing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) counter-terrorism capacity in the region.

Transnational Organized Crime

Organized crime is a cross-cutting and global issue that transcends national borders, and poses increasing challenges for global governance. Civil wars in already fragile states have been exacerbated by narcotics trade, the illicit import of weapons and the illegal export of natural resources such as diamonds, timber and other highly valued resources. Newer forms of transnational criminal activities such as cyber-crime also pose unique and indiscriminate challenges to national economies, human rights and security.

In Asia-Pacific, organized crime networks and their relation to illicit drugs and human trafficking, migrant smuggling and money laundering are of great concern to Canada and to Canadians. Canada has appointed a Special Advisor on Human Smuggling and Illegal Migration, and has been liaising closely with partner countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including in fora such as the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and the Bali Process, seeking cooperation to curtail migrant smuggling by sea. Canada also continues to play an active role in global organizations like the UNODC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Canada remains concerned about the illicit

exploitation of and trade in natural resources, which play a major role in fuelling conflict. One positive development to address war economies is the recent OECD initiative to enhance the due diligence of companies sourcing minerals from conflict areas. The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme on rough diamonds came into effect in 2003 and requires that participant countries only trade in diamonds certified as being of non-conflict origin. Currently, 76 diamond producing and trading countries participate in the Scheme, including 17 ARF member states. The credibility of the Kimberley Process has been seriously undermined by Zimbabwe's non-compliance with the minimum requirements of the Scheme. Canada is a strong advocate for the strengthening of the Kimberley Process to ensure compliance by all participant countries.

Global conventions provide a useful framework to facilitate regional cooperation. Canada works with its partners to support the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocols on Trafficking in Persons, Migrant Smuggling and Firearms, the UN Convention against Corruption and the three UN drug conventions. Canada was pleased by the outcome of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) last October, and actively supported the establishment of a working group to develop terms of reference for review and implementation of UNTOC and its three supplemental Protocols and looks forward to working together with ARF members on ensuring an effective, inclusive and transparent process.

In addition, Canada is committed to working with ARF partners to develop practical measures and best practices to effectively implement current international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and transnational crime, and identify opportunities for regional capacity-building.

The ARF can also facilitate the sharing of best practices on drug policies, including supply and demand reduction, and halting and preventing the trafficking of precursor chemicals used to produce illicit narcotic drugs. Going forward, it will be important to assess and identify drug trafficking trends and practical steps to prevent, respond to, and mitigate adverse affects arising from drug trafficking. As part of Canada's continuing commitment to support the Afghanistan National Drug Strategy, Canada contributed an additional \$25 million CAD to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime for counter-narcotics efforts from 2009 to 2011, bringing Canada's total Counter-Narcotics programming in Afghanistan to \$55 million CAD from 2007 to 2011.

Canada also supports anti-trafficking prevention and awareness programs worldwide through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), including a labour rights project in East Asia (\$4 million CAD from 2009-2012) which seeks, as one of its objectives, to reduce trafficking in women and children migrant workers in China. CIDA also provides expertise to support reforms that prevent labour exploitation; improve working conditions; and resolve workplace disputes for migrant workers, as well as improve access to legal services. CIDA has also supported training and the establishment of an Operations Center model in Laos. This

was adapted from the Thai approach to countering human trafficking through work with virtual multidisciplinary teams. After 3 years of development, in 2010 this program brought Thai and Lao staff together in two border locations (Mukdahan/Suvarnabhumi and Ubon Ratchathani/Jumpasak) and trained over 100 key personnel.

Regional approaches to combating cyber-crime and enhancing cyber-security have been supported by Canada’s Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) Program. National Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) act as a 24/7 “watch and warning alert system” that respond to crises, incidents and threats to computer security. CSIRTs also reduce the vulnerability to attack, mitigate damage, and ensure the integrity of the cyber networks in each country.

III.b. Maritime Security

Transnational crime challenges in the maritime domain such as narcotics trafficking, piracy and maritime terrorism increasingly require a large variety of experts to work together on developing solutions to address these threats to regional and international security. Counter-piracy and counter-narcotics patrols have involved national coast guards, military actors and expertise in joint efforts to enhance maritime security and respond to threats at sea. Coordination mechanisms and the sharing of best practices, including in the context of the international community’s efforts to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden and cooperation among littoral states in the Malacca Straits, have made important contributions to enhancing regional maritime security.

Canada considers the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) to be an important practical and voluntary mechanism that helps states to enhance their ability to deter and, where necessary, to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials, as well as to fulfil their legal obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1540. ARF members that have not yet done so should consider publicly endorsing the PSI Statement of Interdiction Principles. ARF partners should also consider how best to implement their obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1874 (2009) which bans all DPRK arms exports, including conventional arms, and authorizes national authorities to interdict and inspect DPRK ships suspected of carrying weapons cargo. ARF cooperation on maritime security issues will support connectivity among ASEAN countries by ensuring the efficient and secure movement of goods and people through strategic corridors.

III.c. Non Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Canada believes that the entry into force of the New START treaty between the United States and the Russian Federation, which will further reduce their deployed nuclear arsenals, was an important step towards a world without nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Security Summit in Washington in April 2010 was another significant opportunity to promote the security of nuclear materials, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of terrorists or other unauthorized persons or entities. Canada strongly supports the Nuclear Security Summit process and is working with partners to implement key commitments arising from the Washington Summit and to

ensure a successful Leaders Summit in Seoul in April 2012.

Positive momentum on arms control was maintained at the Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT RevCon), held in May 2010. The 2010 Final Document released at the end of the 2010 NPT RevCon was the first agreed outcome at an NPT Review Conference since 2000. Canada supports the commitment of nuclear weapons states to accelerate progress on nuclear disarmament and the reiteration of the importance of compliance with non-proliferation obligations and cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

On the issue of non-proliferation, Canada played a significant role at the RevCon by including several actions to ensure the efficient implementation and effectiveness of the IAEA verification system. On the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Canada supported the approach balancing the increasing need for, and value of, nuclear power and other applications of nuclear energy with the need for all states to sign up to the relevant conventions on nuclear safety, security and liability. Reaching agreement on the Middle East, particularly the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East was instrumental to the success of the RevCon and Canada supported the following practical steps, as decided by the RevCon: i) the convening of a Conference in 2012; ii) the appointment of a Facilitator with a mandate to undertake consultations in preparation for the 2012 Conference; and iii) the designation of a host Government for the 2012 Conference. While Canada continues to believe that a number of essential precursors have to be in

place prior to convening such a conference, Canada is prepared to play an important role in the lead-up to, and during, the 2012 Conference on the Middle East.

As host of the 2010 G-8 Summit, Canada was able to rally broad support to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and bring the international community closer to its common goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G-8 countries including Canada renewed their pledge to maintain and to strengthen the global nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the NPT and its three pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Leaders also committed to implementing all obligations under the NPT and to support and promote the global non-proliferation architecture in all its aspects, including the implementation and universalization of all relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements. Canada supports the Summit's commitments to stemming the severe proliferation challenges, particularly in Iran and DPRK, which represent a threat to global stability.

Canada also supports the G-8's affirmation of the IAEA's key role in assuring the exclusively peaceful nature of nuclear activities. G-8 leaders in Deauville called on all States that have yet to do so to sign and ratify a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement together with an Additional Protocol and to bring these agreements into force. G-8 leaders noted that Iran's persistent failure to comply with its obligations under six UNSC resolutions and to meet the requirements of ten IAEA Board of Governors resolutions is a cause of utmost concern.

Nuclear proliferation by the DPRK is also a continuing concern for Canada and the international community. It affects international peace and security, and directly impacts Canada’s strategic and commercial interests in the region. Canada’s ultimate aim is the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and DPRK’s adherence to and full compliance with the NPT and its Comprehensive Nuclear Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA. On June 12 2009, the UN Security Council imposed Resolution 1874 against the DPRK in response to the country’s second-ever nuclear test in May 2009. The binding sanctions imposed by Resolution 1874 have been implemented into Canadian domestic law.

At the Deauville Summit, G-8 leaders condemned the DPRK’s continued development of nuclear and missile programmes and its uranium enrichment programme and light water reactor construction activities in violation of UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874. Leaders also reiterated their commitment to implementing fully the UNSC Resolutions, and urged the DPRK to comply with its international obligations, including the complete, verifiable and irreversible abandonment of all its nuclear programmes and ballistic missile programmes.

Canada is an active State Party to all other major international treaties in the NACD area, including the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and all of its related protocols, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel

Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), and is a signatory to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Canada also participates in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), is a member in all export control regimes and is a founding subscriber to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC). Canada continues to strongly support the strengthening of compliance and verification mechanisms, such as nuclear safeguards implemented by the IAEA, and the ongoing construction and maintenance of the International Monitoring System for the CTBT.

Canada regrets that despite best efforts, consensus on a Programme of Work in the Conference on Disarmament was not reached during the Canadian CD Presidency of January – February 2011, nor subsequently. Canada welcomed the May 2009 agreement on a Programme of Work in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva which broke 12 years of deadlock, but was disappointed by the inability of the CD to implement the agreement due to the objections of one state. Canada’s top priority in the CD remains the negotiation of a verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) to ban the production of fissile materials used to manufacture nuclear weapons. Canada also believes the conditions are right to undertake substantive work in the CD and elsewhere on the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS). In particular, Canada has proposed that states pledge to adhere to three transparency and confidence-building measures for conduct in outer space: banning the placement of weapons in outer space; banning the use of weapons on satellites; and, banning the use of satellites themselves as weapons. To that end

Canada is working closely with the EU to develop an international Code of Conduct on Outer Space Activities to promote the continued peaceful and sustainable use of outer space. Canada looks forward to next steps to follow-up on the UN Secretary-General's high-level meeting that was convened in September 2010 in New York with the aim of supporting the work of the CD.

In September 2010, Canada agreed to join the new Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) proposed by Australia and Japan along with Chile, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. The cross-regional group of NPT Non-nuclear Weapon States aims to foster greater cooperation between regional groups and to promote implementation of the 2010 NPT action plan. A Ministerial meeting of the group was held in Berlin, Germany on April 30, 2011 where a statement was released. The Berlin statement focuses on four proposals: to advance FMCT negotiations, promote entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), develop a standard disarmament reporting form for possible use by Nuclear Weapon States and universalize the IAEA's Additional Protocol.

Launched at the 2002 G-8 Summit in Kananaskis, the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a 23 partner, US\$20 billion initiative aimed at reducing global WMD and terrorism related threats, including with respect to chemical, nuclear, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment, technology and related knowledge. Canada's participation in the Global

Partnership, including its \$1 billion CAD financial pledge, is managed by DFAIT's Global Partnership Program (GPP). Through the GPP, Canada has invested \$770 million CAD dollars to the Partnership to date and is on pace to fulfill its financial commitment by 2012. While focused initially in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union, G-8 Leaders agreed during the 2008 Summit in Toyako that Global Partnership programming would be expanded to address threats and secure vulnerable WMD and related materials worldwide. One example of such programming in Asia is the November 2010 workshop held in Beijing that Canada's GPP co-hosted (in conjunction with the Chinese Government and the BTWC Implementation Support Unit) entitled "Strengthening International Efforts to Prevent the Proliferation of Biological Weapons: The Role of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention".

GPP activities benefit all ARF members by reducing the likelihood that weapons and materials of mass destruction will be used in terrorist attacks. With four G-8 member countries which are also ARF members and ASEAN dialogue partners (Canada, Japan, Russia and the United States), and three ARF countries (Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea) participating in the Global Partnership, the ARF has a role to play in supporting all members of the Global Partnership to continue their engagement and fulfill their pledges. Canada welcomes new donors willing to join this important international threat-reduction undertaking. At the G-8 Muskoka Summit in 2010, leaders recognized the success of the Global Partnership and the importance of continuing our joint efforts as partners to address these threats in the years ahead with a focus on renewed priorities. Canada

strongly supports the decision made at the recent G-8 Summit in Deauville to extend the G-8 Global Partnership beyond 2012 as an effective mechanism for addressing global WMD challenges, based on the areas of focus enunciated at Muskoka (nuclear and radiological security, bio-security, scientist engagement, and facilitation of the implementation of UNSCR 1540).

With respect to conventional arms control, Canada has been an active participant in efforts to establish two legal instruments that address cluster munitions. The 30th ratification by Moldova on February 16, 2010 resulted in the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions on August 1, 2010. The historic First Meeting of State Parties was held in Laos in November 2010. Canada continues to participate in the negotiation of a complementary Protocol addressing cluster munitions in the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). Canada encourages all those states that have not yet done so, and which are concerned about the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions, to sign and ratify the new Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) that resulted from the 'Oslo process,' as well as to participate in ongoing negotiations to develop a new Protocol to address cluster munitions within the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). Canada also continues to support efforts towards the negotiation of a comprehensive, legally-binding Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which would regulate the trade in conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons. By establishing common international standards for the trade in conventional arms, an ATT will help to prevent and combat the illicit trade in such arms and their misuse. Canada is an active participant in the Preparatory Committee

working to prepare for the final negotiations towards an Arms Trade Treaty in 2012.

Canada is committed to working with ARF partners to enhance NACD cooperation through regional initiatives. This includes the development of practical measures and best practices to support national implementation to universalize key international NACD treaties, norms, and instruments in the region such as the CTBT, the IAEA safeguards system, the Convention on the Prohibition on the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (also known as the Ottawa Convention), and other arrangements such as the HCOC and the UN Programme of Action to Combat the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Following from the 2005 ARF Export Licensing Experts Meeting co-hosted by Canada and Singapore, ARF partners can support the effective implementation of national export licensing measures. ARF members can also support efforts to address security threats arising from the proliferation of WMD, including to non-state actors, by building on the outcomes of the 2007 meeting co-hosted by Canada, Singapore and the United States on UNSC 1540 implementation. Canada welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on NPD in 2009, and believes that the ARF can continue to play a useful role in supporting regional NACD cooperation.

III. d. Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Response

The plight of the people affected by natural disasters concerns us all and the world's response to recent events such as the Pakistan floods and the Japan earthquake and tsunami has been uplifting and encouraging. While serious challenges

remain when responding to disasters of that magnitude, the international community has responded generously to assist local and international organizations providing the required humanitarian assistance. Canada's assistance to the people affected by the Pakistan floods in 2010 totalled \$79.8 million CAD. In addition, individual Canadians donated over \$46.8 million CAD for Pakistan flood relief. Canada also contributed urgently needed relief supplies to Japan in the aftermath of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, and offered further expertise and assistance. Individual Canadians, Canadian companies, and non-governmental organizations expressed strong interest in supporting communities affected by the disaster. The Canadian Red Cross also actively supported relief efforts in Japan.

Canada attaches the highest importance to timely, effective, predictable, needs-based and appropriate multilateral action in support of crisis-affected populations, as well as long-term disaster risk reduction initiatives in coordination with humanitarian partners. Canada is committed to reducing the vulnerability of hazard-prone countries and communities to natural disasters, including through promoting the implementation of the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. To this end, Canada was pleased to participate in the 3rd session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2011 in Geneva. Canada continues to support strong commitments to disaster risk reduction (DRR) made in the context of the UN system such as through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). Canada also

provides technical experts to the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) system and has funded training of experts from developing countries for this system. Canada supports regional and international organizations that can contribute to DRR and encourages enhanced national, regional and international efforts to raise public awareness, mainstream disaster risk reduction into development programs and to promote the sharing of technical expertise, lessons learned and best practices in DRR.

In keeping with Canada's commitment made at the 2009 Global Platform meeting, Canada's National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was officially launched at its first Roundtable event held in October 2010. The 2010 Roundtable brought together over 70 stakeholders from the private sector, academia, all levels of government, Aboriginal communities, non-governmental organizations, and individual citizens to discuss ways to build a safer and more resilient Canada. A final report on Roundtable proceedings has been produced, and the Platform's Advisory Committee is currently developing an Action Plan to outline key priorities and activities to advance Canada's Platform over the next 5 years.

Canada has also developed robust strategies to respond to natural disasters abroad and to meet the needs of affected populations. Consistent with the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, Canada endeavours to tailor its official response based on needs assessments, which take into account the coping capacities of and the official requests for assistance by the affected government, as well as the needs

of survivors. Canada also coordinates our official response with the international community to ensure both that there are no duplications or gaps in the global response effort, and that the global response is proportionate vis-à-vis crises elsewhere in the world.

Canada partners with various UN organizations, the Red Cross Movement as well as established NGOs to address immediate humanitarian needs following natural disasters such as the distribution of non-food items, provision of shelter, infant feeding and water and sanitation facilities. Canada has developed a number of tools to respond to natural disasters abroad, including: cash contributions in response to appeals issued by experienced international partners, deployments of pre-identified Canadian technical experts and relief stocks. As necessary and if available and appropriate, Canadian Forces assets can be deployed, such as strategic airlift and personnel.

Within hours of a natural disaster of a significant scale, Canada convenes a meeting of the Interdepartmental Task Force on Natural Disasters Abroad. Canada held a number of these meetings in response to flooding in Pakistan and the recent earthquake and tsunami in Japan. Canadian officials also conducted a field mission to Pakistan in September 2010, in order to assess further Canadian options to respond to meet the need of populations affected by the flood.

Canada is committed to working with ARF partners to reduce harm and damage arising from natural disasters in Asia-Pacific, and limit any lasting threats to regional stability and prosperity, notably through the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster

Relief. ARF efforts should also be coordinated with the international humanitarian system through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in order to avoid the duplication of existing mechanisms for responding to natural disasters.

IV. ROLE OF THE ARF

Recognizing the important role that regional agencies like the ARF can play in conflict prevention and management, often in co-operation with the UN, Canada is pleased that the ARF is developing a work plan on preventive diplomacy. The objective of preventive diplomacy is to avoid disputes and conflicts between states and societies that could pose a threat to regional peace and stability. When it comes to the protection of civilians, early warning is only the first step, and early, robust and effective diplomatic action is often much more difficult to achieve. Ongoing conflicts around the globe remind us of the toll that violence takes on civilians. Timely investments in preventive diplomacy will save lives, and also lessen the requirements for costly peace support operations.

In developing this conflict prevention capacity, Canada believes that the ARF could also strengthen partnerships with other regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States (OAS), to share experiences in preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution.

Evolving regional integration efforts within Asia-Pacific have resulted in the emergence of other forums for dialogue and

cooperation. But the ARF's continuing role and leadership on Asia-Pacific security dialogue and cooperation will likely be even more important in the context of the region's evolving security needs and landscape. Canada looks forward to contributing to the implementation of the ARF Vision Statement through the 2010 Hanoi Plan of Action. These initiatives will support the ARF's central role in areas where it can make the greatest contribution. The ASEAN Regional Forum should continue to be at the forefront of political-security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Canada is pleased to work with interested ARF members to advance practical cooperation, to promote the exchange of best practices and to provide technical assistance in areas where Canada can make a difference. While ASEAN leadership will be key in assisting the membership as a whole to advance towards this goal, all members must remain actively committed to this process. Encouraged by the positive spirit of constructive dialogue that exists among ARF members, Canada looks forward to working with partners to advance political-security cooperation in Asia-Pacific in order to prevent and respond more effectively to threats that know no borders.

INSTRUMENT FOR STANDARDIZED INTERNATIONAL REPORTING OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES
(ACTUAL OUTLAYS, CURRENT PRICES) (UN REPORT)

COUNTRY: CANADA
NATIONAL CURRENCY AND UNIT OF MEASURES: Canadian Dollar (millions)
FISCAL YEAR: 2009-2010

| FORCE GROUPS-----> | STRATEGIC FORCES | | LAND FORCES | | NAVAL FORCES | | AIR FORCES | | OTHER COMBAT FORCES | | CENTRAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION COMMAND | | MILITARY ASSISTANCE | | | UNDISBURSED | TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES | CIVIL DEFENCE |
|--|------------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---|---------------------|----|--|------|---------------------|----|--|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| RESOURCE COSTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. OPERATING COSTS | | 5,334.3 | 2,103.1 | 3,047.8 | | 5,306.3 | 482.9 | | | | 21.2 | 14.3 | | | | 16,309.9 | | |
| 1.1. PERSONNEL | | 3,003.2 | 1,246.7 | 1,440.3 | | 3,004.6 | 275.1 | | | | 5.5 | 2.9 | | | | 8,978.3 | | |
| 1.1.1. CONSCRIPTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2. OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL INCLUDING RESERVES | | 2,628.4 | 936.8 | 1,294.4 | | 1,793.9 | 253.1 | | | | 0.5 | 2.9 | | | | 6,910.1 | | |
| 1.1.3. CIVILIAN PERSONNEL | | 374.8 | 309.8 | 145.9 | | 1,210.7 | 22.0 | | | | 5.0 | | | | | 2,068.2 | | |
| 1.2. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE | | 2,331.1 | 856.4 | 1,607.5 | | 2,301.7 | 207.8 | | | | 15.8 | 11.4 | | | | 7,331.6 | | |
| 1.2.1. MATERIALS FOR CURRENT USE | | 624.1 | 229.3 | 430.4 | | 616.3 | 55.6 | | | | | 3.0 | | | | 1,958.8 | | |
| 1.2.2. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR | | 405.1 | 148.8 | 279.3 | | 400.0 | 36.1 | | | | | 2.0 | | | | 1,271.3 | | |
| 1.2.3. PURCHASED SERVICES | | 1,060.2 | 389.5 | 731.1 | | 1,046.8 | 94.5 | | | | | 5.2 | | | | 3,327.1 | | |
| 1.2.4. RENT COST | | 173.6 | 63.8 | 119.7 | | 171.4 | 15.5 | | | | | 0.8 | | | | 544.8 | | |
| 1.2.5. OTHER | | 68.1 | 25.0 | 47.0 | | 67.3 | 6.1 | | | | 15.8 | 0.3 | | | | 229.6 | | |
| 2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION | | 1,120.1 | 518.3 | 1,652.0 | | 295.0 | 91.3 | | | | | | | | | 3,676.6 | | |
| 2.1. PROCUREMENT | | 953.8 | 460.8 | 1,536.6 | | 236.6 | 52.6 | | | | | | | | | 3,240.5 | | |
| 2.1.1. AIRCRAFT AND ENGINES | | | 0.0 | 1,119.8 | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | 1,119.8 | | |
| 2.1.2. MISSILES, INCLUDING CONVENTIONAL WARHEADS | | | 2.6 | 18.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.9 | | |
| 2.1.3. NUCLEAR WARHEADS AND BOMBS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.4. SHIPS AND BOATS | | | 348.1 | 0.2 | | 0.1 | | | | | | | | | | 348.4 | | |
| 2.1.5. ARMoured VEHICLES | | 292.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 292.5 | | |
| 2.1.6. ARTILLERY | | 16.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.4 | | |
| 2.1.7. OTHER ORDNANCE AND FORCE WEAPONS | | 69.0 | | 0.2 | | 1.2 | 1.8 | | | | | | | | | 72.2 | | |
| 2.1.8. AMMUNITION | | 306.0 | 35.5 | 22.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 363.8 | | |
| 2.1.9. ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS | | 126.0 | 46.2 | 315.3 | | 206.1 | 21.8 | | | | | | | | | 715.4 | | |
| 2.1.10. NON-ARMoured VEHICLES | | 36.3 | 4.2 | 5.8 | | 3.7 | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | 53.2 | | |
| 2.1.11. OTHER | | 107.6 | 24.1 | 54.8 | | 25.5 | 25.8 | | | | | | | | | 237.8 | | |
| 2.2. CONSTRUCTION | | 166.3 | 57.5 | 115.3 | | 58.5 | 38.6 | | | | | | | | | 436.2 | | |
| 2.2.1. AIR BASES, AIRFIELDS | | | | 51.1 | | | 15.2 | | | | | | | | | 66.3 | | |
| 2.2.2. MISSILE SITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.3. NAVAL BASES AND FACILITIES | | | 56.0 | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | 56.1 | | |
| 2.2.4. ELECTRONICS, ETC... | | | | 2.0 | | 4.2 | | | | | | | | | | 6.2 | | |
| 2.2.5. PERSONNEL FACILITIES | | 15.6 | | 2.9 | | 5.9 | 10.2 | | | | | | | | | 34.6 | | |
| 2.2.6. MEDICAL FACILITIES | | 13.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | 14.8 | | |
| 2.2.7. TRAINING FACILITIES | | 53.5 | | 3.1 | | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | | 61.2 | | |
| 2.2.8. WAREHOUSES, DEPOTS, ETC | | 23.4 | | 11.5 | | 3.1 | 3.1 | | | | | | | | | 41.2 | | |
| 2.2.9. COMMAND AND ADM. FACILITIES | | 37.4 | 1.4 | 29.0 | | 19.8 | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | 90.5 | | |
| 2.2.10. FORTIFICATIONS | | | | 0.8 | | 0.9 | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | 2.0 | | |
| 2.2.11. SHELTERS | | 23.4 | | 0.4 | | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | 23.9 | | |
| 2.2.12. LAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.7 | | |
| 2.2.13. OTHER | | 0.1 | | 14.5 | | 18.2 | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | 37.6 | | |
| 3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | 345.3 | | | | | | | | | | 345.3 | | |
| 3.1. BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2. DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION | | | | | | 345.3 | | | | | | | | | | 345.3 | | |
| 4. TOTAL (1+2+3) | | 6,454.4 | 2,621.4 | 4,699.8 | | 5,946.6 | 574.2 | | | | 21.2 | 14.3 | | | | 20,331.8 | | |

SYMBOLS:
- : nil
.: not applicable



CHINA

I. SECURITY SITUATION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Since the beginning of 2010, the security situation in the Asia-Pacific has on the whole remained stable. Pursuit of peace, development and cooperation continues to be the main trend in this region.

The Asia-Pacific, in particular the Asian countries, were the first in the world to achieve economic recovery. They are becoming an important engine of world economic recovery and growth. Asia-Pacific countries seized the opportunities presented by economic globalization and regional integration and committed themselves to economic development and regional stability. As economic integration further deepened, Asia-Pacific countries are increasingly aware that their interests and destinies are shared.

Big countries in the Asia-Pacific increased their dialogue and coordination and maintained stable relations. The influence of emerging countries and developing countries is on the rise. Emerging countries and developing countries play a more important role in upholding peace and promoting development.

Regional cooperation enjoyed sound momentum. Steady progress was made in the building of the ASEAN Community. Cooperation through mechanisms such as China-ASEAN, ASEAN Plus Three, China-Japan-ROK and the East Asia Summit further deepened. APEC continued to develop. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ARF and ADMM Plus contributed to regional peace and stability.

This said, the complexity and vulnerability of the security situation in the Asia-Pacific became more salient. Regional hotspots

long remained unsolved. Tensions rose from time to time on the Korean Peninsula. Counter-terrorism efforts in South Asia still faced daunting challenges. Some Asia-Pacific countries experienced political instability. Terrorist, separatist and extremist activities were active. Non-traditional security issues involving natural disasters, nuclear safety and security, food security, cyber security and public health security were acute.

II. CHINA'S DEFENSE POLICY

China adheres to the concepts of comprehensive security, cooperative security and common security, advocates the new security concept based on mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation and pursues a national defense policy which is defensive in nature. China advocates the settlement of international disputes and regional flashpoints through peaceful means, opposes the willful use of force or frequent threat of force, and opposes acts of aggression and expansion.

China is committed to developing cooperative military relations that are non-aligned, non-confrontational and not directed against any third party, and promotes the establishment of equitable and effective collective security mechanisms and military confidence-building mechanisms. In line with the principles of being just, equitable, comprehensive and balanced, China supports effective disarmament and arms control, and endeavors to maintain global strategic stability. China stands for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and has undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstance, and unconditionally not to use or threaten to

use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones.

China began issuing the *China Defense White Paper* in 1998. The white paper provides a detailed account of China's assessment of the security situation, its national defense policy, defense expenditure, modernization and deployment of its armed force, military confidence-building measures and so on. The latest white paper was released in March 2011. For the full text, please click <http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/special-reports/node/47506.htm>. China joined the UN Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures in 2007 and thereafter annually submits its report to the UN on military expenditure of the previous year. In May 2008, the Ministry of National Defense established its spokesperson system.

III. CHINA'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE SECURITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

China is committed to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific and follows the path of peaceful development and the win-win strategy of opening-up. China conducts friendly cooperation with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It is actively involved in regional cooperation. It takes a balanced approach in handling traditional and non-traditional security issues. China has worked tirelessly for a harmonious Asia-Pacific of lasting peace and common prosperity.

III.a Relations with Major Countries in the Asia-Pacific

China-US relations. President Hu Jintao paid a successful state visit to the United States in January 2011. The two sides reached important agreement on working together to build a cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. Economic ties continued to deepen. China and the United States are each other's

second largest trading partners. New progress was made in exchanges and cooperation in a wide range of areas including energy, the environment, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, law enforcement and people-to-people exchanges. The two sides maintained close communication and coordination on global economic governance, climate change, nuclear safety and security, the UN Security Council reform, the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, the Iranian nuclear issue and the Middle East.

China-Russia relations. In 2010, the China-Russia strategic partnership of coordination produced rich results. The two presidents met six times. Bilateral political and strategic trust further deepened. In 2010, bilateral trade reversed the decline in 2009 caused by the international financial crisis and rose by 43.1% to US\$55.45 billion. People-to-people exchanges and cooperation continued to expand. The two sides successfully held the Year of Russian Language in China and the Year of Chinese Language in Russia. The two countries further strengthened strategic coordination on international and regional affairs and maintained close coordination and cooperation on a number of major hotspot issues, thus contributing to regional and global peace and stability.

China-India relations. In 2010, China and India marked the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between them. Bilateral relations continued to enjoy sound and stable growth. India's president, foreign minister and special envoy of the prime minister visited China. Premier Wen Jiabao paid a successful visit to India at the end of the year. The visits further boosted practical cooperation in all fields and growth of bilateral ties. Trade volume rose to US\$61.76 billion, up 42.4%. There were 648,000 visits between the two countries, up nearly 23%. The Festival of China in India and the Festival of India in China and other events in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations were successfully held. These events helped

enhance understanding and friendship between the two peoples. The two sides continued to maintain close communication and coordination on major international and regional issues and intensified cooperation in multilateral mechanisms such as China-Russia-India cooperation, BRICS and the G20.

China-Japan relations. The relationship between China and Japan went through ups and downs in 2010. In the first half of the year, the relations maintained a sound momentum. The leaders of the two countries had frequent contacts, and bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various fields made solid progress. However, in September, Japan illegally captured and detained a Chinese fishing boat and fishermen in the waters near the Diaoyu Islands. This seriously damaged China-Japan ties. At the end of the year, the leaders of the two countries met each other and reached important consensus, taking a step toward improving relations between the two countries. China is Japan's largest trading partner and export market. Japan is China's third largest trading partner and second biggest source of foreign capital. In 2010, bilateral trade reached US\$297.77 billion, up 30.2%. There were 5.7 million visits between the two countries, up 17%.

The Chinese government values China-Japan relations and is ready to work with Japan to increase political trust, enhance exchanges and cooperation in all fields, properly handle sensitive issues and promote the sound development of the strategic relationship of mutual benefit in line with the principles and spirit of the four political documents between the two countries.

III.b. Regional Cooperation

China-ASEAN cooperation. Since China and ASEAN established dialogue relations 20 years ago, friendly exchanges and practical cooperation in various fields have made steady progress. In January 2010, the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was fully

established. The trade volume in 2010 reached US\$292.8 billion, the highest ever. For the first time, China became ASEAN's largest trading partner. ASEAN remained China's fourth largest trading partner. At the ASEAN-China Summit in October, China and ASEAN adopted the second *Five-Year Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity* and issued the *Joint Statement on Sustainable Development*. The two sides vowed to increase bilateral trade to US\$500 billion and the number of mutual visits to 15 million in the next five years.

ASEAN Plus Three (APT) cooperation. China supports efforts to promote East Asian cooperation with 10+3 as the main vehicle and move steadily toward an East Asia community. China supports the centrality of ASEAN in this process. At the 13th ASEAN+3 Summit in October 2010, Premier Wen Jiabao made four proposals for deepening cooperation, including speeding up the building of an East Asia FTA, deepening financial cooperation, advancing cooperation in food security, connectivity and education, and intensifying communication and coordination on major international issues. Premier Wen announced that China would donate US\$1 million to the APT Emergency Rice Reserve on top of the 300,000 tons of rice it pledged in 2009, and that China would contribute another US\$1 million to the APT Cooperation Fund to facilitate the building of the East Asia FTA.

China-Japan-ROK cooperation. China-Japan-ROK cooperation is an important part of East Asian cooperation. The trilateral cooperation grew steadily in 2010. Leaders of the three countries met in the ROK and Viet Nam and planned for cooperation in the next 10 years. Trade among the three countries soared and exceeded the level prior to the international financial crisis. The joint study on trilateral FTA conducted by government, industry and academia of the three countries moved forward smoothly. Cooperation further deepened in transportation, logistics, science, technology,

standardization and environmental protection. Social, cultural and people-to-people exchanges were further expanded. The three countries agreed to establish a trilateral cooperation secretariat in the ROK in 2011, which would further enhance the institution building. A trilateral foreign ministers' meeting was held in March 2011 as scheduled despite the devastating disaster in Japan and achieved positive results. On 21 and 22 May, the fourth trilateral leaders' meeting was held in Japan. Leaders of the three countries exchanged views in an in-depth way on trade, sustainable development, social and cultural exchanges, disaster management, nuclear safety, and regional and international issues of common interest.

East Asia Summit (EAS). China believes that the EAS should follow the direction set by the *Kuala Lumpur Declaration* and the *Hanoi Declaration*, continue to be a leaders-led strategic forum, keep ASEAN in the driver's seat, advance cooperation in the five priority areas and follow the principle of consensus, inclusiveness, gradualism and accommodating the comfort level of all parties. China welcomes countries and organizations beyond this region to establish contacts with the EAS and play a constructive role in promoting peace, stability and development in East Asia. In 2010, China proposed to establish a regional research and cooperation center on climate change to advance capacity building for East Asian countries. In 2011, China will hold the meeting of the Governing Board of the Nalanda University. China welcomes the participation of Russia and the United States in the EAS and hopes the two countries will play a constructive role.

III. c. Regional Hotspot Issues

Korean Peninsula nuclear issue. China believes that denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula should be achieved peacefully through dialogue and consultation so as to maintain peace and stability of the Peninsula and the region at large. China is of the view that the Six-Party Talks is an

effective platform to achieve denuclearization of the Peninsula and maintain regional peace and stability. Due to various complicated factors, the Six-Party Talks has stalled for over two years, during which the denuclearization process has been suspended and regional peace and stability affected. China has been working tirelessly to resume the Six-Party Talks and bring parties back to the negotiating table. With the concerted efforts of all parties, there has been an easing of tension and a rising momentum of dialogue of late, but the situation remains fragile. China hopes that all parties concerned will seize the opportunity to actively engage in dialogue, create conditions for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, seek ways to fully implement the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 and address the concerns of all parties in a balanced manner.

Myanmar. China hopes to see a stable, democratic and developing Myanmar. This serves not only the interests of Myanmar but also regional peace and stability. With the formation of the new parliament and government, Myanmar has successfully completed the seven-step road map and the transition towards an elected civilian government. China welcomes and endorses this development. China is committed to the principle of non-interference in others' internal affairs and is not supportive of isolating or imposing sanctions on Myanmar. The international community should respect the development path Myanmar has chosen in light of its own national circumstances and continue to provide constructive assistance to Myanmar in promoting democracy and development.

Afghanistan. Progress has been made in the peace and reconstruction process of Afghanistan in recent years. The successful parliamentary election in September 2010 was another major step forward in Afghan political reconstruction. However, Afghanistan is still faced with resurgent terrorism, rampant drug trafficking and other daunting challenges.

China has the following position on Afghan reconstruction. First, the Afghan people should be supported in governing their own country. The future and destiny of Afghanistan should be the decisions of the Afghan government and people. Second, the Afghan government should be supported in further stabilizing the security situation. The transfer of security responsibilities back to Afghanistan should proceed in a gradual, prudent and planned manner to ensure security and stability. Third, Afghanistan should be supported in promoting national reconciliation and the rights of all ethnic groups to participate in national politics should be respected. Fourth, Afghanistan should be supported in developing its economy to address both the symptom and root cause of terrorism and deny terrorism and extremism any breeding ground. Fifth, international cooperation to assist Afghanistan should be supported. The parties need to strengthen coordination and collaboration so that the efforts of the international community can be harmonized to complement and reinforce each other.

III.d. Non-traditional Security Cooperation

Disaster relief. Nowhere in the world is more prone to devastating natural disasters than the Asia-Pacific. Countries in the region are paying more attention to disaster preparedness and reduction due to the rising frequency and devastation of natural disasters in this region in recent years. Disaster relief cooperation has become a priority for China-ASEAN, ASEAN Plus Three, China-Japan-ROK, East Asia Summit, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and APEC. Disaster relief cooperation under the framework of ARF, in particular, has gone from information-sharing and rule-setting to practical cooperation. Disaster relief exercises were successfully held by ARF in 2009 and 2011.

China is committed to strengthening regional and international cooperation on disaster relief to enhance disaster preparedness and management capabilities. China has been an active participant in

Asia-Pacific disaster reduction and relief cooperation. China hosted ASEAN+3 Seminar on Urban Disaster Emergency Management in May and an APEC seminar on integrating disaster risk reduction into post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in September 2010. Under the framework of ARF, China held seminars on laws and regulations of disaster relief in 2009 and 2010 respectively and in March 2011, sent a medical team to attend the second ARF disaster relief exercise in Indonesia.

China will continue to improve cooperation mechanisms, broaden areas of cooperation and organize training programs suitable for disaster management personnel of Asia-Pacific countries. In so doing, China will make even greater contributions to regional disaster relief cooperation.

Counter-terrorism cooperation. Asia-Pacific countries have stepped up counter-terrorism cooperation in recent years and made some progress in fighting terrorism. However, the situation remains challenging. Terrorist activities run wild in certain places. A number of terrorist organizations are still actively plotting terrorist attacks, threatening the security and stability of relevant countries and the region as a whole.

China opposes terrorism in all forms and supports counter-terrorism cooperation in the Asia-Pacific. China is committed to dialogue among civilizations and assists other developing countries in counter-terrorism capacity building. China believes that in the fight against terrorism, the *Charter of the United Nations*, international law and norms governing international relations should be followed and a holistic approach involving political, economic, social, diplomatic and legislative measures should be adopted.

Counter-terrorism is a priority area of ARF cooperation. ARF has convened nine inter-sessional meetings, adopted nine statements and formulated a Work Plan for

Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime. In recent years, ARF has had discussions on border control, intelligence sharing, document security, emergency response system and origins of terrorism, and made constructive proposals on strengthening law enforcement cooperation, information sharing and capacity building. This has contributed to counter-terrorism cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

China is committed to strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation with other Asia-Pacific countries. China has established counter-terrorism consultation mechanisms with the United States, Canada, Pakistan and India. China takes an active part in counter-terrorism cooperation under the framework of ARF. Such cooperation and exchanges have played a positive role in increasing mutual understanding between China and other Asia-Pacific countries on relevant issues, enhancing bilateral counter-terrorism cooperation and protecting shared security interests. China is ready to intensify cooperation and exchanges with countries in this region on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit and promote new progress in the global fight against terrorism.

Maritime Security Cooperation. The maritime security situation in the Asia-Pacific is generally stable. However, pirates, armed robbery, maritime smuggling and human trafficking remain major threats to navigation, international trade, vessels and ports.

Maritime security and stability in the Asia-Pacific serves the interest of all countries in the region. China is actively engaged in international maritime security dialogue and cooperation, firmly adheres to the *Charter of the United Nations*, the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* and other universally recognized international laws and norms. China pursues common security and common development. China respects the sovereignty, rights and interests of littoral countries. China favors cooperation in

addressing traditional and non-traditional maritime security threats, and works hard to maintain maritime security with peaceful methods.

China and the United States established the Maritime Military Consultative Agreement mechanism in 1998. Since then, the two sides have held eight annual meetings, 13 working group meetings and two ad-hoc meetings, which have played a positive role in promoting the security of maritime activities, preventing maritime accidents and putting in place other confidence-building measures. In August 2009, China and the United States had an ad-hoc meeting under the mechanism, followed by an annual meeting in October 2010. The two sides also exchanged views on maritime security issues through other channels, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

In October 2005, China and Vietnam signed an agreement on joint naval patrol in the Beibu Gulf. The two navies set up a joint office for this purpose and have organized ten joint patrols and five annual meetings. In February 2009, direct telephone lines between the air forces and navies of China and the Republic of Korea became operational. Since 2008, China and Japan have engaged in a number of working consultations on establishing a liaison mechanism between the defense establishments of the two countries. China is also an active participant in maritime security discussions of the Western Pacific Naval Symposium, ARF and the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific.

Non-proliferation and disarmament cooperation. Asia-Pacific countries are paying growing attention to non-proliferation, with deepening consensus and widening cooperation. In the meantime, there are still outstanding non-proliferation issues in the region and instability still exists in some countries and regions. These present complicating factors to non-proliferation efforts in the Asia-Pacific.

China firmly opposes the proliferation of

weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and has followed a very responsible attitude in handling non-proliferation issues. China believes that the ultimate goal of non-proliferation is to safeguard international and regional peace, security and stability. Proliferation has to be stopped at its source and both the symptoms and roots causes have to be addressed to create an enabling international and regional security environment and seek political and diplomatic settlement of proliferation-related issues. Efforts should be made to uphold and strengthen the authority, effectiveness and universality of the international non-proliferation regime. International non-proliferation efforts should be just and non-discriminatory, and a balance should be struck between non-proliferation and peaceful use of science and technology.

China attaches great importance to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. China faithfully performs its obligations under the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) and actively participates in international efforts to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, promote international nuclear disarmament and promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In May 2010, China participated in the eighth review conference of the NPT in an active and constructive way and made important contribution to the positive outcomes of the conference. China will work with all parties to earnestly implement the final document of the conference and make unremitting efforts towards the NPT goals of nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Chinese government gives priority to nuclear safety and security, and opposes nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism. China has taken effective nuclear safety and security measures, faithfully fulfilled its international nuclear security obligations, actively participated in relevant international cooperation, and maintained a

good record in nuclear safety and security. The Chinese government attaches utmost importance to nuclear safety in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants to ensure the safe, prudent and orderly development of nuclear energy.

China has acceded to all international non-proliferation treaties and relevant international organizations, and faithfully performs its international obligations. China has developed a whole set of export control laws and regulations. China has been actively engaged in international non-proliferation cooperation. China believes it serves the interests and is the shared responsibility of all countries to uphold and strengthen the existing non-proliferation regime and deepen the international non-proliferation process.

Since 2010, China has continued to take a constructive part in and make active contribution to Asia-Pacific non-proliferation and disarmament processes. China follows the development of hotspot issues in the region very closely and is committed to regional non-proliferation efforts. China is steadfast in promoting the resumption of the Six-Party Talks on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and committed to peace and stability in Northeast Asia. On the Iranian nuclear issue, China is strongly committed to a peaceful and diplomatic settlement in order to uphold the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and maintain peace and security of the region and beyond, while comprehensively and strictly implementing relevant Security Council resolutions. China firmly supports ASEAN countries in their effort to build a nuclear-weapon-free zone and has reached consensus in principle with ASEAN on the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone and its protocol. China respects Mongolia's status as a nuclear-weapon-free country and supports relevant resolutions passed by successive sessions of the UN General Assembly. China is stepping up its non-proliferation cooperation with Asia-Pacific countries.

Since 2010, China has held arms control or non-proliferation consultations with many ARF members, including the United States, Russia, Japan, ROK, the European Union, Australia and Pakistan. China has conducted effective export control exchanges with the European Union, the United States and other ARF members. In December 2010, China and the EU co-hosted an export control symposium in Beijing, which further deepened bilateral trust and consensus on export control for non-proliferation purposes. China attended the Asian regional meeting of the *Chemical Weapons Convention* national authorities. China plays an active part in non-proliferation and disarmament affairs within the ARF framework to boost relevant efforts in the Asia-Pacific. In July 2010, China, Singapore and the United States co-hosted the Second ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament with the theme of peaceful use of nuclear energy. In February 2011, the three countries co-hosted the Third ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament with the theme of disarmament. China supports the important role of the United Nations in non-proliferation. In January 2011, China and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific co-hosted an Asia-Pacific arms control and media symposium in Beijing, which attracted representatives of nearly 30 media organizations from 11 Asia-Pacific countries. Invited experts comprehensively briefed the media participants on nuclear, outer space, non-proliferation and other arms control issues and discussed how the media could help multilateral arms control and disarmament processes. Since 2010, China has made an annual donation of US\$50,000 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific to support its activities. China supports and attaches great importance to full and effective implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540 in the Asia-Pacific region and has made relentless efforts in this regard. China supports the role of the 1540

Committee and has played a constructive part in its work.

IV. CHINA’S VIEW ON ARF’S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

ARF is an important platform for official dialogues on political and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. ARF continues to grow since its launch 17 years ago and has played an important role in enhancing mutual trust between countries and maintaining regional peace and stability.

ARF faces both opportunities of further development and challenges from other security cooperation mechanisms. China believes that ARF should reinforce its efforts in the following areas to make itself the most effective regional security cooperation mechanism in the Asia-Pacific region:

First, ARF should stay committed to the principles that have proved effective. The “ASEAN way” features mutual respect of sovereignty, non-interference in others’ domestic affairs, consensus-based decision-making and accommodation of each other’s comfort level. This has emerged from many years of practice and proved to be suited to the Asia-Pacific region. It is what holds ARF together and should be promoted.

Second, ARF should consolidate confidence-building measures. At present and for some time to come, ARF should continue dialogues on security issues of common interest, expand the participation of defense officials and implement confidence-building measures and projects to further enhance political mutual trust and lay a solid foundation for practical cooperation.

Third, ARF should deepen non-traditional security cooperation. China supports making non-traditional security issues such as counter-terrorism, disaster relief, non-proliferation and maritime security the focus of dialogue and cooperation. ARF should keep abreast with the times,

improve its way of work and expand links with track two and other organizations by strengthening the ARF Unit, and enhance publicity and institutional efficiency.

Fourth, ARF should properly handle traditional security issues. Regional and international issues could be discussed at ARF, but consensus and cooperation should be highlighted instead of conflicts and differences. China is not in favor of ARF involvement in regional hotspot issues and territorial or maritime disputes between countries that already have effective channels of consultation.

China has always supported the important role of ARF in the region and ASEAN centrality in ARF. Over the 17 years since its launch, China has actively participated in ARF's political and security dialogue and cooperation, proposed and undertaken over 20 cooperation projects and played a constructive role in the sound development of ARF. Going forward, China will continue to support and participate in ARF's confidence-building measures and practical cooperation on non-traditional security. China will strengthen consultation, coordination and cooperation with all parties on the future development of ARF and work together to promote its sound development and regional harmony and stability.



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE ROLE OF THE ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM



ASEAN is entering an excellent development process as a powerful political force of the region.

It finds expression in setting up the objectives of building of a community of economy, security and culture in the near future by effectuating its Charter.

In particular, ASEAN founded the ARF and makes positive contributions to peace, security and prosperity through promotion of political dialogue, confidence building and preventive diplomacy, which is appreciated as a process of sustainable development of ASEAN.

It is welcome that the ARF deals with the issues of peace and security of the region on the principles of respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and consensus and that ASEAN plays a pivotal role with its leadership in the ARF.

The ARF makes significant contributions to ensuring peace and stability of the region in keeping with the political changes of the region and the trend of multi-polarization of the world and directs great efforts to the activities for further enhancing the effectiveness of the Forum, thus achieving some successes.

THE SECURITY SITUATION OF THE REGION

Today the Asia-Pacific region is undergoing positive changes for peace, stability and prosperity and the role of the countries in the region is regarded as of great importance as one of the major regions of the global political, economic and military activities.

The emerging economic powers of the region are exerting positive influence in politics, economy and other spheres of the world and the role of these countries on the international arena is enhanced, which is a welcome development.

Meanwhile, multilateral organizations in the region like ASEAN are working on a variety of activities for peace and development, and thus expand their scope.

Such positive changes propelling multi-polarization of the world will serve as good opportunities for peace and stability of the region.

Notwithstanding the process of these positive changes, there still remain serious challenges to the security of the region. The political and military confrontation between the DPRK and the US is the challenge that exerts most negative impacts on the peace and security of the region.

Almost 60 years have elapsed since the

cease-fire in the Korean peninsula and more than 20 years passed after the Cold War.

However, the armistice as a remnant of the Cold War has been maintained in the Korean peninsula, persisting unstable situation which is neither war nor peace.

It is well known to the world that that the armistice agreements signed among belligerent countries after the end of the two world wars occurred in the past 20th century had all been replaced with either agreements or treaties of peace after 6 months and within 10 years.

The armistice in the Korean peninsula is the source of instability, which implicates the danger of destructive conflict of all kinds including the nuclear war.

Removing the politico-military confrontation between the DPRK and the US in earliest possible date and turning the armistice into a peace mechanism in the Korean peninsula will make a significant contribution to peace and security of the region surrounding the Korean peninsula and beyond.

THE NUCLEAR ISSUE OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA

The nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula is, in essence, the product of hostile nuclear policy of the US against the DPRK.

The Government of the DPRK adheres to its invariable position to secure a durable peace mechanism and achieve denuclearization in the Korean peninsula.

The denuclearization of the Korean

peninsula referred to in the September 19 Joint Statement adopted and published at the Six-Party Talks in 2005 is the process of turning the whole Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone based on complete elimination in a verifiable way of the substantial nuclear threat to the Korean peninsula from outside.

The nuclear threat of the US against the DPRK presents a great challenge to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

The former Bush administration had unilaterally revoked the agreement on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and designated the DPRK as one of the “axis of evil”. In particular, the Obama administration excluded the DPRK from the list of “Negative Security Assurances” in the “Nuclear Posture Review 2010”.

It eloquently shows that there has been not a slightest change in the US nuclear policy against the DPRK until today.

In view of the situation of Northeast Asia from military perspective, Japan and south Korea are under protection of the “nuclear umbrella” of the US, with the exception of China and Russia which are official nuclear weapon states.

In particular, it is not a secret that the US has already deployed forward around 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea and its surroundings.

The reality shows that the DPRK is the only nuclear blank zone in Northeast Asia and such nuclear imbalance proves that there exists possibility of a nuclear war breaking out at any moment in the Korean peninsula.

The nuclear possession of the DPRK is a deterrent to maintain nuclear balance and prevent nuclear war in Northeast Asia.

As announced in the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on April 21, 2010, the mission of the nuclear forces of the DPRK is to deter and repulse aggression and attack on the country and the nation until the denuclearization is effected in the peninsula and the rest of the world.

The DPRK will hold fast to its policy not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states or threaten them with nuclear weapons, unless they collude with nuclear weapon state in any act of aggression or attack against the DPRK.

And it will neither join the nuclear arms race nor overproduce nuclear weapons more than it needs, but rather, actively participate in the international effort for nuclear disarmament on an equal footing with other nuclear weapon states.

THE MEASURES TO SECURE PEACE IN THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Preventing war and securing peace in the Korean peninsula is the key to providing peace and security in Asia and the world.

In the past year 2010, peace and security on the Korean peninsula were faced with serious challenges.

The sinking of “Cheonan” warship and the shelling of Yonphong Island fabricated by the US and south Korea as well as the large-scale nuclear war exercises staged by them were main factors that led the

situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

One of the important measures to ease tension and provide peace and security in the Korean peninsula is to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement presents itself as an urgent matter due to the following reasons:

First, the armistice means not peace but temporary cessation of war. According to the armistice agreement, the DPRK and the US are at present technically at war, in a state of belligerency, and therefore, the hostile relations between the DPRK and the US exist constantly in the danger line of nuclear war.

Second, the armistice agreement became ineffective, existing in name only. The US, which is the signatory party to the armistice agreement with the DPRK, unilaterally concluded military treaty with south Korea and has ever deployed large scale aggression forces in south Korea including nuclear weapons.

This is a blatant violation of the armistice agreement and the complete rejection of the relevant provisions of the agreement.

It is quite clear that the armistice agreement as it stands now cannot prevent military conflict that may arise from any accidental factors.

Third, the Korean peninsula becomes the place of most acute military showdown in the world. At present, massive nuclear forces of the US are intensively deployed in

the Korean peninsula and its surrounding areas and large scale nuclear war exercises are staged incessantly against the DPRK.

The prevailing reality clearly shows that without putting an end to the US hostile policy against the DPRK, the mistrust against one another cannot be cleared off for long and the continuing aggravation of tensions on the Korean peninsula cannot be reversed.

Conclusion of a peace agreement will be a beginning of confidence building between the DPRK and the US and the process of dissipating distrust and establishing the relations of mutual respect and equality between both sides.

Therefore, the conclusion of a peace agreement is a matter which brooks not a moment of delay for settling between the DPRK and the US the pending issues including the denuclearization, removing the military confrontation and danger of war in the long run and securing lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

Next, the relations of confrontation between the north and the south is to be turned into relations of dialogue and cooperation in order to provide peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The inter-Korean relations plunged into a brink of war and all kinds of contact, dialogue and cooperation went into total bankruptcy due to the “Cheonan” incident in March 2010 and the shelling of the Yonphyong Island in November of the same year, which were invented by the US and south Korea.

With the present confrontational

inter-Korean relations left intact, durable peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and the region cannot be guaranteed.

With a view to removing the abnormal state of confrontation between the north and the south and arranging for peaceful environment for development, the DPRK has made a peace-loving proposal to south Korea on realizing dialogue and cooperation in January 2011.

The proposal for dialogue of the DPRK aims at facilitating relaxation of tensions, peace, reconciliation and cooperation in the Korean peninsula by holding wide-ranging dialogues and negotiations with the authorities and other political parties and organizations of south Korea.

The Minister of People’s Armed Forces of the DPRK sent a letter to the minister of defense of south Korea on March 20, 2011, in which he proposed to hold inter-Korean high-level military talks with an aim to discuss ways and means to remove the military tension created by the incidents of the “Cheonan” warship and shelling of the Yonphyong Island.

It was a part of peace-loving efforts to relax the situation on the brink of war and to militarily guarantee peace and security militarily in the Korean peninsula.

However, south Korea responded to our sincere proposal on dialogue with large scale joint military exercises of all kinds staged one after another.

The “Key Resolve” and “Eagle and Foal” joint military exercises carried out in South Korea in March 2011 are one of the typical examples of the large scale nuclear war

military exercises with participation of hundreds of thousands of regular forces along with latest military equipment including nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

Dialogue and war exercises are incompatible.

CONCLUSION

The DPRK remains invariable in its position to provide peace and security of Korea and the region and to achieve denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Independence, peace and friendship are the fundamental ideals of foreign policy of the DPRK.

The DPRK will, in the future, too, actively participate in the activities of the ARF which discusses issues concerning peace and security of the Asia-Pacific region on the principles of respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and consensus, thus continuing to join the efforts of the ARF member states for peace and security of the region.



EUROPEAN UNION

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The challenges the European Union (EU) is facing are clear and urgent. With the transformation that is now afoot in the Middle East and North Africa, change has come to Tunisia, Egypt and other countries in the region with a speed and scope that few predicted. It also brought the most significant opportunity in a generation to build a more stable and free neighbourhood around our continent. The EU has both a strategic interest and a moral responsibility to provide wholehearted support to change in the Middle East. Other parts of the EU neighbourhood will also see significant challenges in the months ahead.

Over the last decade, the EU has developed strategic partnerships with those countries that are shaping the landscape of the twenty-first century. There is a need to make these more operational, and ensure that effective linkages are made across different issues, in pursuing the EU interests. In autumn 2010, the European Council launched a process of reflection, led by the High Representative, on how we can use the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty to do this.

Our world today is more integrated and globalised than ever before, building security remains a challenge. The threats are diverse, and often inter-connected: proliferation, terrorism, organised crime, regional conflict, along with disruptions to energy supply and the security implications of climate change. A major priority for the

EU foreign policy will continue to be addressing these threats at source, often in unstable and remote parts of the world. We will do so through a comprehensive approach, which draws on the full range of diplomatic, Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), development and trade instruments at our disposal, to create the conditions for lasting solutions.

2010 was also a landmark year for European foreign policy and creation of the European External Action Service. The EEAS has broken new ground, acting in close conjunction with EU Member States, and bringing together expertise in diplomacy, crisis management and cooperation. While it will take time for the new service to reach full operational capacity, the initial experience has shown the potential brought by the Lisbon Treaty. The Union now has an instrument at its disposal which can bring together our economic and political objectives in a more effective whole.

II. EU COMMON FOREIGN, SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

The EU's CSDP missions continue to play an important role around the world, whether in countering the threats of piracy off the shores of Somalia or further building the rule of law in Kosovo. Conflict prevention is also an important strand, and the tenth anniversary of the Gothenburg Programme provides an opportunity to reflect on the EU's expanding work in this field and direction for the future.

The EU continues to consolidate its CSDP to be able to tackle security challenges in a more integrated, comprehensive manner, throughout the conflict cycle. At a time of real pressures on public spending, efficient use of resources will be a key to further consolidation of the CSDP, through greater pooling and sharing of key capabilities, and closer synergies in civilian and military aspects of capability development.

European foreign policy is not a matter of choice. We act abroad taking into account the values on which we have built the EU as well as our security and prosperity. And we act collectively, with the full engagement of all Member States, because the issues that we face are too complex to be resolved by unilateral means and because acting together we can make our joint weight tell.

Recognising that global challenges require global solutions, the EU maintained its unequivocal support to multilateralism, as reaffirmed in the Lisbon Treaty. Throughout the year, efforts focussed on the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty regarding external representation in the area of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

The strengthening of the **UN** also remained a key element in the EU external action. The UNGA Resolution on “EU participation in the work of the UN” was passed overwhelmingly on 3 May 2011. For the UN General Assembly 65, the EU prioritised addressing international peace and security, environment and sustainable development, human rights and reform of the UN system. With EU leadership, the UN took a determined step towards further entrenching and operationalising the Protection of Civilians concept (PoC).

The EU supported the efforts of the **OSCE** in various regional issues. The EU attached particular attention to conflict prevention and conflict resolution, including through the work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the confidence and democracy-building work of the OSCE field missions. Cooperation with the OSCE was developed further in the areas of border management and security and drug control.

The EU’s work in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law was marked by the fact that 2010 was the first full year of implementation of the Treaty of Lisbon. Multilateral work on human rights developed throughout 2010, not least because of the considerable activity generated by preparations for the review (in 2011) of the work and functioning of the **UN Human Rights Council (HRC)**. The EU was able to record some notable successes at the HRC in 2010, thanks in large measure to its active engagement through cross-regional groupings and with its major partners. Based on a cross-regional initiative, the resolution for a moratorium on the death penalty received record support, and a resolution against religious intolerance was adopted by consensus. Country-specific resolutions on DPRK and Burma/Myanmar were also successfully adopted.

The Council Conclusions adopted on improving **prevention to tackle violence against women** underlined the EU’s commitment to fighting all crimes - not only those against life, physical integrity, and freedom, but also coercion, threats and attacks against moral integrity. The Council also reviewed the implementation strategy for the EU Guidelines on **Children in Armed Conflicts**, putting emphasis on concrete actions assigned to concrete actors to bring

tangible results, including through enhanced cooperation with the UN. The EU also stepped up its efforts towards eliminating child labour by using EU instruments more effectively and continued to attach importance to the **freedom of religion or belief**.

The EU reaffirmed its strong commitment to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and to the fight against impunity and welcomed the successful outcome of the **Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the ICC** held in Kampala in 2010. The adoption of a Decision 2011/168/CFSP on the ICC on 21 February 2011 is a sign of this firm commitment. The EU continues to promote universality of the Rome Statute and sees very promising developments in the South East Asia Region. In parallel, the EU will continue to encourage the development of the rule of law to close the impunity gap.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

Asia has continued to become an increasingly vital focus of world affairs, not least as the emerging economies of the region surfaced relatively unscathed from the financial crisis, as marked by China's overtaking Japan as the world's second economy during the year.

The implementation of the EU's Plan for Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan began in 2010, against a backdrop of increased conflict in both countries. In **Afghanistan**, the transition process, aimed at gradually handing over responsibilities to the Afghan Government, began in 2010 with the London and Kabul conferences and the NATO Summit in Lisbon. It will continue with

the "Bonn II" conference in December which should take stock of efforts in the security, economic and development fields including progress in the "Kabul Process" agreed last July. Bin Laden's death offers an opportunity for insurgents to turn the page and engage with the Afghan government on reconciliation. The EU is committed to the long haul, supporting Afghanistan in coordination with our partners in ISAF and the wider international community, with assistance in areas that we can deliver best, including the EUPOL training mission.

In neighbouring Pakistan, the challenges are also formidable, in developing strong, stable democratic government, economic growth, and countering extremism. The EU held its second ad hoc Summit with **Pakistan** in 2010, and agreed to draw up a 5-year Engagement Plan with specific targets for joint actions. The High Representative and Pakistan's Foreign Minister Qureshi co-hosted a Ministerial meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan Group on 15 October 2010 in Brussels. The EU also reacted quickly to some of the worst floods in Pakistani history in the summer of 2010, affecting more than 20 million people, by providing humanitarian aid and assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation of livelihoods, under the Instrument for Stability.

The adoption of an EU-India Declaration on International Terrorism at the EU-India Summit in December 2010 was a significant step toward strengthening the political and strategic relationship, as was the agreement to focus concrete future security cooperation on the fields of counter-terrorism, cyber-security and counter-piracy.

Concerning North Korea (**DPRK**), the EU

continued its strong support for the Six Party Talks process and full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1718 and 1874. It encouraged inter-Korean reconciliation as well as regional stability and denuclearisation of the peninsula. The EU maintained its concerns about proliferation activities by the DPRK. The EU recalled the need for the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner

The **Iranian nuclear issue** remains a matter of grave concern, to the EU and to the international community as a whole. We will continue, working with the six countries most closely involved, to pursue our double track approach. Iranian failure to comply with the requirements set by the UN Security Council and International Atomic Energy Agency remains unacceptable. The EU will therefore continue to effectively implement UNSC Resolution 1929 and accompany it with additional measures as long as Iran is not changing course. The six countries led by the EU-High Representative have offered concrete measure to build confidence in the nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. A negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue remains the EU's key objective.

The EU maintained its multi-track approach towards **Burma/Myanmar** - keeping the restrictive measures in place while continuing to provide humanitarian aid. The EU however regrets that elections in Burma/Myanmar were not free, fair or inclusive, and that many aspects of those elections were not compatible with internationally accepted standards. The Government of Burma/Myanmar should now assume responsibility for a peaceful

transition to democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this regard, the EU reiterates its call for the unconditional release of all those detained for their political convictions. The EU will pay particular attention to policies adopted by the new Government for delivering basic social services to the people, developing the economy and reducing poverty. The EU also calls for the launching of an inclusive dialogue with the political opposition inside the national Parliament and the regional Assemblies, and with stakeholders outside, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and NLD, as well as with various ethnic groups. EU reiterates its willingness to encourage and respond to improvements in governance and progress, in the hope that a greater civilian character of the Government will help in developing much needed new policies.

The EU continued to support human rights and cooperation with South-East Asian countries multilaterally and bilaterally through funding of concrete projects both under geographical allocations as well as thematic programmes, in particular the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

As Asia has been up to now the only region without a regional human rights body, the EU considered the establishment of the **ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission** (AICHR) and ASEAN Commission for the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) as a positive development. The EU encouraged ASEAN to implement the Terms of Reference of the AICHR and align the future operations of the AICHR in general adherence to the Paris principles, in order to protect the human rights of all individuals in ASEAN. The EU continued to

support AIHR, organizing a study tour on human rights in May 2011 to share the European experience in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level.

The EU follows attentively the **Thailand and Cambodia border** issue, which with the attendant loss of life, displacement of civilians and damage to property is a matter for concern. The EU called on both sides to agree quickly a permanent ceasefire, as called for by the UN Security Council in February 2011, and to resolve their differences peacefully. The EU offer to assist in demining as a confidence building measure is still on a table. The EU is encouraged by the ASEAN Chair effort's to ensure an effective dialogue on this issue.

The EU has continued to closely follow the **Mindanao Peace Process** and congratulates both sides on the resumption of formal talks formally. The EU welcomed the sharp reduction in the number of internally displaced persons in Mindanao. Further building of confidence and promotion of humanitarian law should continue. The EU by leading the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Component of the International Monitoring Team is continuing its contribution to these efforts as well as providing support to promote dialogue and confidence-building in Mindanao.

Addressing security challenges

Though our world today is more integrated and globalised than ever before, building security remains a challenge. The threats are diverse, and often inter-connected: proliferation, terrorism, organised crime, regional conflict, along with disruptions to energy supply and the security implications

of climate change. A major priority for our foreign policy will continue to be addressing these threats at source, often in unstable and remote parts of the world. We will work to undermine the terrorist narrative, and take other measures inside and outside the frontiers of the EU to dissuade people from turning to violent extremism. We will do so through a comprehensive approach, which draws on the full range of diplomatic, CSDP, development and trade instruments at our disposal, to create the conditions for lasting change.

Foreign policy is never easy. Problems cannot be addressed in isolation, and defy simple solutions. This is truer than ever in today's inter-connected world, where technology and markets are bringing people together at a speed unknown in history. As a result, issues like cyber-security or access to natural resources have become a substantial part of the international agenda. For Europe, constructing a strong collective foreign policy in response, which is both coherent and able to move fast enough to shape events, presents an additional challenge. Yet we have come a long way. 2011 will mark twenty years since the Maastricht Treaty was signed, which launched the Common Foreign and Security Policy. Few then would have predicted the extent of what has been achieved since.

III. a. Counterterrorism

Based on the EU Counter-Terrorism (CT) Strategy adopted in December 2005, the updated Terrorism Action Plan and the European Security Strategy, the EU is fully committed to prevent and fight against terrorism globally while protecting human rights. The threat from terrorism remains significant and terrorism is a constantly

evolving phenomenon. The fundamental approach of the EU's overall counter-terrorism work is the respect for the rule of law, fundamental rights and freedoms as well as the promotion of a criminal justice approach. The EU actions promote law enforcement and judicial cooperation, and address the conditions conducive to terrorism, terrorist financing, terrorist travel and radicalisation and recruitment.

Deepening the international consensus and enhancing international efforts to combat terrorism remains a key objective for the EU. The EU fully supports the UN's key role in the prevention and fight against terrorism and promotes compliance with recognised international standards. The EU also welcomes the establishment of the Global CT Forum which will also foster multilateral CT cooperation and will specially address capacity building measures in South East Asia. The EU promotes confidence building through a regular political dialogue on CT and assists third countries in their efforts via capacity building measures under the Stability Instrument (IfS). Priority is given to prevention, promotion of law enforcement and judicial cooperation, counter-radicalisation and recruitment, and financing of terrorism, in the EU and beyond. The establishment of the EEAS marked an important step in ensuring overall consistency and coherence of the EU's external action in counter-terrorism.

Pakistan and Afghanistan, South East Asia remain a key priority on the EU counter-terrorism agenda. The EU developed a CT political dialogue with several countries in the region and is exploring establishment of a regular

dialogue with ASEAN and Indonesia. The EU supports actions in Pakistan and Afghanistan especially on strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation. In Indonesia, an important complementary EU initiative aims to improve security by capacity building support for the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Co-operation (JCLEC). The EU is also financing a pilot project on Technical Assistance for the EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme (MBMP) to contribute to a more efficient and coherent border management system in the region.

There is the need for a global counter-terrorism outreach programme to assist third countries in implementing the recommendations of the UN CTED and live up to their international commitments. On the basis of UN CTED's December 2009 "Survey of the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States" a group of EU Member States experts, mobilized through the Expert Support Facility, has performed missions to Lao PDR, Cambodia, The Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia in order to produce a feasibility assessment for a global counter-terrorism programme focusing on South East Asia.

III. b. Non-proliferation, Counter-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

The EU's action in 2010 continued to be based on the 2003 EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)¹ and the 2005 EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation

¹ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/03/st15/st15708.en03.pdf>

and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)² in pursuit of active multilateralism. Efforts continued to implement the actions identified in the 2008 action plan called "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems"³ which aims at turning non-proliferation policy into a cross-cutting priority of the EU and Member States' policies by raising awareness, identifying best practices and encouraging better coordination.

The EU continued to support universalisation of relevant international treaties and other instruments as well as their full implementation. This was done notably through concrete actions and projects financed under the CFSP budget. The EU also continued to mainstream non-proliferation of WMD and SALW into its contractual relations with third states. In 2010, such clauses were agreed with several countries, including Vietnam, the Philippines, and Mongolia.

In the nuclear field, the EU contributed to the successful outcome of the 2010 Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference. It remains committed to the implementation of the action plans adopted and the understandings reached on the Middle East. This includes organising a seminar on a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the region.

The EU continued to promote the early entry into force of the

² <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05319.en06.pdf>

³ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st17/st17172.en08.pdf>

Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and adopted a Council Decision⁴ in order to further support the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

The EU took measures in support of the universalisation and full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), on the basis of a Council Decision adopted in July 2009. Furthermore, the EU has actively engaged in the Hague's discussions on the future of OPCW. The EU continued to counteract the threat from biological weapons, which is a growing concern worldwide and participated actively in the PrepCon to the 7th Review Conference of BTWC to be held in Geneva next December.

The EU continues to support the negotiation of an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by carrying out intensive outreach efforts worldwide through funding and supporting initiatives for strengthening the implementation by third countries of effective arms export controls.

The EU continued to promote the universalisation and full implementation of the Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel landmines. The EU was also active in the negotiations of a new protocol on cluster munitions to the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).

⁴ Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The EU continued to strongly support the negotiation of an **Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)**, a legally binding instrument that should set high common international standards to regulate the legal trade in conventional arms. The EU participated actively in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee in March 2011, as part of the process leading to the UN International Conference in 2012, mandated to negotiate the Treaty. Implementation of Council Decision 2010/336/CFSP (adopted in June 2010), promoting the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty among third countries, is in progress. One of regional seminars foreseen by the Council Decision, and focusing on the political aspects of an ATT and on the technical features of export control systems on conventional arms, will be held for the Eastern Asia and Pacific region (June 2011 in Indonesia).

The EU continued to promote full implementation by all UN Member States of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) through active participation in the Open-Ended Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE) on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and All Its Aspects, held in New York 9-13 May and through inclusion of SALW issues in its political dialogue with third countries within the framework of the EU SALW Strategy. Over the past 12 months, progress was achieved in negotiations with South East Asia countries on a SALW clause to be inserted in relevant agreements between the EU and these countries. In 2011 the EU also started the implementation of an innovative project aiming at developing tools for preventing and combating the illicit trade in SALW via air. The EU continued the preparation of a

new Council Decision in support of the UN PoA to be adopted in 2011. The new Council Decision will aim at promoting the regional implementation of the UN PoA, International Marking and Tracing Instrument (ITI), and the UN technical guidelines for ammunition stockpile management.

III.c. Transnational Crime

The EU supports the signature of all necessary International conventions by the partner countries (notably on fight against drugs, trafficking in human beings, arms trafficking) as well as their proper implementation through legal assistance, possibly using UNODC. Using different geographical instruments, the EU is supporting capacity building programmes on the rule of law, focusing on the modernization and functioning of law enforcement and judiciary (Security Sectors Reform), training judges and prosecutors in order to ensure that they are prepared to implement the legislation and law enforcement staff to work with judges and prosecutors for the development of investigations. The EU approach is comprehensive, combining actions against organised crime activities as well as anti-corruption measures, support to the rule of law and good governance with full respect of human rights and humanitarian laws.

The EU cooperates with partner countries and regional organisations to strengthen their capacities to fight organised crime and to control such potential routes.

III. d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

The EU actively participating in the process of fostering regional cooperation in disaster preparedness and management in this area. The EU is interested in developing a stronger cooperation with the ASEAN Regional Forum and stands ready to support ASEAN countries in developing a regional system of mutual assistance in case of disasters. Participation to common exercises is also considered a priority.

In 2011 the European Commission coordinated the support offered by European states to Japan, through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. It also stood ready to support Australia following the recent floods and offered support to New Zealand following the earthquake in Christchurch.

The recent first live ARF joint Disaster Relief exercise "**DiREx 2011**" was successfully carried out in Manado in March 2011, including the participation of experts and relief teams from EU and its Member States. The aim of the exercise was to build upon and further improve the multinational disaster response capability. The European participation was financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, and the exercise was instrumental for the EU to foster EU cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region. In particular, the EU, with its ten-year experience in setting up and developing its own civil protection mechanism, is well placed to support ASEAN's efforts in creating a regional system of mutual assistance in case of disasters and emergencies, which could form the core of any disaster relief efforts in the framework of the ARF.

III. e. Maritime Security

The EU continues to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast through the CSDP **operation EUNAVFOR Atalanta** which with its prolonged mandate until December 2012 allowed the safe delivery of food aid by World Food Programme ships, escorting more than 100 commercial vessels from Mombasa to Mogadishu. It has also provided support to the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), with 98 AMISOM vessels escorted. On the basis of the Transfer Agreement with the Seychelles and an ad hoc agreement with Kenya, 22 suspected pirates were transferred for prosecution in the Seychelles and 79 to Kenya. The EU worked with the UNODC to provide support, under the Instrument for Stability, to the judicial systems of Kenya and Seychelles. It also started negotiations for a Transfer Agreement with Mauritius.

Beyond addressing the effects of piracy, the EU has been working to contribute to the development of **Regional Maritime Capacity Building** in close coordination with the International Maritime Organisation. For the Horn of Africa region it also is done in the framework of the Regional Strategy of the Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean signed by the High Representative during a ministerial conference in Mauritius in October. Discussions on a possible action within the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy in this field are ongoing.

The EU supports the efforts of the Regional Cooperation Agreement against Armed robbery and Piracy (**ReCAAP**) in the straits of Singapore and Malacca - the first regional government-to-government agreement to

promote and enhance cooperation against piracy and armed robbery in Asia. The EU promotes sharing of experience of ReCAAP member states with the littoral States of the Gulf of Aden and Bab El Mandeb.

The **Critical Maritime Routes programme** under the Instrument for Stability has a component to support maritime security and safety in the Western Indian Ocean region by enhancing information sharing and training capacities and also supports the efforts of the ReCAAP focusing on Cooperation and Capacity Building on Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS). Consideration may also be given to a limited participation of the EU contributing to the Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) project and the Demonstration project of AIS class B transponders for Small Ships.

Consideration is also being given to the elaboration of an EU **Maritime Security Strategy** in the context of CFSP/CSDP and within the framework of the European Security Strategy to address maritime security threats and challenges.

The EU also focused on issues related to compliance with internationally agreed measures to enhance ship and port facility security⁵. It considers that this is an essential contribution to the maintenance of freedom of navigation and legitimate trade in full respect of the relevant international instruments, the first and primary one being the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Climate change and Security

Throughout 2010, the EU continued to

⁵ Notably the International Ship and Port facility Security (ISPS) Code of the International Maritime Organisation.

implement the 2008 Joint Paper to the European Council by SG/HR Solana and the European Commission and the ensuing Council Conclusions, by enhancing dialogue and strengthening international cooperation with other multilateral actors, systematic dialogue with third parties to identify the potential regional security risks of climate change, and awareness-raising and joint response to the implications of climate change for security.

In particular, the EU together with the Philippines co-hosted an ARF Seminar on "International Security Implications of Climate Change" (18-19 November 2010, Brussels, Belgium) as a follow up to the ARF Seminar on the CCIS held in March 2009 in Phnom Penh. The Seminar confirmed the relevance of continuing a regional political dialogue on promoting understanding of complex inter-linkages between climate and security implications in addition to efforts undertaken at national level to promote 'whole of government' approaches in this respect.

Following the Copenhagen conference, the European Council in March 2010 called on the EU to strengthen its outreach to third countries by addressing climate change at all regional and bilateral meetings, including at summit level, as well as other fora such as the G20. This was implemented at all levels in the course of 2010.

IV. ROLE OF ARF

The East and South East Asian regions continues to be of increasing political and economic importance to the EU, and the EU therefore has close interests in their stability and security. At the same time Asia

continues to be also the source of significant threats to regional and global stability (proliferation of WMD, terrorism, territorial disputes, piracy, natural disasters etc.).

The ARF is an important forum to promote the EU security and political interests in the region, as well as promoting cooperation with other ARF partners. The core ARF agenda closely reflects EU priorities as defined in the European Security Strategy. The ARF is the only security-related organization which brings together all the countries with a direct interest in the region, including the EU. The ARF is a valuable forum for a political and security dialogue on Asia with the participation of all regional and global players, including almost all the EU's strategic partners and it also serves as an important platform for the enhancement of political and security dialogue between the EU and ASEAN.

The EU continues to be engaged in South East Asia due to its vital interests in this part of the world. Given that the challenges to our security are increasingly complex and inter-connected, strengthening of our partnerships is even more crucial. EU's trade in goods with East Asia exceeds transatlantic trade and the EU is the biggest trading partner of the East Asia Summit members as a whole. As the most advanced regional organization in the world, and a key player in all multilateral fora, the EU has much to contribute to East-Asian regionalism, including by supporting the centrality of ASEAN.

The EU will contribute to strengthening of the ARF's work in an evolving regional architecture and enhancing the ARF as a forum with a comprehensive security

approach which combines dialogue and cooperation in both traditional and non-traditional security challenges. At the same time it would be important to reflect on the future role of the ARF in this evolving regional architecture while preserving the integrity of the ARF. The EU key focus is to enhance the ARF's role as an important forum for political dialogue and for addressing security challenges in the region.

While recognising the diversity and unresolved territorial differences in the Asia-Pacific region, enhancing peace and security remains essential. Against a background of rapidly developing security challenges, the ARF should move on the implementation of the Vision Statement based on the Hanoi Plan of Action adopted by Ministers in July 2010. The traditional ASEAN approach of building consensus 'to move forward at a pace comfortable to all' should not prevent the ARF from moving forward in a way which can still take account of the interests of all ARF Participants.

In the seventeen years since it was created, the ARF has developed recognizable confidence building measures. The EU has also contributed to promotion of these by its decision to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. The need for more effective regional institutions, responsive to new security challenges should help the ARF move towards developing significant preventive diplomacy tools. The EU looks to the ARF to undertake practical steps to achieve this. In this regard, the EU underlines the importance of studying the experience of other regional organisations, such as the OSCE, and strengthening the organizational and institutional structure of the ARF.

The EU continued its political dialogue with **ASEAN** at the Ministerial level through a meeting in Madrid in May 2010. This meeting reaffirmed the strategic importance of EU-ASEAN cooperation and relations. The EU continues to make substantive progress in PCA negotiations with a number of ASEAN countries, for example in completing the negotiations with Vietnam and the Philippines. While maintaining the strategic objective of a region-to-region FTA, the EU continued to pursue bilateral FTAs with relevant ASEAN countries and agreed to launch negotiations with Malaysia and Singapore.

In October 2010, the 8th ASEM Summit was held in Brussels which addressed regional and global challenges, effective global economic governance and sustainable development and gave a substantial opportunity to define common ground in the run up to major international negotiations. It also welcomed Australia, New Zealand and Russian Federation as new ASEM partners.

Building on these various developments, it is evident that a closer economic relationship and a vigorous political dialogue with the rising Asian region are of increasing importance for the future of Europe, just as a stronger Asia-Europe partnership will help both regions work together to meet the common challenges which face us.



INDONESIA

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

As The Asia Pacific region occupies a pivotal position in global political-security and economic affairs, the region also faces an increasing number of challenges. The region's challenges are shaped by various issues ranging from traditional security issues, such as border disputes, weapons of mass destruction and small arms-light weapons proliferation, to non-traditional security issues, such as terrorism, natural disasters, maritime security, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, etc.

The ASEAN Regional Forum, which was established in 1994, has made a tremendous contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region, based on the principle of dialogue and consultation. It plays an important role in enhancing regional cooperation in the fields of politics and security. The ARF provides a valuable forum for its participants to exchange their views on regional and international issues in order to enhance the process of confidence building measures in the region.

Stability in the strategic environment of the region is an integral part of Indonesia's national interest. In this regard, Indonesia is keen to monitor the development of situations which could pose a challenge to world peace and regional stability and to respond in a rapid and effective manner. Indonesia's security policy, therefore, is focused on pursuing a national security

stability which will contribute to regional and global stability.

In addressing traditional and non-traditional security challenges, Indonesia seeks to find a comprehensive and positive solution based on the principles of the UN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC), the ASEAN Charter and other related international norms and values.

On traditional security issues, Indonesia emphasizes the underlying norm and principle of ASEAN that differences between ASEAN Member States shall be amicably resolved in the spirit of ASEAN solidarity, in accordance with the principles contained in the TAC and the ASEAN Charter. This also applies for the settlement of border disputes which could hamper stability, peace and security in the region, such as Cambodia-Thailand border dispute.

On non-traditional issues, Indonesia promotes efforts to uphold existing mechanisms or instruments which are agreed within the context of national laws and regulations to address challenges such as trafficking in persons, disaster management, maritime security issues and trans-boundary crimes.

On the issue of nuclear development in the region, Indonesia always takes into consideration the existing mechanism which was developed to prevent any arms race taking place. Within the context of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Indonesia is of the view that the conditions necessary for the resumption of the

Six-Party Talks should be created. In this regard, the ARF can be an appropriate forum to pursue such measures.

On the issue of Maritime Security, the ARF process should maintain its contribution to strengthening peace and stability in the region. The implementation of that process should continue to reflect the principles of consensus and voluntarism. In this regard, disputes over maritime areas such as the South China Sea should be settled amicably through dialogue between claimants under the auspices of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

Indonesia has developed the doctrine of National Defence based on the nation's values. Indonesia's defence doctrine has resulted in a Total-National Defence System that involves all stakeholders, territories, other national resources. These stakeholders and resources have been prepared by the government so that they are integrated, focused, sustainable, and continue to uphold national sovereignty, defend the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and to protect the safety of the entire nation from every threat. This doctrine was formulated on the basis of national identity (Pancasila), the constitution (1945 Constitution), juridical basis (Act No. 3 of 2002), historical foundation and the implementation of the concept of Archipelagic State. In this light, Indonesia's National Defence System is oriented to building national defence strength as part of the effort to achieve regional security.

Translated into the strategic objectives of

the National Defence System, the national defence doctrine aims to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and to ensure the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats by being strategically developed as a layered defence strategy. This layered defence strategy rests on the combined efforts of military and non-military elements.

As stipulated in the Preamble of the Constitution, Indonesia is also obliged to participate in upholding world peace. Indonesia's involvement in peacekeeping operations is a reflection of Indonesia's active contribution towards the creation of a world order based upon independence, eternal peace, and social justice. Indonesia's first involvement with a United Nations peacekeeping mission was in 1957, by participating in UNEF (UN Emergency Forces), in the Sinai Peninsula. To date, Indonesia has been involved in 24 Peacekeeping Missions under the banner of the United Nations. With a current total of 1.798 personnel, Indonesia is currently ranked sixteenth among Troops/Police Contributing Countries to United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. Currently, Indonesia is actively involved in 6 United Nations Missions in 6 countries, as follows:

1. Haiti (MINUSTAH) – 10 Police
2. Congo (MONUSCO) – 175 troops; 12 Military Observers
3. Liberia (UNMIL) – 1 Military Observer;
4. Sudan (UNMIS) – 8 Police and 7 Military Observers;
5. Sudan (UNAMID) – (5 Military Obeservers and 140 Police);
6. Lebanon (UNIFIL) – 1.440 Troops;
7. Total Female – 29 (data as of April 2011)

The deployment of Indonesian forces in

support of United Nations' peacekeeping missions demonstrates Indonesia's commitment towards the maintenance of world peace and security. Indonesia's participation also gives weight to the conduct of Indonesia's international relations and at the same time contributes to the implementation of Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy.

Furthermore, at the 18th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN Leaders agreed to encourage the establishment of a network among peacekeeping centres in ASEAN Member States to conduct joint planning, training, and sharing of experiences with a view to establishing an ASEAN arrangement for the maintenance of peace and stability.

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III. a. Counter-terrorism

Promoting a People-Centred Approach to Counter-Terrorism. Indonesia views terrorism as an unconventional crime. It is politically or ideologically motivated. The complex and changing nature of terrorist methods requires continual reassessment and renewal of measures that have been traditionally used. Therefore, a creative and non-conventional strategy is required with respect to the process of law and human rights, which is in line with UN Resolution on Counter Terrorism. In this regard, Indonesia uses a two-pronged strategy to counter terrorism:

1. **HARD POWER:** a robust law enforcement approach with the support of the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI)

with full adherence to human rights principles; and

2. **SOFT POWER:** Countering radical ideology through a programme of de-radicalization and counter-radicalization. Indonesia has carried out a strategy to contain radicalism in the community with the cooperation of all stakeholders, including:

- **Rehabilitation** program for convicted terrorists inside the prison facilities,
- **Reintegration** program for convicts after completing their sentence, and
- **Counter radicalization** program among the community.

For that purpose, Presidential Regulation No. 46/2010 established the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme*; BNPT) on 16 July 2010 --- a new structure under the President—which has increased authority compared to the previous Coordinating Desk for Counter Terrorism under the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Security and Legal Affairs (established in 2002).

Promotion of Inter-Civilization Dialogue. In order to strengthen counter-radicalism measures, the promotion of inter-faith dialogue has provided an avenue for further promoting tolerance and mutual understanding within pluralistic communities. This effort has been in tandem with empowering moderates in support of counter-radicalism actions.

Indonesia is actively promoting dialogue or exchange of views between different religious and ethnic groups at the international level. Among those dialogues, is the cooperation between the Indonesian

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Nahdlatul Ulama, the largest Islamic group in Indonesia, in hosting the international workshop titled "Raising Awareness of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy Among Civil Society in South East Asia", in 2009. The Ministry has not only worked with local organizations but also the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UNCTITF) in hosting the "Regional Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in South East Asia Workshop" in 2010.

Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crimes. Indonesia's participation in counter terrorism cooperation within the regional framework is extensive. Indonesia is party to the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism, including the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism and the Agreement on Exchange of Information and Establishment of Communication Procedures. In the framework of the newly established ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus, Indonesia and the United States are Co-Chairs for the Experts' Working Group on Counter Terrorism.

At the national level, the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), coordinates all counterterrorism efforts in Indonesia and has a range of responsibilities including coordinating inter-agency actions on counter terrorism and information sharing and intelligence exchange. And as a commitment to the international agreement Indonesia has passed a number of laws related to counterterrorism, money laundering and terrorist financing as well as

undertaken a number of measures such as:

1. Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Anti Terrorism, currently being revised;
2. Law No. 15 of 2002 concerning the Crime of Money Laundering, amended by Law No. 25 of 2003;
3. Law No. 8 of 2010 concerning the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering;
4. The Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre Financial (INTRAC) had signed 34 Memoranda of Understanding with other Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs); and
5. Indonesia is implementing the *Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40+9 Recommendations*

As part of its commitment to the global effort against terrorism, Indonesia has signed and ratified international conventions on counterterrorism in the implementation of UN Resolution 1373. It has ratified 7 (seven) out of 16 international instruments on counterterrorism, namely:

1. *1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft*, ratified by National Law no.2 year 1976;
2. *1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*, ratified by National Law no. 2 year 1976
3. *1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation*, ratified by National Law no. 2 year 1976;
4. *1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*, ratified by Presidential Decree no. 39 year 1986;
5. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the*

- United Nations on 9 December 1999*, ratified by National law no.5 year 2006;
6. *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997, ratified by National Law no. 6 year 2006; and
 7. *Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)*, 2005, ratified by Presidential Decree no. 46 year 2009.

Cooperative Counter-Terror Action on Border Security. The institution responsible for maritime security issues in Indonesia is the Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board (IMSCB). At the operational level, IMSCB conducts exchange of information to combat maritime threats, particularly concerning counterterrorism, with several immediate neighbors, such as Malaysia, the Philippines, and Australia.

Cooperation between the Indonesian Police and the Philippines National Police is carried out within the legal framework of the MOU on Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Transnational Crimes and Capacity Building, which was signed in Jakarta on November 18, 2005. The scope of cooperation includes combating drug trafficking, terrorism, illegal arms smuggling, cyber crimes, human trafficking, piracy, money laundering and other transnational crimes. In order to implement the MOU, both national police forces routinely conduct coordination meetings and prepare guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for intelligence operations and joint investigations. Given the importance of the MOU for bilateral police cooperation, the two countries agreed to extend the term of the MOU. As a

result, the signature of an extension to the MOU occurred on the sidelines of the Philippine President's visit to Indonesia in March 2011.

Measures Against Terrorist Financing. Through National Law number 6 Year 2006, Indonesia has successfully prevented the use of the financial/banking system as a means to channel funds for terrorism-related activities. Therefore, the existing mechanism will be maintained and further developed in the future.

Despite the success of preventing transnational terrorism financing with the current monitoring mechanism, it is also necessary to monitor the financial transactions conducted by certain social/humanitarian non-governmental organizations identified as holding radical and violent ideas, as the money may lead to terrorism-related activities. Monitoring is also necessary for smaller transactions related to individuals and organizations identified as having a relationship with terrorism activities. It is therefore important that information and intelligence-sharing be enhanced in the future.

III. b. Non-proliferation, Counter-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Nuclear Weapons. Indonesia remains deeply concerned by the threat posed by the continued existence and abundance of nuclear weapons. Therefore, the achievement of total nuclear disarmament remains Indonesia's highest priority. In this issue, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of multilateralism as "the core principle" in meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament and underlines that the

objectives of non-proliferation and disarmament should be achieved by lawful methods pursuant to the prevailing international law and within the framework of the United Nations.

Indonesia is of the view that the NPT is a landmark international treaty, with its aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament.

Indonesia believes that the pillars of the NPT must be implemented in a balanced, transparent and comprehensive manner. Indonesia considers that the NPT has been able to prevent horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons although it has not been fully successful in preventing vertical proliferation. Hence, Indonesia calls for all states-parties to the NPT, including the nuclear states, to commit not to develop nuclear weapons vertically or horizontally (non-proliferation in all of its aspects).

On the nonproliferation issue, Indonesia expects that the universality of the NPT be made a priority and urges states which are not yet a party to immediately accede to the NPT as non-nuclear states.

On the disarmament issue, Indonesia consistently calls on the nuclear states to fulfill their commitment to disarm their nuclear weapons as part of the implementation of Article VI of the NPT, with a clear time limit. In addition, Indonesia desires that the process of nuclear disarmament be carried out in a verifiable, irreversible and transparent manner.

On the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Indonesia desires that the right of each state to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as referred to in Article IV of the NPT, be respected.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Indonesia signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996. The CTBT is designed to prohibit all nuclear weapon test explosions or other nuclear explosions anywhere in the world. Indonesia expects to ratify the Treaty later this year.

Safeguards Implementation in Indonesia. On 14 July 1980, Indonesia signed the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, INFCIRC (IAEA Information Circulars) 153. Based on this agreement, State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC) was established by the Indonesian Regulatory Body, BAPETEN. This system, which is based on material accountancy, has proved its reliability in providing assurances on the peaceful use of declared nuclear material as well as facilities.

Indonesia signed the Additional Protocol INFCIRC/ 540 on September 29, 1999, which reflects its commitment to implement a Strengthened Safeguards System. Within this framework, Indonesia has voluntarily proposed to conduct environmental sampling tests, which are taken during special visits by IAEA inspectors and during routine inspections. By signing the Additional Protocol and implementing an integrated safeguards system, Indonesia has shown its commitment to conduct nuclear activities for peaceful purposes only.

Asia Pacific Safeguards Network. Indonesia was one of the initiators of the

establishment of the Asia Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN) in 2009. The objective of the APSN is to improve the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of nuclear safeguards activities in the Asia – Pacific region, working closely with the IAEA, through capacity-building activities such as training, development of professionals and sharing of knowledge and experience.

The related APSN's events are as follows:

1. 1st Meeting of APSN, 2-4 June 2010.
2. COURSE: ESARDA Nuclear Safeguards and Non-Proliferation, held in Ispra, Italy, 22-26 March, 2010.
3. APSN Plenary Meeting, Bali, Indonesia, 2-4 June, 2010.
4. Manila AP Implementation Training - IAEA, NNSA, ASNO, held in Manila Philippines, 28 June – 2 July, 2010.

South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ). In line with the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter as well as in implementing the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, Indonesia is strongly committed to create a nuclear weapon free zone in South East Asia. As the UN General Assembly has agreed on the SEANWFZ Treaty, ASEAN will convey once again the draft resolution on SEANWFZ to the UNGA and expects this initiative will be supported by ARF Participants. To maintain this momentum, ASEAN will re-engage nuclear weapon states to address the outstanding issues in SEANWFZ.

ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. Within the ARF framework, Indonesia supports non-proliferation and disarmament efforts through its active

participation in the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, which is Co-Chaired by Singapore, China and the United States (2009-2011). Indonesia is also committed to support the finalisation of the ARF Work Plan on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. In this regard, Indonesia underscores the need for an education fellowship activity for ARF Participants, which would be a significant project in enhancing the capacity of government officials as well as stakeholders who deal with the issue of non-proliferation and disarmament. Indonesia is also a party to the Ottawa Convention on Landmines.

III. c. Transnational Crimes

Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crimes. Initiated at the "*Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime*" held in Bali in February 2002, the Bali Process follow-up is a collaborative effort participated in by over 50 countries and numerous international agencies. The Bali Process is co-chaired by the Governments of Indonesia and Australia and brings participants together to work on practical measures to help combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

Monitoring and implementation of related activities and initiatives areas are guided by a steering group composed of the governments of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand, the International

Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR.

Bali Process activities include information sharing, capacity building and knowledge gained through conferences and workshops as well as model legislation on criminalizing people smuggling and trafficking in persons, a checklist of issues to be addressed in the return of illegal immigrants and best practice guidelines for the initial establishment of identity of illegal immigrants.

Bali Regional Ministerial Conferences (BRMC) held in April 2003, April 2009 and March 2011 have continued to review, refine and guide the work of the Bali Process. The recent BRMC IV produced several agreements that were reflected in the *Co-Chairs Statements* as follows:

1. Participants agreed that the Bali Process has provided a positive contribution in the efforts to combat irregular migration issues in the region, either in the form of human smuggling or trafficking in persons. Related to that, participants also emphasized the importance of commitment to the Bali Process and increased cooperation through a regional framework.
2. Participants agreed that the Ad Hoc Group that was established to revitalize the Bali Process at the BRMC III had brought a positive contribution, particularly in capacity building and exchange of data among countries of the Bali Process. Related to this, Participants agreed for the mechanism of the Ad Hoc Group to be continued and, if deemed necessary, expand its membership.
3. Participants agreed to increase crime prevention cooperation within the

framework of the Bali Process. In this regard, participants looked at the need for a victim-centered approach to distinguish the victims from the perpetrators. As a follow-up, the Steering Group was given a mandate to arrange the agenda for future activities related to crime prevention cooperation on trafficking in persons.

4. Participants considered it necessary for the existence of a regional cooperation framework (RCF) that is inclusive but non-binding in order to enhance inter-state cooperation in reducing irregular movement in the region. The RCF is based on 5 (five) main principles, namely: the criminalization of perpetrators of people smuggling, a consistent mechanism for determining the status of irregular migrants, the option of repatriation and resettlement, voluntary return to their home countries, and increased border security cooperation. Participants agreed that the Ad Hoc Group was mandated to formulate a blueprint to allow further discussion of the RCF. The preparation of the blueprint will also involve relevant international organizations, including UNHCR and IOM.

Beside the BRMC, Indonesia also actively engages bilaterally in enhancing cooperation to combat Terrorism and Transnational Crimes with other countries in the Asia Pacific such as Australia, Brunei Darussalam etc.

Promoting Collaboration on the Prevention of Diversion of Precursors into Illicit Drug Manufacture. On the issue of illicit drugs, Indonesia has the Indonesian National Narcotics Board (BNN) which

conducts investigations and prevention of illicit drug use and distribution. This board also undertakes measures to empower the community in its fight against illicit drugs. It also conducts activities related to rehabilitation, eradication, people empowerment, legal affairs, and cooperation on the bilateral and regional level.

In view of the transnational nature of the drug problem, Indonesia has actively engaged in ASEAN initiatives to participate in various regional, interregional and international counter drug activities, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) annual sessions, UNODC training, seminars, annual ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs (ASOD) meetings with the vision of ASEAN Drugs Free by 2015, and the ASEAN Work Plan on combating illicit drugs, manufacturing, trafficking and abuse.

On countering the drug scourge in the region, ASEAN has the following mechanisms:

1. ASOD annual gathering which includes discussions in Working Groups on Preventive Education, Therapy & Rehabilitation, Law Enforcement, Research and Alternative Development;
2. Second Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) National Focal Point Meeting;
3. ACCORD Task Forces I, II, III and IV meeting

Indonesia in particular has concluded bilateral treaties on mutual legal assistance with some countries, such as:

1. Extradition treaties with Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines,

Singapore, Hongkong SAR and Republic of Korea (Treaty with Singapore has not been ratified yet);

2. Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance with ASEAN, Australia, China, Hongkong SAR and Republic of Korea;
3. Law enforcement cooperation with USA, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, France, Hongkong SAR, and Belgium; Cooperation MoUs on countering drugs with Lao PDR, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Islamic Republic of Iran.

In 2010, the Indonesian National Narcotics Board and the Indonesian National Police made efforts towards preventing the diversion of precursors into illicit drugs. In preventing such a diversion, these two institutions undertook measures such as the use of techno intelligence, human intelligence, data collection, and analysis to determine operational targets prior to the raid planning or execution. Indonesia is also working together with its counterparts from various ARF Member States in order to prevent the diversion of precursors into illicit drugs with the signing of various Memoranda of Understanding and conducting intensive joint operations.

Strengthening Transport Security Against International Terrorism.

Indonesia has enhanced efforts to increase transport security by strengthening capacity building in aviation and maritime security, for example by information sharing, raising standards of airport security, using biometric passports, enforcing regulations on the transport of bomb materials, etc.

The institution responsible for maritime security issues in Indonesia is the Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board (IMSCB) which also involves other Indonesian agencies in its operations, such

as the 12 institutions related to maritime security.

At the operational level, IMSCB exchanges information to combat maritime threats, particularly concerning counter terrorism, with several immediate neighbors, such as Malaysia, the Philippines, and Australia. It also conducts efforts to strengthen transport security at Indonesia’s points of entry.

III.d Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Disaster Relief. Being one of the most disaster prone countries in the world, Indonesia firmly believes in the importance of building the resilience of the nation against disaster and disaster response preparedness. After the establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) in 2008, efforts have been made to accelerate the establishment of local disaster management agencies (BPBD) at the provincial and district/municipality level. To date, all 33 provincial governments of Indonesia have established BPBDs, while approximately 65% of all districts/cities have done so.

At the national level several contingency and preparedness plans have been formulated. At the regional and local levels, some provinces and districts/municipalities have formulated their disaster contingency and preparedness plans.

Since 2008, BNPB has routinely conducted disaster simulation exercises which involve relevant national government line ministries, local government and non-government organizations, the Indonesian Armed Forces

(TNI) and National Police (POLRI), local communities, academics, the private sector and volunteers. The major disaster simulation in 2011 will be conducted toward the end of the year in East Nusa Tenggara Province. The aim of these simulation exercises is to test the existing contingency plans and strengthen coordination among disaster relief/response stakeholders. As of early 2011, nearly all ministries and agencies had developed preparedness programs at the community level.

To ensure timely delivery of emergency response, Indonesia has established the Indonesia Disaster Rapid Response and Assistance Force (INDRRA). INDRRA has been dispatched to provide humanitarian assistance to the population affected by the earthquake in Haiti, the flashflood in Pakistan, and also the recent earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

Indonesia also considers it important to conduct joint disaster relief exercises at the regional level. In this regard, Indonesia and Japan co-chaired the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) 2011 which was conducted from 15 to 19 March 2011 in Manado of North Sulawesi Province. This exercise aimed to enhance coordination and cooperation among humanitarian actors/disaster relief stakeholders, including civil and military agencies, in multinational disaster relief operations in the Asia Pacific region. Overall, ARF DiREx 2011 has led to the enhancement of civil-military coordination and cooperation, which promotes the “civilian-led, military supported” notion in disaster relief/humanitarian operation.

Further commitment for strengthening the response preparedness at the regional level

has also been shown by the Government of Indonesia through the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR). AIFDR supported capacity building of ASEAN member states, through the convening of the Basic/Intermediate Incident Command System (ICS) training in September 2010 and ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT) training in October 2010.

In line with the AADMER, ASEAN has established the AHA Center, based in Jakarta, which had a soft launch in February 2011.

Indonesia acknowledges the importance of close cooperation with international agencies in disaster relief. With support from UN OCHA, Indonesia will host the SAR Forum and International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Asia Pacific Regional Meeting which will be held in July 2011 in Bali and a Training of Trainers (TOT) for Civil Military Coordination will be conducted later this year.

Indonesia supports the ARF mechanism in the field of disaster relief namely the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM-DR). In this context, Indonesia also looks forward to Co-Chairing the ARF ISM-DR for the inter-sessional year 2011-2012, with 1 (one) Non-ASEAN Member State.

III.e. Maritime Security

In the Southeast Asia region, there are multi-faceted threats to maritime security that manifest in different types of illegal acts at sea. They vary from direct threats to the state's existence to threats of non-conventional character, such as people smuggling, Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, illegal logging,

piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea and maritime terrorism. Therefore, maritime cooperation is essential for ASEAN since most of its member countries share maritime borders, and almost 80% of the region consists of marine domain.

The issue of maritime security will remain one of Indonesia's main security concerns. Bearing in mind the recent developments of and challenges to maritime security, Indonesia will continue to address these problems accordingly. In 2009, in the realm of illegal fishing, the Indonesian Government dealt with 125 cases of illegal fishing while in 2010 this increased to 159 cases.

Indonesia has taken a lead role in advancing the issue of maritime security in the Southeast Asian region. Recently, Indonesia, through the Indonesian Maritime Security Coordinating Board (Bakorkamla), hosted the Head of ASEAN Coast Guards Meeting in Bali. The Meeting was aimed at sharing information on efforts that can be done to resolve crimes at sea. Indonesia also conducted the Maritime Desktop Exercise and Law of the Sea Course in Jakarta. This initiative aimed to develop common understanding about the issue of regional maritime security among ASEAN countries with Australia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. Indonesia will also explore the possibility of conducting a MALINDO (Malaysia-Indonesia) Operation in the Sulu Sea.

One particular milestone is the establishment of the ASEAN Maritime Forum in Surabaya, 28-29 July 2010. This meeting underscored the importance of promoting better understanding and comprehensive dialogue on maritime issues

in the region. Issues of common concern such as maritime connectivity that facilitate the regional economic development of ASEAN Member States and the need to enhance the safety of navigation for persons and vessels at sea were discussed in this meeting.

Indonesia welcomes the outcome of the 3rd ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ARF ISM-MS) held in Tokyo, 14-15 February 2011, that marks the successful first round of discussion of the ARF ISM-MS that was co-chaired by Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand.

Indonesia is also concerned with the growing threat of piracy off coast of Somalia and the Horn of Africa. Therefore, Indonesia is committed to working closely to prevent it from expanding to other regions.

Indonesia views capacity building as an important aspect of maritime security cooperation. All countries in the region should share best practices and resources to ensure effective handling of maritime security issues throughout the region. For instance, Indonesia has participated in the Head of Coast Guard Agency Meeting, the Australia – Indonesia Senior Officials’ Meeting, INDOSIN Joint Patrol, Maritime Law Enforcement Training (JICA sponsored), the Indonesia – US Coastguard Joint Training, Indonesian – Korean Water Police Bilateral Annual Meeting, ASEANAPOL, and MARPOLEC. Indonesia also acknowledges the support extended by other countries such as the United States, Japan, and Australia, in the empowerment of maritime law enforcement facilities, such as patrol ships.

IV. ROLE OF ARF

IV. a. National Contributions to enhancing the ARF and Regional Security

As an ASEAN-driven forum, the ARF is an important mechanism for Indonesia. Indonesia sees the importance of collaborative engagement between military and civil elements within the ARF to help preserve peace and security in the Asia Pacific region together with the other ARF participants.

Indonesia has been an active contributor to the ARF and will continue to remain active in building its institutional capacity. Indonesia’s recent contribution was the convening of the ARF DiREx 2011, co-chaired with Japan, held in Manado from 15-19 March 2011.

Continuing it’s Co-Chairing with Japan and New Zealand in the ARF ISM on Maritime Security, Indonesia has also confirmed its willingness to Co-Chair the meeting with the Republic of Korea and the United States. On Disaster Relief, Indonesia has also expressed its willingness to Co-Chair the ARF ISM for the next inter-sessional term.

IV. b. Future of ARF

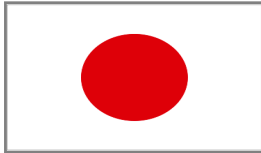
The ARF has succeeded in increasing the level of confidence and comfort among its participants. But it still needs to continue to increase its awareness of, and capacity to deal with, potential major security threats in the region. The forum needs to also strengthen concrete and tangible cooperation in addressing existing traditional and non-traditional security issues and challenges.

A key objective for improving the future role of the ARF is through institutional capacity building. One important step towards that goal is to strengthen the ARF Unit at the ASEAN Secretariat as well as to revitalize its meeting mechanism to respond to the dynamic challenges in the region.

The achievement of ARF cooperation in developing Confidence Building Measures among the participants should be shifted to the next phase of preventive diplomacy. To optimise the use of the ARF as a mechanism to address potential regional security threats that could destabilize the region would be an important step.

In addressing security challenges in the region, the ARF should develop more action-oriented cooperation while also enhancing synergy with other regional mechanisms such as the ADMM Plus in order to avoid duplication in areas of cooperation. Should there be any duplication, it must be complementary and mutually reinforcing.

The ARF should also encourage engagement by other stakeholders and enhance its interaction with Track II mechanisms to seek new ideas, perspectives, and/or alternative solutions as well as to encourage the ARF to produce certain agreed outcomes or shared instruments which could be used as a basis to foster better relations among participants.



JAPAN

I. OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

In the Asia-Pacific region, as interdependence expands and deepens, countries are strengthening their cooperation with each other to resolve security challenges. In particular, specific cooperative measures are being undertaken to resolve challenges in the non-traditional security field. The global shift in the balance of power is apparent in the Asia-Pacific region. Large-scale military forces, including nuclear forces, continue to be concentrated in the areas surrounding Japan, and many countries are modernizing their military forces and increasing their military activities.

In addition, there remain unclear and uncertain elements in the region, such as disputes over territories and the maritime domain, and issues over the Korean Peninsula and the Taiwan Strait. Among others, North Korea’s development of nuclear and ballistic missile programs is intolerable as it poses a grave threat to the peace and stability of the international community as a whole. North Korea has repeatedly taken provocative actions, including its disclosure about uranium enrichment activities and its artillery attack on Yeonpyeong island in the Republic of Korea (ROK), both in November 2010. These actions constitute a serious destabilizing factor from the viewpoint of ensuring security in the region, including that of

Japan.

North Korea’s disclosed uranium enrichment activities violate the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions as well as the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, and the international community’s concern should be expressed in an appropriate manner at the Security Council and other forums. At the same time, it is necessary for the international community to steadily implement, in a concerted manner, the measures against North Korea in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. Japan will continue implementing its own measures against North Korea in addition to the measures taken in accordance with the Security Council resolutions.

The Six-Party Talks remains an effective framework for resolving North Korean issues. However, it is inappropriate to have “dialogue for the sake of dialogue.” Before the resumption of dialogue, North Korea must show its intention, by taking concrete actions, to fulfill its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, including denuclearization. Japan will continue urging North Korea to take concrete actions in close cooperation with the countries concerned, such as the U.S., the ROK and China.

Regarding relations between Japan and North Korea, Japan will seek to normalize the relationship, in accordance with the Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration,

through comprehensively resolving outstanding issues of concern, such as abduction, nuclear and missile issues, and settling the issue of “the unfortunate past.” The abduction issue is a matter of vital importance concerning Japan’s state sovereignty as well as the lives and safety of Japanese people. Japan will keep urging North Korea to take concrete actions to realize the return of all the victims as soon as possible.

II. JAPAN’S SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICIES

Japan’s Security Policy

Japan will steadily build an appropriate-size defense force to cope with various security challenges. Next, Japan will further deepen and develop the Japan–U.S. alliance in order to adapt to the security environment of the 21st century. At the same time, Japan will strengthen its cooperation with the Republic of Korea and Australia, enhance relationships with partner countries that share interests in issues of common concern such as maritime security, and work to build stable relationships with China and Russia that have major influence on regional security. Moreover, Japan will promote partnership and cooperation in regional frameworks such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

Japan’s Defense Policy

Basic Policies. Japan has built a modest defense capability under the Constitution purely for defense purposes without becoming a military power that could threaten other countries, while adhering to the principle of civilian control of the military, observing the Three Non-Nuclear

Principles, and firmly maintaining the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements.

a.) The Three Non-Nuclear Principles

The Three Non-Nuclear Principles are that Japan will not possess nuclear weapons, will not produce nuclear weapons, and will not allow nuclear weapons into Japan. The Kan Cabinet does not intend to change the policy to adhere to the Three Non-Nuclear Principles.

b.) Ensuring Civilian Control

The Japanese people are represented by the Diet, which makes legislative and budgetary decisions on matters such as the authorized number of uniformed personnel.

The National Defense Program Guidelines etc.

The National Defense Program Guidelines, NDPG for FY2011 and beyond, were formulated in Dec 2010. The NDPG set forth the basic concepts and principles of Japan’s security policy, and the basic guidelines for Japan’s defense capability in the future, including its significance and role, as well as the specific organization of the SDF and the target levels of major defense equipment to be built-up based on these principles and guidelines.

a.) Basic Principles of Japan’s Security

According to the new NDPG, the objective of Japan’s security policy is 1) to prevent and eliminate any threat, 2) to prevent threats from emerging, and 3) to contribute to creating global peace and stability and to secure human security. In order to achieve these objectives, Japan is to promote, in a consolidated manner, its own efforts, its cooperation with its ally and its

multi-layered security cooperation with the international community.

b.) Vision for Future Defense Capabilities

The new NDPG set forth the policy of building up the Dynamic Defense Force as a basic principle of Japan's future defense capabilities. This is the concept of establishing defense force with more focus on its operation, taking into account the changes in the international security environment such as military modernization and increasing military activities by Japan's neighboring countries as well as the fact that the international cooperation is becoming increasingly important. In light of these significant changes, this new concept places priorities on (1) conducting regular and continuous intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance activities (ISR) (2) responding to various contingencies rapidly and seamlessly and (3) promoting cooperative activities with the international partners in a multi-layered manner.

Under this concept, the NDPG states that Japan is to build its own defense capabilities and work on capacity building support for regional countries in order to effectively fulfill the roles of (1) providing effective deterrence and response (2) helping further stabilize the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region and (3) contributing to improvement of the global security environment. Accordingly, the SDF is to maintain the posture for (1) readiness (2) joint operations (3) international peace cooperation activities.

c.) Basic Foundations to Maximize Defense Capability

In order to prepare, maintain, and operate the defense forces in an efficient and

effective manner, Japan will place priority on (1) effective utilization of human resources (2) enhancement of the basis for operating defense equipment (3) improvement in the efficiency of defense equipment procurement (4) development and maintenance of defense production capability and technological bases (5) consideration of measures in response to changes in the international environment regarding defense equipment (6) relationship between defense facilities and local communities

d.) Efforts to establish the Dynamic Defense Force

It is necessary to carry out a structural reform of the defense forces by drastically rationalizing and streamlining the SDF overall in an integrated and cross-Service approach on such aspects as the defense equipment, personnel, organization and force disposition. This will allow us to choose truly necessary functions on which to concentrate resources.

For these purposes, the JMOD is currently undertaking a comprehensive study on the following aspects:

- Strengthening capability through joint operation and conducting a study on future posture of SDF units
- Unifying and optimizing resource distribution from a cross-Service perspective
- Promotion of drastic institutional reform on the human resource management
- Exploring appropriate measures in response to changes in the international environment regarding defense equipment and promoting the ongoing Comprehensive

Acquisition Reform

- Enhancing medical service functions

Defense-Related Expenditures.

Defense-related expenditures include spending for maintaining and managing the SDF, improving living conditions in the neighborhoods of defense facilities, and supporting U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

The defense-related budget on an expenditure basis for FY 2011 decreased for the ninth consecutive year, declining ¥20.1 billion or 0.4% from the preceding fiscal year (The budget shown above excludes costs related to the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses (the portion meant to reduce the burden on local communities)).

Including ¥10.1 billion in SACO-related expenses and ¥102.7 billion in expenses related to realignment of U.S. forces (the portion meant to reduce the burden on local communities), Japan's total defense-related expenditures for FY 2011 amount to ¥4,775.2 billion, representing an decrease of 0.3% or ¥15.1 billion from the preceding fiscal year.

Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

The Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements has brought peace and prosperity to Japan and the Far East and has functioned effectively as the fundamental framework supporting stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region. Further deepening of the Japan-US Security Arrangements is an important task for ensuring the peace and security of Japan and the region. Current Japan-U.S. Security Treaty marked 50th anniversary of its conclusion in 2010. With an eye to deepening their alliance, both countries

share the assessment of the regional security environment and promote bilateral security cooperation in wide-ranging areas, including security of the global commons (such as maritime security, outer space and cyber space), extended deterrence, missile defense, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR).

During the foreign ministerial meeting in January 2011, Japan and the U.S. agreed to advance reviewing and revalidating their common strategic objectives, among other things. In addition to the Japan-U.S. security and defense cooperation mentioned above, it is important to mitigate the impact to the local residents caused by the activities of the U.S. Forces in Japan and gain understanding and support from the residents for the stationing of U.S. Forces in order to ensure a smooth and effective operation of the U.S. Forces under the Japan-U.S. security arrangement. From this perspective, it is important to maintain deterrence provided by the US military in Japan while mitigating the impact to local communities, through continuing posture realignment of the US Forces in Japan.

III. JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL SECURITY

On March 11, 2011, Japan was hit by a great earthquake registering a magnitude of 9.0 on the Richter scale, inflicting massive human sufferings -more than 28,000 people dead or missing- and causing extensive damage to its social infrastructure. Japan has so far received offers of assistance from 159 countries and regions as well as 43 international organizations, with rescue teams and other aid staff dispatched by 28 countries, regions and organizations for

relief activities in affected areas [as of June 3]. Japan expressed its appreciation to the international community for such large-scale support that will be a major encouragement to Japan trying to overcome great difficulties and move forward. As for the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station, the Government of Japan is making all-out efforts to settle the situation as soon as possible. Japan will continue to provide the international community with relevant information with maximum transparency in a prompt and accurate manner.

III. a. Japan's Disaster-Relief Initiatives

From March 15 to 19, 2011, immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan and Indonesia jointly hosted the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (DiREx) in Indonesia under the ARF framework. More than 4,000 people from total of 25 countries, regions and organizations participated in the drill, achieving the initially anticipated twin objectives of improving capability in response to large-scale disasters and of deepening mutual understanding among them.

In addition to this, Japan is making proactive efforts to support areas stricken by major disasters occurring across the world. In 2010, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Self-Defense Force (SDF) Units and medical teams in response to major floods in Pakistan, a JDR expert team to the eruption of Mt. Merapi in Indonesia, and JDR search and rescue team and a SDF unit in response to the earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand, as well as offering five batches of emergency relief goods and eight emergency grants-aid to ARF member countries.

In multilateral frameworks, Japan has been providing training on disaster prevention to people concerned from East Asia Summit (EAS) member countries since April 2009. In addition, Japan intends to cooperate for enhancing information sharing on disaster management, ensuring prompt and smooth communication in times of disaster, establishing mechanisms to facilitate the coordination on the dispatch and the acceptance of assistance support in a timely manner, conducting training and capacity building. Specifically, Japan is proposing to hold a seminar/conference to share experiences, to provide communication equipments through the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Center) and to dispatch experts, to conduct training for enhancing capacity for emergency assistance teams and to hold periodically ARF Disaster Relief Exercise in the Japan-China-ROK, Japan-ASEAN and ARF frameworks.

III. b. Counter-Terrorism

Japan has been holding multilateral and bilateral consultations with countries in the Asia-Pacific region such as Japan-ROK, Japan-U.S.-Australia, Japan-China and Japan-China-ROK on a continuous basis, strengthening international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism. In 2010, for example, Japan chaired and led discussions at a meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. In particular, the issue of terrorism in Southeast Asia is a matter linked directly to the peace and security of Japan. Against that background, Japan has made proactive contributions to helping improve the region's counter-terrorism capability

through such frameworks as the “ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue,” “ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)” and “Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC).” In the ARF framework, Japan intends to make use of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC-ISM). Japan co-chaired the 2010-2011 CTTC-ISM meetings together with Malaysia. With regard to counter-terrorism capacity building assistance towards developing countries, Japan has provided technical assistance and equipment in areas such as immigration control, airport security, maritime and port security, and law enforcement.

III. c. Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Japan has been making various diplomatic efforts, considering it extremely important to maintain and strengthen the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime based on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in order to realize a peaceful and safe world without nuclear weapons. Japan’s diplomatic efforts are best illustrated by the U.N. General Assembly’s resolution on nuclear disarmament (in 2010 it was titled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”), which is submitted every year and adopted with overwhelming support, and by its contribution to the adoption of the final document at the NPT Review Conference in May 2010 that contains specific action plans toward the future on each of the three pillars of the NPT -- nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In September 2010, Japan and Australia co-hosted a Foreign Ministers’

meeting on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, together with 8 countries from diverse the regions across the globe. The participants adopted the joint statement expressing their determination to take forward practical measures aimed at achieving “a world of decreased nuclear risk.” Japan will continue to work closely with the countries concerned to contribute to the steady implementation of measures agreed at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

Improving and enhancing the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime in the Asian region remains an urgent issue. In response to missile launches and nuclear tests by North Korea, the Japanese Diet passed the Act on Special Measures concerning Cargo Inspections in May 2010 to facilitate the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1874. In Asia, Japan has been active in conducting outreach activities aimed at three major objectives: a) promoting conclusion of relevant treaties on disarmament as well as non-proliferation and strengthening their national implementation, b) establishing and strengthening export controls, and c) raising awareness of and strengthening efforts for the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). To that end, Japan has been hosting a range of meetings every year, including the Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) and Asian Export Control Seminars.

In April 2010, the U.S. hosted the Nuclear Security Summit where participants agreed to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials around the world within four years. Japan has so far offered cooperation in strengthening nuclear security primarily in Asia through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). From now on, Japan

will continue to further promote international cooperation for nuclear security especially in Asia, with the assistance of such activities at the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security.

III. d. Countermeasures against Transnational Crime

Transnational organized crime such as narcotics, trafficking in persons and money laundering still constitutes a major problem in the Asia-Pacific region.

First, it is important to strengthen cross-border legal frameworks. Japan is grappling with the problem of narcotics in cooperation with ARF member countries and regions based on international drug-related treaties, including the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Government of Japan will work together with related relevant ministries and agencies for early conclusion of the U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, the U.N. Convention Against Corruption, and the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe.

Second, support for developing countries, including in the area of capacity building, is important. Japan is supporting projects aimed at fighting against illicit drugs, trafficking in persons and corruption through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) and the Fund of the U.N. International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) of the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Third, Japan is actively promoting policy coordination with various countries and

international organizations. Japan is pushing ahead with bilateral policy coordination while actively participating in ministerial meetings and senior officials meetings under regional frameworks, including the Bali Process and the ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime.

III. e. Japan's Initiatives Relating to Maritime Security

In recent years, the number of piracy incidents off the coast of Somalia has surged. In light of this situation, Japan dispatched, in March 2009, two Maritime Self-Defense Force vessels and two patrol aircraft to engage in anti-piracy measures off the coast of Somalia. In addition, the Anti-Piracy Measures Law was enacted in June of the same year.

In the Asian region, the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) was drafted and agreed upon under the initiative of Japan and based on the agreement, the Information Sharing Center (ISC) was established in Singapore. The ReCAAP-ISC has since been undertaking active work in building a piracy information-sharing system and an international cooperation network in Asia. . European countries have opted to participate in the ReCAAP, helping the agreement gradually win high reputation from the international community. Japan has been contributing both in financial and human resource terms, as both the current and the previous Executive Directors were from Japan. The ReCAAP is currently regarded as the "model" in the effort to build a similar regional cooperation framework in Africa, in light of the troubling rise in the number of piracy incidents in the

region.

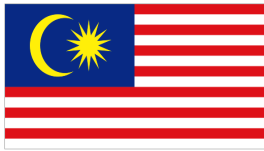
In the ARF, Japan hosted the third Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM-MS) in February 2011 jointly with other co-chairs, New Zealand and Indonesia. At this meeting, there were concrete outcomes such as adoption of the Work Plan which identifies three Priority Areas. Japan will no longer be one of the ISM-MS co-chairs in and after July but intends to continue its contribution by taking the role of Lead Country of one of the Priority Areas.

IV. JAPAN'S FUTURE CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVING ARF'S FUNCTIONS

The ARF, as a security framework for the whole of the Asia-Pacific region, is functioning very effectively for information exchange and for practical field exercises such as the ARF DiREx jointly hosted in March 2011 by Japan and Indonesia. Japan believes it important for the ARF to make steady progress along from the first stage of "confidence building" to the second stage of "preventive diplomacy" and then to the third stage of "an approach to conflict." The progress of the ARF framework may not be without difficulties in dealing with traditional security problems, since ARF members have different opinions on matters of state sovereignty, and thus have various views on ARF's role as mentioned above. . It is important, however, to continue with dialogue to improve the region's security environment.

Meanwhile, it is considered an important and viable approach to try to transform the ARF from a mere "talk shop" to an "action-oriented" framework by steadily promoting cooperation in non-traditional

security fields such as counter-terrorism, disaster relief, non-proliferation and disarmament, maritime security and PKO. It is easy for the interests of countries to converge in non-traditional security challenges. In the ARF, concrete cooperation has slowly been progressing, with formulation of the Work Plans and the implementation of table top and field exercises. Now that the Plan of Action to implement the ARF Vision Statement has been put in place, showing the direction of cooperation in various areas, progress is expected to be made in specific activities, paving way for the improvement of ARF functions. On its part, Japan will take the initiative in various fields, contributing proactively to improving the ARF's functions.



MALAYSIA

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The overall regional security outlook for the Asia Pacific region in 2011 continues to remain positive. Nevertheless, there remain several challenges to peace and stability in the region. The challenges are basically of two types: the first type relates to the traditional security threats such as the situation in the Korean Peninsula, weapons of mass destruction and non-proliferation issues, overlapping or unresolved territorial and jurisdictional claims.

The other type is basically non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, piracy, illegal migration, smuggling of small arms and light weapons, trafficking of illegal drugs, money laundering and other criminal activities. In addition, the recent global economic and financial crisis has also impacted many economies in the region which could also have the potential to undermine peace and stability in the region.

There are two major factors that strongly influence Malaysia’s security outlook in geopolitical terms. The first is the location of one of the busiest waterways in the world in part of its waters, that is the Straits of Malacca. As a littoral state in the Straits of Malacca, Malaysia shoulders the primary responsibility to ensure the safety and security of the Straits for international navigation.

The second important geopolitical factor that shapes Malaysia’s security relates to the South China Sea - an area where territorial claims of China, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam overlap. Malaysia is committed towards maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea which it deems vital for the stability and economic prosperity of the entire region. ASEAN and China have been working closely towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in South China Sea (DOC). Malaysia has always believed that the DOC is an important document that represents the collective commitment of ASEAN and China in building mutual trust and confidence towards maintaining peace, stability and prosperity of the region.

In dealing with sensitive political and sovereignty issues, Malaysia has always been guided by three major principles - Malaysia will not interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbouring countries, it will not support any struggle by groups that would affect the territorial sovereignty and integrity of any country, nor support any separatist group; and it will not provide political asylum to any members or leaders of such separatist groups.

The Northeast Asian region remains an area of concern particularly with regard to the recent developments over the DPRK nuclear issue. Malaysia strongly believes that the continued existence of nuclear weapons presents a grave threat to humanity,

particularly by increasing the risk of proliferation. Malaysia, therefore, reiterates the importance of achieving the universal goal of complete and general disarmament, especially of weapons of mass destruction and its delivery system.

Malaysia also stands by its conviction that the Six-Party Talks is the best platform to resolve all outstanding issue amicably. Malaysia would like to see peace and stability as well as a denuclearised Korean Peninsula as it would not only benefit the Korean Peninsula but the Asian region as a whole.

Despite the efforts that have been undertaken at both the regional and global level, terrorism continues to be a major security threat to the security of the region and the world. The death of Osama bin Laden, the figurehead of Al-Qaeda in early May 2011, should not be seen as the collapse of the global terrorist movement. Until today, terrorist activities continue to take place across the globe, posing a major threat to the peace and stability of the world.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

II.a Overview of National Security and Defence Policy

(i) National Defence Orientation

Over the years, Malaysia's defence policy has moved away from one that is threat-based to capability-based. The policy thus focuses on developing minimum capabilities and utilizing them optimally to meet national defence objectives. Such a

stance is in recognition of the reality that Malaysia perceives no immediate major conventional external threats in the region. However, the policy does recognize that there exist a plethora of non-traditional security threats that may originate from the external environment. Optimization of capabilities thus translates into being prepared for any eventualities while keeping the bigger national defence objectives in mind.

Recognizing that the well-being of the nation is inextricably linked to regional peace and stability, Malaysia's defence policy is focused towards sustaining regional peace and stability that is conducive to its continued economic prosperity. Towards this end, regional cooperative endeavours that contribute towards the maintenance of peace and stability of the region are given its due significance.

In an interdependent and interconnected world, adverse developments in other parts of the world can also affect Malaysia's interests as Malaysia is a trading nation. As such, Malaysia's defence policy is also focused towards supporting the nation's involvement in international peace endeavors, commitment to the various conventions, and disarmament initiatives under the auspices of United Nations and its organs.

(ii) Commitment towards FPDA, ADMM and ARF

Commitment towards multilateral regional institutions is an important aspect of Malaysia's defence policy. The Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA) continues to provide significant avenues for professional

enhancement of the Malaysian Armed Force (MAF) as well as capacity-building in addressing non-conventional threats. The ongoing stock-taking exercise of the FPDA is aimed at strengthening further the arrangements.

The ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) is an important regional forum in promoting security in the region. The establishment of the ADMM Plus process in 2010 is a testimony to the ADMM's open and inclusive nature. Defence involvement in the ARF has also increased over the years. The various cooperative endeavours under the auspices of the ARF have contributed significantly in enhancing capacity-building especially in facing the challenges posed by non-conventional threats.

(iii) Total Defence

As a multi racial country, Malaysia recognizes that internal cohesion and unity is the best form of defence together with security readiness and psychological resilience. This underscores the notion that the defence of the nation does not solely rest on the shoulders of the security forces, but also on each and every citizen.

(iv) Defence Force Transformation

Over the years, the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) has gone through different stages of development – counter-insurgency, conventional and force modernization. The MAF has embarked on fourth dimension plan or 4D MAF Plan as part of its transformation programme. The plan calls for the MAF to transform into a well integrated and balanced force in all four dimensions (land, maritime, air and

information) giving emphasis on jointness and interoperability among the services.

(v) Deterrence and Forward Defence

The twin pillar of Malaysia's defence strategy remains deterrence and forward defence. Deterrence is a peacetime strategy and for it to be credible the MAF should possess a deterrent capability to prevent potential adversaries from adopting aggressive tendencies. The forward defence strategy, on the other hand, advocates development of modest capabilities to engage an adversary at the outer parameters of Malaysian territory.

(vi) Counter-Terrorism

One of the major threats to internal stability is terrorism. Recent events like the infiltration of terrorist elements into some institutions of higher learning underscore the reality of the threat and the need to be ever vigilant. Malaysia's response is therefore multi-prong: preventive laws, enforcement, and use of defence policy instruments if need be.

(vii) National Service Programme

As part of the effort towards instilling civic values such as patriotism and love for the country that could contribute towards total defence and internal stability, the government has been carrying out national service programme involving the youngsters.

II. b. Data Contribution to ARF Arms Register

(i) Total Defence Expenditure on Annual Basis

The total defence expenditure for 2010 (consisting operational and development elements) is RM 11.0 billion. It constitutes 5.75% of the total national annual budget. This is RM2.0 billion or 15.29% less than the previous year's budget. The reduction in the expenditure is due to cost-cutting measures taken by the government as part of a strategy to overcome the financial downturn. The total defence allocation for the last five years is as shown in the table below:

| Year | Allocation (RM) |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 2006 | 11,729,202,000 |
| 2007 | 13,392,862,100 |
| 2008 | 14,520,294,000 |
| 2009 | 13,001,657,500 |
| 2010 | 11,013,503,900 |
| Total | 63,657,519,500 |

In terms of development expenditure, the allocation for 2010 is RM1.9 billion as compared to RM 2.3 billion in 2009. Although the development expenditure is based on a formal five-year planning structure, the actual allocation is dispensed on an annual basis. The breakdown of defence development expenditure from 2006 to 2010 under the 9th Malaysia Plan is as shown in the table below:

The operating expenditure of RM9.1 billion in 2010 is a reduction of RM1.5 billion or 14.55% from the RM10.6 billion allocated in 2009. The operating expenditure from 2006 to 2010 is as shown in the table below:

| Year | Allocation (RM) |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 2006 | 7,622,902,000 |
| 2007 | 8,629,622,300 |
| 2008 | 9,839,596,000 |
| 2009 | 10,650,504,000 |
| 2010 | 9,101,142,900 |
| Total | 45,843,767,200 |

Defence Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP

The defence allocation is based on annual government expenditure and not based on GDP. However, in terms of GDP, the percentage of defence outlay for the past five years is between 2 to 3% except for 2010 which stands at 1.99% as shown in the table below:

| Year | GDP (RM) |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2006 | 2.67% |
| 2007 | 2.65% |
| 2008 | 2.74% |
| 2009 | 2.49% |
| 2010 | 1.99% |

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III. a. Counter-Terrorism

(i) Promoting a People-centred Approach to Counter-Terrorism

Malaysia believes that terrorism needs to be tackled in a more comprehensive and multi-facet manner. Malaysia also believes that depending solely on military power such as the armed forces is insufficient to address terrorism. There is a need to undertake developmental efforts that would address social and economic needs, which is, an underlying factor of why people engage in terrorism.

Terrorism can be dealt effectively by addressing the conditions that breed it, such as ignorance, backwardness and illiteracy. Malaysia places greater emphasis on education as a means of providing opportunities to escape poverty and develop greater understanding between different cultures to ensure peace and stability. Hence, the Government provides the biggest allocation of its national budget for education programmes.

The Ministry of Education is ensuring fair and equal educational opportunities regardless of ethnicity and religious background. The Ministry will ensure a stable plan on Education for the period from 2011 to 2020 by implementing changes to achieve Vision 2020. Malaysia implemented specific programmes such as the Pupil’s Programme for Unity (RIMUP), Vision Schools and Transformation in Curriculum to encourage acceptance of diverse cultures of the society.

Malaysia also believes that in order to fight terrorism, there is a need to promote mutual understanding and cooperation through inter-cultural, inter-civilization and inter-religious programmes.

Malaysia, under the purview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, established the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) on 1 July 2003. SEARCCT’s aim is to conduct research, capacity-building and public awareness programmes in countering terrorism. Since its establishment, SEARCCT has held various types of training courses, in collaboration with numerous countries, on 7 core areas, which are:

- a. Investigation and Legal Aspects;
- b. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) and Crisis Management;
- c. Aviation, Maritime and Transportation Security;
- d. Cyber Terrorism;
- e. Prevention and Rehabilitation;
- f. Terrorism Financing; and,
- g. Youth and Terrorism.

As of 3 May 2011, SEARCCT has conducted 84 capacity-building courses, attended by 2,708 local and foreign participants. SEARCCT is also developing its own database and a web-portal to foster networking and information/knowledge sharing among related agencies and institutions. SEARCCT has also published articles and monographs and is involved in delivering papers and lectures at the local, regional and international level.

(ii) Promotion of Inter-Civilization Dialogue

Malaysia has always encouraged and welcomed initiatives on interfaith dialogue by participating in the Alliance of Civilizations, ASEM Inter-faith Dialogue, and Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue on an annual basis. These initiatives are important initiatives towards the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation through inter-cultural, inter-civilizational and inter-religious programmes in order to achieve global peace. Malaysia supports such initiatives and believes that the positive interaction among peoples of diverse cultures and values will help to achieve the aim of continuous global peace and stability, which are necessary prerequisites for the promotion of sustainable economic and social

development.

At the national level, Malaysia promotes various measures among others, inter-religious dialogues, educational and community programmes to promote mutual understanding and tolerance among the multiracial and multi-religious society.

(iii) Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security Exchange Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crimes

Malaysia has actively participated in the ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC). These meetings serve as important platforms for exchanges of ideas and information on best practices in combating terrorism-related crimes among ASEAN officials.

Malaysia signed the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among like-minded ASEAN Member States (Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, Brunei, Lao, Indonesia, Philippines and Myanmar) on 29 November 2004, as the basis for mutual assistance in criminal matters under the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT).

Malaysia has provided capacity building programmes through the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT). SEARCCT has conducted various training courses, conferences, seminars and forums to discuss extensively on issues pertaining to terrorism, which include the root causes of terrorism. Focused training and courses on counter-terrorism are also organized in collaboration with partners such as United

States, United Kingdom, European Union and Russia.

(iv) Cooperative Counter-Terror Action on Border Security

Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines signed an Agreement on Information Exchange and the Establishment of Communication Procedures in Putrajaya on 7 May 2002. Cambodia (30 July 2002), Thailand (5 November 2002) and Brunei (5 October 2003) have also acceded to the Agreement. This Agreement provides a framework for cooperation among participating countries in addressing border and security issues including terrorism, transnational crime and other illegal activities occurring within their respective territories.

(v) Measures against Terrorist Financing

In recognizing the need for consolidated and concerted efforts in anti-money laundering and the counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), Malaysia has taken various AML/CFT measures, through implementing relevant laws under the Anti-money Laundering Act (AMLA) in 2001 and extended the scope of its reporting requirements, as well as the development of counter-measures. For instance, Malaysia promotes sharing of financial intelligence as well as enhancing knowledge and upgrading skills required in financial investigations at the regional and international level. This is further enhanced with the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) under the Central Bank Malaysia.

There are also procedures for freezing assets related to terrorist. Some laws in line with AML/CFT provides for the freezing of

terrorist funds and for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 and 1373.

Over the years, the Central Bank of Malaysia has conducted extensive AML/CFT briefings, training and awareness programs throughout the country for the law enforcement personnel and respective regulatory authorities in the public sector as well as various categories of new reporting institutions in the private sector.

In May 2000, Malaysia became a member of the Asia Pacific Group (APG) on Money Laundering, a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regional-style organisation and has since strived to comply with the implementation of the 40 + 9 recommendations of the FATF. These recommendations represent the international standards and recommended actions which countries need to undertake to ensure that they are taking adequate AML/CFT measures.

Malaysia also became a member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units on 23 July 2003. This has paved the way for further international cooperation in the sharing of financial intelligence among Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) of the Egmont Group. To date, Malaysia has signed Memorandums of Understanding for the sharing of financial intelligence with 32 other countries.

Through its various pro-active efforts, Malaysia is now regarded one of the leaders in the Asia-Pacific region on AML/CFT issues. Malaysia has provided technical assistance in drafting AML/CFT guidelines for Cambodia in October 2004, as well as participating as assessors in the APG Mutual

Evaluation exercise of Pakistan and Brunei in 2005.

Malaysia received a team of APG assessors on 29 January 2007. Malaysia attained 67 per cent of compliant of the 40+9 FATF recommendations in the mutual evaluation exercise. This APG Mutual Evaluation Report strongly affirmed Malaysia’s sound and comprehensive AML/CFT programme and considered as exemplary in comparison with other countries in the Asia Pacific region. Malaysia currently is taking a lead role in the region in the AML/CFT by providing training, technical assistance and mentoring to other APG members, in particular ASEAN countries.

(vi) Bilateral Cooperation

Malaysia and the Philippines

During the 7th Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) on 14-15 April 2011, Malaysia expressed interest to formalise cooperation between both countries through the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on Immigration Cooperation. There was a proposal to establish a Technical Working Group at the Senior Officials Level to consider the proposal for an MOA on Immigration Cooperation and to discuss specific areas of immigration cooperation, including information exchange, data collection and best practices.

The Philippines has shown continuous interest to participate in the programmes offered by the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT). In this connection, SEARCCT had also expressed its wish to pursue cooperation with relevant institutions in the Philippines on capacity-building and research

programmes on counter-terrorism.

Malaysia and Thailand

The 20th High Level Meeting on the Malaysia-Thailand Joint Departmental Review on Criminal Activities between the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP), Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand and the Royal Thai Police was held on 6-9 April 2010 in Shah Alam, Malaysia. The High-Level meeting discussed various types of cooperation at the operational level and reaffirmed their commitment in combating transnational crime, namely in the areas of narcotics suppression, recovery of stolen vehicles from Thailand to Malaysia and vice-versa, arms smuggling/trafficking, and combating human trafficking.

Malaysia and Indonesia

Over the years, Malaysia and Indonesia have established close defense cooperation. The cooperation covers military training, bilateral meetings, joint activities and exchange visits. In general, the defense cooperation is under the supervision of the General Border Committee (GBC). In addition, joint military activities are monitored through the High Level Committee (HLC) of the GBC.

III. b. Non-Proliferation, Counter Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

(i) National Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540

The Malaysian Parliament has approved the new comprehensive law on export control, known as the Strategic Trade Act 2010. The

Act enables Malaysia to effectively supervise and control exports, trans-shipments, transits and brokering of all strategic items, including arms and related material as well as other activities that will or may facilitate the design, development and production of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. To underline our seriousness, the punishments for transgressions under the Act are very severe. Malaysia is ready to share our experience in establishing this comprehensive regulatory framework on export control with other States.

(ii) Non-Proliferation

Malaysia recognizes the IAEA's invaluable contribution in establishing and promulgating effective safeguards and verification mechanisms for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We call upon all Member States to abide by these safeguards. As a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and as a Member State of the IAEA, Malaysia reaffirms its commitment to non-proliferation. We also reaffirmed the centrality of the IAEA in nuclear safeguards and verifications.

All States must adhere to the cardinal principles underlying the activities related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In ensuring that the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy is not abused, States must exercise full transparency in nuclear programmes, subject those programmes to the full scope of the IAEA's safeguards and verification, including the Additional Protocol, and adhere to the provisions of the NPT. Only then, the trust and confidence of the international community over the

peaceful nature of nuclear programmes could be gained.

Malaysia fully subscribes to these principles as we consider them as the necessary foundation for the development and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which would ensure a safe and secure environment for all. We encourage all States to also subscribe to those principles.

Malaysia continues to play a constructive role in promoting international peace and security. Malaysia is of the view that the continued existence of nuclear weapons represents a significant threat to humanity and the full and effective implementation of the NPT obligations, in particular by Nuclear-Weapon States, plays a crucial role in achieving a nuclear weapons-free world.

Malaysia has been a strong advocate for the realisation of the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East. The realisation of the NWFZ in the Middle East is of the utmost urgency. The recent Plan of Action adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East, provides hope for possible movement towards the realisation of the NWFZ in the Middle East.

Malaysia considers the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as a primary disarmament instrument. We join the CTBTO in calling upon the remaining Member States, especially the Annex 2 States, to immediately sign the CTBT. We look forward to the early entry into force of the Treaty. Malaysia has ratified the CTBT on 17 January 2008.

III. c. Transnational Crime

Under the context of ARF, Malaysia hosted with Japan the 9th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ARF ISM-CTTC) in Kuala Lumpur on 29-31 May 2011. The 9th ARF ISM-CTTC assessed the current situation pertaining to terrorism and transnational crime in the region, reviewed the progress of cooperation between ARF Participating Countries under the framework of the ARF ISM-CTTC as well as discussed the future of the ARF ISM-CTTC. The Meeting also discussed possible projects/activities under the ARF ISM-CTTC framework as proposed by several ARF Participating Countries.

Among the highlights of the 9th ARF ISM-CTTC is the discussion on the development of the ARF Work Plan on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime for 2011-2012, following the expiry of the Work Plan 2009-2010. During the Meeting, there were proposals on the inclusion of new priority areas in the new ARF CTTC Work Plan as follows:

- a. counter radicalization;
- b. trafficking in persons;
- c. terrorism financing; and
- d. transport security and border security

In addition to the inclusion of proposals for new priority areas in the Work Plan, there was also a proposal to expand the scope of the biosecurity and bioterrorism priority area to also cover the chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear (CBRN) aspects. Efforts are being taken to finalize the Work Plan for adoption at the 18th ARF in July 2011.

(i) Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and

Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crimes

Malaysia has enacted the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2002 (MACMA) which came into force on 1 May 2003. MACMA establishes and facilitates the mechanism for the recovery of assets through international co-operation in confiscation. Under MACMA, Malaysia is able to execute a request for assistance in enforcing a Foreign Forfeiture Order. The Act also provides for Asset Sharing Agreements between Malaysia and a country of origin, which is made bilaterally and on a case-to-case basis.

Bilateral meetings between the Royal Malaysia Police and their counterparts from Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand are held annually to discuss matters concerning transnational crime.

Malaysia is committed to all international conventions, regional and bilateral agreements which it has become a party to and reaffirms its support for the various UN General Assembly Resolutions in combating transnational organised crime.

(ii) Promoting Collaboration on the Prevention of Diversion of Precursors into Illicit Drug Manufacture

Malaysia participated actively in the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), which is held annually in Vienna, Austria. The Commission is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its role is to formulate international policies and recommend activities in the field of crime control. The CCPCJ provides a forum for UN Member States to exchange information

and find solutions to fight crime at the global level. The mandates of the Commission are carried out by the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) of the UN Office on Drugs Control and Crime Prevention (UNODC).

Malaysia also cooperates closely with enforcement agencies from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands and Germany to eradicate drug trafficking as well as people smuggling and trafficking in persons.

(iii) Strengthening Transport Security against International Terrorism

Malaysia welcomes the continued engagement of ARF participants to discuss the issue of terrorism within the ARF framework. This includes regional efforts in strengthening transportation security against international terrorism.

In addition, Malaysia participated actively in several fora related to transportation security under both APEC and ASEM frameworks.

III.d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Malaysia has always been very forthcoming in helping out countries in need. In the past 10 years, Malaysia had assisted Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia, India, Timor Leste, Iraq, Maldives, Myanmar, Niger, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru and Yemen. Malaysia also gave its commitment in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims in war-torn Lebanon.

Malaysia’s involvement in the humanitarian and disaster relief assistance is based on a three-pronged approach, namely:

- a. Government to Government, either through bilateral assistance or cooperation at multilateral fora;
- b. Involvement through NGOs; and
- c. People-to-People participation.

Most of Malaysia’s humanitarian assistance at the international level was done in the context of bilateral relations, either through direct financial contribution or in kind. From the year 2004 to 2010, Malaysia’s bilateral humanitarian assistance to other countries amounted to USD17.95 million.

Malaysia had also dispatched medical relief missions spearheaded by the Malaysian Army to various places such as Afghanistan, Myanmar and Pakistan. The Special Malaysian Rapid Action Team (SMART) had also taken part in various relief missions, for example in Indonesia, Taiwan and Turkey.

Apart from assistance, the Malaysian Government also provides technical assistances to developing countries under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) in areas such as civil service, judiciary, finance, education, accounting, auditing and training in drug rehabilitation works, crime prevention and law enforcement.

At the multilateral level, Malaysia’s contributions were also channelled through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), established during the 60th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 15 December 2005. In 2006, Malaysia gave a financial contribution of USD50,000 to CERF. Malaysia further contributed USD100,000 to

CERF in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2011, respectively. Malaysia temporarily stopped contributing in 2010 due to financial constraints.

Malaysia also contributed financially to the World Food Programme (WFP) – The United Nations Food Aid Organization. Among the programmes that Malaysia had participated in were WFP’s Venezuelan Floods Intervention Programme in 1999 and 2000; the International Alliance against Hunger; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Asian Tsunami Disaster Fund; and WFP’s contribution to countries in conflict such as Lebanon and Myanmar. In 2002, Malaysia contributed USD100,000 for food supplies to countries in emergency situation in the southern part of Africa. From 2005 to 2007, Malaysia contributed USD1.0 million to WFP for the UN food programme in Somalia, Kenya, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

Malaysia also funded the construction of the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Sungai Besi at the cost of RM17.0 million. In addition, the Malaysian Government would contribute USD1.0 million annually to run the centre. The UNHRD is aimed to serve as a “first line response” in emergencies by having an efficient mechanism able to provide flexible (coverage), sustainable (funding) and scalable (size) facilities and services for the timely and cost effective delivery of items and assistance to humanitarian organizations in the Southeast Asian region.

The participation of various non-governmental organisations further strengthened Malaysia’s presence in the international humanitarian assistance arena. Among the NGOs that have taken active part in this noble effort include the

Malaysian Red Crescent Society, MERCY Malaysia, Global Peace Mission of Malaysia, AMAN Malaysia and Viva Palestine.

At the same time, the involvement from the Malaysian public further cemented Malaysia's role in international humanitarian assistance. A special fund has been established by the Government of Malaysia under Section 9 of the Financial Procedures Act 1957, known as Tabung Bencana Kementerian Luar Negeri (TBKLN), to manage and supervise contributions from the public. Since 2006, TBKLN has disbursed RM6.2 million worth of assistance in direct financial aid or through reconstruction projects for victims of natural disasters in Afghanistan, China, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(i) Malaysia's Preparedness in Disaster Risk Reduction

The Malaysian Government's policy on disaster management is outlined by Directive 20: Policy and Mechanism on National Disaster and Relief Management. The National Security Council (NSC) of the Prime Minister's Department is the principal policymaking and coordinating body at the national level which coordinates, plans, command and direct all activities related to the preparedness, prevention, response and handling of disaster and relief operations.

The Government has set up a special committee called the Central Disaster Management and Relief Committee (Jawatankuasa Pengurusan dan Bantuan Bencana Pusat) chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister to facilitate funding for domestic humanitarian assistance.

With regard to preparedness in disaster risk reduction, the Malaysian Government has

taken the following steps:

a. National Tsunami Early Warning Centre.

The RM25.0 million National Tsunami Early Warning Centre was established following the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami; to continuously monitor occurrences of earthquakes and tsunamis on a 24-hour basis.

It is linked to the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre in Honolulu, Hawaii and the Japan Meteorological Agency Tokyo as well as the Northwest Pacific Advisory System coordinated by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO.

b. Installation of Ocean buoys and tidal gauges

The installation of ocean buoys and tidal gauges to monitor seismic activity, wave speed and temperature changes in the sea from the Indian and the Pacific Ocean has been completed.

The first and second buoys are currently operational at Pulau Rondo in Indonesia and Pulau Layang-Layang in Sabah. The third and final buoy is still temporarily in the Sabah waters before being transferred to the Sulu Sea, pending final consultation on the Memorandum of Agreement with the Philippines Government.

c. Expansion of National Strong Motion Networking

The expansion of the National Strong Motion Networking at the Malaysian Meteorological Department to produce the shake maps to provide an early warning following an earthquake is

currently on-going with a total allocation of RM6.25 million.

d. Setting up of the National Seismic and Tsunami Research Center (MNSTRC)

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) also plans to set up the National Seismic and Tsunami Research Center (MNSTRC) at a cost of RM100.0 million in 2013.

The establishment of the MNSTRC would benefit the development of a long term programme in order to effectively reduce the impact of tsunami and earthquake in Malaysia.

In addition, the NSC with the collaboration of related agencies such as the Malaysian Meteorological Department, the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, the Ministry of Health, as well as the Social Welfare Department, has embarked on Capacity Building Disaster Management (CBDM) programmes at the community level to improve the public’s awareness on disasters such as floods, landslides, storms, earthquakes and tsunamis. The CBDM also aims to provide clarification on the causes of disasters as well as to educate the public on measures to be taken by the community in relation to disaster preparedness and response.

As part of the CBDM initiatives, the Malaysian Government organised the National Disaster Awareness Day Campaign with the aim to mobilise participation at all levels of society in disaster risk reduction. The two day campaign was launched by the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia on 19 February 2011 and participated by more

than 1,000 Government Officials and representatives from ASEAN Member States. During the event, the Malaysian Government joined the global campaign of ‘One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals’ and ‘Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready’ to ensure cities, especially schools and hospitals (considered as key infrastructures) are disasters resilient.

III.e Maritime Security

Malaysia is fully aware of its responsibilities to ensure that its maritime zones, which include the Straits of Malacca, are safe and secure for navigation. Malaysia constantly undertakes enforcement, direct protection and surveillance of its maritime zones. Regular patrols by enforcement agencies are conducted throughout Malaysia’s maritime areas.

Malaysia established the Maritime Enforcement Agency of Malaysia (MMEA) under the Malaysia’s Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2004. MMEA began its operation on 30 November 2005 and is empowered to enforce Malaysia’s maritime acts and laws such as the Continental Shelf Act (1966) the Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984, Fisheries Act 1985, Environmental Quality Act 1974, and the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952 (amended 2005).

In addition to its physical presence, Malaysia has also introduced electronic monitoring capabilities to enable better surveillance of maritime activities in the Straits of Malacca. Two systems are currently in place, namely the Sea Surveillance System (SWASLA) manned by the MMEA and the Automatic Identification System (AIS) operated by the Marine

Department.

The figures below show the number of incidents of armed robbery reported in Malaysian waters of the Straits of Malacca and off the coast of Sabah:

Malaysia, together with Indonesia and Singapore have come up with initiatives to enhance the safety and security of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, such as the Malaysia – Indonesia – Singapore Malacca Straits Coordinated Patrols, launched in June 2004, and the Eyes in the Sky (EiS) which was launched in September 2005.

IV. ROLE OF ARF

Since its inception in 1994, the ARF has developed into a useful forum for consultation and dialogue with the goal of preventing future conflicts in the Asia-Pacific region. The peace and stability of the region can be attributed to the commitment shown by ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners towards their desire to maintain and enhance the stability of the region. ARF has been progressing quite remarkably, both in terms of expansion of activities and depth of substance. The discussions and activities under the ARF has contributed to the overall objective of the Forum in ensuring lasting peace, security and stability in the Asia - Pacific region. Participation of countries in and around the region has added depth and a greater strategic dimension to ARF discussion and

activities.

The establishment of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus) in 2010 adds a new element to the regional security architecture. In the wake of this development, it is important to ensure that the ARF and the ADMM Plus complement one another and create long-term synergies in cooperation.

In addressing the issue pertaining to the interaction and delineation of roles between the ARF and ADMM Plus, Malaysia believes that discussions may be guided by the following principles:

- a. sustain ASEAN centrality in the emerging regional architecture;
- b. avoid overlapping of agendas and scopes of responsibilities; and
- c. draw on the respective comparative advantages of the various bodies in synchronizing roles and responsibilities.

Malaysia believes that despite the progress made thus far, the ARF cannot be complacent with what it has achieved. The ARF has to adapt itself to the new security challenges facing us especially in light of the evolving global and regional environment. This would be a daunting task as these challenges are multi-faceted and cross-dimensional in nature. However this scenario should present the ARF Participants with an opportunity to renew their individual and collective commitment in strengthening existing dialogues and practical cooperation.



MYANMAR

OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

Advanced technology and wave of globalization effect have resulted in changes in military ideologies and strategies, and security perceptions as well as in opinions, behaviors and state systems in international relations. While focus was made on traditional security during the Cold War era, it has been shifted to non-traditional security issues in the post Cold War period. In this respect, human security has been accorded priority in our efforts to achieve comprehensive security. While realizing the changes in security ideologies, cooperation in non-traditional security issues is carried out bilaterally as well as multilaterally in the region.

Importance of Asia-Pacific Region

Asia-Pacific region is strategically important in all aspects. The region has strategic sea lanes, gulfs, bays, islands, straits, and it is home of thirty-one percent (31%) of global population with rich human and natural resources. Hence, the region has strategic importance in military, political, economic and social spheres. The geographic location of South-east Asia Nations in relations with the Asia-Pacific region have drawn interests of the super powers in protecting their political, security and national interests. In this respect, Asia-Pacific has become geo-politically and strategically important region in the 21st Century. Deterioration of the balance of power by

the end of cold war has compelled the developing nations to work closely in unity to protect from hegemony. Regional groupings were established and gained strength in the post cold-war era. In this way ASEAN, the inter-governmental regional organization was formed and progressed in South-east Asia. The mission of ASEAN to promote cooperation in political-security, economic and socio-culture sectors has now reached to a high plane of cooperation with the dialogue partners. ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) has been expanded to dialogue partners and the first ADMM plus meeting was established in 2010 to reiterate the important role of ASEAN in the Asia-Pacific region.

Challenges on Security of Asia-Pacific

There are areas of concerns in the Asia-Pacific region that could affect the security environment of the region such as the situation in Korean Peninsula, disputes among ASEAN members, issues of military build-up in the region, territorial dispute over a small island in East Asia and rivalry among superpowers. The afore-mentioned issues should be resolved peacefully, or otherwise, state security issues will become regional security problems.

In addition to the traditional security challenges, non-traditional security challenges such as terrorism, production of weapon of mass destruction, arms smuggling, transnational crimes, illegal drugs production and distribution, human

trafficking, maritime security, natural disasters, environmental degradation, pandemic diseases and illegal migration are also imposing threats to the Asia-Pacific region. The acceleration of globalization process that came into effect of advanced technology can affect the spread of non-traditional security problems. In this respect, risk on non-traditional security challenges in region could widen into threat to global security.

Security Opinion

Based on the political history of the world, security of one nation is no longer limited to its military affairs but also extend to the areas in political, economic, socio and technology. In the post cold-war era, issues on non-traditional security affect each individual, nation, region and the whole world.

At the beginning of the 21st Century, non-traditional security issues have become deeper and broader in nature than traditional security issues. Nonetheless, concepts of those two security issues are linked to each other. Both the traditional and non-traditional security issues must be addressed with great care as the implication of traditional security issues has sequential impact on non-traditional security issues.

Developments in Myanmar

Myanmar has made steady progress in the political sphere following the successful holding of General Elections on 7th November 2010 leading to the formation of the new civilian government on 30th March 2011, and the formation of new parliamentary government in accordance with the Seven-Step Roadmap to Democracy.

ASEAN welcomed the General Elections held on 7th November 2010 as a significant step in implementing the Seven-Step Roadmap to Democracy. Realizing the visible developments that are taking place in the country, ASEAN called for the removal of sanctions against Myanmar in January 2011 at ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Retreat in Lombok, Indonesia. ASEAN views that the removal of sanctions could significantly contribute to the economic and social development in Myanmar.

National reconciliation efforts

Myanmar is the home of over a hundred national races for many centuries. However, the divide and rule policy of the colonial rulers that lasted for over a hundred years resulted to suspicions and armed conflicts among the national races after regaining independence in 1948. Nonetheless, the concerted efforts of the entire people and the government had brought significant achievement in national reconciliation efforts resulting to return to the legal fold of seventeen major armed insurgent groups.

Myanmar's Efforts on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

Myanmar firmly supports global nuclear non-proliferation and a nuclear weapon-free world as it is a party to the Treaty of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) since December 1992. Myanmar and the IAEA signed the Safeguards Agreement and the Small Quantities Protocol pursuant to the NPT in April 1995. Myanmar also signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in November 1996. Myanmar acceded to the Treaty on South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ),

which was signed in 1995, and entered into force in 1997. While supporting the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, Myanmar has also all along supported the legitimate rights of every state to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Myanmar’s Foreign Policy

Myanmar implements independent, active and non-aligned foreign policy and engages with other countries in line with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Moreover, Myanmar consistently exercises neutrality in international relations and never commences aggression against and interfere in the internal affairs of any other country.

The history of Myanmar clearly shows that Myanmar always maintains friendly relations with other nations and it never posed any threat to regional peace and security. Myanmar has achieved significant progress in the road map for democratization and the entire population in the country enjoys the citizens’ rights prescribed in the Constitution.

MYANMAR’S VIEWS ON THE ROLE OF THE ARF IN REGIONAL SECURITY

Following are Myanmar’s views on regional security, based on the considerations of the strategic importance of Asia-Pacific region and ASEAN centrality;

Realizing the increasing role of ASEAN in maintaining peace and stability in the region and beyond, the role of ARF should be continued in the way agreeable to all participants.

ARF should continue its current status as a

forum in addressing the security issues in the region.

ARF should avoid the drawing subjects which could affect the national sovereignty and the internal affairs of the states in the region.

ARF should be seen as a platform for bringing genuine confidence building through consulting and resolving regional and international security issues.

ARF should be a forum for sharing information which could contribute towards regional security and providing the mutual assistance on security related technology.

ARF should also address and lay guide lines to resolve security related issues such as poverty alleviation, food security, reduction of unemployment, protection and prevention of child prostitution and pandemic diseases and disaster management.

In conducting and receiving military equipment and expertise for humanitarian assistance in face of natural disasters, the time frame must be decided by the receiving state.

In assisting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, sovereignty of the receiving state must be respected and, work must be conducted in accordance with the consent of the respective states.

To fully establish friendship and trust based on mutual assistance within ASEAN, ASEAN Member States must cooperate with each other and should refrain from harbouring and giving refuge to anti-government organizations and individuals, insurgents

and terrorist organizations of fellow member states.

The challenges of the non-traditional security issues have direct impact on security of an individual, a nation, a region and to the entire world. Therefore, to protect and overcome challenges on security, step-by-step measures of confidence building, preventive diplomacy and effective cooperation among ASEAN Member States should be realized.

As the emergence and expansion of non-traditional security issues are getting deeper, wider and more rapid, no single country is able to protect, overcome and resolve the non-traditional security issues alone. Hence, cooperation among countries is required to address this issue.

CONCLUSION

Views on security outlook expressed by different nations and the publication of ASEAN Security Outlook should be regarded as contributions of a country and a region towards a common subject. Contribution of each participant should be aimed at realizing the ASEAN Regional Forum's objective of fostering constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. So that, it will contribute towards the implementation of the objective of the ASEAN Political-Security Community which is to "Promote greater transparency and understanding of defence policies and security perceptions" and to support the confidence building in the region.



NEW ZEALAND

I. PARTICIPANT’S PERCEPTIONS OF AND APPROACHES TOWARDS THE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The Asia Pacific region is crucial to New Zealand’s security and future wellbeing. New Zealand values its membership of regional organisations, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which promote the common goal of a secure, stable and peaceful neighbourhood. Sustained commitment to our bilateral and regional relationships underlines the importance we place on partnerships within the region and the wider global security environment.

New Zealand is strongly committed to an open trading regime and considers that enhanced economic inter-dependence is one of the most effective means of ensuring longer term regional stability and security. New Zealand was the first developed country to establish a Free Trade Agreement with China and has FTA/Closer Economic Partnerships with Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong. New Zealand is currently negotiating bilateral FTAs with the Republic of Korea and India and is engaged in preliminary discussions with Russia.

New Zealand is a party to the Trans Pacific Partnership, which also includes Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and Chile and is in the process of discussing an expansion of that agreement with other Asia Pacific countries.

New Zealand attaches considerable importance to the ASEAN/Australia/New Zealand FTA, which was concluded in 2009. New Zealand is a strong supporter of the proposed Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) and a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP).

The security threats that we face in the region continue to evolve as a result of both internal and external factors. One consistent external catalyst for change is the growth of technology, particularly its use by criminal groups. Transnational criminal entities are quick to adapt to new technology and use it to increase their operational ability. In this new environment it is important for law enforcement to understand how criminal groups (including terrorists) are using new online capacity and then be able to adapt their own systems to counter the emergence of cyber offending. ASEAN Regional Forum Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime processes have focused a number of inter-sessional meetings on this emerging threat.

Security in the Pacific Islands region has long been recognised as a vital prerequisite for sustainable development. It has also become a significant area of the Pacific Islands Forum’s work in recent years. New Zealand has been closely involved in responding to regional security issues, through bilateral aid programmes to build capacity, the Forum’s Regional Security Committee and through working with

regional law enforcement agencies.

II. PARTICIPANT'S VIEWS ON THE ROLE OF THE ARF IN REGIONAL SECURITY.

For New Zealand the ARF is the principal security forum within the Asia Pacific region. We attach considerable importance to working with our ARF partners to achieve our security objectives. New Zealand recognises ASEAN's central role in ARF as an anchor of stability and peace in the region. ASEAN's adoption in 2009 of a Blueprint to establish a Political-Security community (APSC) embraces universal values of good governance and determination to create a more secure, stable and peaceful future for the region. New Zealand is committed to working with our ASEAN partners to realise enhanced synergies between the ARF and APSC.

III. NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY IN THE AREA COVERED BY THE ARF GEOGRAPHICAL FOOTPRINT

POLICIES AND APPROACHES

As a founding member of the UN, respect for the rule of international law is fundamental to New Zealand's approach to promoting security, stability and peace. Despite the distance of New Zealand's borders from direct conflict, there are fragile states within our region. The threats of terrorism, arms proliferation, transnational crime and economic and environmental degradation show no respect for international borders. Recognising this, New Zealand is highly committed to multilateral, transboundary solutions to security threats and promotion of effective

international rules. New Zealand also takes a multi-layered approach that includes strong bilateral relationships and regional partnerships.

Key to these are:

- our bilateral alliance with Australia to promote mutual security;
- the Five Power Defence Arrangements (New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and the United Kingdom);
- close bilateral ties with Asian partners and our Pacific Island neighbours, including those for which we have constitutional responsibilities; and
- Pacific and Asia-Pacific regional mechanisms such as the ARF and the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus process.

ACTIVITIES

III.a. Counter-Terrorism

New Zealand is firmly committed to the international campaign against terrorism. In our view if we are to counter the threat of terrorism effectively, we need to take a comprehensive, multi-layered and long-term approach. New Zealand continues to undertake a range of activities in the Asia-Pacific to improve counter-terrorism capability in the region and at the same time address underlying factors that contribute to radicalisation and terrorist recruitment.

The ASEAN-New Zealand Joint Declaration for Co-operation to Combat International Terrorism 2005 and its associated Work Plan form an important framework for New

Zealand’s counter-terrorism efforts in the region. We have a dedicated Asia Security Fund to support activities under the five key pillars of our Work Plan with ASEAN: border control; legislation; law enforcement; policy; and prevention/counter-radicalisation. In the Pacific Islands we have a Pacific Security Fund that supports activities such as provision of x-ray equipment for baggage screening at Pacific airports and training for airport security staff; capacity building for immigration, customs and police personnel involved in border security; drafting of counter-terrorism legislation and ratification of international counter-terrorism instruments, training for criminal justice officials; and research on the prevalence of small arms in the Pacific. New Zealand is co-sponsoring (with Australia) a UNODC-produced assessment of the threat posed by trans-national organised crime in the Asia-Pacific region, including linkages between terrorist and organised crime entities.

New Zealand undertakes both regional and bilateral counter-terrorism initiatives in Southeast Asia and has partnered with all three regional counter-terrorism training centres, i.e. the South East Asian Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Malaysia, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Indonesia, and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Thailand. We have funded and organised a number of regional capacity building workshops for ASEAN countries on key issues such as anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing standards, cyber crime, terrorist prosecutions, and maritime and aviation security. These efforts are complemented by significant bilateral work to build individual national capability, especially within law

enforcement agencies.

Activities at the other end of the counterterrorism spectrum that prevent recruitment into terrorism by countering key drivers of violent extremism and promoting voices of moderation are also important to maintaining regional security. New Zealand’s counter radicalisation work focuses on three areas identified by regional inter-cultural and inter-faith fora – youth, media and education. In this area, New Zealand has worked bilaterally with partners in the region to fund activities that promote critical thinking amongst youth, as well as journalistic integrity. A key New Zealand effort in counter radicalisation has been our co-sponsorship – with the Philippines, Indonesia and Australia – of the Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue. This process has led to increased understanding and trust amongst different faith leaders from across the region as well as fostering a range of inter-faith activities at the grassroots level.

The ARF Inter-Sessional Meetings on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) are a useful opportunity to discuss key security issues with regional partners. We particularly welcome the progress made on implementing the new ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime.

III.b. Counter-Proliferation

New Zealand is an active supporter of initiatives aimed at countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to both state and non-state actors, in particular the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT).

The PSI has developed into an effective international network of over 98 countries that acts as a bulwark against proliferation activity around the globe. New Zealand's participation in PSI, including its membership of the Operational Experts Group (the PSI steering committee) and participation in exercises and capacity building initiatives, has significantly enhanced our capabilities to prevent proliferation activity both nationally and in collaboration with partners. We hosted a major PSI exercise – Exercise Maru – in Auckland in September 2008, a key element of which was outreach to our Asia-Pacific partners. New Zealand would welcome further expansion of the Initiative in the Asia-Pacific to help keep our region safe from the threat of WMD proliferation.

New Zealand joined the GICNT in 2007, and is strongly committed alongside our over 80 GICNT partners to preventing nuclear or radiological material falling into the hands of terrorists. Terrorist groups have threatened to use radiological material in attacks, and some have indicated an intent to acquire and use WMD. With radiological material relatively easy to access, there is a risk of countries suffering 'dirty bomb' attacks that would cause widespread panic and disruption. New Zealand has contributed to the GICNT in the Asia-Pacific by supporting radioactive source security projects in Southeast Asia; increasing our funding for the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency to improve nuclear security in Southeast Asia; and helping our Pacific Island neighbours address the risk of nuclear/radiological security.

III.c. Disarmament

New Zealand welcomed the recent announcement by Indonesia of its intention to move towards ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. As an Annex 2 state, Indonesia's ratification is important to bringing the Treaty closer to entry into force. Further CTBT ratifications by ARF states, both Annex 1 and Annex 2, would be an important signal of the importance of the Treaty to regional and global security.

New Zealand was also pleased that the Convention on Cluster Munitions will enter into force on 1 August 2010, and with Lao PDR's hosting of the first Conference of States Parties in November 2010. New Zealand's Minister of Disarmament and Arms Control attended this meeting and New Zealand announced \$1.1 million of new funding for cluster munitions clearance in North West Laos. New Zealand encourages other ARF members who have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention.

Negotiations began in July 2010 on an international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) with the next meeting to be held in mid July 2011, leading to a final adoption conference in 2012. New Zealand strongly supports an ATT based on establishing minimum standards applicable to all States, with a rigorous and transparent system of enforcement and monitoring. There is a compelling need to address the impact the illicit arms trade has on global and regional security, conflict, crime, terrorism and sustainable development.

The DPRK remains an ongoing regional and international security concern. New Zealand

continues to urge the DPRK to focus on dialogue and align itself more closely to international norms and expectations.

III.d. Peace Support

New Zealand is engaged in peace support missions in eleven countries. The three largest of these are integrated civil-military operations – in Afghanistan, Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands. We have a long-standing commitment of military observers to the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) in Korea. Two of our smaller missions in the Pacific – in Tonga and Bougainville – have transitioned from stabilisation to strengthening national police capacity as the security situations have improved.

The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) continues to play a key part in maintaining security and stability in Solomon Islands, while the Mission’s civilian programmes help the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) to rebuild the machinery of government and foster economic governance and growth. The mission has a strong focus on local capacity development. In 2009, the Solomon Islands Parliament adopted the SIG/RAMSI Partnership Framework Agreement, a strategic work-plan to guide RAMSI’s ongoing presence in Solomon Islands.

New Zealand contributions to RAMSI include policy, military, police, inland revenue and justice support. The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade provides two staff to RAMSI, including the Deputy Special Coordinator. New Zealand also maintains a substantial bilateral development assistance programme.

New Zealand plays an active role in Timor-Leste. New Zealand troops are deployed with Australian counterparts in the International Stabilisation Force (ISF). New Zealand Police and military personnel are taking part in the UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). While the present security situation in Timor-Leste is encouraging, there remains potential for instability. Timor-Leste will continue to require support from development partners in the years to come as it develops its economy, and strengthens and consolidates its institutions and democracy.

Afghanistan remains in conflict. New Zealand seeks a stable, secure Afghanistan, which can meet the essential needs of its people, and which no longer plays host to international terrorists. In Bamyán province New Zealand lends support to Afghan security and reconstruction through leading the Provincial Reconstruction Team, to police training through leading the EU Police Mission (EUPOL) programme, and to Afghan institutions and a range of development projects in partnership with non-government and UN organisations. This is done in consultation with the Afghan Government and local authorities and in line with the Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

III.e. Confidence Building and Preventive Diplomacy

At the ARF’s outset it was envisaged that the forum would move from a confidence building phase to one of preventive diplomacy and finally conflict resolution as part of its evolution. While many confidence building measures have been undertaken, the ARF has yet to reach its potential with

“preventive diplomacy”. In December 2009 New Zealand, in partnership with Indonesia, co-sponsored a meeting of ARF Expert and Eminent Persons (EEP) to examine key elements of a highly acclaimed study on “Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Preventive Diplomacy” by the Pacific Forum CSIS and Rajaratnam SIS. The subsequent EEP report on Preventive Diplomacy was endorsed by the ARF Senior Officials in May 2010 and was drawn upon in the development of an ARF work plan on preventive diplomacy. The draft Work Plan was endorsed by Senior Officials in June 2011. In July New Zealand will assume one of the co-chair positions in the ARF Intersessional Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy.

III.f. Maritime Security

In 2008, ARF Ministers identified maritime security as one of the ARF's four key areas. From 2008-2010 New Zealand co-chaired with Indonesia and Japan a series of meetings on the topic. Over this period participants developed a draft work plan. The Plan commits the ARF to launch projects over the next two years, focusing on three priority areas: information and. Information/intelligence exchange and sharing of best practices, including on naval operations; Confidence Building Measures based on international and regional legal frameworks, arrangements and cooperation; and capacity building of maritime law enforcement agencies in the region. The Plan was endorsed by Senior Officials in June 2011 and will be presented for consideration to ARF Ministers in July.

III.g. Disaster Relief

Catastrophic natural disasters that affected the region over 2010-2011 continued to underline the need to deepen practical and effective cooperation over disaster preparedness and relief. New Zealand directly benefited from generous regional assistance at the time of the February 2011 earthquake which devastated Christchurch city, and assisted with relief efforts in Japan following the Great East Japan Earthquake. New Zealand remained an active participant in ARF exercises to prepare and respond to regional disasters, most recently the March 2011 DiREX in Manado. New Zealand is continuing to play its part in deepening regional capacity to prepare and respond, and is committed to further cooperation in ARF, ADMM+ and EAS contexts.

IV. NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE POLICIES AND INFORMATION

IV.a. Defence Policies and Doctrine

The New Zealand Government announced the terms of reference for a wide ranging defence review on 21 April 2009. A range of foreign and security policy, management and resourcing challenges are addressed in the defence review and the subsequent Defence White Paper. The White Paper sets out a framework for the defence of New Zealand through addressing New Zealand's vital strategic interests including the security of its sovereign territory and exclusive economic zone, its special relationship with Australia, the need to build security in the South Pacific, its relationships in the wider Asia-Pacific region and its contribution to the global community.

IV.b and IV.c. Information on Defence Budgets and Military Expenditure

New Zealand's total military expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2010 was NZ\$2.208 billion, of which operating costs total NZ\$1.779 billion, procurement and construction NZ\$429 million, and research and development NZ\$10-13 million which are included in the operating costs.



THE PHILIPPINES

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The configuration of the regional security environment is changing with the continuing rise of China and India as global and regional players. China's ascent over Japan as the second largest economy in the world leaves no doubt that it is indeed the leading East Asian state. This leaves the wider Asia Pacific with a configuration where traditional US dominance is being challenged intentionally or unintentionally. The region, however, is beset with challenges brought by climate change, natural disasters and widespread poverty. This creates a situation where human insecurity may arise and so, possibilities of inter-state conflict should be reduced, if not altogether removed, as the bigger problems in ensuring human security must be faced together by nation-states in the Asia Pacific region.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

The Philippines' National Security Policy is anchored on the statement of principles that guide its national decision-making and determine the courses of action to be taken, in order to attain the state of condition where national interests, the well-being of its people, and institutions and sovereignty and territorial integrity are protected and enhanced.

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III.a. Counter-Terrorism

The Philippines has adopted a counter-terrorism (CT) strategy which recognizes that the fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive approach, comprising of the political, economic, diplomatic, military and legal means, and collaboration of the entire government machinery with the private sector, local communities and the international community.

Upholding human rights is central to the Philippines' CT strategy. Republic Act No. 9372 or the Human Security Act of 2007 emphasizes that the implementation of the law must not bypass human rights, which shall be protected at all times. Several provisions in the law on detention of suspects, prohibition against torture and duties and responsibilities of those enforcing the law ensure that the rights of suspected terrorists are upheld and protected. The law also gives the Philippine Commission on Human Rights (PCHR) the power to prosecute public officials, law enforcers, and other persons who may have violated civil and political rights of persons suspected or accused of terrorism.

Inter-cultural and interfaith dialogue is integral to the Philippine counter-terrorism (CT) strategy. These are, in fact,

fundamental to the wider framework of peace and security in the Philippines.

To promote interfaith dialogue, the Philippine Government has worked hand in hand with civil society and religious groups, such as the Bishops-Ulama Conference (BUC), Silsilah Dialogue Movement, Catholic Relief Services, Peacemakers Circle Foundation and Interfaith Center for a Culture of Nonviolence among others.

Inspired by achievements at the national level, the Philippines has been at the forefront of advancing interfaith dialogue in the world community; among others, by proposing or sponsoring initiatives at the international and regional fora primarily in the United Nations (UN), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue Conference and ASEAN. As a concrete manifestation of our continuing commitment to the cause of peace, the Philippines hosted the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting (SNAMMM) on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development in March 2010. The event, which was attended by 124 delegations, adopted the Manila Declaration and Program of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development which outlines the steps to be undertaken and priority activities in furthering interfaith dialogue to address conflicts throughout the world.

The Philippines has existing bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperative arrangements on CT, which, among others, promotes information sharing on national programs on CT, domestic terrorist threats and best practices on CT.

The Philippines became the third ASEAN Member State to ratify the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) when the Philippines’ Instrument of Ratification was signed on 24 March 2010 and then deposited at the ASEAN Secretariat on 21 April 2010.

In line with the Philippines’ ratification of the ACCT, the Philippines actively participates in discussions to implement the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism.

On 28-30 September 2010, the Philippines co-chaired with the United States and Australia the ARF Workshop on Biorisk Management in Manila. The Workshop, which served as a follow-up to the ARF Workshop on Biological Threat Reduction, which was held on 10-11 June 2009 in Manila, focused on the second pillar of biological threat reduction: prevention. It provided a venue for exchange of views among experts on biosecurity and biosafety from international organizations and academic institutions and ARF participants on best practices on biorisk management to prevent the accidental release or intentional misuse of human and animal pathogens. The Workshop came up with a Best Practices Document on Biorisk Management, which outlines common standards on laboratory biorisk management for ARF participants. The Document was mentioned at the ARF Senior Officials’ Meeting (ARF SOM) in Surabaya, Indonesia in June 2011, and is hoped to be endorsed by the ARF SOM for adoption by ARF Ministers at the 18th ARF in Bali in July 2011.

At the bilateral level, the Philippines has forged agreements and memoranda of understanding and issued joint declarations

to promote cooperation on counter-terrorism (CT), to include information-sharing and intelligence exchange. Among the ARF participants, the Philippines has existing CT agreements and on combating other forms of transnational crimes with Australia, China, ROK, Pakistan, United States and New Zealand.

On 08 March 2011, the Philippines and Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on counter-terrorism. The MOU aims to “revitalize and rejuvenate” bilateral cooperation between the Philippines and Indonesia on counter-terrorism.

The Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) has been a very useful tool in the Philippine Government’s efforts to combat terrorism. The AMLC was established by the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) of 2001 as the country’s Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The Council is composed of the Governor of the Central Bank or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), the Commissioner of the Insurance Commission (IC), and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The AMLC is an independent agency responsible for receiving, maintaining, analyzing, evaluating covert and suspicious transactions and investigating reports for possible criminal activity. On CT, the AMLC has obtained freeze orders and subsequent forfeiture orders against the funds and assets of individuals belonging to terrorist groups.

To effectively pursue major players involved with illegal finance activities, including terrorists, the AMLC is lobbying Congress to

amend the AMLA “to give more teeth to the law.” The proposed amendments expand the list of crimes covered by the law and whose perpetrators’ bank accounts and other assets could be inquired into and frozen.

As a further effort to improve the Philippines’ capacity to suppress terrorist financing, the AMLC, supported by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), organized a Workshop on Drafting the Regulatory Framework on Combating the Financing of Terrorism at the Mandarin Hotel in Makati City on 29-31 March 2011.

In view of the relative accessibility and the potential for casualties on a large scale for the transport sector, the Philippines established the Office of Transportation Security (OTS) within the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC), through Executive Order 277 dated 30 Jan. 2004. EO 311 dated 26 April 2004 further designated the OTS as the single authority for all modes of transportation in the Philippines per guidelines of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

III.b. Non-proliferation, Counter-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

The Philippines has been active in global and regional efforts in non-proliferation and disarmament, as shown by its involvement in important events that aim to bolster existing non-proliferation and disarmament regimes that, in turn, enhance cooperation on existing initiatives at the ARF level.

The Philippines’ chairmanship of the 2010

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in May 2010 in New York City, produced a major breakthrough. The Conference adopted by consensus a historic and comprehensive Final Outcome Document containing forward-looking 64 action points promoting the three pillars of the NPT, namely, nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Among the gains made during the Conference is the decision of States Parties to host a Conference in 2012 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

The Philippines will continue to play an active role in working on the gains achieved in the Conference and in enhancing cooperation to realize the action points contained in the document.

Another venue where the Philippines demonstrated its commitment was during the First Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) that was held from 12 to 13 April 2010 in Washington D.C., USA, which brought together Heads of State / Government as well as high level officials from 47 countries, including the Philippines, to discuss measures to deal with nuclear terrorism, a concern that also exists within the Asia-Pacific region.

The Philippines also joined the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) as a concrete manifestation of its commitment to combat nuclear terrorism. The GICNT, which was launched by the United States and the Russian Federation during the G-8 Summit in St. Petersburg in July 2006, encourages volunteer countries to implement the Statement of Principles and the Terms of Reference consistent with

respective national laws and international obligations.

Aside from these developments, the Philippines has been consistent in its support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 in regional and multilateral fora. It remains steadfast in its commitment to implement the provisions of the resolution calling for stricter monitoring of sensitive nuclear and non-nuclear materials that could have the potential of being diverted for the production of weapons of mass destruction.

The Philippines believes that such developments at the international level have aided the ARF in pursuing non-proliferation and disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region by serving as guideposts for regional initiatives such as the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ARF ISM-NPD).

Given these gains, the Philippines is committed to sustaining efforts to enhance ARF cooperation on non-proliferation and disarmament.

III.c. Transnational Crimes

The Philippines is firmly committed to cooperate with the international community in building a safer and more secure world. The Philippines is party to various multilateral treaties, including:

- the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna Convention),
- the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

- the 2000 UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), and
- the 2006 UN Convention Against Corruption.

In addition, the Philippines has extradition treaties and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) with several countries, some of which are already in force and effect. On 29 November 2004, the Philippines, together with the Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet Nam, signed the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.

With the Philippines' ratification of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its related Protocols, the Philippine Congress, in 2001, enacted into law Republic Act No. 9160 (Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001) or AMLA, and its subsequent amendment in 2003. This legislation criminalized money laundering and created the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) as the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Philippines. The AMLC has entered into Memoranda of Agreements (MoAs) with FIUs of other countries. These MoAs cover matters such as cooperation in transnational investigations and prosecutions of persons involved in money laundering and the exchange of financial intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism and terrorist financing.

The Philippines has conducted relevant training on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) through the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) Project of the Australian Government, which impacted the investigation, prosecution and adjudication

of TIP cases in 2010 and in the first quarter of 2011. The implementation of ARTIP in the Philippines began with a Memorandum of Subsidiary Agreement on November 2009. It is set to expire in August 2011. Among recent ARTIP-related activities include the ARTIP Training Evaluation and Development (TED) Workshop and the TIP Summit, both of which were held in Manila in April 2011.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) and the International Justice Mission (IJM) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 20 April 2011, committing to continue and enhance collaboration to combat TIP and other violent forms of exploitation of women and children in the Philippines.

Through the Inter-Agency Council on Trafficking in Persons (IACAT), the Philippines is working to strengthen collaboration between intelligence and law enforcement agencies and enhance government efforts against TIP in the areas of prevention, protection, prosecution, recovery and reintegration. Recently, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) spearheaded the launching of the "1343 Action Line", a 24/7 hotline for victims that wish to report their TIP-related complaints.

Republic Act No. 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003) was signed into law in 2003, making the Philippines one of the countries in Asia that have enacted an anti-trafficking legislation. RA 9208, which penalizes and defines trafficking in persons, also provides for institutional mechanisms for the protection and support of trafficked persons. It requires concerned government agencies to provide mandatory services (such as counseling, free legal services, educational assistance to a trafficked child) to trafficked persons to ensure their

recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration into the mainstream of society. The law also established an Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) composed of government agencies, non-government organizations and other civic organizations for the effective formulation of a comprehensive and integrated program to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons.

The Philippines and Indonesia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Preventing and Combating Transnational Crimes and Capacity Building during President Aquino’s State Visit to Jakarta, Indonesia on 8-9 March 2011. Under the MoU, both countries shall cooperate on the prevention and combating of transnational crimes, particularly criminal acts related to illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, arms smuggling, human trafficking, cybercrime, illegal fishing, maritime fraud, armed robbery at sea and other crimes at sea. It builds on the existing cooperation between the two countries in the area of terrorism, notably in the exchange of intelligence information and training.

To counter cybercrime incidents such as cyber attacks on government websites, the Commission on Information and Communications Technology (CICT) set up the National Cyber Security Office (NCSO) to formulate and implement national cyber security plans. Likewise, the NCSO launched “C-safe”, a cyber security awareness campaign.

The Philippines is actively pursuing cooperation on illegal drug trafficking at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. The Philippines has existing bilateral cooperation on combating illegal drugs which are formalized through Memoranda

of Agreement (MoA) or Memoranda of Understanding (MoU). These agreements provide for cooperation on information exchange, capability-building, as well as operational matters, including surveillance, detection and filing of cases.

Among ARF participants, the Philippines has bilateral agreements on combating illegal drugs with China, Russia, Indonesia, Pakistan and India.

At the 54th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna on 21-25 March 2011, the Philippines supported the Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to counter the World Drug Problem by sharing a comprehensive approach to the world drug problem based on five pillars: supply reduction, demand reduction, civic awareness and social response, alternative development and international cooperation.

The Philippines has emphasized the need to achieve a balance between the demand and supply of dangerous drugs to ensure availability of narcotics for medical purposes and prevention of diversion.

The Philippines, in its statement on the Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, cited the need to implement Resolution 52/1 of the 52nd Session of CND entitled “Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers.” The resolution requested UNODC to carry out scientific

research and analysis based on existing information and statistical data received from member States on activities related to drug trafficking involving women and girls at the national and international levels.

The Philippines highlighted the number of Filipino migrant workers, especially women, who are increasingly being victimized as drug couriers. It argued that the gender perspective in general, and the plight of innocent migrants in particular, deserves careful attention by the criminal justice systems. The Philippines urged other States to take into account mitigating circumstances, to uphold their human rights and to adhere to UN standards and norms relating to the treatment of offenders and prisoners, especially in the case of women migrant workers.

The Philippines, through the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), together with the USDEA, conducted a five-day Chemical Diversion Seminar-Workshop in January 2011 in Makati City. Major stakeholders in the fields of chemical and drug control attended the event. The aim of the Seminar-Workshop was to discuss how to permanently obstruct the flow of precursors and essential chemicals to operators of clandestine laboratories.

III.d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Executive Order (EO) 888 was signed on 7 June 2010 adopting a Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and institutionalizing DRR various policies, plans and programs of the Government.

The Philippines enacted Republic Act No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk

Reduction and Management Act of 2010. RA 10121 seeks to address the Philippine response to disasters by addressing root causes of vulnerability through the adoption and institutionalization of internationally-accepted principles of disaster risk management in the creation and implementation of national and local strategies in managing disaster risks.

RA 10121 also seeks the development and implementation of a National Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NRRMP) to strengthen national and local government capacities, together with other stakeholders such as the private sector and civil society, to build disaster resilience among communities and institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between two Philippine government agencies, namely, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to implement a collaboration program on Philippine Climate Risk Reduction. The MOU seeks to facilitate the harmonization and coordination in the crafting of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMP).

The Philippines remains active in responding to disasters and the effects of climate change because of the lessons learned from previous disasters. The Philippines, being one of the most affected by climate change, seeks to be more proactive in ensuring that response to the impacts of climate change takes into consideration the capacities of the national government and the

involvement of all affected sectors.

III.e. Maritime Security

The Philippines is a member of the US-initiated Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) on 10 November 2010. CGPCS is a voluntary, ad hoc international forum which brings together countries, organizations, and industry groups with an interest in combating piracy.

The Philippines has been actively participating in international and regional meetings concerning piracy and armed robbery against ships, particularly in the International Maritime Organization (IMO), through Philippine Chairmanship of the IMO Maritime Safety Committee (MSC), which is concerned with the revision of IMO’s guidance on piracy and armed robbery against ships.

The Department of Foreign Affairs-Office of the Undersecretary of Migrant Workers Affairs (OUMWA) coordinates with local manning agencies of captured vessels to keep track of negotiations between the ship owner and the pirates for the release of the Filipinos taken hostage. It also provides assistance after the seafarer’s release from captivity and coordinates with the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) on security debriefings held after the return of the hostages to the Philippines. The content of the security debriefing is shared with other relevant maritime and law enforcement agencies.

The Philippines also participated at the:

Informal General Assembly Meeting on International Maritime Piracy called by 64th UNGA President Dr. Ali Abdussalam Treki in

May 2010 and at the International Conference on Somalia in Istanbul in May 2010. The Conference aimed to provide a new international push for solutions to Somalia’s security and stability crisis. This initiative is based on the view that stability on land would improve the situation at sea.

The Philippines was one of the countries that initiated the establishment of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP).

The ReCAAP is the first government-to-government agreement that addresses the incidence of piracy and armed robbery in Asia. It was initiated by the Philippines, with Malaysia and Indonesia, to enhance multilateral cooperation among sixteen (16) regional countries. The establishment agreement was finalized in 2004 and came into force in 2006. Subsequently, the ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP ISC) was established under the Agreement.

The roles of the ReCAAP ISC include exchanging information among Contracting Parties on incidents of piracy and armed robbery, facilitating operational cooperation among Contracting Parties, analyzing the patterns and trends of piracy and armed robbery and supporting the capacity building efforts of Contracting Parties.

The success of ReCAAP highlights the effectiveness of this confidence- building and information-sharing mechanism that may serve as a best practice in addressing the threat of piracy on a regional level.

The Philippines continues to be guided by IMO’s Guidelines for Governments,

Guidelines for Ship Owners, a Code of Practice and Best Management Practices for the Shipping Industry, to address piracy.

The Maritime Industry Authority of the Philippines (MARINA) issues flagship advisories to relevant maritime authorities, through piracy incidence forms before a Philippine flag vessel sails to the Gulf of Aden.

The Philippine Coast Guard participates in regular joint exercises with Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan, as part of existing border crossing and border patrol agreements, so as to increase interoperability in the fight against piracy.

The Philippines has also established a "Coast Watch South", a strategic master plan to guard and protect the dangerous and ecologically abundant waters of the Sulu and Celebes seas bordering Malaysia and Indonesia.

The plan includes maritime surveillance and patrol, and the installation of radar and other monitoring equipment in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi and the eastern islands of Mindanao to monitor and prevent the regional movements of terrorists, pirates, smugglers and those engaged in transnational crime.

The plan receives significant assistance from the US as well as Australia, and discussions are ongoing for its expansion throughout the archipelago.

The plan has helped enhance efforts on various concerns such as cross-border terrorist transit, terrorism against maritime targets, piracy and armed robbery, smuggling of goods, illegal migration, TIP, drug trafficking and explosives trafficking.

Philippine laws exist to penalize not only Filipinos, but also foreigners, found guilty of piracy-related crime.

Piracy is criminalized under the Revised Penal Code.

Under Presidential Decree 532, capital punishment is applied to those prosecuted under the Anti-Piracy Law.

Piracy is classified as a crime against humanity and may be considered a terrorist activity under Republic Act. No. 9372 or the Human Security Act of 2007.

The Philippines attaches great importance to the protection and welfare of seafarers inasmuch as it provides 25% of the world's seafarers. To show its seriousness in joining the international community's fight against piracy, the Philippines has pledged to donate US\$ 25,000 to the CGPCS Trust Fund, making it the first ASEAN member state to contribute to the Trust Fund, whose objective is to "help defray the expenses associated with prosecution of suspected pirates, as well as other activities related to implementing the Contact Group's objectives regarding combating piracy in all its aspects."

RA 9993 or the Coast Guard Law of 2009 was enacted to strengthen the Philippines' capacity to address current and emerging challenges to Philippine maritime security. The functions of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) were also strengthened.

As of April 2011, the following operations were conducted to enhance maritime security:

- 29 apprehended for transport of illegal firearms / explosives;
- 333 for illegal fishing or transport of banned marine products;

- 17 for illegal intrusion and poaching;
- 116 for smuggling;
- 14 for drug trafficking, and
- 31 for human trafficking.

IV. ROLE OF THE ARF

The Philippines views the ARF as an important process in stabilizing regional security in the region.

Challenges to the ARF as the main framework for security dialogue, however, will continue to arise if the body does not seriously consider with urgency moving from confidence-building to preventive diplomacy. Moreover, practical cooperation should be further emphasized in the ARF as a means of generating greater confidence or trust between and among participant-states. The Philippines believes that ASEAN must take the initiative in producing such practical cooperation.

Nevertheless, the Philippines remains fully committed to the ARF process, aware of the ARF's indispensable role in the promotion of regional peace and stability.



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The Korean Peninsula

On March 26th, 2010, the DPRK committed an armed attack against the ROK Navy vessel, the *Cheonan*, resulting in its sinking and the loss of 46 lives. Later last year on November 23rd, the DPRK attacked *Yeonpyeong* Island, located in the West Sea, with barrages of artillery fire. The indiscriminate shelling of the entire island, including residential areas, resulted in 5 civilian casualties (2 killed, 3 injured) and 18 military casualties (2 marines killed in action, 16 wounded).

In response to such armed attacks, the ROK government has taken all possible measures to deter further provocations by the DPRK, defend the national security of the ROK and maintain regional stability in Northeast Asia. To this end, the ROK maintains a steadfast defence posture based on ROK-US combined defence, continues to closely monitor the situation in the DPRK and pro-actively communicates and cooperates with neighboring countries who have traditional ties with the DPRK.

Following the DPRK's provocations, the international community condemned these acts of aggression and, in a joint voice, strongly urged the DPRK to refrain from further provocations. Approximately 70 countries showed their support for measures taken by the ROK or condemned DPRK's provocations. On December 19th, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) held an emergency meeting to discuss the DPRK's artillery attack, followed by an earlier release of a UNSC Presidential Statement on July 9th, 2010.

Faced with such a situation, the ROK government is pursuing a two-track approach. As we leave the door to dialogue open, we will continue to implement sanctions in cooperation with the international community and in accordance with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. In January 2011, the ROK government made a proposal to the DPRK to hold sincere talks and has been reiterating the will, at the highest levels, to engage in inter-Korean dialogue. The ROK government calls upon the DPRK to take responsible measures for the sinking of the *Cheonan* and shelling of *Yeonpyeong* Island, to make a commitment to refrain from further provocations and to demonstrate its genuine intention toward denuclearization.

North Korea's Nuclear Issue

North Korea's persistent pursuit of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs represents not only a serious threat to the peace and security of the Korean peninsula and the Asia-Pacific region, but also a challenge to the global community's non-proliferation efforts. The DPRK is the only country that has conducted two nuclear tests, announced withdrawal from the NPT, and claims to be a nuclear weapon state, demonstrating no regard for international norms and obligations. The DPRK has further increased its WMD threats by repeatedly launching long and medium range ballistic missiles in the years of 2006 and 2009. It has also continued to engage in activities related to WMD proliferation in certain countries, causing serious international concern. The findings of the 2010 report by the UN panel of experts pursuant to Resolution 1874 also reflect such concerns.

The DPRK's recently disclosed uranium enrichment activities, in particular, are opening a new and disturbing chapter on this issue, further complicating our task of realizing complete and irreversible denuclearization. Such activities are in clear violation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874, which stipulate that "North Korea shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities." In this light, countries have repeatedly expressed serious concerns and condemnations about the DPRK's uranium enrichment activities at various international meetings and forums, including the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, US-China Summit and ARF ISG Sydney Meeting.

Despite the continuing nuclear ambitions of the DPRK, the ROK government is fully committed to the peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue and has accordingly engaged in close cooperation with its partners of the Six-Party Talks. However, the DPRK has only exploited the Six-Party Talks: it reversed the disablement steps at Yongbyon, and acquired more plutonium by reprocessing spent fuel rods, while having received aid equivalent of 750 thousand tons of heavy fuel oil from the four parties to the Six-Party Talks in return for such disablement measures. Thus, consensus was forged among the member states of the Six-Party Talks on the need to create proper circumstances through various contacts beginning with the inter-Korean dialogue as an essential step before the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The ROK government will continue its vigorous efforts including holding inter-Korean talks on denuclearization to ensure that the DPRK sincerely changes its attitude and takes concrete steps toward the path of denuclearization.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY

II.a. Overview of national security and defense policy

ROK's National Defense Objectives

The ROK has set three national defense objectives: defending the nation from external military threats and invasion; upholding the principle of peaceful unification; and contributing to regional stability and world peace. The specific details of these objectives are as follows:

First, defending the nation from external military threats and invasion indicates that the Ministry of National Defense(MND) will protect the nation from North Korea's existing military threat and, furthermore, from all other potential threats to the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula. In particular, the North has posed serious threats to the South's security with its large-scale conventional military forces, development and enhancement of WMDs including nuclear weapons and missiles, as well as its constant armed provocations such as the attack on the ROK Ship Cheonan and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island in 2010. Second, upholding the principle of peaceful unification means that the MND will contribute to peaceful unification of the two Koreas by deterring war, easing military tension, and bringing permanent peace to the Korean Peninsula. Third, contributing to regional stability and world peace based on the ROK's national stature and defense capabilities, entails that the Ministry of National Defense will promote cordial and cooperative military relations with neighboring countries while actively participating in international peacekeeping activities.

Tenets of the National Defense Policy

In order to achieve the national defense objectives, the MND has come up with eight key tenets for the national defense policy:

intensifying its capabilities for comprehensive security; developing the ROK-US alliance as well as expanding defense diplomacy and cooperation; supporting the advancement of the inter-Korean relations; establishing advanced military capabilities; fostering an elite defense workforce; enhancing management efficiency; enhancing military personnel's welfare; and improving an image of a trustworthy military.

First, the MND establishes a defense posture for comprehensive security. The ROK military will prepare to take immediate action and conduct complete operations against any incidents no matter when, where or what situation occurs. The MND will also develop an integrated defense posture that allows the civilian, public and military sectors to work together so that all of the nation's capabilities can be fully synthesized during a national crisis or emergency. Further, the ROK will adopt a rapid response posture and hone its capability to cope with transnational and non-traditional threats such as terrorism and natural disasters based on close cooperation with the international community.

Second, the MND continues to pursue a future-oriented development of the ROK-U.S. alliance and expansion of defense diplomacy and cooperation. The scope of the ROK-U.S. alliance will broaden and deepen so as to include cooperation on the political, economic, social and cultural fronts beyond military and security concerns. Furthermore, the two nations will foster the alliance in a way that contributes to regional and global peace and prosperity. Based on the ROK-U.S. alliance, the MND will enhance its cooperative military relationship with neighboring countries, expand its military diplomacy to the global level and bolster international peacekeeping operations.

Third, the MND supports the advancement of inter-Korean relations. The MND will take

military assurance measures in a timely manner in accordance with the development of the inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, while developing and implementing creative agendas and strategies to relieve military tension and build trust with North Korea. It will also build military trust and pursue step by step measures in arms control to allow peace to take root on the Korean Peninsula.

Fourth, the MND establishes advanced military capabilities. The MND will reform military organization to enable the military to proactively respond to the changing security environment while developing the structure as a tailored unit befitting the varying operational conditions that characterize the Korean Peninsula. The reorganized structure will be more information and technology-intensive. In addition, a jointness-based, top-down chain of command will strengthen the nation's military power, thereby improving the efficiency of its force structure.

Fifth, the MND fosters an elite defense workforce capable of meeting the challenges of future warfare. It will align the current training programs to secure elite defense human resources that are suitable for a technology-intensive military structure, while improving the educational system in a way that reinforces the efficiency and jointness of the military. Recruit training as well as general training systems will be reinforced to ensure the existing combat forces are primed to their optimal level.

Sixth, the MND enhances defense resource management by improving the overall adjustment and control of goods and services in the military. It will not only improve efficiency in the national defense architecture and management but also maximize the functional contributions of defense industry and the defense budget to the national economy.

Seventh, the MND makes the military attractive and rewarding by ensuring the

period of service is spent productively and rewardingly. It will promote the welfare of military personnel by improving their living environment as well as upgrading the military medical support system. It will also provide newly enlisted service members with self-development programs that allow them to earn college credits or certifications, thus making military service more holistically productive.

Last, the MND establishes an image of trustworthy armed forces by serving the people. It will enable the armed forces to focus on their original missions and strengthen their ability to garner the trust of the nation, guarantee people's convenience, and realize government policies to firmly establish the image of the 'citizen in uniform'.

II. b. Data contribution to ARF Arms Register

Total defense expenditure on annual basis

- 1) Defense expenditure: USD 25.4 billion
- 2) Defense expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : 2.62%
- 3) Defense expenditure per capita: USD 524

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III.a. Counter-terrorism

It is the firm position of the Korean Government that terrorism cannot be tolerated or justified under any circumstances. Acting on this principle, the ROK has been strengthening its counter-terrorism capacity at the domestic level, while actively participating in the international and regional efforts as well. These efforts include enhancing law enforcement, strengthening the international system to prevent the spread of WMDs into the hands of terrorist groups, and addressing conditions conducive to the

emergence of terrorism and the spread of terrorist ideologies.

At the international level, the ROK is faithfully implementing its obligations under the relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, as well as the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It is a party to the twelve counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and is recently promoting the ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It is also supporting the early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

On the other hand, the ROK has been carrying out a number of bilateral consultations on counter-terrorism with various countries including China, Japan, Russia and the U.S. These consultations will serve as a platform for information sharing and policy coordination.

In addition, the Korean Government strives to address the conditions that may be conducive to the spread of terrorism. It has been contributing to the regional and international efforts to enhance inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogues aimed at addressing intolerance and extremism and at fostering mutual understanding and a culture of peace. In this connection, the Korean Government is actively participating in the Alliance of Civilizations, a UN-sponsored international initiative, as a member of its Group of Friends.

Meanwhile, the ROK has been providing training for the capacity-building of countries vulnerable to terrorism, and increasing its development assistance for the eradication of poverty. In particular, in July 2010, the Korean Government began operating a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in the eastern Province of Parwan, Afghanistan, and since then, the Korean PRT has been carrying out various reconstruction projects, with a special focus

on in the key areas of the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) –education, public health, agriculture, governance and police training. In addition, the Korean government plans to provide USD 500 million, starting from this year, over the next five years to Afghanistan in order to support the effort of the Afghan government to prevent its territory from becoming a safe haven for global terrorism and to pursue sustainable peace and development. This additional assistance will contribute to enhancing the capacity of the ANSF and supporting the country's economic and social development.

III.b. Non-proliferation, Counter-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their means of delivery pose growing threats to international peace and security, which require the concerted efforts of the international community. Faced with the DPRK nuclear issue in particular, the Korean Government is actively participating in the global efforts to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. The ROK, in particular, welcomes the success of the 8th NPT Review Conference in May 2010, where it led efforts to adopt the final document as the Vice-President.

The year 2012 will be a significant year for the ROK as it will host the second Nuclear Security Summit in late March in Seoul. The first Summit in 2010 brought 47 leaders to Washington D.C. under the shared goal of enhancing nuclear security to combat nuclear terrorism. The Seoul Summit will continue to strengthen national measures and international cooperation in the field of nuclear security, and focus on deepening and consolidating the NSS process to that end. The Korean Government has formed an inter-ministerial Preparatory Committee headed by the Prime Minister, and a Preparation Office headed by the Minister

of Foreign Affairs and Trade to prepare for the 2012 Summit.

As a key member of major multilateral WMD-related initiatives, the ROK is further expanding its participation in global endeavors. In May 2009, the ROK joined the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) with a view to strengthening cooperation with other PSI partners to prevent the proliferation of WMDs and their delivery systems. Since then, the ROK joined the Operational Experts Group (OEG) in November 2010 and hosted a maritime interdiction exercise, 'Eastern Endeavor,' and a PSI workshop in October 2010.

The ROK will also host the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) Plenary Meeting in June 2011, where participants from 82 member states and 4 observer groups will gather to discuss nuclear detection and nuclear forensics, as well as mitigation and response measures in the case of nuclear and radiological terrorism. Since 2004, the Korean Government has contributed more than USD 10 million to the G-8 Global Partnership (GP) Program, including the dismantlement of Russian nuclear submarines, the installation of border radiation detection facilities in the Ukraine, and the enhancement of security of bioscience laboratories in Yemen. It will also host a workshop on the safe operation of nuclear research facilities in the Middle East.

In promoting cooperation with the UN, the ROK annually hosts a joint UN-ROK Conference on Disarmament in Jeju Island. The 9th conference in 2010 was held under the theme 'Nuclear Renaissance and International Peace and Security.' The 2011 conference will mark the 10th anniversary of the Jeju process.

III.c. Transnational Crime

The Korean Government attaches great importance to consolidating and further

strengthening regional cooperation in combating transnational crime. The ROK attended the 3rd Bali Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime in April 2009, the 4th ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime in November 2009 and the 8th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in April 2010. Through these meetings, the Korean Government reaffirmed its strong support for countering transnational crimes and intensifying the cooperative efforts therein.

The ROK also contributed to the successful implementation of the Workshop on Enhancing Cyber Crime Investigation Capacity of ASEAN Law Enforcement Agencies in Indonesia in November 2009. In addition, it is currently carrying out the ROK-ASEAN Knowledge Transfer Program on Narcotics Crimes with various ASEAN member states, including Laos in 2007, Cambodia and Vietnam in 2008, the Philippines in 2009, and Indonesia in 2010.

III.d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

With approximately 30 percent of the natural disasters and three-quarters of the deaths in the world occurring in Asia, the region has proven vulnerable to natural disasters. The ROK is actively contributing to the regional and international efforts to provide disaster relief by carrying out its overseas disaster relief operations, assisting the disaster management capacity-building of the countries prone to natural disasters, and supporting the emergency response efforts of the United Nations.

With the goal of providing assistance to the overseas disaster relief efforts, the ROK contributed approximately USD 9.2 million to 20 disaster and conflict-stricken countries through bilateral and multilateral channels in 2010. As for January 2010 earthquakes in Haiti, the Korean Government provided USD

2.5 million for emergency response and pledged an additional USD 10 million for recovery and reconstruction efforts. It also donated USD 2 million for the post-earthquake relief in Chile in February, USD 1 million to China in April and USD 2.1 million for the post-flood recovery in Pakistan in August, 2010.

The delegates from the Korean Government had attended the 10th Intercessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) held in Thailand. In line with the development of region-wide disaster management arrangements, the Korean government has endeavored to contribute to disaster relief cooperation by partaking in diverse approaches such as the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) held in Indonesia on March 16, 2011 which aimed to boost capacity in the region when coping with disasters.

As a member of the UN OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG), the ROK has been making contributions towards the international disaster relief efforts. The Korean Government offered USD 3 million in aid to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in 2010. It also supported the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) with USD 3.4 million in 2010. The ROK hopes that its financial assistance will contribute to addressing urgent and chronic humanitarian issues.

III.e. Maritime Security

As the sixth largest maritime power in the world, the ROK has key interests in ensuring the safety of the Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC), and places great importance on maritime security off the coast of Somalia and in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.

In regard to combating the piracy off the coast of Somalia, the ROK acted as one of the co-sponsors to the five relevant UNSC resolutions from 2008 to 2009. It provided USD 100,000 to the IMO Djibouti Code Trust

Fund until 2010 in support of regional capacity-building. The ROK is also one of the 24 founding members of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), and chaired the 7th CGPCS meeting in November 2010. In addition, the ROK has dispatched an anti-piracy unit, Cheonghae, to the Gulf of Aden since March 2009, which is comprised of a destroyer, an anti-submarine helicopter and 300 personnel. The Cheonghae unit has been participating in the Combined Task Force (CTF) 151, a multinational naval task force to counter-piracy under the command of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF). It has also been serving as a commander of the CTF-151 from April to August 2010.

On the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, the ROK has been contributing its annual technical cooperation fund of 100 million Korean Won (approximately equivalent to USD 100,000) to the ReCAAP Information-Sharing Center since April 2008. It also signed an MOU with the Aids to Navigation Fund (ANF) for the improvement of navigation safety, and has been annually providing 100 million Korean Won to the ANF since November 2009.

IV. ROLE OF THE ARF

IV.a National contributions to enhancing the ARF and regional security

The ROK participated in various ARF initiatives during the inter-sessional year of 2010-2011 including participation in all Inter-Sessional Meetings and a disaster relief exercise (DiREx). The Korean Government also actively took part in the track II activities such as the Experts and Eminent Persons' Meeting and ARF UNCLOS seminar. The ROK will continue to actively join the ARF's efforts to foster confidence-building measures and further elevate toward preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution.

The ROK, along with the U.S. and Indonesia,

will co-host the 4th ARF inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security during the inter-sessional year of 2011-2012. The Meeting will serve as a meaningful opportunity to share ideas on maritime issues and establish close cooperative relations to combat potential maritime threats.

IV.b. Future of the ARF

As a unique inter-governmental forum for multilateral security in the Asia-Pacific region, the ARF continues to play an essential role in promoting peace and stability in the region. Since its establishment in 1994, the ARF has facilitated dialogues among many different countries, by providing them with opportunities to freely exchange their views on various security issues. Such discussions have enabled ARF participants to enhance familiarity and reduce potential tension, and eventually have led them to a higher level of trust and confidence on traditional security issues. In the meantime, the ARF has also been carrying out its own confidence-building measures over new security challenges of non-traditional and transnational nature, including natural disasters, terrorism and transnational crime.

In the evolving defense and security architecture of the region, including the establishment of the ADMM-Plus and the expanded EAS, it is now time for the ARF to seek a future role in a unique and complementary manner with the other mechanisms.

The ARF has comparative advantages in its 18 year old history, which has led the ARF to reach a significant level of institutionalism. Since its establishment, the ARF has strengthened practical and functional cooperation in traditional and non-traditional security issues. The civil-military interaction is another strength of the ARF. It has played a noticeable role in providing room for civil-military cooperation, particularly in the non-traditional security

issues such as disaster management. In this regard, the successful conduct of the ARF Disaster Relief exercise (DiREx) in 2011 is expected to serve as the epitome of the civil-military cooperation of the ARF

The ARF will make further contributions to strengthen regional security by making full use of its advantages and establishing complementary relationships with other regional processes and mechanisms. The ROK will continue to actively participate in the ARF's efforts to foster confidence-building measures and further elevate onto the phase of preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution.



THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I. THE SITUATION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

The Asia-Pacific region is gaining a foothold as a centre of global financial, economic and innovative development. Rapid economic growth (around 7% annually), acceleration of the integration processes, active trade liberalization, enhancing industrial cooperation and diversification of the regional financial system are the distinguishing features of Asia-Pacific.

In general the military-political situation in the Asia-Pacific is relatively stable. Growing interdependence and interconnection between the countries of the region create the basis for strengthening cooperation and mutual trust. A multi-centric system of international relations is emerging in the Asia-Pacific. A solid network of regional multilateral organizations and fora is being gradually formed, the profile of inter-regional mechanisms is increasing as well.

At the same time security and stability in the Asia-Pacific is seriously comprised by the aggravating threats such as proliferation of WMD, international terrorism, illegal drug-trafficking, transnational crime, as well as persisting territorial disputes, ethnic and religious conflicts. Moreover, the region has not completely overcome the negative consequences of the "Cold War" yet, the dividing lines and rivalries still remain. The imperfect regional legal framework in the political and military spheres is another

serious negative factor.

Countering these threats effectively is only possible by joining the efforts of the Asia-Pacific nations, enhancing efficiency of the regional multilateral cooperation institutions. It necessitates a regional architecture of security based on equal and non-bloc principles, norms of the international law due account for the legitimate interests of all states in the region. To move towards this direction is possible through the development of a multilevel network diplomacy, establishment of a multilateral network of organizations and forums. To improve the regional order Russia is ready to cooperate with all countries in the Asia-Pacific.

Security threats and challenges in the Asia-Pacific

The nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula arouses serious concern. Resolution of this issue must be found by political and diplomatic means within the framework of the Six-Party Talks. The immediate resumption of the talks is of vital importance.

Recently there have been some positive developments in the situation on the Korean peninsula. North Korea announced its readiness to return without any preconditions to the Six-Party Talks and agreed to put its uranium dossier on the negotiations agenda. It is important that North Korea takes further concrete steps towards denuclearization: set moratorium

on the production and testing of nuclear weapons and missile launches using ballistic technologies, agreed on the inspection by the IAEA experts of the uranium enrichment facility and invited back the IAEA inspectors to nuclear facility in Yongbyon.

The detente in the inter-Korean relations will contribute to promotion of the denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula. Russia calls for the restoration of dialogue and cooperation between North and South Korea. In this context, especially promising are the Russian proposals to launch trilateral projects on the connection of railway networks in Russia, the DPRK and the ROK, the construction of gas pipeline from Russia to the Republic of Korea through the territory of the DPRK and the laying of power lines on a similar route.

Nowadays one of the pressing problems is the political and diplomatic settlement of Iran nuclear issue. Russia is actively working with Iran, calls Teheran to comply with all the relevant requirements of the UN Security Council resolutions and decisions of the IAEA Board of Governors. At the same time it is important to continue the dialogue of the six powers with Iran based on the principles of graduality and reciprocity, to designate clear prospects of the development of its nuclear program and the phased lifting of the sanctions of the UN Security Council as well as those imposed by some states unilaterally.

We are deeply concerned about the situation in Afghanistan. Despite the efforts by the Afghan authorities, extremists continue to operate in different parts of the country spreading its activity northwards of the IRA, and more recently to the neighboring states. Russia is promoting the implementation of stabilization efforts in

Afghanistan under the central role of the UN by providing conditions for transit to Afghanistan of cargo and staff of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) through the Russian territory. We are working out additional measures with our partners to equip the Afghan army and police, extending assistance in training the personnel of the uniformed services of the IRA. We are convinced that the solution of the Afghan problem by military means alone is impossible. First of all they must be combined with the relevant measures to rebuild the economy, raise living standards of the Afghan population. Russia has written off the debt of the IRA of around \$11 billion USD (in 2010 – the last \$891 million USD) and continues to provide humanitarian assistance to this country. Russia is developing cooperation with Afghanistan in bilateral and quadrilateral formats (Russia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan) as well as within the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group.

The scale of illicit drug-trafficking in Afghanistan poses threat to international threat and security. This country is the world leader in production of opiates (over 92%) and drug-cannabis group. In 2010, the opium harvest in Afghanistan amounted to 3.6 thousand of tons. According to some estimates, over 12 thousand of tons are in storage. More than half of the Afghan opiates is exported to Russia and Europe. We expect from the Afghan government and ISAF to take more vigorous steps to fight against the Afghan drug industry and we are willing to actively coordinate the actions of anti-drug field.

Russia monitors the developments in the South China Sea. We support the efforts of the states involved in territorial disputes in this region to find political and diplomatic

solutions on the basis of existing international law and in the spirit of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in South China Sea, signed by ASEAN member-countries and China in 2002. We believe that the negotiations format is the prerogative of the countries involved in the dispute.

We are concerned about sporadic surges of armed confrontation between Thailand and Cambodia. On this issue, Russia holds a strong view fully complying with the recommendations by the UN Security Council of February 14, 2011 with regard to the necessity for the conflicting parties to make urgent and consistent efforts to settle the territorial dispute on a bilateral basis through effective peaceful dialogue supported by ASEAN. We consider it critically important that the parties responsibly adhere to the agreements reached.

II. MILITARY POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The main tasks of the Russian Federation's military policy are defined by the President of Russia in accordance with the federal laws, National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation by the year 2020 and the Military Doctrine, approved in February 2010.

Guided by the National Security Strategy, the Russian Federation intends to achieve the goal of preventing global and regional wars and conflicts, avoiding confrontation and new arms race. Preventing nuclear military conflict as well as any other military conflict is our country's highest priority.

Russia will maintain its national defence on

the basis of rational adequacy and effectiveness, including ways and means for non-military response. In this context, in 2009 expenditures on national defence amounted to 53,3 billion USD (4.3% of GDP) and 52,6 billion USD in 2010.

In pursuance of the Military Doctrine the Russian Federation keeps its Armed Forces and other troops prepared to deter and prevent military conflicts, guarantee military defence of the state and its allies in accordance with the norms of international law and international agreements signed by Russia. The Military Doctrine reflects the commitment of the Russian Federation to use political, diplomatic, legal, economic, environmental, informational, military and other instruments to defend national interests of the state and its allies.

The Russian Federation is engaged in military-political and military-technical cooperation with foreign countries, including the states of the Asia-Pacific, international and regional organizations based on foreign policy and economic expediency and in accordance with the federal laws and international agreements of the Russian Federation. Russia provides assistance in training military personnel of the Asia Pacific countries in its academies.

Our country intends to continue cooperation with partners within the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue and ARF Security Policy Conferences as well as Senior Officials' Meetings and meetings of the ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy. We attach special significance to active participation in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meetings with Dialogue Partners (ADMM plus), Senior Officials' Meetings with dialogue Partners

(ADSOM Plus) and the working groups on non-proliferation, counter terrorism, disaster relief and military medicine.

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III.a. Combating international terrorism and transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific

The activities of extremist and separatist movements and groups is a destabilizing factor in some countries of the Asia-Pacific. In 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 about 3,500 terrorist acts were committed, including over 500 with the use of explosives, in Southeast Asia countries. Extremist activities led to killing more than a thousand and injuring over 3,000 people.

Russia is committed to maintaining the central and coordinating role of the United Nations in addressing international terrorism, including in the Asia-Pacific, prepared to closely cooperate in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant norms of universal anti-terrorism instruments. In the prevention of terrorism, the capacities of civil society, religious and business circles, as well as the mass media form an important element of the comprehensive efforts to control international terrorism.

ASEAN is one of the Russia's key partners in combating terrorism and other challenges of modern age. In this respect, the ASEAN-Russia Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime, as well as the ASEAN-Russia Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime have a great role to play. The ASEAN-Russia Work Plan on Counter Terrorism and

Transnational Crime is being implemented. We are working on intergovernmental memoranda of understanding on counter terrorism with Cambodia, Myanmar. A similar document is to be signed with Malaysia.

In the ARF framework Russia together with Australia assumed a role of a lead country for cyber-crime and cyber-terrorism. Special attention is focused on promoting the international information security (IIS).

One of our priorities in the Asia-Pacific is the suppression of piracy, human and arms trafficking, especially in poorly controlled borders of island and coastal states.

Russia considers ARF as an important regional ground for discussion of issues related to combating the global drug threat. We welcome the plans to establish a drug-free zone in the ASEAN by 2020. Russia is actively engaged as an observer in the work of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), the subsidiary body of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

We expect greater collaboration within the Asia-Pacific bodies in countering the proliferation of heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs, production and abuse of which are constantly growing in this area.

We are also interested in further expansion of bilateral agreements on drug control with our partners in the Asia-Pacific. In particular, intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in countering drug-trafficking have already been concluded with ASEAN Member-States, such as Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia.

We support the development of collaboration between ASEAN and Shanghai

Cooperation Organization (SCO) on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding as of 21 April 2005 and also between ARF and SCO. In our opinion, it would be promising to establish working contacts between the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM CTTC) and the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) to exchange information on strengthening antiterrorist security and practice of combating international terrorism, separatism and extremism. An important contribution to the promotion of international antiterrorist collaboration in the Asia-Pacific is made through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). A representative of Russia was elected vice-chair of the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force in September 2010. We intend to promote through this mechanism such issues as countering terrorism financing, maintaining transport, food and international information security, attracting the capacities of business to meet new challenges and threats, including in the context of Russian Presidency in the APEC in 2012.

III.b. Nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and nuclear security in the Asia-Pacific

The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) between the USA and the Russian Federation was elaborated and concluded in the framework of foreign policy efforts aimed at maintaining strategic stability and fulfilling Russian commitments on Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Treaty was ratified by both Parties and came into force on February 5, 2011. A full-scale implementation of the agreement will not only enhance the security of the Parties but will also strengthen international global and

regional stability, facilitate strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, promote the process of disarmament, including in the Asia-Pacific.

We are working towards creating a modern proliferation-resistant architecture of international cooperation in the area of peaceful use of nuclear energy based, in particular, on effective instruments to verify the observance of non-proliferation obligations under the NPT and on multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle (NFC), which can offer the countries a reasonable alternative to the development of sensitive elements of NFC on their territories.

In addition to the existing International Uranium Enrichment Center in Angarsk, in 2010 the Low-Enriched Uranium Fuel Reserve was created under the control of the IAEA for its Member-States.

The Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ) is an important tool for enhancing regional security. Russia consistently votes in support of the UN General Assembly resolutions on SEANWFZ. We respect the aspiration of ASEAN to formalize its status, but we believe that the Treaty should be also acceptable for the nuclear powers. As soon as a common position of the five declared nuclear powers is agreed, we will be ready to work together with other nuclear states to continue consultations with ASEAN to find solutions, which will enable the five declared nuclear powers to sign the Protocol containing security assurances to the members of the Treaty.

In the framework of implementing the decisions of the NPT Review Conference in 2010, Russia actively participates in

organizing a conference in 2012 on establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The work on holding Seoul Nuclear Security Summit in 2012 is under way.

All states of the region should be involved in the disarmament process based on the principle of equal and indivisible security and on a number of objective conditions that will allow the progress towards the ultimate goal, namely, achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

The Russian Federation attaches central role to the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, considers it as one of the key multilateral instruments in this field. An important step towards reaching complex and long-term goals set in the Resolution was the extension of the mandate of the UN Security Council Committee for 10 years in April 2011. The full implementation of the Resolution is still relevant to the Asia-Pacific.

The issue of providing security for functioning of nuclear power units in the Asia-Pacific is gaining special importance in connection with the recent accident at the Fukushima-1 Nuclear Power Plant in Japan. An industrial disaster of an unprecedented scale and character put on international agenda the need to strengthen the international legal framework in this field. Permanent channels of information exchange, a system of mutual expert support and mobile quick reaction force are essential. International efforts aimed at a more distinct regulation of issues related to restricted construction of nuclear power plants in seismically dangerous zones, increasing the level of responsibility of

states and organizations, which operate the nuclear power plants, promptness and quality of information on nuclear accidents will be relevant in the nearest future. A good basis for achieving these goals are the initiatives on providing security of nuclear power plants and fortifying confidence of the population towards nuclear energy introduced by the President of the Russian Federation.

III.c. Disaster relief in the Asia-Pacific region

We believe that resistance to multiple natural disasters in the Asia-Pacific calls for strengthening regional cooperation in preventing and liquidating of emergencies, as well as building national capacities for rapid disaster relief. Russia pursues a targeted policy of building mutual relations with the Asia-Pacific countries and traditionally assists the states of the region in eliminating the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies. For example, the EMERCOM of Russia provided prompt technical and financial assistance to Pakistan (August 2010), New Zealand (February 2011) and Sri Lanka (January-February 2011) that suffered from natural disasters.

In March 2011, the Russian side took active part in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake in Japan. The search and rescue team of the EMERCOM of Russia (the biggest among similar foreign teams) inspected in Sendai 21,2 square kilometers of debris and retrieved 112 dead bodies. Besides, following the request from Tokyo, Japan received 35,5 tons of humanitarian goods. Russian nuclear specialists visited Japan and provided consultative assistance

after the Fukushima-1 nuclear power plant disaster. Russia is open for discussion of other ways of providing assistance to the Japanese side.

At the same time, when we had large-scale natural fires in summer 2010 we, in our turn, received assistance from a number of states in the Asia-Pacific, including China and the USA. China, in particular, allocated about 3 million USD for the purchase and transportation of fire-fighting equipment, and the USA provided consultative support and necessary equipment. In December 2010, Russia and India signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of disaster relief.

Apart from mutual assistance on bilateral basis, Russia takes active part in the development of regional cooperation in this field in the framework of multilateral organizations in the Asia-Pacific. In 2010 within the APEC EMERCOM of Russia implemented a project for developing multilateral cooperation in prevention of forest fires and, in 2011 it plans to organize a training course for representatives of the APEC member economies on the use of innovation technologies for forest fire fighting.

We keep regular contacts with ASEAN, including transfer of experience in establishing and operating national centers of crisis management, which may be useful for launching ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center in Jakarta. In March 2011 representatives of EMERCOM of Russia participated as observers in international earthquake relief exercises "ARF-DiREx 2011".

In the format of Russia-India-China we intend to hold in 2011 a ministerial meeting and a meeting of experts of agencies

responsible for disaster management as well as to send Russian EMERCOM specialists to the National Center for Remote Sensing of the Indian Space Research Organization to share experience in space emergency monitoring. Such sharing of experience, best practices and lessons learned promotes the strengthening of national capabilities of the regional states and represents a fundamental factor for disaster prevention in the Asia-Pacific.

Russia attaches great importance to the coordination of international response to major disasters to ensure coherence of action of emergency services in the region, supports measures to improve international standards for search and rescue operations. However, Russia does not share the aspirations of some Asia-Pacific countries to use the regional structures for enhancing military component in the humanitarian response and development of international legal norms of regulating the participation of the armed forces in disaster relief.

IV. MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY TRENDS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

A network of credible and mutually complementary institutions of multilateral diplomacy such as ASEAN, EAS, ARF, ADMM Plus, SCO, APEC, ASEM, RIC, Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), CICA, SAARC, PIF and many others, the key factors for stability and comprehensive improvement of the situation in the region, have been shaped in the Asia-Pacific. These structures form a background for a multicomponent architecture of security based on the balance of interests of all the states concerned.

It is imperative to create an upgraded and more advanced system of regional cooperation and multilateral political dialogue to ensure sustainable and secure development of this region. In the current regional context the key role belongs to the mechanism of East-Asia Summits (EAS). Taking into account the significant economic potential and political weight of the EAS participants, enhancing the role of this mechanism as one of the core elements of regional architecture is on the agenda. Organizing our engagement in EAS we presume that its weight and influence in the Asia-Pacific will be steadily growing. Summits are to become an effective ground for strategic dialogue on the key global and regional issues. ARF is the core practical mechanism for building the architecture of security in the Asia-Pacific.

It is the goal of the Russian Federation in the East Asia to promote the shaping of the multidimensional and cooperative system of security by enhancing the mechanisms of network diplomacy, first of all by strengthening cooperation among all multilateral elements of the Asia-Pacific. Russia has already made steps in this direction, in particular, it maintained dialogue between SCO and ASEAN, SCO and ARF.



SINGAPORE

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The regional security outlook continues to be generally positive, against the backdrop of enhanced regional economic integration and the projected establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015. Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship in 2011 has injected new vigour into ASEAN's approach towards regional cooperation and integration, and has underscored ASEAN's centrality in the evolving regional architecture. Deft management of the inherent diversity and growing complexities in the Asia-Pacific region will continue to be necessary, to maintain the peace, stability and security required for further growth and development.

Regional stability and security continue to depend critically on stable relations between ASEAN and the major powers, as well as among all the major powers with interests in the region. Over the past several years, ASEAN has deepened its relations with major extra-regional partners. Building on the momentum of the United States' (US') accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in July 2009, the 1st and 2nd ASEAN-US Leaders Meetings were held in 2009 and 2010 respectively, and the US will join the East Asia Summit in November 2011 with Russia. ASEAN and the US share a history of close cooperation and Singapore welcomes the revitalised engagement of the US with the region.

Likewise, ASEAN-China relations continue to grow from strength to strength and are buttressed by a dense network of cooperative initiatives, including the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement and the ASEAN-China Cooperation Fund for ASEAN's Master Plan on Connectivity. ASEAN-Japan relations have been consolidated by the progress made in implementing the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, and Japan's strong support for and cooperation with ASEAN in various and diverse fields such as connectivity, education, disaster management and regional security. ASEAN-India relations have also developed well with the implementation of the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2010-2015), and initiatives like the ASEAN-India Business Fair and Summit in March 2011 and the establishment of the ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group to chart the future direction of relations.

There have also been enhanced bilateral and multilateral links between the major external powers, including through the US-China Strategic Economic Dialogue and ongoing, active participation in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). It is essential to continue the positive momentum engendered by these interactions, so as to further encourage greater comfort levels, confidence-building and collective responsibility for regional peace, security and stability among the parties involved. In US-China relations there is mutual

understanding of common interests in the economic, political and security sphere, with both sides recognising that they have to work together to preserve regional stability. China-India relations have also progressed well, with both sides adopting a pragmatic approach focusing on developing cooperation in areas of common interest.

Notwithstanding this, there continues to be challenges to regional security which must be managed carefully. Singapore remains concerned over the tensions on the Korean Peninsula which could potentially destabilise the entire region. In this regard, it is critical for all parties to exercise utmost restraint, ease tensions and resume dialogue. The Six Party Talks remain important for a stable and nuclear-free Korean Peninsula which is critical for regional peace, stability and growth.

Similarly, the periodic escalation of tensions over competing claims in the South China Sea is not conducive for regional stability. Stable relations between China and ASEAN, and among the major powers, are essential conditions for regional growth and stability. In this regard, there is a need to expeditiously conclude the implementation guidelines of the ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), as a key step towards a binding Code of Conduct for the South China Sea. It is also important for all claimant states, when pursuing their rights and obligations, to act in accordance with international law including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and seek to resolve their differences peacefully.

The on-going political upheaval in the Middle East has affected its social, political and economic stability. Given the growing

economic, political and people-to-people linkages between Southeast Asia and the Middle East, Singapore continues to keep a watching brief on the developments.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

The Singapore Government is prepared to spend up to 6% of the country's GDP on defence. The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) takes a steady and prudent long term approach to defence spending. It develops its capabilities in a systematic, prudent and disciplined fashion – selectively adding new capabilities using the most cost-effective solutions; extending the lifespan of current equipment by maintaining them well and upgrading where possible; and investing in networks and technologies to serve as force multipliers. The SAF has approximately 72,500 active personnel and 312,000 reserve personnel.

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

As a small country, Singapore's peace and prosperity are inextricably linked to the region's peace and stability. Singapore endeavours to partner all friendly countries to promote greater dialogue, confidence building and cooperation at both bilateral and multilateral levels, in order to maintain a peaceful and stable regional environment.

Singapore believes that regional security and stability are best served by an open and inclusive security architecture with a network of strong bilateral relationships as well as multilateral fora and arrangements. As such, Singapore actively participates in

ASEAN, the ARF, the Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD), the Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA), the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM), and the ADMM-Plus.

Singapore strongly supports the inauguration of the ADMM-Plus in Hanoi in October 2010. The ADMM-Plus comprises the ten ASEAN Member States and eight "Plus" countries, namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the US. In view of the decisions of the Defence Ministers at the inaugural ADMM-Plus, Singapore also strongly supports the establishment of the five ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Groups (EWGs) in the areas of maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations, counter-terrorism and military medicine by the inaugural ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting-Plus in April 2011. Singapore is co-chairing the EWG on military medicine with Japan, and is committed to enhancing practical cooperation in this area as well as in the other EWGs. From Singapore's perspective, the establishment of the ADMM-Plus is a milestone in the evolution of the ASEAN defence sectoral and underscores ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture. The ADMM-Plus offers a useful platform for ASEAN Member States and the "Plus" countries to have open and constructive dialogue on issues of common security interest. The ADMM-Plus also complements the ADMM and the ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Informal Meeting (ACDFIM), where closer practical collaboration can be fostered amongst member states to address non-traditional and transnational security challenges.

The SLD, which is held annually in Singapore,

continues to be an important platform where Defence Ministers, senior officials and academics from the region and beyond can meet and discuss important security issues of the day. Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak delivered the keynote speech at the 10th SLD in June 2011. This marked the third time that a foreign Head of State or Government had done so. Over 30 Ministerial-level and 370 other delegates from 30 countries attended the 10th SLD. Notably, Defence Ministers from the US, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Australia, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, the United Kingdom and Singapore spoke at the plenary sessions. The Defence Ministers affirmed that the SLD had made important contributions to building mutual trust and understanding among countries over the past decade. They also recognised that the SLD had generated practical ideas for cooperation and made useful contributions to regional peace. Four of the five UNSC Permanent Members were represented at the Defence Ministerial level at the 10th SLD, including China's Minister of National Defense General Liang Guanglie, who was the first Defence Minister of China to attend the SLD.

III.a. Counterterrorism

The threat of terrorism remains a key concern for the region. While the death of Al Qaeda Leader Osama bin Laden on 1 May 2011 represented a significant milestone in the struggle against international terrorism, continued vigilance and cooperation by all countries will be needed to deal with the complex and long-term challenges posed by terrorism and the ideologies that perpetuate it.

Since the 1997 Declaration on Transnational

Crime, ASEAN's counter-terrorism efforts have made much progress. The ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, adopted at the 12th ASEAN Summit in Cebu in 2007, is the first region-wide and legally-binding anti-terrorism pact. Singapore was one of the first ASEAN Member States to ratify the Convention. Singapore welcomes the entry into force of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism on 28 May 2011, which enhances regional cooperation against terrorism and affirms the region's commitment to the global strategy on counter terrorism.

Singapore also welcomes China's collaboration with ASEAN via the inaugural ASEAN Ministerial Meetings on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)+China Consultation in 2009 to jointly counter terrorism and transnational crime. A revised ASEAN-China Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security, to be implemented from January 2010 until 2014, was signed during this meeting. Singapore looks forward to the next series of meetings on transnational crime to be held in Indonesia later this year.

III.b. Non-Proliferation, Counter-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Singapore has been a strong supporter of global efforts to combat nuclear-weapons proliferation and works actively with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to this end. In 1976, Singapore ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and a comprehensive safeguards agreement with a Small Quantities Protocol was adopted in the following year. The latter was modified in March 2008 in accordance

with the IAEA advice.

Singapore has also ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol in March 2008, and is working towards joining the Illicit Trafficking Database. As a current member of the Agency's Board of Governors, Singapore has also committed to contributing its full share for the Technical Cooperation Fund for the year 2011. In addition, Singapore hosted two IAEA outreach seminars on the Agency's Safeguards Systems for states in Southeast and South Asia in March 2011.

Since January 2003, Singapore has put in place a robust export-control regime underpinned by the Strategic Goods (Control) Act which includes a catch-all provision for any items intended for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) end use, brokering controls, sharing of intelligence with other countries, and controls of the Intangible Transfer of Technology. A Secure Trade Partnership program with businesses helps raise the overall level of supply-chain security standards.

Singapore has been an active participant in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) since 2004. Singapore is a member of the PSI's Operational Experts Group (OEG) and has hosted PSI exercises. The PSI's first exercise in Southeast Asia, Exercise Deep Sabre I, was held in Singapore in 2005. In 2009, Singapore hosted Exercise Deep Sabre II which further enhanced the inter-operability and counter-proliferation capabilities of PSI partners in the region.

Singapore uses computerised cargo clearance systems for the clearance/screening of cargoes at the checkpoints. Singapore has also

implemented the Data Warehouse system to assist in collating and analysing information and risk profiling submitted through our Single Window system.

Together with China and the US, Singapore co-chaired the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ISM on NPD) from 2009 to 2011. This covered the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Singapore hosted the 2nd ISM on NPD in July 2010 with the theme "Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

III.c. Transnational Crime

Regional security challenges are increasingly becoming transnational and non-traditional in nature, and cannot be holistically addressed by individual domestic policies. As such, Singapore believes in a concerted regional effort in combating these transnational crimes.

To this end, Singapore supports the Work Programme to implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime 2010-2012 which outlines the regional agenda on this front. Singapore also welcomes the establishment of the ASEANAPOL Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur which successfully organized the 1st ASEANAPOL Contact Person Meeting in October 2010.

On Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP), the region has made significant progress since the adoption of the ASEAN Declaration on TIP, Particularly Women and Children in 2004. The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) has thus far implemented or is in the process of implementing a total of 18 regional initiatives on TIP. A number of these

initiatives were done in collaboration with the "Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP)" project, such as the ASEAN Practitioner's Guidelines on Criminal Justice Responses to TIP, ASEAN Handbook on International Legal Cooperation on TIP, and various training curricula and modules on combating TIP cases for frontline law enforcement officials. Singapore supports such initiatives that build regional capacity against TIP and will be co-hosting the 3rd ASEAN Workshop on Criminal Justice Response to TIP with ARTIP from 11 to 13 July 2011.

III.d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Singapore strongly supports the establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) in Jakarta as part of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)'s mandate. As a hub for relevant information and expertise exchange, the Centre will act as a coordination engine to ensure an effective and efficient ASEAN response to disasters within the region.

In March 2011, Singapore participated in the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise co-hosted by Japan and Indonesia. The exercise enhanced participants' capacity in conducting disaster relief operations by focusing on strengthening coordination between civilian and military units. The SAF contributed a planning team in the table-top exercise, a medical team for the humanitarian and civic action operation and two Chinooks for the field training exercise.

Japanese Earthquake and Tsunami Relief

Efforts. In response to the Japanese earthquake, the Singapore Government, Singapore Red Cross Society and Mercy Relief sent 60 tonnes of emergency supplies to the affected Miyagi Prefecture with the support of the SAF. At the request of the Japanese Government, Singapore sent a team of five rescue dogs to Japan to support the search and rescue operations for the earthquake. On the regional front, Singapore attended a Special ASEAN-Japan Ministerial Meeting convened by Indonesia in Jakarta on 9 April 2011. Then Senior Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Zainul Abidin Rasheed also informed Japanese Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto of our offer of further relief assistance as well as our readiness to work with the Japanese government for the long-term reconstruction of the affected areas.

Christchurch Earthquake Relief Efforts. The Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) flew in one KC-135 and two C-130 aircraft and airlifted humanitarian aid to victims of the earthquake, and helped evacuate civilians from Christchurch to Wellington and Auckland. Combat engineers were also deployed to help remove damaged structures from houses to render them safe for re-entry. In total, 127 servicemen were deployed by the SAF for the relief efforts. In the recovery phase, a five-member Disaster Victim Identification Team comprising members from the Singapore Police Force and Health Sciences Authority contributed specialist skills to assist the local authorities.

III.e. Maritime Security

As a maritime nation, Singapore has a key interest in the security of international

sea-lines of communications and takes a serious view of any threats to the freedom of navigation. To this end, Singapore works with all like-minded countries to uphold the sanctity of UNCLOS and plays an active part in fostering regional maritime security cooperation and the enhancement of port security.

As a major hub port, Singapore is committed to enhancing the security of seaborne cargo. In 2002, Singapore was the first port in Asia to sign up to the US' Container Security Initiative. Singapore's authorised economic operator programme, the Secure Trade Partnership, also helps to enhance the overall level of security and security awareness throughout the cargo supply chain.

As one of the first countries to implement the International Maritime Organisation's (IMO's) International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, Singapore has contributed actively to capacity building programme at various regional forums to assist countries in their implementation of the ISPS Code. Singapore is also a party to the IMO's International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea (SOLAS), and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention). In addition, Singapore is in the process of drawing up legislation to make mandatory the carriage of AIS Class B transponders by all vessels of less than 300GT entering the port of Singapore.

Singapore is fully committed to the following three principles which have gained broad consensus amongst regional stakeholders: first, that primary responsibility for the security of the regional

waterways lies with the littoral states; second, the international community, including the user states and bodies like the IMO, have an important role to play; and third, new cooperative measures should be developed in line with UNCLOS and other international conventions and with full respect for national sovereignty.

These principles have been translated into concrete efforts at a regional level. The Malacca Strait Patrols (MSP) is a joint undertaking by Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand which comprises the Malacca Strait Sea Patrol, the "Eyes-in-the-Sky" air patrols and the Intelligence Exchange Group. Since its inception in July 2004, the MSP has been able to substantially reduce the number of piracy and armed robbery incidents occurring in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, and in fact there was a further decrease in reported incidents there in 2010.

Singapore believes that a systematic and timely exchange of information is crucial in enhancing maritime domain awareness and regional maritime security. The Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) is the first ever agreement among governments that addresses piracy and armed sea robbery against ships in Asia. By the end of 2010, 17 States had acceded to the ReCAAP, namely Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Denmark, India, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ISC), which was established in Singapore in November 2006 to serve as a platform for information exchange, has

established itself as an authority on trends and analyses of piracy and armed robbery against ships in Asia for governments and industry alike. In 2009, the ReCAAP was held up by the IMO as a model for the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden. Since then, the ReCAAP ISC has been working closely with the IMO to contribute to the implementation of the Djibouti Code. These achievements speak volumes about the success of ReCAAP as an effective model of regional cooperation. In addition, the Republic of Singapore Navy's Information Fusion Centre also enables an international network of partners to share information to facilitate timely and effective responses to maritime threats.

Beyond regional cooperation, Singapore also shares the international community's deep concern over the scourge of piracy threatening international sea-lines of communications like the Gulf of Aden (GoA), and actively contributes to multinational anti-piracy efforts. In March 2011, the SAF assumed command of the Combined Task Force (CTF) 151 which collaborates with task forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the European Union as well as other navies. Singapore has also deployed in April 2011, a RSAF Fokker-50 Maritime Patrol Aircraft (F-50 MPA), based in Djibouti, to support the above counter-piracy efforts by performing maritime air surveillance from April to July 2011. Since April 2009, the SAF has deployed two SAF task groups comprising a Landing Ship Tank and two Super Puma helicopters to the GoA, with plans for a third task group in the second half of 2011. In July 2011, Singapore will also chair the 9th Plenary of the Contact

Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to help coordinate international counter-piracy efforts in the GoA and off the coast of Somalia.

III.f. Contributions to Multinational Stabilisation and Reconstruction Efforts in Afghanistan

Singapore considers Afghanistan a key node in the global fight against terrorism. The SAF continues to support the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. The SAF's Weapon Locating Radar detachment was first deployed in September 2009 and continued its deployment till December 2010, providing early warning of rocket attacks on Multinational Base Tarin Kowt (MBTK). The SAF also deployed a 52-man Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Task Group to MBTK from September to November 2010 to contribute to the International Security Assistance Force's surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities in Oruzgan province. The SAF subsequently deployed a six-man Imagery Analysis Team to MBTK as a continuation of our contributions to the surveillance and reconnaissance efforts in Oruzgan. A construction engineering team deployed to Bamiyan province from May to October 2010 also funded and supervised the construction of the Foladi Comprehensive Health Clinic. Since August 2010, the SAF has also deployed Military Institutional Trainers (MIT) to an artillery school in the city of Kabul to train members of the Afghan National Army. The current 10-man MIT team will be deployed until December 2011. The SAF had previously sent various medical and surgical teams to Bamiyan and Tarin Kowt, Oruzgan, and has again deployed a 13-man medical team to a field hospital in

Oruzgan from May to October 2011.

IV. ROLE OF ARF

The ARF has made significant progress since its inception in 1994 as an inclusive forum for Asia Pacific nations to discuss political and security issues. The emphasis on Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) as the first of three phases in the ARF's evolution has led to higher comfort levels among its members, thereby fostering closer collaboration and candid dialogue. Cooperation and progress under the four Inter-Sessional Meetings (ISM) areas has also been encouraging.

After the 16th ARF in 2009 mandated officials to develop an ARF Preventive Diplomacy (PD) Work Plan to move the ARF to the second stage of its evolution (i.e. Development of PD Mechanisms), Singapore volunteered to prepare the first draft of the PD Work Plan which will be considered by the 18th ARF in July 2011. In line with this development, the 17th ARF Meeting noted that the ARF would have to be more action-oriented in addressing multi-dimensional challenges confronting the region, in order to remain relevant in the evolving regional security landscape. In this regard, Singapore believes that it is timely and appropriate for the ARF to move from CBMs to PD Mechanisms after more than 15 years since the inception of the ARF.

Singapore remains fully committed to the ARF process and supports its role as a central pillar of the Asia Pacific security architecture. Singapore believes that the ARF is poised to embark on more substantive cooperation amongst its members in the future. The ARF should

also continue its work in enhancing linkages between the complementary activities of Track I and Track II. With the establishment of the ADMM-Plus, there will be an inevitable overlap between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus and a need to work towards better coordination and complementarities between relevant fora, without artificially constraining any of their actions. This would serve to maintain a robust regional security architecture which is sufficiently flexible to adapt to the evolving security environment and can successfully maintain peace, stability and security in the region.



THAILAND

I.a. GLOBAL OUTLOOK

The general international landscape is characterized by a series of global and regional challenges that continue to test the efforts of the international community and of multilateral institutions. Although there are no challenges that currently threaten global stability as a whole, there are a number of challenges that can have direct or indirect implications on the long-term security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

There remains a number of important transboundary and cross-border challenges that continue to have an impact on the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region as well as on the human security of the peoples in the region.

Natural disasters continue to have a direct consequence on the welfare of nations and peoples worldwide and particularly in the Asia-Pacific region which continues to be the region most affected by natural disasters. The incidents and consequences of natural disasters globally continue to be of a large scale. In the region, since the beginning of 2011, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Myanmar and Thailand are just some of the countries that have been affected by natural disasters in one form or another.

Threats to maritime security also appear to be on the increase. Piracy attacks in the Gulf of Aden and surrounding areas are on the increase and have already spread to the

Indian Ocean area, according to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB). There are thus concerns on the possible implications of such trends on future threats of piracy in other areas east of the Indian Ocean including in Southeast Asia. Naval modernization, development of measures to promote security and safety of sea lanes of communications, and incidents affecting marine environment and ecology are other important factors that continue to have an impact on maritime security and maritime issues in general.

Transnational crime and terrorism also continue to pose a global threat that has important consequences for the Asia-Pacific region. In human trafficking, more than half of the victims continue to be children while seventy percent of victims are women. The World Drugs Report 2010 cites increases in amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) as one of the key global threats posed by drugs. with ATS users expected to exceed the number of opiate and cocaine users in the near future. The threats of terrorism, including terrorist attacks, the development of new terrorist networks, terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction, self-radicalization especially through the use of internet and the spread of extremist and radical ideas and beliefs, will continue to pose major challenges to governments.

The threat posed by the existence of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their proliferation in all aspects will continue to provide major challenges to overall global stability. Progress in WMD disarmament and

non-proliferation efforts through various frameworks, remains an important factor to help address this threat. These include the entry into force of the New START Treaty and continued implementation of relevant international conventions and agreements as well as UN Security Council resolutions and concrete follow-up on key conferences last year such as the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that establish Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, and the Nuclear Security Summit.

There have been some key economic developments and trends which can potentially have an impact on human security. There are rising challenges to global food and energy security. According to the World Bank's "World Food Price Watch", global food prices are 36 percent higher than the prices of a year ago and remain volatile which would push more people into poverty. Already 44 million people worldwide have been driven into poverty since last year because of food price increases. Natural disasters proved to be a major cause of the food price hike. While nearly all arable land has been used for agriculture, the yield is still insufficient. Expansion of urban areas further exacerbates the agricultural land shortage problem, causing further food supply shortage and hence food price rises. Food price increase is also, in part, the result of rising oil prices since last year, a trend contributed to, in part, by the six percent decline in oil energy reserves annually, according to the International Energy Agency. Furthermore, recent studies by the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) indicate that global consumption of natural

resources could almost triple by the year 2050. This may lead to scenarios of greater competition for limited resources if supplies cannot increase similarly to meet such increases in demands. All these economic developments have implications for global stability and to human security.

The political developments in North Africa and the Middle East have had significant implications on peace and stability in the region which could have direct or indirect impacts on other regions. There have been immense humanitarian consequences from these recent developments in North Africa and the Middle East, for both the peoples of the region and foreign nationals who work there, including tens of thousands from the Asia-Pacific region. UN Security Council resolutions have been adopted which would have to be implemented by the international community. There are also longer term implications on issues such as the Middle East peace process, democracy and pluralism, law and order, and oil prices and other economic factors. These implications would have to be monitored in view of their potential consequences on key global trends as well as the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

Growing global interdependence, the impact of many global issues on state and human security and the continuing role of multilateralism and multilateral institutions in seeking to address such global challenges have increased the premium for practical cooperative security. This approach is in consonance with the comprehensive security approach as advocated in the ASEAN Charter and which is being applied by ASEAN in the region.

I.b. REGIONAL OUTLOOK

The Asia-Pacific region has generally been free from major conflicts but there continues to be traditional and non-traditional threats to security in the region. Although the region lacks an overarching regional security architecture to address these threats, there are multi-layered regional and sub-regional arrangements that facilitate or contribute to confidence-building, preventive diplomacy and conflict management in the region. Therefore, while there is no immediate cause for alarm with regard to major conflicts and disputes exacerbating in the region, there is nevertheless an urgent need to monitor and address these traditional and non-traditional challenges as appropriate, including through the development of practical cooperative measures.

Continuing border disputes and overlapping land and maritime boundary claims between countries in the region are being addressed in bilateral frameworks as well as amongst the parties directly concerned. These disputes have not had broader regional security implications or impact, despite unsuccessful efforts in some quarters to politicize and internationalize what are essentially localized disputes. There is thus a shared interest amongst countries in the region that such disputes should remain contained and not exacerbated. As a consequence, the prevailing sentiment in the region, as well as in the international community, is that such disputes are best addressed bilaterally or amongst the parties directly concerned. With regard to the South China Sea, while the overlapping claims issue is a matter for the parties concerned, there are aspects of

the issue which can potentially affect a wider spectrum of stakeholders. In this context, the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DoC) should be undertaken by ASEAN Member States and China, in order to promote peace, prosperity and stability in the area. The ongoing progress in discussions to implement the DoC in 2011 is a positive development and should continue to be supported. Such progress would also help promote the security and safety of sea lanes of communication in the area which is important to the economic livelihood of countries in the region.

The continuing impasse with regard to the situation on the Korean Peninsula can have a long-term impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the region. The nuclear issue, including its implications for security on the Korean Peninsula and surrounding areas and for the global nuclear non-proliferation regime under the NPT, and other unfortunate incidents in 2010 that have raised tensions in the area, remain important concerns of the international community. Implementation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions is an important means to address these concerns and needs to be undertaken by the international community. Lack of mutual trust and confidence also needs to be addressed. There should be continued support for the Six Party Talks, by helping to create conditions conducive to the Talks. Efforts and initiatives by parties concerned to help achieve this, including constructive dialogue through bilateral negotiations, would be helpful. In the meantime, the ARF could also be used as appropriate by the parties concerned to help build momentum for the rebuilding of trust and

confidence on these issues. The fundamental goal remains the attainment of peace, stability and prosperity in a denuclearized Korean Peninsula, through trust and confidence.

There continues to be a general trend towards arms modernization in the region including naval arms modernization. While arms modernization to meet the self-defense requirements of States is an inherent right, it could also lead to misperceptions leading to a vicious cycle of additional arms modernization and increases in expenditures of armaments. Transparency and the building of trust and confidence in the area of arms modernization is thus important, including exchange of relevant military information and invitation of observers to military exercises. The continuing effort to develop an ASEAN Security Outlook is an important element in transparency efforts in Southeast Asia. The illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and anti-personnel mines (APMs), particularly the indiscriminate effect of APMs, are also challenges to the human security of people in the region.

The threat of proliferation in all aspects of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and related materials and technologies, continue to pose a challenge to the Asia-Pacific region. The issue is given great attention in Southeast Asia because of the commitment of the countries in the region to being free of WMD as called for in the ASEAN Charter and to implementing the Plan of Action of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty. One of the important developments this year is the reinvigorated efforts on the part of ASEAN to begin informal consultations

with the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) with a view to getting the NWS to accede to the protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty in the future. This approach is guided by the belief that regional efforts on nuclear non-proliferation, in partnership with the NWS and relevant agencies such as the IAEA, can contribute to global efforts to address nuclear proliferation in all its aspects, with the ultimate goal of attaining a world free of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the issue of enhanced transparency and confidence-building measures on nuclear-related issues in the region, as initiated by Thailand, received greater attention in 2011 in the aftermath of the nuclear accident at the Fukushima daiichi nuclear power plants in Japan as a result of the earthquake and tsunami. ASEAN has been reinvigorating its efforts to enhance cooperation on issues such as nuclear safety, based on the standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and in cooperation with existing regional frameworks such as the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN).

Non-traditional security challenges continue to confront the region. Trafficking in persons continue to grow despite efforts at the regional and global levels, prodding ASEAN Leaders to renew calls for accelerating the development of an ASEAN convention against trafficking in persons. Illicit drugs trafficking also appear to be on the increase in the region with growing trends in both amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) and traditional drugs such as opium and marijuana, according to the UN Office of Drug Control (UNODC). These challenges as well as links with global illicit drug trafficking are challenging ASEAN's efforts to become a region free of drugs by 2015. As stated earlier, the growing

incidents of natural disasters in the Asia-Pacific region has brought much devastation to peoples and communities, and has diverted scarce resources from other development efforts.

Evolving Regional Security Architecture

Two key developments are helping shape the evolving regional security architecture. These are the intensification of ASEAN community-building efforts and the envisaged expansion of the East Asia Summit (EAS) towards the end of 2011.

The adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity at the end of 2010 and ongoing efforts to implement this Master Plan in cooperation with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners and other external parties, as well as emerging ideas of "Connectivity-Plus", are acting as a catalyst for ASEAN to improve not only infrastructure, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, but also to enhancing cooperation in other sectoral bodies including the development of appropriate safeguards and cross-border management to deal with the inherent risks of enhanced connectivity. These include the possible rise in transnational crimes and other cross-border challenges that may accompany enhanced regional connectivity. Renewed ASEAN efforts to implement enhanced regional connectivity through cross-border facilitation on the one hand, in tandem with the development of effective cross-border management and appropriate safeguards to protect the peoples of the region and ensure secure supply chains throughout Southeast Asia on the other hand, are important building blocks for a more competitive ASEAN Community that can continue to play a leading role in

regional processes including regional security.

The decision to expand the East Asia Summit (EAS) to include the Russian Federation and the United States towards the end of 2011 will mark an important turning point in the evolution of the regional security architecture that is open, transparent, inclusive and ASEAN-centered. The expansion of the EAS to include 18 countries and the envisaged strategic dialogue that the expanded EAS would undertake on key regional and global issues, including security issues of common concern and interest, will reinforce the ASEAN-centered regional security architecture in the region. This would enable the countries in the region to play a greater role in promoting the building of trust and confidence in the region as well as of preventive diplomacy, through dialogue and cooperation in frameworks such as the EAS.

Given the diversity within the region, an overarching, monolithic regional security architecture is unlikely, so it is not expected that the expanded EAS will play a monopolizing role on regional security issues. Both the reinvigorated ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus) have important contributions to make in the areas of confidence-building measures, preventive diplomacy and practical cooperation on regional security challenges of common concern and interest. Interaction between the expanded EAS, ARF and ADMM Plus would enable the respective comparative advantages of these three fora to be brought to bear to addressing even similar security challenges, although some rationalization of functions

and development of synergies would be helpful. There are also other important fora and arrangements which deal with regional security issues such as the Six Party Talks, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Conference for Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), for example, all of which provide depth and ideas to the evolving regional security architecture.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

Thailand's defence strategy serves the national security policy which is part of the overall Government Policy Statement announced to the Thai Parliament. The national security policy aims to strengthen and develop national defence capabilities in safeguarding the independence sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state as well as in protecting the national interest.

To this end, Thailand pursues a national defence strategy that places emphasis on preventive measures and cooperation with friendly countries. In this connection, the National Defence Strategy of Thailand comprises six key elements. First, maintain solidarity and support for national interests amongst all Thais. Second, enhance defence capacity by integrating all forces and resources to develop effective monitoring and early warning capacities. Third, develop science and technology to enhance national capacities to confront threats and protect national interests from the negative effects of information technology. Forth, create trust and understanding with neighboring countries. Fifth, cooperate with major powers and countries in the Asia-Pacific for stability in the region. Sixth, develop

cooperation networks of intelligence to counter terrorism and other kinds of transnational crime. Within the general framework of this national defence strategy, actions of the Thai armed forces in exercise of the inherent right of self-defence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, have always adhered to international law, in particular relevant international humanitarian law and international agreements and conventions to which Thailand is a State Party.

The role of the Thai armed forces has been adjusted to focus on tasks other than preparations to defend the country in cases of armed conflict. The adjusted roles include missions in support of government policies such as assistance in the implementation of Royal Initiative Projects, elimination of drug trafficking as well as working with civilian agencies in addressing problems relating to irregular migration and smuggling, preservation of the environment and natural resources and other civic action programmes, all of which contributes towards enhancing human security in the region. Recent campaigns include those in rural communities promoting social values among citizens with a view to forging social solidarity and unity.

The Thai armed forces also play an important role in supporting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) efforts that are led by civilian agencies at the national level, providing its expertise, assets and personnel, as well as supplement regional HADR efforts when requested, at the bilateral level or in appropriate regional frameworks including ASEAN. During the flooding in southern Thailand in March this year, for example, the Thai armed forces engaged in search and rescue operations,

including through the use of the Royal Thai Navy's aircraft carrier Chakri Naruebet, for hundreds of Thai and foreign nationals affected by the flooding. The Thai armed forces also supported rehabilitation efforts in the affected provinces by rebuilding infrastructure and houses devastated by the floods.

As part of the Royal Thai Government's policy of developing friendly ties with neighboring countries as well as other countries and with a view to promoting trust and confidence, the Thai armed forces also seek to promote security cooperation with all countries at bilateral and multilateral levels on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit. Such cooperation will help promote amity, maintain neutrality, consolidate strength and prevent conflict.

For the past thirty years, Thailand has been hosting Cobra Gold which is a regularly scheduled joint and combined multi-national exercise designed to promote trust and confidence as well as cooperation to help address shared security challenges. Now the largest multi-national joint military exercise in the world, the 30th Cobra Gold 11, in 2011, hosted over 9,000 participants. Fully participating countries include Thailand, the United States, Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia. Nineteen other countries from Asia, the South Pacific and Europe, also participated, with nine countries participating as observers and the rest including Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, France, Italy, Nepal, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Viet Nam participating in the Multinational Planning Augmentation Team (MPAT). The main goals of 30th Cobra Gold 11 were military

operation other than war, including response to disasters, peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance deployments. The achievement of the exercise successfully extended beyond the joint planning and problem solving by Army, Navy and Air Force components in simulation exercises to include developing a better understanding of the organizational cultures of one another's armed forces, international laws relevant to military operations, and how to design and operationalize "strategic communication plan", by working with partners in the media which includes how to better manage communication with the global community through the media. Other bilateral military training exercises in the first half of 2011 include the joint Thai-Malaysian exercises which focussed on HADR.

In accordance with Thailand's policy to promote its role in international peacekeeping under the framework of the United Nation, for the past several decades, the Thai armed forces have engaged in 21 United Nations peacekeeping and other missions worldwide, serving in the Asia-Pacific, the Middle East and Africa, most recently in Darfur, the Sudan, where some 800 Thai peacekeepers, the only peacekeeping battalion from outside Africa, have already been deployed as of the first quarter of 2011 to join the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). Thailand has also established the Peace Operations Centre to help prepare Thai personnel for such peacekeeping missions and to initiate and further enhance cooperation on peacekeeping issues including capacity-building with other countries.

Thailand also supports strengthening

regional cooperation on peacekeeping, especially amongst ASEAN Member States, drawing upon the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint. Such regional cooperation is being pursued in the context of the ASEAN defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) which in May 2011 adopted the joint Indonesia-Thailand proposal on developing a network of peacekeeping training centres in the ASEAN region. The Ayara-Eagle multinational peacekeeping exercises involving Thailand, the United States and a number of other countries including ASEAN Member States, were conducted in June 2011 to enhance inter-operability in the area of peacekeeping. In June 2011, Thailand also chaired and hosted the 8th Meeting of the Chiefs of the Air Forces of ASEAN Member States to promote greater dialogue and cooperation amongst Air Force personnel in the region.

II. Defence Data

As part of Thailand's efforts to promote transparency with regard to defence policies, this year, Thailand submitted the report on information of military matters including military expenditures for fiscal year 2010 in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 64/22. At the end of fiscal year 2010, Thailand spent a total of 4,854 million USD on military expenditure, or approximately 1.5% of GDP. The large portion of this expenditure was allocated to programmes on strengthening the country's defense system, and the remaining budget on, in the order of amount, addressing the violence in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand, upholding national security, prevention of narcotic problems, and developing reconciliation of people in the country and supporting political reform.

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

III.a. Counter-Terrorism

Thailand's current National Policy on Prevention and Solution of Terrorism attaches importance to a comprehensive approach to effectively address the issue including prevention, institutional capacity-building, intelligence exchange, law enforcement, public participation, international cooperation and tackling root causes such as poverty, social marginalization or disaccord, and the lack of access to resources by implementing socio-economic policies and engagement with the civil society through cross-culture programmes and education especially among children and youth. To help prevent extremism ideology, Thailand has rigorously promoted interfaith dialogue and respect for diversity through close interaction among religion leaders and religious organizations. Rule of law and respect for human rights need to be upheld in order to deter acts of violence and to build trust in the judicial system.

At the regional level, Thailand was one of the first ASEAN Member States to ratify the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, and is working within ASEAN to get all ASEAN Member States to ratify the Convention. Thailand looks forward to the implementation of the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism as well as the ARF Work Plan on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime.

International cooperation is crucial to our efforts in countering terrorism. To this end, Thailand fully supports the UN Global

Counter-Terrorism Strategy as well as capacity-building activities and exercises within the framework of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear terrorism. Thailand also undertakes appropriate and necessary steps to implement UNSC resolution 1373 (2001) and is now party to nine of sixteen UN conventions that address terrorism. The process to ratify all remaining conventions is being actively undertaken. Thailand also engages in intelligence exchange in various frameworks including, *inter alia*, APEC, ASEM, the Sub-Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter Terrorism, and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

III.b. Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

As a Non Nuclear-Weapon State and a country that does not possess weapons of mass destruction, Thailand adheres strictly to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as well as the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and supports the universality of these treaties and conventions. National measures against WMD acquisition by terrorists are rigorously undertaken and reported to the UNSC in accordance with resolution 1540 and to the UNGA in accordance with resolution 64/38 entitled "Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring WMD". To support the inspection capacity building of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Thailand will host a Challenge Inspection Field Exercise in Fall 2011, which will be the first event of its kind to be held in Asia.

Thailand supports the implementation of the SEANWFZ Treaty as well as resumption

of consultations with Nuclear-Weapon States to enable their ratification to the Protocol to the Treaty. In addition, Thailand has called for closer interaction and cooperation amongst Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZ) in order to exchange best practices, with a view to contributing to the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. Thailand has also proposed greater coordination amongst the NWFZs through appropriate mechanisms and arrangements in the inter-sessional period between the Conferences of Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones and Mongolia.

On nuclear non-proliferation, Thailand is expediting its internal processes in order to ratify the Additional Protocol to the Safeguard Agreement with the IAEA as well as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). In cooperation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO/PrepCom), Thailand hosts two monitoring stations under international monitoring system: Primary Seismic Monitoring Station (PS41) in Chiang Mai, which is operational, and the Radionuclide Monitoring Station (RN65) in Nakhon Phanom, which is under construction. The idea of expanding X-ray scanning device and radiation portal monitors, as part of the Container Security Initiative and the Megaports Initiative, from Laem Chabang, the main sea port in Thailand, to other port facilities is being explored.

Thailand has initiated greater transparency on nuclear-related issues through information sharing and other measures within Southeast Asia in order to build greater confidence. Networking and closer cooperation among nuclear regulatory

bodies in the region is one such measure. In this connection, the Office of Atoms for Peace of Thailand is organizing an International Conference on Safety, Security and Safeguards and Nuclear Energy in September this year. Thailand, as the Vice-Chair of the Nuclear Energy Cooperation – Sub Sector Network (NEC-SSN), will also work to develop a network for knowledge-building in the region among ASEAN Member States.

III.c. Illicit Drugs

With the view that illicit drug manufacturing and trafficking is linked to transnational organized crimes, Thailand seeks to address this problem through a comprehensive domestic approach and cooperation with other countries and organizations. The Royal Thai Government has introduced the Five Fences Strategy that aims on prevention and building immunity in five important areas, namely border, community, society, school, and family. This is undertaken in parallel with the policy to reduce demand and supply, provide treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts, and reintegrate the patients into society. Furthermore, the Royal Project and Mae Fah Luang Foundation have demonstrated sustainable alternative livelihood development and method of cultivation of crop substitution and have extended assistance in this area to other countries.

Thailand has Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to combat the drugs problem with 11 countries in many regions and has Drug Liaison Officers from 25 countries and three organizations stationed in Thailand to enhance joint operation and intelligence exchange. For neighboring countries sharing borders with Thailand, the Meeting on Drug

Law Enforcement Cooperation is convened at a high-level to promote effective joint action.

Within ASEAN, Thailand continues to work with Member States to fully implement the ASEAN Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking and Use for 2009 – 2015 to realize the goal of ASEAN as a drugs-free region by 2015. Thailand has been contributing 30,000 USD to the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operation in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). At the multilateral level, Thailand is committed to the implementation of the three UN Conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and continued to make annual contribution of 30,000 USD to support the work of the UN.

III.d. Trafficking in Persons

Thailand has consistently been proactive in preventing and suppressing the problem of trafficking in persons. Following the enactment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2008, the National Committee to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons, chaired by Prime Minister, has been established and convened four times in 2010. Over the course of 2010, extensive efforts have been made in improving the screening and identification process on the victims, developing mechanisms to officially allow trafficking victims to temporarily reside in the Kingdom and to work outside shelters, as well as providing the interpreter system with migrants' languages volunteer interpreters.

Regional and international cooperation has continuously been strengthened through MOUs between Thailand and a number of countries including Thailand's neighbors. In

implementing these MOUs, workshops, meeting and Joint Task Forces, were conducted during 2010 to raise awareness, establish Standard Operations Procedures to coordinate protection and repatriation process, and cooperate in the areas of prevention, law enforcement and protection. Thailand is working closely with neighboring countries under the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT), a sub-regional framework comprising Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. In September to November 2010, the Thai Office of the Attorney General organized two bilateral meetings with Myanmar to discuss guidelines for expedited repatriation of Myanmar trafficked victims as part of the COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action. Thailand also supports the ASEAN Joint Statement on Enhancing Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons and emphasizes the timely adoption of an ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons.

In the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, Thailand plays a leading role as a country coordinator on follow-up activities under the thematic area of Regional and International Cooperation on Policy Issues and Law Enforcement. In 2011, the Expert Meeting on Law Enforcement and Mutual Legal Assistance Workshop and the Airport Security Workshop will be convened in Thailand.

At the UN level, Thailand has signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and is in the process of drafting an Act to

enable ratification of such convention and protocols. Thailand is a leading advocate of women and children's rights and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, which was established according to the Plan of Action in November 2010.

III.e Small Arms and Light Weapons

Thailand supports international efforts to prevent and combat the illicit trade, proliferation, and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW). We attach significance to the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects to promote the responsible actions of states to help prevent the illicit manufacture, export, import and transfer of the weapons. At the regional level, Thailand has consistently cooperated with ASEAN Member States to implement the UN PoA through the ASEAN Ministerial and Senior Officials' Meetings on Transnational Crimes (AMMTC and SOMTC) and ASEANAPOL.

III. f. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Thailand has actively promoted enhanced military-civilian coordination in HADR since the time of its ASEAN Chairmanship in 2009. In this connection, Thailand organized the 2nd ASEAN Defence Establishments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security (Disaster Management) last year, and will continue to organize a Table Top Exercise on this issue this year. We support the early joint meeting between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) with a

view to finalizing Chapter 6 of the Standby Arrangement on Standard Operating Procedure (SASOP) in due course.

During the time of its Co-Chair of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) with the United States from 2010 – 2011, Thailand organized several activities to strengthen disaster management cooperation and to encourage the capacity building beyond the crisis stage. One of them was the ARF Training on Developing a Common Framework for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Recovery and Reconstruction in Asia co-chaired by the EU.

As part of the follow-on action to promote synergies in cooperation amongst various regional centers dealing with HADR, Thailand is currently implementing recommendations from the 10th ARF ISM on DR. In this connection, Thailand has approached the Bangkok-based Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to undertake a comprehensive regional stocktake of disaster management capabilities in the region and to convene a workshop or conference of regional centres dealing with HADR. The goal is to develop appropriate modalities to enhance coordination of efforts and map out an integrated syllabus of training programmes.

To support the regional efforts on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, Thailand is working with partners to develop Utapao facilities to support rapid deployment of assets in response to a regional disaster. These efforts will complement the work of the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance (AHA) Centre in Jakarta, Indonesia, and the World Food Programme Humanitarian Response Depot

in Subang, Malaysia, thus promoting greater networking and synergy developments amongst HADR facilities in the region.

With the growing importance of disaster management as a priority area in various ASEAN-centered mechanisms such as ADMM Plus, ARF and EAS, Thailand, as a chair of ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) next year, will place emphasis on the close coordination with these mechanisms to ensure synergies and will start to prepare the work toward this end during the course of this year.

III.g. Maritime Security

Maritime security is of significance to the Asia-Pacific region due to its dependence on international trade, the majority of which is transported through the Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOC). Thailand shares international responsibility in protecting and safeguarding the SLOC and encourages more cooperation at the regional and international levels. In Southeast Asia, Thailand has participated in the Malacca Straits Coordinated Patrols since September 2008 and the Eyes in the Sky air patrol since January 2009. Coordinated bilateral patrols have also been conducted with a number of countries in the region. Such patrols have resulted in the absence of piracy and armed robbery incident in Thailand's territorial waters. Cooperation of Thailand on maritime safety and security has been demonstrated by its chairmanship of the Governing Council of Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) during 2010-2011, and active participation in the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security and ADMM and ADMM Plus. Thailand also supports the ASEAN

Maritime Forum (AMF) as a forum to formulate joint approaches of ASEAN Member States on maritime issues and will host the 2nd AMF in August this year.

In the Gulf of Aden and Somalia's coastal area, the Royal Thai Navy's Counter-Piracy Task Group joined the anti-Somali piracy operation of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) during September 2010 – January 2011. The Task Group successfully escorted Thai and foreign ships in the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor (IRTC) and performed search and rescue operations. Given the success of the first operation, the Counter-Piracy Task Group will be re-deployed to perform its task in the latter half of 2011. At the multilateral level, Thailand contributes to the operation of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) by working in the council member Group C for the cooperation among member countries with specific interest in sea freight and maritime navigation during 2006-2007, 2008-2009, and 2010-2011. Thai representatives from the Royal Thai Navy are also present in the Working Groups of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) to strengthen shipping self-awareness and other capabilities.

Thailand complies with the international maritime standards and code of conducts by being a Party to International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) with a view to enhance competitiveness of Thai commercial shipping. Furthermore, the Thai Parliament has just recently approved in principle the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the process of amending pertinent laws and regulations is being undertaken.

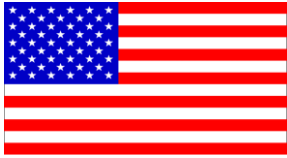
IV. ROLE OF THE ARF

Thailand supports and extends its cooperation to all ARF participants in making the ARF a central pillar in the evolving regional architecture – a pillar that is responsive and effective in addressing the multi-dimensional challenges to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. In order for the ARF to continue to be relevant, it is important that its process becomes more action-oriented by implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN Regional Forum Vision Statement adopted at the 17th ARF in Viet Nam in 2010. The development of the PD Work Plan and other relevant work plans are important developments.

While the continuing efforts at CBMs, preventive diplomacy and cooperation in areas of mutual interest have been important ingredients in the forward progress of the ARF as a central pillar in the evolving regional security architecture, attempts to bring bilateral disputes that are essentially localized in nature into the Forum could have detrimental side effects. Not only have such actions diverted attention and resources of the ARF from the more important regional security issues that have implications on the Asia-Pacific but they could increasingly become precedent-setting and potentially open a Pandora's Box. As underscored by ARF participants on a number of occasions, it would be helpful for the ARF, in its development as a relevant and effective entity on regional security, if such practice were to be avoided.

As mentioned earlier, it will be critically important for the ARF to develop synergies

with other arrangements such as the ADMM Plus, as well as communication with the expanded EAS and the ADMM Plus in order to have a rich dialogue and cooperation on key regional security issues of common interest and concern. The ARF should also be a learning organization. Thailand thus supports the ARF enhancing its links with other relevant regional organization such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe.



THE UNITED STATES

I. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The United States is dedicated to strengthening relationships with longtime allies and to developing partnerships with emerging powers in the region. As the Asia-Pacific’s security landscape evolves, the United States remains committed to greater cooperation with countries in the region. This year has seen positive steps towards this goal; however, provocative behavior and the threat of proliferation of nuclear and ballistic weapons materials and technology as well as weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials, continue to challenge regional peace and stability. No country can counter these challenges alone. Only a cooperative security effort will strengthen regional responses to security threats. We must work together with transparency and mutual trust to foster confidence and build capacity in the bilateral and multilateral relationships needed to address these challenges.

The United States is focused on reaffirming and strengthening our treaty alliances with Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, Thailand, and the Philippines. These alliances have safeguarded regional peace and security for the past half century and supported the region’s remarkable economic growth. Our treaty alliance with Japan is a cornerstone of our strategic engagement in Asia. The U.S.-Japan alliance has promoted cooperation on a

wide array of security issues, leveraging the presence of U.S. forces to respond to security threats. The close cooperation between the Japanese government and the United States in the aftermath of the March 2011 natural disasters demonstrated the strength and resilience of our relationship. Our ability to provide rapid support to the Japanese in their recovery efforts and to establish coordination mechanisms was made possible by the existence of the U.S.-Japan mutual cooperation and security treaty. We would like to expand further our security cooperation and to address outstanding issues, including those associated with the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan.

The U.S. alliance with the ROK has deepened as we pursue realization of the June 2009 U.S.-ROK Joint Vision Statement to promote peace and prosperity in the region. We welcome President Lee’s efforts to promote regional stability by increasing the ROK official development assistance budget, combating piracy off the Horn of Africa, and contributing to international peacekeeping operations in Lebanon while standing up a provincial reconstruction team in Afghanistan and publicly pledging to fund Afghan reconstruction efforts. With Australia, the United States seeks to maintain a strong relationship, enhancing the alliance through greater cooperation on shared regional and global goals. The United States also has recognized opportunities to work with our Southeast Asian allies Thailand and Philippines to address humanitarian and

security concerns such as counterterrorism, disaster relief, and maritime security.

Beyond our alliances, the United States has developed partnerships with other established and emerging regional powers. Last year, President Obama and Indonesian President Yudhoyono launched the Comprehensive Partnership, designed to broaden and deepen bilateral relationships through a specific plan of action and through developing a more strategic approach to our dialogue. The United States welcomes the opportunity to work with Indonesia in areas such as counterterrorism, disaster relief, and maritime security. The United States has also engaged in important bilateral and comprehensive dialogues with China and India. During Chinese President Hu's state visit to Washington in January and the third round of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) in May, we highlighted our shared regional and global concerns on such issues as addressing challenges posed by Iran and North Korea (DPRK) and cooperating in new areas such as energy security. Similarly, President Obama's November 2010 visit to India also highlighted our shared interest in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in Asia, the Indian Ocean region and the Pacific region. His visit also committed both countries to work together, and with others in the region, for the evolution of an open, balanced, and inclusive architecture in the region. The United States intends to strengthen this partnership to address global security challenges. The United States has focused on enhancing bilateral relationships with emerging regional powers in Southeast Asia, such as Vietnam, Singapore, and Malaysia, including on security topics. In Secretary Clinton's meetings with senior Vietnamese officials last year, she discussed raising our

bilateral relationship to the next level, and we are working to expand and deepen our cooperation in areas such as security, trade, nonproliferation, health, the environment, science and technology, education, and human rights. In addition, we are exploring donor coordination opportunities in the lower Mekong basin with the support of Australia, New Zealand, ROK, and Japan.

While our strengthened bilateral and multilateral relationships have enhanced stability, the current regional security environment also presents challenges such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) material and technology; tensions in the South China Sea; and DPRK's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons capability and recent provocations against South Korea, including the sinking of the *Cheonan* and shelling of Yeonpyeong Island.

North Korea's nuclear weapons and missile programs remain a major threat to peace and security in Asia. We continue to engage with our partners and allies to implement fully and transparently UN sanctions and to continue to press DPRK to cease its provocative behavior, improve North-South relations, and to comply with its international obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1718 and 1874 and its commitments under the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, and refrain from further attacks and provocations. Consistent with President Obama's goal of a world without nuclear weapons, we plan to continue to work with our partners in Asia to advance our nonproliferation and disarmament goals. To this end, we have worked closely with our Six-Party Talks partners to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

The DPRK’s disclosure in November 2010 of a uranium enrichment program (UEP) and light water reactor construction remains a serious concern. These activities constitute clear violations of UNSCRs 1718 and 1874 and of North Korea’s Joint Statement commitments. We are working with our allies and partners to seek an appropriate international response. We also continue to urge the international community to curb the DPRK’s conventional and WMD-related proliferation efforts, and to exercise vigilance against its illicit activities.

It is critical that all states maintain vigilance in any dealings with North Korea. In this regard, we have expressed our concern to the Burmese senior leadership about the country’s military relationship with North Korea, including increased cooperation, and urged full compliance with and greater transparency in implementation of nonproliferation-related UNSCRs. The relationship between the DPRK and Syria shows that military ties with the DPRK can develop into direct support of a covert nuclear weapons program. We have called upon Burma to increase transparency regarding its nuclear ambitions and to improve cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Although Burmese authorities have provided assurances that they fully abide by international obligations, questions remain and compound regional frustrations with Burma in other areas like human rights and democracy. The United States supports a unified, peaceful, prosperous, and democratic Burma. However, the United States remains disappointed with Burma’s lack of genuine progress on core concerns including human rights, the release of all political prisoners, and genuine dialogue toward national reconciliation. A severely

flawed process governed last year’s elections, which were neither free nor fair. The region must remain committed to working with partners and allies to assist Burma in creating a more democratic, free, and prosperous nation that can play a constructive role within the region and among the international community.

The threat of proliferation of WMD-related technology remains a destabilizing force in the region, threatening the security of every country. Toward this end, in February 2011, the New START Treaty, negotiated between the United States and the Russian Federation, entered into force. When implemented, this agreement will bring the levels of deployed strategic nuclear weapons on both sides to their lowest levels since the 1950s. In addition, President Obama’s Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) held in Washington, attended by many ARF Dialogue Partners, demonstrated the shared commitment of the international and regional community to reducing the threat of nuclear weapons. We are currently working with many partners to reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism by securing all vulnerable nuclear materials around the world through implementation of the groundbreaking decisions made at the Nuclear Security Summit, and look forward to the Second Nuclear Security Summit, to be held in the Republic of Korea in 2012. We continue our close cooperation with states throughout the region to prevent transfers of WMD, their means of delivery and related items. We call on all to implement fully and transparently UN Security Council Resolutions related to nonproliferation and disarmament, and to support the international treaties that make up the global nonproliferation regime.

Multilateral cooperation remains an important tool for ensuring stability and peace in the region. One such opportunity for greater regional cooperation is the South China Sea. The 2002 ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties (DoC) has provided a framework for reducing tensions in the region. However, engagement through that process has been inconsistent, and friction between claimants to disputed South China Sea marine territory has increased in recent years. The United States supports the Declaration and the claimants' collaborative diplomatic efforts to reduce tensions and reach a solution consistent with international law. The United States does not take sides on the competing legal claims over territorial sovereignty of the various land features in the South China. However, we urge claimants to conform all of their claims – land and maritime – to international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Together with other ARF Dialogue Partners, we oppose the use of force or coercion by any party and share the interests of the international community in regional stability, freedom of navigation, and the conduct of commerce in a lawful manner without harassment.

In addition to these challenges, the fragile nature of global economic recovery, transnational crime like drug and human trafficking and terrorism, the situation in Afghanistan, Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, and climate change continue to threaten regional and international stability. Many of these issues are transnational in nature and require concrete multilateral and national responses from ARF Dialogue Partners. Results-oriented cooperation builds on our shared interests and has proven to be the best course of action for promoting peace and prosperity in the

region. The continued strengthening and growth of ARF's institutional capacity, enhanced bilateral and multilateral relationships, and burden-sharing efforts provide the best solution to these security concerns.

II. NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY

Global trends in the international security environment provide both challenges and opportunities for U.S. defense policy. We aim to protect the American people and advance U.S. national interests by rebalancing U.S. military capabilities and reforming our domestic processes and institutions. To fulfill this strategy, the United States must prevail in today's conflicts, prevent and deter future conflicts, and prepare to defeat adversaries. As a nation currently at war, the United States remains committed to balancing current defense needs and preparing for the potential effects of important global forces and trends in the changing security environment.

Prevention of conflict requires a combination of defense, diplomacy, and development. These tools of statecraft enable the United States to strengthen the capacity of allies and partners and to preserve stability. We will remain an active participant in world affairs with strong relationships with partners to pursue this preventative strategy. In addition to preventing conflict, the United States should enhance its deterrence capabilities. In order to deter conflict effectively, we must understand existing and potential threats and maintain the forces and skills necessary to respond to adversaries. If deterrence fails, the United States recognizes the necessity of preparation to defeat

adversaries with a wide range of contingencies. This objective requires the United States to be capable of responding to a broad range of challengers that are likely to employ a mix of approaches and capabilities.

The United States remains cognizant of the shifting and more scattered distribution of global political, economic, and military power. The rise of countries like China, the most populous country in the world, and India, the largest democracy, are causing profound shifts in the landscape of the regional and international system. While the United States acts on the global scene, it also seeks increased cooperation with other important actors in order to pursue common interests and achieve a secure international environment. Another area of focus remains the continued lowering of barriers to dangerous technologies, including WMD, their means of delivery, and associated items. Land, air, and naval forces operate as deterrents, but as technology evolves, the U.S. response must also evolve. Cyber and space capabilities, ballistic missile defense and counter-WMD capabilities, and the U.S. global defense posture enhance those deterrent forces in the face of expanding access to dangerous technologies. Another area of concern for defense is the increasing frequency of chronically fragile states. These states present a defense challenge because they often foster the growth of radicalism and extremism. The United States will focus on preventing and deterring threats to America’s national interests from these states. In addition to this challenge, environmental degradation, drug and human trafficking, cyber security, climate change, and economic distress remain concerns for U.S. defense.

The U.S. defense strategy seeks to address all of these challenges by demonstrating a commitment to strengthening and reforming its capabilities and building relationships with partners and allies.

The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) provided a review of the strategies and priorities for the national defense policy. The 2010 QDR can be found at:

http://www.defense.gov/QDR/images/QDR_as_of_12Feb10_1000.pdf

Additionally, the Department of Defense publishes the National Defense Strategy, which can be found at:

http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0510_nss/index.html

Data contribution to ARF Arms Register

Total defense expenditure on annual basis

Fiscal Year 2011 Defense Base Budget: \$552.794 Billion

Table 1-1
NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET SUMMARY
(Dollars in Millions)

| Current Dollars | FY 2009 | Change FY 09-10 | FY 2010 | Change FY 10-11 | FY 2011 |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | | | | | |
| DoD - 051 ^{1/} | 664,524 | -589 | 663,935 | -111,141 | 552,794 |
| Additional OCO Requests | | 33,014 | 33,014 | 126,322 | 159,336 |
| Total DoD - 051 (Enacted + Requests) | 664,524 | 32,425 | 696,949 | 15,181 | 712,130 |
| Delta OMB Scoring and Rounding ^{2/} | 2,990 | -2,995 | -5 | 146 | 141 |
| DoE and Other ^{3/} | 30,249 | -5,055 | 25,194 | 1,258 | 26,452 |
| Total National Defense 050 ^{3/} | 697,763 | 24,375 | 722,138 | 16,585 | 738,723 |
| Total Obligational Authority (TOA) | | | | | |
| DoD - 051 ^{1/} | 665,861 | -707 | 665,154 | -116,061 | 549,093 |
| Outlays | | | | | |
| DoD - 051 ^{1/} | 636,337 | 47,336 | 683,673 | -81,909 | 601,764 |
| Additional OCO Requests | | 8,679 | 8,679 | 110,626 | 119,305 |
| Total DoD - 051 (Enacted + Requests) | 636,337 | 56,015 | 692,352 | 28,717 | 721,069 |
| Delta OMB Scoring and Rounding | 405 | -725 | -320 | 537 | 217 |
| DoE and Other ^{4/} | 24,307 | 2,840 | 27,147 | 1,315 | 28,462 |
| Total National Defense 050 ^{4/} | 661,049 | 58,130 | 719,179 | 30,569 | 749,748 |
| Constant FY 2011 Dollars | | | | | |
| Budget Authority | | | | | |
| DoD - 051 ^{1/} | 689,768 | -15,120 | 674,648 | -121,854 | 552,794 |
| Additional OCO Requests | | 33,586 | 33,586 | 125,750 | 159,336 |
| Total DoD - 051 (Enacted + Requests) | 689,768 | 18,466 | 708,234 | 3,896 | 712,130 |
| Delta OMB Scoring and Rounding ^{2/} | 3,112 | -3,141 | -29 | 170 | 141 |
| DoE and Other | 31,398 | -5,799 | 25,599 | 853 | 26,452 |
| Total National Defense 050 | 724,278 | 9,526 | 733,804 | 4,919 | 738,723 |
| Total Obligational Authority (TOA) | | | | | |
| DoD - 051 ^{1/} | 691,136 | -15,245 | 675,891 | -126,798 | 549,093 |
| Outlays | | | | | |
| DoD - 051 ^{1/} | 658,301 | 34,798 | 693,099 | -91,335 | 601,764 |
| Additional OCO Requests | | 8,808 | 8,808 | 110,497 | 119,305 |
| Total DoD - 051 (Enacted + Requests) | 658,301 | 43,606 | 701,907 | 19,162 | 721,069 |
| Delta OMB Scoring and Rounding | 409 | -725 | -316 | 533 | 217 |
| DoE and Other | 25,146 | 2,376 | 27,522 | 940 | 28,462 |
| Total National Defense 050 | 683,856 | 45,262 | 729,118 | 20,630 | 749,748 |

^{1/} Includes enacted budget authority and indefinite budget authority amounts, enacted OCO funding, and funding for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

^{2/} These differences are due primarily to the presentation of contract authority withdrawn. In the President's Budget, contract authority withdrawn reduces unobligated balances. In the Department's internal budget system, contract authority withdrawn reduces mandatory budget authority.

^{3/} From OMB Historical Table 5.1.

^{4/} From OMB Historical Table 3.2.

The base request funds non-contingency operational costs associated with the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, including ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. It supports the activities of the ten Combatant Commands, the majority of funding for the U.S. Intelligence Community, and the Department of Defense's 33 agencies, field activities, and specialized offices. The following information is taken from the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2011 Budget Request Summary Justification. The total National Defense budget is \$749.748 billion. The /fy2011/FY11_Green_Book.pdf

following information was found through the DoD National Defense Budget Estimates for FY2011.

(http://comptroller.defense.gov/defbudget/fy2011/FY11_Green_Book.pdf)

Defense expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The budget for national defense was 4.9% of GDP in FY 2011. This information was obtained from the DoD National Defense Budget Estimates for FY2011.

(<http://comptroller.defense.gov/defbudget>

Table 7-7 (Continued)
DEFENSE SHARES OF ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES
 (Percentages of Indicated Totals)

| Fiscal Year | % of Federal Budget | | % of Net Public Spending | | DoD as a % Public Employment | | | | DoD as % of Total Labor Force | % of GDP | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| | DoD | National Defense | Federal State & Local | | Military & Civilian | | Civilian Only | | | DoD | National Defense |
| | | | DoD | National Defense | Federal | State & Local | Federal | State & Local | | | |
| 2005 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 51.0 | 9.1 | 24.7 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 2006 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 51.2 | 9.1 | 25.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 2007 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 50.3 | 8.9 | 24.4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 2008 Base Only* | | | | | | | | | | 3.3 | |
| 2008 (Total)** | 19.9 | 20.7 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 50.5 | 8.9 | 24.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 2009 Base Only* | | | | | | | | | | 3.5 | |
| 2009 (Total)** | 18.1 | 18.8 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 51.2 | 9.1 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 2010 Base Only* | | | | | | | | | | 3.6 | |
| 2010 (Total)** | 18.4 | 19.3 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 49.4 | | 24.3 | | | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| 2011 Base Only* | | | | | | | | | | 3.6 | |
| 2011 (Total)** | 15.7 | 19.6 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 50.8 | | 25.9 | | | 3.9 | 4.9 |

* Does not include any supplemental amounts for GWOT, OCO, or the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

** Includes enacted supplemental amounts for GWOT, OCO, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as do all years from 2007 and prior.

NOTE: Data is computed from the OMB Historical Tables and Economic Report of the President. Certain non-Defense data was not available past 2009.

Total number of personnel in national armed forces and its percentage in population

U.S. Armed Forces. This information was obtained from the DoD National Defense Budget Estimates for FY2011.

(http://comptroller.defense.gov/defbudget/fy2011/FY11_Green_Book.pdf)

Active

There are 1,510,000 active members in the

Table 7-5 (Continued)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANPOWER
 (End Strength in Thousands)

| Fiscal Year | ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY | | | | | | CIVILIAN WORKFORCE | | | | | Total DoD Manpower |
|------------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Army | Navy | Marine Corps | Air Force | Full Time Gd&Res | Total Military | Army | Navy including Marines | Air Force | Defense Agencies & Other | Total Civilians | |
| 2009 | 553 | 329 | 203 | 333 | 75 | 1,493 | 263 | 197 | 164 | 115 | 739 | 2,232 |
| 2010 | 547 | 324 | 202 | 332 | 78 | 1,483 | 250 | 199 | 177 | 126 | 752 | 2,235 |
| 2011 Base | 547 | 324 | 202 | 332 | 79 | 1,484 | 258 | 206 | 189 | 132 | 785 | 2,269 |
| 2011 OCO Request | 22 | 4 | | | | 26 | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | 30 |
| 2011 (Total) | 569 | 328 | 202 | 332 | 79 | 1,510 | 261 | 206 | 189 | 133 | 789 | 2,299 |

Air Force civil service employment is included in the Army prior to 1948 and identified separately thereafter. Beginning in 1953, the civilian work force figures include both U.S. and foreign national direct hires and the foreign national indirect hire employees that support U.S. forces overseas. Beginning with FY 1996, all Federal civilian work force are measured in Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) on this table.

Navy reserve personnel on active duty for Training and Administration of Reserves (TARS) are included in the active Navy prior to FY 1980 and in the Full-Time Guard and Reserve thereafter. Active Duty Military includes the activation of 25,652 National Guard and Reservists in FY 1990 pursuant to sections 673b, Title 10 U.S.C., 17,059 National Guard and Reservists in FY 1991, and 954 National Guard and Reservists in FY 1992 pursuant to sections 672 and 673, Title 10 U.S.C., to support Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

NOTE: Enacted OCO data is rolled up into these totals.

Reserve

The FY 2011 Base budget request supports the Department's Ready Reserve totaling 1.1 million members, and contributes 43 percent of the total military end strength. The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Reserve (about 846,200), the Individual Ready Reserve about (250,000), and the Inactive National Guard (ING) (about 2,000). This information was found from the FY2011 Budget Request Overview, which can be located at:

http://comptroller.defense.gov/defbudget/fy2011/FY2011_Budget_Request_Overview_Book.pdf

III. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

The United States remains committed to promoting peace and stability in the region by contributing support and participating in a broad range of security activities. The United States specifically focuses on contributing to the following regional issues:

III.a. Counterterrorism

The United States is actively engaged in multilateral and regional efforts through programs designed to strengthen regional partners and allies and to engender continued regional cooperation on counterterrorism measures. In particular, the United States seeks to encourage and support strategic counterterrorism policies in the region. This approach places a premium on building the institutional and other capacities of states to promote the rule of law and eliminate breeding grounds for terrorism and instability, as well as

addressing the drivers of violent extremism to diminish the recruitment of new terrorists.

The United States works closely with regional partners at the United Nations and in regional fora such as ARF and APEC to strengthen counterterrorism capabilities. These include efforts to support regional implementation of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy and international counterterrorism legal instruments. In November 2010, the United States funded a regional workshop in Jakarta to raise awareness of the UN Strategy. The United States also cooperates closely with many regional partners in the APEC Counterterrorism Task Force (CTTF), which the United States currently chairs. The CTTF contributes to regional security through a number of capacity building projects to combat terrorist financing, strengthen aviation security, and protect the region's food supply from deliberate contamination. The United States is also planning to sponsor a workshop in ARF to bolster the region's awareness of malicious actors in cyberspace.

In addition to these multilateral efforts, one program focused on counterterrorism is the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program (ATA). This program strengthens partner nations' law enforcement capabilities detecting, deterring, investigating, and dismantling terrorist networks through the provision of training and equipment. The U.S. Department of Justice complements these efforts by upgrading regional capacity to prosecute and safely incarcerate terrorists. Thai police and security officials have participated in a series of ATA programs. Thailand also hosted the annual Cobra Gold Joint-Combined Military Training Exercises.

Peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief were first included in these exercises in 2008 as an additional safety measure for Southeast Asia.

Another way the United States supports counterterrorism measures in the region is through Foreign Military Financing (FMF). FMF also enhances capabilities through programs in the region that strengthen partner countries' ability to counter terrorist efforts. FMF programs focus on other issues such as military reform and assisting other U.S. objectives in the region. FMF will work in the Philippines to enhance counterterrorism capabilities and capacities. Thailand will also use FMF to support its counterterrorism units. ATA and FMF each strengthen the capabilities and capacity of countries in the region, increasing the region's ability to counter potential terrorist threats.

The United States also works bilaterally with governments in the region to pursue counterterrorism measures. The United States has signed an HSPD-6 arrangement with three regional partners and is in discussions with several more. An HSPD-6 arrangement enhances counterterrorism cooperation and provides a mechanism for the reciprocal sharing of terrorism screening information between the United States and its foreign partner. In Japan, U.S. officials collaborated with Japanese authorities to increase U.S. access to database records and fingerprints of known or suspected terrorists. As a VISA Waiver Program country, Japan held discussions with U.S. counterparts to widen database and biometric record exchanges on known and suspected terrorists. China has also increased counterterrorism cooperation with the United States since the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. The United

States and China marked the ten-year anniversary of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) in 2008. These groups work to increase policy dialogue and improve cooperation writ large between U.S. and Chinese law enforcement agencies. The United States has also provided bilateral counterterrorism finance capacity building assistance to several nations in the region, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. The United States continues to support and strengthen partners and allies to enable regional actors to secure the region effectively from potential terrorist threats.

III.b. Non-proliferation, Counter-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

The United States seeks the security of a world without nuclear weapons and pursues this goal by relying on a shared commitment to abolish the proliferation and use of WMD. On February 5, 2011, in an important step toward this goal, the New START Treaty between the United States and Russian Federation entered into force. When fully implemented, this Treaty will result in the lowest levels of deployed nuclear weapons since the 1950s.

The United States supports the expansion of peaceful nuclear energy programs, and believes that nuclear energy, when pursued according to international standards of safety, security and nonproliferation, can be a viable source of energy to states looking to meet increasing energy demands. We maintain, however, that such efforts should be conducted in a transparent manner, in full cooperation with the IAEA. We believe that the Additional Protocol to an IAEA Safeguards Agreement is an important step

that states can take to ensure the peaceful nature of their nuclear programs. We call upon all ARF Dialogue Partners to sign and ratify the Additional Protocol, and we stand ready to help states to build capacities to implement the Protocol fully. The ARF also can play an important role in this regard.

The proliferation of WMD threatens the security of countries in the region as well as the international community as a whole. One way that the United States has supported regional approaches to addressing this global challenge is through promoting full implementation of UNSCR 1540 in the region. We have supported efforts in the ARF toward this end, and have promoted greater cooperation between the ARF and with the UN 1540 Committee in New York.

The goals of UNSCR 1540 also complement those of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), which nearly one hundred countries have endorsed. The PSI, a concrete confidence-building measure for regional peace and security, has already been endorsed by many ARF participants. In the past eight years, PSI member states have collaborated successfully to build the capacity of countries to conduct interdictions of WMD through information sharing, exercises and training, and development of best practices. An abiding strength of the PSI is the political commitment of its members. The PSI is not a treaty in the traditional sense, but rather a forum for dialogue on enhancing political and security cooperation. The PSI depends on each state pledging to enforce its own domestic authorities, in accord with international law and frameworks, to stop proliferation-related shipments. The United States encourages all countries to endorse the PSI. The Asia-Pacific region

has hosted the bulk of PSI events in recent years and we plan to continue to support a robust PSI exercise program to increase our collective ability to interdict the transfer of illicit WMD related materials.

The United States also maintains several programs to help address the proliferation threat in the ARF region. The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (or "EXBS") program is the United States Government's premier initiative to help other countries improve their export control systems. The EXBS program takes a regional and multilateral approach, promoting harmonization of national export control systems with international standards. In addition, the United States established the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund in 1994 to allow the United States to respond rapidly to nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities and conditions surrounding nonproliferation that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. This fund aims to address proliferation of arms by eliminating the proliferation of WMD, destroying or neutralizing existing WMD, helping to detect WMD, and limiting the spread of advanced conventional weapons. The countries in ARF have shown increased sensitivity to topics such as missile defense and nonproliferation of WMD, creating a foundation for cooperation with the United States to reduce the threat of proliferation and nuclear weapons.

III.c. Transnational Crime

The United States augments the capabilities of regional actors and supports the region on a broad range of transnational crime issues. The United States conducts such programs in Indonesia, the Philippines,

Thailand, and Laos, as well as through regional programming under the auspices of the UN and other international organizations. These programs include, for example, training prosecutors and judges to manage terrorism and transnational crime cases, supporting the regional International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, and maritime interdiction skills training. In addition, the United States has taken steps to protect the economic interaction in the region against cybercrime and intellectual property piracy.

Narcotics production and trafficking are also challenges in the ARF region. In addition, the U.S. government established programs to strengthen partner nation capabilities to ensure that those countries can fight international drug trafficking and crime. These programs include eradication, sustainable alternative development, and demand reduction training.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is another method for derailing transnational crime by providing partners in the ARF region with training and educational opportunities that strengthen military-to military ties and expose participants to the U.S. military and way of life. These opportunities promote the development of positive defense relationships, lead to more professional militaries, improve civil military relations, and enhance regional stability. The Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mongolia are the five largest recipients in the East Asian-Pacific region. Through IMET and other programs that utilize U.S. engagement, the ARF region can build the capabilities to thwart transnational crime.

III.d. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

ARF Dialogue Partners regularly experience a variety of natural disasters, such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, as well as manmade crises, including civil conflict, which often result in significant financial and human costs. In response to these events, the United States continues to provide humanitarian assistance to populations in the ARF region, while simultaneously working to reduce communities' risk to disasters in the most vulnerable areas. To date in Fiscal Year 2011, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has responded to disasters in 10 of the 27 countries comprising the ARF, working with agencies from across the U.S. government to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable populations.

Of the total responses to disasters in ARF countries, USAID/OFDA has responded to eight disasters in five ASEAN member states, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Burma, providing more than \$4.1 million in humanitarian assistance. United States disaster assistance aims to meet the immediate needs of affected populations, as well as help families recover from the effects of the disaster. For instance, following the October 2010 volcano eruption and tsunami in Indonesia, the United States provided more than \$3 million in humanitarian assistance to affected populations in both areas, including nearly \$2.4 million from USAID/OFDA and \$710,000 from USAID's Office of Food for Peace. This funding supported the distribution of food and household items to meet the immediate needs of displaced individuals, as well as provided families with seeds and tools to

resume agricultural production and cash grants and cash-for-work opportunities.

In an effort to minimize the effects of future disasters on vulnerable populations, the United States also supports various disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs aimed at saving lives; protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after a disaster; and increasing communities' resilience to natural hazards. In the ARF region, the United States supports a number of regional and country-specific DRR programs, including the ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility, which aims to enhance disaster early warning capabilities among ASEAN member countries. In partnership with the U.S. Department of State, USAID is supporting the facility to provide technical support to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management Task Force and support for the development of the ASEAN Center for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, particularly the design of an ASEAN multi-hazard early warning system. Through the early warning system, ASEAN member states will be able to share information and support decision-making processes on policymaking, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities. The program also supports the appointment of a full-time regional expert to coordinate disaster management assistance in the ARF Unit of ASEAN.

The United States also sponsors or participates in several exercises with Asian partners every year, including the ASEAN Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx), held in Manado by co-chairs Indonesia and Japan, and the Balikpapan exercise with the Philippines. In the Philippines, annual bilateral military exercises are designed to develop Philippine military capacity to

engage in disaster relief as well as other military goals.

The Pacific Partnership mission also enhances regional disaster response capabilities. The U.S. Navy recognizes the effectiveness of establishing relationships before disasters. Pacific Partnership strengthens relationships between civilian and military specialists from countries in the region who cooperate on medical and engineering projects as well as practice disaster response procedures. In June, the 2010 Pacific Partnership mission visited Cambodia to treat people in need of food and medical supplies. Pacific Partnership also improves the ability of the United States and regional countries to prepare for and better respond to disasters, such as pandemic illness, typhoons, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Pacific Partnership will continue to provide assistance and enhance disaster relief in the region.

III.e. Maritime Security

Since our security and prosperity are inextricably linked with those of other countries, U.S. maritime forces will be deployed to protect and sustain the peaceful global system comprised of interdependent networks of trade, finance, information, law, people, and governance. Our maritime forces will work with others to ensure an adequate level of security and awareness in the maritime domain. In doing so, transnational threats—terrorists and extremists; proliferators of weapons of mass destruction; pirates; traffickers in persons, drugs, and conventional weapons; and other criminals—will be constrained.

Cooperation with the United States and

between countries in the region remains the lynchpin of maritime security in the ARF region. Expanded cooperative relationships with other nations and support for increased cooperation among countries in the region will contribute to the security and stability of the maritime domain for the benefit of all. These relationships enhance the capabilities of countries to allow them to pursue a greater degree of responsibility in the region. By being forward deployed and engaged in mutually beneficial relationships with regional partners, our maritime forces will promote frameworks that enhance security.

IV. ROLE OF ARF

IV.a National Contributions to Enhancing the ARF and Regional Security

The United States remains committed to building institutional capacity in the ASEAN Regional Forum and strengthening ARF’s role in the regional architecture. Following up on the 2009 Voluntary Demonstration of Response, Indonesia and Japan successfully executed the Disaster Relief Exercise 2011 despite the challenges associated with the earthquake and tsunami in Japan. We will continue to provide planning and other assistance necessary to continue advancing the disaster relief agenda. In continuing our efforts to achieve concrete success with the ARF Model Arrangement, the United States has completed the necessary interagency processes to allow quick negotiation, conclusion, and implementation of a Temporary Agreement on the use of Military Assets in Disaster Relief Operations in the event of a disaster in the region.

We are continuing our efforts to work with regional partners to establish an ARF Transnational Threat Information-sharing Center (ATTIC) and an ARF Mutual Legal Task Force. We continue to be encouraged by the progress made on the ARF Plan of Action.

Earlier this year, the United States established a U.S. Mission to ASEAN in Jakarta, and dispatched our first-ever resident Ambassador to ASEAN. This demonstrates our commitment to the region and to ASEAN as the institutional leader of ARF. We will continue to work with ASEAN to strengthen and build capacity in the ARF Unit. A strong ARF Unit will benefit ASEAN members and all ARF dialogue partners as the engine of a credible and action-oriented organization.

IV.b. Future of ARF

ARF serves as a useful and increasingly capable venue for broad, multilateral cooperation, and dialogue on a number of security issues. ARF’s inclusiveness, maturing commitments, and growing experience positions it to achieve success on a targeted agenda that addresses the common issues that affect all ARF Dialogue Partners. These include transnational security threats like proliferation, terrorism, transnational crime, disasters, maritime threats, and regional stability. ARF should seek to build capacity and develop interoperability to counter these transnational threats and aspire to achieve results-oriented cooperation through concerted, pragmatic, and common action at the multilateral level. At the same time, discussion among senior officials and Ministers on key traditional security topics –

such as those outlined in the Annual Security Outlook – help build confidence, share views among key countries, and lay the groundwork for traditional security cooperation in ARF and elsewhere.

Improving ARF's institutional capacity is a key objective for the future. The institution should assume greater yet clearer responsibilities for disaster relief and humanitarian operations. Other new areas of cooperation such as counterterrorism, maritime security, nonproliferation, and transnational crime can look to ARF's disaster relief cooperation as a model. As ARF's agenda and efforts increase, so must its institutional capacity. ARF Dialogue Partners should actively foster confidence-building measures with the objective of fully shifting the institution into its second phase, preventive diplomacy. In fact, ARF is already accomplishing some preventive diplomacy objectives through concrete cooperation in transnational security areas. All states must share in the burden of achieving ARF's collective goals. ARF Dialogue Partners should engage on its various work plans, help resource major initiatives such as exercises, and promote tangible projects that can be expanded to other areas. In order to achieve full levels of cooperation to build confidence among all parties, ARF must concentrate on all key priorities on its agenda and not allow some areas to lag far behind others.

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