

THE THIRTEENTH
ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 28 JULY 2006

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 28 JULY 2006

1. The Thirteenth Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was convened on 28 July 2006 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Dato' Seri Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia.
2. The Meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of all ARF Participants, as well as the European Union High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
3. A meeting of the defense and military officials attending the 13th ARF was also held on 27 July 2006 in Kuala Lumpur.
4. The Ministers welcomed the admission of Bangladesh as the 26th Participant of the ARF and took note of its expressed commitment to contribute to the attainment of the ARF's goals and to abide by and subscribe to all the decisions and statements already made by the ARF.

Overview of the ARF Process

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

Asia-Pacific region, as well as international issues with regional impact. The Ministers recognized that the challenges facing the Asia Pacific region are becoming more complex and interrelated and require greater regional cooperation.

Highlights of Discussions on Regional and International Security Issues

8. The Ministers expressed their condolences to the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia for the loss of lives and property caused by the earthquake that struck Jogjakarta and Central Java, Indonesia in May 2006, as well as the tsunami that hit the Southern Coast of Java, Indonesia on 17 July 2006. The Ministers underlined the importance of ARF partners working together and of coordinating their efforts with other relevant regional and international partners, including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in emergency preparedness, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including disaster risk reduction, through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in addressing disasters of all kinds.
9. The Ministers expressed their support for and were gratified with the significant progress made in the implementation of the ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action under the Vientiane Action Programme adopted at the 10th ASEAN Summit. The Ministers emphasised the need to heighten cooperation in the security sphere in efforts to preserve and further advance the region towards peace, stability, democracy, and prosperity. The Ministers also welcomed the successful convening of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 9 May 2006.
10. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), which the ARF participants regard as an important code of conduct governing inter-state relations in Southeast Asia and for the promotion of cooperation, amity and friendship within Southeast Asia and between ASEAN and other ARF participants. The Ministers welcomed the accession of Australia to the TAC during the 11th ASEAN Summit on 10 December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur. The accession by Australia is further testimony of the continued relevance of the TAC in contributing to regional peace, security and stability.
11. The Ministers welcomed the decision by France to accede to the TAC. The Ministers welcomed the EU's intention to accede to the TAC.
12. The Ministers exchanged views on developments in the Korean Peninsula. The Ministers emphasized that the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is essential in maintaining peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region, and voiced support for the peaceful resolution of the nuclear issue through dialogue. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Joint Statement on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula unanimously adopted on 19 September 2005 at the Six-Party Talks in Beijing and stressed the importance of

the observance and early implementation of the Joint Statement. The Ministers also called upon all parties concerned to resume the Six-Party Talks without preconditions. The Ministers welcomed the informal discussion among some ARF participants on the situation in Northeast Asia in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006 and expressed their hope that this could contribute towards the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks.

13. Most Ministers expressed concern over the test-firing of missiles by the DPRK on 5 July 2006 and believed that such tests could have adverse repercussions on peace, stability and security in the region. The Ministers noted the unanimous adoption of UN Security Council resolution 1695 on 15 July 2006 and the rejection of this resolution by the DPRK. The Ministers urged the DPRK in this regard to re-establish its moratorium on missile testing.
14. Some Ministers expressed their grave concern over the deteriorating situation and unabated violence in the Middle East, particularly the disproportionate, indiscriminate and excessive use of force in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and in Lebanon. These actions would gravely threaten any efforts towards reviving the Peace Process.
15. The Ministers condemned all acts of terror, violence and destruction that have resulted in injury and death of innocent civilians and the destruction of civilian property and infrastructure. The Ministers urged all parties to exercise utmost restraint, in particular, to avoid additional casualties among innocent civilians and damage to civilian property and infrastructure and to refrain from acts that could further exacerbate the situation.
16. The Ministers took note of the various initiatives being undertaken to end the conflict. In this regard, the Ministers acknowledged the convening of the International Conference on the Situation in the Middle East in Rome on 26 July 2006.
17. Some Ministers called for a ceasefire and urged the international community and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to get all parties in the conflicts to adhere to the ceasefire and ultimately to work towards a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
18. The Ministers stressed that a negotiated outcome was the only way to ensure long-term peace, security and stability in the region. They reaffirmed the call for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon as stipulated in UNSC Resolutions 1664 and 1680. The Ministers also urged Israel and Palestine to return to the peace process and implementation of the Quartet Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict as outlined in UNSC Resolution 1515.

19. The Ministers exchanged views on the recent developments in Myanmar. The Ministers expressed concern on the pace of the national reconciliation process and hope to see tangible progress that would lead to peaceful transition to democracy in the near future. The Ministers reiterated their calls for the early release of those placed under detention and for effective dialogue with all parties concerned. The Ministers noted that this issue has been discussed extensively by the 39th AMM and in this regard, they expressed support for the constructive role taken by the Chairman of the 39th ASEAN Standing Committee and further discussed the outcome of his visit to Myanmar on 23-24 March 2006. The Ministers also noted the initiative taken by the United Nations Undersecretary General for Political Affairs, who visited Myanmar on 18-20 May 2006 and Myanmar's readiness to receive another visit by him.
20. The Ministers recognized that Myanmar needs both time and political space to deal with its many and complex challenges. The Ministers expressed their hope that Myanmar's efforts to deal with those challenges will progress so that Myanmar can effectively engage the international community, and in this regard the ARF would remain constructively engaged as required.
21. The Ministers congratulated H.E. José Luis Guterres, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor Leste, on his recent appointment. The Ministers took note of the recent positive developments in Timor Leste and welcomed the immediate assistance from Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and Portugal to deploy defense and security forces to Timor Leste. The Ministers welcomed the appointment of the new Prime Minister and Cabinet and their desire to work expeditiously towards normalising the situation in the country.
22. The Ministers welcomed the steps taken by ASEAN and China towards the full implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) including the convening of the two Working Group Meetings which were held in Manila, Philippines and Hainan, China in August 2005 and February 2006 respectively. The Ministers noted the ASEAN-China SOM on the implementation of the DOC, in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 30 May 2006 to accelerate the implementation of the DOC. The Ministers expressed their hope that with the implementation of the DOC, ASEAN and China would move towards the eventual adoption of a Code of Conduct for the South China Sea.
23. The Ministers were encouraged by the determination of the Iraqis in taking important steps in the political process towards reconciliation and the building of a democratic and independent future of Iraq. The Ministers welcomed the election that took place in Iraq on 15 December 2005 to elect members of the Iraqi Parliament. The Ministers welcomed the formation of a government of national unity in Iraq on 20 May 2006.
24. The Ministers expressed the hope that the positive developments in the political process will lead to an easing of the hardship faced by ordinary Iraqis. In this regard, the Ministers

expressed concern over the security condition in Iraq, and condemned the continued attacks on civilians and places of worship. The Ministers urged the Iraqi authorities and others to do all they could with the aim of improving the security situation in Iraq. The Ministers welcomed the 25th June 2006 Iraqi National Reconciliation Plan announced by Prime Minister Nuri Al-Maliki and urged all Iraqis to work together to resolve political differences through peaceful democratic means.

25. The Ministers strongly condemned the terrorist attacks in Mumbai on 11 July 2006 that caused tragic loss of innocent life and damage to property, and expressed their deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of the attack, their families and friends. The Ministers reaffirmed that terrorism, irrespective of its origins, motivations or objectives, constitutes a threat to all peoples and countries, and the common interest of the international community in ensuring peace, stability, security and economic prosperity.
26. The Ministers also reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed that terrorism should not be associated with any particular religion or ethnic group. Some Ministers emphasized the need to address the root causes of terrorism. The Ministers expressed support and further called for continued international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden the understanding among civilisations to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures. In this regard, the Ministers took note of discussions during the 4th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) in Beijing on 26-28 April 2006. The Ministers also reaffirmed their commitment to prevent, suppress and eliminate international terrorism consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other universally recognized international law.
27. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the ASEAN-Canada Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism during the 13th ARF on 28 July 2006 in Kuala Lumpur and the planned implementation of the activities identified therein.
28. The Ministers also expressed support and called for continued cooperation between the regional centres on counter-terrorism such as the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Kuala Lumpur, the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Indonesia.
29. The Ministers recognized that the illegal use of small arms and light weapons still constitute a serious threat to human security in every part of the world. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the ARF's strong commitment to work toward the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as United Nations resolution 60/81.

In this regard, the Ministers emphasized the importance of the recommendations made by the ARF CBM Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Phnom Penh on 2-4 November 2005.

30. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of strengthening controls of the transfer of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), to help prevent these weapons being acquired or used by terrorist or other non-state groups. The Ministers noted that the proliferation of these weapons to non-state groups posed a threat to international civil aviation and to all countries in the region.
31. The Ministers welcomed the ARF's continuing focus on the issue of Maritime Security and reaffirmed the importance of addressing this issue within a cooperative framework that respects the rights of littoral states and the legitimate concerns of user states. The Ministers also welcomed the Meeting in Batam, Indonesia from 1-2 August 2005 where the Foreign Ministers of the littoral states of the Straits of Malacca reiterated the fundamental principles in the management of the Straits of Malacca aimed at ensuring the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security, while maintaining the balance between the sovereign rights of littoral states and the legitimate interests of the international community. The Ministers further welcomed the concurrent meeting of the Chiefs of Defense Forces of the three littoral states and Thailand from 1-2 August 2005 in Kuala Lumpur on enhancing maritime security cooperation among the armed forces of the four countries. The Ministers also welcomed the Jakarta Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore that was hosted by Indonesia and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on 7-8 September 2005 on enhancing safety, security, and environmental protection.
32. The Ministers stated that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, including potentially to terrorists, remained a serious security challenge. The Ministers urged all States to become parties to the two most recent universal instruments to combat nuclear terrorism; namely, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 13 April 2005, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005 in Vienna. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of UNSC resolution 1673 in which the Security Council reiterated the requirements of UNSC resolution 1540, thereby reaffirming the international community's determination to prevent the proliferation of WMD, including in particular to non-state actors. In this respect, they expressed their support for the efforts of the 1540 Committee and called upon all States to ensure effective and full implementation of the Resolution.
33. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), reaffirming the validity of the Treaty as a cornerstone of global stability and security, expressed the need for undertaking further efforts to strengthen the NPT, bearing in mind the discussions at

the 2005 Review Conference and agreed to make further efforts to strengthen compliance with and enforcement of all provisions of the Treaty. The Ministers reiterated their continued support for the important role of the NPT and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in preventing nuclear proliferation and promoting nuclear disarmament as well as peaceful use of nuclear energy.

34. The Ministers called for the maintenance of existing moratoria on nuclear testing and on the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. They reaffirmed their support for the concept of internationally recognized nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) established on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States in the regions concerned and emphasized the contribution of such zones to enhancing global and regional peace and security. The Ministers also further reaffirmed the importance of continued consultation on the Protocol of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty between the nuclear weapon states and the parties to the Treaty.
35. The Ministers agreed that avian and pandemic influenza continues to pose a significant potential threat to countries in the region. The Ministers recognized the importance of working with existing multilateral organizations to ensure that any ARF initiatives complement rather than duplicate existing initiatives. The Ministers agreed that it was important that states are committed to transparency in the reporting of influenza cases in humans and in animals, prompt sharing of epidemiological data with the WHO, capacity building to prevent and contain emerging epidemics, and early intervention in response to potential outbreaks.

Review of Activities of the Current Inter-Sessional Year (July 2005-July 2006)

36. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the success of Track I and Track II activities that have taken place during the current inter-sessional year (July 2005-July 2006). They commended the work of the ARF Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures & Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs & PD), co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States, and held in Honolulu, USA, on 26-28 October 2005 and in Manila, Philippines, on 1-3 March 2006. The Ministers noted the summary report of the co-chairs and endorsed their recommendations. The Co-Chairs' Reports appears as [ANNEX 2](#).
37. The Ministers welcomed the contributions made by defense officials in the ARF process. In this regard, the Ministers were pleased with the outcome of the Third ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference (ASPC) hosted by Malaysia in Karambunai, Sabah on 18 May 2006. They noted with satisfaction that the high-level interaction among the ARF defense policy officials had contributed further to building confidence and fostering mutual understanding, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

38. The Ministers welcomed the outcome of the 5th ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster relief (ISM on DR) which was held in Bandung, Indonesia from 30 November to 2 December 2005, and was co-chaired by Indonesia and China. The Co-Chairs' Report appears as [ANNEX 3](#). The Ministers noted that Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the United States, and China have volunteered to serve as shepherds to coordinate interim efforts to further the work of the ARF in disaster relief. The Ministers also adopted the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response which appears as [ANNEX 4](#).
39. The Ministers noted the report of Brunei Darussalam and China as Co-Chairs of the Fourth Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC), which was held in Beijing, on 26-28 April 2006, and endorsed its recommendations. The Co-Chairs Report appears as [ANNEX 5](#).
40. The Ministers adopted the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space and the ARF Statement on Promoting a People-Centered Approach to Counter-Terrorism which expressed the ARF participants' determination to enhance cooperation in the fight against international terrorism. The statements appear as [ANNEX 6](#) and [ANNEX 7](#) respectively.
41. The Ministers noted the following workshops and seminars, which were completed in the inter-sessional year 2005/2006:
- Workshop on Civil-Military Operations, Manila, the Philippines, 11-14 September 2005;
 - Seminar on Cyber Terrorism, Cebu, the Philippines, 3-5 October 2005;
 - Seminar on Missile Defense, Bangkok, Thailand, 6-7 October 2005;
 - 9th ARF Heads of Defense Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Ha Noi, Viet Nam;
 - Workshop on Training for the Cooperative Maritime Security, Kochi, India, 26-28 October 2005;
 - Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 2-4 November 2005;
 - Export Licensing Experts' Meeting, Singapore, 17-18 November 2005;
 - Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security, Tokyo, Japan, 19-20 December 2005;
 - Seminar on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Singapore, 27-29 March 2006

Programme of Work for the Next Inter-sessional Year

42. The Ministers agreed that the ISG on CBMs & PD continue its work and welcomed the offer by Indonesia and the European Union to co-chair the ISG on CBMs & PD in the next inter-sessional year. The Ministers also noted that the first ISG on CBMs and PD will

be held on 1-3 November 2006 in Batam, Indonesia and the second meeting will be held in the first quarter of 2007 in Finland.

43. The Ministers acknowledged the importance of the continuation of the ISM on DR and agreed that the ISM on DR should continue its work in finding ways to establish a resilient regional disaster preparedness and emergency management. The Ministers also noted that Indonesia and the People's Republic of China will Co-Chair the Sixth ISM on DR in the next inter-sessional year, which will be held in Qingdao, China on 18-20 September 2006.
44. The Ministers agreed that the ISM CTTC should continue its work to forge a more strengthened cooperation in fighting against terrorism and transnational crime. The Ministers welcomed the offer by Singapore and Japan to Co-Chair the Fifth ISM on CTTC in 2007 in Tokyo, Japan.
45. The Ministers reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed ARF activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed at ARF-SOM. The Ministers approved the work program for the next inter-sessional year (July 2006-July 2007) as in ANNEX 8.

Future Direction of the ARF Process

46. The Ministers agreed to continue the implementation of the Nine Recommendations of the Stocktaking of the ARF process, which was adopted in Brunei Darussalam on 31 July 2000. The Ministers agreed to extend further cooperation and support for the ARF Chair in carrying out the mandates outlined in the paper on the Enhanced Role of the ARF Chair. The Ministers looked forward to the development of standard operating procedures for the ARF Chair to perform its enhanced role. In this regard, the Philippines will continue consultations on the Terms of Reference of Friends of the ARF Chair. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the open dialogue regarding the progress of the ARF process and committed to further advancing the ARF process towards the preventive diplomacy stage and beyond.
47. The Ministers welcomed the ARF's progress towards Preventive Diplomacy (PD). The Ministers recalled the importance of the adopted Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy in guiding the ARF in the development of Preventive Diplomacy and looked forward to the development of concrete measures in PD. The Ministers also welcomed the convening of the First ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEP) Meeting which was co-chaired by Malaysia and the Republic of Korea on 28-30 June 2006 in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea. The Ministers were briefed by the Malaysian Co-Chair on the outcome of this Meeting. The Ministers noted the recommendations of the EEPs regarding the future course of the ARF and the role of the EEPs as contained in the Co-Chairs Summary Report which appears as ANNEX 9. The Ministers also requested

the ARF SOM to consider the recommendations and submit its assessment of their practicability to ARF Ministers at their next meeting.

48. The Ministers agreed on the continued publication of the ARF Annual Security Outlook (ASO) to promote transparency as well as confidence building among ARF participants and welcomed the seventh volume of the ASO.
49. The Ministers emphasized the need to continue strengthening ties with other regional and international security organizations as well as linkages between Track I and Track II. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Thailand's Concept Paper on "Enhancing Ties between Track I and Track II in the ARF, and between the ARF and Other Regional and International Security Organisations" as approved by SOM ARF which appears as ANNEX 10, and entrusted the relevant ARF bodies to proceed in accordance with the guidelines and format contained therein.
50. The Ministers commended the ARF Unit in assisting the ARF Chair and in developing the ARF's institutional memory, including through the regularly updated Matrix of ARF Decisions and their Status, which is made available on the ARFNet, and the development of the ARF Internet homepage and virtual communications network at www.aseanregionalforum.org. The Ministers acknowledged the assistance that some ARF participants were extending to the ARF Unit and encouraged others to do the same.
51. The Ministers welcomed the progress of the ARF Fund, for the purpose of implementing projects, activities, and decisions of the ARF, particularly the adoption of the standard format for the ARF Fund Project Brief which appears as ANNEX 11.
52. The Ministers noted that applications to participate in the ARF would be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the established criteria. In this connection, they welcomed and agreed to ASEAN's consensus on the admission of Sri Lanka as the 27th participant in the ARF, which would be officiated during the 14th ARF.
53. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the open dialogue regarding the progress of the ARF process and committed to further advancing the ARF process towards the preventive diplomacy stage and beyond, on the basis of consensus and at a pace comfortable to all, while continuing to build mutual confidence and trust among its participants.

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE EXPERTS AND EMINENT PERSONS THE ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

JEJU ISLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 29-30 JUNE 2006

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 8th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in 2001, the Inaugural Meeting of Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) of the ARF was held in Jeju Island, the Republic of Korea from June 29-30, 2006 in order to explore recommendations on future activities of the EEPs. The meeting was co-chaired by elected EEPs, Mohamed Jawhar Hassan, from Malaysia, ARF Chair country and Chung-In Moon, from the ROK, host country. The meeting was attended by 34 EEPs and 22 observers from 21 countries, and the Chairman of the ARF.
2. H.E. Kyu-hyung Lee, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, ROK delivered a welcoming speech, stressing an active role of the EEPs in promoting peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region through their collective wisdom.
3. The keynote address to the meeting was delivered by The Honourable Dato' Seri Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia and Chairman of the 13th ARF. He began his address by briefly sketching the successes of the ARF process to-date. He then outlined his views on some of the areas for the ARF to focus on in the future, including a shift in ARF activities towards responses to non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, maritime security and disaster management; the convening of an ARF Defense Ministers Meeting; and the establishment of an ARF Secretariat.
4. The meeting was organized into three sessions: the security environment in the Asia Pacific region; the ARF's past, present and future; and the role of the EEPs in the ARF process.

Security Environment in the Asia Pacific Region

5. The Asia Pacific Region has undergone significant changes. Competition among regional powers has increased, and non-traditional security issues have risen in importance and urgency. This situation presents opportunities for cooperation as well as potentials for dispute. When it comes to issues of human security, terrorism and maritime issues, states incline more towards comprehensive and common security mechanisms. With issues concerning nationalism, territorial disputes, and vital economic resources such as energy, states are prone to competition and confrontation. Faced with new challenges and uncertainties, the participants reemphasized the need to forge a common perception

to prevent conflict and promote peace in the region. Being the major multilateral security dialogue in the Asia Pacific, the ARF should play a leading role in confidence building measures and preventive diplomacy.

ARF's Past, Present and Future

6. Since its founding in 1994, the ARF has developed and implemented confidence building measures, expanded its membership, and taken steps towards preventive diplomacy. Despite its progress, the ARF lacks some of the institutional structure and cohesion among members to respond effectively to regional security concerns and challenges. Many participants agreed that it is time for the ARF to shift from a forum for discussion to more of an institution of implementation. Participants discussed two categories of changes: institutional and substantive. Institutional issues include enhancing the role of the ARF Chair, reexamining the leadership structure, creating a Secretariat and strengthening relations with other multilateral and regional organizations, specifically the United Nations. Substantive issues include moving towards preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution, emphasizing so-called “soft security” issues encompassing natural disaster management and energy security, and cooperating in areas of mutual concern such as early warning systems and humanitarian responses. Each of these areas require significant research and exploration in which the EEPs may provide valuable assistance.

The Role of the EEPs in the ARF Process

7. According to *The Guidelines for the Operation of the ARF EEPs*, adopted at the 11th ARF meeting in Jakarta, in July 2004, the role of the EEPs is to “provide non-binding and professional views or policy recommendations to the ARF through the ARF Chair, or to serve as resource persons to the ARF on issues of relevance to their expertise.” An updated register of the EEPs exists. It consists of some 110 leading experts in their fields from 22 ARF countries. Although procedural groundwork has been laid out, no operational or specific substantive role has been allocated to the EEPs thus far. As a professional resource, practical roles and outcomes for the EEPs were suggested and discussed. Participants agreed on the need to set a path for more effective and efficient use of EEPs that is distinguished from existing Track II support by identifying specific roles for EEPs.

Recommendations

8. The following ideas were proposed regarding the future role of the ARF and EEPs:
 - 1) Commission the EEPs as a vision group for the ARF to propose innovative ideas on the future development of the ARF, including proposals for institutional innovation and capacity-building
 - 2) Integrate the EEPs into the ARF mechanism, and have them play an advisory role at the ARF meetings such as ISGs, as well as utilize selected EEPs individually, as envisaged in the EEP Guidelines, more actively in fact-finding missions, as special envoys, etc.
 - 3) Mobilize the EEP resources to deliberate on salient regional security issues such as the Northeast Asia security dilemma and disarmament
 - 4) Conduct desk top and scenario-based planning exercises for the ARF on subjects such as international terrorism, maritime security, disaster management, pandemics, and peace-keeping operations
 - 5) Distinguish the role and functions of the EEPs from those of Track I (e.g., ISG) and Track II (e.g., CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS)
 - 6) Hold EEP meetings at regular intervals, annually or biennially, to discuss recommendations concerning pragmatic measures in ARF areas of focus in confidence building and preventive diplomacy
 - 7) Appoint a liaison officer or secretary to maintain contact among the EEPs
 - 8) Establish a section in the ARF website to publicize the works of the EEPs and exchange information

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY REPORT OF THE THIRD ARF SECURITY POLICY CONFERENCE

KARAMBUNAI, SABAH, MALAYSIA, 18 MAY 2006

1. As endorsed by the 12th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Vientiane on 29 July 2005 and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Second ARF Security Policy Conference, held in Vientiane, 19 May 2005, the Third ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) was held in Karambunai, Sabah, Malaysia on 18 May 2006. The Conference was chaired by Dato' Ahmad Latffi bin Hashim, Acting Secretary General, Ministry of Defence, Malaysia.
2. The Conference was attended by representatives from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, Viet Nam and the ASEAN Secretariat. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX A.

Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks

3. In his Opening Remarks, the Chairman welcomed the participants to the Conference and outlined the objectives and agenda of the Conference. He emphasised the importance of the ASPC and reviewed its development since its first meeting in Beijing in November 2004. He invited participants' attention to the twin themes of the agenda of the Conference, i.e. maritime security and peacekeeping operations. Along the lines, he took stock of the activities of the defunct ARF Intersessional Support Meeting on Peacekeeping Operations (ISM on PKO) and Malaysia's activities and contribution to UN peacekeeping operations.

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

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

Agenda Item 3: Maritime Security

5. The Conference exchanged views on the challenges and need for maritime security cooperation at the bilateral, sub-regional and multilateral basis.
6. The Conference welcomed the willingness of some countries in offering technical and financial assistance on maritime security to the littoral states of the Straits of Malacca in terms of capacity building.

7. The meeting also discussed the following aspects of maritime security.
 - The importance of promoting safety and security of navigation at sea for international trade and commerce;
 - The continued threat of piracy and other forms of transnational crime at sea;
 - The primary role of the littoral states in the maintenance of maritime security;
 - The increasing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in promoting maritime security, including joint/coordinated maritime patrols/exercises. exchange of information and intelligence, counter terrorism, environmental protection, search and rescue. and hydrographic surveys;
 - The important role and contribution of user states, the industry, as well as international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in promoting maritime security;
 - The importance of integrated government approach to maritime security promotion; and
 - The success of cooperation in the Malacca Straits, such as through the Malacca Straits Sea Patrol and the “Eyes in the Sky” combined maritime air patrols involving the littoral states of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore.

8. The Conference agreed on the following:
 - Explore the possibility of building on the existing sub-regional maritime security cooperation as a model for multilateral maritime security arrangements in the Asia-Pacific region in the future;
 - Establish a higher level of trust between all stakeholders as well as increase familiarity with international legal frameworks and other resources for promoting cooperation on maritime security;
 - Continuation of multilateral dialogue on maritime security in the context of the ARF;
 - The need for a holistic approach towards addressing maritime security issues, including the need to identify and understand the causes of crimes at sea and on the shore;
 - Strengthen regional maritime security cooperation through technical assistance, capacity building, and training. In this regard, the Conference agreed to continue to build database on maritime security capability and resources available for international cooperation.
 - Enhance cooperation with a view to reducing social and insurance costs incurred by the industry related to maritime security to facilitate regional maritime trade and commerce.

9. Participants briefed and updated the Conference on efforts and activities taken by their respective countries in the maritime security cooperation domain. Presentations made by participants under this Agenda Item appear in ANNEX C, D, E, F, G, H and I.

Agenda Item 4: Peacekeeping

10. The Conference exchanged views on the state of United Nations peacekeeping operations and reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in this task. Some members highlighted their efforts in the area of peace support operations other than under the UN auspices.
11. The Conference noted with satisfaction the commitment and the active participation of ARF participants to the UN peacekeeping operations.
12. The Conference was of the view that peacekeeping operations contribute towards resolving conflicts, maintaining negotiated cease-fire agreements, promoting humanitarian operations and creating environment for post-conflict peace-building.
13. The Conference noted that many of the ARF participating countries either have established peacekeeping training centers or in the process of establishing such bodies.
14. The Conference welcomed the participation of many ARF countries in the UN stand-by arrangements.
15. In this regard, the Conference agreed on the following:
 - Modern peacekeeping operations were becoming more complex involving military, civilian personnel, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations;
 - The UN should continue to play a leading role in peacekeeping operations and that every peacekeeping mission should fully respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country concerned;
 - Continue to contribute to UN peacekeeping operations, both in terms of sending military and civilian personnel and financing and logistical support;
 - Continue international cooperation in clearing anti-personnel landmines;
 - The Conference agreed to work on establishing a regional network of peacekeeping experts for the purpose of exchanging best practices and lessons learnt, harmonization of doctrine and promotion of peace operations training and regional capability building. In this regard, the Conference endorsed the proposal by Australia to co-host with Malaysia the first annual meeting in the first half of 2007 at the Peacekeeping Training Centre in Port Dickson. The proposal is in [ANNEX K](#);
 - ARF should continue to promote awareness of peacekeeping demands and challenges.
16. The Conference welcomed India's proposal to host an ARF seminar on "United Nations Peacekeeping: Challenges and Prospects" under the aegis of the Centre for United Nations Peacekeeping, New Delhi.

17. Several countries made presentations on their national policies and activities in the field of peacekeeping. The presentations of Malaysia, Cambodia, China, European Union and Viet Nam are in ANNEX J, L, M, N and O.

Agenda Item 6: Other Matters

18. The Conference was informed that the Fourth ASPC would be held in the Philippines in 2007.

Agenda Item 6: Closing Remarks

19. The Chairman thanked all the participants and the ASEAN Secretariat for their active participation and contribution in making the Conference a success.

Acknowledgement

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

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

BEIJING, CHINA, 26-28 APRIL 2006

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Vientiane, Laos on July 29, 2005, the Fourth ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) was held in Beijing, the People's Republic of China on 26-28 April 2006. The Meeting was organized by China and Brunei Darussalam, and co-chaired by H.E. Cui Tiankai, Assistant Foreign Minister of China and H.E. Hjh Maimunah Dato Elias, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam.
2. The meeting was attended by representatives from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Papua New Guinea, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United States, Viet Nam and Timor Leste. The ASEAN Secretariat and representatives from the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) also participated in the meeting. The List of Participants is attached as [ANNEX 1](#).
3. The Opening Remarks by H.E. Meng Hongwei, Vice Minister of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security is attached as [ANNEX 2](#).

Agenda Item 1: Adoption of Agenda

4. The Agenda for the ISM on CTTC is attached as [ANNEX 3](#), and the Program of Activities as [ANNEX 4](#).

Agenda Item 2: General Exchange of Views on International Terrorism

2.1. Recent Regional Developments of Terrorism

5. Participants exchanged views on recent developments of terrorist activities in the region. Brunei, China, DPRK, India and Laos were the lead speakers under this

agenda item. Their presentations and those of the other representatives are attached as [ANNEX 5](#) to [10](#).

6. Participants pointed out that despite the international counter-terrorism efforts over the last few years, terrorism still poses a serious threat to regional and global peace and stability. The fight on terror should be a long-term, sustained and comprehensive effort and requires the commitment of all countries in the world.
7. In discussing new developments on regional and international terrorist activities, participants noted that terrorist organizations and its members had changed their strategies and tactics. Their activities have been extending from country to country. Terrorist organizations have reconfigured into smaller cells which made them more difficult to detect. Members belonging to different terrorist groups were working together through unstructured networks of personal relationships to plan terrorist attacks. Local recruits have been trained to undertake terrorist activities.
8. Participants pointed out that the terrorist forces have increasingly taken advantage of high-tech tools such as the computer networks and the internet to develop networks, propagate extremist ideas and coordinate with other groups. These have added new and complicated factors to the fight against terror. Some participants emphasized the overlap between terrorism and transnational crime. Terrorism and transnational crime are usually conducted in connection, and must be dealt with as such.

2.2. Possible Root Causes of Terrorism

9. Indonesia, Pakistan, Russia and the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT) led the discussion under this agenda item and their papers and the presentations of the other delegates were attached as [ANNEX 11](#) to [16](#).
10. Many Participants were of the view that the root causes of terrorism are both varied and multifaceted. A range of conditions in society may create an environment for terrorism to thrive. Political factors such as unresolved disputes, inequality, isolation and mistrust, economic factors such as poverty, hunger, steep development gap, and social factors such as illiteracy, injustice and lack of communication were pointed out as some of the issues that need to be addressed.
11. Many participants stressed that it was essential to address both the symptoms and the root causes of terrorism. Successfully eliminating terrorism requires a balanced and comprehensive approach that includes employing political, economic, legal and other means, including measures aimed at winning the hearts and minds of the people.

12. Other participants emphasized that whatever the root causes of terrorism may be, terrorism is a common enemy of all peoples, of all beliefs and all religions and should be condemned universally. The discussion on root causes should in no way provide any justification and excuses for terrorism.

Agenda Item 3: Counter-terrorism: Strategies and Measures

3.1. Review of the Strategies and the Implementation of Measures to Combat Regional Terrorism

13. The lead speakers under this agenda item, i.e. the EU, Japan, New Zealand, ROK, the United States and Vietnam updated the meeting on the strategies adopted and measures undertaken by their respective countries to counter terrorism. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) briefed the meeting on its cooperative measures against terrorism. These presentations are attached respectively as [ANNEX 17](#) to [25](#).
14. Participants emphasized the leading role of the United Nations (UN) in the fight against international terrorism and that any measures undertaken should be consistent with the principles of the UN Charter, international law, in particular humanitarian and human rights law, United Nations Security Council Resolutions and UN Conventions and Protocols related to counter-terrorism. Participants also emphasized that in the fight against terrorism, conditions of individual countries should be taken into consideration and national sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected.
15. Participants stressed that terrorism should not be associated with any race, religion or ethnic groups and that it is important to promote and expand inter-religious, inter-cultural and inter-civilization understanding. The meeting noted Japan's proposal to focus the discussion on inter-faith dialogue during the next ISM on CTTC.
16. The meeting noted that terrorists and their networks are developing and building up their ideology and propaganda capacity. To counter terrorist propaganda efficiently, it is vital to increase the general public's awareness of the danger of terrorism by means of education.
17. Participants were of the view that no country could succeed in the fight against terrorism alone and recognized the importance of strengthening the capabilities of ARF members by, amongst others, developing best practices and sharing knowledge and experiences. Participants thus agreed to devote more efforts to further broadening and deepening international and regional cooperation. Some participants suggested the setting up of hot lines between Law Enforcement Agencies in different countries for timely contact and encouraged further interaction between the ARF and other regional and international organizations.

3.2: Capacity Building

3.2.1: Emergency Response Plan (System)

18. As the lead speakers under this agenda item, Australia, Canada, Japan, Philippines and Singapore shared their experiences and best practices on counter-terrorism emergency plan of their respective countries by making presentations attached as ANNEX 26 to 30.
19. The meeting highlighted the importance of crisis management in response to emergent terrorist incidents. Prompt reaction to crisis situation is essential to lessen its adverse effects. It also gives people the confidence to deal with a crisis in a resilient manner.
20. Participants emphasized that efforts should be made to strengthen the emergency preparedness against terrorist attacks. The meeting encouraged the regional countries to establish a complete set of crisis management plans or manuals providing detailed and comprehensive procedures and guidelines for all relevant agencies in the case of emergency terrorist incidents. Governments at various levels should constantly enhance their counter-terrorism capacities in terms of expertise and logistics, and organize training or exercises to improve their emergency response capabilities.
21. Many participants stressed that emergency response is a multi-agency undertaking and that a unified command and cooperative, coordinated and consultative inter-agency relations are essential to harmonize its operation.
22. Participants also recognized that efforts should be undertaken to raise the public awareness to make them mentally prepared for terrorist attacks. Such efforts may include, among others, involving grassroots and civil societies in the counter-terrorism campaign.

3.2.2: Information Sharing

23. The meeting continued the discussion on information sharing as suggested by the 3rd ISM on CTTC and discussed the follow-up actions on the suggestions and recommendations made. Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Papua New Guinea were the lead speakers under this agenda item. Their presentations are attached as ANNEX 31 to 36.
24. Participants agreed that timely, effective and accurate information and intelligence is of vital importance in preventing terrorist attacks. Information sharing therefore should be an essential element of any form of cooperation against terrorism.

25. Some participants pointed out that information sharing needs to be done on a reciprocal basis within the limits of the domestic legislation and regulation of a particular country. In this regard, legal mechanisms for information sharing through conventions, treaties, or bilateral agreements may be required.
26. Participants noted that there is a big gap between developed and developing countries in terms of capabilities and capacities. The meeting encouraged enhanced cooperation in capacity building through material assistance, training, and where feasible, technology transfer.
27. Some participants suggested that designating contact points for intelligence cooperation in each country would greatly promote information sharing process. The meeting called upon the ARF participants to continue regularly updating their contact points for counter-terrorism on information sharing, document security and law enforcement through the ARF Unit.
28. Participants called for further implementation of the previous ISM recommendations. The point was made that there are still some challenges ahead, including the political will for closer information sharing, standardization of travel documents and immigration control, coordination across regional framework and centers, harmonization of legal framework to facilitate mutual legal assistance and extradition, and high cost of new counter terrorism technology.

Agenda Item 4: Future Direction of the ISM on CTTC

29. Participants agreed that after four annual ISMs being convened and in view of the new features that regional terrorism manifest, it is appropriate to consider the future direction of this ISM and the practical ways and means to be taken to further materialize cooperation in counter-terrorism. The remarks of the Chinese delegation is attached as [ANNEX 37](#).
30. Participants made the following recommendations for the future development of the ISM on CTTC:
 - To implement the cooperation suggestions already agreed upon, including developing some action plans for various recommendations made in the ARF counter-terrorism statements. The ARF unit may be tasked to coordinate the implementation of the suggestions.
 - To pay more attention to long-term strategies for addressing terrorism, while recognizing the importance of addressing root causes of terrorism.
 - Efforts could be made to explore, among others, on how to promote inter-faith and inter-culture dialogues, to increase public awareness and preparedness, and to alleviate socio-economic disparity with a view to elevating the standard of living of underprivileged groups and people.

- To strengthen the role of ISM on CTTC in coordinating regional counter-terrorism efforts. This may include holding counter-terrorism-related CBMs of every inter-sessional year according to the established theme of the ISM, and reviewing the reports of these CBMs at each ISM.
- To strengthen linkage with other regional organizations and security cooperation frameworks. It is suggested that as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) are particularly dealing with counter-terrorism issues, further interaction with SCO should be promoted, *inter alia*, by holding joint expert meetings on counter-terrorism.
- To focus more on the overlapping areas between terrorism and transnational crime, including issues closely connected with financing of terrorism as money laundering and drug trafficking.

31. Participants welcomed the offer by Singapore and Japan to co-host the Fifth Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in Tokyo in spring, 2007.

Agenda Item 5: Adoption of Co-Chairs' Summary Report

32. Brunei Darussalam, on behalf of the Co-Chairs, presented the draft ARF Chairman's Statement on Promoting a People-centered Approach to Counter Terrorism, highlighting the necessity to look at the "soft measures" in the fight against terrorism, which entails, among others, looking at ways in which greater tolerance and understanding could be further promoted and encouraging public participation in the efforts to counter terrorism. The Co-Chairs' draft ARF Statement is attached as ANNEX 38. The participants are requested to submit their comments to Brunei Darussalam and China before 5 May 2006 to allow for the consideration of comments in time for the ARF Senior Officials' Meeting in Karambunai, Sabah, Malaysia on 19 May 2006.
33. China and Brunei Darussalam jointly presented the Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Fourth ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime.

Agenda Item 6: Other Matters

34. The participants expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Brunei and Chinese Government for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegates.

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF SEMINAR ON NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

SINGAPORE, 27-29 MARCH 2006

Introduction

1. The ARF Seminar on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) was held on 27-29 March 2006 in Singapore. The Workshop was organised by the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Singapore and the United States of America. It was co-chaired by Ambassador Hu Xiaodi from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Ms Tan Yee Woan from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, and Dr Robert Gromoll from the Department of State of the United States of America.
2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Thailand, Timor Leste, the United States of America and Vietnam. The list of delegates is attached as [ANNEX I](#). The Agenda and Programme is attached as [ANNEX II](#). Copies of the statements and presentations that were available at the Seminar are attached as [ANNEX III](#).

Opening Session

3. At the opening session, Mr Andrew Tan, Deputy Secretary/Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore, gave a welcome address on behalf of the Singapore delegation. This was followed by opening remarks from the Chinese and US Co-Chairs and a photo-taking session.

Summary of Seminar Sessions:

Session 1 – The Proliferation Threat

4. Session 1 was chaired by Singapore. Co-chair Tan Yee Woan invited delegations to make short presentations on their national perceptions of the nature of the proliferation threat. Short presentations introducing each country's perspective on the proliferation threat were made by the heads of delegations of Australia, China, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Vietnam, the United States, Myanmar, Indonesia,

Timor Leste, the Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Laos PDR, and Japan.

Session 2 – The Non-Proliferation Regime

5. Session 2 was chaired by the US. Presentations were made as follows:
 - (a) China made a presentation on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
 - (b) Japan made a presentation on the IAEA Additional Protocol.
 - (c) Indonesia made a presentation on the Biological Weapons Convention.
 - (d) Thailand made a presentation on UNSC Resolution 1540.
 - (e) Russia made a presentation on the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.

For organizational reasons, it was not possible to have a presentation on the Chemical Weapons Convention. There was a short discussion on the topics of the presentation.

Session 3

6. Session 3 was chaired by China. Presentations were made as follows:
 - (a) Singapore made a presentation on the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).
 - (b) The Philippines made a presentation on the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.
 - (c) Australia made a presentation on the Four Multilateral Export Control Regimes.
 - (d) The US made a presentation on Ensuring Compliance with International Agreements and Non-proliferation Objectives.

Session 4 – Improving Export Controls and Strengthening Safeguards

7. Session 4 was chaired by the US. Presentations were made as follows:
 - (a) Singapore and Canada gave a joint briefing on the November 2005 ARF Export Licensing Experts' Meeting in Singapore.
 - (b) Canada made a presentation on How Export Controls Contribute to Non-proliferation.
 - (c) Pakistan gave a voluntary progress report on its export control regime.
 - (d) The ROK gave a voluntary progress report on its export control regime.
 - (e) Thailand gave a voluntary progress report on its export control regime.
 - (f) New Zealand gave a voluntary progress report on its export control regime.

Session 5 – Co-ordinating Regional Responses to Proliferation

8. Before the formal start of Session 5, the delegation of India made a statement on India's civilian nuclear programme and its intention pursuant to its agreement with the USA to place its civilian nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. Pursuant to the ARF 2004 Chairman's Statement on Non-Proliferation (attached as ANNEX IV), presentations under Session 5 were then made as follows:
- (a) The US made a presentation on Supplementary Tools for Non-proliferation.
 - (b) Austria on behalf of the European Union made a presentation on the EU's Non-proliferation Efforts and Focus.
 - (c) Malaysia made a presentation on Malaysia's Progress in Non-proliferation Efforts.

Closing session

9. The Co-Chairs made brief statements of thanks, and the Seminar was formally closed at 11.50 am. A visit to the Port of Singapore Authority headquarters took place in the afternoon, after which the Co-Chairs' Summary Report was circulated to the delegations.

Co-Chairs' Summary

10. The participants welcomed the Seminar as a useful platform to advance the ARF dialogue on cooperation on non-proliferation of WMD, in line with the objectives set out in the 2004 ARF Jakarta Statement on Non-proliferation. Participants recognised that the proliferation of WMD in all their aspects and their means of delivery constitute a threat to international peace and security and a growing danger to all states. There was now also a pressing threat of the acquisition of WMD and their means of delivery by non-state actors for use in terrorist activities. There was support for the universalisation of the IAEA Additional Protocol as a standard for safeguards and verification, and for UNSC Resolution 1540.
11. Participants reported on their respective national non-proliferation efforts, and exchanged views on challenges facing the implementation of domestic controls. Participants reported vigorous efforts to strengthen their national export control regimes, and increase their participation in and co-operation with international WMD control regimes; assistance in capacity building was needed in some cases. Participants agreed that co-operation at all levels, and compliance with international agreements were necessary for non-proliferation activities to be effective. There was a useful discussion of how export control regimes contribute to non-proliferation efforts. Participants also noted the trend towards the increasing use of "catch-all" provisions in their implementation of export controls.

12. Participants underscored the importance of ensuring full compliance with non-proliferation obligations and commitments. Participants also noted the challenge of ensuring that the full security benefits of these agreements are obtained. During the discussions, the difficulty of establishing a verification mechanism for the Biological Weapons Convention was mentioned. The pace of destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons was discussed. Some participants expressed the view that selective application of any WMD control regime would undermine its effectiveness. Participants also stressed the importance of the full implementation of and compliance with the NPT in all its aspects. They addressed the aspects of the NPT related to non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Participants agreed that the NPT remains a cornerstone of the international non-proliferation regime. It was proposed that the focus should be on practical steps to improve implementation and compliance with non-proliferation obligations.

13. In the context of the discussion of supplementary tools for non-proliferation efforts, clarification was sought on (i) the legality of actions taken under the PSI; (ii) the PSI's compatibility with the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Marine Navigation (the SUA Convention), especially in respect of ship interdictions; and (iii) the effect of the PSI upon regional stability, including the situation in the Korean Peninsula. It was explained in response that action taken under the PSI was voluntary and would be consistent with relevant international and national law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS), and that the SUA Convention itself allowed for interdictions of shipping. It was also explained that some countries that were not participants in the PSI would nonetheless observe PSI exercises and co-operate with participants on a case-by-case basis.

Conclusion

14. Participants expressed appreciation for the seminars and workshops conducted under the ARF on these issues, which they found helpful for the development and strengthening of their own domestic systems. They welcomed offers by some participants to provide more focused and specific assistance in developing expertise on particular issues. They concluded that the meeting had been useful for the sharing of views, and as a reflection of the multiplicity of perspectives and experience within the ARF. Good progress was reported by many countries in strengthening their non-proliferation systems. Participants recognized that more still needed to be done, and in this context expressed their willingness to continue closer co-operation.

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

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, 1-3 MARCH 2006

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Laos on 29 July 2005, and the second meeting of the Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBM and PD) was held in Manila on 1-3 March 2006. The Meeting was co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States.
2. Representatives from all ARF countries, except Timor Leste, attended the Meeting. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat was also represented. The ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue, now an integral part of the ARF process, was held on 1 March. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as ANNEX A, the Programme of Activities as ANNEX B, and the List of Participants as ANNEX C.

Briefing on the Outcome of the Defense Officials' Dialogue

3. Defense Undersecretary Rodel Cruz of the Philippines, co-chair of the ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue, briefed the meeting on the outcome of the meeting which took place on 1 March 2006. The DOD had a lively discussion on the following matters: (a) Current arrangements between the defense establishments of ARF participating countries on enhancing border cooperation; (b) Defense Reforms/Security Sector Reforms of participating countries; and (c) Issues to be discussed at the ARF Security Policy Conference. Attached as ANNEX D is the co-chairs' summary report of the DOD.

Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation

4. Participants expressed concern on the continuing challenge posed by terrorism in the Asia Pacific region. The Meeting stressed the importance of strengthening regional cooperation within the context of ARF to improve measures that would effectively combat the threat of terrorism in the Asia-Pacific region. Some participants cited the need for better information and intelligence sharing to fine tune regional and global efforts. Participants also welcomed various counterterrorism initiatives and programs presented by Indonesia and Japan and reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism in the region. Some delegations also stressed the importance of

dealing with the root causes of terrorism and tackling the factors contributing to support for, and recruitment into, terrorism.

5. Such efforts at counter-terrorism include maritime cooperative activities between and among countries to secure the seas and the increasing volume of maritime trade passing through the region's maritime area; capacity building through information exchange and training. Joint military exercises undertaken by different countries in the region to secure peace and promote inter-operability of their militaries especially in addressing terrorist activities are also being undertaken toward this goal.
6. Many participants stressed that for activities toward the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to become effective, all countries must cooperate to address the issue. They agreed to work together to prevent and deny non-state actors access to WMD and WMD technologies as required by the UNSC Resolution 1540. The importance of strict measures to control weapons of mass destruction and their component materials was addressed. In this context, emphasis was placed on effective controls on the export of military goods and dual-use technologies to prevent proliferation and to ensure denial to terrorists of access to weapons and related technologies. Moreover, a number of participants expressed the view that the international community must continue universal adherence to the Hague Code of Conduct on Ballistic Missile Proliferation; work towards universal adherence to the Additional Protocol; and redouble their efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation treaty (NPT).
7. In view of the offense caused by the publication of provocative cartoons of the Prophet Mohammad, and the violence that ensued, the Meeting noted the need to learn from this sad experience the importance of religious tolerance and mutual respect, while calling for calm and restraint.
8. Interfaith dialogues, as a tool toward attaining peace through fostering dialogue and understanding between cultures and religions, has been recognized as a positive measure to mitigate misunderstanding in the region. Countries in the region expressed support for its pursuit and expressed the intent to explore ways within their means to pursue interfaith activities.
9. The Meeting expressed its desire for the realization of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula and its continued support for the resumption of the six party talks at the soonest possible time, pointing out the latter's vital role in achieving a peaceful negotiated resolution to the nuclear issue. The participants reaffirmed their support for the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement of Principles and emphasized the need for an expeditious and faithful implementation of the Joint Statement. The Meeting commended China for its constructive role in the talks. Participants further welcomed the recent developments

in the on-going inter-Korean exchanges and reiterated their hope that inter-Korean relations will continue to be conducive to peace and stability and reinforce efforts for the resolution of the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula. The Meeting welcomed the Japan-North Korea bilateral talks that were held from 4-8 February 2006 in Beijing after a 15 month interval. The Meeting took note of the Japanese intention to continue the dialogue, despite no progress having been made on outstanding issues of concern.

10. The Meeting noted that the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DoC) has provided a very important strategic cooperation and partnership between ASEAN and China. It was noted that the 2nd meeting of the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC held in Sanya, China, in February 2006, continued to discuss projects and policy directions that ASEAN and China could to strengthen the DoC as the framework and guidepost for state-to-state relations with reference to the South China Sea. Many participants expressed the hope that with the implementation of confidence-building measures, ASEAN and China are moving towards the eventual adoption of a Code of Conduct for the South China Sea.
11. A number of participants reiterated their concern over what they consider to be the lack of progress toward genuine democracy and national reconciliation in Myanmar and urged the country to fulfill its commitments and undertake genuine reform by speeding up its democratization process. The meeting noted the agreements reached during the 11th ASEAN Summit and looked forward to the forthcoming visit of ASEAN Standing Committee Chair and Malaysian Foreign Minister Syed Hamid Albar to Myanmar. Some participants called for the immediate release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other NLD political prisoners. Other participants noted that the situation in Myanmar did not pose any significant threat to international and regional security and stability, while some others disagreed. Some participants stressed the importance of continued engagement with the country rather than imposing sanctions. .
12. The Meeting noted the reporting of Iran by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations Security Council regarding its nuclear enrichment activities on 4 February 2005. Recognizing the right of all nations to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Meeting expressed the hope that Iran would cooperate fully and transparently with the IAEA on the issue of the suspension of its nuclear enrichment activities as a means to build much needed confidence in Iran's nuclear program. The Participants urged all parties to work for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the issue.
13. Participants expressed concern on the rise of sectarian violence in Iraq and hoped for increased efforts to restore peace and stability. They also expressed hope for all parties to work for the prompt and successful political reconstruction of Iraq.

14. The Meeting noted the recent spate of natural disasters highlighted the need to strengthen international cooperation for swift and collective responses in disaster relief. Participants expressed their condolences to Philippines for the devastation and losses it sustained during the recent landslides in Southern Leyte.
15. Participants agreed that avian and pandemic influenza and other infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS posed significant potential security threats to the countries in the region. Participants recognized the importance of working with existing multilateral organizations to ensure that ARF initiatives are complementary. Participants also raised the possibility of establishing a network of security officials involved in pandemic issues to address potential outbreaks.

Voluntary Background Briefings

16. The meeting took note of the following voluntary briefings made by ARF participants:
 - Philippines' measures to enhance maritime security ([ANNEX E](#))
 - Follow-up activities of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (briefing by New Zealand)
 - North Korea's bilateral meetings with Japan
 - Australia's Initiative on Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) ([ANNEX F](#))
 - Emergency Preparedness in Singapore ([ANNEX G](#))
 - International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza in Beijing ([ANNEX H](#))
 - 5th Sub-committee of the Tokyo Defense Forum ([ANNEX I](#))
 - Laos continuing success in opium eradication in the country ([ANNEX J](#))
 - Malaysia's contribution and role in emergency response on disaster in the region ([ANNEX K](#))
 - Thailand's participation in the Human Security Network ([ANNEX L](#))
 - Outcome of discussion on human security at the 13th APEC Summit in ROK ([ANNEX M](#))
 - Malaysia circulated a brochure about courses being offered by the Southeast Asia Center for Counter-terrorism for 2006
 - Russia-ASEAN Cooperation in Combating Transnational Crime ([ANNEX N](#))
 - India gave a verbal briefing on maritime security with reference to the Kochi and Tokyo workshops.
 - Preventive Diplomacy: a Russian Perspective ([ANNEX O](#))

Non-traditional Security Issues

17. Discussions on non-traditional security issues were focused on maritime security, in response to the discussion paper prepared by the Philippines entitled “Regional Cooperation to combat Threats to Maritime Security” ([ANNEX P](#)).
18. Participants acknowledged that today’s challenges to maritime security now include a race for maritime resources, insurgency and maritime terrorism, illegal boarding and seizure of ships, pollution, trafficking in person and goods. While it is the primary responsibility of littoral states to ensure maritime security, other stakeholders such as user states, funnel states, and regional and international organizations, and the private sector, have roles to play in combating threats to maritime security.
19. The Meeting agreed that, in order to ensure effective maritime security initiatives in the region, cooperative activities need to be undertaken by countries in the region. An initial activity could include the setting up of a database of existing maritime security initiatives in the region, which will determine the gaps in several existing initiatives, identify the requirements of littoral states in building their capacity to address maritime security, as well as the areas where possible collaborative activities can be undertaken without undermining the territorial sovereignty participating states. Towards this end, the establishment of a regional training center was proposed. Efforts such as ReCAAP, the Alameda Meeting of User States to Identify Possible Assistance to Respond to the Needs of Malacca Strait Littoral States ([ANNEX Q](#)) and other collaborative maritime activities in the Malacca Strait and activities undertaken with the IMO process based on statements of the meetings in Batam and Jakarta are constructive activities in maritime security. It was agreed that future collaborative maritime activities especially those concerning joint maritime exercises will be carefully studied and consulted between and among concerned countries, with the view of achieving consensus. Several participants noted the importance of including industry and the private sector in developing programs for maritime security cooperation.
20. Participants acknowledged the rising concern of many states regarding the world’s energy supply and the importance of cooperation and concerted efforts by states towards establishing a dialogue on energy security within the Asia-Pacific region. The Meeting cited the vital role of ARF in the pooling of efforts to explore this issue.
21. Participants agreed that avian and pandemic influenza continued to pose a significant potential threat to countries in the region. Participants recognized the importance of working with existing multilateral organizations to ensure that any ARF initiative complemented rather than duplicated existing initiatives. Participants cited the success

of the Beijing Conference, the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, the high-level regional meeting of APEC economies on AI preparedness and response that was held in Brisbane from 31 October-01 November 2005 building international partnership based on political commitment. The meeting agreed that it was important that states be committed to: transparency in reporting of influenza cases in humans and in animals, prompt sharing of epidemiological data with the WHO, capacity building to prevent and contain an emerging epidemic, and early intervention in response to potential outbreaks.

22. Participants cited the need for international cooperation against other non-traditional threats such as trafficking in persons, cyber security, arms smuggling, drug trafficking, money laundering, smuggling of goods as well as illegal fishing and illegal trade in natural resources.
23. Citing the recent spate of calamities and natural disasters, such as the Leyte landslide, hitting the region, participants agreed that there was a critical need to improve disaster management through improved communication protocols, capacity building, seminars, and the provision of early warning systems, with several participants noting the ASEAN regional standby arrangement. The meeting also acknowledged the need for continued support for the trust fund for the Tsunami early warning system.
24. Indonesia briefed the Meeting on the results of the 5th ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief held in Bandung, Indonesia, on 30 November to 2 December 2005. The ISM on DR, which was co-chaired by Indonesia and China, agreed to endeavor to enhance cooperation in risk identification and monitoring, disaster prevention and preparedness, emergency response and disaster relief, and capacity-building. The ISM produced a draft ARF statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. The 2nd revision was distributed for further comments. The statement is expected to be discussed at the ARF SOM in Karambunai in May 2006 and endorsed to the ARF Ministers in Kuala Lumpur in July 2006.
25. The EU expressed its interest to co-chair the 7th ISM on DR in 2007.
26. China informed the Meeting that 4th ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime (ARF ISM on CTTC), which it is co-chairing with Brunei, has the following thrusts: (a) review of developments in counter-terrorism efforts; (b) discussion on the root causes of terrorism; and (c) capacity-building in emergency response and information sharing. The date and venue of the 4th ARF ISM on CT-TC will be communicated to ARF countries in due course. Japan and Singapore expressed their desire to co-chair the 5th ARF ISM on CT-TC in 2007.

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

27. The Meeting took note of the outcome and recommendations of the following ARF inter-sessional activities, the reports of which may be viewed in the ARFNet:
 - ARF Workshop on “Training for Cooperative Maritime Security” in Kochi, India
 - ARF Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security in Tokyo, Japan
 - ARF Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 - ARF Export Licensing Experts Meeting in Singapore: The Meeting noted the report of the Export Licensing Experts’ Meeting in Singapore on 17-19 November 2005 ([ANNEX R](#)) and agreed to table the list of “Best Practices in Export Control Licensing” ([ANNEX S](#)) to the ARF SOM for adoption and subsequent endorsement by the 13th ARF.

28. Singapore invited participants to the forthcoming ARF Seminar on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which it will host and co-chair with the United States and China on 27-29 March 2006.

29. The Meeting received draft Concept Papers for the following CBMs and agreed to present these for consideration of the ARF SOM to be held in Karambunai in May 2006:
 - ARF Workshop on Terrorism and Inter-Civilization Dialogue (proposed by Japan); ([ANNEX T](#))
 - ARF CBM Seminar on UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (proposed by the United States); ([ANNEX U](#))
 - Conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases (proposed by Singapore); ([ANNEX V](#))
 - Seminar on “The Role of the Military and Civil Cooperation in the Prevention and Control of the Spread of Communicable Diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza” (proposed by Vietnam and Australia); ([ANNEX W](#)) and
 - ARF Seminar in Narcotics Control (proposed by China) ([ANNEX X](#)).

30. Singapore also circulated the 3rd revised draft concept paper for a Maritime Security Capacity-building Exercise ([ANNEX Y](#)). Some participants welcomed the revised concept paper while concerns were expressed by some other participants. The Meeting agreed that further comprehensive consultations need to be made with Indonesia, Malaysia, and other concerned parties in this regard. Some participants expressed understanding for the sensitivity of the issue and underlined the need to develop consensus and uphold the principle of gradually moving from CBM to PD at a pace comfortable to all.

31. India proposed to organize a seminar on peacekeeping in the next inter-sessional year with a view to discussing challenges for future and the need for capacity-building to meet those challenges. A concept paper will be circulated at the ARF SOM this year.

32. India also announced its intention to host an ARF Seminar on Cyber-security at the end of April this year. Exact dates and agenda will be communicated in due course.
33. The Philippines announced its intention to host an ARF Seminar on the Law of the Sea Convention in the first semester of 2007. A concept paper will be circulated at the ARF SOM in May this year.
34. The EU announced its intention to host a seminar on energy security, details of which will be communicated in due course.

Future Direction of ARF

35. The Meeting noted that the Republic of Korea is preparing to hold the inaugural meeting of the ARF EEPs in the middle of May or early June this year. Exact dates and detailed information will be communicated to all the delegations in due course. It was also suggested that all the ARF participants update their list of EEPs or nominate and register new EEPs in case of those participants who have not yet done so.
36. The Meeting considered the draft Terms of Reference for the Friends of the ARF Chair (FOC) prepared by the Philippines ([ANNEX Z](#)). Written comments were requested to be submitted to the Philippines as soon as possible.
37. The Meeting welcomed the draft Concept Paper on “*Enhancing Ties between Tracks I and II in the ARF, and between the ARF and Other Regional and International Security Organizations*”, prepared by Thailand ([ANNEX AA](#)). With respect to enhancing ties with Track II, Thailand suggested that priority should at this stage be given to CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS. The co-chairs/chairs could, as a trial, be invited to the next ISG on CBM and PD meeting. The ISG co-chairs would make every effort to ensure that Track II invitees do not raise sensitive issues. On enhancing ties with regional and international security organizations, the meeting agreed to enhance ties with these organizations that have shared objectives with ARF. At this stage, Thailand suggested that priority will be placed on relations with the UN, SCO, CICA, NAM, OAS, OSCE.
38. The Meeting noted that Thailand as host country has invited ARF participants to attend the OSCE-Thailand Conference in Bangkok on 25-26 April 2006.
39. It was also suggested that ARF enhance ties with UN bodies such as the UN Office for Drugs and Crime and the Counter-terrorism Executive Directorate. The Meeting requested that further comments, if any, be conveyed to Thailand by 10 March 2006. Thailand would then circulate a revised draft to all ARF participants. A final draft of the text would be submitted to the ARF SOM in May 2006 for consideration and approval.

40. The ISG agreed to endorse the revised ARF Fund Project Brief, for adoption by the ARF SOM. The revised ARF Fund Project Brief appears as ANNEX BB.

Preparations for the next ARF ISG on CBM and PD in 2006-2007

41. The Meeting agreed that the date and venue for the next round of ARF ISG on CBM and PD will be decided during the ARF SOM in Karambunai in May 2006.

Other Matters

42. The ARF Unit briefed participants on updates to its “Matrix of ARF Decisions and Status.”
43. The ARF Unit also informed the meeting that it has established an ARF network directory on ARF contact points in six areas of ARF cooperation. ARF countries were requested to view and update, if and when necessary, these databases in the ARFNet.

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON CAPACITY BUILDING OF MARITIME SECURITY

TOKYO, JAPAN, 19-20 DECEMBER 2005

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the approval of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic on 29 July 2005, the ARF Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security was held on 19-20 December 2005 in Tokyo, Japan. The Workshop was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Masaharu Kohno, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and H.E. Mr. Herijanto Soeprapto, Director-General for Asia Pacific and Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.
2. The meeting was attended by representatives of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, and Viet Nam. The ARF Unit also participated in the Workshop. Several participants had Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) in their respective delegations. The list of delegates is attached as ANNEX I.
3. The workshop aimed
 - a) to recognize the importance of enhancing countries' capabilities to address the issue of maritime security;
 - b) to identify challenges in building countries' capacity in the field of maritime security;
 - c) to identify the best practice to tackle the problems; and
 - d) to promote further cooperation among the ARF participants to improve their capacity in ensuring maritime security.
4. The Annotated Agenda is attached as ANNEX II and the Program of Activities is attached as ANNEX III.

Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks by the Co-Chairs

5. H.E. Mr. Masaharu Kohno, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, in his opening remarks, welcomed the participants to the Workshop. He highlighted the importance of maritime security for the ARF participants in general, and Japan in particular. He gave a thorough review of the current maritime security situation and maintained that maritime security was significant to the economic growth of the region. He also stressed that maritime security was trans-national thus required cooperation and coordination under international and multilateral frameworks. He was pleased, that the ARF had intensified efforts in addressing the threats of maritime security and needed to move from “words” to “action” in order to take effective measures. He hoped that the Workshop would serve as a meaningful opportunity for the ARF participants to exchange views and ideas to improve their capacity and to promote further mutual cooperation. The opening remarks of H.E. Mr. Kohno appear as ANNEX IV.

6. H.E. Mr. Herijanto Soeprapto, Director-General for Asia Pacific and Africa of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, in delivering his opening remarks, expressed his appreciation to be a co-chair with Japan in this important maritime security Workshop. He emphasized the timely manner of the Workshop and shared the view that the Workshop would contribute to the enhancement of ARF participants’ understanding and production of more concrete and beneficial cooperative programmes on this particular important issue. He highlighted the strategic role that maritime security played in bridging people around the world. He emphasized that ARF had taken intensified steps towards combating threats to maritime security through the issuance of, among others, ARF Statement on Cooperation against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security as well as the implementation of other concrete measures. He viewed that though a lot had been done, more efforts were needed to enhance maritime security, particularly in the field of capacity building. The opening remarks of H.E. Mr. Herijanto appear as ANNEX V.

Agenda Item 2: Follow-up of Previous ARF CBMs regarding Maritime Security

7. In this Agenda item, the host countries of the previous ARF CBMs regarding maritime security made presentations on their CBMs with a view to highlighting outstanding issues in capacity building of maritime security.

Presentations

8. The following presentations were made by respective presenters.
 - a) ARF Workshop on Maritime Security by Mr. Norjufri Nizar Edrus, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia (ANNEX VI)

- b) ARF CBM on Regional Cooperation in Maritime Security by Mr. Kwok Fook Seng, Deputy Director/Special Projects, Southeast Asia Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore ([ANNEX VII](#))
 - c) ARF Workshop on Training for Cooperative in Maritime Security by Dr. Jitendra Nath Misra, Joint Secretary, Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff, India ([ANNEX VIII](#))
9. In its presentation, Malaysia informed the meeting of its newly operational Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA). Malaysia also highlighted the efforts taken by Malaysia and other ARF countries in maritime security and safety especially in the Malacca and Singapore Straits. The participants discussed various ways to enhance capacity building, taking into account the discussions held earlier at the previous meeting. These could include creation of a database which could identify existing bilateral and multilateral initiatives on a voluntary basis. They concurred that such a database should also be able to identify the maritime agencies of various ARF participants and if possible focal points. These suggestions need to be explored among the littoral states.
10. The meeting noted that this series of maritime security CBMs had produced a number of useful proposals for concrete cooperation. This provided a solid basis to translate the ideas discussed into concrete actions. As a first step, the meeting agreed to undertake a stocktaking of ongoing maritime security cooperation among the participants.

Agenda Item 3: National Capacity Building for Maritime Security

Presentations

11. The following presentations were made by respective presenters.
- a) Australia: Mr. John Kilner, Acting Executive Director, Office of Transport Security, Department of Transport and Regional Services ([ANNEX IX](#))
 - b) Japan: Mr. Hiromichi Nakamura, Senior Liaison Officer, International Affairs & Crisis Management Division, Japan Coast Guard ([ANNEX X](#))

Discussion

12. The participants highlighted the importance of maritime security to international and regional peace and security given their strategic role in global trade and economy. The Workshop emphasized that institutional arrangements, legal frameworks and resources contributed to better capacity building in maritime security. They noted the importance of inter-agency coordination in order to determine national capacity building requirements.

13. They reiterated their commitment to continue to work together with a view to sustaining successful cooperative efforts in capacity building as well as in sharing of information, experience and lessons learnt. Australia circulated a paper outlining the coastwatch model of a civil contracted aerial surveillance regime that might be an appropriate, cost-effective model for other countries or groups of countries.
14. The workshop welcomed the contribution to regional capacity building for maritime security being made by the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP), including the provision at the meeting of the monograph on “Capacity Building for Maritime Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific.”

Agenda Item 4: Mutual Cooperation among ARF Members on Capacity Building for Maritime Security

Presentations

15. The following presentations were made by respective presenters.
 - a) Indonesia: Mr. Febrian A. Ruddyard, Deputy Director, Directorate of Intra-Regional Cooperation for Asia Pacific and Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs (ANNEX XI)
 - b) Russian Federation: Mr. Alexander Ignatov, Deputy Director, Department of ASEAN & Asia Pacific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ANNEX XII)
 - c) Thailand: Ms. Prangtip Kongridhisuksakorn, Second Secretary, Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Oral presentation)
 - d) Singapore: Colonel Dexter Chia, Deputy Commander, Coastal Command, Republic of Singapore Navy (ANNEX XIII)
 - e) Pakistan: CAPT Mohammad Mohsin Mirza, Deputy Director General, Maritime Security Agency (ANNEX XIV)

Discussion

16. The Workshop underlined the importance of the application of basic international and regional principles, conventions and institutional frameworks for cooperation among ARF participants on capacity building of maritime security such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982. In that connection, they welcomed cooperation in maritime security with full respect to sovereignty of littoral states and at an incremental pace comfortable to all.
17. Some participants noted the holistic approach to threats to maritime security including safety of navigation and environmental protection. They welcomed the extensive programme of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including exercises, between ARF members. They also noted the initiatives to further enhance these maritime security

capacity building arrangements in various domains such as planning, networking, information sharing, determination of national and regional objectives, conduct of needs assessments, interoperability enhancement, technical assistance and training, operational solutions as well as cooperation with industry. These suggestions however need to be further explored.

18. The participants noted that currently there was a satisfactory degree of cooperation in maritime capacity building among the ARF participants which needed to be further explored and developed in a systemized and organized way in order to make the best out of it. They shared the view that this would reflect the spirit of the ARF process to “translate words into action.”

Agenda Item 5: Future Cooperation and Prospective Support for Maritime Security.

Presentations

19. The following presentations were made by respective presenters.
 - a) China: Mr. Ning Bo, Chief Port State Control Officer, China Maritime Safety Administration ([ANNEX XV](#))
 - b) India: CDR Pradeep Singh, Joint Director, Foreign Cooperation, Naval Headquarters, Ministry of Defence ([ANNEX XVI](#))
 - c) Republic of Korea: Mr. Kang Byong-jo, Deputy Director, Security Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade ([ANNEX XVII](#))
 - d) USA: Mr. Steven McGann, Senior Advisor, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State ([ANNEX XVIII](#))

Discussion

20. Some participants noted that threats to strategic waterways were real and urgent thus called for common action to build capabilities so as to address different threats and to develop a partnership in order to enhance overall capabilities and capacities. Participants expressed support for the efforts of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to assist user and littoral states in their efforts to build capacity and cooperation.
21. The meeting noted initiatives offered by the participants as follows;
 - a) Japan expressed its intention to continue its role in enhancing cooperation on maritime security.
 - b) India reiterated its support to various ongoing initiatives to enhance maritime security in the region and highlighted its capabilities in the sphere of training and hydrography.

- c) Indonesia informed on the availability of the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation, co-owned by Indonesia and Australia, as a training facility for law enforcement officials in maritime security.
 - d) The US offered to co-host a seminar on Maritime Domain Awareness and will look for partners and best opportunity in 2006.
22. As a starting point, making use of the ARF participants' resources currently available was encouraged in order to strengthen maritime security capacity building. The Workshop underlined the importance of the following, while sharing the view that the ARF has proven to be a significant building block in enhancing greater awareness in maritime security and this momentum must be sustained:
- Designating focal points to facilitate information sharing and communication among the ARF participants. The participants will convey the full contact details to the ARF Unit.
 - Stocktaking and building-up of a maritime security cooperative database to compile and to consolidate among others the available training/HRD activities and ongoing initiatives on a national, bilateral or multilateral basis.
 - Enhanced capacity building would cover improving human resources and gearing up institutions and legal frameworks. Continued information exchange on national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives would be useful. In the context of stocktaking exercise and capacity building, it would be useful to further explore and implement the suggestion of having a regional centre for maritime training.
 - Examining the possibility of organizing joint coordinated efforts through expanded bilateral and multilateral arrangements while involving the user states.
 - Emphasis on the importance of private sector cooperation, particularly the shipping and insurance industries, in maritime security activities.

Agenda Item 6: Consideration and Adoption of the Co-chair's Report

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

Acknowledgement

24. The Workshop expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the people and the Government of Japan for the excellent arrangements made for the Workshop and for the hospitality extended to the participants of the Workshop. They also expressed their appreciation for the able chairmanship of the two co-chairs in making the Workshop fruitful and successful.

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

BANDUNG, INDONESIA, 30 NOVEMBER-2 DECEMBER 2005

Introduction

1. As mandated by the 12th ARF Ministerial Meeting in Vientiane, Laos on 29 July 2005, the 5th ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM DR) was held in Bandung, Indonesia on 30 November-2 December 2005. The Meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Dian Triansyah Djani, Director for Inter-Regional Cooperation for Asia Pacific and Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and H.E. Dr. Zhenyao Wang, Director General of Department of Disaster and Social Relief, Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. The Meeting was attended by delegates from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States of America, and Vietnam. The Representatives of the ARF Unit and the Environment Disaster Management Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and United Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) were also present. The list of delegates is attached as [ANNEX 1](#).
2. The Meeting was aimed at stock-taking the capabilities of individual countries in deploying their civil and military assets to the disaster-affected areas, enhancing civil-military relations in the ARF process on disaster relief operations, exchanging views and experiences on disaster preparedness and relief operations including sharing of information, transfer of knowledge, and capacity building as well as updating the ARF contact points and training institutions on disaster relief. The Meeting also discussed future directions of ARF cooperation with regard to natural disasters. The Agenda of the Meeting appears as [ANNEX 2](#).

Agenda Item 1: Opening Session

3. The Indonesian ARF SOM Leader, H.E. Mr. Herijanto Soeprapto, in his opening remarks stressed the importance of having the 5th ARF ISM DR since the Asia Pacific region recently experienced a series of natural disasters, *inter alia*, tsunami, earthquake, cyclone, and hurricane which affected the livelihood and well being of many people of

the ARF participants. In addition, he emphasized the need for the ARF participants to cooperate in order to better prepare the region for such future disasters. The Opening Remarks of the Indonesian ARF SOM Leader appears as [ANNEX 3](#).

4. H.E. Dr. Zhenyao Wang as Co-Chair thanked the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting this important Meeting. He pointed out that the ARF ISM DR was important for regional cooperation in responding to natural disasters and providing humanitarian relief assistance to the victims in a swift, coordinated, and effective manner. He reiterated China's commitment to regional cooperation in providing humanitarian assistance in disaster relief. He also stated that China hosted the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction in Beijing in September 2005 and will co-host the 6th ARF ISM DR with Indonesia in China. The Opening Remarks of the Chinese Co-Chair appears as [ANNEX 4](#).

Agenda Item 2: Review of the Previous ARF Activities on Disaster Relief

5. The Vietnamese delegate briefed the Meeting on the Review of ARF Activities on Disaster Relief. He presented the results of the 4th ISM DR in Ha Noi, Vietnam, 4-6 May 2000. He stressed that inter-agency coordination, especially between the military and civilian agencies, plays a crucial role in the process of disaster relief. He stated that the early warning system is a critical element in disaster preparedness and mitigation, and recommended the exchange of experience and information sharing, enhancement of regional capacities for disaster preparedness and disaster relief, training on disaster management skills, and promoting greater public awareness. The presentation of the Vietnamese delegate appears as [ANNEX 5](#).
6. The Philippines delegate presented the results of the ARF Workshop on Civil-Military Operations (CMO) on Disaster Relief held in Manila, 11-14 September 2005 and the necessity to implement the recommendations resultant from the Workshop. He stressed the need to recognize the importance of CMO in meeting regional peace and security challenges and fostering harmonious relationships among ARF participants. He also emphasized the important role played by the armed forces in disaster relief operations and the need to find a common understanding for CMO. The presentation of the Philippines delegate appears as [ANNEX 6](#).
7. The Meeting was briefed by the Head of the ARF Unit in the ASEAN Secretariat on the Recurring Themes and Recommendations of Previous ARF Meetings on Disaster Relief. He underlined previous discussions and the need for an ARF regional standby arrangement and the exchange of information on disaster management as well as setting up an ARF database of assets and capabilities. He highlighted the importance of continuing with capacity building, particularly in civil-military cooperation in disaster relief as well as raising public awareness. He also reiterated the concept of volunteer

countries (“shepherds”) as recommended by the ARF Workshop on CMO in Manila to coordinate the implementation of recommendations of various ARF meetings on disaster relief. The presentation of the ARF Unit Representative appears as [ANNEX 7](#).

8. The delegate from the Republic of Korea stressed that military assistance is essential in supporting disaster relief activities in the affected areas. In this regard, he believed that, with the diversity of its participants, the ARF can serve as a useful forum for disaster relief. He hoped that the ARF will significantly contribute in this field, in close cooperation with other international agencies, such as the United Nations.
9. The Indian delegate mentioned two main issues in handling disasters, namely the organization of disaster relief and carrying out the relief itself. He also underlined the importance of forming infrastructure on: early warning systems, carrying out relief, rehabilitation/reconstruction, and training to carry out all the other stages. He also underlined the importance of providing immediate response to disaster and coordination of relief and rehabilitation.
10. The Meeting noted the following countries have volunteered to serve as shepherds to coordinate interim efforts to further the work of the ARF in disaster relief: Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the United States. The Meeting invited other countries to volunteer for this purpose and to convey their interests to the Co-Chairs.

Agenda Item 3: Principles, Concepts and Procedures of Civil-Military Cooperation on Disaster Relief

3.1 General Conduct on Disaster Relief Management

11. The Head of the IFRC Delegation in Jakarta gave a presentation on the Fundamental Commitment to Coordination of Disaster Relief Assistance. He pointed out that the IFRC is fully committed to the coordination of disaster relief assistance. In addition, he underscored that the IFRC National Secretariats always maintain dialogue with military bodies in their respective countries through an exchange of views on methods and activities, developing mutual understanding on roles and mandates as well as building mutual trust and respect. He also noted that the responsibility for coordination lies with national governments. The presentation of the IFRC appears as [ANNEX 8](#).

3.2 Civil-Military Coordination

12. The Representative of UNOCHA briefed the Meeting on the United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UNCMCord). He mentioned that the core of the UNCMCord's work is the development of United Nations system-wide guidelines. He underlined that the key elements in understanding civil-military coordination are information sharing,

division of tasks, and planning. The presentation of the Representative of UNOCHA appears as [ANNEX 9](#).

13. The Chinese delegate briefed the Meeting on the Chinese Military Role in Domestic Emergency Rescue and Disaster Relief. He pointed out that in order to conduct proper civil-military cooperation in disaster relief operations, it is necessary to have a legal framework. He mentioned that China enacted the First Constitution in 1954, National Defense Law in 2000, and Regulations on the Army's Participation in Emergency Rescue and Disaster Relief in 2005, which provide the legal framework for the military's participation in emergency rescue. The presentation of the Chinese delegate appears as [ANNEX 10](#).
14. The Singaporean delegate commented that civil-military coordination in disaster relief is crucial. He proposed that ARF could explore cooperation in the area of sharing of information and knowledge, the development of standard operating procedures, networks of training programs, and early warning systems.
15. The delegate from the Republic of Korea commented that, in the context of civil-military cooperation, it would be wise to clearly define the scope of disasters, which can be properly addressed within the framework of the ARF.

Agenda Item 4: Exchange of Experience, Capacity Building and Information Sharing on Civil-Military Disaster Relief Operation

4.1 National Capabilities

16. The Indonesian delegates briefed the Meeting on several aspects of civil-military coordination as well as experiences with regard to the efforts to mitigate the impact of the tsunami as well as efforts to rehabilitate and reconstruct Aceh and Nias Island. They underlined the fact that disaster relief in Aceh is an excellent example of international cooperation in time of needs whereby civil-military elements of ARF participants have worked together closely. They gave presentations on: (a) Civil-Military Coordination on Disaster Relief in Indonesia ([ANNEX 11](#)); (b) the Roles of Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) in Humanitarian Assistance Operation ([ANNEX 12](#)); and (c) Learning from Disaster Experiences to Build Better Governance Practices ([ANNEX 13](#))
17. The United States delegates briefed the Meeting on Exploring New Models for Humanitarian Action ([ANNEX 14](#)) and on the Incident Command System Overview ([ANNEX 15](#)). They highlighted the importance of promoting effective civil-military management in international humanitarian assistance, disaster response, and peacekeeping operations. The Incident Command System (ICS), as one component of National Incident Management System (NIMS), is now utilized for all emergency

response in the US and is the basic management framework structure to integrate any type of resources, including police, military, technical experts, NGOs, and international resources.

18. The Canadian delegate introduced the Government of Canada Guidelines on Humanitarian Action and Civil-Military Coordination which appears as [ANNEX 16](#).
19. The Australian delegates briefed the Meeting on the National Capabilities for Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Relief ([ANNEX 17](#)) and on Civil-Military Operations-Humanitarian Assistance-Pandemic Influenza ([ANNEX 18](#)). They described that different from regular military operations, civil-military coordination does not have a formal command and control structure. They highlighted the importance of understanding inter-agency operations, coordination/cooperation, and multi-agency planning. They also emphasized the importance of having a legal basis in deploying the military, including in curbing the spread of avian influenza pandemic.
20. The Indian delegate briefed the Meeting on Disaster Management: Indian Experience. He highlighted that in disaster management, it is necessary to enhance capacity building for all governments/organizations/armed forces/states, provide special budgeting (dedicated funds) for disaster relief efforts, institutionalize public awareness campaign, synergize all agencies, and integrate the media. He underlined the importance of sharing experiences, optimizing expertise and cooperation as well as executing lessons learned. The presentation of the Indian delegate appears as [ANNEX 19](#).
21. The Meeting was briefed by the Chinese delegate on China's Policies and Measures on Disaster Relief. He stated that China has streamlined and regulated its disaster management system at the central and local governments through setting up good operational systems and procedures, including setting up early warning systems. He also emphasized that social participation is an important supplement to government relief efforts. The presentation of the Chinese delegate appears as [ANNEX 20](#).
22. The Russian Federation delegate briefed the Meeting on the Experience of the Russian Federation in Responding to Emergency Situations. He suggested that the main directions of international cooperation should focus upon the exchange of information, joint development of models of prognosis of possible threats and methods of reducing the aftermath of natural calamities, joint hi-tech research work and production, exchange of experience, and development of joint programs for the basis of cooperation in the case of natural calamity. The presentation of the Russian Federation delegate appears as [ANNEX 21](#).
23. The Singaporean delegate briefed the Meeting on the Role of Militaries in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations. He underlined the importance of rapid

identification of needs required to prepare and conduct disaster relief operations. He further stressed that such cooperation demands a high degree of inter-agency coordination and consolidation. The presentation of the Singaporean delegate appears as [ANNEX 22](#).

24. The New Zealand delegate submitted the paper on New Zealand's Approach to Disaster Relief which appears as [ANNEX 23](#).
25. The Pakistani delegate shared its experience with the Meeting on the aftermath of the earthquake disaster. He proposed the idea of establishing a regional arrangement to coordinate international assistance. He also emphasized the importance of conducting joint exercise and sharing of information.
26. The delegate from the Republic of Korea made an introduction on Korea's domestic mechanism for civil-military cooperation in disaster relief, which is based on a framework agreement between the Central Disaster Management Organization and the Ministry of Defense, and also reminded the Meeting of the need for enhancing legal arrangements for disaster relief operations.
27. The Meeting recognized that most countries already have civil-military cooperation arrangements in conducting domestic rescue operations. It was highlighted that the basis for humanitarian assistance is an assessment of needs, synchronized with the resources available at the time. It was underlined that it is of the utmost importance in providing humanitarian assistance to have the consent of the national government and to adhere to the designated time frame given by the national government.

4.2 Regional Capabilities

28. The Representative of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) gave a presentation on EU Tsunami Operations. He elaborated that regional capabilities could help ensure the rapid response of both civil and military operations. He underlined that regional capabilities should include the establishment of an early warning system, formulation of a handbook, including guidelines on the use of military assets in disaster relief operations, and alignment with international guidelines, such as the UNOCHA framework. The presentation of the ECHO Representative appears as [ANNEX 24](#).
29. The Malaysian delegate gave a presentation on ASEAN Cooperation on Disaster and Emergency Relief. He stated that in developing regional capabilities a formal agreement or arrangement is needed. Strategic and operational considerations as well as identifying stages of disaster relief management, action plans, and capabilities required are essential. He also supported the development of the ASEAN Standby Agreement on

Disaster Management and Emergency Response (ADMER). The presentation of the Malaysian delegate appears as ANNEX 25.

30. The Representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Meeting on the ASEAN Framework on Civil-Military Coordination on Disaster Relief. The ASEAN Secretariat reaffirmed that disaster management provides a strategic opportunities for regional collaboration in ARF. Taking into the available framework, platforms and ongoing activities in ASEAN, it was suggested that the ARF take advantages of these elements. The ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting on the forthcoming ASEAN regional disaster emergency response simulation exercise in Cambodia in 2006. The presentation of the ASEAN Secretariat Representative appears as ANNEX 26.
31. The Meeting noted the development of regional standby arrangements as well as standard operating procedures in disaster relief by ASEAN. In this regard, the Meeting recognized the need to consider the existing regional arrangements as well as other available frameworks as reference in developing guidelines for ARF.

Agenda Item 5: Future Direction of ARF ISM DR

32. The Meeting discussed the issue on how ARF could enhance its cooperation in disaster relief, especially on capacity building of its participants including in training and exercises and updating the ARF contact points and training institutions on disaster relief.
33. The participants underlined the importance of implementing and operationalizing various outcomes of previous ARF meetings as well as the needs to enhance civil-military coordination and cooperation between ARF participants in preventing and mitigating natural disasters as well as addressing the aftermaths of natural disasters.
34. The Meeting discussed the possibility of establishing a database of ARF participants' capacities in disaster relief as well as setting up an ARF virtual task force in disaster response management. It was also proposed for the ARF to work on an ARF action plan on disaster management and emergency response.
35. The Meeting was informed that China and Indonesia will work toward drafting ARF Guidelines on Regional Cooperation on Disaster Relief, taking into account the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and other available arrangements and frameworks.
36. The Indonesian Co-Chair presented the draft of the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. He stressed that the draft statement reflected various ARF meeting outcomes in the past as well as expectations for ARF cooperation

in the future in addressing natural disasters. The draft statement is expected to be adopted at the 13th ARF Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur in 2006. In this regard, delegations are expected to provide comments before the Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG CBMs and PD) in Manila in March 2006. The draft of the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response appears as ANNEX 27.

37. The People's Republic of China and Indonesia will co-chair the Sixth ISM DR meeting in China in 2006.

Agenda Item 6: Adoption of the Co-Chairs' Summary Report

38. The Meeting considered and adopted the Co-Chairs' Summary Report.
39. The Meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for its generous hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.
40. The Co-Chairs thanked all the participants for their support and valuable contribution to the Meeting.

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM EXPORT LICENSING EXPERTS MEETING

SINGAPORE, 17-18 NOVEMBER 2005

1. As endorsed by the 12th ASEAN Regional Forum in Vientiane on 29 July, 2005, Singapore and Canada co-hosted the ARF Export Licensing Experts Meeting on 17-18 November, 2005, in Singapore.
2. The meeting was co-chaired by Ms. Teo Siew Lan, Assistant-Director-General (Controls), Singapore Customs, and Mr. Michael Rooney, Director, Export Controls Division, International Trade Canada. The meeting was attended by representatives of ARF participants, namely Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, the United States of America, Vietnam and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The Chairman of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Ambassador Manuel Viturro de la Torre also participated in the meeting. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX A.

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Opening Address

3. In the welcome address, Mr. Teo Eng Cheong, Director-General, Singapore Customs, welcomed the participants to the meeting and underlined the importance of export controls in the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. He reminded the participants that effective licensing systems contribute to reducing the risk of diversion. In his opening address, Mr. Michael Rooney also stressed the importance of export controls as a delicate balance between the commercial interests and security interests of every country. He outlined the key elements of effective licensing and raised the importance of industry awareness and outreach. The opening statements appear as ANNEXES B and C.

Agenda Item 2: What is the Scope of Export Controls

4. The Meeting heard a presentation by Singapore on its export control regime and the requirements for physical transfers on exports, re-exports, transshipment and transit, the intangible transfer of technology and brokering activities. Participants were also briefed by the United States on the licensing of intangible transfers of technology, including the US rules on "deemed" exports and re-exports. These presentations appear as ANNEXES D and E.

5. Meeting participants exchanged views on the key aspects of physical transfers, including the process leading to the issuance or denial of a permit application. Participants also discussed the challenges related to controlling the intangible transfer of technology.

Agenda Item 3: How to Administer the Control List

6. Australia made a presentation on the administration of control lists from the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group. Ambassador Manuel Viturro de la Torre, Chairman of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), briefed the participants on the MTCR. The participants discussed the different aspects of the munitions list and dual-use list from the various control lists. Those who are members of the international export control regimes recognized the importance of updating and applying the regime lists in the national context and encouraged countries in the region to consider subscribing to the guidelines of the various regimes. These presentations appear as [ANNEXES F](#) and [G](#).

Agenda Item 4: How to License Export Controls?

7. Canada briefed participants on critical elements of effective export controls, including the licensing approving authorities, the licence application process, complementary measures and the inter-agency consultation and coordination process (Annex H). The US shared the experience of its Department of Commerce on end-user verification checks and on risk analysis ([ANNEX I](#)).
8. Participants discussed the challenges faced by all countries in conducting end-use checks and noted that some countries involve their diplomatic missions abroad to assist their licensing authorities in the pre-licence checks.

Agenda Item 5: What are the Challenges in Licensing Export Controls?

9. Representatives from China and the Philippines briefed participants on their respective challenges and experience in licensing export controls. Delegates discussed various issues including the legislative basis to license export controls and the need to involve industry. Participants recognized that the intangible transfer of technology constitutes one of the biggest challenges for export controls. They also discussed the difficulties for some countries with limited resources to implement comprehensive export control systems and the need for greater cooperation within the ARF on this issue. Presentations by China and the Philippines appear as [ANNEXES J](#) and [K](#).

Agenda Item 6: How to Facilitate Legitimate Trade in Export Controls

10. Under this agenda item, Singapore presented a system (Approved Company Scheme) which recognizes companies and organisations with an effective internal compliance program

(ANNEX L). Participants discussed the benefits and challenges of an Internal Compliance Program and the means to effectively develop such a program. In this context, participants also discussed the use of internal company watch lists in their licence processing and other issues related to penalties on non-compliance. Participants also discussed the benefits of bulk permits in the facilitation of legitimate trade and underlined the importance of carefully balancing trade and security interests.

11. The EU also presented various tools available to facilitate legitimate trade in export controls, including the “Standard Individual Export Licences”, the “Open Individual Export Licence”, the “Global Project Licence”, the “Open General Export Licences”, the “Community General Export Authorization”, the “Standard Individual Trade Control Export Licence”, the “Open Individual Trade Control Export Licence” and the “Open General Trade Control Licence” (ANNEX M).

Agenda Item 7: How and What to Tell the Industry about Export Controls

12. The participants discussed the importance of conducting industry outreach in order to create awareness within industry of export controls and educate the exporting community on all aspects of the export control requirements. Canada, Japan and Singapore shared their respective experiences in industry outreach. Participants recognized that the establishment of Internal Compliance Programs is also important for industry outreach. The meeting also identified the main tools to conduct industry outreach, including seminars, courses, field visits, news releases and the establishment of mailing lists. Participants also discussed the importance of involving industry early in the process for countries establishing export control systems. During the discussion on industry outreach, the necessity to raise awareness amongst government authorities was also raised, including the importance of providing training to enforcement authorities. Presentations by Canada, Japan and Singapore appear as ANNEXES N, O and P respectively.

Agenda Item 8: Breakout Group Discussions

13. Following the exchange of views in plenary on the key elements of export licensing, delegates participated in four breakout group discussions.
14. Singapore led the discussion on the challenges in product classification and on the challenges ahead in licensing export controls in the Asia Pacific region (ANNEXES Q and R). Canada led the discussion on how to ensure compliance with licence conditions (ANNEX S) while the EU made a presentation on how to reach out to the Research and Development and brokering industries (ANNEX T).
15. The breakout groups allowed the participants to explore in greater detail some issues discussed in the plenary and to touch upon other aspects related to export licensing. The importance for

governments to be actively engaged with industry and academia in promoting compliance with Intangible Technology Transfer laws was stressed in breakout groups. The plenary also noted recommendations from the breakout groups, including the proposal that ARF countries which can provide technical assistance identify their area of specialization with a view to sharing that information with recipient countries. The breakout groups also contributed to the identification of best practices in export licensing.

Agenda Item 9: Status of Implementation of Export Controls by ARF Countries

16. Under this agenda item, participants exchanged views on export controls in general and the challenges they are facing in implementing export control systems. The meeting recognized that export controls should be seen as part of the broader ARF security agenda, especially as the threat of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the spread and diversion of conventional arms and dual-use technologies continue to challenge the security of our region. Presentations by India, Brunei, New Zealand and Vietnam appear in ANNEXES U, V, W and X respectively.

Agenda Item 10: Summary and Conclusion

17. The participants identified a series of best practices in export licensing. These best practices are not legally-binding. They constitute a tool available to countries to enhance the licensing process in export controls. Participants recommended that the attached draft of best practices in ANNEX Y be submitted for consideration and endorsement to the ARF. Participants were invited to submit their comments on the draft best practices to the co-chairs by 20 December 2005.
18. Participants welcomed this first ever ARF meeting on export licensing and expressed the hope that ARF participants will increase their cooperation on export controls with a view to enhancing export licensing capacity in the region. Recognizing the value of experts meetings in export controls, participants invited the ARF to consider the possibility of holding similar experts meetings on export control related topics such as enforcement issues. They also recommended that a list of points of contact for export licensing in ARF countries be established. An initial list compiled from meeting participants appears in ANNEX Z. The co-chairs sought the support of the ARF Unit to follow-up with ARF participants in order to complete the list and update it on a regular basis.

Acknowledgement

19. Participants expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of Singapore for the warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. The participants also thanked Canada for co-hosting the meeting.

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY RECORD OF ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM SEMINAR ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA, 2-4 NOVEMBER 2005

1. As endorsed by the 12th ASEAN Regional Forum in Vientiane on 29 July 2005, Cambodia and the European Union (EU) hosted the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) on 2-4 November 2005 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
2. The Seminar was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Interior of Cambodia and Mr. Jon Wilks, Deputy Head of Security Policy Group, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
3. The Seminar was attended by representatives of ARF participants, namely Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPRK, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. Representatives from the UNDP, SaferWorld, Japan Assistance Team for Small Arms Management in Cambodia (JSAC), Japan Centre of Conflict Prevention (JCCP), Working Group for Weapons Reductions who were dealing with small arms and light weapons were also present. The list of delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
4. H.E. Mr. David George Reader, British Ambassador to Cambodia, on behalf of the EU, also delivered opening remarks. He stated that the objectives of the Seminar were to assess measures towards improving small arms and light weapons control in the region and to discuss possibility of an agreement on future regional cooperation. He emphasized that the international community needed to work together more effectively to stamp out the threats of small arms and light weapons and that an agreement on minimum common transfer controls on small arms and light weapons transfers within the UN Programme of Action (PoA) could be sought at the next UN Review Meeting. His remarks appear as ANNEX 2.
5. In his welcome remarks, H.E. Mr. Sar Kheng, Acting Prime Minister, Co-Minister of Interior of Cambodia welcomed the participants to the Seminar. He stated that the aim of the Seminar was to contribute to greater trust and confidence among the ARF participating countries through dialogue on the issue of small arms and light weapons, and to promote greater understanding and enhancing cooperation on these issues.

He briefed the Seminar on Cambodia's on-going efforts on combating the problem of small arms and light weapons which was carried out with the assistance and support from the EU and Japan. He expressed hope that the Seminar could exchange best practices and experiences in small arms control and ways to implement the UN Plan of Action effectively. His remarks appear as [ANNEX 3](#).

Agenda Item 1: Adoption of the Agenda

6. The Seminar proceeded according to the Agenda which appears as [ANNEX 4](#).

Agenda Item 2: Business Arrangements

7. The Seminar was held in six plenary sessions. During the course of the Seminar, the participants visited an EU ASAC Project, an example of EU assistance on curbing small arms and light weapons in Cambodia and a Small Arms Collection Exhibition. The Programme of Activities appears as [ANNEX 5](#).

Plenary Session – I: Briefing on Recent Meetings

8. The Seminar was briefed by China on the outcomes of the United Nations Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons held in Beijing on 19-21 April 2005. The participants noted the recommendations made by the Beijing Workshop. The participants were also briefed by SaferWorld on the outcomes of the Biannual Meeting of States 2 which was held on 11-15 July 2005 at the UN Headquarters in New York. The presentations appear as [ANNEX 6](#).

Plenary Session – II: Transfer Control and Fostering of the Legislative Process: Building Consensus on Common Political Guidelines for Arms Exports: Strengthening of Cooperation and Information Exchange

9. The Seminar noted the importance of tightening and improving transfer controls with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. The participants recognized the urgent necessity for international cooperation and assistance, including financial and technical assistance, as appropriate, to support and facilitate efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels.
10. The Seminar agreed to continue to cooperate with each other, including on the basis of the relevant existing global and regional legally binding instruments as well as other agreements and arrangements, and, where appropriate, with relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, in tracing illicit small arms and light weapons. In that regard, they encouraged exchange of information among the participants on a voluntary basis on the national marking systems on small arms and light weapons.

11. The Plenary Session II was presided over by the United Kingdom. At this Session, the Seminar heard presentations by representatives of United Kingdom and Cambodia. The presentations appear as [ANNEX 7](#).

Plenary Session – III: Combating Illicit Brokering

12. The Seminar agreed that illicit brokering of small arms was of trans-national nature which required both national controls and international measures to be dealt with.
13. The Seminar was of the view that national governments should strengthen brokering legislation and monitoring of brokering transactions. In that connection, the participants stressed that governments should take specific actions to minimize illicit arms trafficking and brokering and adhere to regional and international measures.
14. The Plenary Session III was presided over by Cambodia. At this Session, the Seminar heard presentations by representatives of the Netherlands, Singapore, and the Philippines. The presentations appear as [ANNEX 8](#).

Plenary Session – IV: Management of State-Owned Weapons (Including Surpluses): Identification, Marking, Registration, Safe Storage and Security Measures

15. The Seminar emphasized the importance of marking, tracing, stockpile management, collection and destruction as possible tools to tackle the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.
16. The participants agreed to encourage States to consider international cooperation and assistance to examine technologies that would improve the identification, marking, registration, safe storage as well as tracing and detection of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The Seminar recognized that with long-term, committed international assistance and co-operation, countries in need of assistance for management of small arms and light weapons could build national capacities to handle the problem efficiently.
17. The participants noted that many countries already had programs that provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries to manage small arms and light weapons and called for continued efforts in these programs.
18. The Plenary Session IV was presided over by the United Kingdom. At this Session, the Seminar heard presentations by representatives of Germany, Cambodia, and EU-ASAC. The presentations appear as [ANNEX 9](#).

Plenary Session – V: Privately-Owned Weapons: the Practicalities of Implementation

19. The participants emphasized that all government agencies, including law enforcement, border security, and customs officials, should work together and cooperate more closely to enhance interagency cooperation with a view to effectively implementing laws and regulations on the management of privately-own weapons.
20. The Plenary Session V was presided over by the United Kingdom. At this Session, the Seminar heard presentations by representatives of the Philippines and Thailand. The presentations appear as [ANNEX 10](#).

Plenary Session – VI: How External Assistance Can Help Regional Cooperation in Dealing With Small Arms Issues (Focusing on the Current Assistance by States, Regional Cooperation and the Role of Civil Society)

21. The Seminar acknowledged that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons could not be tackled by states individually. It recognized the importance of enhanced international co-operation and assistance by States and the role of civil societies to eradicate the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons.
22. The Plenary Session VI was presided over by Cambodia. At this Session, the Seminar heard presentations by representatives of the Council of the EU's Personal Representative of the High Representative on Non-proliferation of WMD, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Japan, Australia, SEESAC, SaferWorld. New Zealand also contributed a written presentation. The presentations appear as [ANNEX 11](#).

Panel Discussion: The Way Forward: Recommendations for the Next Two Years: Legal Harmonization, Assistance Needed, Work Plan, Review Conference 2006

23. The Seminar resolved to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. In that regard, they expressed the following:
 - Continue to support the UN in playing a key role in containing small arms and light weapons accumulation and spread, particularly taking further practical measures to implement the UN Programme of Action.
 - Support international measures such as the International Instrument on Marking and Tracing of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the UN Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms.
 - Commit to provide assistance and support, including technical, financial and capacity building, to help countries in need to deal with small arms and light weapons.
 - Recognize that the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil societies would be very useful in complementing the role of governments in combating small arms and light weapons.

24. The Seminar also agreed on the following recommendations for action:
- SALW Points of Contact to send their contact details to the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat to facilitate networking.
 - Representatives of ASEAN countries to explore with their own governments the potential for enhanced regional co-operation on SALW issues.
 - ASEAN countries to consider adding SALW to the agenda of future ASEAN meetings.
 - ASEAN countries to consider co-ordinating national positions on SALW issues ahead of the Preparatory and Review Conferences of the UN Programme of Action on SALW in 2006 and other international SALW meetings.
 - Representatives of countries in the region to take note of the idea of commissioning a national survey of SALW as an important step to tackling SALW problems in the region. More information on this issue is available on the South East Europe Clearing House on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) website www.seesac.org
 - If requested by countries in the region, the EU and UN to consider support for a workshop to be held in the region to build the capacity of national actors to carry out a national SALW survey.
 - Representatives to draw the attention of their capitals to an invitation to a meeting to discuss strengthening Transfer Controls to be held in Geneva on November 17.
 - Representatives of EU states and institutions to consider requests for assistance to Cambodia on management of stocks of ammunition and explosives, including strengthening of capacity of personnel and IT systems; as well as a request from the Philippines for support for civil society in conflict prevention.
 - Representatives of countries in the region to note that project proposals for EU assistance should be sent to EU Member States Missions in the region or appropriate European Commission Delegations in capitals in the region; proposals may also be sent to the UN Group of Interested States in New York.
25. The panel discussion session was presided over by Cambodia and the United Kingdom. At the end of the Seminar, the participants heard Closing Remarks by H.E. Mr. David George Reader, British Ambassador to Cambodia, on behalf of the EU and H.E. Dr. Kao Kim Hourn, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Closing Remarks appear as [ANNEX 12](#).

Agenda Item 3: Acknowledgement

26. The Seminar expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia as host of the Seminar for the excellent arrangements made for the Seminar and for the hospitality extended to the participants. The participants also thanked the European Union represented by the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands for co-sponsoring the Seminar.

CO-CHAIRS' REPORT OF THE ARF WORKSHOP ON "TRAINING FOR COOPERATIVE MARITIME SECURITY"

KOCHI, INDIA, 26-28 OCTOBER 2005

1. Pursuant to the decision reached at the 12th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting held on 29 July 2005 at Vientiane, Laos, the ARF Workshop on "Training for Cooperative Maritime Security" was held from 26-28 October 2005 in Kochi, India. The Workshop was co-chaired by India and Malaysia.
2. Representatives from Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, and Vietnam participated in the workshop. Members of the ARF Unit were also in attendance. The adopted agenda and list of delegates are attached as ANNEXES A and B respectively.
3. The key note address by Vice Admiral SCS Bangara, PVSM, AVSM, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Naval Command, Kochi, India is attached as ANNEX C. The programme for the Workshop is attached as ANNEX D.
4. On 27 October 2005, the workshop divided into three separate syndicates to discuss in detail various aspects of training for maritime security.

Session I (Agenda III): Existing Infrastructure and Methodology for Training in Maritime Security.

5. The session was chaired by India and discussed papers presented by China, India and Singapore. The papers are attached as ANNEXES E, F and G.
6. Participants briefed the workshop on recent national efforts in enhancing capacity and improving practices for training in maritime security. The presentations highlighted country perspectives on training methodologies. It was noted that due to the transnational nature of the threats affecting maritime security, training methodologies required both multi agency collaboration within a country as well as cooperation between countries. These measures included training of various national agencies individually and also in coordination, such as by the respective Navies/Coast Guards or corresponding institutions and internal training/exercises. The usefulness and utility of bilateral/multilateral exercises between maritime security agencies was also highlighted as such exercises helped increase familiarity and interoperability.

7. There was general agreement and understanding among participants that while each country was focusing on its own training, no nation could surmount the challenges of maritime security by itself. While some states had more advanced training methodologies, this was not necessarily uniform. In this regard it was felt that bilateral and/or multilateral initiatives could provide a useful mechanism.
8. Presentations made at the session and the ensuing discussions brought forth the varying procedures being followed regarding legal aspects, law enforcement and the scope for learning from each other. Maritime training provided many benefits as it empowered maritime personnel with the knowledge and skills required to meet challenges. It was felt that greater cooperation in maritime training would improve coordination both at the national and international level. It would also act as an effective confidence building measure.
9. It was however noted that at present there was no comprehensive maritime security training curriculum, which could be used by all countries across the spectrum of maritime security. In this context, the idea of having a regional initiative such as a regional maritime training centre to provide maritime security training was also discussed.

Session II (Agenda IV): Emerging Maritime Security Threats and Their Impact on Training.

10. The session was chaired by Malaysia and discussed papers presented by India, Thailand, United States of America and Malaysia. The papers are attached as ANNEXES H, J, K and L.
11. Participants generally agreed that maritime security threats were multifarious in nature encompassing terrorism, piracy, linkages between drug trafficking and terrorism, arms smuggling to environmental protection, pollution and illegal immigration. It was felt that a distinction needs to be made between piracy and terrorism on the one hand, and piracy and armed robbery on the other. Though threat perceptions varied among the countries, there was general agreement that prioritising these could enable focus on specific core areas of concern for further enhancing co-operation in the field of maritime training.
12. There was a general agreement and understanding among participants of the need for a database as a starting point, which could list the existing resources available with ARF participating states. Such a database could include, for example, an inventory of existing bilateral/multilateral arrangements/agreement among countries on issues related to maritime security. In the context of creating such an ARF database, mention was made of the existing databases with bodies like IMO and IMB.

13. Participants discussed means to effectively coordinate information exchange, identifying gaps in capacity and means to bridge them including interalia through training as well as other issues that would enhance the capacity of ARF participants in maritime security, in this context, the issue of a regional initiative for maritime security in terms of a regional maritime training centre was discussed again. Given the increasing focus on maritime security, it was felt that such an initiative would help in the future evolution of ARF as the only forum for deliberation of political and security issues in the region. It was also felt that the proposal for a regional maritime training centre could be further discussed by future ARF meetings to further examine and develop it.
14. Some delegates also suggested, in this context that the meeting of ARF Defence Officials should involve other law enforcement officials, especially in the context of discussions on maritime security.

Session III (Agenda V): Perspective on Regional Cooperation in Maritime Training

15. The session was chaired by India and discussed papers presented by Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and USA. The papers are attached as ANNEXES M, N, P and Q.
16. The participants highlighted the perspectives of their respective countries in regional cooperation in maritime training. These presentations clearly brought out that there were existing mechanisms for cooperation between the countries of the region, though not involving all ARF participants. These were mostly of a bilateral/multilateral nature. Such initiatives facilitated the exchange of information, cooperation in enforcement and capacity building. It was also a general understanding that while such bilateral/multilateral initiatives served a useful purpose, there was at the same time a need for greater regional cooperation. The US delegation presented a possible template for cooperation in maritime training based on their experiences in disaster management during the Tsunami in Asia.
17. The Japanese delegation briefed the meeting about the ARF workshop on “Capacity Building of Maritime Security”, which it will co-host with Indonesia. The workshop will be held on 19-20 December 2005, in Tokyo.

Session IV (Agenda VII): Report of the Breakout Sessions

18. The session was chaired by India. A fictional scenario based on an anti shipping incident in international waters was presented to the workshop participants for facilitating discussions on various aspects related to cooperative training for maritime security. The participants were divided into three groups to examine issues related to (a) Personnel Training (b) Capacity Building and (c) Importance of Regional Cooperation in Training.

Breakout Session I: Personnel Training

19. The group categorized training requirement at the Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels. It highlighted that there was a need to train both the military and para-military forces to equip them to handle a wide range of situations. In this regard the group noted that common terminologies, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Command & Control procedures and common methods to transfer information, were areas which required co-ordinated and standardized training. Training was required to be imparted to the personnel on legal aspects related to maritime security, including rights and obligations pertaining to boarding of vessels. The outcome of the deliberations of the Group is at [ANNEX R](#).

Breakout Session II: Capacity Building

20. The group noted that there were existing robust international procedures, protocols and mechanisms to deal with certain kinds of situations, for example those related to search and rescue and the best method to build capacity in this area was to carry out joint exercises at the multi-agency and multi-national levels. However even in these cases there was a need to create greater awareness about the existence of such mechanisms as well as training to use them effectively. There was consensus in the areas where capacity building efforts could be focused and these included information sharing, creating common communication procedures, better understanding of legal issues, improved responsive actions, ISPS implementation and compliance and creating better situation awareness including investigation of incidents. The outcome of the group's deliberations is at [ANNEX S](#).

Breakout Session III: Regional Cooperation in Maritime Security

21. The group noted that participants may consider using existing mechanisms such as national maritime enforcement centres and international agreements, to create a network of maritime security cooperation, which could include information sharing, law enforcement, and capacity building. Capacity building could include training on communications, maritime surveillance, risk assessment, interdiction, search and seizure, boarding and consequence management. There was also an agreement on the need to arrive at a common approach to address various maritime security situations which were required to be integrated in the maritime training programs. The outcome of the group's deliberations is at [ANNEX T](#).

22. In conclusion the co-chairs summarized the following points of convergence as possible follow-up actions:
- a) Need to move from words to action based on the ARF tradition of incremental progress and movement at a pace comfortable to all.
 - b) Making an inventory of resources available currently with the ARF participants to deal with the issue of maritime security with a view to identifying the existing gaps.
 - c) Examining the possibility of establishing a database of agencies dealing with various facets of maritime security and establishing points of contacts among the ARF participants.
 - d) Development of mechanisms for better information exchange and sharing.
 - e) Capacity Building - the need to provide requisite capacity, in terms of technology, assets and development of human resources to effectively meet the challenges of maritime security.
 - f) Examining and further developing the possibility of establishing a regional training centre to coordinate collaborative efforts as listed at (b), (c), (d), (e) above.
 - g) Examining the possibility of involving other law enforcement officials in the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue.

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

HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA, 17-19 OCTOBER 2005

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Laos on July 29, 2005, the first meeting of the ARF Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG CBM/PD) was held in the United States of America in Honolulu, Hawaii on October 17-19, 2005. The Meeting was co-chaired by the United States and the Republic of the Philippines.
2. Representatives from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United States, Viet Nam and, for the first time, Timor Leste, participated in the meeting. Members of the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat were also in attendance. A session of the Defence Officials' Dialogue took place on October 17. ISG CBM/PD and Defence Officials' Dialogue participants toured U.S. naval vessels and received a command briefing from the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM). The Agenda for the ISG CBM/PD is attached as [ANNEX 1](#), the Program of Activities is [ANNEX 2](#) and a List of Participants is [ANNEX 3](#).

Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Situation

3. In order to incorporate Defence Officials' Dialogue discussion into its own consideration of the Regional and International Situation, the Meeting was briefed on the outcome of the Dialogue at the outset of consideration of this agenda item ([ANNEX 4](#)).
4. The Meeting expressed its outrage at the atrocious assault on innocent life in Bali, Indonesia, on October 1, 2005 and offered its condolences to the government and people of Indonesia and to other countries that lost citizens. Participants agreed that this attack and others elsewhere in the region highlight the importance of continuing cooperation against terrorism including through inter-faith dialogues that enhance mutual understanding and tolerance.
5. The Meeting noted that a number of countries in the region have been affected by recent natural disasters and welcomed resumption of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on

Disaster Relief as an opportunity to strengthen international cooperation in responding to major disasters of all kinds. Participants expressed their sincere condolences for the devastation and loss of life caused by the recent earthquake in South Asia and welcomed international efforts to assist governments and communities in their response to the disaster. Participants also expressed condolences to those countries in Southeast Asia affected by Typhoon Damrey and to the United States for the losses it sustained from Hurricane Katrina.

6. Some of the participants expressed deep concern over the lack of progress toward genuine democracy and national reconciliation in Myanmar and called for the immediate release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other NLD political prisoners, meaningful dialogue with all parties, and the implementation of a roadmap to democracy. Other participants noted that the situation in Myanmar does not constitute a threat to international and regional security and stability, and affirmed the need to continue engaging Myanmar. The meeting agreed to continue working together to support democratic change in Myanmar.
7. The Meeting welcomed the successful outcome of the Fourth Round of the Six-Party Talks, noting that the September 19 Joint Statement of Principles represents the historic decision by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to abandon all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and to return, at an early date, to the NPT and to IAEA safeguards. Participants expressed support for the Joint Statement and endorsed the goal of the Talks – the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner. The Meeting further noted that the other parties agreed in the Joint Statement to provide economic cooperation, energy assistance, and security assurances and that the U.S. and North Korea agreed to take steps to normalize relations subject to their respective bilateral policies and that Japan and North Korea agreed to take steps to normalize their relations in accordance with the Pyongyang Declaration, on the basis of the settlement of unfortunate past and outstanding issues of concern. The meeting encouraged the six parties to continue to work to reach a concrete agreement with regard to the implementation of the adopted principles. Participants welcomed the on-going inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, and expressed the hope that inter-Korean relations will continue to be conducive to peace and stability and to the resolution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.
8. The meeting welcomed the accession of New Zealand and Mongolia to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, and Australia's expressed intent to do so in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005. They affirmed the continued relevance of the principles and purposes of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia in promoting cooperation, amity and friendship between and among ARF participants.

9. The meeting welcomed the steps taken by ASEAN and China towards the full implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DoC), including the first meeting in Manila on August 2005 of the ASEAN China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DoC. They acknowledged the valuable contribution of the DoC in ensuring the peace and stability of the South China Sea, and towards the security and stability of the region as a whole.

Voluntary Background Briefings

10. Canada briefed the Meeting on its national plan of action for addressing the emerging health threat of pandemic influenza, highlighting its cooperation with Southeast Asia. It also reported to the Meeting its intention to host an International Meeting of Ministers of Health in Ottawa on October 24-25, 2005, to advance global cooperation for pandemic preparedness.
11. Singapore provided a briefing on its preparations for pandemic influenza. It further updated the Meeting on recent developments in maritime security cooperation and outlined the concrete progress that the defense agencies have made in maritime security such as the “Eyes in the Sky” maritime air patrols and the conduct of exercises under the Western Pacific Naval Symposium ([ANNEX 5](#)).
12. Malaysia updated the meeting on recent developments in the International Peace Monitoring Team (IMT) in Mindanao ([ANNEX 6](#)).
13. Indonesia briefed the meeting on steps it has taken to address the threat of avian influenza and the recent Tripartite Ministerial Meeting of Littoral States in Batam August 1-2, 2005 and the meeting in Jakarta with the IMO on enhancing safety, security, and environmental protection.
14. China offered a briefing on the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction attended by 42 Asian-Pacific countries and several international organizations.
15. Japan briefed on its regional outreach activities on nonproliferation ([ANNEX 7](#)) and its international counter-terrorism cooperation ([ANNEX 8](#)).
16. Thailand briefed the meeting on its efforts in the post-tsunami period ([ANNEX 9](#)) and on avian influenza.
17. The Philippines gave a briefing on its campaign against terrorism.
18. Australia briefed the meeting on its participation in international efforts to respond to the threat of WMD proliferation and provided participants with copies of its recent publication Weapons of Mass Destruction. Australia’s Role in Fighting Proliferation.

19. The Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) circulated a paper on its planned activities ([ANNEX 10](#)).
20. The European Union reported on the Aceh Monitoring Mission, which comprises observers from Europe and five ASEAN states.

Non-traditional Security Issues

21. Discussion in the Meeting reflected the general agreement among participants that Non-Traditional Security Challenges present some of the best opportunities to strengthen cooperation among participants and, in most instances, a successful response actually requires sustained international cooperation. Participants also reaffirmed their view that Non-Traditional Security Challenges are among the most amenable issues for the application of Preventive Diplomacy in the ARF context.
22. Participants welcomed the ARF's continuing focus on the issue of Maritime Security and reaffirmed the importance of addressing this issue within a cooperative framework that respects both the rights of littoral states and the legitimate security concerns of users. Participants welcomed the August 1-2, 2005 meeting in Batam, Indonesia, where the foreign ministers of the littoral states of the Strait of Malacca agreed to cooperate with user states on security issues. Participants also welcomed the August 6-7 Jakarta Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore that was hosted by Indonesia and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on enhancing safety, security, and environmental protection as a continuation of littoral and user state cooperation. Participants noted with approval that there will likely be follow-on meetings in 2006 in the IMO context that complement ARF cooperative efforts to further information-sharing, capacity-building, technical assistance, and best practices. The Meeting also noted the importance of agreements such as the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) in enhancing maritime security in the region.
23. Recalling ARF Ministers' determination at the 12th ARF meeting that "...the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles remains a serious security challenge of our time and the most dangerous one as they might fall into terrorist hands..." participants agreed that the ARF should pursue efforts to counter this common danger and welcomed recent efforts by ARF countries to address it. A number of participants expressed support for the goals of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), although some others expressed reservations, specifically with regard to its implementation. Participants also reaffirmed the role of international efforts to combat proliferation within the UN system. Participants applauded the approval by the International Atomic Energy Agency's Board of governors of Additional Protocols submitted by Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

24. Participants agreed that pandemic influenza represents an acute threat not just to public health but also to the economic health and even to the security of countries in the region. They welcomed the formation of the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza and took note of the partnership's first meeting in Washington D.C. on October 6-7. They also emphasized the important role of multilateral organizations. Participants considered security dimensions of the threat of pandemic influenza as part of a comprehensive response to this international challenge ([ANNEX 11](#)). They considered possible avenues for enhanced cooperation among defense and security officials. Several participants pointed out that some of these modes of cooperation could be considered examples of Preventive Diplomacy. Among these were contact lists and the formulation of agreed Standard Operating Procedures. Participants also discussed the utility of a table top simulation for security and foreign affairs officials of an outbreak of pandemic influenza in the region.
25. Other non-traditional security threats discussed by participants that require international cooperation are trafficking in persons, arms smuggling, and drug trafficking, money laundering, smuggling of goods as well as illegal fishing and illegal trade in natural resources.
26. Participants also discussed the development of Preventive Diplomacy in the ARF, particularly as it might be applied to Non-traditional Security Threats. This discussion included consideration of a possible way to move further on Preventive Diplomacy, starting with a "soft approach," which could include: (1) tasking the ARF EEPs to examine how the ARF could implement PD, (2) tasking the ARF Unit to undertake studies on PD, and (3) compiling a list of best practices including on traditional/non-traditional security issues, drawn from other bilateral/multilateral experiences. Participants agreed to come to the next meeting of the ISG CBM/PD prepared to discuss issues related to Preventive Diplomacy, recognizing that any future proposals must take full account of the sovereignty of individual countries and that any future implementation of these proposals will take place at a pace comfortable to all.
27. Cognizant of the continuing threat of terrorism, China and Brunei updated the meeting on preparations for the 4th Inter-Sessional Meeting on Terrorism and Transnational Crime.
28. China and Indonesia also updated participants on preparations for the 5th Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief, which will take place in Bandung, Indonesia, November 30-December 2, 2005 on the theme of "Civil-Military Cooperation in Disaster Relief ([ANNEX 12](#)). The Meeting urged the ISM to take into account the outcomes of the Workshop on Civil-Military Operations co-chaired by Australia and the Philippines in September 2005. China offered to host the 6th Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief with Indonesia in China next year.

Consideration of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)

29. The Meeting agreed that the implementation of various CBMs has contributed significantly to the development of confidence and trust among ARF participants. Participants briefed the Meeting on CBMs they had organized or conducted since the conclusion of the second ISG CBM meeting of that year on February 23, 2005, with a particular focus on recommendations for action.
- Singapore reported on the Singapore-United States ARF CBM on “Regional Cooperation in Maritime Security” held in Singapore 2-4 March 2005.
 - China reported on the Seminar on “Enhancing Cooperation in the Fields of Nontraditional Security Issues” that it chaired in Sanya, Hainan, in March 7-8, 2005.
 - Mongolia reported on the seminar it co-chaired with Vietnam on “Evolving Changes in the Security Perceptions of ARF Countries” 21-22 June in Ulaanbataar ([ANNEX 13](#)).
 - Thailand and United States reported on the seminar on “Missile Defense” they co-chaired in Bangkok October 6-7, 2005. They noted, and participants agreed, that the seminar was a milestone in the evolution of the ARF as the premier cooperative security forum in the Asia-Pacific region ([ANNEX 14](#)).
 - Vietnam reported on the 9th Meeting of ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions it hosted in Hanoi on 10-13 October, 2005 ([ANNEX 15](#)).
 - The Philippines reported on the Seminar it co-chaired with Australia in Makati City, the Philippines, September 12-13, 2005, on “Civil-Military Operations,” which focused on disaster response ([ANNEX 16](#)).
 - The Philippines also reported on the Seminar on Cyber Terrorism it co-chaired with the Republic of Korea in Cebu 3-5 October 2005 ([ANNEX 17](#)). The Meeting welcomed the offer of the Philippines to draft an ARF ministerial statement on cyber-terrorism, as recommended by the seminar.
30. Participants also apprised the meeting of preparations for upcoming events.
- Singapore and Canada encouraged participation in the Export Licensing Experts Meeting that they will co-chair in Singapore 17-18 November 2005 ([ANNEX 18](#)).
 - The European Union announced the upcoming workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons, to be co-chaired by the EU and Cambodia in the near future.
 - Japan and Indonesia encouraged participation in the workshop on capacity building for Maritime Security that they will co-chair with Indonesia in Tokyo December 19-20, 2005.
 - India and Malaysia highlighted their upcoming “Workshop on Training for Cooperative Maritime Security” that will be held in Kochi, India 26-28 October 2005 ([ANNEX 19](#)).

- The United States announced that the seminar on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which it first proposed in Phnom Penh in October of 2004, and which it will co-chair with Singapore and China, will be held in Singapore in late March 2006.
 - Malaysia informed the Meeting that it will host the 10th Meeting of ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions 4-7 September 2006.
31. Vietnam and Australia tabled a proposal for a CBM on “The Role of Military and Civil Cooperation in the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza” (ANNEX 20). The Meeting welcomed the proposal and agreed to consider further the timing and organization of the session.
 32. Singapore announced its intention to table at the next Meeting of the ISG CBM/PD a proposal for a CBM on “Emerging Infectious Diseases.”
 33. Japan announced its intention to propose at the next meeting of the ISG CBM/PD a workshop to follow-up on the Workshop on Preventive Diplomacy it hosted in March 2004.
 34. Singapore also circulated a revised concept paper for a Maritime Security Capacity Building Exercise (ANNEX 21). Participants welcomed this revised paper and agreed to study and further discuss this proposal.
 35. China announced its intention to propose an ARF Seminar on Illicit Drugs for the 2006/2007 Inter-Sessional year as a follow-up to the ARF Alternative Development Seminar it hosted in September 2004.

Future Direction of the ARF

36. The Philippines briefed participants on progress in the development of Terms of Reference for “Friends of the Chair.”
37. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat briefed participants on ASEAN’s efforts to formulate Standard Operating Procedures for the ARF Chair to perform its enhanced role.
38. The Republic of Korea and Malaysia briefed participants on discussions on holding a meeting of ARF Experts and Eminent Persons and outlined options for convening such a meeting in the coming year.
39. The meeting welcomed Thailand’s offer to produce a concept paper outlining the format for presentation to the ISG by the CSCAP Chair in order to give expression to the ARF Ministers’ decision to strengthen the linkages between Track I and Track II. The paper might also address the ARF’s interaction with other regional security organizations.

Preparations for the Second ISG CBM/PD Meeting

40. The Philippines and the United States will co-chair the Second ISG CBM/PD Meeting in Manila, the Philippines, March 1-3,2006.

Other Matters

41. The meeting encouraged participants to make their submissions to the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat for the three ARF Directories recommended by the 3rd ARF ISM on CTTC, which was held in Bangkok, Thailand 6-8 April 2005 (1. national points of contacts for information exchange and intelligence sharing; 2. national points of contact for information exchange on official documents, including supporting documents, and document fraud for purposes of enhancing document integrity and security; and 3. national points of contact for police and law enforcement). The meeting agreed that these registers should be placed on the “members only” section of ARFNet.
42. The ARF Unit briefed participants on updates to its “Matrix of ARF Decisions and Status.”

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM CBM SEMINAR ON MISSILE DEFENSE

BANGKOK, THAILAND, 6-7 OCTOBER 2005

1. The ARF CBM Seminar on "Missile Defense" was held in Bangkok, Thailand, 6-7 October 2005.
2. The Seminar was attended by representatives of ARF participants and the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX A.
3. The Seminar was co-chaired by H.E. Thakur Phanit, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and Hon. Stephen G. Rademaker, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation of the United States of America.

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Adoption of Agenda

4. In the opening remarks, the Co-Chairs welcomed the participants to the Seminar and stated that the aim of the Seminar was to contribute to greater trust and confidence among ARF participants through dialogue on the issues of missile proliferation and missile defense, and to promoting greater understanding on these issues. The Opening Statements appear as ANNEXES B and C.
5. Seminar participants considered and adopted the Agenda and Programme of Activities which appear as ANNEXES D and E.

Agenda Item 2: National and Regional Perspectives and Policies on Missile Proliferation and/or Missile Defense

6. Seminar participants exchanged views on the issue of missile proliferation in the region and around the world, including progress that has been achieved in addressing this issue, and on missile defense in relation to the problem of missile proliferation. Statements and presentations under this item appear as ANNEXES F-P.
7. Seminar participants agreed that proliferation of missiles is a growing problem, particularly due to their inherent capability to deliver WMD. They further stressed that proliferation in missiles and missile parts and technology is a serious danger to regional as well as global security.

Agenda Item 3: Challenges in the Security Environment, the Impact of Missile Proliferation and the Role of Missile Defense

8. Seminar participants had a wide ranging discussion on various aspects of missile defense, reflecting the diversity of views and opinions on this issue. Statements and presentations under this item appear as ANNEXES Q-Y.
9. Seminar participants stressed the importance of promoting transparency on the issue of missile defense and, in this connection, welcomed this Seminar as a first step in promoting such transparency in the ARF context.
10. Seminar participants agreed that promotion of transparency on the issue of missile defense will not only enhance better understanding on the issue but also contribute to enhanced trust and confidence in the region. They perceived the benefit of continuing the dialogue on this issue as part of ARF confidence-building measures.

Agenda Item 4: Summary and Conclusion

11. Seminar participants took note of this Co-Chairs' Summary Report.
12. H.E. Thakur Phanit, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, delivered his closing remarks which appears as ANNEX Z.

Acknowledgement

13. Seminar participants expressed their appreciation to the Government of Thailand for the warm hospitality accorded to them.

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 2ND ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM SEMINAR ON CYBER TERRORISM

CEBU CITY, PHILIPPINES, 3-5 OCTOBER 2005

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 12th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial Meeting in Vientiane in July 2005, the Philippines hosted the 2nd ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism on 03-05 October 2005 in Cebu City, Philippines. The seminar was co-chaired by Commissioner Angelo Timoteo Diaz De Rivera of the Commission on Information and Communications Technology (CICT) on behalf of the Philippines, while Ambassador for Counter-terrorism, His Excellency Cho Il-hwan, co-chaired on behalf of the Republic of Korea. Delegates from sixteen (16) ARF countries, as well as observers from the ASEAN Secretariat and the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) attended the Seminar. Attached as ANNEX A is the list of delegates.
2. The seminar provided a venue for ARF participating countries to openly share information and ideas on national policies on cyber terrorism, and encouraged them to continuously cooperate and collaborate with each other in effectively addressing diverse cyber-related threats and cyber terrorism.
3. The participants recognized the seminar as a concrete confidence-building measure that would sustain the momentum of cooperation and ensure continuity of efforts towards addressing the outstanding issues relating to cyber terrorism. The seminar was conducted in a professional and sincere manner, with the participants exchanging constructive ideas and best practices to combat cyber terrorism.
4. The seminar consisted of six [6] sessions:
 - Session 1: Cyber Terrorism as Regional Security Threat
 - Session 2: Protection of Nation's Critical Infrastructures
 - Session 3: Crisis Management in Cyber Terrorism Incidents
 - Session 4: Issues and Concerns Affecting Regional Response
 - Session 5: Simulation Exercise: Regional Cooperation to Address Cyber Terrorism
 - Session 6: Consideration and Adoption of the Summary Report

Opening Session

5. The Philippine Co-Chair welcomed the participants and expressed the view that despite the great differences in the level of adoption of information technology in the various sectors of society among the ARF countries, much commonality could nevertheless still be found, as cyber terrorism is transnational and borderless in nature. He said that only by “knowing our enemy” can ARF countries become more effective in the prevention and mitigation of cyber-terrorist attacks.
6. The Korean Co-chair expressed his pleasure at the opportunity to come together in a united effort to combat the common threat of cyber terrorism and stressed that now is the time to accept cyber terrorism as one of the main security threats. He added that a clear understanding of these emerging challenges and taking appropriate measures would be crucial in ensuring the security of the region.
7. DFA Assistant Secretary Erlinda Basilio, the ARF Intersessional Support Group (ISG) Leader of the Philippines, welcomed the participants to the seminar. She stated that the hosting of this seminar by the Philippines manifests the country’s steadfast commitment to the global fight against terrorism as well as its confidence in the future of ARF as a platform for cooperative activities.

Session 1: Cyber Terrorism as Regional Security Threat

8. The American delegate presented the U.S. working definition of cyber terrorism and noted the debate on the reality versus the hype of cyber terrorism. He suggested a two-pronged approach in combating cyber terrorism whereby governments plan for attacks and focus on terrorists’ use of the internet. Attached as ANNEX B is the presentation of the U.S.
9. The U.S. presentation noted the emerging strategy of terrorists, such that their attacks are both symbolic and functional to their cause. Cyber based terrorism has therefore become a viable alternative to traditional acts of violence. The U.S. representative elaborated on the definition, methodology, and impact of cyber terrorism. Attached as ANNEX C is the presentation of the U.S.
10. The Chinese delegate discussed the definition of CT, the main types and trends of CT as well as tactics and countermeasures of the Chinese government. She proposed that the ARF have a common understanding and ultimately a definition of cyber-terrorism, establish close point of contact among each country’s law enforcement agencies, and establish an efficient and effective intelligence sharing mechanism. Attached as ANNEX D is the presentation of China.

11. The presentation of the National Cyber Security Center of Korea focused on the recent trends in cyber threats, the response measures implemented at the state level, and the need for cooperation among ARF member-countries to combat cyber terrorism. Korea provided a definition of cyber terrorism on a national scale and cited its ill effects on the various spheres and dimensions of national security. Attached as [ANNEX E](#) is the presentation of the Republic of Korea.
12. In line with the discussion of the current threat environment in the region, the Korean delegation put forward three (3) proposals namely; (a) the nomination of contact points in each ARF member-country, (b) establishment of a network for cooperation among the various contact points through exchange of basic information among point of contacts preferably by the end of October 2005, and (c) setting up of a cyber terrorism regional cooperation center that would facilitate communication and coordination among member-countries as well as to provide the development of a CERT for countries without existing CERTs.
13. The delegations from U.S., Russia, and EU suggested that the ARF undertake a review of existing mechanisms and procedures that could be utilized for regional cooperative efforts against cyber terrorism. The delegations cited among others the network and structures under the G8 and the Interpol. The delegations from Malaysia and the Philippines pointed out that the existing structures and systems may not be adequate to address the broader issues and concerns of cyber terrorism in the region. Noting all comments, the participants agreed to further study the proposal.

Session 2: Protection of Nation's Critical Infrastructures

14. The International Crime and Terrorism Division of the Foreign Affairs of Canada highlighted Canada's strategies, policies, and programs in protecting critical infrastructure. The Canadian presentation identified necessary steps to undertake in the fight against cyber terrorism. In regard to the management of crisis incidents, Canada is in the process of defining its Federal Cyber Security responsibilities through enhanced cooperation and coordination among concerned agencies and sectors. Attached as [ANNEX F](#) is the presentation of Canada.
15. The Russian presentation gave an overview of the information security infrastructure in Russia and of the Russian Association of Networks and Services (RANS), an association of network and service providers that has developed into a platform for collaboration between private and government entities. The Russian delegate stressed the importance of ASEAN activity as a key tool of dialogue in all aspects of anti-terrorism including cyber security in the Asia Pacific Region. Attached as [ANNEX G](#) is the presentation of Russian Federation.

16. The representative from the National Security Research Institute (NSRI) of Korea presented their country's response structure and system in the event of a cyber attack. He noted that despite the policy and institutional initiatives of Korea, there is a need for cooperation among ARF member-countries to address cyber intrusion attempts. Specifically, the NSRI suggested greater information sharing among ARF member-countries on cyber threats and incident responses. Attached as ANNEX H is the presentation of the Republic of Korea.
17. The Pakistani delegate presented several threats to cyber security from the perspective of Pakistan and the corresponding measures that their government had undertaken. He cited, among others, the establishment of the Pakistan Computer Emergency Response Team (PakCERT) which is a member of the Asia Pacific Security Incident Response Coordination Working Group (APSIRC-WG). He recommended the enactment of international legislation to penalize entities which engage in cyber terrorism and the establishment of an information sharing mechanism on a case-to-case basis. He also proposed the holding of the 3rd ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism in Islamabad in 2006. Attached as Annex I is the presentation of Pakistan.
18. In addition to this, the delegate from Korea indicated its intention to host the 4th ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism in the Republic of Korea in 2007.
19. The representative of the Philippines gave a presentation on the country's "National Cyber Security Plan" (NCSP), a comprehensive plan that is part of the Philippine 16-Point Counter Terrorism Framework. He pointed out that the NCSP gives emphasis to the country's focus on mobilizing public-private capabilities, the stress on cyber security awareness, and making security a basic social function. Attached as ANNEX J is the presentation of the Philippines.
20. In regard to the discussion concerning the protection of critical infrastructures, the Canadian delegate explained that the provincial governments, having jurisdiction in the implementation of measures to protect the ten (10) sectors comprising critical infrastructures, coordinate with the private sector primarily through consultations.
21. The Russian delegation clarified that the sharp decrease in the number of computer related crimes in Russia from 2003 to 2004 was attributed to the merger of Russia's various internet providers into four to five major services and the adoption of anti-virus and anti-spam systems by all of Russia's merged internet providers.
22. The delegate from Pakistan clarified that the definition of cyber terrorism provided in their proposed legislation (Pakistan Electronic Crime Bill 2005) – i.e. "The Cyber Terrorism. Any person, group, organization or faction who with terroristic intent utilizes or exercises or causes to assist a computer or computer network by any available means

and thereby knowingly engages in or attempts to engage in terroristic act shall be guilty of a crime of cyber terrorism.” – was used as basis for the suggested imposition of capital punishment for crimes involving cyber terrorism.

23. The participants recognized the importance to push for longer retention periods of ISP logs and other related data that may be crucial in the investigation of computer-related crimes. They noted, however, that such initiatives to extend the retention period beyond two months will require high maintenance cost.

Session 3: Crisis Management in Cyber Terrorism Incidents

24. The presentation of the European Union represented by UK centered on the types of electronic attack and several projections on the capability of terrorists to use more information technology and network communication to target critical national infrastructure. The EU delegate cited the specific steps that had been undertaken to protect the UK critical national infrastructure. Attached as ANNEX K is the presentation of the EU.
25. The presentation of Singapore focused on their national incident and management program. The Singaporean delegate also discussed the structures and their corresponding responsibilities that have been established by the Singapore government in order to meet the needs of cyber security. He also provided an update of their activities to combat cyber terrorism. Attached as ANNEX L is the presentation of Singapore.
26. The Malaysian presentation noted that cyber terrorism could serve as tools to intensify state conflicts since many cases involve cross-border crimes. Thus, international and regional cooperation is deemed crucial. The Malaysian delegate proposed intensified collaboration on digital forensics and the establishment of points of contact in all levels of cyber security ranging from law enforcement to CERTs to provide, among others, early information warning. Attached as ANNEX M is the presentation of Malaysia.
27. The presentation of Thailand focused on the cyber terrorism counter measures of the Thai government that have been undertaken to address the threat of cyber terrorism, among others, the establishment of the Cyber Inspector Group (CIG) under the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. The CIG monitors websites and prevents the abuse of the internet, facilitates the enactment of crucial legislation governing electronic transactions, and the conduct of training for personnel to combat cyber terrorism. Attached as ANNEX N is the presentation of Thailand.
28. The private sector representative from the Computer Associates gave a presentation which focused on both the target environment and defense strategy including various technologies against cyber terrorism. He cited several technologies beyond perimeter

defense and these included security information management, centralized security incident management, vulnerability management, endpoint protection for PCs, identity and access management, Service Oriented Architecture Protection (SOA), and network forensics. Attached as ANNEX O is the presentation of the Computer Associates.

29. In line with the discussion on crisis management in cyber terrorism incidents, the participants discussed the experiences of the United Kingdom with regards to the protection of critical infrastructure.
30. The Korean Co-Chair appreciated the EU delegate's forecast for 2010 in regard to the capability of cyber terrorists. He shared the view that both government and private sectors should further enhance their capabilities towards 2010 to address cyber terrorism.
31. The EU delegate pointed out that terrorists would certainly use the speed of network and technological changes. Thus, he stressed that countries need to be more prepared in the future as well as to build public and private trust and confidence as foundation for cooperation.
32. In response to the query of the Pakistani delegate regarding counter measures against cyber terrorism, the EU delegate explained that they are in the process of organizing towards strengthening international and regional cooperation.
33. The Pakistani delegate sought further information on the UK's practices concerning private and wireless telecommunications technology that uses satellites. He pointed out that this type of technology could be utilized in countries without local legal restrictions.
34. The EU delegate explained that while there is no legal expertise that addresses all types of vulnerabilities, the laws of the country could apply with respect to international gateways. He pointed out that the absence of legislation could be exploited by terrorists. In the case of the UK, he said that the government is also working closely with ISPs and the companies using International Private Leased Circuits.

Session 4: Issues and Concerns Affecting Regional Response

35. The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) presented a paper on the InfraGard which is aimed at providing support to private-public sectors information-sharing and to all FBI investigative programs particularly those concerning counter-terrorism, counterintelligence, and anti-cyber crime. He stressed the crucial role of the FBI and of law enforcement agencies in securing critical infrastructure as well as the need for information-sharing through partnerships with concerned industries. Attached as ANNEX P is the presentation of the U.S.

36. The Indonesian presentation gave an overview of the cyber threat situation and the measures that the government has adopted to address cyber crimes and terrorism. The Indonesian delegate pointed out the destructive impact of terrorism and cyber crimes not only to critical infrastructures but to the country as a whole as it can cause disturbance, chaos, and damage to the socio-economic and political life of the nation. He specifically cited the on-going process of establishing the Indonesian CERT or the Indonesian Security Incident Response Team on Information Infrastructure (ID SIRTII). Attached as ANNEX Q is the presentation of Indonesia.
37. The Korea Information Security Agency (KISA) gave a presentation on “The Security Issues in Korea and International Cooperation”. The KISA highlighted a test of Personal Computer Survival Time as a capsule of the reality facing the security environment in Korea. The Korean delegate stressed the importance of collaborative activities for the Asia-Pacific Region, concluding that international cooperation must be further enhanced with emphasis on closer cooperation between the public and private sector. Attached as ANNEX R is the presentation of the Republic of Korea.
38. The Korean Co-Chair thanked the delegate from Indonesia for updating the seminar on the Bali bombing incident of 01 October 2005. In this regard, he expressed deepest condolences and sympathies to the victims of the Bali bombing incident and stressed that the ARF would take a positive stance in the fight against terrorism.
39. The delegate from the EU concurred with the concerns of the delegates from Korea and the U.S. regarding the problems posed by malicious BotNets on national critical infrastructure. The EU, Korean, and U.S. delegations also agreed that cyber terrorists now have the opportunity to benefit from hackers carrying out activities for financial gain rather than from a desire to exploit the technology.
40. In response to the query of Korea concerning the measures undertaken by the U.S. in case of breach of the U.S. Government Code of Ethics concerning public and private partnerships specifically on the unauthorized disclosure of classified information, the U.S. delegate clarified that information sharing between the U.S. public and private sectors is discretionary on the part of the owners of the information. He added that should the shared information be compromised, the same would not be an issue if it is unclassified.
41. In regard to the query of the Korean delegate on the interface and cooperative mechanism being adopted by U.S. Government concerning Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Response, the U.S. delegate replied that U.S. Government efforts remain very focused, specific, and goal-oriented; and emphasis is given to supplement intelligence information which is crucial in pursuing criminal cases.

42. In reply to the query of the Chinese delegate on the manner of coordination between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the FBI specifically concerning the use of CERT and FBI InfraGard, the delegate from the U.S. clarified that the U.S.A. Patriot Act has defined the roles of the DHS and FBI whereby the latter is required to share information with the DHS on threat warning and analysis. He said that the role of the FBI is to share intelligence information on counterterrorism, threats to national critical infrastructures, and criminal investigations.
43. Responding to the query of the Chinese delegate on provision of legal assistance to China on matters concerning cyber terrorism under the U.S.-China Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement (MLAA), the U.S. delegation explained that under the MLAA the U.S. Department of Justice serves as the central authority to which the Chinese Government could convey its request for any legal assistance on any matters covered by the MLAA. He added that the U.S. Department of Justice would be the focal point should the legal assistance require the participation of other concerned U.S. departments and agencies.

Session 5: Simulation Exercise: Regional Cooperation to Address Cyber Terrorism

44. A simulation exercise was conducted. Attached as ANNEX S are the scenarios and the summary of the workshop results.

Session 6: Consideration and Adoption of the Summary Report

45. The participants made following recommendations on measures to improve capabilities to address cyber terrorism:
- A. The issuance of an ARF ministerial statement that will:
- recognize the following:
 - CT is a destructive and devastating method of global terrorism
 - The magnitude, rapid spread and the trans-national nature of the problem due to increasing global cyber interconnectivity
 - The urgency and imperative to address the problem at the national and regional levels
 - The importance of regional cooperation to combat CT and the coordinating role of the ARF in addressing CT in the region
 - call for the following:
 - Identification of national cyber security units and establishment of a regional directory of national contact points
 - Establishment of an ARF-wide network of CERTs to facilitate the regular exchange of threat and vulnerability assessment and issuance of required warnings and patches
 - Identification of each country's areas of expertise on CT
 - Enhancement of each country's capabilities to deal with CT

through capacity building programs (training in forensics, legal, technical, etc)

- Collaboration with international and regional organizations with similar concerns to address the issue of CT
- Identification of critical infrastructure which could be potential targets for CT attack and critical infrastructure protection measures
- Encouragement of private sector partnership with the government in the field of information security and fighting cyber crime including the protection of critical infrastructure
- Encouragement of the enactment and implementation of cyber crime and cyber security baseline laws that are consistent with the provisions of international legal instruments
- Increasing public awareness on cyber security and cyber ethics with emphasis on safety and security, best practices, the responsibilities of using information networks and negative consequences from misuse of networks.
- Encouragement of the annual meeting of CT experts to arrive at a program of cooperation and monitoring of its progress

B. The formulation of a national framework for cooperation and collaboration in addressing cyber-terrorism with the following elements:

- Inter-agency coordinating body to deal with strategic and operational issues
- Policy and legislation related to cyber terrorism
- Establishment of bilateral, regional and international linkages
- Mechanisms
- Regulatory measures

Given the above terms of reference, the essential organs to be included in the above-proposed coordinating body would be those agencies in charge of: (a) National security and intelligence; (b) Legal and law enforcement; (c) Foreign affairs; (d) Information and communication; (e) Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT); (f) IT business societies; and (g) Non-government organizations.

The national framework should look into the political, legal, technical, security, and training and capacity-building aspects of cooperation, as well as aim to achieve the following proposed solutions to address perceived challenges in the fight against cyber-terrorism.

- Develop pertinent legal framework
- Increase coordination among national agencies
- Collaboration/cooperation with international and regional agencies; and, effective management of resources
- Awareness enhancement programmes and advocacy on citizens/user responsibility
- Training/ technology transfer and counter-measures, especially digital forensics
- Reinforce capabilities to protect critical infrastructure

C. The formulation of a regional framework for cooperation and collaboration with the following elements, for consideration by the ARF Ministers:

Short term

- Establishment of a directory of Focal Points for public authorities in-charge of protection of critical infrastructure, law enforcement agencies and CERTs
- Convening of Technical or Expert Working Group meeting with the following objectives:
 - To revisit/improve capacity of Public Authority in charge of protection of critical infrastructure, law enforcement agencies and CERTs to promote interoperability among countries, e.g. Exchange of information
 - To work towards the establishment of a regional legal framework pertaining to cyber terrorism
 - To enhance confidence-building measures among different CERT networks (e.g., training programs among different CERTs) to continue closer country-to-country cooperation
 - Advocacy - public awareness and participation on issues related to combating cyber terrorism among public authorities in-charge of protection of critical infrastructure, law enforcement agencies and CERTs
- Encourage ARF participating countries to submit their national legislation pertaining to cyber terrorism to the ARF Unit at the ASEAN Secretariat for further dissemination among ARF participating countries
- Advise China and Brunei to consider the inclusion of Cyber Terrorism as one of the agenda items of the ARF ISM on CTTC in 2006

Medium-term

- To enhance capacity-building and training aimed at improving capabilities of law enforcement agencies and other agencies responsible for combating cyber terrorism
- Mobilize technical assistance to enhance the capacity of regional law enforcement agencies and other agencies responsible for combating cyber terrorism
- Inclusion of cyber-terrorism in the ongoing establishment of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-terrorism

Long term

- Further consultations on best practices regarding agreements to meet the operational requirements of the CERTs among ARF participating-countries
- Encourage ARF participating-countries to establish or update national legislation pertaining to cyber terrorism
- Establishment of mechanisms for regional cooperation to combat cyber terrorism (eg., information sharing for rapid resolution of cyber terrorism incidents)
- Establishment of an ARF Centre on Counter Cyber-terrorism

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM WORKSHOP ON CIVIL MILITARY OPERATIONS

MAKATI CITY, PHILIPPINES, 12-13 SEPTEMBER 2005

1. As agreed by the Foreign Ministers at the 12th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ARF Workshop on Civil Military Operations (CMO) was held on 12-13 September 2005 in Makati City and was co-chaired by the Philippines and Australia. The workshop was attended by 57 delegates from 21 participants of the ARF.
2. The objectives of the workshop were to recognize the importance of CMO in meeting regional peace and security challenges, foster harmonious relationship among the participants of the ARF through practical-level confidence-building activities, and identify possible areas of cooperation in developing CMO as an effective tool in disaster relief operations.
3. The workshop consisted of the following parts: opening ceremony, presentations by pre-selected speakers, syndicate discussion, consideration and adoption of workshop outputs and closing ceremony. In considering the issues, participants recognized current work progress in other areas such as the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and the need to avoid duplication and align outcomes.
4. In the syndicate discussion, the participants were divided into four (4) syndicate groups which analyzed and discussed CMO activities set in a disaster response scenario.

Opening Session

5. The Philippine co-chair stressed the importance of finding a common understanding of CMO and how it can be tapped to meet regional challenges. Through this workshop, he expressed the hope that the participants would be able to build on their already strong relationships and encourage regional coordination in disaster response operations.
6. The Australian co-chair thanked the Philippine government for hosting this important undertaking, noting that it is timely and important regionally. He said that with this ARF workshop, the participants would be able to collectively work towards a better cooperative response to disasters and humanitarian relief given their shared experiences and best practices.

7. In his opening remarks, Undersecretary Franklin Ebdalin of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines cited the important role played by armed forces in disaster relief operations.

Presentations

8. Dr. Anthony Golez, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Civil Defense, Philippines, presented a paper highlighting the Armed Forces of the Philippine's (AFP) role in the Philippine Disaster Management System. He described the AFP as a vital partner in the implementation of disaster management programs and activities, particularly in response as one of the first responder groups to any disaster or calamity. The AFP assists Disaster Coordinating Councils during emergencies in rescue and engineering, evacuation, relief services, rehabilitation and transportation services.
9. Major Murray Heron of the Australian Peacekeeping Centre gave a briefing on the Australian Defence Force (ADF) Civil Military Interaction in Disaster Relief Operations. Within the ADF, civil military cooperation is predominantly a tactical task undertaken by military agencies in order to achieve the commander's goals. The coordination of disaster relief interaction would ostensibly lie with the civilian agencies as the first responders, with the ADF being asked to assist if required. In emergency situations, the ADF is often called upon to provide security, transport, engineering, communications, and medical services. In response to a question from a participant, MAJ Heron stated that in most instances military forces should be a last resort for providing relief in humanitarian emergencies. However, due to the military's rapid deployment capabilities and logistical assets, it was often the best placed responder to disasters. Maj Heron cautioned that over-reliance on the military, or their imprudent use may severely damage the humanitarian system, and place humanitarian activities and workers at risk. In all international humanitarian emergencies, civilian and military actors need to coordinate activities that will impact the delivery of assistance to affected communities.
10. In his presentation on Indonesia's perspectives on the Aceh tsunami disaster relief, BGen Heryadi emphasized the significant role played by the regional armed forces, international agencies and local and international non-government organizations (NGOs) in humanitarian assistance operations. He said that the success of such humanitarian assistance operation would largely depend on how the host country would be able to properly coordinate and cooperate with all international military contingents, international organizations and NGOs in order to optimize the desired results. He further stressed the need to come up with timely and accurate information/data so that the disaster response agencies would be able to properly respond and cope with different disaster scenarios.

11. Mr. Felipe Donoso, Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) focused on the ICRC's mandate and its relationship with the military. In discussing ICRC's operational relations with the military, he stressed that access to victims would be impossible without the assistance of the military. It is also through coordination with the military that security is guaranteed and services are delivered to the victims of conflicts or disasters. He also highlighted the importance of transparency, predictability and dialogue and information sharing at all levels.
12. Director Renato Solidum, Jr of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, Department of Science and Technology highlighted the Philippine experience on earthquakes. The Philippines, he said, is prone to various hazards such as typhoons, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis because of its geographic and geologic setting. For the past 400 years, the Philippines has had 90 destructive earthquakes, the strongest of which occurred in 1976 in Moro Gulf registering a 7.9 magnitude in Richter Scale. This resulted in the death of 3,739 and wounding of 8,000. Director Solidum stressed the need for everyone to be prepared at all times as the occurrence of earthquakes cannot be controlled, however the effects could be managed.

Consideration and Adoption of Workshop Outputs

Identification and Management of CMO Challenges in Disaster Relief

13. The participants recognized the need for a rapid technical and scientific assessment to examine the coverage and extent of damages and prioritize efforts in disaster relief.
14. Other CMO challenges in disaster relief were identified such as the need for a common understanding of CMO, formalization of CMO procedures, appropriate dissemination of information and disaster management plans at all levels, availability of funds for immediate deployment, and appropriateness and practicality of assistance and donations.

Identification of Capacities and Capabilities for Regional CMO Cooperation

15. The delegates discussed the types of CMO assistance that the ARF participants may provide in disaster situations. This assistance may be in the form of search and rescue, engineering, emergency communication and transportation, health, public information, security and public safety, utilities/electricity, basic services and sanitation.
16. They agreed that it was critical for the region to develop capabilities that enable the immediate provision of personnel and logistics. Other issues such as compatibility of equipment and appropriate allocation of resources to areas requiring assistance were identified as important areas to be addressed.

Potential Areas for Regional Cooperation

17. The participants identified possible areas for regional cooperation. They recommended the following:

Recommendation 1:

Create and maintain updated, shared database of assets and capabilities of ARF participants available and ready for deployment for international humanitarian aid.

- Set up a permanent ARF facility dedicated to developing the following:
 - Summarized Matrix of Past and Current Efforts
 - Database of Experts and Capabilities (eg, Australian list)
 - Updating, monitoring and follow through of agreements reached and proposals made
 - Comprehensive documentation of specific disasters including photographs and other relevant information
 - Gather best practices for reference and use of parties
 - Share national disaster plans
 - Institute a Community of Practice (CoP) and Knowledge Management System (KMS)

Recommendation 2:

- Incorporate international assistance into National Disaster Response Plans including military especially in disaster prone region i.e. designation of national focal points of international aid and identification of entry points.

Recommendations on Information Management

Recommendation 3:

- Standardize operating principles/procedures for use of both civilian and military disaster relief workers and materials within ARF participants i.e. visa, diplomatic clearance, landing permits.

Recommendation 4:

- Recognize the importance of the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre, the ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network, and regional instrument on disaster management and emergency response and recommend strengthening their potential in capacity building and coordinating regional disaster relief and rehabilitation efforts that affect ASEAN and its ARF partners. For example in the coordination and allocation of relief resources and efforts.

Recommendation 5:

- Establish ARF regional standby arrangements and strengthen current arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response.
 - Establishing procedures
 - Use of website
 - Earmarking of military and civil assets and resources

Recommendation 6:

- ARF participants could establish a registration procedure for incoming NGOs to minimize confusion, duplication, etc.
- ARF participants should develop a list of NGOs, their capabilities, including funding arrangements, sustainability. Each country should gather relevant NGO information and maintain it within its emergency management agency.

Recommendation 7:

- Interpret UN guidelines at a regional level for compatibility with ARF participants' specific disaster needs and contributing nations' response.
 - UN Oslo Guidelines for the use of military and civil defense assets in natural disaster response
 - United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)

Recommendations on Capacity Building

Recommendation 8:

- Institutionalize education, training and combined and joint exercises in CMO and in disaster relief operations, i.e. planning exercises, command exercises.
- ARF participants should consider conducting a desktop disaster relief exercise, and possibly a field exercise in due course.

Recommendation 9:

- Establish exchange/attachment program between ARF participants emergency management agencies, to exchange views, establish relationships and understanding of respective countries' procedures.

Recommendations on Cooperation Agreements

Recommendation 10:

- Consider the contribution to a common fund for regional disaster relief. i.e. for early warning system.

Recommendation 11:

- Establish legal arrangements (MOUs and SOFAs) to facilitate international assistance.
 - Bilateral and/or multilateral

Recommendation 12:

- That the ARF Intersessional Meeting (ISM) on Disaster Relief invites volunteer countries to coordinate the implementation of these recommendations.

ARF STATEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 28 JULY 2006

The Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum, on behalf of the participating countries, issues the following statement:

Expressing condolences and sympathy to the victims, their families, the Government and the people of the countries that suffered significant human, social and economic losses and damages from the unprecedented tsunami disaster and earthquake as well as typhoons, cyclones/hurricanes, floods and landslides in various ARF participating countries;

Recalling the Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention in the aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster of 26 December 2004 issued at the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on the Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami in Jakarta, 6 January 2005; the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA), adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in Kobe, 18-22 January 2005 to effectively tackle disaster reduction; the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangement in Phuket, 29 January 2005; the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, 26 July 2005; the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction in Beijing, 27-28 September 2005; as well as international conferences concerning natural or other disasters, including manmade, under the auspices of the United Nations;

Deeply concerned about the additional socio-economic burden borne by the ARF participating countries, particularly the developing countries, due to the number, scale and increasing impact of natural disasters and other disaster situations;

Noting with appreciation the solidarity, brotherhood, sense of humanity, generous outpouring of support and constructive cooperation shown by the international community, including ARF participating countries, to help affected communities with humanitarian assistance in response to recent natural disasters, including the 2004 earthquake and tsunami in the Indian ocean and the 2005 South Asia earthquake;

Reaffirming that humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality;

Mindful of the importance of encouraging regional and international cooperation to enhance preparedness and support the efforts of affected countries to mitigate and respond to natural disasters in all their phases and to reduce loss of life and other social, economic and global environmental assets;

Emphasizing the importance of civil-military cooperation in meeting regional peace and security challenges as well as identifying possible areas of cooperation in developing civil-military cooperation as an effective tool in disaster relief operations, at a pace comfortable to all, consistent with internationally agreed principles;

Recognizing the need for common understanding of civil-military cooperation, and the development of standardized civil-military coordination procedures consistent with existing international guidelines;

Recognizing also the need for appropriate and people-centered early warning and the dissemination of information and disaster management plans at all levels, including at the community level, which has thus far received rather limited attention from the international community and national governments;

Noting the importance of the availability of funds in the region for immediate disbursement, and the appropriateness of contributions to support timely and effective responses to humanitarian emergencies and noting international efforts to increase the pool of resources available;

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to protect the people and property on their territories from natural disasters;

Recalling that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of states must be fully respected in accordance with the charter of the United Nations. In this context, humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of an appeal by the affected country;

Emphasizing the importance of developing and strengthening institutions, mechanisms and capacities at the sub-national, national, regional as well as the international levels to support community capacities to reduce disaster risk;

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in providing leadership and coordinating the efforts of the international community;

Acknowledging the importance of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network,

the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), and other regional instruments on disaster management and emergency response, including UN bodies, and recognizing the need for close coordination between regional and international bodies;

Recognizing the importance of the national sovereignty and integrity as well as the international law in the process of disaster management and emergency response.

ARF participating countries will endeavor to enhance cooperation that support and complement existing regional and international disaster management and emergency response mechanisms in the following areas:

A. Risk Identification and Monitoring

- (1) to take appropriate measures to identify regional disaster risks and risk management capacities and conduct disaster risk assessment covering among others; natural hazards, risk assessment, monitoring vulnerabilities and appraisal of disaster management capacities and the inputs/resources required to appropriately reinforce these;
- (2) to share information with regard to forecasting and monitoring hazards and disasters to interested ARF participants; information transmission, feedback and action (particularly relating to populations at risk).

B. Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

- (1) to develop an ARF Virtual Task Force on multi-hazard Disaster Response Management in order to promote ARF cooperation in disaster-related issues;
- (2) to support the work of UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in building up an Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning System and to link up with other regional efforts to create a global multi-hazard early warning system;
- (3) to call upon all ARF participating countries to integrate disaster risk reduction efforts into their national legislative frameworks, policies and strategies in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015;
- (4) to establish a directory of specialized experts/groups of experts in disaster relief and emergency preparedness in the ARFNet and share it with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;
- (5) to maintain an updated regional database of emergencies response and disaster management contacts, and to develop a joint database of assets and capabilities available to be shared with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities and the Register of Military, Civil Defense and Civil Protection Assets (MCDA);
- (6) to compile ARF participating countries' disaster management procedures/manuals and capabilities in order to enhance common understanding of

- respective countries' emergency preparedness procedures through sharing of lessons learned and best practices;
- (7) to work towards the development of ARF regional standby arrangements for immediate humanitarian assistance including the development of Standard Operating Procedures (of non-binding nature) in close cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;
 - (8) to allocate adequate resources for the development and implementation of disaster management policies at all levels of administration;
 - (9) to collaborate with international partners to clarify their possible roles in supporting national disaster response plans;
 - (10) to consider, as appropriate, the development of bilateral/regional/multilateral legal arrangements/framework to facilitate and in line with disaster management and emergency response related international assistance;
 - (11) to improve communications protocols with international data warning providers (in terms of 24 hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week notification and verification data input and warnings with all critical international data providers);
 - (12) to provide early warning information to ARF participating countries, which include seismic and sea level data, data on seismic origins and to link with other warning systems and to exchange data in the case of an emergency.

C. Emergency Response and Disaster Relief

- (1) to consider, as appropriate, the development of ARF general guidelines on disaster management and emergency response for the use of both civilian and military personnel within the ARF participating countries and to ensure consistency with existing UN guidelines and ASEAN mechanisms on disaster management and emergency response, civil-military cooperation and other international capabilities;
- (2) to enhance networking and coordination between national Search and Rescue (SAR) and other relief agencies of ARF participants, and with the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG);
- (3) to promote coordination among donors, relief agencies, and the international community in carrying out short, medium and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk-reduction efforts led by the Governments of disasters-affected countries, in cooperation with the International Recovery Platform co-organized by the UN (UNDP, ISDR, OCHA and ILO), the World Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC);
- (4) to receive warning information and to coordinate with national disaster warning center of each country to maximize efficiency in emergency response and disaster relief.

D. Capacity Building

- (1) to undertake research and education, as well as sharing of knowledge and expertise among ARF participating countries with a view to strengthening capacities in the field of disaster risk reduction;
- (2) to strengthen national/regional preparedness and disaster management capability through education and training, sharing of expertise, desktop disaster relief simulation exercises and combined joint exercises in civil military operations;
- (3) to promote networking, enhance coordination and establish exchange/attachment programs between and among ARF participants' emergency management agencies;
- (4) to welcome and make use of the Multi-Donor Voluntary Trust on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, which has been established on 26 September 2005 under UNESCAP administration for the establishment of an effective early warning system in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia.

ARF participating countries are to regularly review the progress of these and other efforts to further strengthen cooperation in disaster relief at the subsequent ARF Intersessional-Meeting on Disaster Relief as well as other ARF meetings.

ARF STATEMENT ON COOPERATION IN FIGHTING CYBER ATTACK AND TERRORIST MISUSE OF CYBER SPACE

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 28 JULY 2006

The Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), on behalf of the participating states and organization, issues the following statement:

Strongly condemning all acts of terrorism regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, as one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

Reaffirming the imperative to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

Rejecting any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, nationality, race, or culture;

Ensuring that all measures to combat terrorism are in accordance with the United Nations Charter and other applicable principles of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law;

Acknowledging that terrorist misuse of cyber space is a destructive and devastating form and manifestation of global terrorism whose magnitude and rapid spread would be exacerbated by the increasing cyber interconnectivity of countries in the region;

Recognizing the serious ramifications of an attack via cyber space to critical infrastructure on the security of the people and on the economic and physical well-being of countries in the region;

Recognizing the detrimental impact of fear which can be enhanced by the terrorists in conjunction with attacks in physical space;

Further recognizing that terrorist misuse of cyber space is a form of cyber crime and a criminal misuse of information technologies;

Acknowledging that the proceeds from cyber crime may be laundered and/or used to fund terrorist activities;

Emphasizing the importance of ARF countries acting cooperatively to prevent the exploitation of technology, communications, and resources, including Internet, to incite support for

and/or commit criminal or terrorist acts, including the use by terrorists of the internet for recruitment and training purposes.

Recalling the ARF Statement on Strengthening Transport Security against International Terrorism of 2 July 2004, which mentions, in particular, that ARF countries will endeavor to cooperate to ensure that terrorists are prevented from using information technology and its applications to disrupt and sabotage the operation of transportation systems;

Stressing the need for cooperation between governments and the private sector in identifying, preventing, and mitigating cyber-attacks and terrorist misuse of cyber-space;

Believing that an effective fight against cyber-attacks and terrorist misuse of cyber space requires increased, rapid and well-functioning legal and other forms of cooperation.

1. ARF participating states and organization endeavor to enact, if they have not yet done so, and implement cyber crime and cyber security laws in accordance with their national conditions and by referring to relevant international instruments and recommendations/guidelines for the prevention, detection, reduction, and mitigation of attacks to which they are party, including the ten recommendations in the UN General Assembly Resolution 55/63 on Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies.
2. ARF participating countries and organization acknowledge the importance of a national framework for cooperation and collaboration in addressing criminal, including terrorist, misuse of cyber space and encourage the formulation of such a framework that may include the following proposed courses of action:
 - Identify national cyber security units and increase coordination among national agencies;
 - Develop national watch, warning, and incident response capabilities;
 - Collaborate/cooperate with international and regional agencies for cyber investigation and collection and sharing of cyber evidence and, effective management of resources for mutually beneficial partnerships that foster international cooperation, interoperability, and coordination in fighting criminal and terrorist misuse of cyber space;
 - Conduct training/ technology transfer and counter-measures, especially digital forensics;
 - Reinforce capabilities to protect and recover critical infrastructure, minimize loss, track and trace the sabotage activities on such infrastructure;
 - Encourage private sector partnership with the government in the field of information security and fighting cyber crime, including the protection of critical infrastructure;
 - Increase public awareness on cyber security and cyber ethics with emphasis on safety and security, best practices, the responsibilities of using information networks and negative consequences from misuse of networks.

3. ARF participating states and organization agree to work together to improve their capabilities to adequately address cyber crime, including the terrorist misuse of cyber space by:
 - Endeavoring to identify national cyber security units and joining and participating in established networks of cooperation;
 - Endeavoring to establish an ARF-wide network of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT) concerning cyber-crime to facilitate the real time exchange of threat and vulnerability assessment and issuance of required warnings and patches and which would join existing cyber and incident warning and response networks;
 - Leveraging on existing cooperation among different CSIRT networks and collaborating with other international and regional organizations with similar concerns;
 - Providing, where and when possible, technical assistance and capacity-building programs to countries that request help in developing laws, extending training (in forensics, law enforcement, legal and technical matters), and when and where possible, providing hardware and software;
 - Within the framework of applicable data protection regulation, information and intelligence sharing between law enforcement, partners, and regional agencies, and community;
 - Enhancing efforts towards training and awareness among the masses to bring about a culture of cyber security.
4. The ARF participating countries and organization also commit to continue working together in the fight against cyber crime, including terrorist misuse of cyber space, through activities aimed at enhancing confidence among different national CSIRTs, as well as formulating advocacy and public awareness programs.
5. ARF participating countries and organization commit themselves to adopting such measures as may be appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, including through computer networks.
6. The ARF participating countries and organization decide to annually review the progress of these and other efforts to combat cyber attack and the terrorist misuse of cyber space at subsequent ARF Ministerial Meetings.

ARF STATEMENT ON PROMOTING A PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH TO COUNTER TERRORISM

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 28 JULY 2006

The Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), on behalf of the participating states and organisations, issues the following statement:

Recognising that:

The overwhelming majority of people in the region, and around the globe, are peace-loving;

Terrorism, irrespective of its origins, motivations or objectives, constitutes a serious threat to human security, regional and international peace, stability and security. There is no justification, whatsoever, for any act of terrorism which should be unequivocally condemned;

Any measures to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations should be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations (UN), international law, including human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, where applicable; United Nations Security Council Resolutions; and UN Conventions and Protocols related to counter-terrorism which individual participating states are a state party to;

Terrorism should not be associated with any religion, culture, race or nationality;

Successfully combating terrorism requires a comprehensive approach, that includes addressing causes and factors conducive to the spread of terrorism without acknowledging these as justifications for terrorist and/or criminal activities;

Supporting initiatives currently undertaken by regional and international organizations on counter terrorism, including efforts to resolve conflicts, promote respect, understanding and tolerance among people of all religions, beliefs and cultures, forms part of the overall ARF efforts to counter terrorism;

Strong cooperation exists within the ARF framework in the fight against international terrorism and desiring to undertake further measures to prevent, disrupt, combat and respond to terrorism;

It is vitally important to engage all levels of society including academia, the media, non-governmental organisations, community groups and other relevant institutions in the efforts against international terrorism;

Committed to:

Implement the principles laid out in this Statement, in accordance with their respective domestic laws and their specific circumstances, with the view to the full implementation of any or all of the following measures:

1. Identifying counter terrorism strategies and measures that promote greater tolerance, understanding, conflict resolution including inter-cultural dialogues, as well as those aimed at winning the “hearts and minds” of the people and their unequivocal condemnation of terror in all its forms and manifestations and regardless of its alleged motives in order to ensure their effectiveness;
2. Inculcating people’s awareness of the threat from terrorism to their safety and well-being and enhancing preparedness in their response to the threat;
3. To undertake all necessary measures in accordance with international law;
4. Developing initiatives and programmes, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, international laws and relevant rules of procedure of the United Nations, to promote public participation in counter terrorism measures, by, encouraging the comprehensive input of academia, media, non-governmental organizations, community groups and other relevant institutions;
5. Strengthening information sharing, exchange of best practices and joint-capacity building efforts on both preventive measures and emergency response mechanisms;
6. Identifying ways to enhance partnerships between, and among participating states, with international organizations, regional fora and other relevant institutions to promote the above measures in the efforts to counter terrorism; and
7. Reviewing the progress on these efforts to further strengthen cooperation to counter terrorism.

A CONCEPT PAPER ON ENHANCING TIES BETWEEN TRACK I AND TRACK II IN THE ARF, AND BETWEEN THE ARF AND OTHER REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 28 JULY 2006

Background

1. At the 12th ARF on 29 July 2005 in Vientiane, the Ministers emphasized the need to continue strengthening ties with other regional and international security organizations as well as linkages between Track I and Track II.
2. In accordance with the discussion at the ARF ISG Meeting in Honolulu on 17-19 October 2005, this paper attempts to provide some further guidelines and procedures to give expression to the Ministers' decision, building upon recommendations from previous ARF meetings and related papers, which include, *inter alia*, "Enhanced Role of the ARF Chair: Shared Perspectives among ARF Members," Brunei Darussalam's "Stocktaking of the ARF Process and Recommendations," Canada's "Discussion Paper on Strengthening Linkages Between Track I and Track II in the ARF Context," and Russia's "Draft Concept Paper on ARF-SCO."

Strengthening Linkages between Track I and Track II

3. Since the 1995 ARF Concept Paper decided to move the ARF process along two tracks, there have been many Track II activities.¹ The results of some have been reported to the ARF and some inputs have also been incorporated by Track I. An example is Singapore's "Concept Paper on Preventive Diplomacy" adopted at the 8th ARF, which refers to CSCAP's proposal on the definition of Preventive Diplomacy (PD).
4. It is understood that all decisions with regard to enhancing linkages between Track I and Track II would be undertaken by consensus in accordance with the principle of respect to ARF participants' sovereignty and non-interference in their internal affairs and take into account the comfort level of all ARF participants. As such, contacts with Track II would not prejudge ARF participants' policies towards such organizations. Further modalities of linkages between the ARF and various Track II organizations may differ, without one case necessarily setting a precedent for another.

¹ Track II activities have been compiled by the ARF Unit and the list appears on the ARF Net (www.aseanregionalforum.org).

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5. With respect to strengthening linkages between Track I and Track II, priority should at this stage be given to CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS in the following manners:
 - Inviting chairs of CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS to the ISG on CBMs and PD meeting to give a presentation of written report(s) on their work, which reflect the consensus of their respective members and with prior consultation and consent of ARF participants. The ISG co-chairs would make every effort to ensure that Track II invitees do not raise sensitive issues;
 - Reporting Track II activities that are sponsored by ARF participants to the ARF Chair;
 - Circulating to ARF participants a compilation of CSCAP and ASEAN-ISIS recommendations made by consensus of their respective members;
 - Including Track II experts, when judged appropriate by individual ARF participants, on the participant's national delegations to ARF CBMs, with the understanding that these individuals agree in advance to respect the non-public character of the discussions and that participants include only individuals from their own country(s). The co-chairs of CBMs would make every effort to ensure that such experts do not raise sensitive issues.
6. As the Guidelines for the Operation of the ARF EEPs has been adopted by the 11th ARF, the ARF will consider the EEPs as its major Track II resources for studying possible links/overlaps between Track II recommendations and those of Track I activities and pursuing deeper discussions on a particular issue(s), including on Preventive Diplomacy.

Strengthening Ties between the ARF and other Regional and International Security Organizations

7. Since the 6th ARF endorsed the recommendations on the “enhanced role of the ARF Chairman” in liaising with external parties, including other regional organizations, the ARF Chair has initiated informal contact with other organizations such as United Nations, the OAS (Organization of American States), the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) and the NAM (Non-Aligned Movement).
8. Other organizations are doing likewise. In line with its Tashkent initiative to gradually establish a partnership network of multilateral associations active in the Asia Pacific region, the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) has expressed interest in establishing links with the ARF. The OSCE and the CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Activities in Asia) are exploring the modalities for conducting a seminar jointly.

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9. Based on the agreement that contacts between the ARF and external parties should be carried out for the sharing of information and experiences with prior consultation with all ARF members and their consent, ARF may, at the initial stage, wish to develop contacts with the UN, SCO, CICA, NAM, OAS and OSCE on issues relevant to its work. For the UN, such bodies as UN Office for Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate may be given special consideration in view of the significance given by ARF to the related issues.
10. In view of the differing characteristics of various regional and international security organizations, ARF may have to consider the issue of enhancing linkages with specific organizations on a case-by-case basis and in an incremental manner. Modalities of linkages between the ARF and various organizations may differ, without one case necessarily setting a precedent for another. In principle, the external parties with which the ARF may wish to engage should be significant organizations or processes that are deemed of immediate relevance to the ARF and its particular CBM-PD activities.
11. Subject to the above guidelines, preliminary suggestions for ARF contact with such regional and international security organizations include:
 - a. Promoting contacts between the ARF Unit and the Secretariats, or between the ARF Chair and the Chairs of other organizations;
 - b. Inviting experts from other organizations to provide briefings to ARF, ISG, ISM, or CBM activities on specific issues of interest to the ARF, on a case-by-case basis;²
 - c. Conducting joint discussions on an informal and voluntary basis;³
 - d. Encouraging ARF participants that are also members of other organizations to disseminate information on activities and outcomes of the ARF in those organizations and vice versa.

Review

12. The above Format and Procedures for enhancing ties between Track I and Track II in the ARF, and between the ARF and other regional and international security organizations shall be subject to review whenever the need arises.

² This was the case with the presence of a representative from the OSCE Action Against Terrorism Unit to the ISG in Berlin/Postdam in 2005 and a representative of SCO to the 4th ISM on CT/TC in 2006.

³ An example of this was when OSCE and ARF participants met informally at the sideline of the ARF Workshop on Preventive Diplomacy in Tokyo in 2004. Thailand, as host, invited ARF participants to attend the OSCE Thailand Conference, on 25-26 April 2006, Bangkok.