



CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT
11TH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM
INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON MARITIME SECURITY

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 14-15 March 2019

INTRODUCTION

1. The 11th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam, on 14-15 March 2019. The Meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Vu Ho, Director-General, ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Mr. Will Nankervis, Assistant Secretary, Indo-Pacific Strategy & Southeast Asia Regional Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, and H.E. Fransisco Fontan, Permanent Representative of the European Union.

2. The Meeting was attended by all ARF participants except the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. Representatives from INTERPOL, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons group, and the ASEAN Secretariat were also present. The List of Participants appears as **ANNEX 1**.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING SESSION AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. The Meeting adopted the Agenda, which appears as **ANNEX 2**.

Opening Remarks

4. Mr. Nankervis highlighted key priority areas in the ARF Work Plan on Maritime Security 2018-2020,

5. In his opening remarks, Mr. Ho welcomed the Participants

6. In his opening remarks, Ambassador Fontan highlighted their commitment towards the works of ASEAN, particularly on maritime security as one of the key pillars in EU's security agenda. EU's maritime security strategy, the use of UNCLOS, safety of navigation, the right of passage, a number of EU are parties to the ReCAAP, intensified maritime cooperation with focusing on information sharing and maritime domain awareness.

AGENDA ITEM 2: EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON MARITIME SECURITY

13. The Meeting exchanged views on a number maritime security

The declining number of piracy and incidents	Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All maritime-related action lines have been reflected in most major documents and the challenge is how to translate these into actions
South China Sea and East China Sea	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirmed and values basic principles, including UNCLOS, non-militarisation, self-restraints
	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned with unilateral actions in the SCS, values multilateral settlement of disputes
	Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterated ASEAN's agreed principles on SCS, peaceful settlement of dispute, self restraint, non-militarization,. To ensure the completion of the COC in a timely manner and ensure the full completion of the COC.

	Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of warships in the SCS can increase tension → encourage to reduce the presence of war ships.
	ROK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks forward to the completion of COC
	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed a great interests on the stability of the waterway. Supports the ongoing progress of the code of conduct, should be emphasised on ASEAN Centrality
	China	<p>Highlights that the regional maritime situation remains of stable, with SLOCs and the freedom of navigation are guaranteed.</p> <p>Committed to the peaceful resolution → in accordance with the arbitration → the tribunal now has jurisdiction, abuse their power, which undermines the international rule of law. China recognised the award, upholding international rule of law. As far as the South China Sea issue. In the future, China will continue cooperation.</p>
	United States	COC process should be transparent
	European Union	Upholding UNCLOS → accept the ruling of arbitration
Ship to Ship transfer (DPRK) and Korean Peninsula	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with like-minded countries to prevent the spread of WMD materials in accordance with UNSCR
	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the Korean Peninsula, to support irreversible ...nuclear disarmament
	New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal ship to ship transfer

	Australia US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support full implementation of UNSCR Limits the number of petroleum
Free and Open Ocean	Japan	Based on the rule of law for the basis of peace and security for Indo-Pacific Region, will cooperate with other countries
	India	Free and open society in the maritime domain, with the aim to enhance interoperability in the region, ensuring the security and safety of maritime traffic
	Australia	Freedom and safety of navigation and overflight Indo-Pacific ocean, highlighted the role of UNCLOS in settling disputes, recalling the maritime disputes between Australia and Timor-Leste.
Marine plastic Debris	Japan	APT's Marine plastic Debris initiatives.
		Under G-20, Japan will take the lead
The importance of maritime for lawful commerce and trade	Canada	* application for observership at the ADMM-Plus
	Indonesia	Valued the role of ARF in confidence-building measures on maritime security, strengthening dialogues → institution building
	New Zealand	Opportunities presented by the ocean, for trade, exchange and development

	Cambodia	Strengthening the capacity for Search and Rescue
Maritime migration that leads to humanitarian crisis, transnational crimes at sea	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Andaman Sea, criminal smuggling • Working with other international institution such as INTERPOL
Fisheries	Canada	Sustainable fisheries aspect is important
	Indonesia	<p>According to CTI, loss up to 4 USD Billion due to IUU Fishing.</p> <p>Requires cooperation on Intelligence, data and information sharing</p> <p>Indonesia has issued a White Paper on Maritime Diplomacy</p> <p>Hosted our ocean conference in December 2018. To conclude, Indonesia has identified a number of opportunities of more practical efforts.</p>
	US	Southeast Asia Fisheries SALT → increasing efforts through NGOs, and other regional organisation such as the Seafood Alliance for Legality and Traceability
	Lao PDR	Despite being a land-locked country, Lao PDR is committed
Marine pollution and degradation, marine debris	Timor-Leste Thailand New Zealand US	<p>Can affect food security</p> <p>To support the reduction of use of plastic, including the role of coca cola and mcdonalds to commit reducing the use of plastics in their packaging.</p>

	EU	Highlighted the outcomes of the European Union
Piracy	Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In strait of malacca has declined Sub-regional cooperation → Has worked with Indonesia and Singapore on Malacca Strait Coordinated Patrol and Eyes in the Sky.
	Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-regional and bilateral cooperation
	ROK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region has become vulnerable due to piracy attack. In terms of regional cooperation, highlight the role of ReCAAP, joined since 2006 and made financial contribution since 2008, in the amount of USD 150,000 Piracy in Central Africa
	Pakistan	Has contributed to eradicate piracy in the Horn of Africa
	China	Strong supporter of ReCaap, has sent its navy fleets to the Gulf of Aden
Maritime border	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong management to reduce the threat of piracy
ASEAN-led mechanism	Philippines Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAS, ARF, AMF/EAMF Strengthening cooperation among MLE agencies
Natural Disasters	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil spills, accidents, the capacity of some countries are outdated and inadequate.

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- Challenges has shifted from traditional to non-traditional maritime challenge

AGENDA ITEM 3: COORDINATION, CONSULTATION AND SYNERGY BETWEEN REGIONAL MARITIME-RELATED BODIES AND MECHANISMS

3.1 ASEAN Secretariat: Stock-take of Maritime Related Initiatives in the Region

10th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, Brisbane, Australia, 27-28 March 2018

7. The ASEAN Secretariat briefed the meeting on a recently completed Information Paper entitled "Maritime Cooperation". The ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Forum on the progress in the maritime domain made by 12 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies across all three ASEAN Community pillars. The Forum noted that the results of the stocktaking exercise conducted by the ASEAN Secretariat should be shared with all maritime stakeholders in ASEAN. The Information Paper on the Stocktaking of ASEAN Maritime Cooperation and ASEAN Secretariat's presentation appear as **ANNEX 6 and 7, respectively.**

3.2 Presentation on the Works of ADMM Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Guidelines for Maritime Interaction

8. The Philippines briefed the Forum on the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting on the ADMM Guidelines for Maritime Interaction held in Manila on 20-21 November 2018, following the adoption of the Concept Paper on this matter by the 11th ADMM in Clark, the Philippines in October 2017. Aimed at establishing a comprehensive and feasible maritime conflict management and lowering the risk of armed clashes arising from either miscalculation or unintended escalation of disputes at sea, the Forum noted that the Guidelines intends to complement existing maritime platforms and initiatives, such as the ASEAN Direct Communication Infrastructure (ADI).

3.3 Presentation on the Works of the 13th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security Meeting

9. Singapore updated the Forum on the following deliverables of the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Maritime Security (EWG on MS) for the period 2017-2020 under the co-chairmanship of Singapore and the Republic of Korea (ROK), which are: (i) adoption of the Code of Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES) by all ADMM-Plus Members, reiterated in the 5th ADMM Joint Statement on Confidence building Measures; (ii) FTX, features CUES and Information Fusion Centre; (iii) will conduct a Field Training Exercise (FTX) with the first and second phases scheduled in May 2019 in Korea and Singapore, respectively, with the Singapore phase being held in conjunction with the 6th International Maritime Security Conference (IMDEX) and the ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Conference; and (iii) convening of the ADMM-Plus EWG on MS Future Leaders' Programme in June 2019.; Singapore will host the 14th ADMM-Plus on EWG in early 2020.

Common maritime security norms

3.4. Presentation on the Results of the 8th ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) and the

6th Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF)

10. The Philippines briefed the meeting on the key outcomes of the 8th AMF/6th EAMF held in Manila, on 6-7 December 2018 and highlightedEfforts to combat piracy at sea, addressing maritime issues such as the deterioration of marine environment, Timor-Leste was present at the EAMF
Surfacing issues -> the natures of the two Fora, particularly on its relations with other ASEAN mechanisms.

The meeting was reported to the ASEAN SOM

3.5 Ways-Forward on Enhancing Coordination, Consultation and Synergy between Regional Maritime-Related Frameworks

Taking note of the overlapping issues of maritime security, this issue would be raised at the ISG.

Raise issue at the ARF SOM , to be proposed at the next inter-sessional year. We would make recommendations to the ISG.

Taking into consideration that there are a number of overlapping issues discussed at across ASEAN Sectoral bodies relevant to maritime cooperation, there is a necessity to discuss ways to avoid duplication of efforts

AGENDA ITEM 4: MARITIME SECURITY AND COOPERATION

4.1. Trilateral Patrols in the Sulu Sea

9. Malaysia briefed the Meeting on the TCA with Indonesia on Sulu and 3 sops: for maritime patro and rendering immediate assistance, guidelines on information and information sharing, guidelines for communication plans. Focal pOINTS and establish a command centre in each country. Trilateral maritime and air patrol and hot pursuit, intelligence sharing, rendezvous at sea, transit corridor, and deployment of liaison officer. Through indo-Malphi Working Group meetn, 8th meeting held in Cebu from 10-11 Dec 2018. The Trilateral air patrol, launched on 12 oCTOBER 2017 in Subang, Selangor and attended by 3 defence Ministers. TIP operations

Looking forward to the 8th inDO-Malphi Working Group Meeting 18-19 march 2019 in Jogjakarta on operationalisation of the framework of TCA.

4.2. Sagar

9. India briefed the Meeting on its contribution to maritime security, helping maritime neighbors, set up

Launchee Information Fusion Centre in the Indian Ocean → IOWA, putting place a mechanism on maritime domain awareness, HADR requirement at sea, provided capacity building assistance, undertaken patrolling and EEZ surveillance, hydrographic support

SAGAR → security and growth are all in the region.

4.3. Maritime Security and Cooperation: Japan's Commitment for Peace and Stability

9. Japan briefed the Meeting on its ongoing efforts in maintaining peace and stability in the regional maritime. The Meeting took note Japan's commitment ... (i) ... (ii)...(iii) and Japan's capacity building programmes. Including througha total 27 patrol vessels, 13 high-speed boats and 11 coastal monitoring radar equipments. Japan's presentation appears as ANNEX ...

4.4. China's Maritime International Cooperation

9. Japan briefed the Meeting on its ongoing efforts in maintaining peace and stability in the regional maritime. The Meeting took note Japan's commitment ... (i) ... (ii)...(iii) and Japan's capacity building programmes. Including througha total 27 patrol vessels, 13 high-speed boats and 11 coastal monitoring radar equipments. Japan's presentation appears as ANNEX ...

4.5 COC Negotiations

9. The Philippines and China updated the Meeting on the progress of the COC negotiations, ASEAN-China Leaders looked forward to the first reading of the first draft in the end of 2019. Highlighted the following achievements which contributed to peace and stability....hope to conclude the negotiation by 2020.

4.6. Technical Cooperation for Enhancement of Maritime Security

9. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) briefed the Meeting on the role of the IMO to

4.7. Pacific Fusion Centre

9. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) briefed the Meeting on the role of the IMO to

On South China Sea

China → Miyako Strait, the presence of Japan's maritime defence forces

Observation: China brought up the issue of South China sea, at one point directing the questions specifically towards Japan's on their naval vessels at the Miyako Strait.

AGENDA ITEM 5: SAFETY OF NAVIGATION

5.1 Presentation on ASEAN Search and Rescue Standar Operating Procedures (SARSOP)

20. Thailand briefed the Meeting on their efforts to

5.1.2 China/Singapore: Ms. HE Xiangqi, Counsellor, Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China, and Mr. Harry Goh, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore: **Code of Conduct Negotiations**

5.2 Presentation on the Works of ASEAN Maritime Transport Working Group 37th MTWG last week, iMO,

2. Singapore briefed the Forum on the outcomes of the 35th ASEAN Maritime Transport Working Group (MTWG) Meeting held in Singapore on 27 February – 1 March 2018 and the 36th MTWG on 14-16 August 2018, which were attended by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Association (FASA). The Forum noted that the

MTWG has carried out discussions on issues such as the ASEAN Single Shipping Market, Roll-On/Roll-Off Shipping Networks and inland water transport networks in ASEAN, as well as the joint hydrographic survey of the Straits of Malacca. The Forum further noted that the 37th MTWG will be held in Singapore in March 2019.

3. Singapore also briefed the Forum on the outcome documents of the 24th ATM held in Singapore on 9 November 2018, namely the ASEAN Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Guidelines on the Improvement of Safety Standards and Ship Inspection for Non-Convention Ships (NCS), both of which will serve as references for cooperation among ASEAN Member States in improving the safety standards and inspection of NCS. The 24th ATM also adopted the ASEAN Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, to implement Article 2 Paragraph 1(c) of the 2014 MOU on ASEAN Cooperation Mechanism for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.

37th MTWG last week, IMO,, 38th MTWG scheduled this year in Singapore.

5.3. Maritime Domain Awareness and Safety of Navigation

4. Japan briefed the Meeting on
5. The Meeting noted the commonalities of both MDA and VTS, including in monitoring ...
- 6.

5.2 Managing Cyber Risk in the Shipping Industry

7. The United States updated the meeting on the potential cyber threats posed toward

Noted the shipping cyber vulnerability

GPS Spoofing →
Port of Antwerp

Roughly 90% is done via international shipping, cyber threats can cause prolonged damage to port networks, transit disruptions and critical infrastructure, hence creating wide impact.

To tackle → using safeguard and deterrent effect : through identification, protection, detection, and

AGENDA ITEM 6: MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

6.1. Presentation on Cooperation

29-30 January 2019

Discussed the implementation of the coast AWCME Action Plan, endorsed the nomination of two national parks from Thailand

6.2. Quieting Ships initiative

Canada. Briefed the Meeting on the importance of quieting ships initiative that will contribute to the sustainability of marine life

Reduce vessel noise in existing ships → technical workshop at the IMO, assessing current and future quieting ships design

Underwater noise.

To provide guidance for ship builders

Underwater noise and quiet ships design

6.3. Marine Plastic Debris

Indonesia's effort in engaging local communities to address the transboundary natures, some policies

2017 : presidential decree to reduce 30%, handle waste properly by 70% by 2025.

Contribution to the realisation of trash-free Indonesia

In addition, hosted workshops under the ASEAN frameworks,

Regional Plan of Action

Scientists, private sectors, 60 areas of concrete cooperation to reduce plastic use, promote campaign, prioritise policies, law enforcement,

6.4. Maritime Domain Awareness Technology

Using updated imagery and algorithms on images, output points, vast data and volume reduction,

Maritime Single Points of Contacts

Linchpins for ASEAN MDA →

- National maritime single points of contact (ARF)
Direct Communication Link

6.4. Thailand's Presentation of IUU Fishing

Thailand shared their efforts in IUU Fishing and

AGENDA ITEM 7: OUTCOMES AND UPDATES ON ARF ISM ON MS ACTIVITIES DURING INTER-SESSIONAL YEAR 2018-2019

7.1.

7.2. Outcomes of the ARF Workshop on regional Climate Change and Coastal Disaster

8. China briefed the outcomes of the Workshop held in Tianjin, China, on 1-2 November 2018 and co-chaired by Thailand, Australia and China, which underlined the necessity of enhancing capacity in research and studies focusing on the impact and risk assessment of climate change and extreme weather, increased visits, technical exchanges and capacity building among ARF Participating Countries, and to convene similar workshop in the future. The Workshop also underlined the importance of scientific findings on climate change and stressed the need for properly communicating such findings to the public and decision makers. China's presentation appears as ANNEX ...

7.2. 2nd ARF Workshop on Ferry Safety

9. The Forum noted the outcomes of the Workshop held in Guangzhou, China on 26-28 November 2018 and co-chaired by the Philippines and China. The Workshop exchanged views on ARF Participants' efforts in strengthening ferry safety management and promoting safety culture and fit-for-purpose vessels. The Workshop also identified the root causes of accidents and casualties, their impacts to the marine environment, as well as discussed new technologies applicable to ARF Participants' current ferry management, e.g., equipment for life-saving or firefighting purposes.

7.3. Updates on the ARF Workshop on Marine Debris Management for Sustainable Fisheries and Food Security → will be held in Nha Trang,

7.4. Outcomes of the ARF Workshop on Best Practices in Maritime Data Analysis to Strengthen Regional Maritime Security, scheduled to be held in Bali, on 17-19 July 2018,

7.4. upDATES on the ARF Workshop and Table-Top Exercise on Enhancing Law Enforcement, Preventive Measures, and Cooperation to Address Complex 26-28 June 2019 in Bali

7.4. Outcomes of the ARF Workshop on Enacting UNCLOS and other International Instruments to Address Emerging Maritime Issues

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- Information sharing
- Tackling immediate actions on plastic and pollution
- Increase information sharing
- Engage all stakeholders
- Promoting synergy and better coordination among existing regional forums while maintaining ASEAN centrality
- To develop ASEAN Comprehensive Masterplan
- Legal agreements to continue discussion on relevant instruments.
- Discussion on common maritime challenges → unclos remains global framework

7.5. Outcomes of the 2nd ARF Workshop on Enhancing MLE Cooperation

- Guidelines among MLE questions
- Overall pictures of MLE, discussin guidelines
- Process to enhance maritime law enforcemet

AGENDA ITEM 8: NEW PROPOSALS

8.1. 3rd ARF Workshop on Enhancing Regional Maritime Law Enforcement Cooperation

8.2. 2nd ARF Workshop on enacting UNCLOS and other international Instruments to Address Emerging Maritime Issues

8.3. 2nd ARF Workshop on Maritime Domain Awareness built upon the discussion on the 1st Workshop in March 2018.

8.4. 3rd ARF Workshop on Ferry Safety

8.5. Concept paper on ARF Guidelines for Preventing and Managing Incidents between Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies

There should be a guidelines produced for MLE vessels, recommended a concept paper be developed to outline, which reviews recent developments with the prevention and management of maritime incidents.

VN: should be based on international law and practice, UNCLOS would play an important role in the process of drafting this guidelines. The voluntary character of this guidelines should be emphasised. The decision to develop the guidelines and the development to establish the online working group upon the endorsement of the 26th ARF.

8.6. ARF Workshop: Dispute resolution and Law of the Sea Dispute resolution in the region, particularly those related to law of the sea issue.

Resolution ANNEX 5 of UNCLOS, ASEAN Co-Sponsor will be reached.

8.7. National Maritime Points of Contact Directory

Port security, various agencies, looking for an ASEAN co-sponsor. Online.
VN → has tried to establish a contact point, first proposed by New Zealand

8.8. ISPS

Building upon the pressing need, the US proposes to convene a training series : workshop, exercise, partnering with the IMO, with their IMO Manual and ISPS manual, priority number 3 of the Work Plan: building capacities

1. Utilise the expanded asean maritime forum as a central point for coordination
2. Utilise the ISM on MS to serve as a focal point
3. To ask endorsement to the SOM

US: looking at the role of EEPs for the recommendations

EU: that is what we have the EEPs for → sought the possibilities of utilising SOPs

Will bring this issue to ISG for further actions

Discuss maritime security → maritime challenges

Through the application of International Fusion Centre
Emerging as key forum as practical outcomes

Encourage more discussion among ARF Participants based in Jaakrta

6.1 Mr. Francois Rivasseau, Head of Security Policy Division, European External Action Service: **GPS Spoofing/Cyber-Attacks on Navigation Systems**

37. Mr. Rivasseau briefed the meeting on the growing incidence of GPS spoofing and cyber attacks on navigation systems. Noting the critical role of navigation systems to maritime security and safety, Mr. Rivasseau explained that spoofing attacks sought to deceive navigation receivers by broadcasting incorrect signals, or by rebroadcasting genuine signals captured elsewhere or at a different time, in order to misdirect vessels. This had emerged as a particular problem in the Black Sea recently, where over 25 vessels had reported anomalies with their GPS coordinates in what had been described as a likely spoofing incident. While spoofing attacks had previously required sophisticated technological capabilities, they could now be carried out with relatively low cost equipment. Classic counter-jamming measures offered little protection against such attacks. Cyber threats also offered new and fundamental threats to navigation, as there were a multiplicity of access points to navigation systems. International cooperation was essential to safeguarding against these threats. Work currently being undertaken by the UN to establish best practices could serve as a useful model for taking forward international cooperation on this issue.

6.2 Mr. Greg Witherall, Manager Operations North, Australian Maritime Safety Authority: **Port State Control Issues – the Tokyo MoU and Indian Ocean MoU on Port State Control**

38. In his presentation to the meeting, Mr. Witherall provided an overview of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority's (AMSA) role in applying port state control (PSC) measures to foreign vessels visiting Australia. Mr Witherall said PSC was primarily conducted in Australia through ship inspections, carried out by a team of 50 AMSA surveyors based around the country. Around 3000 PSC inspections were conducted by AMSA each year. Strong regional cooperation and exchange of PSC information was pivotal for the elimination of sub-standard shipping. In 2017, 165 ships were detained in Australia. Given the high volume of vessels visiting Australia each year, AMSA employed a risk-based approach – in which information sharing between the Tokyo and Indian Ocean PSC MoUs played a significant role - to determine which vessels to target for inspection. As a result of this approach, in 2017 Australia recorded its lowest number of detentions since 2007. Panamanian flagged ships accounted for the greatest number of inspected vessels. Protecting the living and working conditions of seafarers in line with the Maritime Labour

Convention had emerged as a strong focus area for PSC in Australia in recent years. Mr. Witherall's presentation appears as **ANNEX 16**.

6.3 Mr. Zheng Huaiyu, China Maritime Search and Rescue Centre: **Cooperation on Maritime Search and Rescue between China and ASEAN Member States**

39. Mr. Huaiyu provided an overview of maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) activities between China and ASEAN member states. Mr. Huaiyu noted that China and ASEAN member states had engaged in a number of cooperative SAR activities over recent years, including training courses and seminars, table-top exercises, and a major field exercise held in Zhanjiang, China on 31 October 2017. These activities complemented the establishment of SAR hotlines between China and a number of ASEAN member states. In March 2018, China deployed an SAR team to assist Malaysia authorities in the rescue of crew from an overturned dredging vessel in the Malacca Straits. Mr. Huaiyu also noted that China intended to convene an East Asia Summit seminar on "Exchange of Maritime Search and Rescue Technology" in October 2018, and would continue to develop maritime SAR coordinator training courses for ASEAN member states. Mr. Huaiyu's presentation appears as **ANNEX 17**.

6.4 Mr. Pirozhkov Nikolai, Head of the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre Vladivostok, Russian Federation: **Organisation of Search and Rescue at Sea in the Russian Federation**

40. Mr. Nikolai's presentation to the meeting provided an overview of the Russian Federation's organisation of SAR responsibilities. Mr. Nikolai said that while the Ministry of Transport was the competent national authority overseeing marine and aviation SAR in the Russian Federation, the Marine Rescue Service (MRS) and Rescue Coordinating Centre (RCC) of Rosmorrechflot were the agencies with direct operational responsibility. Spread across a number of regional operating bases, the MRS had a total of 107 vessels at its disposal for conducting SAR operations. The RCC had offices in seven of locations across Russia, and was tasked with organising and coordinating SAR operations. Mr. Nikolai also noted that Russia was currently undertaking an upgrade to its salvage vessel fleet, including through the construction of 35 new SAR vessels. Mr. Nikolai's presentation appears as **ANNEX 18**.

AGENDA ITEM 7: MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Mr. John Davis, Senior Manager, Compliance Operations (Darwin), Australian

Fisheries Management Authority, and Dr Ha Anh Tuan, Assistant Director-General, Bien Dong Maritime Institute, Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam: **Australia-Vietnam Cooperation on IUU fishing**

41. Mr. Davis and Dr Tuan delivered a joint presentation reviewing recent cooperation between Australia and Vietnam to stem the flow of IUU fishing vessels from Vietnam. Through reviewing a number of IUU fishing case studies, Mr. Davis highlighted the importance of regional cooperation and capacity building in effectively combating IUU. Mr Davis commented that Australia's goals in responding to IUU fishing activity were not only to displace IUU fishing vessels from Australian waters, but to work together with neighbouring countries to eliminate IUU vessels from the region entirely. Through Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Combat IUU Fishing adopted in 2007, participating countries had established work plans, officer exchange programs, public information campaigns and joint patrols. As a result of these efforts, IUU fishing in Australia's northern region had been largely eradicated. To address IUU fishing activities in the Southern Ocean, Australia engaged the assistance of the RPOA countries to deny access and detain IUU vessels in their ports, effectively ending the South Ocean IUU fleet. Following an influx of Vietnamese IUU vessels off Australia's east coast between 2015-17, Australia and Vietnam signed a capacity building MoU to develop a cooperative approach to combating the issue.

42. Dr Tuan provided an overview of recent actions undertaken by Vietnam to address IUU Fishing. A key development was the adoption of a new fisheries law, which incorporated all major principles of international law to make it compatible with international fisheries regulations. A number of directives signed by the Prime Minister and government agencies had further enhanced Vietnam's legislative legal frameworks to combat IUU fishing. As a result of these measures, the number of Vietnamese vessels engaging in IUU had decreased significantly. Australia and Vietnam had also collaborated on a joint public information campaign to enhance understanding of international laws applying to fishing and respective maritime boundaries to encourage fishing communities to make better decisions about where and how they fished. Since the campaign, there had been no substantiated reports of illegal Vietnamese fishing vessels operating in Australian waters or elsewhere in the region. Mr. Davis and Dr. Tuan's presentation appears an **ANNEX 19**.

7.2 Mr. M. Chandra W. Yudha, Director of ASEAN Political and Security Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia: **Efforts to Address Marine Plastic Debris**

43. Mr. Yudha provided the meeting with an overview of recent Indonesian-led efforts to address marine plastic debris pollution. Citing a recent study which found that around eight million tons of plastic was discharged into the world's oceans annually, Mr. Yudha said

marine plastic debris constituted one of the main threats to marine and coastal biodiversity. To address the issue, Indonesia was leading a concerted domestic campaign and would be launching a national action plan on marine plastic debris, with an aim of reducing Indonesia's level of plastic debris by 75 per cent by 2025. At the regional and global level, Indonesia was leading efforts to conclude a regional plan of action among East Asia Summit (EAS) participating countries to address marine plastic debris. An EAS conference on combating marine plastic debris, held in Bali on 6-7 September 2017, found a number of key actions were required to strengthen regional efforts, namely: enhanced coordination and operational cooperation; collaboration with other relevant international, regional and sub-regional forums; capacity building; enhanced engagement between government, civil society, the private sector, and the media; and the development of regional guidelines. Indonesia's hosting of the 2018 'Our Oceans Conference' would be an opportunity to build political will to address this and other issues relating to the health of the oceans. Mr. Yudha's presentation appears as **ANNEX 20**.

AGENDA ITEM 8: OUTCOME OF PREVIOUS MARITIME SECURITY ACTIVITIES (2017-18)

8.1 Philippines: ARF Workshop on Best Practices in Implementing Safety of Navigation Instruments, Manila, Philippines, 11-12 July 2017

44. The Philippines briefed the meeting on the outcomes from the ARF Workshop on Best Practices in Implementing Safety of Navigation Instruments, held in Manila, Philippines on 11-12 July 2017. Discussions focused on a variety of issues, including technical aspects of implementing binding multilateral safety of navigation instruments, as well as those concluded at the regional and sub-regional level. Non-binding instruments, such as the Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea, were also addressed. The workshop developed a number of recommendations for further consideration at the official level, most notably a recommendation to establish a mechanism to promote regular dialogue between the ARF and IMO on technical cooperation. In recognition of the critical role played by MLEAs in safety of navigation, the workshop also called for the full and effective implementation of the 2016 ARF Ministerial Statement on Enhancing Cooperation among Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies. The Philippines presentation appears as **ANNEX 21**.

8.2 China/Philippines: ARF Workshop on Ferry Safety, Guangzhou, China, 12-13 December 2017

45. China and the Philippines briefed the meeting on the outcomes from the ARF

Workshop on Ferry Safety, held in Guangzhou, China, on 12-13 December 2017. The workshop was divided into three sessions on: global trends on passenger ferries and the future; elements relating to ferry safety; and strengthening institutional mechanisms through technical cooperation. The key outcome from the workshop was adoption the *Guangzhou Statement on Ferry Safety* which delineated the key findings from the workshop. The statement appears in **ANNEX 22**. China's presentation appears in **ANNEX 23**.

8.3 Japan/Malaysia: **ARF Workshop on International Cooperation on Maritime Domain Awareness**, Tokyo, Japan, 7-8 March 2018

46. Japan and Malaysia briefed the meeting on the outcomes from the ARF Workshop on International Cooperation on Maritime Domain Awareness, held in Tokyo, Japan on 7-8 March 2018. The purpose of the workshop was to share perspectives and experiences in the national implementation of MDA to address maritime security challenges. The needs and requirements in building national MDA capabilities was also addressed. Taking stock of existing international cooperative efforts to enhance MDA, the workshop provided an opportunity to consider how to promote a global MDA network, and how MDA could be used more effectively to support confidence building measures through the ARF framework.

8.4 Thailand/China/United States: **ARF Workshop on Sustainable Fisheries Management and Food Security in Southeast Asia**, Bangkok, Thailand, 13-14 March 2018

47. Thailand, China, and the United States provided a briefing on the ARF Workshop on Sustainable Fisheries Management and Food Security in Southeast Asia, held in Bangkok, Thailand on 13-14 March 2018. The workshop served to initiate dialogue among ARF members on encouraging greater regional cooperation on promoting food security through sustainable management of shared fisheries resources. The workshop also provided an opportunity to exchange views on principles of fisheries management to ensure fishing and aquaculture in the region took place within an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable framework. Key findings from the workshop included: the necessity of political will in regulating fisheries policies across the region; the need to establish effective regional information sharing frameworks; and the need to employ technological solutions to monitor vessels' actions in order to identify illegal fishing activities, and in developing scientific approaches to sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture.

8.5 Vietnam/Australia/European Union: **ARF Workshop on Enhancing Cooperation among Regional Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies**, Nha Trang, Vietnam, 18-19 January 2018

48. Vietnam, Australia and the European Union briefed the meeting on the outcomes from the first ARF Workshop on Enhancing Regional Maritime Law Enforcement Cooperation, held in Nha Trang, Vietnam on 18-19 January 2018. It was also the first in a series of ARF activities to implement the 2016 ARF Ministerial Statement on Enhancing Cooperation among Regional Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies. The participants discuss common security challenges affecting the region and how maritime law enforcement agencies could work more effectively together to address these. Key recommendations from the workshop included: compiling information on ARF members MLEA systems to provide advice on lessons learned and best practices; conducting a stocktake of existing bilateral and multilateral MLEA cooperation arrangements to identify potential models for enhanced regional cooperation; establishing regional MLEA communication directories; developing common operating terminology; enhanced MLEA engagement with maritime industries, communities and other relevant stakeholders to support MLEA priorities; expanded interoperable activities; working towards a set of common guidelines or principles for ships and aircraft involved in MLEA activities; and to discuss and consider track 1 adoption of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue's COPs.

AGENDA ITEM 9: NEW PROPOSALS FOR THE 2018-19 INTER-SESSIONAL YEAR

9.1 Australia/Vietnam/European Union: 2nd ARF Workshop on Enhancing Cooperation among Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies

49. The meeting took note of Australia, Vietnam and the European Union's proposal to conduct a second ARF Workshop on Enhancing Cooperation among Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies. The co-chairs noted that the workshop would provide a further opportunity to share best practices, exchange views on regional maritime security challenges, identify potential areas for cooperation and take forward key findings from the Nha Trang workshop. A key focus of the workshop would be to begin work on implementing the recommendations of the EEPs Working Group on Preventing and Managing Incidents at Sea. The workshop concept note appears as **ANNEX 24**.

9.2 Indonesia: ARF Workshop and Table Top Exercise on Crimes Related to Fisheries

50. The meeting noted Indonesia's proposal for an ARF Workshop and Table Top Exercise (TTX) on Crimes Related to Fisheries. The workshop and TTX would advance efforts to implement the 2017 ARF Ministerial Statement on Cooperation to Prevent, Deter

and Eliminate IUU Fishing, and further develop common understanding of the serious nature and extent of criminal offences that take place along the supply and value chain of the fisheries sector. The workshop and TTX would also serve as a capacity building measure for fisheries control and law enforcement agencies. Indonesia invited other ARF members to co-chair the activity. The workshop concept note appears as **ANNEX 25**.

9.3 Malaysia/European Union: **ARF Workshop on Maritime Law Enforcement Comprehensive Approach to Address Maritime Crimes**

60. The meeting noted Malaysia and the European Union's proposal for an ARF Workshop on Maritime Law Enforcement Comprehensive Approach to Address Maritime Crimes. The aims of the workshop are to strengthen the region's ability to address Maritime Transnational Organised Crime (MTOC), enhance understanding of the land-sea nexus in successfully addressing organised crime syndicates, complement single maritime points of contact in facilitating regional cooperation, and to drive collaborative efforts for detecting, disrupting, destroying and deterring MTOC logistics chains. The workshop concept note appears as **ANNEX 26**.

9.4 China: **Second ARF Workshop on Ferry Safety**

61. The meeting noted China's proposal for a second ARF Workshop on Ferry Safety. China's representative said the workshop would take forward recommendations from the 'Guangzhou Statement' issued at the first workshop on ferry safety and provide a further opportunity to share best practices, exchange views, build capacity, enhance regional cooperation on ferry safety issues. An ASEAN country was encouraged to co-chair the workshop. The workshop concept note appears as **ANNEX 27**.

9.5 China: **The Regional Climate Change and Coastal Disaster Mitigation Workshop**

62. The meeting noted China's proposal for an ARF Workshop on Regional Climate Change and Coastal Disaster Mitigation. The workshop would assess climate change related issues in the region and the threat these posed to regional economic and social development, provide an opportunity for participants to exchange research findings and risk assessments of the impact of climate-change on marine and coastal environments, and seek to build regional capacity to adapt to and mitigate these challenges. Possible topics for discussion at the workshop included: regional ocean observation systems; regional sea level change; coastal disasters and extreme events; and risk management and adaption. An ASEAN country was encouraged to co-chair the workshop. The workshop concept note

appears as **ANNEX 28**.

9.6 Vietnam: **ARF Workshop on Enacting UNCLOS to Address Emerging Maritime Issues**

63. The meeting noted Vietnam's proposal for an ARF Workshop on Enacting UNCLOS to Address Emerging Maritime Issues. The objectives of the workshop were to: raise awareness on the current situation and effects of emerging maritime issues; share knowledge, experiences and best practices in the implementation of the law of the sea; and discuss possible measures to promote cooperation among ARF participants to address new maritime challenges by enacting the law of the sea. Australia and the European Union had provided in-principle support to co-chair the workshop. The workshop concept note appears as **ANNEX 29**.

AGENDA ITEM 10: CLOSING REMARKS

64. In his closing remarks, Mr. Ho concluded that based on the discussions over the Meeting, there was strong convergence of views that peace, stability, safety, and freedom of navigation and overflight remained key concerns in the region, and that it was the responsibility of all stakeholders to maintain peace and stability, foster dialogue and cooperation, and uphold international law and the rules-based order, especially UNCLOS. In this regard, the ARF continued to play a central role in facilitating maritime cooperation and building confidence. As the ISM had shown, the prospect for enhanced dialogue and cooperation on maritime issue was strong, including through negotiation of the COC. He expressed hope that the region would shortly see fruitful outcomes from this process. Mr. Ho confirmed that Vietnam would host the 11th ISM-MS in 2019.

65. Mr. Nankervis thanked participants for the productive discussions over the past one and a half days, and noted the high quality presentations and discussions. He commended to the meeting the draft ARF Maritime Security Work Plan for 2018-2020, and reminded participants to submit any amendments by 10 April.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

66. The meeting expressed appreciation to the Co-Chairs for their effective leadership in facilitating fruitful discussion, and to the Government of Australia for the excellent arrangements and warm hospitality accorded to all ARF participants. The Government of

Australia wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat in facilitating the meeting.

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