

## **The Outcomes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) and 1<sup>st</sup> Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) held in Manila on 3-5 October 2012**

- During the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) in Manila on 3-4 October 2012, the ASEAN Member States discussed various cross-cutting maritime cooperation in ASEAN as well as ways of enhancing cross-sectorial maritime cooperation in line with the activities listed in the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint. They also discussed recommendations made in previous meeting of the AMF. Experts from different sectors dealing with cross-cutting maritime issues were invited to provide information and share their views on these issues.
- The ASEAN Member States discussed and exchanged views on the following: (a) maritime security and cooperation in ASEAN; (b) maintaining freedom and safety of navigation and addressing sea piracy; (c) protecting the marine environment and promoting eco-tourism and fishery regime in East Asia; and (d) future work of the AMF. They agreed that maritime security and cooperation should contribute to the three pillars of ASEAN community building, namely, the ASEAN political Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) was convened in Manila on 5 October 2012 in response to the statement of the ASEAN Leaders, as well as the Leaders of the East Asia Summit (EAS), in Bali, Indonesia in November 2011, who encouraged a “dialogue involving EAS participating countries to utilize opportunities and address common challenges on maritime issues building upon the existing ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF),” wherein they also “positively noted the proposal of convening an expanded AMF, back-to-back with the future meetings of the AMF, to include countries in the wider East Asia region.
- Discussions during the 1<sup>st</sup> EAMF focused on the following: the relevance of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in today’s context, maritime connectivity and capacity building, infrastructure and equipment upgrading, seafarers’ training, protecting the marine environment, promoting eco-tourism and fishery regime in East Asia, and identifying best practices of cooperation.