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**MATRIX OF
ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM
DECISIONS AND THEIR STATUS
1994 - 2013**

**ARF UNIT
ASEAN SECRETARIAT
JUNE 2013**

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Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
<p>I. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</p> <p>1. Frequency and Chairmanship of ARF meetings</p>	<p>First ARF, Bangkok, 25 July 1994: The meeting agreed to convene the ARF on an annual basis.</p> <p>Based on the ARF Concept Paper, which the ARF adopted on 1 August 1995, the ARF shall be chaired by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers agreed to institute the ASEAN Vice-Chair as the ARF Vice-Chair. Accordingly, Thailand was appointed as the first ARF Vice-Chair at the 15th ARF. Subsequently, Thailand (incoming ASEAN Chair) will serve as ARF Chair and Vietnam (incoming ASEAN Vice-Chair) as ARF Vice-Chair from July 2008 – December 2009.</p>	<p>ARF has been convened annually since 1994; the 19th ARF was convened in Phnom Penh on 12 July 2012.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
<p>2. Enhanced role of the ARF Chair</p>	<p>Eighth ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: The Ministers agreed to adopt the Paper on the Enhanced Role of ARF Chair, which included the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting confidence building among ARF members by facilitating dialogue and information exchange between and among ARF members; - Fostering cooperation between ARF members by facilitating discussion on potential areas of cooperation; - Facilitating discussion on norms building in the ARF to enhance mutual trust and understanding; - Encouraging exchange of information on regional security issues 	<p>Seventh ARF, Bangkok, 27 July 2000: Thailand initiated informal contacts with the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to promote exchange of information and sharing of experiences. Informal contact had also been established between the ARF and CSCAP through the ARF Chair.</p> <p>Succeeding ARF Chairs have continued such</p>

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	<p>by serving as a conduit for information sharing in between ARF meetings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serving as a focal point for consultations among ARF members on the basis of consensus of all the ARF members; and - Liaising with external parties, such as heads of international organisations, and Track II organisations on an informal basis and with prior consultation with all ARF members and their consent. <p>Tenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 18 June 2003: The Ministers agreed to support the ARF Chair to have Friends of the chair to assist the Chair in dealing with international situations, which affect the peace and security of the region.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Ministers agreed to establish “Friends of the Chair” in the ARF, and welcomed the Philippines’ offer to draft the terms of reference for this concept with the understanding that such an ad-hoc group shall have an advisory role to assist the ARF Chair and be flexible in terms of its membership.</p>	<p>contacts.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers looked forward to the development of standard operating procedures for the ARF Chair to perform its enhanced role.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: Ministers adopted the Terms of Reference of Friends of the ARF Chair.</p>
<p>3. Participation in the ARF</p>	<p>Second ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 1 August 1995: The participants of the ARF comprise ASEAN Member States, Observers, Consultative and Dialogue Partners of ASEAN. Any new application should be submitted to the Chairman of the ARF who will then consult the other ARF Participants.</p> <p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: ARF participants agree that the criteria for new participants should be as follows: <u>Commitment</u> All new participants, which must be sovereign states, must subscribe to and work cooperatively to help to achieve the ARF’s key goals.</p>	<p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: India and Myanmar were admitted as participants in the ARF. The ARF should expand carefully and cautiously. As the ARF process is barely three years old, it would be advisable to consolidate the ARF process before expanding it rapidly. Each new participant must be admitted on the firm understanding that its participation is necessary for the ARF to accomplish its key goals. (First moratorium)</p>

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	<p><u>Relevance</u> A new participant should be admitted only if it can be demonstrated that it has an impact on the peace and security of the “geographical footprint” of key ARF activities, i.e., Northeast and Southeast Asia as well as Oceania.</p> <p><u>Gradual expansion</u> Efforts must be made to control the number of participants to a manageable level to ensure the effectiveness of the ARF.</p> <p><u>Consultations</u> All applications for participations should be submitted to the Chairman of the ARF, who will consult all the other ARF participants at the SOM and ascertain whether a consensus exists for the admission of the new participants. Actual decisions on participation will be approved by the Ministers.</p>	<p>Fifth ARF, Manila, 27 July 1998: The Ministers welcomed Mongolia as a new participant in the ARF.</p> <p>The Ministers agreed to allow the ARF to consolidate as a group and to develop an efficient process of cooperation. (Second moratorium)</p> <p>Seventh ARF, Bangkok, 27 July 2000: The Ministers welcomed the participation for the first time of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK).</p> <p>The Ministers reaffirmed the decision of the Fifth ARF that the focus should now be on consolidating the process of dialogue and cooperation among the present participants of the ARF. (Third moratorium)</p> <p>Eleventh ARF, Jakarta, 2 July 2004: Pakistan was admitted as an ARF participant.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: Timor-Leste was admitted as a participant in the ARF.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: Bangladesh was admitted as an ARF participant.</p> <p>The Ministers noted that application to</p>

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		<p>participate in the ARF would be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the established criteria.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: Sri Lanka was admitted as an ARF participant. (There are now 27 ARF participating countries.)</p> <p>ARF SOM, Singapore, 9 May 2008: The Meeting reaffirmed the decision at the Thirteenth ARF to maintain the ‘flexible moratorium’ on ARF membership for the time being, in order to allow the ARF process to consolidate itself.</p>
<p>4. Decision-making process</p>	<p>Second ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 1 August 1995: Decisions of the ARF shall be made through consensus after careful and extensive consultations among all participants.</p> <p>Fourth ARF, Subang Jaya, 27 July 1997: The Ministers agreed that the evolutionary approach to the development of the ARF process and the practice of taking decisions by consensus shall be maintained, taking into consideration the interests of all ARF participants and, at the same time, demonstrating the continued consolidation of the process through increased activities in relevant areas. The Ministers agreed to request the ISG on CBMs to identify such matters and ways and means of addressing them while maintaining the focus on CBM.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Ministers reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed ARF</p>	<p>Fifth ARF, Manila, 27 July 1998: The full support of all ARF participants to the ARF’s evolutionary, step by step development and its approach to decision-making by consensus had contributed to the ARF’s resiliency as a viable regional forum for political and security dialogue, encouraged open mind and frank discussions among the ARF participants, and fostered the habit of cooperation and of resolutely working together to address common concerns. The evolutionary approach to the development of the ARF process would be maintained.</p> <p>The Thirteenth ARF of 28 July 2006 “reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed</p>

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	<p>activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed at ARF SOM.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers noted with interest the EU preliminary concept paper on streamlining decision-making and tasked ARF SOM to continue discussions in the next ARF cycle.</p>	<p>ARF activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed at ARF-SOM.”</p> <p>ARF SOM, Singapore, 9 May 2008: The Meeting affirmed the need to establish an ‘expedited’ procedure for endorsement of ARF activities, in view of possible urgent situations.</p> <p>The Meeting welcomed the proposal by the European Union to task the ARF Unit to develop the practical aspects of the proposal, after the Paper on the Review of the ARF, which had made references to the proposal, has been endorsed by the Ministers at the coming ARF.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers adopted the Paper “Improving ARF Working Methods” which provide, among others, streamlined decision-making and consultations processes.</p>
<p>5. Guidelines for ISG and ISM</p>	<p>Second ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 1 August 1995:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISG and ISMs shall be co-chaired by ASEAN and non-ASEAN participants; 2. ISG and ISMs shall be held in between ARF-SOMs; and 3. Findings of the ISG and ISMs shall be presented to the ARF-SOM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Second ARF in 1995 created three bodies namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures (ISG-CBM); - Inter-sessional Meetings on Peacekeeping Operations (ISM-PO); - Inter-sessional Meetings on Search and Rescue Coordination and Cooperation (ISM-SRCC).

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Third ARF in 1996 renewed the mandates of the three bodies created in the Second ARF and established the ISM on Disaster Relief (ISM-DR). - The Fourth ARF in 1997 extended the mandates of the ISG-CBM and ISM-DR, but decided to discontinue convening the ISM-PO and ISM-SRCC. - Since the Fifth ARF in 1998, the mandate of the ISG on CBMs has been automatically renewed every year, while the Sixth ARF extended the mandate of the ISM-DR until the end of the next inter-sessional year. - The Ninth ARF in 2002 welcomed the establishment of Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CT-TC) and the Tenth ARF in 2003 renewed its mandate. - The Twelfth ARF in 2005 agreed to reconvene the ISM-DR. <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers agreed to establish two new ISMs, namely the ISM on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament and the ISM on Maritime Security.</p>

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	<p>ARF SOM, Phuket, 20 May 2009: Thailand informed the Meeting of the ASEAN decision that the ARF Chair would concurrently serve as the ASEAN Co-Chair of the ISG on CBMs and PD.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers supported the idea of streamlining the established practices of the ARF ISG and DOD processes. The Ministers recommended that the idea be further discussed in the next inter-sessional year.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers also noted the discussion of the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue (DOD) on the streamlining of the ARF DODs in one inter-sessional year and supported the recommendation to discontinue the ARF DOD which is held back-to-back with the ARF Ministerial Meeting.</p>
<p>6. Track One and Track Two Activities and Linkages</p>	<p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: The Ministers agreed that, in principle, Track One activities be carried out in the first half of the calendar year and Track Two activities in the second half of the calendar year.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs, Vientiane, 26-28 March 2003: Participants of the meeting recommended that efforts continue to enhance Tracks I and II linkages including through the organization of appropriate adjacent and complementary Tracks I and II meetings at future ISG. They asked the present incoming ISG Co-Chairs and ARF Chair to consider arranging additional Track II meetings in association with upcoming ISG.</p> <p>The ASEAN Regional Forum: A Concept Paper Track Two activities will be carried out by strategic institutes and non-government organizations in the region, such as ASEAN-ISIS and CSCAP. To be meaningful and relevant, the Track Two activities</p>	<p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002: The Ministers considered of the paper submitted by CSCAP entitled "ARF in the 21st Century".</p>

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	<p>may focus, as much as possible, on the current concerns of the ARF. Track Two activities should result in the creation of a sense of community among participants of those activities.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Meeting adopted the 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 Organizations”.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers noted the CSCAP Memorandum on Human Trafficking and instructed the ISM on CTTC to consider the recommendations put forth in the Memorandum.</p>	<p>Representatives from the ASEAN ISIS, CSCAP and OSCE attend the ISG on CBMs and PD regularly since the meeting in Helsinki in 2007.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Singapore, 9 May 2008: The Meeting noted the suggestions by Thailand and Brunei on means of enhancing such linkages, including through training programmes with organisations such as the OSCE, and inviting peace keeping and climate change experts from the UN to attend ARF meetings.</p> <p>The CSCAP Study Group Meeting on Countering Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) has been held back-to-back with the ARF ISM on NPD since the 2nd ARF ISM on NPD in Singapore on 5-7 July 2010. The outcomes of the Study Group have been reported directly to the ARF ISM on NPD.</p>

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<p>7. Recording and Monitoring Mechanism</p>	<p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002: The Ministers endorsed the Concept Paper on “A Recording Mechanism of ARF CBMs” prepared by New Zealand.</p> <p>Eleventh ARF, Jakarta, 2 July 2004: The Ministers mandated the ARF Unit to update the ARF Register of CBMs and serve as the repository of ARF documents.</p>	<p>The first ARF Register of CBMs was circulated at the ARF ISG on CBMs in Wellington on 20-22 November 2002.</p> <p>The Twelfth ARF of July 2005 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 Status, which is made available on the ARFNet, and the development of the ARF Internet homepage and virtual communications network at aseanregionalforum.asean.org.</p> <p>ARF Unit has periodically published the ARF Documents Series.</p> <p>Digital records of all previous ARF meetings have been made available in the Member Services section of ARFNet.</p>
<p>8. Preventive Diplomacy</p>	<p>Eighth ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: The Ministers adopted the PD Concept Paper as a snapshot of the state on the current discussion on PD in the ARF and that the ISG would continue to discuss PD in the next intersessional year and focus on those issues where there remain divergence of views. Under the Concept Paper, Preventive Diplomacy is defined as consensual diplomatic and political action taken by sovereign states with the consent of all directly involved parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To help prevent disputes and conflicts from arising between States that could potentially pose a threat to regional peace and stability; - To help prevent such disputes and conflicts from escalating into 	<p>Tenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 22 June 2003: The Ministers considered that the ARF’s work on preventive diplomacy was being advanced through, among other measures, the actions that it had taken to address the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to enhance confidence and cooperation in addressing common security threats, including international terrorism, transnational crime, piracy and other maritime crimes.</p>

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	<p>armed confrontation; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To help minimise the impact of such disputes and conflicts on the region. <p>ARF ISG on CBMs, Phnom Penh, 26-28 October 2004 and Potsdam, 21-23 February 2005: The Meeting agreed on the need to reinforce the ARF, particularly by moving further forward preventive diplomacy while continuing with confidence-building activities. The Meeting strongly recommended reflecting this in the title of the future ISG's i.e. "ISG on PD" or "ISG on CBMs and PD".</p> <p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Ministers agreed to establish the Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD) to replace the present Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers noted the completion of the Study of Best Practices and Lessons Learned by Selected International and Regional Organizations in Preventive Diplomacy. The Ministers further tasked the Senior Officials to study the recommendations.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers took note of the Matrix of Relevant Recommendations for Follow-Up from the ARF Study on Preventive Diplomacy. They mandated officials to begin the development of an ARF PD Work Plan, drawing on the above-mentioned Matrix and other relevant ARF documents, and requested the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) to provide their views on the elements of such a Work Plan.</p>	<p>The first and second ISG on CBMs and PD were held in Honolulu on 17-19 October 2005 and Manila, 1-3 March 2006, co-chaired by the United States and the Philippines.</p> <p>The Fourth ARF EEPs Meeting was convened in Bali from 4-5 December 2009. The meeting prepared a draft Elements of a Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy for submission to the ARF SOM in Ha Noi in May 2010.</p>

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	<p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: The Ministers agreed to task the senior officials to develop an ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy based on the long-standing principles of the ARF.</p> <p>The Ministers expressed appreciation to Singapore for its offer to prepare a draft ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy for consideration during the next inter-sessional year.</p> <p>The Ministers agreed that while progressing toward preventive diplomacy, confidence building measures should remain an important foundation and thrust of the whole ARF process.</p> <p>Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement Recommended ARF to develop and implement an ARF Preventive Diplomacy (PD) Work Plan as mandated by the 16th ARF.</p> <p>Fifth Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Dili, 27-28 January 2011: Recommended that the priority areas of focus of preventive diplomacy should cover traditional and non-traditional sources of conflict, and that an effective PD implementation mechanism should be developed.</p> <p>Timor-Leste would develop a concept paper to submit its proposal for the ARF to participate in elections monitoring, in correlation with the United Nations.</p>	<p>The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Bali on 1-2 December 2010 agreed that the ISG Co-Chairs, Indonesia and Australia, coordinate the finalization of the draft ARF Work Plan on PD. The draft Work Plan was discussed at the sidelines of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Sydney on 7-8 April 2011 and the ARF SOM in Surabaya on 10 June 2011.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers adopted the final version of the ARF Preventive Diplomacy Work Plan, and commended Singapore, Indonesia and Australia for the preparation of the Work Plan.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Surabaya, 10 June 2011: Timor Leste updated the Meeting on the proposal for the ARF Electoral Capacity-Building Program for Timor Leste. The Meeting supported the proposal and noted the need to ensure complementarity between the activities to be undertaken in this Program and those implemented by the United Nations.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali 23 July 2011: The Ministers agreed that the next meeting of the ARF EEPs would provide an ideal opportunity for the ARF to prepare a voluntary observer team, comprising of ARF officials and representatives of the EEPs, for Timor-Leste's elections in 2012, in response</p>

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	<p>ARF SOM, Phnom Penh, 26 May 2012: The Meeting supported the Concept Paper on Possible Elements for an ARF Roundtable on Training Resources for Preventive Diplomacy, proposed by New Zealand. The Meeting invited all the ARF participants to review the Concept Paper and encouraged countries with relevant expertise to help take the proposal forward.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Bandar Seri Begawan, 27-28 November 2012:</p>	<p>to the invitation from the Government of Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers thanked Timor-Leste for its invitation to ARF participants to send observers to its parliamentary elections on 7 July 2012 and noted that some ARF participants had taken part as voluntary election observers on a bilateral basis.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers welcomed the proposal on preventive diplomacy training and tasked the ARF SOM and the ARF ISG to deliberate further on the proposal with a view to finalising it on time for the next ARF Ministerial Meeting.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Beijing, 27-28 April 2013: The Meeting took note of the revised Concept Paper of the ARF Roundtable on Training Resources for Preventive Diplomacy and the offer from Brunei Darussalam, China, New Zealand and the United States to co-chair the Roundtable in the inter-sessional year 2013-2014.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Bandar Seri Begawan, 24 May 2013:</p>

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	<p>The Meeting welcomed the Discussion Paper on Moving towards Preventive Diplomacy, introduced by Brunei Darussalam, to facilitate the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy. The Paper outlined three possible phases to implement the PD stage of the ARF process.</p>	<p>The Meeting welcomed the updated Concept Paper on Moving towards Preventive Diplomacy. The Meeting suggested that the ARF should draw a preventive diplomacy model that best suits the interest of the region with ASEAN playing a leading role in the process.</p>
<p>9. Defence Officials Dialogue</p>	<p>ARF ISM on CBMs, Tokyo, 18-19 January 1996, and Jakarta, 15-16 April 1996: The ARF participants confirmed that ARF SOM was open to defence representatives and encouraged their greater participation in inter-sessional activities.</p> <p>Eighth ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: The Ministers agreed to endorse the recommendation by the ARF SOM that Defence Officials Luncheon be included as a regular feature of the ISG.</p> <p>ARF SOM Defence/Military Official Lunch and Meeting, Siem Reap, 29 April 2003: The meeting agreed to enhance direct coordination and communication among defence officials.</p> <p>ARF Defence Official's Dialogue, Jogjakarta, 11 May 2004: The meeting agreed to recommend to the ARF SOM that, rather than half day, the Defence Official's Dialogue be extended to a one day meeting to allow more time for discussions.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, New Delhi, 10-11 November 2009: The Meeting took note of Vietnam's suggestions on a possible re-</p>	<p>ARF ISG on CBMs, Tokyo, 13-14 November 1999, and Singapore, 5-6 April 2000: The meeting noted the first informal lunch gathering among defence officials, which was held in Langkawi on 19 May 1997.</p> <p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002: The Ministers endorsed the Concept Paper on "Defence Dialogue within the ASEAN Regional Forum" prepared by Singapore.</p> <p>The first formal Defence Officials Meeting was held in Brunei Darussalam on 30 July 2002 preceded by their regular lunch.</p> <p>The first one-day meeting of the ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue was held in Helsinki on 28 March 2007.</p> <p>ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue, Nha Trang, 18 March 2010:</p>

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	<p>arrangement of the ARF Defence Meetings and agreed that the matter would be further discussed with the concerned defence channels.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Surabaya, 10 June 2011: The Meeting discussed Indonesia's proposal to reduce the frequency of the convening of the DOD to enable each meeting to be reported to either the ARF ISG or the ARF SOM.</p>	<p>Recommended among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To further deliberate on the reporting mechanism for the defence tracks and interaction between the DOD and ASPC with the ISG, SOM, the ARF Ministers and other Foreign Ministry-led activities. - The DOD may convene at their own initiative whenever it is deemed necessary; - To consider setting up a DOD working groups on specific issues to make DOD time and cost effective. The working group could sit alongside the main Dialogue. <p>ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue, Bali, 29 November 2010: Recommended among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and rearrange the defence meetings in a more convenient way for adopted initiatives in previous meetings to be pursued in future meetings and gradually implemented in practice. - Consider establishing a coordination mechanism in the defence channel between Defence Officials' Dialogue and ARF Security Policy Conference meetings with ISG-CBMs and PD, ARF-SOM, ARF Minister meetings and others activities hosted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs <p>ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue, Wellington, 7 May 2012: The Dialogue agreed that the ARF DOD associated with the ARF Ministerial Meeting</p>

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	<p>ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue, Wellington, 7 May 2012: The Dialogue noted how defence officials could contribute to the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy.</p>	<p>would be the logical dialogue to be discontinued without having any significant impact on the overall process.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers supported the defence officials' recommendation to discontinue the ARF DOD which is held back-to-back with the ARF Ministerial Meeting.</p> <p>ARF Defence Officials' Dialogue, Shanghai, 11 April 2013: The Dialogue marked the first time that issues of CBMs and PD were discussed by ARF defence officials. The Dialogue also emphasised that the ARF DOD should play a supporting role in the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action.</p>
<p>10. Defence Colleges activities</p>	<p>Fifth ARF, Manila, 27 July 1998: The Ministers agreed that the first meeting of heads of defence colleges convened in Manila contributed to the growing awareness and recognition of the vital role of defence officials in the ARF process.</p>	<p>The ARF Meeting of Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges and Institution (HDUCIM) has been convened every year since 1998, at times and venues as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manila, 7-8 October 1997; - Seoul, 8-10 September 1998; - Ulan Bator, 22-24 September 1999; - Beijing, 6-8 September 2000; - Tokyo, 28-31 August 2001; - Moscow, 16-20 September 2002; - New Delhi, 15-17 October 2003; - Singapore, 1-3 September 2004; - Ha Noi, 10-13 October 2005;

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	<p>Eighth Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting, 1-3 September 2004: The HDUCIM has agreed to cooperate in the following areas, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical cooperation to improve the methodology of teaching military officers. - creating virtual connectivity amongst ARF defence universities and and colleges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuala Lumpur, 4-7 September 2006; - Canberra, 9-11 October 2007; - Islamabad, 21-23 October 2008; - Bangkok, 3-6 November 2009; - Washington DC, 6-10 November 2010; - Bali, 29 November – 2 December 2011; and - Beijing, 4-8 November 2012. <p>The ARF Unit has hyper-linked home pages of HDUCIM participants with the ARFNet.</p> <p>Under the HDUCIM framework, Singapore published Exchange of Publications and Directory of Experts in September 2004.</p> <p>The Thirteenth HDUCIM in 2009 approved the Terms of Reference on Information Exchange that was prepared by the Philippines. The scope of information exchange could include academic matters concerning ARFDUCIs, such as curriculum, database and other bibliographic references, student/faculty research and training programmes, organization, faculty development, publications and other information such as defence and security related national laws and policies as well as miscellaneous defence and security information</p>

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	<p>Ninth Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting, 10-13 October 2005: The Meeting agreed among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to enter into memoranda of understanding between defence and military educational institutions to promote cooperation; - to review certain security concepts and approaches in order to make them more relevant and appropriate in the new situation. <p>Tenth Meeting of ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Kuala Lumpur, 4-7 September 2006: The Meeting endorsed the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the HDUCIM.</p> <p>Eleventh Meeting of ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Canberra, 9-11 October 2007: The Meeting agreed to continue discussion on the proposed establishment of an ARF defence college network.</p> <p>Fourteenth Meeting of ARF Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Washington DC, 6-9 November 2010: The Meeting looked into the possibility of creating a shared</p>	<p>The Ninth HDUCIM was briefed on several MOUs between DUCIs.</p> <p>Twelfth Meeting of the ARF Head of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions, Islamabad, 21-23 October 2008: The Meeting agreed that in order to carry forward the process of establishing an ARF defence college network, a country secretariat in each DUCI member should be established, designating a point of contact. Also the members should consider establishing a standing committee of at least three member countries to draft the Terms of Reference for the DUCI Information Exchange Programme (IEP).</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	curriculum for defence universities of ARF Participants.	
<p>11. ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC)</p>	<p>Eleventh ARF, Jakarta, 2 July 2004: The Ministers endorsed China’s proposal on the ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC). The Ministers welcomed China’s offer to host the 1st ASPC by the end of 2004 and agreed that Indonesia would Chair this Conference. The Ministers underlined the principle that the ASPC should be convened back-to-back with the annual ARF SOM and therefore subsequent ASPC will be hosted and chaired by the ARF Chair country. The 2nd ASPC was therefore held in Vientiane under the chairmanship of Lao PDR.</p> <p>Sixth ARF Security Policy Conference, Phuket, 19 May 2009: The Conference underlined the need to enhance concrete and practical cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific that would facilitate capacity building and interoperability in response to non-traditional security threats such as the ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR). The Conference further noted a hope to explore the possibility of future multilateral exercises.</p> <p>Eighth ARF Security Policy Conference, Surabaya, 8 June 2011: The Conference acknowledged that efforts to create synergy and complementarities between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus should be pursued. The Conference noted several recommendations to avoid duplication of efforts between the two fora.</p>	<p>The 1st ASPC was held in Beijing on 4-6 November 2004. The ASPC has been held annually back-to-back with the ARF SOM since 2005, chaired by the ARF Chair.</p> <p>Seventh ARF Security Policy Conference, Da Nang, 19 May 2010: The Conference underscored the need for greater cooperation among the military such as through regular training and development of new multilateral cooperative facilities.</p> <p>Tenth ARF Security Policy Conference, Bandar Seri Begawan, 23 May 2013: The Conference supported the recommendation of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Bandar Seri Begawan on 27-28 November 2012 for a joint ARF and ADMM-Plus calendar of activities as a means to institutionalize the coordination between the two fora.</p>
<p>12. ARF Experts Eminent Persons (EEPs)</p>	<p>Eighth ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: The Ministers agreed to adopt the Paper on the Terms of Reference for ARF Experts/Eminent Persons.</p>	<p>Eleventh ARF, Jakarta, 2 July 2004: An updated Register of Experts/Eminent Persons (EEPs) has been published. The</p>

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	<p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Ministers agreed to convene a meeting of the ARF EEPs during the inter-sessional year 2005/2006 in line with the Guidelines for the Operation of the ARF EEPs.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers noted the recommendations of the EEPs regarding the future course of the ARF and the role of the EEPs and requested the ARF SOM to consider the recommendations and submit its assessment of their practicability to ARF Ministers at their next meeting.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Manila, 25 May 2007: The Meeting supported Thailand's proposal for the ARF to consider assigning the EEPs specific areas for study such as confidence</p>	<p>Ministers agreed to adopt the Guidelines for the Operation of the ARF EEPs.</p> <p>The regularly updated Registry of EEPs is available on the ARFNet.</p> <p>Inaugural Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Jeju Island, 29-30 June 2006: The Meeting recommended, among others, that ARF make EEPs 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.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers adopted the assessment and review of the ARF SOM of the practicability of the recommendations of the First Plenary Meeting of the ARF Experts/Eminent Persons (EEP) on the future course of the ARF and the role of the EEPs</p> <p>The Ministers requested the SOM to submit an assessment of the practicability of the recommendations of the 2nd ARF EEP Meeting in time for their 15th ARF Ministerial Meeting.</p> <p>The ARF SOM in Singapore in 2008 discussed that the expertise of the EEP as well as the Track II could be tapped in the process</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>building and preventive diplomacy and took note of Thailand's suggestion to examine how the ARF could be further institutionalized to help address security challenges.</p> <p>Third Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Beijing, 13-15 November 2008: The Meeting took note of the following recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The ARF EEPs to be regularly updated on the progress of the ARF. In this regard, the Meeting requested the assistance of the ARF Unit to update the ARF EEPs on the follow-up of the proposals and initiatives proposed in various ARF meetings; b. The ARF to consider the feasibility of establishing small open-ended working groups to deliberate specific issues of interest to the ARF. c. Strengthen linkages among the ARF EEPs in terms of a network with the assistance of the ARF Unit by regularly circulating the list of EEPs. d. The ARF EEPs meeting to be a forum mainly for the EEPs themselves. e. Publicize the works of the EEPs; f. Organize ARF EEPs lecture in universities in the region to promote regional integration. g. The ARF EEPs could play role of the practical solution on ARF CBMs implementation, particularly in developing ARF early warning mechanisms. <p>Fifth Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Dili, 27-28 January 2011: The Meeting agreed that future EEPs meetings should, as a general rule, be convened in the 2nd half of January in order to facilitate long-term planning. The Meeting also suggested that in order to develop continuity in the EEPs contribution to the ARF process, it would continue to discuss PD issues, amongst others. In this connection, the themes and agenda would be developed well in advance of the meetings by future Co-Chairs with the assistance of the ARF Unit.</p>	<p>of developing the standardized ARF Annual Security Outlook (ASO)</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>

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	<p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali 23 July 2011: The Ministers tasked the ARF EEPs to conduct a study on the elaboration of the ARF Preventive Diplomacy Work Plan's implementation, including on the suggestion to expand the role of the EEPs.</p> <p>The Ministers further agreed that the next meeting of the EEP, which will be co-chaired by Thailand and the United States and tentatively held in 2012, would provide an ideal opportunity for the ARF to prepare a voluntary observer team, comprising of ARF officials and representatives of the EEPs, for Timor-Leste's elections in 2012 in response to the invitation from the Government of Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Sixth Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Bangkok, 1-3 February 2012: Recommended that future meetings also be convened in retreat format, comprising only of EEPs and encouraging free-flow discussion to facilitate the development of ideas for the ARF.</p> <p>The Meeting also suggested that EEPs be utilized to identify potential flashpoints for instability in the region and to lead discussions on such flashpoints after having been identified.</p>	<p>Sixth Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Bangkok, 1-3 February 2012: The Meeting encouraged all ARF participants to send representatives to observe the Timor-Lest elections and include at least one EEP representative if possible. The EU confirmed its readiness to share information and possibly engage in formal training on monitoring methodology with the ARF observer team.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Wellington, 8-9 May 2012: The Meeting pointed out that the ARF EEPs should not be restricted in their views and recommendations. Nonetheless, the ARF EEPs should function in accordance with their mandate as stipulated in the Terms of Reference. The ARF Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement and the ARF Work Plan on PD should provide direction for the ARF EEPs' future deliberation. An expanded role of the ARF EEPs should not divert the EEPs from these guidelines. Regarding the qualification and background of the EEPs, the Meeting underscored the importance of selecting experienced candidates and reaffirmed that it is the autonomy of the respective ARF participant to appoint their EEPs.</p>

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	<p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers agreed to explore the possibility for the ARF EEP representatives to attend relevant meetings of the ARF ISM and ISG as appropriate.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Bandar Seri Begawan, 24 May 2012: The Meeting viewed the need for the ARF to give direction to the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) in supporting the ARF's process in moving towards preventive diplomacy.</p> <p>The Meeting suggested that future ARF EEPs meetings should be held in between the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in order to allow the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD to provide guidance for the EEPs' deliberation as well as ensure EEPs recommendation can be fully considered by officials.</p>	<p>Representatives of the EEPs attended the ISG on CBMs and PD in Sydney in 2011 and in Phnom Penh and Wellington in 2012.</p>
<p>13. Defence Policy and Annual Security Outlook (ASO)</p>	<p>Second ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 1 August 1995: The ARF participants to submit to the ARF or the ARF SOM, on a voluntary basis, an annual statement of their defence policy.</p> <p>Eight ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: The current and future ASOs would not be treated as confidential.</p> <p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002: The Ministers expressed the view that the submission of the ASO represented an important contribution in promoting transparency and confidence among ARF participants.</p> <p>ARF Workshop on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy in Asia and Europe, Berlin, 12-14 March 2008: The Meeting saw merit in exploring the suggestion that the usefulness</p>	<p>ARF Annual Security Outlook has been published by the ARF Chair since the Sixth ARF in 1999. These reports are available on the ARFNet.</p> <p>At the Twentieth ARF on 2 July 2013, fifteen ARF participants contributed to the ASO 2013, namely Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPRK, EU, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, and the United States. See <u>ANNEX A</u>.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Singapore, 9 May 2008: The expertise of the EEP as well as the Track II could be tapped in the process of</p>

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	<p>of the ARF Annual Security Outlook could be enhanced by a more standardized and structured reporting format.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Phuket, 20 May 2009: The Meeting tasked the ARF Unit to continue its work to develop a more simplified, standardized format of the voluntary ARF Security Outlook, taking into account inputs provided by ARF participants. With regard to the upcoming submissions to the ARF Security Outlook for the 16th ARF, the Meeting agreed to consider using the proposed headings of issues proposed by Thailand as a basis for submissions by ARF participants.</p> <p>Sixth Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Bangkok, 1-3 February 2012: The Meeting encouraged ARF participants to consider making their draft contribution available to their respective EEPs prior to submission. In addition, the Meeting suggested that EEPs be utilized to analyze and critique the relevant parts of the ASO, especially in the area of current and emerging security challenges.</p>	<p>developing the standardized ARF Annual Security Outlook (ASO)</p> <p>ARF Review Paper, adopted by the Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008 recommended that the ARF Unit could undertake the task of drawing up a standardized format in consultation with all ARF countries.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers appreciated the voluntary contribution by ARF Participants to the 2009 ARF Annual Security Outlook (ASO) whose format has been streamlined and encouraged senior officials to further develop the format with a view to making it concise, standardised and useful.</p> <p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: The Ministers adopted the Simplified Standardized Format of the ARF ASO.</p> <p>Seventh Meeting of the ARF EEPs, Honolulu, 9-10 May 2013: The Meeting reaffirmed the suggestion for the EEPs to conduct deeper analyses of ASO submissions to identify common security concerns and potential hotspots.</p>
<p>14. Relations with other organizations</p>	<p>Eighth ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: Contacts with other international and regional organizations, particularly with the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) were fruitful in</p>	<p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers welcomed Thailand’s Concept Paper on “Enhancing Ties between Track I</p>

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	<p>promoting exchange information and sharing of experience between ARF and these organizations and that these links should be further expanded in the future.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers emphasised the need to continue strengthening ties with other regional and international security organisations as well as linkages between Track I and Track II. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the participation of Track II and regional and international organisations in ARF meetings, where appropriate, as they could add value and enhance discussions.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers reiterated the importance of enhancing linkages between Track I and Track II, and stressed the need to involve Track II in every ISM and ISG meetings. This involvement shall be carried out as appropriate.</p>	<p>and Track II in the ARF, and between the ARF and Other Regional and International Security Organisations” as approved by the ARF SOM, and entrusted the relevant ARF bodies to proceed in accordance with the guidelines and format contained therein.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers welcomed the participation of Track II and regional and international organisations in ARF meetings as a means to generate new ideas, develop networks and information sharing. Welcoming the growing links between the ARF and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Ministers welcomed the development of links with other organisations in the region such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to explore possible cooperation in areas of mutual interest such as cooperation against terrorism.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
<p>15. The ARF Unit</p>	<p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002 (<u>Paper on Stock-taking of the ARF process</u>): ARF agreed to enhance the role of the ARF Chair and to assign the ASEAN Secretariat to assist the ARF Chair in coordinating the work of ARF.</p>	<p>ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Jakarta, 30 June 2004: The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting adopted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ARF Unit on 26 June 2004. Based on its TOR, the ARF</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Eleventh ARF, Jakarta, 2 July 2004: The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the ARF Unit and its participation in all ARF activities, including ISG on CBMs and ISM on CTTC.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 February 2009: To ensure effective follow-up of ARF decisions, the Ministers tasked the ARF Unit to compile a list of key policy recommendations of the ARF and to work with the relevant fora in the ARF to encourage their implementation and to report to the 17th ARF of the progress in such implementation.</p> <p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: Taking into account the increased volume of the ARF activities and future work of the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action, the Ministers reiterated support for strengthening the capacity and resources of the ARF Unit by ASEAN and non-ASEAN Participants. The Ministers took note of the suggestion by the European Union on the possibility of providing financial assistance to the ARF Unit through the European Commission-ASEAN Cooperation and the offer by the United States to support the ARF Unit. The Ministers tasked the ASEAN Secretariat to work on possible ways to strengthen the ARF Unit as part of the ASEAN Secretariat.</p>	<p>Unit's role and functions are as follows: (1) to support the enhanced role of the ARF Chair; (2) to function as depository of ARF documents/papers and serve as the ARF's institutional memory.; and (3) to compile ARF registry and database.</p> <p>The ARF Unit annually submits the updated Matrix of ARF Decisions and Their Status to the ARF Chair.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Surabaya, 10 June 2011: The ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting on the increase in number of staff of the ARF Unit. The Meeting welcomed the proposal by the United States to provide a technical assistant on disaster relief to work with the ARF Unit.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Phnom Penh, 8-9 December 2011: The ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting that the ARF Unit has received an offer of assistance from the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (US-TATF) to assist in the review of the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief and to commission experts to compile best practices and lessons learnt in peacekeeping operations.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
<p>16. The ARF Fund</p>	<p>ARF ISG on CBMs, Phnom Penh, 26-28 October 2004: The Meeting noted the proposal by ASEAN to establish an ARF Fund based on voluntary contributions from ARF participants for the purpose of implementing projects, activities, and decisions of the ARF Ministers. Utilization of the ARF Fund shall be guided by an Annual Work Plan to be considered and approved by the ARF SOM. The Meeting agreed to submit their comments on the draft Terms of Reference for the ARF Fund as soon as possible.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBM, Berlin/Potsdam, 21-23 February 2005: The ARF Unit presented the revised draft TOR for the ARF Fund and identified the following kinds of possible projects that might be financed through the ARF Fund: (a) research or studies including their publication, (b) professional and specialized trainings; and (c) outreach, including public conferences to promote ARF and its purposes.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Ministers adopted the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of the ARF Fund for the purpose of implementing projects, activities, and decisions of the ARF.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers adopted the standard format for the ARF Fund Project Brief.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers welcomed the voluntary contributions of Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, New Zealand, Singapore, and the U.S. to the</p>	<p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Ministers adopted the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of the ARF Fund.</p> <p>The ASEAN Secretary-General communicated on 28 September 2005 to ARF participants the details of a bank account opened for this purpose.</p> <p>In accordance with the TOR of the ARF Fund, the ARF Unit presented a standard format for ARF Project Brief at the ISG on CBMs and PD in Honolulu on 17-19 October 2005.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Batam, 1-3 November 2006: The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat presented the ARF Fund Project Proposal on the Study on Preventive Diplomacy.</p> <p>The project proposal was revised and presented at the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Helsinki in March 2007.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>ARF Fund for the purpose of implementing projects, activities, and decisions of the ARF and encouraged ARF participants to consider making future contributions.</p>	<p>The ARF SOM in Manila in May 2007 approved the undertaking of a study on Preventive Diplomacy and requested ARF participants to make voluntary contribution to the ARF Fund for this purpose.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers noted the completion of the Study of best practices and lessons learned by selected international and regional organizations in preventive diplomacy. The Ministers further tasked the Senior Officials to study the recommendations.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Study have been discussed and distilled by the EEPs and developed into possible elements of an ARF work plan on preventive diplomacy.</p>
<p>II. SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES 1. The role of ASEAN</p>	<p>ASEAN Regional Forum: Concept Paper: ASEAN has a pivotal role to play in the ARF. It has a demonstrable record of enhancing regional cooperation in the most diverse sub-region of the Asia-Pacific. There would be great hope for the Asia-Pacific if the whole region could emulate ASEAN's record of enhancing the peace and prosperity of its participants.</p> <p>First ARF, Bangkok, 25 July 1994: The Meeting endorsed the purposes and principles of ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia, as a code of conduct governing relations between states and a unique diplomatic</p>	<p>Fifth ARF, Manila, 27 July 1998: The Ministers agreed to consider the call of the TAC High Contracting Parties for non-Southeast Asian states, particularly the major</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>instrument for regional confidence-building, preventive diplomacy, and political and security cooperation.</p> <p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: The signing of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty by all Heads of Government of Southeast Asian countries in Bangkok in December 1995 signified another important contribution of the countries of Southeast Asia to the strengthening of the security in the region and to the maintenance of world peace and stability.</p>	<p>powers, to accede to the Treaty after the Second Protocol enters into force.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the Third Protocol Amending the TAC and the accession to the TAC of the European Union.</p> <p>Fourth ARF, Subang Jaya, 27 July 1997: The Ministers welcomed the entry into force on 27 March 1997 of the SEANWFZ Treaty, which represents an important effort of Southeast Asian states towards strengthening the security in the region.</p>
<p>2. The Role of the Major Powers</p>	<p>Sixth ARF, Singapore, 26 July 1999: The Ministers agreed that stable relations among the major powers was an integral element underpinning regional stability. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the regular exchanges of visits, including at the leadership level, which have contributed to stable relations among the major powers.</p>	<p>Continuing.</p>
<p>3. Counter Terrorism</p>	<p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002: The Ministers reaffirmed the principles outlined in the relevant UNSC Resolutions related to the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorist Acts and expressed satisfaction that all participants had submitted their reports in compliance with UNSC Resolution 1373. They encouraged early accession to or ratification of relevant international Conventions and Protocols relating to terrorism.</p>	<p>The ARF Unit has prepared a matrix of ARF participants' accession and/or ratification of the 16 UN Conventions on counter-terrorism. See ANNEX B.</p> <p>The ARF has undertaken the following cooperative activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 1st – 11th ARF ISM on CTTC (convened annually from 2003 – present),

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
		<p>focusing on various issues including border security, transport security, intelligence exchange and document integrity and security, crisis management and the root cause of terrorism, inter-civilisational dialogue, social participation on counter-terrorism and transnational crime, strengthening ARF cooperation against cyber-scams, international information security, terrorism in the maritime domain, and key trends in transnational crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARF Workshop on Managing the Consequences of a Major Terrorist Attack, Darwin, 3-5 June 2003, which focused on coordinated rapid response to terrorist attacks; - ARF Workshop on “Financial Measures Against Terrorism”, Honolulu, 24-26 March 2002; - ARF Workshop on Prevention of Terrorism, Bangkok, 17-19 April 2002; - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ARF Seminar on Cyber Terrorism was in Jeju Island, 13-15 October 2004, Cebu City, 3-5 October 2005, New Delhi, 6-8 September 2006, and Busan, 16-19 October 2007 respectively; - ARF Conference on Terrorist Use of the Internet, Bali, 6-8 November 2008; - ARF Cybercrime Capacity-Building Conference, Bandar Seri Begawan, 27-28 April 2010;

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARF Workshop on Proxy Actors in Cyberspace, Quang Nam, 14-15 March 2012; - ARF Workshop on Cyber Incident Response, Singapore, 6-7 September 2012; and - ARF Seminar on Confidence Building Measures in Cyberspace, Seoul, 11-12 September 2012. <p>The ARF has issued the following statements, which contain agreements to cooperate on various areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statement by the ARF Chairman on the Terrorist Acts of the 11th September 2001, 4 October 2001; - ARF Statement on Measures Against Terrorist Financing, 30 July 2002; - ARF Chairman's Statement on Tragic Terrorist Bombing Attack in Bali, 16 October 2002; - ARF Statement on Cooperative Counter-Terrorist Actions on Border Security, 17 June 2003; - ARF Statement on Cooperation Against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security, 17 June 2003; - ARF Statement on Strengthening Transport Security Against International Terrorism, 2 July 2004; - ARF Statement on Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>ASEAN Regional Forum Workshop on Managing the Consequences of a Major Terrorist Attack, Darwin, 3-5 June 2003: Participants recognized the importance of developing coordinated plans for efficient and rapid response to terrorist attack and identifying possibilities for future cooperation in capability development and training, through provision of technical assistance; information exchange; regional exercises and the development of common procedures.</p>	<p>Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Other Transnational Crimes, Vientiane, 29 July 2005;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space; Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006; - ARF Statement on Promoting a People-Centred Approach to Counter-Terrorism, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006. - ARF Statement on Promotion of Inter-civilizational Dialogue, Manila, 2 August 2007; - ARF Statement on Cooperation in Ensuring Cyber Security, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012. <p>The ARF participants support the establishment and activities of the South East Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) and the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC).</p> <p>The ARF Contact Points for Consequence Management of CBRN Terrorism has been collated by Singapore and has now been uploaded on the ARFNet.</p> <p>The ISM on CTTC in Bangkok on 6-8 April 2005 agreed to develop contact points in 3 areas i.e Contact Points in Disaster Relief, Contact Points for Export Licensing and</p>

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	<p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers also endorsed the ARF Cooperation Framework on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime and tasked the officials to monitor and sustain its implementation. The Framework is a compilation of ARF commitments in counter terrorism and transnational crime which have already been agreed upon in earlier ARF statements. The Framework was prepared by the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat as requested by the Fourth ARF ISM on CTTC held in Beijing in 2006.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers adopted the ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) which would be updated as appropriate. They tasked the Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime to coordinate the effective implementation of this Work Plan as well as suggest additional recommendations as appropriate to strengthen the capacity of the Asia-Pacific region in countering terrorism and transnational crime.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Bali, 1-2 December 2010: The Meeting took note of the proposal by the United States to establish the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Transnational Threat Information-sharing Center (ATTIC). The Concept Paper for this proposal has been circulated to the ARF participants with comments requested by the end of February 2011.</p>	<p>Contact Points for Maritime Security. Initial list of Contact Points has been uploaded in the Member Services section of ARFNet. ARF participants are requested to fill up missing information and update others.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers expressed their support for the ARF Work Plan on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC), which will help provide a focus to the forum's CTTC efforts by listing specific areas of cooperation. The Ninth ARF ISM on CTTC in Kuala Lumpur on 30-31 May 2011 reviewed the ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2009 - 2010 and discussed new priority areas to be included in the new Work Plan.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers took note of the Concept Paper and tasked the next ARF ISG on CBMs and PD to further deliberate on the proposal. The Ministers also approved plans to hold a series of concept development workshops in order</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers appreciated the efforts to update the ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2011-2012, which will reflect the proposed new priority areas as well as the expansion of the scope of bioterrorism to include chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) aspects.</p> <p>Tenth ARF ISM on CTTC, Quang Nam, 16-17 March 2012: The Meeting called for close coordination and complimentary linkages between the ISM on CTTC and the ISMs on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ISM on NPD) and Maritime Security (ISM on MS), taking into account the cross-cutting issues discussed by these ISMs.</p> <p>The Meeting took note of the suggestion to discuss the issue of terrorism financing in the next ISM on CTTC.</p>	<p>to address ARF participants' concerns and questions.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Phnom Penh, 26 May 2012: The United States volunteered to co-chair the workshop to develop the concept, terms of reference, and legal authority of ATTIC and invited an ASEAN Member State to co-chair.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Beijing, 27-28 April 2013: The Meeting noted that the ARF Workshop on Concept Development of ATTIC will be convened in the end of 2013, to be co-chaired by Thailand and the United States.</p> <p>Tenth ARF ISM on CTTC, Quang Nam, 16-17 March 2012: The Meeting reviewed the implementation of the Work Plan and discussed the proposal to include trafficking in persons (TIP) as a new priority area.</p> <p>Eleventh ARF ISM on CTTC, Ha Noi, 4-5 March 2013: The Meeting noted the recommendation to align the activities of the CBRN priority area of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC with the efforts of the ISM on NPD and the ARF Work Plan on NPD.</p>

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	<p>Eleventh ARF ISM on CTTC, Ha Noi, 4-5 March 2013: The Meeting reviewed and updated the ARF Work Plan on CTTC for implementation in 2013-2014.</p> <p>The Meeting took note of the suggestion to discuss the issue of wildlife trafficking in the next ISM on CTTC.</p>	
<p>4. Non-Proliferation</p>	<p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: The ARF encouraged the participants to support actively internationally recognized global arms control and disarmament legal agreements, specifically Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the successful conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).</p> <p>Sixth ARF, Singapore, 26 July 1999: The Ministers called on all states to exercise restraint in the development, testing and export of ballistic missiles and other delivery means of weapons of mass destruction. The Ministers also called for a speedy and successful conclusion to the negotiations on a verification protocol for the BWC.</p>	<p>The ARF Unit regularly updates the matrix on ARF participants' accession and/or ratification of international conventions on WMD. See <u>ANNEX C</u>.</p> <p>Fourth ARF, Subang Jaya, 27 July 1997: The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention which provides for a verifiable global ban on chemical weapons.</p> <p>Eleventh ARF, Jakarta, 2 July 2004: The Ministers adopted the ARF Statement on Non-proliferation. Among others, it calls on the ARF participants to implement effective export controls and enforcement measures to control the transfer of materials, technology and expertise that can contribute to the design, development, production or use of WMD and their means of delivery.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers endorsed the paper on "Best Practices in Export Control" which was the outcome of the ARF Export Licensing Experts Meeting convened in Singapore on</p>

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	<p>ARF Export Control Licensing Experts Meeting, Singapore, 17-18 November 2005: The participants identified a series of Best Practices in export licensing. Participants recommended that the draft of Best Practices be submitted for consideration and endorsement to the ARF. The meeting recommended that a list of points of contact for export licensing in ARF countries be established.</p> <p>ARF Seminar on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Singapore, 27-29 March 2006: The 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.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers urged all States to become parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.</p> <p>The Ministers welcomed the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1673 which reiterated the requirements of UNSC Resolution 1540 and called upon States to ensure effective and full implementation of the Resolution.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers adopted the ARF Statement Supporting National Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540</p>	<p>17-19 November 2005.</p> <p>Initial list of ARF Contact Points for Export Licensing has been uploaded on the ARFNet for ARF participants' review and updating.</p> <p>The ARF Workshop on Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 was held in San Francisco on 13-15 February 2007. The follow-up 2nd ARF CBM Seminar on Implementation of UNSCR 1540 was held in The ARF Workshop on Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 was held in San Francisco on 13-15 February 2007. The follow-up 2nd ARF CBM Seminar on Implementation of UNSCR 1540 was held in Bangkok on 14-15 May 2013 and co-chaired by Thailand and the United States.</p>

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	<p>(2004), prepared by the United States.</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers agreed to establish an Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ARF ISM on NPD), which will provide a regular platform for discussion and cooperation on these issues with a particular focus on UNSCR 1540 regional implementation. The Ministers welcomed the offer by China, Singapore and the United States to co-chair the first ISM.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers tasked the ISM on NPD to develop a work plan on NPD.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers underscored the importance of implementing the consensus outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference and expressed their support for the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit to be held in the Republic of Korea. The Ministers also encouraged those ARF participants who have not done so to sign and ratify the CTBT, and reaffirmed their commitment to the BWC.</p> <p>The Ministers welcomed the offer from the Philippines, Japan, and Australia to co-chair the next ARF ISM on NPD.</p>	<p>The 1st – 5th ARF ISM on NPD has been convened annually since 2009 under the themes of the three pillars of the NPT, namely non-proliferation of WMDs, peaceful uses of nuclear technology, and disarmament.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012: The Ministers adopted the ARF Work Plan on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament.</p> <p>The Fourth ARF ISM on NPD was held in Sydney on 8-9 March 2012, and the Fifth ARF ISM on NPD was held in Manila on 4-5 June 2013. The Sixth ARF ISM on NPD will be held in Japan in 2014.</p>
<p>5. Demining</p>	<p>Sixth ARF, Singapore, 26 July 1999. The Ministers agreed to support initiatives to enhance international co-operation on demining, the removal of unexploded ordnance and rehabilitation of victims, and commended efforts by some ARF countries to provide training and assistance on mine clearance.</p>	<p>Sixth ARF, Singapore, 26 July 1999. The Ministers noted the efforts by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) and the Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) on demining.</p>
<p>6. Non-traditional</p>	<p>Seventh ARF, Bangkok, 27 July 2000:</p>	<p>The ARF has undertaken the following</p>

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<p>Security Issues</p>	<p>The ARF should continue to address transnational crime issues, which affect security of the Asia-Pacific region and explore how the ARF could increase regional awareness and complement the work undertaken in other existing fora.</p> <p>Eighth ARF, Hanoi, 25 July 2001: The Ministers endorsed the recommendation of the ARF SOM and ISG on CBMs that those transnational crimes could be discussed in alternative formats such as ad hoc workshop, seminar, or symposium.</p>	<p>cooperative activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARF Seminar on Enhancing Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues, Sanya, 7-8 March 2005; - ARF Workshop on the Role of Military and Civil Cooperation in the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza, Ha Noi, 14-15 September 2006; - ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control, Xi'an City, 19-21 September 2007; - ARF Workshop on Biological Threat Reduction, Manila, 10-11 June 2009; - ARF Workshop on Biorisk Management, Manila, 28-30 September 2010; - ARF Seminar on "International Security Implications of Climate Change", Brussels, 18-19 November 2010; and - ARF Workshop on Disease Detection and Surveillance, Manila, 13-15 September 2011; and - ARF Workshop on Preparedness and Response to a Biological Event, Manila, 5-7 September 2012. <p>The ARF has issued the following statement and best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARF Statement Promoting Collaboration on the Prevention of Diversion of Precursors into Illicit Drug Manufacture, 24 July 2008; - Best Practices for Implementation of a Biorisk Management System; and

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>ARF Workshop on Biological Threat Reduction, Manila, 10-11 June 2009: The Meeting reiterated the need for further cooperation within the ARF on mitigating biological threats.</p> <p>ARF Workshop on Preparedness and Response to a Biological Event, Manila, 5-7 September 2012: The Workshop prepared a draft Best Practices for Preparedness and Response to a Biological Event to be proposed for consideration at the ARF ISM on CTTC.</p> <p>Eleventh ARF ISM on CTTC, Ha Noi, 4-5 March 2013: The Meeting took note of the proposal for the ARF Cross-Sectoral Security Cooperation on Bio-Preparedness and Disaster Response, to be co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States. The proposed activities will build on the progress of previous activities in biosecurity and facilitate the implementation of ARF and ASEAN objectives as indicated in the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprints.</p>	<p>- Best Practice for Implementation of a Disease Surveillance System.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Bandar Seri Begawan, 24 May 2013: The Meeting endorsed the draft Best Practices for Preparedness and Response to a Biological Event for the Ministers' adoption at the 20th ARF on 2 July 2013.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Bandar Seri Begawan, 24 May 2013: The Meeting endorsed the proposal for the ARF Cross-Sectoral Security Cooperation on Bio-Preparedness and Disaster Response for the Ministers' adoption at the 20th ARF on 2 July 2013.</p>
<p>7. SALW/ MANPADS</p>	<p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: The discussion on the UN Register on Conventional Arms within the ARF framework should be continued with a view to enhancing security in the region. The ARF participants should be encouraged to circulate on a voluntary basis the same data to the ARF countries at the time of their submission to the UN.</p> <p>Tenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 18 June 2003: The Ministers underlined the importance of contributing to a</p>	<p>ARF CBMs Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Phnom Penh, 2-4 November 2005: The Meeting agreed on the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to support measures such as the International Instrument on Marking and Tracing of SALW, the UN Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms and the UN

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>successful first UN Biennial Meeting in July 2003 and encouraged all ARF participants to report to the United Nations on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.</p> <p>ARF Seminar on Missile Defence, Bangkok, 5-7 October 2005: Agreed to promote transparency on the issue of missile defence towards better understanding and enhanced trust and confidence. The seminar was a milestone in the evolution of the ARF as the premier cooperative security forum in the Asia-Pacific region and agreed to continue the dialogue on this issue.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: 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 2006. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of strengthening controls of the transfer of man-portable air defence system (MANPADS), to help prevent these weapons being acquired or used by terrorist or other non-state groups.</p> <p>ARF Workshop on “Management and Security of Small Arms and Light Weapons Including Their Ammunitions”, Phnom Penh, 13-14 December 2007: The Workshop recommended to enhance cooperation on the following areas, among others: - Assist each other to meet international requirements for example on the implementation of the 2001 UN Programme of Action on SALW and the 2005 International Instrument on Marking and Tracing;</p>	<p>Programme of Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to consider commissioning national surveys of SALW and extending technical assistance for such purpose. <p>ARF Focal Points for SALW are being generated. Initial list of the contact point has been uploaded on ARFNet. ARF participants are requested to fill up the missing information and update the others.</p> <p>The Seminar on Stockpile Security of SALW/MANPADS was held in Bangkok on 11-13 October 2006. The Seminar agreed that ARF participants continue to implement the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as to participate in the biennial review conference. Participants agreed to continue technical cooperation on bilateral and multilateral basis.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration against illegal arms sellers and brokers; - Adopt regional protocols such as the ECOWAS Protocol for East & Central Africa; - Establish a specialized regional SALW support Secretariat/ resource centre to give practical assistance to countries in improving SALW security and meeting their international obligations on SALW control. 	
<p>8. Peacekeeping</p>	<p>Third ARF, 23 July 1996: ARF participants work together more closely within the ARF context and also in the United Nations Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations as part of an ongoing dialogue to exchange views and experiences on UN Peacekeeping Operation</p> <p>ARF participants are encouraged to become Parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.</p> <p>ARF participants promote greater sharing of peace keeping experience and expertise among ARF participants voluntarily through, inter-alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - holding training courses on specialized peacekeeping topics; - sharing curricula and course information; - developing a roster of peacekeeping trainers; - offering available places in national training programmes to other ARF participants; - assisting where possible in financing of peacekeeping training; - fostering cooperation among national peace keeping training centers. <p>ARF participants are encouraged to support the peacekeeping capacity of the UN through loan of military and civilian personnel and through other bilateral arrangements.</p>	<p>Report of the Co-Chairmen on the ISM on PKO, Kuala Lumpur, 10-14 March 1997, Palmerston North, New Zealand, 7-11 April 1997: Malaysia and Australia co-sponsored the “Train the Trainers” Workshop in Kuala Lumpur from 10-14 March, 1997. New Zealand hosted a Technical Demining Seminar for Peacekeepers in Palmerston North, Auckland from 7-11 April 1997. As of 2011, 17 ARF participants (Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, DPRK, Japan, Laos, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, ROK, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the United States) are Parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.</p>

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	<p>Co-Chairmen’s Summary ARF CBM Workshop on Peace Arrangements Ensuring Stability and Security in the Region, Including Civil-Military Cooperation, Tokyo, 22-23 March 2005: The workshop recommended, among others, to consider partnerships among ARF members and national peacekeeping training centers to provide and participate in PSO training, particularly to address capability gaps in engineering, medical, logistics and transportations in support of both UN and regional peace support operations.</p> <p>3rd ARF Security Policy Conference, 18 May 2006: Agreed, among others, that the UN should continue to play a leading role in peace-keeping operations and to work on establishing a regional network of peacekeeping experts. 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 Center in Port Dickson and welcomed India’s proposal to host an ARF Seminar on “UN Peace-keeping: Challenges and Prospects”.</p> <p>1st ARF Peacekeeping Experts’ Meeting, Port Dickson, 7-9 March 2007: The Meeting agreed upon and produced an almanac containing a directory, list of courses offered by countries and whether the courses were open to overseas participants. The almanac would be made available on the ARF website to ensure it remains up to date.</p> <p>2nd ARF Peacekeeping Experts’ Meeting, Singapore, 4-6 March 2008: The Meeting suggested that future meetings could look at an integrated or comprehensive mission concept. The Meeting also noted the interest for the ARF to consider holding a peacekeeping planning exercise/activity in the future.</p>	<p>The ARF Seminar on “UN Peacekeeping: Challenges and Prospects” was held in New Delhi on 26-27 April 2007.</p> <p>The UN Peacekeeping Course for ARF Member States was held in New Delhi on 18-22 May 2009.</p> <p>The initial ARF directory of contact points for peacekeeping is now available on the ARFNet.</p> <p>Subsequent ARF Peacekeeping Experts’ Meetings were held as follows: - Siem Riep, 24-26 June 2009; - Bangkok, 11-12 March 2010; and - Ulaanbaatar, 27-28 August 2012.</p> <p>Cambodia and China have announced their interest to co-chair the 6th ARF Peacekeeping</p>

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		Experts' Meeting which will tentatively be held in Beijing in September 2013.
<p>9. Disaster Relief</p>	<p>ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Wellington, New Zealand, 19-20 February 1997: The Meeting agreed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key points of contact in national disaster relief organizations to be exchanged. - exchange of information and networking on national approaches to disaster relief is useful and should continue - value of continuing discussion on this topic, including perhaps a further ISM to be hosted by Thailand <p>2nd ISM on Search and Rescue Coordination and Cooperation, Singapore, 26-28 March 1997:</p>	<p>Subsequent ARF ISMs on Disaster Relief were held as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bangkok, 18-20 February 1998; - Moscow, 11-14 April 1999; - Ha Noi, 14-16 May 2000; - Bandung, 30 November – 2 December 2005; - Qingdao, 18-20 September 2006; - Helsinki, 10-12 October 2007; - Banda Aceh, 5-6 December 2008; - Honolulu, 16-18 September 2009; - Bangkok, 2-3 September 2010; - Brisbane, 16-17 April 2012; and - Padang, 12-13 March 2013. <p>Training programmes were held as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARF Disaster Relief Experts Group Meeting, Bangkok, 29 January 1999; - ARF Train the Trainers Seminar “Towards Common Approaches to Disaster Relief Training”, Bangkok, 25-28 January 2000; - Combined Humanitarian Assistance Response Training (CHART), Singapore, August 2000; and - ARF Training on Developing a Common Framework for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Recovery and Reconstruction, Bangkok, 25-26 November 2010. <p>The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center published the ASEAN Regional Forum</p>

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	<p>The Meeting agreed to the proposal to compile a list of ARF SAR Training Centers for submission to the ARF Senior Officials to be recommended to the ARF Ministers for endorsement.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF, Vientiane, 29 July 2005 The Ministers agreed on the reconvening of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief and Related Issues for the inter-sessional year 2005-2006 to be co-chaired by Indonesia and China.</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006 The ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response was adopted.</p> <p>Sixth ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Qingdao, 18-20 September 2006: The Meeting noted a series of efforts by the ARF participants to push forward a practical, effective, and orderly ARF disaster relief cooperation modality, including the draft of the ARF General</p>	<p>Matrix of Cooperation in Disaster Management among ARF Participants in July 1999 containing information about the capabilities and cooperation among or between ARF participants. List of ARF Contact Points on Disaster Relief is now available on the ARFNet.</p> <p>The Fifth ARF ISM on Disaster Relief was held in Bandung, Indonesia, on 30 November – 2 December 2005.</p> <p>Fifth ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Bandung, 30 November – 2 December 2005: The following countries volunteered to serve as shepherds to coordinate efforts to further the work of the ARF in disaster relief: Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the United States. China and the EU subsequently joined as shepherds. The Discussion Forum for ISM-DR shepherd countries in the ARFNet has been activated.</p> <p>Seventh ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Helsinki, 11-12 October 2007: China reported that it had received information by 14 participants and encouraged others to complete the Survey</p>

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	<p>Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation and the Survey Forms of Domestic and Overseas Disaster Relief Resources and Capacities proposed by China, the Concept Paper of ARF Preliminary Concept on Standby Arrangement and Rapid Response System proposed by Indonesia, and the proposal for an ARF Disaster Relief Desk Top Exercise by Australia and Indonesia.</p> <p>Fourteenth ARF, Manila, 2 August 2007: The Ministers adopted the ARF General Guidelines on Disaster Relief Cooperation.</p> <p>ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief, Jakarta, 1-2 May 2008: Participants agreed the current draft of the ARF SOP may better be described as “ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief”.</p> <p>It was proposed that the ARF establish a technical working group to maintain the ongoing development of the SOP and that members of the ARF Shepherds’ Group on disaster relief and other willing states may be invited to assume the role of this working group in the first instance. The technical working group could also invite participation from relevant international agencies such as UN OCHA and the IFRC.</p>	<p>Forms and submit them. Once all forms are received, China would present a matrix of ARF disaster resources to the ASEAN Secretariat. China underlined that the information would be treated as voluntary and for planning purposes only, and be held securely.</p> <p>ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief, Jakarta, 1-2 May 2008: Separate ARF Standby Arrangements that have been developed by Indonesia and the United States are currently included as annex to the draft ARF HADR SOP.</p> <p>The ARF Desktop Exercise on Disaster Relief was conducted in Jakarta on 1-2 May 2008.</p> <p>Eighth ARF ISM on DR, Banda Aceh, 5-6 December 2008: The Meeting agreed to Indonesia’s suggestion that the next step would be for the ARF to prepare a specific project proposal to further the work on the Strategic Guidance.</p> <p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: The Ministers viewed that the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief would be a non-binding and a living document that can be reviewed and amended, as required, by the future ISM on Disaster Relief. In this regard, the Ministers</p>

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	<p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers tasked the Co-Chairs of the ARF ISM on Disaster Relief to work with ARF participants to draw up an ARF disaster relief Work Plan aimed at coordinating ARF-wide or sub-regional training for disaster preparedness, and to explore the feasibility of an ARF humanitarian assistance military and civil defence assets template that could be utilised for disaster relief. This should be bilateral, voluntary, and only a tool that could be called upon for use between interested affected and assisting states as needed.</p> <p>The Ministers also endorsed the proposal by the Philippines and the US to conduct an ARF Disaster Relief Exercise, termed Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR), in the next ARF Inter-Sessional year.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers noted efforts to develop an ARF Voluntary Model Arrangements for Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in Disaster Relief.</p> <p>The Ministers also welcomed Indonesia co-hosting the next ARF field exercise on disaster relief with the support of Japan.</p> <p>Eleventh ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Brisbane, 16-17 April 2012: The Meeting discussed the proposal by the United States to establish an ARF Rapid Disaster Response Agreement (RDR) which is an evolution of the MCDA. The aim of the RDR is to be a temporary, disaster relief-specific agreement between potential affected and assisting states to be used only in the event of an extreme natural disaster. The Meeting viewed that the RDR is a good initiative to</p>	<p>noted the Strategic Guidance.</p> <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: The Ministers adopted the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief looked forward to its continued development and implementation.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 12 July 2012 The Ministers adopted the new Work Plan for implementation in 2012-2014.</p> <p>The ARF VDR was successfully conducted in Central Luzon, the Philippines on 4-8 May 2009.</p> <p>The 17th ARF took note of the Model Arrangement.</p> <p>The ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) was successfully conducted in Manado, Indonesia from 15-19 March 2011.</p>

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	<p>further consider in the future.</p> <p>Ninth ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Honolulu, 16-18 September 2009: Singapore and Australia introduced the ARF Disaster Relief Mapping Service Initiative which was endorsed by the Ministers at the 16th ARF. The Initiative was a voluntary geospatial data-sharing and data mapping service which seeks to bring together available geospatial data required to expedite planning and delivery of aid.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers welcomed the recommendations of the ARF DiREx to conduct joint field exercises on a regular basis – every two years – while convening table-top exercises in between. The Ministers also noted the importance of future exercises being coordinated with activities in the East Asia Summit and the ADMM-Plus.</p> <p>The Ministers were encouraged by the indication made by the Republic of Korea to host the next ARF DiREx. The Ministers also welcomed the offer by Indonesia and Australia to co-chair the next ARF ISM on Disaster Relief.</p> <p>Eleventh ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Brisbane, 16-17 April 2012: The Meeting underscored the importance of continuity for the ARF DiREx and viewed that a roadmap to set the way forward for the Exercise should be considered. The Meeting touched on the possibility of linking the ARF DiREx and the ASEAN Disaster Relief Exercise (ARDEX), particularly for the larger-scale exercises.</p> <p>The Meeting also discussed and agreed on the recommendations to convene regular consultations between the ARF and the ASEAN</p>	<p>The ARF Disaster Relief Mapping Service has been operational since 1 July 2010.</p> <p>Nineteenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 23 July 2012: The Ministers reiterated their support for the recommendations of the ARF DiREx to conduct joint field exercises on a regular basis, every two years, while convening tabletop exercises in between. In this regard, the Ministers encouraged ASEAN Member States and non-ASEAN ARF participants to volunteer to co-chair the exercises in the inter-sessional years to come. The Ministers welcomed Thailand and the Republic of Korea as co-hosts of the ARF DiREx 2013.</p> <p>The ARF DiREx 2013 was successfully conducted in Cha-am, Thailand from 7 to 11 May 2013. The objectives of the ARF DiREx 2013 were to test existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) / tools / protocols of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief mechanisms in ASEAN, and strengthen civil-military cooperation and coordination in the region.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) through the attendance of the ACDM Chair and ACDM Focal Points to the next ARF ISM on DR.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF ISM on Disaster Relief, Padang, 12-13 March 2013: The Meeting expressed support for the efforts to promote synergy and coordination in view of the proliferation of HADR activities under existing ASEAN mechanisms. The Meeting noted the ongoing stock-taking efforts and the ASEAN Secretariat's plan to come up with a paper on promoting synergy among the mechanisms, including rationalisation of exercises, for consideration by the relevant ASEAN bodies.</p>	
<p>10. Maritime Security</p>	<p>ARF Statement on Cooperation Against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security, adopted on 17 June 2003: The ARF participants commit to endorse the ongoing efforts to establish a legal framework for regional cooperation to combat piracy and armed robberies against ship.</p> <p>Second ARF ISM on CTTC, Manila, 30-31 March 2004: The participants raised the need to give serious attention to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea, and develop a multilateral framework for achieving cooperation in the region.</p> <p>Twelfth ARF Retreat, Vientiane, 29 July 2005: The Meeting expressed support for continued inter-sessional activities on maritime security.</p> <p>ARF Workshop on "Training for Cooperative Maritime Security", Kochi, 26-28 October 2005: The Meeting agreed on the followings: - to make an inventory of resources available currently with the</p>	<p>Tenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 22 June 2003: The Ministers adopted an ARF Statement on Cooperation Against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security.</p> <p>The ARF Workshop on Maritime Security was held in Kuala Lumpur on 22-24 September 2004, hosted by Malaysia, Indonesia, and the United States.</p> <p>The ARF CBM on Regional Cooperation in Maritime Security was held in Singapore on 2-4 March 2005, co-hosted by the US and Singapore.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>ARF participants to deal with the issue of maritime security with a view to identifying the existing gaps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to examine the possibility of establishing a regional training centre to coordinate collaborative efforts in maritime security. <p>ARF Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security, Tokyo, 19-20 December 2005: The Meeting decided among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to designate focal points to facilitate information sharing and communication among the ARF participants. - to stock take and build-up a maritime security cooperative database to compile and consolidate among others the available training/HRD activities and ongoing initiatives on a national, bilateral or multilateral basis. <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers endorsed the proposal by Singapore for the ARF to undertake Maritime Security Shore Exercise.</p> <p>ARF Roundtable Discussion on Stocktaking Maritime Security Issues, Bali, 24-25 August 2007: The Meeting agreed to submit updates on the matrix of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among ARF participants on maritime security to the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat</p> <p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, which will provide an annual platform for discussion of maritime security issues. The Ministers welcomed the offer by Indonesia, Japan, and New Zealand to co-chair the first ISM in the first half of 2009.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>The ARF Maritime Security Shore Exercise was held in Singapore on 22-23 January 2008, preceded by the Planning Conference in Singapore on 7-8 December 2007.</p> <p>Australia, China, and Canada have made their submissions to the ARF Unit.</p> <p>The First ARF ISM on Maritime Security was convened in Surabaya on 5-6 March 2009, co-chaired by Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: The Ministers tasked the ISM on Maritime Security to develop an ARF Work Plan on Maritime Security.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali , 23 July 2011: The Ministers adopted the final version of the ARF Work Plan on Maritime Security and tasked the ARF Senior Officials to work out the details of the Work Plan, including specific projects and list of Lead Countries or Co-Sponsors that ARF participants may wish to submit to the Work Plan.</p> <p>The Ministers welcomed the offer by Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and the United States to co-chair the next ARF ISM on MS which will tentatively be held in the San Francisco in the second quarter of 2012 and examine existing cooperation in civil maritime law enforcement in the region.</p> <p>Fifth ARF ISM on MS, Seoul, 18-19 April 2013: The Meeting agreed to discuss the prevention of marine environment incidents in future ISMs on MS. To facilitate the discussions on this issue, the Meeting took note of the suggestion for the ARF to conduct a regional risk assessment through a series of workshops.</p> <p>The Meeting also underscored the need to promote synergy between existing ASEAN mechanisms on maritime security, namely the ARF, the ADMM-Plus, the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF)/Expanded AMF, the ASEAN Transport Ministers' Meeting, and the East Asia Summit. The Meeting viewed that these mechanisms should contribute to the consolidated cooperation on maritime security in the Asia Pacific region.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>The Fourth ARF ISM on MS was held on 14-15 June 2012, and the Fifth ARF ISM on MS was held in Seoul on 18-19 April 2013. The Sixth ARF ISM on MS will be held in Indonesia in 2014.</p>
<p>11. Energy Security</p>	<p>ARF Seminar on Energy Security, Brussels, 5-7 October 2006:</p>	<p>The 2nd ARF Seminar on Energy Security was</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>The seminar agreed that energy security should be part of the ARF agenda and that cooperation should be promoted through exchange of experiences and best practices, particularly in preventive measures and emergency response.</p> <p>Eighth ARF Security Policy Conference, Surabaya, 8 June 2011: The Conference discussed the linkages between the issues of climate change, food security and energy security, and also identified the challenges for the future of energy, namely enhancing the safety of nuclear power, reducing the burden of fossil fuel to the environment, rapidly expanding the use of renewable energy, and pursuing for maximum effect of energy-saving.</p>	<p>held in Singapore on 4-6 March 2008, recommended among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish information exchange and assistance on best practices and policy developments, including a consultation mechanism that could be used in cases of energy supply and transport disruptions of whatever nature; - Enhance cooperation on safety and security of critical energy infrastructures and routes of particular relevance to ARF Member States; - Conduct practical data exchange and activities and strengthen cooperation with other fora on emergency response measures relating to oil, natural gas, and other energy sources, including stockpiling.
<p>12. South China Sea</p>	<p>Tenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 22 June 2003: The Ministers welcomed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), which ASEAN and China signed in Phnom Penh on 4 November 2002. They expressed their confidence that efforts made by ASEAN and China in compliance with the Declaration's provisions and commitments help create the conditions for the peaceful settlement of the disputes in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers welcomed the finalisation and implementation of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea at the recent ASEAN PMC+1 with China. The Ministers encouraged the need to move</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Eighth ARF Security Policy Conference, Surabaya, 8 June 2011: The Conference took note of the proposal from the Philippines to transform the South China Sea from an area of dispute into a Zone of Peace, Freedom, Friendship and Cooperation.</p>	<p>towards the eventual establishment of the Code of Conduct (COC) as provided in the DOC.</p> <p>ARF SOM, Phnom Penh, 26 May 2012: The Meeting welcomed the commitment to undertake full implementation of the DOC by the ASEAN Member States and China, particularly to further implement the joint cooperative activities in the South China Sea and their willingness to start discussions on a regional COC.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Beijing, 27-28 April 2013: The Meeting commended ASEAN Member States and China for their joint efforts in maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea, particularly their commitment to the Joint Statement of the 10th Anniversary of the DOC and to the full and effective implementation of the DOC.</p>
<p>13. Korean Peninsula</p>	<p>Third ARF, Jakarta, 23 July 1996: The Meeting stressed the need to establish a peace mechanism and also emphasized that the 1953 Armistice Agreement, until then, should remain valid. The Meeting reiterated the importance of the resumption of dialogue between the Republic of Korea and the</p>	<p>The first Six Party Talks was held in Beijing in August 2003.</p> <p>The Fourth Round of Six Party Talks from 26 July 2005 to 19 September 2005 adopted the</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea. The Meeting noted the importance of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and encouraged ARF participants to consider giving further financial and political support to KEDO.</p> <p>Tenth ARF, Phnom Penh, 22 June 2003: The Ministers supported the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. They urged DPRK to resume its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to reverse its decision to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).</p> <p>Thirteenth ARF, Kuala Lumpur, 28 July 2006: The Ministers also called upon all parties concerned to resume the Six Party Talks without preconditions.</p> <p>Most Ministers expressed concern over the test-firing of missiles by the DPRK on 5 July 2006 and urged the DPRK to re-establish its moratorium on missile testing.</p>	<p>following principles in a Joint Statement, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DPRK commits to abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the NPT and the IAEA safeguards. - The parties reaffirm verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and commit to making joint efforts for lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia - The parties will negotiate a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. <p>At the sideline of the 13th ARF in 2006, a group of ten countries namely Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, ROK, Malaysia, New Zealand, Russia, and United States met in Kuala Lumpur on 28 July 2006 for informal consultation on the way forward on the Korean Peninsula issue.</p> <p>The Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee issued the following Statement on on Nuclear Test by the DPRK, 12 October 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN is deeply concerned by the DPRK's announced nuclear test. Such test is inconsistent with the DPRK's commitments under the Joint Statement of September 25, 2005, and threatens the peace and security East Asia. - ASEAN protests such testing and strongly

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
		<p>enjoins the DPRK to desist from conducting further tests, calls on the DPRK to return to the Six Party Talks and to return at an early date to the NPT.</p> <p>The Sixth Round of Six Party Talks was held in Beijing from 18-20 July 2007 adopted the following principles, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reiterated commitments and undertook to fulfill obligations as listed in the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 and the agreement on 13 February 2007 in line with the principle of “action for action”; - DPRK will implement its commitments to a complete declaration of all nuclear programmes and disablement of all existing nuclear facilities; - Economic, energy and humanitarian assistance up to the equivalent of 950,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO) will be provided to the DPRK. <p>The Second Session of the Sixth Round of the Six-Party Talks was held in Beijing from 27 to 30 September 2007. The Joint Document of the Session was released on 3 October 2007 stipulated that DPRK agreed to provide a complete and correct declaration of all its nuclear programs in accordance with the February 13 agreement by 31 December 2007.</p> <p>DPRK submitted its nuclear declaration on 26 June 2008, containing a list of its nuclear</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: The Ministers expressed deep concern over the sinking of the Cheonan, reaffirmed their support for the complete and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula, and encouraged the parties to return to the Six Party Talks.</p> <p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers welcomed the meeting between the DPRK and the ROK's Heads of Delegation to the Six Party Talks at the sidelines of the 18th ARF, and expressed hope that the Inter-Korean Dialogue could be sustained in the future. The Ministers also reaffirmed that the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula is essential not only for the enduring peace and stability of</p>	<p>activities, as it was required to do in a six-way disarmament-for-aid deal. The inventory mostly outlined Pyongyang's program to produce arms-grade plutonium. On 27 June 2008, DPRK destroyed a nuclear cooling tower in its main reactor.</p> <p>On 14 April 2009, in response to UN Security Council statement, North Korea's Foreign Ministry indicates that Pyongyang is withdrawing from the six-party talks and "will no longer be bound" by any of its agreements.</p> <p>In December 2009, US envoy Stephen Bosworth visited Pyongyang and reached common understanding with the DPRK on need to resume Six-Party Talks on North Korea's nuclear programme.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Phnom Penh, 8-9 December 2011: The DPRK expressed its commitments to return to the Six-Party Talks without any preconditions.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>the region but also the integrity of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Wellington, 8-9 May 2012: The Meeting expressed grave concern over the satellite launching by the DPRK on 13 April 2012 and reaffirmed their support for the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>ARF SOM, Phnom Penh, 26 May 2012: The DPRK expressed that the missile launch was a satellite for peaceful purposes, and emphasised the importance of implementing the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks.</p> <p>The DPRK conducted another satellite launch on 12 December 2012. As a response, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2087 on 22 January 2013 which condemned the launch and strengthened existing sanctions as established by UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874. The DPRK reacted to UNSCR 2087 by conducting its third nuclear test on 12 February 2013. This third test was strongly condemned by the international community and resulted in the unanimous adoption of UNSCR 2094 on 7 March 2013 which introduced additional sanctions against the DPRK.</p> <p>The Chairman of ASEAN issued the following Statement on the Underground Nuclear Test by the DPRK, 19 February 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) express their deep concern about the

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
		<p>effect on regional peace and stability caused by the recent report of an underground nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN encourages the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply fully with its obligations to all relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, namely 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013), and to its commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. - In doing so, ASEAN reaffirms its full support for all efforts to bring about the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. - ASEAN further emphasises the importance of dialogue aimed at promoting mutual understanding and confidence among all parties concerned with ensuring peace, security and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
<p>14. Myanmar</p>	<p>Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011: The Ministers noted the briefing by Myanmar on the progress and the political development made in the country and its enhanced relations with other countries following the general election in 2010 and the formation of the new government on 30 March 2011, and encouraged Myanmar to fulfill its own commitment in achieving the Seven Step Roadmap to Democracy.</p>	<p>ARF SOM, Phnom Penh, 26 May 2012: The Meeting welcomed the successful by-election in Myanmar on 1 April 2012 which reflects the government's commitment towards the implementation of the Roadmap to Democracy. The Meeting also wished Myanmar success in the hosting of the 2013 Southeast Asian Games and the assumption of</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Beijing, 27-28 April 2013: The Meeting welcomed the European Union as the co-chair of the next ARF ISG on CBMs and PD with Myanmar for the inter-sessional year 2013-2014.</p>	<p>the ASEAN Chairmanship in 2014.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Bandar Seri Begawan, 27-28 November 2012: The Meeting commended the positive developments in Myanmar and its continued efforts towards democracy and national reconciliation. The Meeting welcomed the on-going lifting of sanctions against Myanmar and looked forward to the international community's deeper engagement with Myanmar.</p>
<p>III. FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE ARF PROCESS</p>	<p>Sixth ARF, Singapore, 26 July 1999: The Ministers agreed that ASEAN would remain the driving force of the ARF process and that the ARF would maintain its evolutionary approach as the process progresses from confidence building to preventive diplomacy and, as an eventual goal, the elaboration of approaches to conflict resolution.</p> <p>The Ministers agreed that the ARF continued its work on CBMs as well as on further exploring the overlap between CBMs and PD.</p> <p>Ninth ARF, Bandar Seri Begawan, 31 July 2002: <u>Paper on Stock-taking of the ARF process</u> The Ministers endorsed the recommendations contained in Brunei Darussalam's Paper on "Stock-taking of the ARF Process" and encouraged their effective implementation.</p>	<p>Fifteenth ARF, Singapore, 24 July 2008: The Ministers adopted the recommendations as contained in the Review of the ARF, which include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen both ASEAN and non ASEAN participants' role in the ARF process. 2. Enhance concrete practical cooperation. 3. Maintain the 'flexible moratorium' on membership to ensure a manageable and reasonably sized ARF. 4. Focus on the following key areas: counter-terrorism and transnational crime, disaster relief, non-proliferation and disarmament, maritime security, and peacekeeping. 5. Strengthen the role of the ARF Chair and

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p>These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To consolidate and to strengthen measures to combat international terrorism; 2. To enhance intelligence-sharing, police cooperation and financial measures against international terrorism; 3. To establish Inter-sessional Group on International Terrorism and Transnational Crimes; 4. To enhance the role of the ARF Chair and to assign the ASEAN Secretariat to assist the ARF Chairman in co-ordinating the work of the ARF; 5. To develop and to utilize the Register of Experts/Eminent Persons; 6. To strengthen CBMs; 7. To widen engagement and involvement of security and defence officials, building upon the Singapore Concept Paper on Defence Dialogue within the ARF; 8. To enhance linkages between ARF and ASEAN-ISIS, CSCAP and other organizations; 9. To provide substantive follow-up to the Paper on Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy adopted last year. <p>Sixteenth ARF, Phuket, 23 July 2009: ARF Ministers considered and adopted an ARF Vision Statement, charting a vision for the ARF by 2020 and its place in the region. They tasked Senior Officials to develop a plan of action to realize the goals and objectives set out in the ARF Vision Statement, for consideration at the 17th ARF in 2010, and to keep it under regular review.</p> <p>ARF ISG on CBMs and PD, Sydney, 7-8 April 2011: The Meeting considered the suggestion for the ARF Unit to develop a matrix to record the progress of implementation of the Plan of Action for submission to the ARF Minister's Meeting.</p>	<p>the ARF Unit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Enhance cooperation with Track II/other organisations. 7. Improve ARF Working Methods through speeding up the decision making process. 8. Strengthening substantive aspects of the Annual Security Outlook (ASO). 9. Develop an ARF Vision Statement. 10. Assess the ARF Preventive Diplomacy Study Outcomes. <p>Seventeenth ARF, Ha Noi, 23 July 2010: The Meeting considered and adopted the Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement. The Meeting also tasked the ARF Unit to prepare an annual progress report of the PoA and make it available before the annual ARF Minister's Meeting for their consideration.</p> <p>The Matrix on the Status of Implementation of the ARF Hanoi Plan of Action is accessible through the ARFNet for ARF participants' reference.</p>

Issues	Decisions	Progress/Status of Decisions
	<p data-bbox="485 337 947 367">Eighteenth ARF, Bali, 23 July 2011:</p> <p data-bbox="485 371 1335 570">The Ministers stressed the importance for the implementation of the Plan of Action to be reviewed and evaluated annually by the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD and the ARF SOM. The Ministers noted with appreciation the Matrix on the Status of Implementation of the ARF Hanoi Plan of Action prepared by the ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat.</p> <p data-bbox="888 613 932 639">###</p>	<p data-bbox="1358 337 1472 367">Ongoing.</p>

**ANNEX A: ARF PARTICIPANTS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK
2000 - 2013**

No.	ARF Participants	Years of Publication														Number of Submissions per Country
		2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
		(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).	(14).	
1	Australia	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13/13
2	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Brunei Darussalam	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/13
4	Cambodia	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	5/13
5	Canada	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13/13
6	China	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11/13
7	DPR Korea	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11/13
8	European Union	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	10/13
9	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10/13
11	Japan	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13/13
12	Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Malaysia	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	8/13
14	Mongolia	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/13
15	Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	2/13
16	New Zealand	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	10/13
17	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	6/13
20	Republic of Korea	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13/13
21	Russian Federation	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	11/13
22	Singapore	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13/13
23	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Thailand	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	12/13
25	Timor Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	United States	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13/13
27	Viet Nam	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	5/13
	Total Contributors		16/23	13/23	11/23	12/24	11/25	12/26	13/27	14/27	14/27	16/27	16/27	18/27	15/27	

Note:

(x) : Contribute

(-) : Not contribute

(*) : Information not available.

ANNEX B: STATUS OF ARF PARTICIPANTS' ACCESSION AND/OR RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS/PROTOCOLS ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

CONVENTIONS/ PROTOCOLS	Convention on Offences And Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – (1979)	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988)	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on Continental Shelf – (1988)	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosive for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing (1997)	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)	Total No.
PARTICIPANTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Australia	22 Jun 1970 (a)	9 Nov 1972 (r)	12 Jul 1973 (r)	20 Jun 1977 (r)	21 May 1990 (a)	22 Sep 1987 (r)	23 Oct 1990 (a)	19 Feb 1993 (r)	19 Feb 1993 (r)	26 Jun 2007 (r)	9 Aug 2002 (a)	26 Sep 2002 (r)	---	17 July 2008 (r)	---	---	13
Bangladesh	25 Jul 1978 (a)	28 Jun 1978 (a)	28 Jun 1978 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	11 May 2005 (a)	27 Jun 2005 (a)	9 June 2005 (r)	9 Jun 2005 (r)	16 Aug 2005 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	26 Aug 2005 (a)	7 June 2007 (r)	---	---	---	13
Brunei Darussalam	23 May 1986 (a)	16 Apr 1986 (a)	16 Apr 1986 (a)	13 Nov 1997 (a)	18 Oct 1988 (a)	---	20 Dec 2000 (a)	8 Dec 2003 (r)	8 Dec 2003 (r)	09 Jul 2009 (a)	14 Mar 2002 (a)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	---	---	---	---	11
Cambodia	22 Oct 1996 (a)	8 Nov 1996 (r)	8 Nov 1996 (a)	27 July 2006 (r)	27 July 2006 (r)	4 Aug 2006 (a)	8 Nov 1996 (a)	18 Aug 2006 (r)	18 Aug 2006 (r)	---	31 July 2006 (r)	12 Dec 2005 (r)	---	---	---	---	11
Canada	7 Nov 1969 (r)	20 Jun 1972 (r)	19 Jun 1972 (r)	4 Aug 1976 (r)	4 Dec 1985 (r)	21 Mar 1986 (r)	2 Aug 1993 (r)	18 Jun 1993 (r)	18 Jun 1993 (r)	29 Nov 1996 (r)	3 Apr 2002 (r)	19 Feb 2002 (r)	---	---	---	---	12
China	14 Nov 1978 (a)	10 Sep 1980 (a)	10 Sep 1980 (a)	5 Aug 1987 (a)	26 Jan 1993 (a)	10 Jan 1989 (a)	5 Mar 1999 (r)	20 Aug 1991 (r)	20 Aug 1991 (r)	---	13 Nov 2001 (a)	19 Apr 2006 (r)	8 Nov 2010 (r)	14 Sep 2009 (r)	---	---	13
European Union*																	
India	22 Jul 1975 (a)	12 Nov 1982 (r)	12 Nov 1982 (r)	11 Apr 1978 (a)	7 Sep 1994 (a)	12 Mar 2002 (a)	22 Mar 1995 (a)	15 Oct 1999 (r)	15 Oct 1999 (r)	16 Nov 1999 (a)	22 Sep 1999 (r)	22 Apr 2003 (r)	1 Dec 2006 (r)	19 Sep 2007 (r)	---	---	14
Indonesia	7 Sep 1976 (r)	27 Aug 1976 (r)	27 Aug 1976 (a)	---	---	5 Nov 1986 (r)	-- (sign.)	---	---	---	29 June 2006 (r)	29 June 2006 (r)	---	27 May 2010 (r)	---	---	7
Japan	26 May 1970 (r)	19 Apr 1971 (r)	12 Jun 1974 (a)	8 Jun 1987 (a)	8 Jun 1987 (r)	28 Oct 1988 (a)	24 Apr 1998 (a)	24 Apr 1998 (r)	24 Apr 1998 (r)	26 Sep 1997 (a)	16 Nov 2001 (a)	11 Jun 2002 (a)	3 Aug 2007 (r)	---	---	---	13
DPRK	9 May 1983 (a)	28 Apr 1983 (a)	13 Aug 1980 (a)	1 Dec 1982 (a)	12 Nov 2001 (a)	---	19 Jul 1995 (r)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
ROK	19 Feb 1971 (r)	18 Jan 1973 (a)	2 Aug 1973 (a)	25 May 1983 (a)	4 May 1983 (a)	7 Apr 1982 (r)	27 Jun 1990 (r)	14 May 2003 (r)	2 Jan 2001 (r)	2 Jan 2002 (r)	17 Feb 2004 (r)	17 Feb 2004 (r)	---	---	---	---	12
Lao PDR	23 Oct 1972 (a)	6 Apr 1989 (r)	6 Apr 1989 (r)	22 Aug 2002 (a)	22 Aug 2002 (a)	29 Sep 2010 (a)	7 Oct 2002 (a)	---	---	---	22 Aug 2002 (a)	29 Sep 2008 (r)	---	---	---	---	9
Malaysia	5 Mar 1985 (a)	4 May 1985 (r)	4 May 1985 (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	29 May 2007 (r)	---	8 Sept 2006 (a)	---	---	27 Nov 2007 (r)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	29 Jun 2007 (r)	---	---	---	---	9
Mongolia	24 Jul 1990 (a)	8 Oct 1971 (r)	14 Sep 1972 (r)	8 Aug 1975 (r)	9 Jun 1992 (a)	28 May 1986 (r)	22 Sep 1999 (a)	22 Nov 2005 (r)	22 Nov 2005 (r)	22 Sep 1999 (a)	7 Sep 2000 (a)	25 Feb 2004 (r)	6 Oct 2006 (r)	---	---	---	13

CONVENTIONS/ PROTOCOLS	Convention on Offences And Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – (1979)	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988)	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on Continental Shelf – (1988)	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosive for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing (1997)	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)	Total No.
PARTICIPANTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Myanmar	23 May 1996 (a)	22 May 1996 (a)	22 May 1996 (a)	4 Jun 2004 (a)	4 Jun 2004 (a)	---	22 May 1996 (a)	19 Sep 2003 (r)	19 Sep 2003 (r)	1 Sep 2004 (a)	12 Nov 2001 (a)	16 Aug 2006 (r)	---	---	---	---	11
New Zealand	12 Feb 1974 (a)	12 Feb 1974 (r)	12 Feb 1974 (r)	12 Nov 1985 (a)	12 Nov 1985 (r)	19 Dec 2003 (a)	2 Aug 1999 (r)	10 June 1999 (r)	10 June 1999 (r)	19 Dec 2003 (a)	4 Nov 2002 (a)	4 Nov 2002 (r)	---	---	---	---	12
Pakistan	11 Sep 1973 (r)	28 Nov 1973 (r)	24 Jan 1974 (a)	29 Mar 1976 (a)	8 Sep 2000 (a)	12 Sep 2000 (a)	26 Sep 2000 (r)	20 Sept 2000 (r)	20 Sept 2000 (r)	---	13 Aug 2002 (a)	17 June 2009 (r)	---	---	---	---	11
Papua New Guinea	15 Dec 1975 (a)	15 Dec 1975 (a)	15 Dec 1975 (a)	30 Sep 2003 (a)	30 Sep 2003 (a)	---	11 Jul 2002 (a)	---	---	---	30 Sep 2003 (a)	30 Sep 2003 (a)	---	---	---	---	8
The Philippines	26 Nov 1965 (r)	26 Mar 1973 (r)	26 Mar 1973 (r)	26 Nov 1976 (a)	14 Oct 1980 (r)	22 Sep 1981 (r)	17 Dec 2003 (r)	6 Jan 2004 (r)	6 Jan 2004 (r)	17 Dec 2003 (a)	7 Jan 2004 (r)	7 Jan 2004 (r)	---	---	---	---	12
Russian Federation	3 Feb 1988 (a)	24 Sep 1971 (r)	19 Feb 1973 (r)	15 Jan 1976 (r)	11 Jun 1987 (a)	25 May 1983 (r)	31 Mar 1989 (r)	4 May 2001 (r)	4 May 2001 (r)	19 Sept 2007 (r)	8 May 2001 (r)	27 Nov 2002 (r)	20 Jan 2007 (r)	19 Sept 2008 (r)	---	---	14
Singapore	1 Mar 1971 (a)	12 Apr 1978 (r)	12 Apr 1978 (r)	02 May 2008 (r)	22 Oct 2010 (a)	---	22 Nov 1996 (a)	3 Feb 2004 (r)	---	20 Jan 2003 (a)	31 Dec 2007 (r)	30 Dec 2002 (r)	---	---	---	---	10
Sri Lanka	30 May 1978 (r)	30 May 1978 (r)	30 May 1978 (r)	27 Feb 2000 (r)	8 Sept 2000 (r)	---	11 Feb 1997 (r)	4 Sept 2000 (r)	---	11 Oct 2001 (r)	23 March	8 Sept 2000 (r)	27 Sept 2007 (r)	---	---	---	11
Thailand	6 Mar 1972 (a)	16 May 1978 (r)	16 May 1978 (a)	23 Feb 2007 (r)	2 Oct 2007 (r)	---	14 May 1996 (a)	---	---	25 Jan 2006 (a)	12 June 2007 (r)	29 Sep 2004 (r)	---	---	---	---	9
Timor Leste	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
United States	5 Sep 1969 (r)	14 Sep 1971 (r)	1 Nov 1972 (r)	26 Oct 1976 (r)	7 Dec 1984 (r)	13 Dec 1982 (r)	19 Oct 1994 (r)	6 Dec 1994 (r)	6 Dec 1994 (r)	9 Apr 1997 (r)	26 Jun 2002 (r)	26 Jun 2002 (r)	---	---	---	---	12
Viet Nam	10 Oct 1979 (a)	17 Sep 1979 (r)	17 Sep 1979 (a)	2 May 2002 (a)	---	---	25 Aug 1999 (a)	12 July 2002 (r)	12 July 2002 (r)	---	---	25 Sep 2002 (a)	---	---	---	---	8

* Please see attached chart

Source: https://www.unodc.org/tldb/universal_instruments_NEW.html, updated as at 20 June 2013;

Legend: a: Acceded, r: Ratified, blank: Not available/Not yet

STATUS OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES' ACCESSION AND/OR RATIFICATION OF
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS/PROTOCOLS ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

AT	BE	DE	DK	ES	FIN	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	NL	PT	SE	UK	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SI	SK	BG	RO	
1. INSTRUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS¹																											
a) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 14 September 1963																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 16 December 1970																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
c) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents of 14 December 1973																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
e) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages of 17 December 1979																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
f) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 3 March 1980																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
g) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 24 February 1988																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
h) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	-	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

AT	Austria	FIN	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	CY	Cyprus	LT	Lithuania
BE	Belgium	FR	France	NL	Netherlands	CZ	Czech	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	GR	Greece	PT	Portugal	EE	Estonia	PL	Poland
DK	Denmark	IE	Ireland	SE	Sweden	HU	Hungary	SI	Slovenia
ES	Spain	IT	Italy	UK	United Kingdom	LV	Latvia	SK	Slovakia
BG	Bulgaria	RO	Romania						

¹ r= ratification (or accession or succession); s= signature (without ratification);

AT	BE	DE	DK	ES	FIN	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	NL	PT	SE	UK	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SI	SK	BG	RO	
i) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 10 March 1988																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
j) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection of 1 March 1991																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
k) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
l) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999																											
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
m) Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 13 April 2005																											
r	r	r	r	r	s	s	r	s	s	r	r	s	s	r	r	r	s	r	r	r	s	r	r	r	s	r	
n) Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 8 July 2005																											
r	-	r	r	r	r	-	r	-	-	-	r	r	r	r	-	r	r	r	r	r	-	r	r	-	r	r	
o) Protocol of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation																											
r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-
p) Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf																											
r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-

AT	Austria	FIN	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	CY	Cyprus	LT	Lithuania
BE	Belgium	FR	France	NL	Netherlands	CZ	Czech	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	GR	Greece	PT	Portugal	EE	Estonia	PL	Poland
DK	Denmark	IE	Ireland	SE	Sweden	HU	Hungary	SI	Slovenia
ES	Spain	IT	Italy	UK	United Kingdom	LV	Latvia	SK	Slovakia
BG	Bulgaria	RO	Romania						

Sources: https://www.unodc.org/tldb/universal_instruments_NEW.html, updated as at 28 June 2012; http://treaties.un.org/Pages/DB.aspx?path=DB/studies/page2_en.xml&menu=MTDSG, accessed at 20 June 2013.

**ANNEX C:
STATUS OF ARF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES' ACCESSION AND/OR RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES/CONVENTIONS ON WMD**

TREATY&CONVENTION	NPT			CTBT		BWC			CWC		
	1			2		3			4		
	S	R	A	S	R	S	R	A	S	R	A
ARF PARTICIPANTS	S	R	A	S	R	S	R	A	S	R	A
Australia	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Bangladesh			√	√	√			√	√	√	
Brunei Darussalam			√	√	√			√	√	√	
Cambodia			√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
Canada	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
China			√	√				√	√	√	
European Union ¹											
India						√	√		√	√	
Indonesia	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Japan	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
DPRK ²			√					√			
ROK	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Lao PDR	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Malaysia	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Myanmar			√	√		√			√		
Mongolia	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
New Zealand	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Pakistan						√	√		√	√	
Papua New Guinea			√	√				√	√	√	
Philippines	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Russian Federation	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Singapore	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Sri Lanka	√	√		√		√	√		√	√	
Thailand			√	√		√	√		√	√	
Timor Leste			√	√				√			√
United States	√	√		√		√	√		√	√	
Viet Nam			√	√	√			√	√	√	

¹ Please see attached chart

² The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) announced its withdrawal from the Treaty in 2003

Source: <http://disarmament.un.org/TreatyStatus.nsf>, accessed on 20 June 2013.

Legend: S: Signed R: Ratified A: Acceded Blank: Not available/Not yet

STATUS OF EU MEMBER STATES AND ACCEDING COUNTRIES'
ACCESSION AND/OR RATIFICATION OF
INTERNATIONAL TREATIES/CONVENTIONS ON WMD

TREATY/ CONVENTION	Non-Proliferation Treaty			Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty		Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC)			Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EU MEMBER STATE	S	R	A/S	S	R	S	R	A/S	S	R
Austria	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Belgium	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Bulgaria	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Cyprus	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Czech Republic			√	√	√			√	√	√
Denmark	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Estonia			√	√	√			√	√	√
Finland	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
France			√	√	√			√	√	√
Germany	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Greece	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Hungary	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Ireland	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Italy	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Latvia			√	√	√			√	√	√
Lithuania			√	√	√			√	√	√
Luxembourg	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Malta	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Poland	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Portugal			√	√	√	√	√		√	√
Romania	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
Slovakia			√	√	√			√	√	√
Slovenia			√	√	√			√	√	√
Spain			√	√	√	√	√		√	√
Sweden	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
The Netherlands	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√
United Kingdom	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√

Legend: - S (signed) R (Ratified) A/S (Acceded/Succeeded)
Source: <http://disarmament.un.org/TreatyStatus.nsf>. Accessed on 20 June 2013

STATUS OF EU MEMBER STATES AND ACEDING COUNTRIES'
ACCESSION AND/OR RATIFICATION OF
INTERNATIONAL TREATIES/CONVENTIONS ON WMD

TREATY/ CONVENTION	Non-Proliferation Treaty			Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty		Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC)			Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC)	
	1			2		3			4	
	S	R	A/S	S	R	S	R	A/S	S	R
EU MEMBER STATE										
Austria	1968	1969		1996	1998	1972	1973		1993	1995
Belgium	1968	1975		1996	1999	1972	1979		1993	1997
Bulgaria	1968	1969		1996	1999	1972	1972		1993	1994
Cyprus	1968	1970		1996	2003	1972	1973		1993	1998
Czech Republic			1993	1996	1997			1993	1993	1996
Denmark	1968	1969		1996	1998	1972	1973		1993	1995
Estonia			1992	1996	1999			1993	1993	1999
Finland	1968	1969		1996	1999	1972	1974		1993	1995
France			1992	1996	1998			1984	1993	1995
Germany	1969	1975		1996	1998	1972	1983		1993	1994
Greece	1968	1970		1996	1999	1972	1975		1993	1994
Hungary	1968	1969		1996	1999	1972	1972		1993	1996
Ireland	1968	1968		1996	1999	1972	1972		1993	1996
Italy	1969	1975		1996	1999	1972	1975		1993	1995
Latvia			1992	1996	2001			1997	1993	1996
Lithuania			1991	1996	2000			1998	1993	1998
Luxembourg	1968	1975		1996	1999	1972	1976		1993	1997
Malta	1969	1970		1996	2001	1972	1975		1993	1997
Poland	1968	1969		1996	1999	1972	1973		1993	1995
Portugal			1977	1996	2000	1972	1972		1993	1996
Romania	1968	1970		1996	1999	1972	1979		1993	1995
Slovakia			1993	1996	1998			1993	1993	1995
Slovenia			1992	1996	1999			1992	1993	1997
Spain			1987	1996	1998	1972	1979		1993	1994
Sweden	1968	1970		1996	1998	1975	1976		1993	1993
The Netherlands	1968	1975		1996	1999	1972	1972-1981		1993	1995
United Kingdom	1968	1968		1996	1998	1972	1975		1993	1996

Legend: - S (signed) R (Ratified) A/S (Acceded/Succeeded)

Source: <http://disarmament.un.org/TreatyStatus.nsf>. Accessed on 20 June 2013