

**MATRIX OF STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARF HANOI PLAN OF ACTION**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Action Plans</b>	<b>Progress / Status of Implementation</b>
<b>I. AREAS OF COOPERATION</b>		
<b>1. Disaster Relief</b>	1.1 Support the work of the ARF ISM on DR as an established ARF framework to deal with regional disaster relief issues.	The 14 <sup>th</sup> ISM on DR was held in Tokyo on 12-13 February 2015, co-chaired by Myanmar, China and Japan.
	1.2 Support and contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) through concrete and practical activities.	The 19 <sup>th</sup> ARF on 12 July 2012 adopted the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief 2012-2014 whose priority areas relate to those in the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, particularly the Strategic Component on Preparedness and Response. The 14 <sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on DR reviewed the Work Plan and discussed the draft Work Plan 2015-2017 which will focus on more practical and operational regional cooperation on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief based on the existing priority areas. The draft Work Plan 2015-2017 will be submitted to the ARF SOM in Kuching on 10 June 2015 for endorsement and adoption by the 22 <sup>nd</sup> ARF in August 2015.
	1.3 Support civil-military coordination that enhances regional	The ARF Disaster Relief Exercise

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	<p>capacity to provide effective and timely responses to major natural disasters, including through the holding of exercises on a regular basis commensurate with the capacity of ARF Participants.</p>	<p>(ARF DiREx) 2015, co-chaired by Malaysia and China, was successfully conducted in Kedah and Perlis, Malaysia on 24-28 May 2015. More than 4,000 participants from 21 countries and 7 regional and international organisations took part in the ARF DiREx 2015 which tested inter-agency and civil-military coordination as well as synchronised efforts towards supporting the effective implementation of AADMER as the common platform for disaster management in the region.</p>
	<p>1.4 Develop and refine tools such as regional protocols, a standby arrangement system, a model legal arrangement for foreign military assistance, common standard operating procedures, best practices, a voluntary registration scheme of civilian and military capabilities, and innovative initiatives that ultimately create effective regional disaster response framework complementary to internationally established guidelines.</p>	<p>Current ARF tools on disaster relief include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response</li> <li>• the ARF General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation</li> <li>• the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief</li> <li>• the ARF Voluntary Model Arrangement for the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARF Disaster Relief Mapping Service (DRMS)</li> </ul>
	<p>1.5 Establish a clear working relationship and ensure complementarity with other international and regional bodies dealing with disaster relief such as the UN system, EAS, APEC, ASEM and Asia Pacific Conference on Military Assistance to Disaster Relief Operations (APC-MADRO), including through such means as collaboration with these fora's activities.</p>	<p>The Field Training Exercise (FTX) component of the ARF DiREx 2015 tested the coordination mechanism between ASEAN and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) through the co-location of the AHA Centre's Joint Operation and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA) and the UN-developed On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC).</p>
<p><b>Action lines implemented: 5, pending: 0</b></p>		
<p><b>2. Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime</b></p>	<p>2.1 Support the work of the ARF ISM on CTTC as a framework to address regional terrorism and transnational crime.</p>	<p>The 13<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on CTTC, co-chaired by Thailand and China, was held in Nanning, China on 14-15 May 2015. The Meeting discussed regional cooperation on CTTC and ways to promote more effective border management. The 13<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on CTTC also reviewed the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2014-2015 and formulated the draft ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2015-2017 which added Trafficking in Persons as a new</p>

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		priority area for cooperation.
	2.2 Support the early ratification and implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) and the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among ASEAN Member States.	As of January 2013, all ASEAN Member States have ratified the ACCT. The ACCT entered into force on 27 May 2011.
	2.3 Encourage ARF Participants to accede, ratify, and implement relevant UN international instruments and conventions and participate actively in international counter terrorism and transnational crime fora.	The ARF Unit has prepared a matrix of ARF participants' accession and/or ratification of the 16 UN Conventions on counter-terrorism. See <b>ANNEX A</b> .
	2.4 Support the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.	
	2.5 Support the development of national strategies and legal frameworks in the field of counter terrorism and transnational crimes through such means as information exchange and capacity building.	
	2.6 Explore the possibility of establishing an ARF tool, as appropriate, to provide legal assistance upon requests in combating transnational security threats.	
	2.7 Encourage ICT (Information and Communication Technology) security and build on and further develop the 2006 ARF Statement on Fighting Cyber Attack.	A medium for exchange of information in the cyber security entitled the ARF Virtual Meeting of Experts (VME) on Cyber Security and Cyber Terrorism has been established. A dedicated website for the VME was up at <a href="http://vme.asean.org">http://vme.asean.org</a> . Due to inactivity, the website is currently not online.

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		<p>The 19<sup>th</sup> ARF on 12 July 2012 adopted the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Ensuring Cyber Security which, among others, called for the development of an ARF work plan on security in the use of ICTs. As a follow-up to the Statement, Malaysia, Russia and Australia developed the draft ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of Information and Communication Technologies. At the 21<sup>st</sup> ARF in Nay Pyi Taw on 10 August 2014, ARF Ministers tasked officials to complete the draft on the basis of consensus at the next ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Malaysia and to submit the Work Plan to the 22<sup>nd</sup> ARF in 2015. The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Tokyo on 7-8 May 2015 noted that the draft Work Plan has been finalised and will be submitted to the ARF SOM in Kuching on 10 June 2015 for endorsement and eventual adoption by the 22<sup>nd</sup> ARF in August 2015.</p>
	<p>2.8 Work towards the establishment of an ARF transnational threat information-sharing center that utilizes and deepens existing regional mechanisms and centers specializing in information-</p>	<p>The United States has submitted a proposal on establishing an ARF Transnational Threat Information-</p>

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	sharing and capacity-building and develops new information-sharing, subject to proper data protection, and capacity-building arrangements when appropriate and in partnership with existing mechanisms.	sharing Center (ATTIC). During the 18 <sup>th</sup> ARF on 23 July 2011, the Ministers tasked the next meeting of the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD to further examine and deliberate the proposal. The Ministers also approved plans to hold a series of concept development workshops on the proposal. Thailand and the United States have volunteered to co-chair a workshop to develop the concept, terms of reference, and legal authority of ATTIC. The proposed workshop is scheduled to be convened in the inter-sessional year 2015-2016.
	2.9 Encourage technical cooperation among ARF Participants through transfer of skills, knowledge and technology including possible mutual assistance to enhance the technological capabilities of developing countries and in conformity with international commitments and national law.	
	2.10 Support the development of initiatives aimed at addressing conditions conducive to terrorism and transnational crimes that terrorists and perpetrators of transnational crimes can exploit.	
	2.11 Develop programs and activities aimed at the promotion of a culture of peace and tolerance, respect for diversity and inter-faith, intra-faith and intercultural dialogue in the region.	
	2.12 Exchange best practices in the field of law enforcement.	
	2.13 Hold concrete activities such as seminars, workshops, and exercises, as and when appropriate, in order to contribute to	The following activities have been convened during the inter-

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	ARF's CTTC goals.	sessional year 2014-2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ARF Cross-Sectoral Cooperation on Bio-Preparedness and Disaster Response Workshop in Manila on 26-28 August 2014</li> <li>▪ ARF Workshop on Enhancing Regional Cooperation to Address Challenges Posed by Illicit Drugs in Bangkok on 11-12 February 2015</li> <li>▪ ARF Workshop on Precursor Chemicals and Synthetic Drugs in Bangkok on 12-13 February 2015</li> <li>▪ ARF Workshop on Counter Radicalisation in Tuaran, Sabah on 25-26 March 2015</li> </ul>
<b>Action lines implemented: 6, pending: 7</b>		
<b>3. Maritime Security</b>	3.1 Support the work of the ARF ISM on MS as an established regional framework that addresses maritime security issues.	The 7 <sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on MS was convened in Honolulu, United States on 30 March – 2 April 2015, co-chaired by Philippines, Japan and United States. The Meeting focused on maritime security cooperation, issues of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment. The Meeting also reviewed the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on Maritime Security and discussed the draft

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		<p>Work Plan 2015-2017 which was prepared by the Co-Chairs. The Work Plan 2015-2017 will be submitted to the ARF SOM in Kuching on 10 June 2015 for endorsement and eventual adoption by the 22<sup>nd</sup> ARF in August 2015.</p>
	<p>3.2 Promote compliance and adherence to relevant international legal instruments and regional arrangements.</p>	<p>The ARF Seminar on UNCLOS was held in Manila, the Philippines from 8-9 March 2011. The Philippines and Australia co-chaired a follow-up seminar which was convened in Manila on 28-29 May 2014.</p> <p>The 5<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on MS in San Francisco in June 2012 discussed the national experience of ARF participants in the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code.</p>
	<p>3.3 Forge close cooperation toward enhancing the safety and security of navigation, including the implementation of standards, best practices, and data-sharing for small vessel registration on a national and, as appropriate, regional basis, taking into account existing regional mechanisms and frameworks.</p>	<p>Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and New Zealand co-chaired the ARF Workshop on Ship Profiling in Kuala Lumpur on 15-16 April 2013. The Workshop discussed, among others, best practices in ship profiling, enhancing maritime domain awareness, and challenges in implementing of the</p>



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		International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. As a follow-up to this activity, New Zealand has proposed the convening of an ARF Capacity Building Workshop on Ship Profiling for the inter-sessional year 2015-2016. The Workshop, to be co-chaired with Malaysia, is scheduled to be convened in the first quarter of 2016.
	3.4 Utilise the work of national and regional think tanks to assist the work of the ISM on Maritime Security to enhance transparency in regional maritime security.	
	3.5 Promote regional maritime security capacity-building through concrete activities such as information-sharing, exchanges of officials, and holding maritime security-related tabletop and joint training exercises as and when appropriate.	Japan has taken the initiative of collecting information on the ARF participants' best practices on maritime enforcement capacity-building through questionnaires.
	3.6 Promote networking among ARF, ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF), IMO, IOR-ARC, ReCAAP, as well as other maritime-related fora, as part of a comprehensive and mutually beneficial approach to maritime cooperation.	Representatives from the ASEAN Maritime Forum and ReCAAP attended ARF activities in maritime security during the inter-sessional year of 2014-2015.
	3.7 Promote cooperation in maritime issues, including maritime security and safety and search and rescue, through activities such as information sharing and technological cooperation in line with national and international laws.	The 21 <sup>st</sup> ARF in Nay Pyi Taw on 10 August 2014 adopted the ARF Statement on Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation on Maritime and Aeronautical Search and Rescue.

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	3.8 Forge closer cooperation in combating maritime terrorism and transnational maritime crimes such as piracy, armed robbery against ships, hijacking, smuggling, and trafficking in person, in accordance with national and international laws through concrete and practical activities.	Malaysia, India, Japan and United States co-chaired the ARF Seminar on Counter-Piracy and Armed Robbery in Asia which was held in Tokyo on 3-4 March 2015. The Seminar shared best practices and lessons learned in addressing piracy and armed robbery against ships from the legal, practical and operational aspects.
<b>Action lines implemented: 7, pending: 1</b>		
<b>4. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament</b>	4.1 Support the work of the ISM on Non-proliferation and Disarmament (NPD) as a framework to address non-proliferation, peaceful use and disarmament issues.	Malaysia, Canada and New Zealand will co-chair the ARF ISM on NPD for the period of 2015-2017. The 7 <sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on NPD will be convened in Kuala Lumpur on 15-16 June 2015 and will discuss issues related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
	4.2 With a view to contributing to the process of global nuclear disarmament, ARF participants might consider the merit of the CTBT.	24 out of 27 ARF participants have signed and/or ratified the CTBT.
	4.3 Support the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons and identify how ARF could contribute to its achievement.	
	4.4 Promote ARF contributions to the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy through sharing of national experiences and assisting in capacity building in cooperation with the IAEA, including on the relevant nationally applicable IAEA standards on nuclear non proliferation, safeguards, safety and	The 5 <sup>th</sup> ARF ISM on NPD in Manila in June 2013 exchanged national perspectives on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology as well as

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	security in accordance with their respective international legal commitments.	discussed the implementation of IAEA standards on nuclear safety, security, and non-proliferation safeguards.
	4.5 Support the implementation by ARF participants of international treaties to which they are parties.	The ARF Unit regularly updates the matrix on ARF participants' accession and/or ratification of international conventions on WMD. See <b>ANNEX B</b> .
	4.6 Encourage nuclear weapon States and States parties to the SEANWFZ Treaty to work constructively with a view to ensuring early accession of the nuclear weapon States to the Protocol to the Treaty.	
	4.7 Encourage ARF participants which have not yet done so to accede to or ratify Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.	25 out of 27 ARF participants have signed and/or ratified the Convention.
	4.8 Encourage the implementation of UNSCR 1540 and the relevant recommendations of the UNSCR 1540 Committee in the work of ISM on NPD.	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> ARF Confidence Building Seminar on Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 was convened in Bangkok on 14-15 May 2013, co-chaired by Thailand and the United States.
	4.9 Support regional and national efforts toward the effective 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.	
	4.10 Exchange experience and promote the development of relevant best practices and with a view to building common approaches in strategic export controls where appropriate.	ARF Ministers endorsed the paper on Best Practices in Export Control Licensing during the 14 <sup>th</sup> ARF in Manila on 2 August 2007.

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<b>Action lines implemented: 7, pending: 3</b>		
<b>5. Peacekeeping Operations</b>	5.1 Compile a list of peacekeeping best practices and lessons learned including inputs from UN and other regional organisations.	The ARF Unit worked with the United States Technical Assistance and Training Facility (US-TATF) to commission experts to conduct a study on this issue. As of now, the Compilation Study on Best Practices and Lessons Learned on Peacekeeping Operations in the ARF would need further refinement and this would require further funding support.
	5.2 Update on a regular basis the list of ARF peacekeeping contact points to facilitate information sharing.	The ARF directory of Contact Points on Peacekeeping which includes the existing peacekeeping centres has been established and published on the ARFNet.
	5.3 Support the convening of ARF Meetings of Peacekeeping Experts or some other mutually agreed modalities on a regular basis.	Cambodia and China co-chaired the 6 <sup>th</sup> ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting which was held in Beijing on 15-17 October 2013.
	5.4 Promote networking among ARF Participants' peacekeeping centers to encourage cooperation among them in such areas as training and seminars.	
	5.5 Hold ARF joint training and planning activities, including conducting desk-top and scenario-based planning exercises for the ARF on peacekeeping operation exercises as and when appropriate with the consent of ARF Participants.	
<b>Action lines implemented: 3, pending: 2</b>		
<b>6. Defence Dialogues</b>	6.1 Strengthen the effectiveness of the Defence Officials' Dialogue	The ARF DOD in Shanghai on 11

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	(DOD) by making it more aligned with and supportive of the broader ARF process.	<p>April 2013 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>The ARF DOD in Yangon on 9 December 2013 discussed the utility of defence diplomacy as a complement to political diplomacy as well as comprehensive approaches to conflict prevention and crisis management.</p> <p>The ARF DOD in Tokyo on 7 May 2015 noted the suggestion for the ARF DOD to propose concrete programmes and activities for the endorsement of the ARF SOM.</p>
	6.2 Extend the DOD to one full day and conduct working groups, if necessary, to allow it to discuss defence and military issues in the ISG and SOM's agenda and recommend ARF actions to the ISG.	ARF DOD has been extended to a full day meeting since 2007.
	6.3 Promote proper alignment of the ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) with ARF's activities to ensure practical and effective defence participation in the ARF process.	
	6.4 Expand the capacity of the ARF Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges, and Institutions Meeting (ARF HDUCIM) to	At the 18 <sup>th</sup> ARF HDUCIM in Seoul on 22-25 September 2014,

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	exchange best practices in defence policies and academic development.	Brunei Darussalam submitted a draft Concept Paper on the Institutionalisation of Cooperation and Exchange among National Defence Universities for the Promotion of Regional Trust. The draft Concept Paper stipulates that the main objective of institutionalising the ARF HDUCIM include better information sharing and better coordination on innovative areas of training. The draft Concept Paper is now being reviewed by the ARF participants.
	6.5 Ensure complementarity between ARF and the proposed ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) to avoid duplication of efforts.	The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD on 8-9 May 2012 in Wellington suggested that representatives of the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWG) should be invited to the relevant ARF ISM and that the Co-Chairs of the respective ARF ISM and ADMM-Plus EWG should coordinate closely with the ASEAN Secretariat to plan their activities. Since then the Co-Chairs of the ADMM-Plus EWGs on Maritime Security, Counter-Terrorism and HADR have attended the relevant ISMs and briefed ARF participants

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		<p>on the activities of their respective EWGs.</p> <p>At the ARF SOM in Phnom Penh on 26 May 2012, New Zealand submitted a discussion paper on Improving Synergies between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus which the Ministers noted during the 19<sup>th</sup> ARF on 12 July 2012. The Ministers also decided that the ADMM-Plus Chair shall be invited to brief the relevant meetings and activities of the ARF from inter-sessional year 2012-2013 onwards.</p> <p>The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Beijing on 27-28 April 2013 has requested the ASEAN Secretariat to develop a joint calendar of ARF and ADMM-Plus meetings and activities. The first joint calendar was circulated at the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Yangon on 9-10 December 2013 and is currently available online at the ARFNet website with regular updates.</p> <p>The ARF DOD in Tokyo on 7 May 2015 reaffirmed support for ongoing efforts to avoid</p>

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		duplication between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus and noted several suggestions in this regard, including through convening ARF and ADMM-Plus meetings on similar topics back-to-back in the same venue.
	6.6 Encourage the DOD and ASPC contributions to and implementation of the relevant activities under the Plan of Action.	
<b>Action lines implemented: 4, pending: 2</b>		
<b>Section I action lines implemented: 32, pending: 15</b>		
<b>II. CBMs and PD</b>		
<b>1. Consolidation of CBMs</b>	1.1 Encourage non-ASEAN ARF countries to appoint and accredit Ambassadors to ASEAN and to consider appointing a mission and/or dedicated official to also work on ARF matters in Jakarta.	As of today, 15 non-ASEAN ARF participants have accredited their Ambassadors to ASEAN, namely Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union (Delegation), India, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Timor-Leste, and the United States. <sup>1</sup>
	1.2 Continue the current practice of initiating and implementing CBMs by at least one ASEAN and one non-ASEAN ARF	For the inter-sessional year 2014-

<sup>1</sup> Source: <http://www.asean.org/news/item/ambassadors-to-asean>, updated as of May 2015.



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	Participant.	<p>2015, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United States co-chaired or co-hosted ARF activities.</p> <p>For the inter-sessional year 2015-2016, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Russia and the United States will be co-chairing or co-hosting ARF activities.</p>
	1.3 Compile best practices on confidence-building measures, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution for further development by ARF.	
	1.4 Improve the collection, dissemination, and exchange of information and analyses of regional security concerns.	
	1.5 Encourage ARF Participants to arrive at mutually agreed CBMs and support the promotion of their implementation to enhance peace, stability, economic growth and prosperity in the region.	During the inter-sessional year 2014-2015, CBM activities in the areas of cyber security, space security, climate change, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, biosecurity,

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		<p>maritime security, wildlife trafficking, counter-terrorism, international migration, nuclear security and illicit drugs were and will be conducted.</p> <p>CBM activities in the areas of preventive diplomacy, nuclear safety, nuclear security, cyber security, space security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, maritime safety, marine environmental protection and conservation, transnational crime and trafficking in persons have been proposed to be implemented in the inter-sessional year 2015-2016.</p>
	1.6 Encourage greater participation of ARF defence officials in ARF activities in order to promote greater transparency and understanding of defence policies and security perceptions.	
	1.7 Increase bilateral exchanges and cooperation among defence officials and military training institutions in order to promote trust and mutual understanding.	
	1.8 Hold ARF exercises upon the consent of the interested states in areas to include disaster relief and other areas of cooperation and develop an early and realistic time table for their regular execution.	The ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) 2015 was successfully conducted in Kedah and Perlis, Malaysia on 24-28 May 2015, co-chaired by Malaysia and China.

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<b>Action lines implemented: 4, pending: 4</b>		
<p><b>2. Implementation of PD Activities / Measures</b></p>	<p>2.1 Develop and implement an ARF Preventive Diplomacy (PD) Work Plan as mandated by the 16<sup>th</sup> ARF.</p>	<p>The ARF PD Work Plan was adopted by the Ministers at the 18<sup>th</sup> ARF on 23 July 2011.</p> <p>Brunei Darussalam introduced the Discussion Paper on Moving towards Preventive Diplomacy at the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Bandar Seri Begawan on 27-28 November 2012. The paper outlined three possible phases to implement preventive diplomacy in the ARF. The Discussion Paper has been updated as the Concept Paper on Moving towards Preventive Diplomacy and was presented to the 20<sup>th</sup> ARF in Bandar Seri Begawan on 2 July 2013. The Ministers endorsed the Concept Paper as a guideline for ARF participants to comfortably conduct preventive diplomacy consistent with the ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy.</p> <p>A number of practical activities were conducted in 2014 to implement the Work Plan, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ARF Roundtable on Training Resources for Preventive</li> </ul>

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		<p>Diplomacy in Wellington on 20-21 March 2014 and co-chaired by Brunei Darussalam, China, New Zealand, and United States. The Roundtable offered recommendations for the ARF to establish PD training that is tailored to the Asia Pacific region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ARF Seminar on Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation Training in Bandar Seri Begawan on 7-10 October 2014 and co-chaired by Brunei Darussalam and the European Union. The Seminar looked into the case studies of Aceh and Mindanao peace processes and recommended, among others, for ARF participants to continue organising PD trainings that focus more on practical aspects of mediations and look for other options for conflict resolution that suit the ASEAN region.</li> <li>- ARF Training Course on Preventive Diplomacy in Beijing on 13-19 October 2014 and co-chaired by Thailand, China, New Zealand and the</li> </ul>

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		<p>United States. Participants agreed that both the Training Course and the Seminar were positive signs of ARF participants' interest and commitment in the implementation of PD, and that the next step should be to continue the momentum on ARF PD activities and organise further training sessions with a focus on strengthening skills in areas such as conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation.</p> <p>In addition, Thailand, New Zealand and the United States will be co-chairing the ARF Track 1.5 Preventive Diplomacy Symposium which aims to increase awareness of PD as a diplomatic tradition in the Asia Pacific region and thereby inform future training activities and the development of PD in the ARF. The Symposium is scheduled to be convened in Bangkok on 1-2 July 2015.</p>
<p><b>Action lines implemented: 1, pending: 0</b></p>		
<p><b>Section II action lines implemented: 5, pending: 4</b></p>		

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<b>III. Institutional Enhancement</b>  <b>1. Promote the role of the ARF Chair with the possibility of assistance from the Secretary General of ASEAN as a point of first contact in cases of emergency or crisis</b>		
<b>Action line not implemented</b>		
<b>2. Activate and exercise the Friends of the ARF Chair mechanism as and when needed</b>		
<b>Action line not implemented</b>		
<b>3. Strengthen the ARF Unit</b>	3.1 Expand the expertise and personnel capacity of the ARF Unit in a manner that assists the ARF Chair in efficiently facilitating the work of the ARF.	
	3.2 Elevate the ARF Unit into a division of the ASEAN Secretariat through the increase of the number of officials working in the ARF Unit.	
	3.3 Encourage all ARF Participants to contribute funding, personnel, and expertise assistance to the ARF Unit on a project-by-project basis or through more comprehensive	

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	means.	
	3.4 Hold regular discussions to review the capacity of the ARF Unit and as appropriate seek out additional resources from ARF Participants, and plan appropriate resource assistance to the ARF Unit.	The ARF secondment scheme mechanism is still in place and ASEAN Member States are encouraged to support the ASEAN Secretariat through this arrangement.
<b>Action lines implemented: 1, pending: 3</b>		
<b>4. Enhance the role of ARF EEPs</b>	4.1 Consider utilization of ARF EEPs as expert consultative resources.	<p>At the 17<sup>th</sup> ARF in 2010, the Ministers emphasised the need to further utilise the EEPs as a source of ideas. The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD on 8-9 May 2012 in Wellington suggested that the Hanoi Plan of Action and the ARF Preventive Diplomacy Work Plan should provide direction for the EEPs' future deliberation. The 19<sup>th</sup> ARF on 12 July 2012 in Phnom Penh agreed to explore the possibility for the EEPs to attend relevant meetings of the ARF ISM and ISG as appropriate.</p> <p>The ARF SOM in Bandar Seri Begawan on 24 May 2013 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</p>

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		guidance for the EEPs' deliberation as well as ensure EEPs recommendation can be fully considered by officials.
	4.2 Consider expanding the functions of EEPs.	<p>At the 18<sup>th</sup> ARF on 23 July 2011, the Ministers agreed to task the 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 ARF ISG on CBMs and PD on 8-9 May 2012 in Wellington emphasised that an expanded role of the EEPs should not divert from their mandate as stipulated in the Terms of Reference of the EEPs.</p> <p>The 20<sup>th</sup> ARF in Bandar Seri Begawan on 2 July 2013 tasked the EEPs to assess the ARF's progress and also provide recommendations in advancing the overall ARF process, particularly in the implementation of the preventive diplomacy activities.</p> <p>The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in Yangon on 9-10 December 2013</p>



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		<p>suggested that the ARF EEPs could be tasked to undertake a study on regional security architecture utilising the ARF Fund.</p> <p>The 8<sup>th</sup> ARF EEPs Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 17-18 February 2014 agreed to submit recommendations to update the Terms of Reference of the ARF EEPs to the ARF ISG should the need arise.</p>
<b>Action lines implemented: 2, pending 0</b>		
<b>5. Expand the ARF Fund</b>	5.1 Encourage the development of an appropriate procedure to secure commitments by ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners to fund ARF activities through their existing ASEAN assistance programs.	
	5.2 Support the development of innovative funding modalities for ARF activities with the consent of ARF Participants.	In 2013 and 2014, China contributed an amount of USD 100,000 to the ARF Fund with the purpose of conducting an ARF study on regional security in the future.
<b>Action lines implemented: 1, pending: 1</b>		
<b>6. Develop fruitful ARF partnerships and networks</b>	6.1 Improve the networking of established regional security centers, think-tanks, and the ARF Unit.	
	6.2 Encourage the development of an ARF consultation process with accredited and mutually acceptable Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on regional security matters.	

Issues	Action Plans	Progress / Status of Implementation
	6.3 Consider the establishment of an ARF academic institute of regional security studies, under rules and mandate to be prescribed by the ARF, and to be situated within ASEAN.	
<b>Action lines not implemented</b>		
<b>7. Work with regional and international security bodies</b>	7.1 Develop concrete and mutually beneficial cooperation programmes, as appropriate, with relevant regional and international security bodies, including those of the UN system.	
<b>Action line not implemented</b>		
<b>8. Work with Track II organizations</b>	8.1 Encourage joint research projects on defence issues by regional government-affiliated policy and strategic research institutes.	
	8.2 Encourage the development of modality/guidelines for regular consultation with Track II organizations.	
	8.3 Encourage the development of an appropriate procedure that allows Track II participants to meaningfully contribute to ARF, through the implementation of the existing procedure to consider recommendations from ASEAN-ISIS, and CSCAP.	<p>The ARF ISG on CBMs and PD on 8-9 December 2011 in Phnom Penh discussed a way for Track II to support the Track I process, i.e. to commission specific institutions in the CSCAP or ASEAN-ISIS and request inputs on topics relevant to the ARF's work.</p> <p>The CSCAP Study Group Meeting on Countering Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) was held back-to-back with the ARF ISM on NPD from 2010-2014. The outcomes of the Study Group were reported directly to the ARF ISM on NPD.</p>

Issues	Action Plans	Progress / Status of Implementation
		CSCAP initiated a Study Group on Preventive Diplomacy which convened for the first time in Yangon on 7-8 December 2013, back-to-back with the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD. The outcomes of the Study Group were reported directly to the ISG.
	8.4 Encourage Track II organizations to enhance ARF's public profile and visibility.	
<b>Action lines implemented: 1, pending: 3</b>		
<b>Section III action lines implemented: 5, pending: 13</b>		
<b>Total action lines implemented: 42, pending: 32</b>		

**ANNEX A:  
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 Terrorism (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 June 2007 (r)	9 Aug 2002 (a)	26 Sep 2002 (r)	16 Mar 2012 (r)	17 July 2008 (r)	---	---	14
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 June 2005 (r)	16 Aug 2005 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	26 Aug 2005 (a)	7 June 2007 (a)	---	---	---	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 June 1993 (r)	18 June 1993 (r)	29 Nov 1996 (r)	3 Apr 2002 (r)	19 Feb 2002 (r)	20 Nov 2013 ©	---	---	---	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 April 2006 (r)	8 Nov 2010 (r)	14 Sep 2009 (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)	---	---	---	---	25 July 2013 (r)	---	---	---	---	7
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 May 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 Sept 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
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)	18 Jun 2012	18 Jun 2012	---	22 Aug 2002 (a)	29 Sep 2008 (r)	---	---	---	---	11
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 June 2007 (r)	---	---	---	---	9

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Information Paper  
June 2015

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 Terrorism 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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
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
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
Republic of Korea	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
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 (a)	---	---	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)	9 Jan 2014 (a)	3 Nov 2012 (a)	25 Aug 1999 (a)	12 July 2002 (r)	12 July 2002 (r)	---	9 Jan 2014 (a)	25 Sep 2002 (a)	---	3 Nov 2012 (r)	---	---	12

\* Please see attached chart

Sources [https://www.unodc.org/tldb/universal\\_instruments\\_NEW.html](https://www.unodc.org/tldb/universal_instruments_NEW.html), accessed on 3 June 2015.

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	
<b>1. INSTRUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>2</sup></b>																											
<b>a) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 14 September 1963</b>																											
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>b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 16 December 1970</b>																											
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>c) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971</b>																											
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>d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents of 14 December 1973</b>																											
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>e) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages of 17 December 1979</b>																											
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>f) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 3 March 1980</b>																											
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>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</b>																											
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>h) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988</b>																											
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>AT</b>	Austria	<b>FIN</b>	Finland	<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg	<b>CY</b>	Cyprus	<b>LT</b>	Lithuania
<b>BE</b>	Belgium	<b>FR</b>	France	<b>NL</b>	Netherlands	<b>CZ</b>	Czech	<b>MT</b>	Malta
<b>DE</b>	Germany	<b>GR</b>	Greece	<b>PT</b>	Portugal	<b>EE</b>	Estonia	<b>PL</b>	Poland
<b>DK</b>	Denmark	<b>IE</b>	Ireland	<b>SE</b>	Sweden	<b>HU</b>	Hungary	<b>SI</b>	Slovenia
<b>ES</b>	Spain	<b>IT</b>	Italy	<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom	<b>LV</b>	Latvia	<b>SK</b>	Slovakia
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria	<b>RO</b>	Romania						

<sup>2</sup> 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	
<b>i) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 10 March 1988</b>																											
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>j) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection of 1 March 1991</b>																											
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>k) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997</b>																											
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>l) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999</b>																											
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>m) Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 13 April 2005</b>																											
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	
<b>n) Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 8 July 2005</b>																											
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>o) Protocol of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation</b>																											
r	-	-	-	r	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-
<b>p) Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf</b>																											
r	-	-	-	r	-	-	r	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-

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

Sources: [https://www.unodc.org/tldb/universal\\_instruments\\_NEW.html](https://www.unodc.org/tldb/universal_instruments_NEW.html), accessed on 3 June 2015.

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

TREATY&CONVENTION  ARF PARTICIPANTS	NPT			CTBT		BWC			CWC		
	1			2		3			4		
	S	R	A	S	R	S	R	A	S	R	A
Australia	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Bangladesh			√	√	√			√	√	√	
Brunei Darussalam			√	√	√			√	√	√	
Cambodia			√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
Canada	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
China			√	√				√	√	√	
European Union <sup>1</sup>											
India						√	√		√	√	
Indonesia	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
Japan	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	
DPRK <sup>2</sup>			√					√			
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			√	√	√			√	√	√	

<sup>1</sup> Please see attached chart

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

Source: <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties>, accessed on 3 June 2015.

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