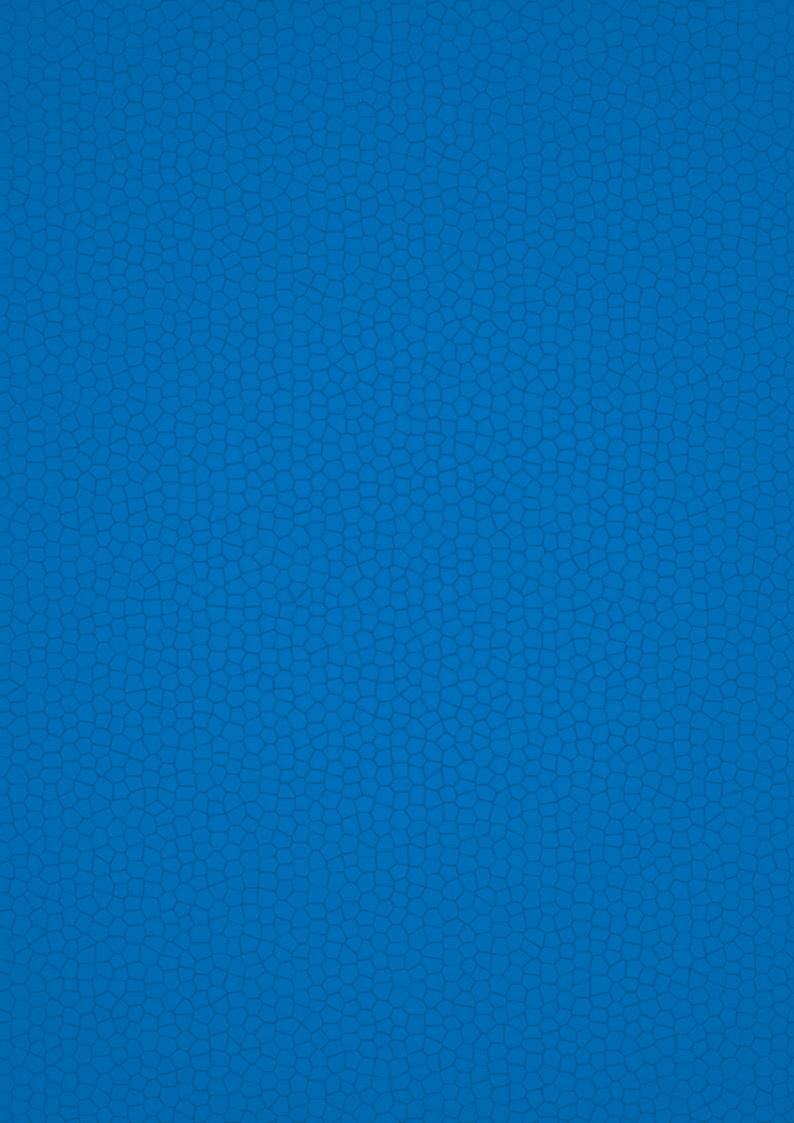


ASEAN SECURITY OUTLOOK





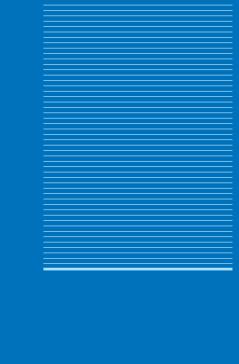


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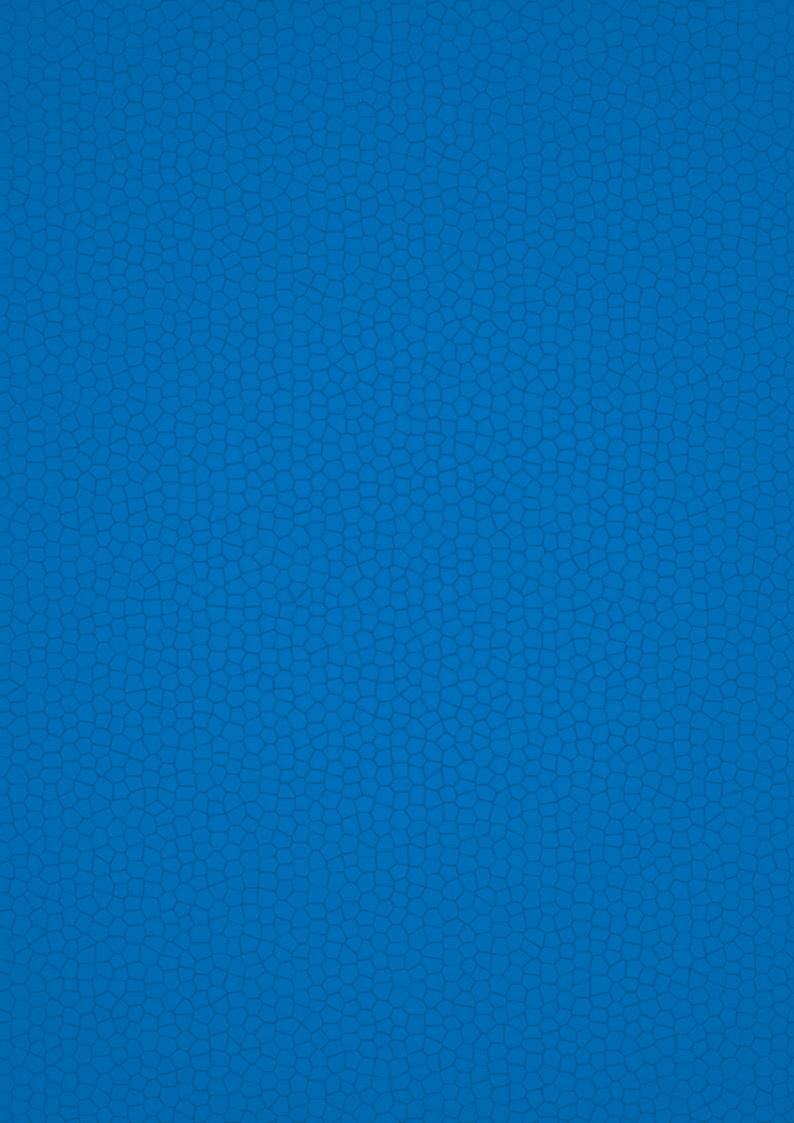
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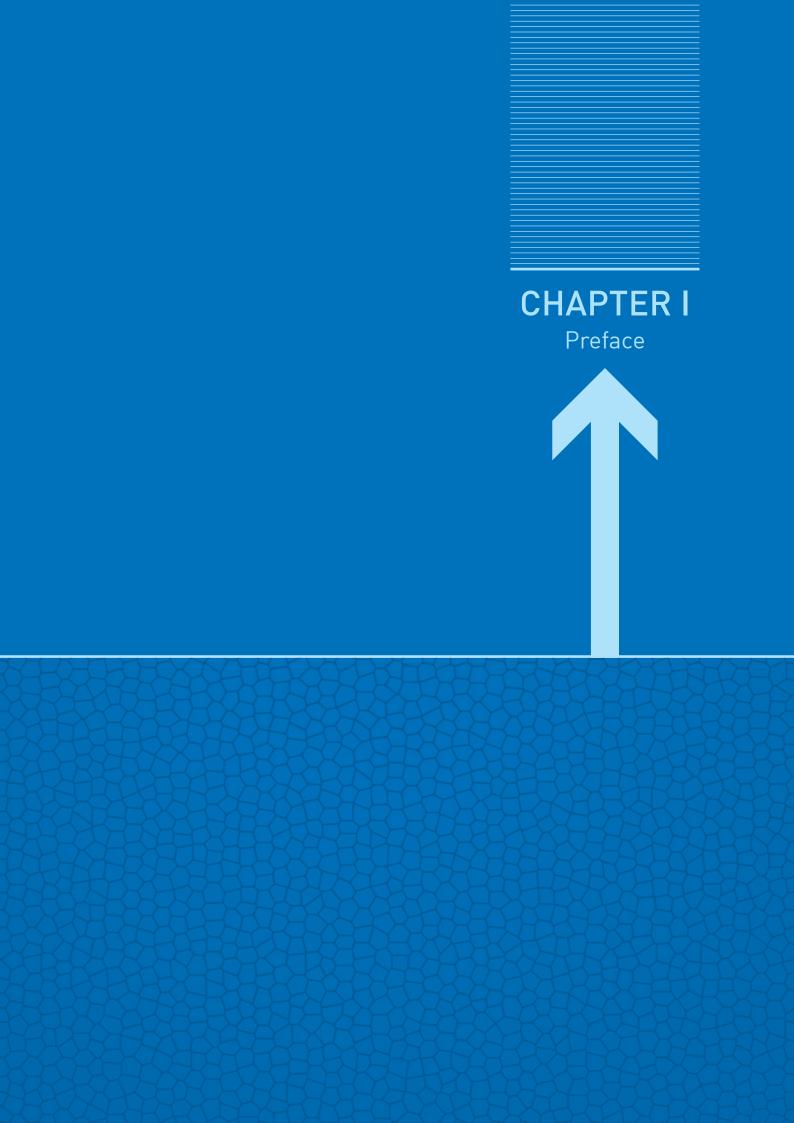
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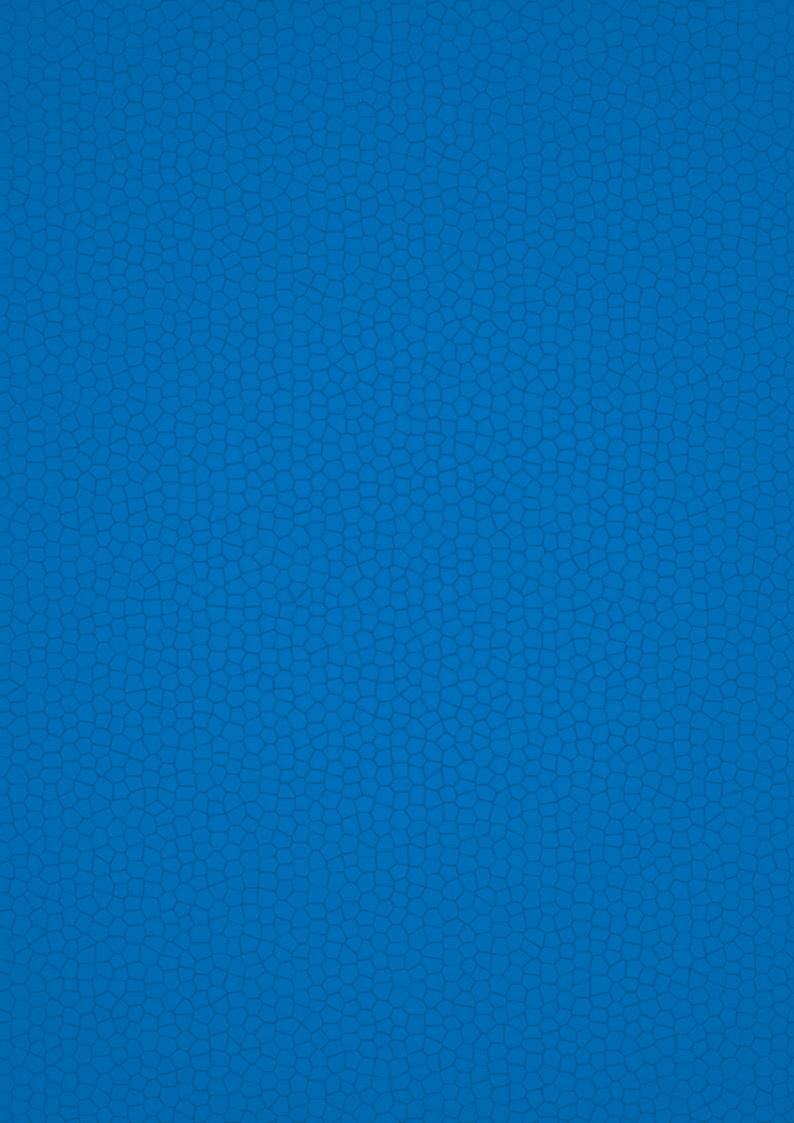
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FOREWORD



On behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, I am pleased to present the Second Edition of the ASEAN Security Outlook.

Inaugurated in 2013, the publication of this report is intended to complement the current annually-released ASEAN Regional Forum Security Outlook. This is done with a view to promoting greater transparency, confidence and understanding of regional defence policies and security perceptions.

The contributions by ASEAN Member States to this report reflects their determination to develop constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concerns in this region. Such an exchange of views is essential in strengthening mutual understanding and trust among countries in the region and beyond.

This report offers many useful experience and lessons for ASEAN Member States to strengthen their capacities and confidence-building measures in addressing the emerging traditional and non-traditional security challenges. Drawing from these experience and lessons, I am confident that ASEAN Member States could benefit greatly from the various security initiatives and approaches highlighted in this report. This would eventually lead to more constructive efforts towards promoting peace, security and stability in this region.

Towards this end, allow me to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to all ASEAN Member States for their contributions to this publication.

Clifana

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The ASEAN Security Outlook 2015 (ASO 2015) represents continuing efforts by ASEAN Member States towards promoting greater transparency and understanding of each other's defence policy as well as perspectives on the regional security environment since the publication of the inaugural ASO in 2013. This compilation highlights each ASEAN Member State's immediate security concerns, its national defence and security policies, and its contributions to promote peace, security and stability in the region. It also outlines ASEAN's collective and cooperative efforts in achieving its goals and objectives in the political and security fields.

The ASO 2015 makes reference to seminal historical instruments, such as the 1971 Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the 1995 Southeast Asian

Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ), the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the 2008 ASEAN Charter, which underscore ASEAN's commitment to create a peaceful and prosperous community of nations. Since 2009, this commitment has been guided by the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint which provides a roadmap and timetable to establish the APSC by 2015.

In terms of security concerns in the region, the Member States acknowledge that ASEAN's collective efforts have contributed to a stable. peaceful and secure South East Asia region although traditional and non-traditional security challenges continue to pose significant risks and may threaten the region's economic growth and prosperity. Similarly, ASEAN should be mindful of the interactions between major powers in the region which, if not carefully managed, could undermine ASEAN's achievements and accomplishments over the years.

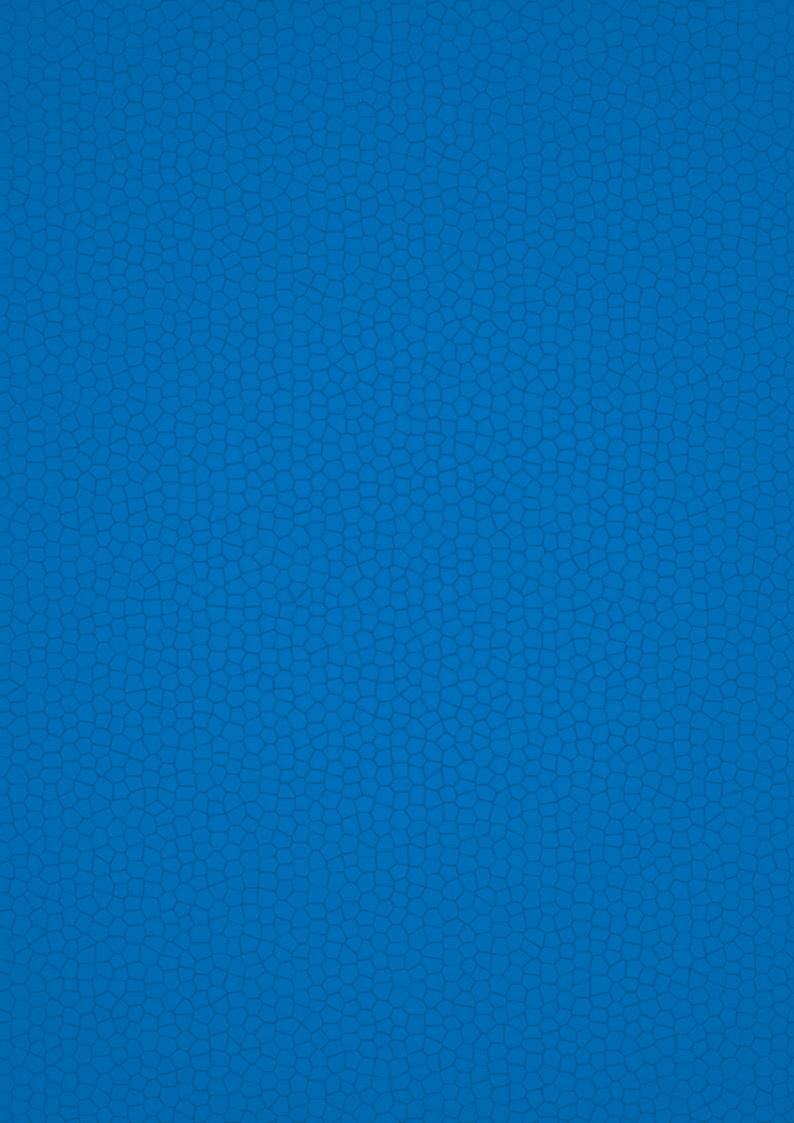
ASEAN's various security related mechanisms to address these security challenges such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and the newly

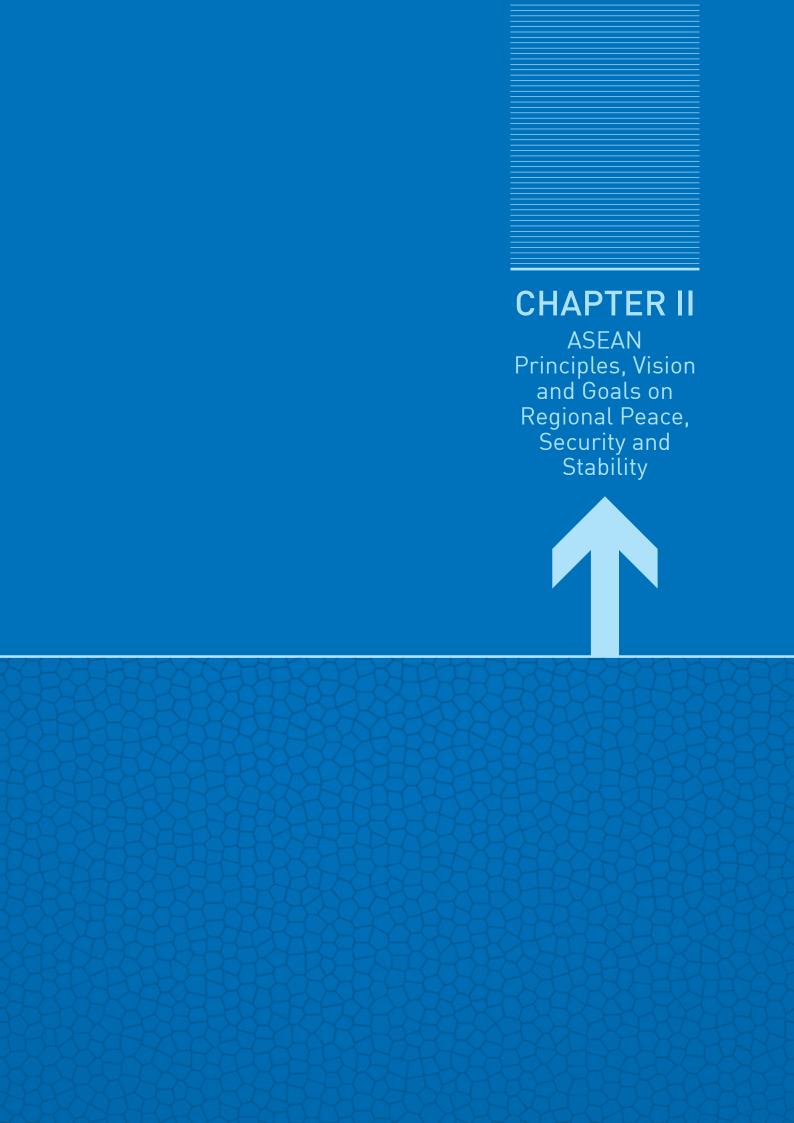
established ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drugs (AMMD) have been beneficial. Engaging external partners in some of these mechanisms have enabled ASEAN to collaborate for mutual benefit while building trust and confidence among the countries involved.

The establishment of the ASEAN Community by the end of the year would enable ASEAN to become a more robust grouping and would ensure ASEAN's leadership role in the evolving regional architecture. In this context, ASEAN continues to emphasise the importance of upholding the principle of ASEAN centrality and ASEAN unity particularly in its engagement with external partners through the existing ASEAN-led mechanisms. With the realisation of the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015, ASEAN is set to play a more active and constructive role in global affairs and at the same time maintain its centrality.

It is my sincere hope that this publication would provide valuable insights into ASEAN's policies and perspectives on defence and security not only for the present but also for the future. It would also be an important reference for all those who are keenly watching developments in the region.

H.E Le Luong Minh Secretary- General ASEAN Secretariat





ASEAN PRINCIPLES, VISION AND GOALS ON REGIONAL PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY

INTRODUCTION

The publication of the ASEAN Security Outlook aims to promote greater transparency and understanding of each ASEAN Member States' defence policy and security situation in the region. This is the second publication of the ASEAN Security Outlook, and is part of the implementation of one of the action lines of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint which calls for the development of an ASEAN Security Outlook.

This chapter lays the foundation of the ASEAN Security Outlook by providing an overview of ASEAN's contribution to regional peace, security and stability based on the commitment contained in various ASEAN documents and mechanisms. The first section of this chapter focuses on the milestone political documents of ASEAN, while the second part looks at the security cooperation in ASEAN.

CHAPTER II. A - ASEAN PRINCIPLES, VISION AND GOALS ON REGIONAL PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY BASED ON EXISTING ASEAN DOCUMENTS

Desiring to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership, and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region, five countries signed the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) on 8 August 1967. This led to the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), built based on mutual respect and understanding to promote closer cooperation among its Member States. Since its establishment in 1967, ASEAN has placed the promotion of regional peace and security at the forefront of its endeavours.

The Bangkok Declaration defines the goals as well as the activities of the organisation into three objectives:

- To promote the economic, social and cultural development of the region through cooperative programs.
- To safeguard the political and economic stability of the region against big power rivalry.
- To serve as a forum for the resolution of intra-regional differences.

Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN)

Political and security cooperation is indeed vital for ASEAN Member States. In 1971, the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) was signed, with the aim of ensuring the region's freedom from any form or manner of interference by outside powers. ZOPFAN is also aimed at broadening the areas of cooperation that would contribute to the strength, solidarity and closer relations among the Member States. The ZOPFAN was the first document that set ASEAN's vision towards security cooperation in the region.

Nine years after the establishment of ASEAN, the Leaders of ASEAN Member States held their first Summit on 24 February 1976, in Bali, Indonesia. They signed three major documents which have gradually shaped the political security landscape of the region. These were the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the Declaration of ASEAN Concord and the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat.

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC)

ASEAN's norms and values continue to receive international recognition through the key instruments initiated by ASEAN Member States, namely the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC). In the area of shaping and sharing of norms, the Treaty of Amity of Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) continues to be the main political instrument governing the conduct of inter-State relations in Southeast Asia.

The TAC embodies universal principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation among States in Southeast Asia. The TAC stipulates, in their relations with one another, that the High Contracting Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

- Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations.
- The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion.
- Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.
- Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means.
- Renunciation of the threat or use of force.
- Effective cooperation among themselves.

In 1987, the TAC was amended to allow countries outside of Southeast Asia to accede to the Treaty. The Treaty was amended once again in 1998 to identify by name which High Contracting Parties are States in Southeast Asia with the right to give consent to accession by states outside Southeast Asia. In order to streamline the process of accession to the Treaty, the Guidelines for Accession to the TAC was adopted by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 7 April 2010 in Ha Noi.

The revised Guidelines for Accession to the TAC was adopted by the 47th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM) on 30 June 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan to help ASEAN manage

more effectively the growing interest of non-ASEAN Member States to accede to the TAC.

To date, there are 32 High Contracting Parties to the TAC. Among the 22 non-ASEAN Member States are the five permanent members of the UNSC, Brazil (the first country to accede to the TAC) and the European Union (the only High Contracting Party which is a regional organisation). The latest signatory to the TAC is Norway on 30 June 2013.

Chapter IV of the TAC, entitled "Pacific Settlement of Disputes" provides a mechanism to settle disputes through regional processes, whereby the High Council, comprising of a Representative at the ministerial level from each of the High Contracting Parties, take cognizance of the existence of the disputes or situations likely to disturb regional peace and harmony. The High Council can also recommend appropriate means of settlement such as good offices, mediation, inquiry or conciliation.

Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ)

2015 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ Treaty), which was signed by ASEAN Leaders on 15 December 1995 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Treaty, which commits the region to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, entered into force on 27 March 1997. This commitment was further reaffirmed in the ASEAN Charter which, among others, seeks to preserve Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction.

A Southeast Asia free of nuclear weapons is an essential component of the ZOPFAN and would contribute towards strengthening the security of States within the region and enhancing international peace and security as a whole. The Treaty includes a Protocol designed for the five Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) to accede to in order to recognise and support SEANWFZ.

Under the Treaty, States Parties are obliged, among others, to the following:

- Not to develop, manufacture, acquire, possess or have control over nuclear weapons; station nuclear weapons; or test or use nuclear weapons anywhere inside or outside the treaty zone.
- Not to take any action to assist or encourage the manufacture or acquisition of any nuclear explosive device by any state.
- Not to provide source or special fissionable materials or equipment to any Non-Nuclear Weapon State (NNWS), or any Nuclear Weapon State (NWS) unless subject to safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- To prevent in the territory of States Parties the stationing of any nuclear explosive device.
- To prevent the testing of any nuclear explosive device.
- Not to dump radioactive wastes and other radioactive matters at sea anywhere within the zone, and to prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matters by anyone in the territorial sea of the States Parties.

The SEANWFZ Treaty has become one of the cornerstones in the APSC. The Treaty reinforces the foundation for all ten States Parties to cooperate on keeping Southeast Asia free of nuclear weapons. Such commitment has contributed to the global non-proliferation regime towards complete disarmament of nuclear weapons.

In order to ensure that the States Parties are able to fully realise the goals and objectives set forth in the Treaty, the SEANWFZ Commission, at its Meeting on 29 July 2007 in Manila, the Philippines, adopted the Plan of Action (PoA) to Strengthen the Implementation of the SEANWFZ Treaty. The PoA identifies measures and actions that States Parties shall endeavour to undertake in five years (2007-2012). The new Plan of Action to Strengthen the Implementation of the SEANWFZ Treaty (PoA) for 2013-2017 was adopted during the 46th AMM in June 2013 with a renewed commitment and a stronger emphasis on concrete actions.

These actions and measures are classified into four main headings. They are summarized as follows:

- (i) Compliance with the undertakings in the SEANWFZ Treaty;
- (ii) Accession by Nuclear Weapon States (NWSs);
- (iii) Cooperation with the IAEA and other partners; and
- (iv) Institutional Arrangements.

Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC)

On the issue of the South China Sea, ASEAN has been working actively to maintain peace and stability in the area. The ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea was signed by ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Manila, Philippines, on 22 July 1992. This Declaration reaffirmed the peaceful and constructive approaches to the South China Sea issues.

On 4 November 2002, ASEAN and the People's Republic of China signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), which shows the commitment of the parties to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and TAC. This declaration promotes self-restraint among parties in the conduct of activities that would complicate or escalate disputes and affect peace and stability in the region. DOC is also intended to intensify efforts to seek ways, in the spirit of cooperation and understanding, to build trust and confidence towards the eventual conclusion of a code of conduct.

On 21 July 2011, the Guidelines for the implementation of the DOC were formally endorsed by the ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting in Bali, Indonesia. This was a significant outcome and a major step forward in the implementation of the DOC.

In July 2012, as a result of consultations among the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, the "ASEAN's Six-Point Principles on the South China Sea" was issued. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers resolve to intensify ASEAN consultation in the advancement of the Six-Point Principles, consistent with the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in the Southeast Asia (1976) and the ASEAN Charter (2008).

The ASEAN Charter

For over four decades ASEAN worked without a formal legal guideline. ASEAN Member States realised that an instrument was needed to lay the foundation of the institution and provide ASEAN with a legal status.

The ASEAN Charter serves as a firm foundation in achieving the ASEAN Community by providing legal status and institutional framework for ASEAN. It also codifies ASEAN norms, rules and values, sets clear targets for ASEAN and presents accountability and compliance.

The ASEAN Charter was signed at the Summit in Singapore on 20 November 2007 as ASEAN celebrated its 40th anniversary of its founding in 1967. With the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008, ASEAN henceforth began operating under a legal framework and established a number of new organs to boost its community building process. The Charter entered into force on 15 December 2008.

In effect, the ASEAN Charter is a legally binding agreement among the 10 ASEAN Member States. Since the Charter, new organs have been set up to support the community-building process. Several legal and administrative instruments, ranging from agreements and protocols to terms of reference, rules of procedure and operational guidelines, have been adopted or are being developed to apply specific provisions of the ASEAN Charter.

In the preamble of the ASEAN Charter, it is stated that ASEAN is committed to intensifying the community building through enhanced regional cooperation and integration, in particular by establishing an ASEAN Community; which includes the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC). The initiative of establishing an APSC was deliberated in 2003. In the same year, ASEAN adopted the Bali Declaration of ASEAN Concord II, which recognised that sustainable economic development requires a secure political environment based on a strong foundation of mutual interests generated by economic cooperation and political solidarity.

During the 12th ASEAN Summit in Cebu, Philippines on 13 January 2007, the Leaders acknowledged the need to respond to the increasing number of regional challenges with deeper political and security cooperation. The APSC is aimed to ensure that the people and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment. During the 14th ASEAN Summit in Thailand in 2009, ASEAN Leaders adopted the APSC Blueprint which provides a roadmap consisting 143 action lines and timetable to establish the community by 2015.

The APSC Blueprint itself is designed to promote peace and security in the region by elevating ASEAN's political and security cooperation to a higher plane. It has three key characteristics, which are a rules-based Community of shared values and norms; a cohesive, peaceful, stable and resilient region with shared responsibility for comprehensive security; and a dynamic and outward-looking region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world.

^{11.} the full implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea [2002]; 2. the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea [2011]; 3. the early conclusion of a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea; 4. the full respect of the universally recognized principles of International Law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea [UNCLOS]; 5. The continued exercise of self-restraint and non-use of force by all parties; and 6. the peaceful resolution of disputes, in accordance with universally recognized principles of International Law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea [UNCLOS].

CHAPTER II. B - ASEAN CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND STABILITY

Since its establishment in 1967, ASEAN has placed the promotion of regional peace and security at the forefront of its endeavours. The following section will highlight the current state of cooperation among ASEAN Member States and between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners in addressing both traditional and non-traditional security threats and challenges in the Asia-Pacific region.

<u>Towards a comprehensive regional security</u> architecture

ASEAN has taken a proactive approach in evolving a comprehensive regional security architecture by building ASEAN-centric regional security frameworks. One such framework is the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). It was established in 1994 as a venue to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. The ARF has also contributed to towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region. The ARF, now comprising 27 participating countries, convened its 22nd Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 6 August 2015.

The ARF adopted a three stage evolutionary approach in addressing security challenges in the region, namely:

- (i) Stage I: Promotion of confidence-building measures;
- (ii) Stage II: Development of preventive diplomacy mechanisms; and
- (iii) Stage III: Development of conflict-resolution mechanisms.

Confidence-building measures have taken shape in the form of regular discussions among government officials and Foreign Ministers of the ARF participants. Their regular interactions have helped facilitate candid and frank discussions, thereby encouraging greater transparency, mutual trust and understanding.

ARF Ministers adopted the "Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement" in July 2010 as policy guidance to develop and implement concrete and practical actions, especially in the context of moving the ARF process forward in its evolution. Six areas of cooperation are identified in the Plan of Action as the basis for the ARF's future work, namely disaster relief, counterterrorism and transnational crime, maritime security, non-proliferation and disarmament, peacekeeping operations and defence dialogues. To guide cooperation on these priority areas, the Work Plans on Disaster Relief, Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Maritime Security, and Non-Proliferation and Disarmament have been developed.

In addition, the adoption of the ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy in July 2011 marked a significant juncture in the evolution of the ARF from stage I to stage II. The Work Plan outlines the definition, objectives, principles, and implementation of preventive diplomacy through mechanisms such as capacity building, establishment of offices and fact-finding and observer missions, possible expansion of the functions of the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs), other mechanisms identified in the TAC and, in the long term, more direct methods such as mediation/facilitated dialogue or conciliation.

In moving forward the ARF process into a more action-oriented one, the ARF has conducted several exercises in the area of disaster relief. The first exercise conducted by the ARF was the Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) held in the Philippines in May 2009, which was followed by the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) held in Indonesia in March 2011. Emulating the successes of the two exercises, the ARF DiREx 2013 was conducted in Thailand on 7-11 May 2013. The exercise aimed at testing ASEAN and ARF disaster response mechanisms, exploring how to build effective linkages and interface among these mechanisms and strengthening civilmilitary coordination among ARF participating countries.

The ARF DiREx 2015 was successfully conducted in Kedah, Malaysia from 24 to 28 May 2015. The exercise, which was co-hosted by Malaysia and China, included Field Training Exercises including Collapsed Structure, Mass Evacuation, Chemical Leakage (HAZMAT), Road Traffic Accident, After Action Review and Search & Rescue Operations. The marine component of the exercise included Search and Rescue operations using a simulated maritime incident, and also helicopter operations to locate survivors as well as diving operations to evacuate trapped personnel.

Addressing non-traditional security issues

ASEAN Member States have developed and adopted instruments to address transnational crime in the region, namely the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime, the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime, and the Work Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime. The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) was established as the highest Sectoral Body in ASEAN to discuss issues related to transnational crime. The AMMTC is convened every two years while the Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) convenes annually. At the 10th AMMTC in Kuala Lumpur on 28 September - 1 October 2015, the Meeting agreed to convene the AMMTC annually beginning in 2017. The AMMTC and SOMTC discuss cooperation in eight priority areas, namely terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, arms smuggling, sea piracy, money laundering, international economic crime and cybercrime. In addition to these priority areas, the AMMTC/SOMTC have agreed to include the area of Illicit Trafficking of Wildlife and Timber under its purview. As there is a strong connection between people smuggling and trafficking in persons, the AMMTC/SOMTC have also agreed to take on the transnational crime aspect of the issue of people smuggling.

The ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children (ACTIP) and its corresponding action-oriented document, the ASEAN Plan of Action especially Women and Children (APA) was endorsed by the 10th

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC).

The convention was developed with a view to achieving a regionally agreeable framework on collaboration among ASEAN Member States on investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons' cases as well as on providing assistance to the victims for their safe return, rehabilitation and reintegration into their respective societies, among others.

The Convention and its Plan of Action will adopted by the Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015.

To date, ASEAN has issued joint declarations with all its Dialogue Partners, individually, on cooperation to combat terrorism. With a number of its Dialogue Partners, ASEAN is also implementing Plans of Action on these joint declarations on combating terrorism.

The SOMTC also hold consultations with most of ASEAN's Dialogue Partners on issues of regional concern in response to the threats of transnational crime. The consultations with Australia, China, the EU, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States have been held to develop future practical cooperation in supporting ASEAN's efforts to stem transnational crime in the region.

Fighting the scourge of illegal drugs and narcotics

As early as 1972, ASEAN has recognised the increasing regional threat of drugs and the importance of cooperation to fight against the menace. ASEAN cooperation in drugs and narcotics control was institutionalised under the purview of the Meeting of the ASEAN Drug Experts held in 1976. Four major areas were identified, namely enforcement and legislation; treatment and rehabilitation; prevention and information; and training and research. The ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) has been held annually since 1984 to address these areas.

In July 1998, ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed the Joint Declaration for a Drug-Free ASEAN by 2020 that underlined the Association's commitment to eradicate illicit drug production, processing, trafficking and use in the ASEAN region by the year 2020. In view of the seriousness of the issue, in July 2000 the Ministers agreed to advance the target year from 2020 to 2015. The realisation of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 is to successfully and effectively control illicit drugs activities and mitigate its negative consequences to society, primarily on the significant and sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation, illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crime, and prevalence of illicit drug use. In order to encourage efforts in achieving a Drug-Free ASEAN within its stated deadline, ASEAN Leaders adopted the Declaration on Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 at the 20th ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 3-4 April 2012.

In 2012, the inaugural ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters was held in Bangkok, Thailand, where Ministers shared the efforts and achievements obtained in their respective countries and made recommendations in response to the prevailing challenges being encountered. The most recent ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters was held in Langkawi, Malaysia on 27-29 October 2015. At the 4th AMMD, the Ministers requested the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015 to endorse the proposal for ASEAN to submit a Joint Statement at the 59th Session of the CND in March 2016 and the UNGASS 2016. Singapore is scheduled to host the 5th AMMD in 2016.

To provide greater political impetus to ASEAN cooperation on drug matters and strategic guidance to the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD), the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) has now been institutionalized.

<u>Strengthening borders and facilitating intra-</u> <u>regional movement</u>

In order to facilitate the legal flow of people, goods and services within the region and to forge stronger economic integration, ASEAN recognised a need for strengthened regional

collaboration and effective cooperation framework on immigration. With the globalised world setting and vision of regional connectivity, a more interconnected ASEAN also calls for an enhanced system and capabilities of regional border management and security.

ASEAN cooperation on immigration issues has been concretised through ASEAN Immigration Intelligence Forum (AIIF) and Meeting of Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (DGICM) which are convened annually. Guided by the Plan of Action for Cooperation on Immigration Matters, ASEAN's cooperation on immigration has facilitated sharing of information, experiences and challenges being encountered.

Counter-Terrorism

Recognizing that terrorism is a threat to regional and international peace and stability and economic development, ASEAN Member States have been addressing the issue of terrorism at all levels be it national, bilateral or multilateral.

Since the signing of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) in Manila on 13 January 2007 by all the ASEAN Member States, the ACCT now has become the primary framework for ASEAN cooperation in combating terrorism. The ACCT is a significant achievement of ASEAN's counter-terrorism efforts as it serves as framework for regional cooperation to counter, prevent and suppress terrorism and deepen counter-terrorism cooperation. The ACCT enhances the region's strategic role in the global strategy on counter-terrorism. The ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) has been ratified by all ten ASEAN Member States and came into force on 27 May 2011.

The proposal for an ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism was approved by the ASEAN leaders during the 10th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane in November 2004. The proposal was included as one of the goals of the ASEAN Security Community pillar under the Vientiane Action Plan (VAP). This would be a step up from the ASEAN Declaration on Terrorism which was

issued during the 8th ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh on 3 November 2002. The Declaration, inter alia, reiterated ASEAN's determination to carry out the specific measures outlines in the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism, adopted in Brunei on 5 November 2001.

With all ASEAN Member States aboard on the ACCT, ASEAN has taken another step in fulfilling the ASEAN Political-Security Blueprint, and in developing a safer and more secure ASEAN for everyone.

While the ACCT provides a general overall framework, much work needs to be done in terms of the specific details of implementation such as information and intelligence exchange, and the relationship of the ACCT to the International Conventions and Protocols on Terrorism. The ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism reflects the solidarity and political will of ASEAN as a group to combat terrorism. The ACCT is unique as it also contains provisions for rehabilitation and fair treatment of terrorists.

Enhancing regional defence cooperation

The establishment of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) in May 2006 was mandated by the ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action of 2004. As the highest defence mechanism within ASEAN, the annual ADMM facilitates the ASEAN Defence Ministers' discussions and exchange of views on current defence and security issues and challenges.

As a framework to guide ADMM cooperation, a Three-Year Work Programme (2008-2010) was adopted in 2007 which included measures and activities to promote regional defence and security cooperation. The second ADMM Three-Year Work Programme (2011-2013) was adopted in 2011 and builds on the achievements of the previous Work Programme. With the completion of the second Three-Year Work programme in 2013, the third ADMM Three-Year Work Programme (2014-2016) continues to build on the achievements of the previous Work programme and to maintain the momentum and further consolidate defence cooperation in the region. The Work Programme continues

to focus on measures and activities in four areas, namely strengthening regional defence and security cooperation; enhancing existing practical cooperation and developing possible cooperation in defence and security; promoting enhanced ties with Dialogue Partners; and shaping and sharing of norms.

ASEAN plays a central role in generating maintaining stability in the region. and iln order to actively engage ASEAN Dialogue Partners in dialogue and cooperation on defence and security matters, ASEAN Defence Ministers initiated the ADMM-Plus process. The ADMM-Plus represents an important addition to the open and inclusive strategic security architecture of the IndoAsia-Pacific and provides a mechanism for enhancing cooperation that underpins regional security. It brings together Defence Ministers from the 10 ASEAN Member States and the eight 'Plus' countries of the East Asia Summit, namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States.

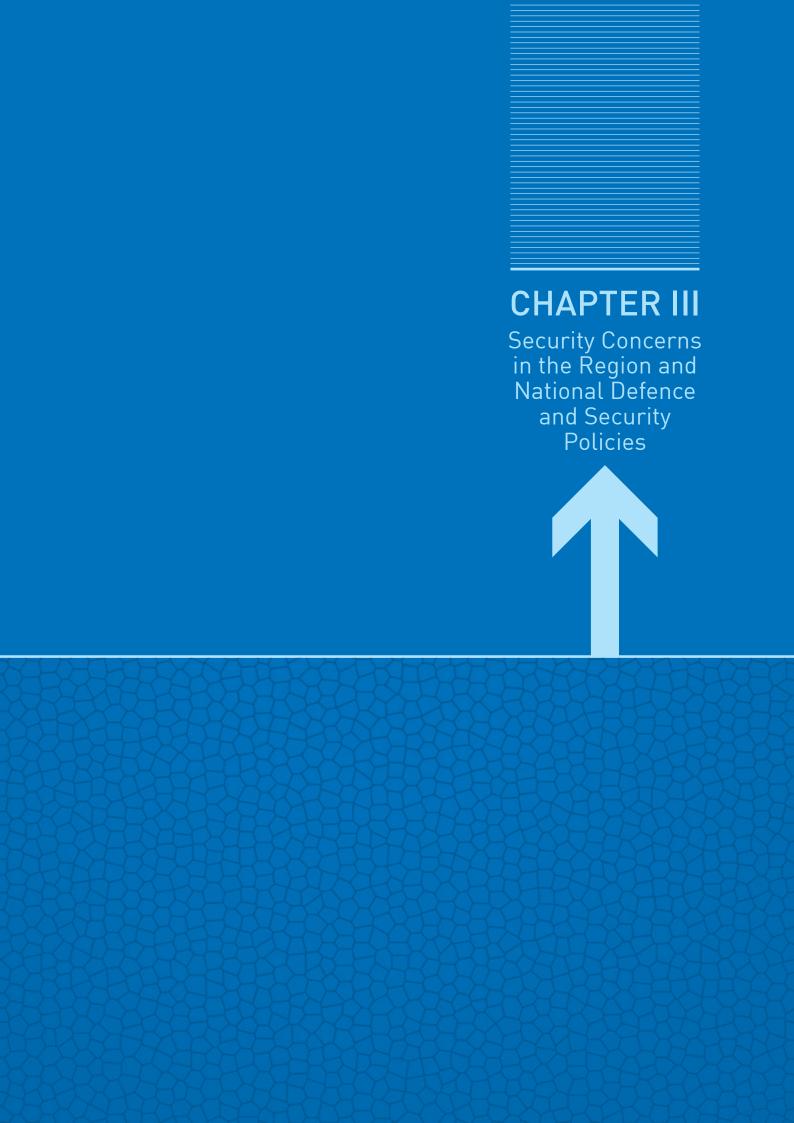
The ADMM-Plus builds on the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting and provides a forum for ASEAN and its key extra-regional partners to engage in strategic dialogue on discuss peace and security cooperation, build stability and promote greater practical defence cooperation among the 18 nations.

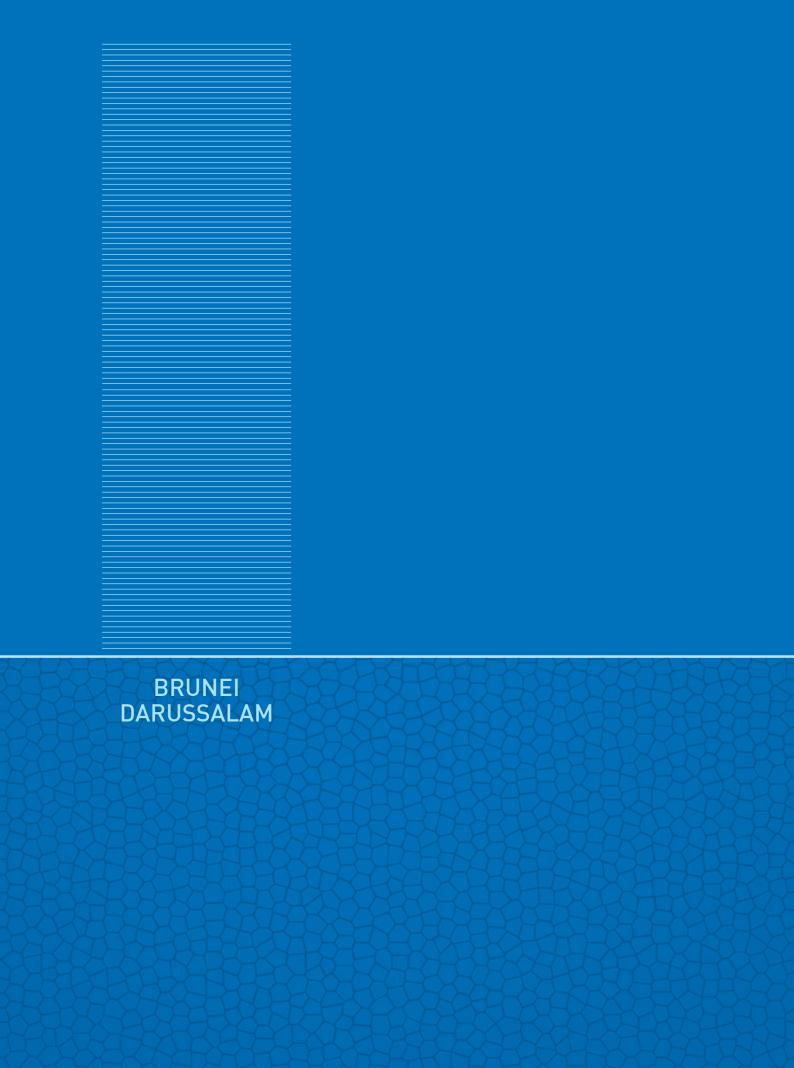
The inaugural ADMM-Plus was held in October 2010 in Hanoi, Vietnam. The 2nd ADMM-Plus was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam in August 2013. In recognition of its growing significance as part of the IndoAsia-Pacific regional architecture, the Defence Ministers agreed to increase the frequency of the ADMM-Plus from every three years to every two years effective from 2013. Malaysia hosted the 3rd ADMM-Plus in November 2015.

ASEAN and the eight Plus countries have been actively promoting dialogue and strengthening practical defence cooperation in addressing security challenges in the region through the ADMM-Plus framework. The ADMM-Plus fosters practical defence-to-defence and military-to-military cooperation among the ADMM-Plus countries through the Experts' Working Groups (EWGs) in six priority areas, namely counter-

terrorism; humanitarian assistance and disaster relief; military medicine; maritime security; peacekeeping operations; and humanitarian mine action. Of note, preparations are underway for the four field training exercises to be conducted in 2016 and which involve all six EWGs.

The EWGs will continue to form an important pillar of the ADMM-Plus and lead the way in practical cooperation.





ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015 BRUNFI DARUSSALAM

a) Security concerns common to the ASEAN Community

i. Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Concerns

The diversity of ASEAN ranging from its geographical landscape to its culture and people has brought with it an array of security challenges for the region to face together, both in terms of traditional and non-traditional security threats. ASEAN faces a range of non-traditional security threats, which includes natural disasters, terrorism, sea piracy, transnational crimes and climate change among others.

Terrorism has increasingly become a more pressing issue in the region, as there have been raised concerns over the emergence of threats coming from sub-state groups. The rise of the self-styled Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has brought with it new types of security challenges for countries to face including radicalisation through social media, increased participation of women and the possibility of trained individuals returning to their home countries and pursue their ideological and territorial objectives. Thus, it is imperative for ASEAN, home to several countries with Muslim majority, remain vigilant in preventing the radicalisation and recruitment of individuals from the region.

In recent years, our region has experienced various unprecedented and large-scale natural disasters and these disasters will continue to plague the region given its geographical vulnerabilities. Brunei Darussalam itself continues to face flooding, landslides, forest fires and haze whereas earthquakes, tropical cyclones and tsunamis are a few that affect other countries in ASEAN. Faced with a variety of natural disasters within the region, humanitarian

assistance and disaster relief (HADR) remains one of the important agendas for ASEAN cooperation as calamities and disasters often do not recognise borders and boundaries.

Similarly, transnational crimes is another contributing factor that affects ASEAN's security and stability. Cases such as money-laundering, human and drug trafficking have called for closer cooperation across both military and civilian organisations to promote quick response and enhanced coordination to curb such crimes. Piracy remains a worrying trend in the region. Although incidents have decreased worldwide in 2014; regionally, there is a dramatic increase in terms of hijacking small coastal tankers in Southeast Asian waters.

Traditional security issues such as land and maritime territorial disputes remains a concern for the region. In recent years, tensions over maritime disputes in the South China Sea have increased. Despite these tensions, the Code of Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES), establishment of a Direct Communications Link in the ADMM Process, and other frameworks to address this issue remains the central focus of cooperation of ASEAN.

As the establishment of an ASEAN Community draws closer by the end of 2015, ASEAN must continue to enhance cooperation in sustaining a peaceful security environment that enables countries to flourish and prosper.

bì

The UN Register on Conventional Arms / UNROCA

In line with the strategic visions outlined in the Brunei Darussalam's Defence White Paper, the Royal Brunei Armed Forces is continuously engaged in enhancing its military modernisation programme. The addition of new assets, although modest, has allowed the Royal Brunei Armed Forces to expand the scope of its involvement in more and more defence engagements to promote national, regional and international security.

As part of the efforts to promote more military transparency that will play a role in promoting confidence and deterring conflict, Brunei Darussalam will continue updating the UN Register on Conventional Arms for 2015.

ii. Military Expenditure

In the 2015/2016 fiscal year, the approved defence spending is BND\$537,490,000.00 (Five hundred and thirty seven million, four hundred and ninety thousand Brunei Dollars). This was 25.26 per cent less than the approved defence spending for 2014/2015.

c) National Contributions to Regional Security

i. Maritime Security

Brunei Darussalam is currently co-chairing the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Maritime Security (MS) alongside New Zealand for the 2014 – 2016 cycle. The ADMM-Plus EWG on MS is aimed at developing more effective defence and military response to maritime strategic challenges in the Asia-Pacific region, with the objectives to enhance maritime cooperation, identify risks in the maritime domain, especially non-traditional threats, and widen information sharing.

The ADMM-Plus EWG on MS also aims to ensure that its agenda complements that of existing groupings, most notable the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meetings on Maritime Security (ARF ISM on MS); the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF); the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF); the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP); and the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS).

Under the co-chairmanship of Brunei Darussalam and New Zealand, the ADMM-Plus EWG on MS have proposed Joint Exercise between the ADMM-Plus Maritime Security and the ADMM-Plus Counter Terrorism alongside with Singapore and Australia, the ADMM-Plus Future Leaders' Programme, development of ADMM-Plus Maritime Security FTX Standard Operating Procedures, and enhancement of ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Community Information-Sharing Portal (AMSCIP).

The ADMM-Plus Maritime Security and Counter Terrorism Exercise, scheduled for May 2016 will be held in both Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. The exercise will enhance interoperability of the ADMM-Plus countries in responding to maritime terrorism; promote information sharing on maritime terrorism; and provide a better understanding of the capability of the ADMM-Plus countries to respond to relevant and contemporary scenarios.

ii. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

Over the years, Brunei Darussalam has participated in many HADR operations in the region. In 2013, Brunei Darussalam deployed Royal Brunei Air Force CN235 aircraft, and Royal Brunei Navy vessels, KDB Darulaman and KDB Darussalam to the typhoon afflicted area of Tacloban, Philippines. The relief efforts consisted of contribution and delivery of necessities, such as food, water, medical goods and others.

More recently, Brunei Darussalam joined the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) personnel from the Changi Regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Coordination Centre (RHCC) by sending a team comprising of one RBAF medical officer, four RBAF paramedics and three personnel from the Gurkha Reserve Unit (GRU) to Nepal in support of the humanitarian relief assistance after the 7.8-magnitude earthquake that struck in April 2015. In this collaboration with SAF, RBAF was able to provide medical aid to this mission, codenamed 'OPERASI KUKRI'.

iii. Peacekeeping

As stipulated in the Defence White Paper 2011, Brunei Darussalam looks to participate in regional and international efforts as part of its contribution to the global community.

Since October 2004, Brunei Darussalam has been participating in the peace-keeping and monitoring mission of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) led by Malaysia in the Southern Philippines. Currently, the 12th group deployed includes 9 Brunei Darussalam IMT personnel serving in Mindanao.

Similarly, Brunei Darussalam has deployed its personnel to Lebanon under the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), embedded in the Malaysian Military Forces' UN peacekeeping mission since 2008. Currently, the 11th group deployed includes 29 RBAF personnel in the Malaysian Battalion 850-3 (MALBATT 850-3).

vi. Direct Communications Link in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Process

Brunei Darussalam has undertaken the initiative of establishing a Direct Communications Link in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Process in 2013. The DCL aims to be a key confidence- and security-building measure to be established bilaterally between the ten ASEAN Defence Ministers.

The establishment of a DCL at defence minister level would complement the existing bilateral naval initiatives or procedures, and add value to the existing information-sharing mechanisms in the region, as well as enhance coordination and cooperation in addressing non-traditional security challenges.

The establishment of a DCL is aimed at providing a permanent, rapid, reliable and confidential means by which any two ASEAN Defence Ministers may communicate with each other to arrive at mutual decisions in handling crisis or emergency situations, in particular related to maritime security. The DCL is also aimed to prevent or defuse misunderstandings and misinterpretations, and therefore to prevent escalation; and to promote quick-response cooperation in emergency situations. The goal would not be to resolve underlying issues, but to effectively manage and contain tensions in the event of a possible military encounter, to foster de-escalation, and to provide channel for initial quick reaction and assistance in emergency situations.

The establishing of the DCL is divided into three phases, Phase 1 is the interim voice and facsimile solution, while Phase 2 and Phase 3 is the e-mail solution. The initiative has seen the conduct of one policy working group meeting in February 2014, a technical workshop in August 2014, and two Ad Hoc Working Group meetings in October 2014 and May 2015, all of which were held in Brunei Darussalam.

v. Logistics Support Framework

The Concept Paper on the Establishment of Logistics Support Framework was adopted by the ASEAN Defence Ministers in 2013.

ASEAN regional cooperation in defence and military has flourished over the years. Cooperation in logistics, in particular through a Logistics Support Framework, would contribute to enhance coordination and cooperation in upholding and defending peace, security and stability. This will help enhance ASEAN's capacity, develop further capabilities, strengthen interoperability and thus, contribute to operational effectiveness and efficiency in ASEAN militaries in addressing non-traditional security challenges.

This proposed Framework shall guide existing and future cooperation in non-traditional security challenges to include but not limited to Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), Search and Rescue (SAR), Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) and anti-piracy.

The Logistics Support Framework is aimed at promoting and achieving effective cooperation among ASEAN defence and military establishments in areas of common interests.

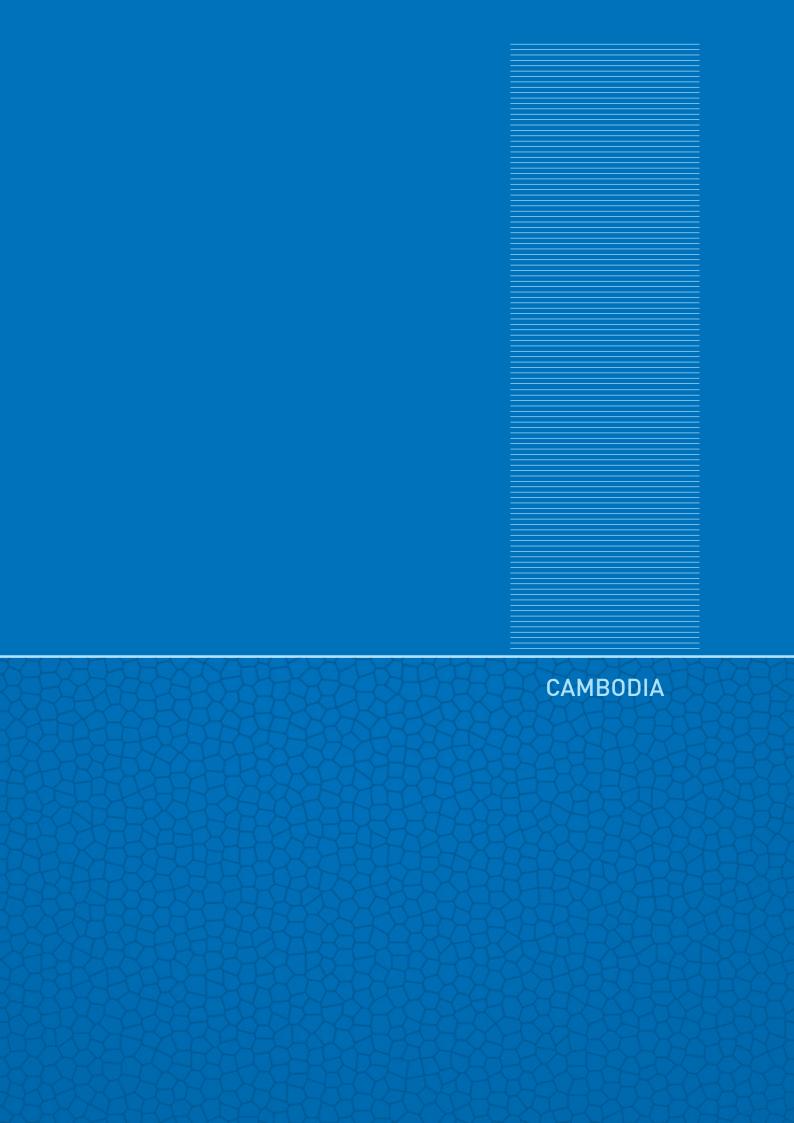
The initiative has seen two workshops held in April 2014 and December 2014, in Brunei Darussalam.

vi. Other Regional Cooperative Activities

In support of building regional capacity, Brunei Darussalam has hosted several meetings which have served as platforms for countries to have a robust exchange of views on key subject matters of common interests.

Held recently on the 6 – 9 September 2015, Brunei Darussalam co-hosted the 8th Asia-Pacific Intelligence Chiefs Conference (APICC) which serves as a regional avenue for open dialogue among military intelligence chiefs in the Asia-Pacific region to further build their networks and enhance cooperation towards a more consolidated response to common security challenges. APICC was attended by heads and representatives of military intelligence organisations from 24 countries.

Brunei Darussalam also co-hosted the Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar (PASOLS) from 14 – 18 September 2015 in which 28 countries from the Asia-Pacific region participated. PASOLS gives regional military logistics chiefs a platform to further build networks and enhance cooperation towards a more consolidated response to common security challenges.



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015

CAMBODIA'S OF COMMON CONCERN TO ASEAN

There have been significant shifts in the United States' foreign and defense policies, which has affected the global strategic landscape. There is a shift of political and economic influence to East Asia due to the financial and economic crisis in the US and in the Eurozone. The US has enhanced its engagement with East Asia with the US "back in Asia" policy. The rise of China and the US' enhanced engagement with East Asia have created new dynamics in the East Asia regional affairs including the appearance of rivalry for influence in East Asia by the two powers.

The US is concerned about China's growing political and economic influence and its military modernization and the close economic cooperation among East Asia countries and their move towards an East Asian community and economic cooperation and integration through the ASEAN + 3 and EAS framework. The US is not involved in these regional cooperation. The US also viewed China's military modernization and its military exercises in the South China Sea as a possible challenge to US dominance and its military primacy in the future. The US enhanced engagement with East Asia especially the US's involvement in the South China Sea and its expressed interest to join the EAS at the ARF was to engage ASEAN and to counter China's growing influence.

The maintenance of ASEAN centrality in ASEAN centric regional institutions is important for peace and stability in the region. ASEAN as the driver of the ASEAN centric institutions has contributed to regional peace and stability and economic growth. However, ASEAN was concerned that at the inaugural meeting of the expanded EAS, the US had not respected ASEAN as the driver of the process in the

ASEAN-centric institution and instead took the initiative to set the agenda to focus on political and security issues. The expanded EAS has created new dynamics that could affect ASEAN centrality and in focusing on political and security issues, big power rivalry could emerge. US-China relations in important for regional peace and stability. It would appear that the US-China relations would be a competitive one for regional influence and this would be especially so as the US has enhanced its engagement with East Asia to maintain its dominant role and military primacy in the region.

The US engagement with the Asia Pacific region, the rise of China and India, and middle powers like Japan and Australia which are changing the regional security landscape. The increasing strategic competition and rivalry between China and US raised tension in the region that could affect peace and stability. ASEAN centrality in the emerging multilateral and multilayered regional security institutions is the key to managing the power rivalry among the big countries so that peace and stability can be assured. The region today is confronted with many non-traditional as (Terrorism, Transnational organized crime, epidemics, natural disasters etc.) and also Traditional Security (Sea and Land terrorism disputes, Nuclear and conventional arms proliferation, and also political and legal disputes). These impacts have all become more prominent and they are getting more serious since our region are very much interdependent on each other. As interdependence increases and deepens in the Asia-Pacific region, countries are addressing security challenges by enhancing multilateral cooperation and engaging in specific collaborative efforts to solve issues, especially in the both nontraditional and traditional security fields.

2. CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY

Cambodian security priorities have been continuously redefined and revised by the Royal Government's 5th Term Political Agenda and the recently released Defense Strategy Review 2013 within the emerging of new security paradigms in region and world at large. Those include the key areas of strengthening border defense measures; PKO capability building, counterterrorists and counter-transnational crimes capabilities, maritime security initiatives, disaster respond capability building, and others. These changes have resulted in the justification of principles more realistic features, that is, they have been aligned more closely with the situation and practical needs. To realize the national goal, specific policies and measures have been implemented as allows:

- Contribute to external security and guarantee national unity and political stability for economic growth;
- Strengthen border protection capability to prevent transnational crime and infiltration of terrorists and to increase contributions to infrastructure and community development along the border;
- Contribute to peace operation and building around the world. For instance, since April 2006, under the United Nations framework, Cambodia has sent its peacekeeping forces to several zones of conflict in Africa, the Middle East and beyond;
- Cooperate with international community and fellow countries in combating terrorism and transnational crimes and collaborating in areas of PKO, HA/DR, Maritime Security and Disaster management

3. CAMBODIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crimes

Although Cambodia, for the time being, has not been faced with serious terror threats, we are always prepared to respond. However, our principle is to "prevent terrorist acts from happening" rather than too much reliance on response measures. This principle includes a policy of nondiscrimination and measures to prevent radicalizations. Cambodia is keeping a close watch on the possible link between terrorism, drug trafficking and illegal immigration. Cambodia has regularly held bilateral and multilateral consultation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region to enhance international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism. In this regard, Cambodia has been working with the US and Australia in effort at building Cambodia's counter-terrorism capabilities.

Additionally, Cambodia is committed in collaborating with other nations in fighting other transnational criminal acts such as human trafficking, money laundering, cross border terrorism etc. Close cooperation with our neighbors is essential to the promotion of border security and safety of cross-border trades.

In response to growing threats of terrorism, the Royal Government of Cambodia has taken a number of important steps, which include:

- Working with our partners on various counter-radicalization initiatives such as seminars and other educational programs;
- Initiating the plan to improve maritime security via the establishment and empowerment of National Committee for Maritime Security; and
- Implementing the measure to improve land and sea border security as well as cooperating closely with partner countries in tackling transnational criminal activities.

ii. Humanitarian Assistant and Disaster Relief

The role of Royal Cambodia Armed Forces (RCAF) in disaster relief missions has been widely acknowledged and appreciated. Indeed, the importance of the RCAF role in disaster management is now recognized due to the nature of its manpower, organization, assets, capability any speed. In the tremendous flood during the past few years, the RCAF in general and the Royal Cambodian Gendarmeries (RCG) in particular, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies - including the National Committee for Disaster Management, were the first to intervene in search and rescue operation. Now, RCAF is in the process of developing its capacity for rapid response to both domestic and international natural disasters.

In addition, international cooperation on capacity building is crucial for Cambodia. For instance, recently, with the support from the United States, the RCAF is building its mobile medical and engineering capabilities. RCAF also co-hosted along with the United States as well as other regional partners, the multilateral planning augmentation team Tempest Express (MPAT 19) in March 2011, the Security Force MAGTF Tactical Warfare Simulation in January 2013, the Lower Mekong Initiative Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (LMI DREE) in June 2013, the Disaster Preparedness and response Simulation Exercise in August 2013 and other activities that may help the RCAF to enhance HA/DR Capabilities include training, exercises, civil-military projects, and various civic-action programs.

As part of multilateral initiatives, counting from 2012, Cambodia has actively engaged in disaster management activities to share best practice and lesson learnt within the ADMM-Plus and ARF frameworks as follow:

 The 2nd ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief in August 2012 in Hanoi;

- The ADMM-Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief/Military Medicine Exercise and 2nd AHX in June 2013 in Brunei Darussalam:
- The 3rd ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief in June 2014 in Nha Trang, Viet Nam.

iii. Maritime Security

Cambodia strongly supports continued engagement in maritime security. Cambodia have worked to develop several projects to focus on issues such as enhanced information sharing and sharing of best practices, confidence building measures based on regional and international legal frameworks, and capacity building of maritime law enforcement agencies in the region. Cambodia created the National Committee on Maritime Security (NCMS) in December 2009. The Main mission is to enhance maritime sovereignty and strengthen the enforcement of rules at sea. NCMS is also a national mechanism to facilitate relevant institutes and ministries in maintaining good order at sea. To facilitate the joint operation of the joint forces, the NCMS has constructed its own Tactical Command Headquarters located in the Ream Maritime Base.

Recently, in regional maritime cooperation, Cambodia has sent mid-level officers to Changi naval base is Singapore for maritime security information-infusion as part of its contribution to regional maritime security efforts. Beginning from 2011, Cambodia has been active in creation of a sub-regional organization namely the Gulf of Thailand Maritime Law Enforcement Interoperability Initiative (GOT), involving maritime authorities from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. This organization provides a forum for frequent interactions, information exchanges and joint training on both multilateral and bilateral formats.

of Korea co-chair the ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Peacekeeping Operation.

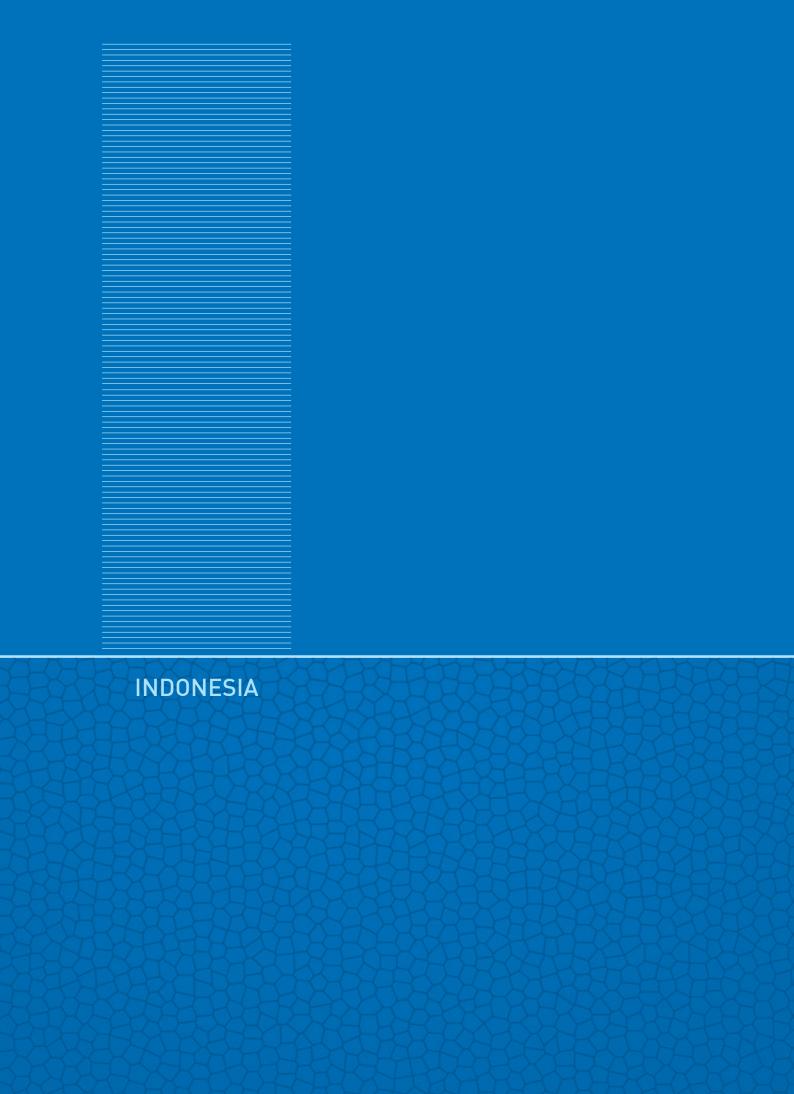
Regarding international cooperation framework, Cambodia has been working closely with fellow countries such as Australia, China, Japan, and the United States to get the necessary support for the hard and soft infrastructural upgrading of Cambodia naval forces. In December 2009, U.S and Cambodia signed an agreement called Megaport Initiative focusing on cooperation to deter, detect, and interdict illicit smuggling of nuclear and other radioactive material at the Autonomous Port of Sihanoukville. Cambodia actively participates in the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Cambodia was also committed in efforts of searching for the missing Malaysian Airlines Flight MH370 by dispatching naval search in its own territorial waters.

iv. Peacekeeping Operation

Peacekeeping operation is a strong determination of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Since 2006, Cambodia has sent over 2,200 peacekeeping troops to take part in UN peacekeeping missions in Sudan, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Lebanon, Syria, Mali and Cyprus. Peacekeeping operation is the area of cooperation that Cambodia is standing shoulder-to-shoulder with other nations committed to building peace and stability around the world.

Cambodia has been working with a number of foreign countries in building its PKO capability. In December 2013 Cambodia signed an Agreement with the Government of Japan concerning Cooperation on Education and Training in the Area of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

In the regional context, Cambodia has actively supported the establishment of ASEAN's peacekeeping center, and is ready to share experiences with others. Cambodia has asked ASEAN to support the establishment of a Regional Demining Training Center in Cambodia. From this year till 2016, Cambodia and the Republic



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015 INDONESIA

Although the Southeast Asia region has become much more stable, peaceful, and secure, there is no guarantee that the situation will remain the same in the years to come. ASEAN must work hard to maintain it, considering that challenges such as territorial disputes, internal conflicts, terrorism and transnational crime continue to beleaguer the region.

To sustain peace and stability, ASEAN Member States should firmly adhere to the norms and principles that guide interstate relations in the region, including the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia, the ASEAN Charter, the Treaty of SEANWFZ, the Declaration on a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea and the Bali Principles. At the same time, they should also continue strengthening the institutions and mechanisms for dialogue, cooperation, and confidence building such as the ARF, the ADMM, the AMMTC/SOMTC, the EAS, and AMF.

Indonesia believes that ASEAN norms and principles should be made more universal. In this connection, Indonesia notes that there are already 32 contracting parties to the TAC, while several countries have made known their intention to accede to the Treaty. Themore countries that are committed to the TAC, the more ASEAN norms, values, and principles become universal. And the more beneficial is the TAC to the region and beyond.

Indonesia is committed to the peaceful resolution of any disagreement or dispute through dialogue in an amicable manner. As mandated by its constitution, Indonesia actively contributes to the maintenance of world and regional peace and stability based on the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, the TAC, the ASEAN Charter and other related international and regional norms and values. Indonesia also attaches great importance to defense cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels.

The threat of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction persists in Southeast Asia. Hence, ASEAN should continue its efforts to persuade the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) to accede to the Protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty. Moreover, ASEAN countries should continue to strengthen their national laws by criminalizing all types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), especially nuclear weapons. These measures are crucial to the realization of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia and to the maintenance of regional peace and stability.

Indonesia firmly believes that the issue of the South China Sea should be resolved through dialogue and other peaceful means. In this regard, it is crucial that ASEAN and China expeditiously work towards an early conclusion of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC), as part of the comprehensive implementation of the DOC.

Equally important is the strengthening of ASEAN's capacity to prevent and address conflicts, including internal conflicts. The early operationalization of the Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR), which was formally launched at the 21st Summit in Phnom Penh, November 2012, is therefore of great importance.

In light of current geopolitical dynamics in the region, ASEAN must strengthen the regional architecture based on the principle of dynamic equilibrium, while staying firm in the driver's seat and with its centrality ensured. For this purpose, ASEAN Member States must constantly maintain and nurture ASEAN unity and cohesiveness.

ASEAN should now work even harder to build mutual trust and develop a greater capacity for internal communication and management of differences through the forging of agreements based on friendship and mutual benefits.

Due to its strategic geographical position and being the largest archipelagic state in the world, Indonesia attaches great importance to the issue of maritime security and maritime cooperation. Indonesia is of the view that the sea should not prevent countries from working effectively with one another. On the contrary, the sea offers tremendous potentials for cooperation to the benefit of the entire region, but these potentials can be realized only if strong maritime connectivity can be built among ASEAN Member States. Indonesia has therefore strongly advocated maritime cooperation through various mechanisms and forums, including the ASEAN Maritime Forum

One of Indonesia's National Interests is to transform the country into a Global Maritime Fulcrum. The envisioned Global Maritime Fulcrum has five maritime pillars, which are: rebuilding the maritime culture, managing marine resources, building maritime infrastructures, enhancing maritime diplomacy and safeguarding the maritime resources as well as its sovereignty. In the context of defense, efforts to support Indonesia's national agenda include the active participation of Indonesia's National Defense Forces in securing the sea-lane passages for both international and domestic purposes. Moreover, Indonesia remains committed to building its national defense resilience and capability with emphasis on the maritime aspect. In addition to building up its maritime infrastructure, Indonesia is enhancing the capability of its defense industries to compete internationally.

Apart from traditional security issues, ASEAN is also combating a set of complex non-traditional threats, notably terrorism and transnational crime. Drug trafficking, money laundering, cyber crime, trafficking in persons, and people smuggling are some of the transnational crimes that Indonesia and ASEAN have vigorously dealt with. At the moment, however, there is still need for stronger and closer cooperation among the law enforcement agencies of the ASEAN Member States.

A. INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL DEFENCE POLICIES

Indonesia's Defense Policy

Indonesia is in a location of 'strategic centrality' in the Asia Pacific region. It is the largest archipelagic state in the world situated at the 'cross-roads' between the Indian and Pacific Oceans and between the Asian and Australian continents.

At the same time, Indonesia must cope with interlinked external and internal threats. A nexus between traditional and non-traditional security challenges marks its strategic environment. The traditional challenges include interstate conflicts in the region, territorial/border disputes, and internal conflicts. Non-traditional challenges include the need for energy security and food security, global warming, trafficking in persons, the illicit arms trade, people smuggling, terrorism and natural disasters.

The rapidly changing environment and the dynamics of the region affect the country's view on the scope and definitions of threats. The strong economic growth of the regional countries during the last decade has contributed to the buildup and modernization of the armaments and the military capabilities of some countries in the region. The defense and security policies of major powers like the US and China, and management of potential conflict due to the territorial disputes in the South China Sea are also important factors that contribute to the security dynamics in the region. In the formulation of its defense and security policy, Indonesia takes into account both external factors and internal factors that might disrupt peace and stability in the region.

In addressing the regional dynamics in the Asia Pacific, Indonesia is actively engaged in global and regional partnerships, promoting the spirit of unity among nations, and pursuing policies toward the achievement of a regional architecture of dynamic equilibrium. Indonesia believes that progress in a country provides an opportunity for increased and closer defense cooperation and partnership, rather than a threat to others.

Indonesia's doctrine of National Defense is based on the nation's values manifested in a Total National Defense System that involves all stakeholders, territories, and national resources. The system is integrated, focused, sustainable, and continues to protect and defend the people as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. This doctrine is based on the national ideology of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the history of the nation and the concept of the Archipelagic State. This strategic doctrine is oriented to building national defense resilience and capability, which contributes to the maintenance of regional peace and security. This layered defense strategy rests on the combined and integrated efforts of military and non-military elements.

Indonesia is preparing to gradually modify this layered defense strategy to focus more on integrated tri-service operations in three to five Joint Regional Commands, while retaining the geographical zoning. The two Defense White Papers (2003 and 2008) as well as Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defense and Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), make explicit mention of Indonesia's geographically based defense strategy. In the 2009 Strategic Defense Review process that formally gave birth to the Minimum Essential Force concept, or Optimum/Responsive Essential Force (0/ REF) as it is now called, a new geostrategic thinking was further adopted, called 'Flashpoint Defense'. This strategy focuses on Indonesia's force structure development

not just qualitatively and quantitatively to obtain the minimum capability to deal with actual threats, but also geographically by gradually positioning forces in the areas of potential conflict – most of which are in the outer islands.

Indonesia's military defense posture and priorities are directed at the realization of O/REF of the TNI. This entails the development of the ideal military posture that in the long term will support the implementation of the TNI's main task of defending the entire national territory. This means the enhancement of the capability of combat units and the preparation of standby units for emergency, including disaster management and peacekeeping missions to support peacekeeping operations.

The military budget is formulated according to the state's financial capability and the national development program priorities. Indonesia's military budget is relatively constant at around 1.0 percent of its GDP. Based on the concept of O/REF that would sufficiently deal with actual and potential threats, the national defense budget is designed to provide funds for the maintenance, operation, modernization of transportation equipment of the Indonesian Armed Forces, developing combat units and preparing stand-by units for emergency, and modernization and maintenance of defense equipment and other supporting infrastructure. Indonesia will gradually increase its defense budget to enhance its defense capabilities so that it will meet deterrence standards and exceed the level of the O/REF.

Indonesia attaches great importance to the cause of United Nations peacekeeping. For Indonesia, peacekeeping is not only an important element of its foreign policy, but also an integral part of its constitutional mandate. For these reasons, Indonesia has actively participated in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations since 1957 when it contributed troops to the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East. Indonesia's contingents have been among the peacekeeping forces sent to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Sinai, Gaza, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Bosnia, Sudan, South Sudan, Haiti, and Central African Republic. Indonesia sent its largest contingent to Cambodia in the early 1990s. It is currently the top contributing country to UNIFIL (Lebanon), where the Indonesian contingent stands at around 1,300 personnel. Furthermore, three Indonesian officers have held leadership positions as Force Commanders/Chief Military Observers in three United Nations Peacekeeping missions, namely UNEF, UNPROFOR, and MINURSO.

As of July 2015, there were 2,730 Indonesian military and police personnel participating in nine United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, namely MINURSO (Western Sahara), MINUSCA (Central African Republic), MINUSMA (Mali), MINUSTAH (Haiti), MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo), UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), UNIFIL (Lebanon), UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan) and UNMISS (South Sudan). It currently ranks 12th among Troop/Police-Contributing Countries (T/PCCs), the highest among ASEAN Member States.

In recent years, Indonesia has sustained a commitment to step-up its presence in UN peacekeeping. In this regard, the Government has formulated a "Roadmap for Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers" as a strategic guidance for Indonesia's effort to become a top ten T/PCCs through the deployment of 4,000 personnel by 2019.

At the regional level, Indonesia plays an active role in strengthening ASEAN cooperation in the field of peacekeeping, as evidenced by its initiative to establish an ASEAN Peacekeeping's Centre's Network within the framework of the ADMM. The initiative is aimed at promoting and enhancing cooperation among defense and armed forces of ASEAN Member States through sharing of experiences, expertise and related capacities in peacekeeping.

In accordance with the commitment made by the Indonesian Government at the 2014 Peacekeeping Summit, Indonesia hosted the Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on Peacekeeping in Jakarta on 27 and 28 July 2015 to strengthen support and explore possible new contributions from countries in the Asia-Pacific region to UN peacekeeping.

B. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROMOTING REGIONAL SECURITY

Conflict Prevention and Mediation

Mediation is Indonesia's preferred method of conflict prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes. Having reaped the benefits of successful mediation in the resolution of conflict situations within its borders, Indonesia is a passionate advocate and a pioneering champion of dialogue and mediation.

As a strong advocate of dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflicts, Indonesia has a long history of involvement in conflict mediation in the Southeast Asian region. Its role in the mediation of conflicts in the region can be traced back to the late 1980's when Indonesia, within the framework of ASEAN, played a key role in mediating the conflict in Cambodia. This was mainly through the initiative known as the Jakarta Informal Meetings (JIM), which yielded the blueprint upon which the solution to the Cambodian conflict was based. ASEAN's diplomatic initiatives, particularly those of Indonesia as interlocutor, resulted

in the evolution of the JIM process into earnest negotiations. These negotiations paved the way for the Paris Peace Accord of 1991 and the establishment of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to implement that treaty.

In the early to the mid-1990s, Indonesia facilitated the peace process between the Philippine Government and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). In relation to this process and the Peace Agreement between the Philippines Government and the MNLF signed in 1996, Indonesia sent a Garuda Contingent (Konga XVII) to Southern Philippines under a mandate from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Years later Indonesia warmly welcomed the peace agreement reached between the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in October 2012. Responding to the Philippine request for Indonesia's participation in the International Monitoring Team (IMT) in Southern Philippines, Indonesia has deployed both civilian and military observers as part of the Team.

In 2011, as Chair of ASEAN, Indonesia played a key role in facilitating dialogue between the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand in their dispute over the area surrounding the Temple of Preah Vihear. These ASEAN efforts succeeded in reducing tensions and encouraged the two parties to seek arbitration by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The UN Security Council and the ICJ commended the role of ASEAN in reducing tensions between the two neighbouring countries.

Indonesia has also been playing an instrumental role in the diffusion of tension in the South China Sea, including by turning disputes into cooperation for mutual benefit through a series of workshops on managing potential conflict that it has hosted since 1990.

Indonesia supports the promotion of a culture of peace in the region, including through the adoption of the ASEAN Charter, which stresses the significance of mediation as ASEAN's preferred mode of peaceful settlement of disputes. The ASEAN Charter also established the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation to provide advice and counsel on conflict resolution both to prevent and resolve conflict, and to promote peace building and reconciliation in the region. Indonesia also contributes to the creation of a regional architecture in Southeast Asia that promotes the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes on the basis of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations.

Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation

Indonesia's commitment to global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is total and absolute. Indonesia supports the universalization of the NPT and urges states that are not yet parties to immediately accede to the NPT as non-nuclear states. At the same time, Indonesia deems it the inalienable right of any state to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Indonesia has been a strong supporter of the CTBT, which it ratified on 6 December 2011. Indonesia welcomes the increasing number of signatories and states parties to the CTBT and calls on the remaining Annex Il countries to complete their ratification process so that the Treaty will soon come into force.

At the regional level, Indonesia is fully committed to the realization of an ASEAN region free from nuclear weapons and continues to abide by the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ). In 2011, under Indonesia's chairmanship, ASEAN concluded negotiations with the Nuclear Weapon States on the SEANWFZ, a breakthrough that came after more than 10 years of negotiations.

Indonesia believes that the accession of the NWSs to the Protocol of SEANWFZ is essential to the realization of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia. In this regard, Indonesia will continue to work with ASEAN Member States and the NWSs to ensure their early accession to the Protocol of SEANWFZ.

Apart from the nuclear issue, Indonesia is deeply concerned at the potential misuse of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) materials. Indonesia maintains that the use of CBRNE must be regulated, watched closely and addressed with appropriate measures. With more advanced technology, information and infrastructures (including transportation), the misuse of CBRNE poses an even greater threat especially to an archipelagic country like Indonesia. Located strategically in open seas and air lanes, Indonesia is vulnerable to illicit trafficking of CBRNE materials.

Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime

Indonesia believes that counter-terrorism efforts must address the root causes or the conditions that breedterrorism. Since the root causes of terrorism are varied and complex, the strategy to address them must be comprehensive and interlinked. It should take into account all factors that may be used against terrorism—including law enforcement, the legislative framework, foreign policy, and socio-economic policy. It should also address local circumstances and conditions that give rise to terrorism, such as political grievances and social marginalization. It should, however, be understood that no terrorist groupshould be regarded as belonging to any religion, nation, culture or social or ethnic group. Moreover Indonesia is of the view that efforts to eradicate terrorism must be inconformity with democratic principles. All measures against terrorism must be consistent with the rule of law and a deep and abiding respect for human rights.

Terrorism remains a threat to the security and well being of society. In Indonesia, terrorism has ramifications, such as increasing recruitment of new militants into terrorist networks by recidivist detainees, the targeting of government officials and infrastructures for terrorist violence; and linking radicalism with communal conflicts. Moreover, with the recent rapid advances in information technology, terrorist groups are using the Internet to spread violent fundamentalism and to recruit new members. Although Indonesia has been combating this threat of terrorismfor two decades, it still persists. Meanwhile terrorist groups are evolving and undergoing rapid transformation.

At the national level, Indonesia has a comprehensive strategy for countering terrorism, which combines hard and soft approaches. Applying the hard approach, Indonesia has issued Law No. 15 Year 2003 on Countering-terrorism and Law No. 9 Year 2013 on the Prevention and the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. To strengthen the fight against terrorist financing, Indonesia has issued Joint Regulation on Listing of Identity of Persons and Corporations in the List of Suspected Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations and Freezing, Without Delay, Funds Owned by Persons or Corporations Listed in the List of Suspected Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations.

In terms of soft approach, Indonesia has conducted de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs as well as interfaith dialogues to promote a culture of tolerance and the value of moderation. In this regard, Indonesia through its National Counter-terrorism Agency has issued the De-radicalization Blue Print and established a De-radicalization Center for terrorist inmates. According to the Blue Print, de-radicalization programs include rehabilitation, reintegration and reeducation for terrorists in prison, while empowering religious leaders and scholars as well as psychologists to provide counter-narratives.

Inter-faith dialogue provides an avenue for promoting tolerance and mutual understanding within pluralistic communities. This effort should be carried out in tandem with initiatives to empower moderates in support of counter-radicalism actions. Indonesia is therefore actively promoting dialogue or exchange of views between different religious and ethnic groups at the international level. In this regard, Indonesia has hosted the UN Alliance of Civilization in Bali in August 2014 with the theme "Unity in Diversity".

The counter radicalization program is aimed at increasing public awareness of the danger of violent radicalism and extremism whilst at the same time empowering communities to be more resilient against radical and extremist propaganda. Indonesia's strategy in implementing the counter radicalization program is to build close partnership with all stakeholders from all sectors of society and to foster coordination among government ministries and agencies to maximize the use of government resources and capabilities for countering terrorism and violent extremism. This is known as the holistic government approach.

Indonesia is aware that counter-terrorism and anti-violent extremism efforts are not effective if only the government carries them out. All elements of society, government and civil societies alike have to contribute their share of this effort. Indonesian religious organizations such as the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and the Muhammadiyah have been very active in fighting terrorism and violent extremism. In close partnership with those two large Islamic organizations, the Indonesian Government has promoted a tolerant, peaceful and moderate understanding of Islam. Together with religious organizations, theIndonesian Government has conducted a series of interfaith dialogues involving leaders and members of all religions in Indonesia to prevent religious and ethnic conflict that can lead to terrorism.

In partnership with civil society organizations,

the Government has organized a capacity building program for civil society organizationsso they can develop community empowerment programs that address the threat posed by violent extremists and terrorists.

There are many programs planned and implemented by ministries and agencies that relate and add value to counter terrorism and anti-violent extremism efforts in Indonesia. In this regard, the government has fostered coordination and synergized the entire body of government ministries and institutions.

The Indonesian Government has established a forum to coordinate counter-terrorism (FKPT) in 26 provinces in Indonesia. The FKPT was established to cooperate with civil societies in carrying out counter-terrorism programs at the grass roots level, and to identify potential risks of terrorist attacks at vulnerable local sites.

Mindful that terrorism is transnational and well organized, Indonesia has strongly advocated international cooperation to combat this heinous crime at the bilateral, regional and global levels. At the regional level, Indonesia has actively worked to strengthen ASEAN cooperation to counter terrorism, through its various mechanisms. Within the framework of AMMTC/SOMTC, Indonesia has served as the lead shepherd of the counter terrorism issue and chair of the Working Group on Counter Terrorism.

One of the notable achievements within this framework has been the entry into force of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) in May 2011. Indonesia ratified the Convention on 9 April 2012 through Law no 5 2012. By January 2013, all ASEAN Member States had ratified the ACCT.

Indonesia has also strongly pushed for counter terrorism cooperation through the mechanism of ADMM-Plus and the ARF. Together with the US, Indonesia serves as co-chair of the ADMM-Plus Expert Working

Group on Counter Terrorism for the period 2011-2013. The Working Group successfully conducted a counter terrorism exercise in Indonesia in September 2013.

Along with three other nations, Indonesia continues to secure the busiest sea passage in the region. The cooperation between Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand in the form of the Malacca Straits Patrol (MSP), is one of the most important security involvements of Indonesia. The main purpose of the MSP is to conduct coordinated sea patrols and combined maritime air patrols in order to maintain sea security at this vital sea-lane of communications. The cooperation also involves intelligence and information sharing activities.

Another important security involvement of Indonesia is its contribution of personnel to the International Monitoring Team (IMT) that oversees the peace process in Southern Philippines.

In addition to its continuous support of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, Indonesia has also actively participated in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), particularly as co-chair of the Southeast Asia Capacity Building Working Group (SEAWG) together with Australia in 2011-2013. Indonesia continues to engage with the GCTF as co-chair of the Detention and Reintegration Working Group (DRWG) for the period of 2014-2016. The establishment of this working group was proposed by Indonesia to strengthen capacity building for stakeholders who deal with the management of violent extremists held in the corrective services, as well as to address the need for sharing of information and good practices. In this regard, Indonesia hosted the Inaugural Meeting of the GCTF DRWG in Bali on 12 and 13 August 2014, which adopted the DRWG work plan for the period of 2014-2016.

Moreover, Indonesia also contributes to capacity building for law enforcement officers on the issue of terrorism and transnational crime. Working with Australia, Indonesia has established the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). Since its establishment in 2004 JCLEC has become a major center of excellence in the region. As of March 2015 it has convened 718 training programs involving 17.302 participants from 71 countries, and 4.101 trainers.

Indonesia is committed to the fight against international terrorism, including its financing. In this regard, Indonesia is an active member of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG-ML), and is part ofthe Steering Group, as representative of Southeast Asian countries. Furthermore, Indonesia through the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (INTRAC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) covering 48 countries to strengthen anti-money laundering and the anti-terrorism financing regime.

In the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary Meeting in Brisbane in June 2015, Indonesia succeeded in having itself removed from the International Cooperation Review Group FATF review process. This is a recognition of Indonesia's full commitment to battling the financing of terrorism.

At the international level, Indonesia actively participates in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, as co-chair with Australia of the Detention and Reintegration Working Group, which focuses on prison management and rehabilitation of terrorist inmates. In its inaugural meeting in Bali in August 2014, this working group adopted a work plan for the next two years. At the regional level, Indonesia has also actively participated in the Counter-terrorism Working Group (CTWG) of APEC, and has worked to strengthen ASEAN cooperation in counter terrorism, through its various mechanisms. (BNPT)

Transnational Crimes

a. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Indonesia believes that the drug problem should be addressed by balancing supply and reduction strategies with efforts to advance international cooperation to address it. The drug problem should be seen as a shared responsibility of ASEAN Member States that is being met with integrated, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing approaches.

Indonesia declared the year 2014 as "save the drug abusers" year. Indonesia is focusing on its robust demand reduction measures to save drug abusers from incarceration by promoting and advancing opportunities for treatment and rehabilitation. In 2015, the Government of Indonesia announced its national program to rehabilitate 100,000 drug addicts. The rehabilitation program will cover a range of services, including the improvement of hospitals so they can expand their facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users around the country.

In March 2014, Indonesia enacted the joint regulation on drug abuse treatment signed by seven related government institutions that committed themselves to carrying out the treatment of drug abusers through integrated assessment. This ensures the rights of drug users to have access to treatment and rehabilitation and serves as an alternative to incarceration.

Indonesia realizes that New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have become one of the most worrying challenges. Indonesia has carefully monitored the use and abuse of these new substances that arenot listed or controlled and is eager to learn from other countries' experiences on how to tackle this problem. Indonesia has enacted the Minister of Health Regulation number 13 Year 2014 that includes more NPS into Classification One under the Law Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics. Furthermore, Indonesia has

also enacted Minister of Health Regulation number 9 Year 2015 on the Changes of Psychotropic Substances Classification that put Zolpidem into Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention as classified under the INCB Green List.

Regionally, Indonesia has been a strong supporter of collective efforts at combating illicit drug trafficking in the region. In November 2014, Indonesia hosted the 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters in Jakarta. The meeting adopted a Ministerial Statement that underscores countries' commitment to strengthening collaboration, enhancing cross-border action, and expanding action-oriented programs that address the ASEAN drug problem.

b. Trafficking in Persons

As a party of the UNTOC and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Indonesia is firmly committed to addressing the issue at all levels. Nationally, the issue of trafficking in persons is addressed under the task force on combating trafficking in persons. As an inter-ministerial coordinating body the task force coordinates efforts to prevent and address trafficking in persons. Its activities include advocacy, awareness raising, training, monitoring of victim protection, rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration.

Indonesia is co-chair of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Organized Crime. With 48 members, the Bali Process has become the largest cooperation framework in the region. The Bali Process is indeed a distinctive and unique regional cooperation on migration: it is the only regional consultative process that involves countries of origin, transit and destination. The Bali Process works with a comprehensive approach based on the principles of burden sharing and shared responsibility.

During its Senior Officials Meeting in August 2014, the Bali Process adopted a comprehensive plan of action, called "Bali Process Strategy for Cooperation: 2014 and beyond". The Strategy lists concrete actions to be organized within the regional setting. The Bali Process has produced four sets of policy guides. These include the policy guides on criminalizing trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, and the policy guides on identifying and protecting victims of trafficking. These policy guides are designed to be used by members to develop their national capabilities to meet their international legal obligations. Training programs are being developed based on the policy guides. In 2015, the Bali Process established two working groups: the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons and the Working Group on the Disruption of People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons Networks.

c. IUU Fishing

The structures, methods, networks and technologies used by organized criminal groups have evolved to become more complex and have caused serious difficulties to states in their efforts to combat maritime crimes. Those difficulties are multiplied by a lack of comprehensive data and information on crimes and organized criminal groups. ASEAN therefore needs to have a comprehensive store of data and information on maritime crime in the region.

IUUFishing presents an unprecedented challenge to conventional management methods for sustainable fisheries, It also poses a threat to the environment. The total value of IUUFishing losses globally reaches over \$23 billion every year. Consequently, global fish stocks are being rapidly depleted, and valuable species are nearing extinction.

Indonesia observes that IUUFishing is a cross-cutting issue. It involves not only fisheries management issues but also law enforcement cooperation. In many cases, IUUFishing is closely linked with other

crimes such as people smuggling, human trafficking, forced labor, drug trafficking, and violation of sanitary and environmental protection regulations. The 2011 study by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) on Transnational Organized Crime in Fishing Industries is a preliminary study that needs to be deepened and complemented with data from all over the region. ASEAN members can undertake such a study in collaboration with the UNODC.

Indonesia is of the view that IUUFishing should be dealt with in a comprehensive and holistic manner, which includes responses at regional and international levels and the recognition of IUUFishing as an emerging form of transpational crime.

Building Working Groups

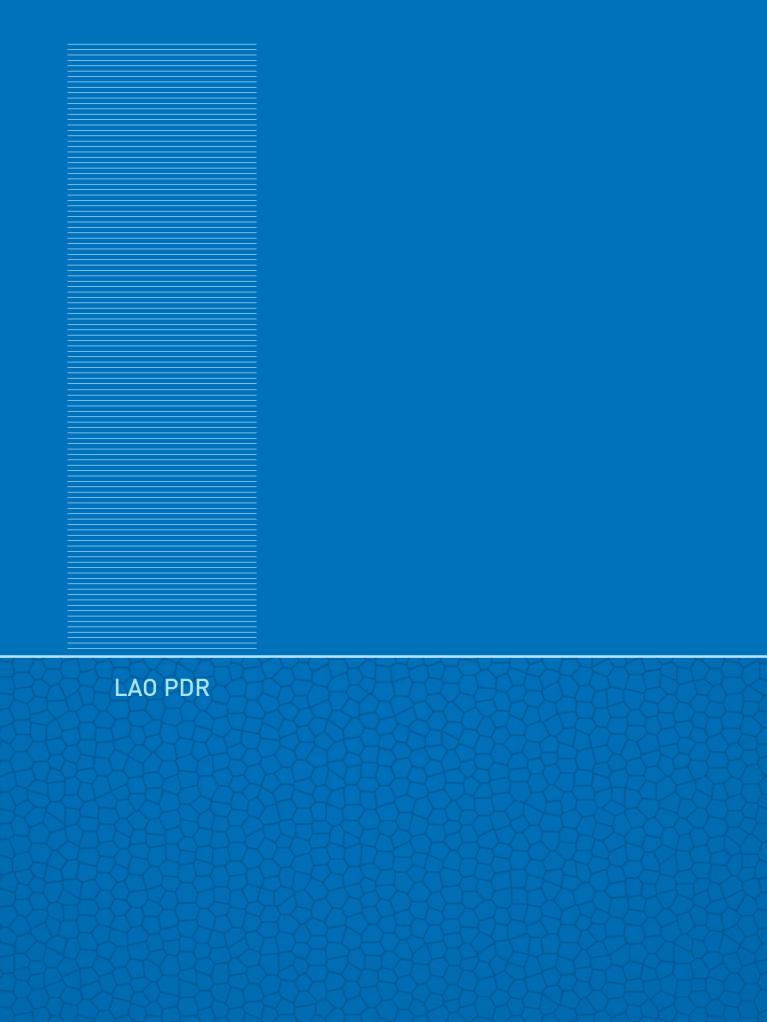
With regard to the threats of transnational crime, Indonesia deems it important to forge closer bilateral, regional and global cooperation through appropriate mechanisms to deal with these threats. At the regional level, Indonesia has been active in cooperative efforts at suppressing transnational crime within the framework of the AMMTC/SOMTC and the ARF. With regard to trafficking in persons, Indonesia supports the establishment of an ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP), which is a legally binding instrument to strengthen cooperation against trafficking in persons. At the regional level, Indonesia has also spearheaded cooperation to deal with trafficking in persons and people smuggling in the framework of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.

Indonesia, together with other ASEAN Member States and dialogue partners, has actively worked in the defense sector under the ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) Plus Framework. This cooperative mechanism has been realized through practical cooperation in six areas of expert working groups (EWGs), namely; maritime

security (MS), humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), peacekeeping operations (PKO), counter-terrorism (CT), military medicine (MM) and humanitarian mine actions (HMA). Indonesia is actively participating in the activities of each EWG and uses these platforms to promote peace and stability in the region.

Summing Up

Indonesia today continues to adhere to a defense and security policy based on its strategic centrality in the region, and to a Total Defense System that involves all stakeholders, territories and national resources. This, however, does not mean that Indonesia has taken a rigid defense and security posture. It does take into account the rapidly changing environment of the region and the evolving threats that confront the whole region and Indonesia in particular. Thus, Indonesia is able to adjust according to the scope and nature of the threats, while seeking every opportunity to cooperate with other nations in addressing common threats, such as transnational crime, pandemics and natural disasters.



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015 LAO PDR

Security concerns common to the ASEAN Community

It is observed that amidst the globalization characterized by intense competition and increased cooperation in a wide range of areas, the regional and international environment continues to undergo complex changes with various traditional and non-traditional security challenges facing some countries and regions of the world. In spite of that, the promotion of peace and development cooperation remains the prevailing trend.

Overall, the Asia-Pacific region enjoys a relatively peaceful and stable environment that is conducive to the continued economic growth in Asia, despite some economic slowdown in other regions. Importantly, strategic shift towards Asia has become ever more prominent. This presents both opportunities and challenges for the region. But all in all, opportunities outweigh challenges as countries work together to seize the opportunities, while concerted efforts have been made to address common challenges in order to maintain peace, security, stability and prosperity in the region and the world at large.

In Southeast Asia, while making steady progress towards the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015, ASEAN, as an intergovernmental organization, maintains its centrality and proactive role as the primary driving force in the relations with its external partners in a regional architecture that is open, transparent and inclusive through the ASEAN-initiated regional frameworks namely, the ASEAN+1, ASEAN+3, ARF, EAS and ADMM Plus where each of those mechanisms has its own specific purposes, but complements and mutually reinforces one another that contributes to the common goal of peace and prosperity in the region and the world as a whole.

While witnessing vigorous achievements, ASEAN, like other regions of the world, faces various challenges which are transnational in nature, including, among others, transnational crime, terrorism, food and energy security, disasters, epidemics, and climate change. To address such challenges, it requires not only enhanced cooperation within ASEAN, but also joint efforts with external partners of ASEAN so as to ensure regional peace and stability which is a precondition for socio-economic development of individual countries as well as for an ASEAN Community building that ASEAN aspires to establish by 2015.

(a) Individual National Defence

Since its proclamation in 1975, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) has been implementing the two strategic tasks of national defence and development by pursuing consistently the People's Comprehensive National Defence and Security Policy of self-defence with the participation of the entire Lao multi-ethnic people and in combination with socioeconomic development and international cooperation based on its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation.

The objective in the pursuit of the People's Comprehensive National Defence and Security Policy is to safeguard the national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity, to protect the national interest and the entire Lao multi-ethnic people, and to ensure security and social order that provide the favourable environment for socio-economic development of the Nation as well as to contribute to the cause of peace, security, stability and development of the region and the world. The Lao PDR's consistent policy is to neither participate in any military bloc or alliance as its armed forces are for self-defence only, nor allow foreign military bases in the territory of the Lao PDR.

The national defence and security task is the task of the entire Lao multi-ethnic people where everyone has a role to play as stipulated in the Constitution of the Lao PDR.

In order to fulfil the poverty reduction task and to meet the criteria for graduation from the status of the least developed country in 2020, most of the government budget is allocated to the improvement of national socio-economic infrastructures, thus budget for national defence is very limited. The allocated annual defence budget is used mainly for salary, allowance, welfare, education and training of the officers and soldiers as well as for international cooperation of the Lao People's Army.

(b) National contribution to promoting regional security

Based on its foreign policy of peace, independeBased on its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation and the People's Comprehensive National Defence and Security Policy of self-defence, the Lao PDR has deepened and widened its cooperative relations with all friendly countries and regional and international organisations around the world both bilaterally and multilaterally to enhance mutual understanding, trust and confidence in the region and the world, thereby, ensuring conducive environment to promoting development cooperation.

To date, the Lao PDR has established diplomatic relations with 135 countries and actively participates in ASEAN, AMMTC, ADMM, ADMM-Plus, ARF, ASEM, ASEANAPOL, INTERPOL, Shangri-La Dialogue and the UN, among others.

The Lao PDR actively joins the regional and international efforts in combating terrorism and other transnational crimes. The Lao PDR has ratified the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism on 12 November 2012.

The regional level, the Lao PDR is the Cochair of ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) from 2014 to 2016. The Lao PDR has successfully hosted and chaired the following meetings in Vientiane:

- the 9th AMMTC, the 3rd AMMTC+China Consultation, the 7th AMMTC+3 Consultation and the 1st AMMTC+Japan Consultation on 15-19 September 2013;
- the 10th ASEAN Air Chiefs Conference (AACC) on 2-4 November 2013;
- the ASEAN Junior Air Force Officers Interaction Program (AJAFOIP) on 26-30 April 2015;
- the 5th ADMM-Plus EWG on HADR (TTX) on 10-12 December 2014; and
- the 6th ADMM-Plus EWG on HADR (TTX) on 5-7 August 2015.

The Lao PDR chaired ASEAN in 2004-2005 and will assume ASEAN Chairmanship for the second time in 2016.

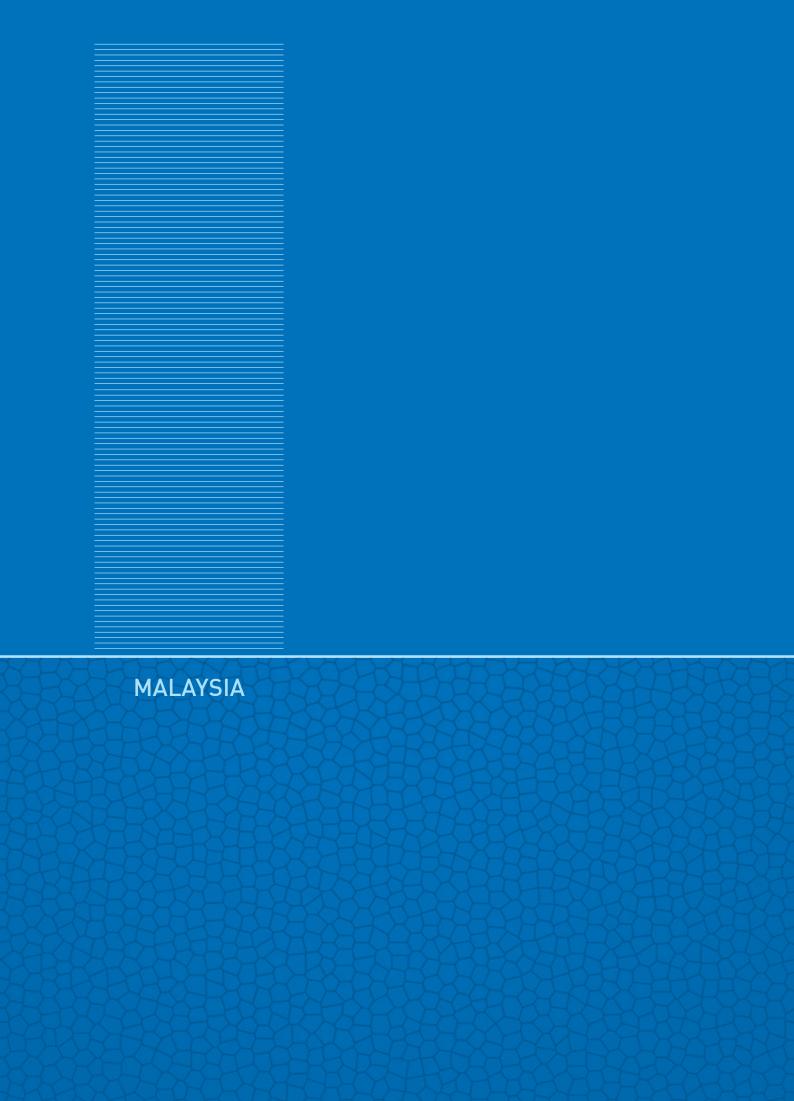
At the international level, the Lao PDR is now a State Party and signatory to following 13 UN conventions on counter-terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)
- 2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)
- 3) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)
- 4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents (1973)
- 5) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)
- 6) International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)
- 7) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988)

- 8) 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 the Continental Shelf (1988)
- 10) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection [1991]
- 11) Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (1994)
- 12) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)
- 13) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

To ensure safety and security in the border areas, and to jointly address border-related issues, the Lao PDR has bilateral cooperative mechanism on border issue with each of its neighbouring countries, namely, Lao-Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC), Lao-China Joint Border Inspection, Lao-Myanmar Provincial/Regional Border Committee (P/RBC), Lao-Thai General Border Committee (GBC), and Lao-Viet Nam Border Committee (BC).

All in all, the Lao PDR is fully committed to promoting regional peace, security and stability and development cooperation and stands ready to participate in regional and international efforts in addressing common challenges facing the region based on its ability and in accordance with the principle of consent and upon request of an effected countries as well as the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, among others.



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015 MAI AYSIA

OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The world is facing multi-faceted security threats - traditional and non-traditional - which are complex and trans-boundary in nature as well as inter-linked with each other. Recent acts of terrorism and extreme violence in Paris, Beirut, to name a few, are cases in point. This prevailing state of affairs is further compounded by the free and easy flow of information in this increasingly borderless world. Globalisation is often viewed as the fulcrum holding these bonds. In response to this, the regional community needs to formulate a new perspective in order to understand and appreciate these linkages and see all these various strands of phenomena as a single causal chain, and not as exclusively distinct.

What has been the subject most talked about of late, is the emergence of the self-claimed Islamic State (IS), its growing influence and linkages across the globe. Southeast Asia is definitely not spared from this threat which is real and requires immediate and collective attention by the global community. It threatens the people in the manner that is so direct, that even teenagers and women are also affected. As the IS continues to terrorise, the root causes for its support should be identified, the public should be educated and its network of activities should be obstructed.

At the national level, efforts should be stepped up to prevent the dissemination of this deviated and wrongful ideology and at the same time, greater efforts to create greater awareness across the board within the society should be initiated. Regionally, the cooperation to counter IS must be coordinated across the cooperating States through close sharing of intelligence and constant monitoring of the movement and development of the organisation, including through the social media. The sharing of experiences and exchange of views through dialogues and other platforms could ensure

mutual understanding among ASEAN Member States which, in turn, could yield more efficient means to tackle this grave security concern.

Natural disaster or calamities continue to cause destruction in the region. Malaysia had its fair share of the problem late last year in the form of disastrous floods. Nevertheless, heroic efforts were mounted by the military, civilian agencies and the non-governmental organisations from within and outside Malaysia.

It is natural that military organisations are called to respond to such disaster emergency. Malaysia places much emphasis on this matter and believes that cooperation can be improved to make the response mechanism to be more organised and structured. The proposal by Malaysia for the formation of an ASEAN Militaries Ready Group on HADR, a dedicated force comprising of specialists grouped under a single banner, which has found support in the ASEAN Member States, is therefore timely.

Malaysia views defence and security forums such as ADMM-Plus and ARF as the desired bridgebuilding exercises that need to be organised more regularly, in order to find common ground upon which mutual respect and understanding could be strengthened. This is an important opportunity for defence and security experts to reach out across the chasm of ignorance and bigotry and redefine the bridges between different constituents of the so-called "global village" especially between ASEAN and its Dialog Partners. The member countries should work together towards establishing a common policy position on important issues affecting all - thought through with trust, patience, sincerity and courage.

Overview of National Security and Defence Policy

The National Defence Policy is a clear manifestation of Malaysia's aim to defend itself and protect its strategic interests from any possible threats and encroachments by any external parties. In essence, Malaysia's fundamental principles of defence are premised on the following principles:

(i) Self-Reliance

Malaysia must depend on its own resources and capabilities to protect and safeguard its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Essentially, the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) must possess the ability to respond to any enemy military hostility. This ability also encompasses sufficient and effective logistics support, human resources and defence industry. Therefore, the development of a viable defence industry and the presence of defence science and research institution to support this cardinal principle are critical.

(ii) Total Defence (HANRUH)

Total and integrated defence involves numerous government agencies, private sector, NGOs and the citizenry in all circumstances. In this connection, national defence is not regarded as the sole responsibility of the MAF but the collective responsibility of all levels of the society. Under the principle of total defence, all parties are deemed to know their respective role and contribution in times of disaster and conflict.

National defence has to be premised on self-reliance and self-confidence on one's own ability without depending on external parties. Within this context, patriotism and nationalism among Malaysians need to be nurtured as well as deep understanding and appreciation by all citizens that national prosperity and peace override individual needs and political ideology.

(iii) Commitment towards the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FDPA)

Malaysia views the FPDA as a "safety net" should any unfortunate events beyond the capability of the MAF occur. Other FPDA members are Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United Kingdom. The FPDA is the only multilateral defence cooperation which Malaysia has been a member of since 1971. Although it remains untested at war or conflict, the FPDA is deemed as an effective conflict management tool and has contributed, directly and indirectly, towards MAF's development and enhancement of its professionalism.

(iv) Supporting The United Nations' Efforts Towards Global Peace

Malaysia fully supports the efforts by the UN and the international community to preserve universal peace and security. Malaysia has adopted a proactive approach in addressing global issues in line with its foreign policy. Malaysia's involvement under the UN's banners started in 1960 in Congo. Currently, Malaysia is actively involved in numerous UN Peacekeeping operations either as Military Observers, Battalion Group, Headquarters Staff Group or UN Technical Team. MAF's involvement in the UN missions is not restricted to peacekeeping only but also peace enforcement and humanitarian assistance duties. Malaysia is a party to the UN Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS) 1996 and as stipulated in the arrangement, party shall have an infantry battalion on standby for rapid deployment under the UN mandate, if necessary. To-date, more than 25,000 MAF personnel have been involved in various UN peacekeeping operations.

(v) Counter Measures against Terrorism

Terrorism remains a critical security issue for Malaysia. It is widely acknowledged that trans-boundary activities of terrorist groups are comprised of various ethnic groups and nationalities. In this regard, any country could potentially be the centre for terrorist activities. Malaysia is of the view that a holistic approach and comprehensive actions at all levels are chiefly central in addressing this threat at its root causes as well as in addressing and countering terrorism in its infancy.

(vi) Defence Diplomacy

Malaysia employs the defence diplomacy approach through bilateral and multilateral defence cooperation. Malaysia recognises defence diplomacy as an important effort towards conflict prevention and escalation which could undermine peace and stability in this region and beyond. Among the key steps under this principle are confidence-building measures, transparency, construction of positive norms as well as the establishment of effective channels of communication. Defence diplomacy is implemented through joint exercises, information sharing, senior officers' visits, exchange of officers as well as the provision of military education and training facilities.

EXTERNAL DEFENCE RELATIONS

Malaysia is firmly committed to ASEAN where ASEAN remains as the cornerstone of Malaysia's foreign policy. Similarly, defence relations within ASEAN through various mechanisms such as the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and ADMM-Plus (with eight Dialogue Partners) are of prime importance within the context of Malaysia's extended foreign policy. As the Chair of ASEAN in 2015, it is recognised and acknowledged that more focus and efforts should be given in improving the work and mechanism of the ADMM and ADMM-Plus towards maintaining regional peace and stability.

ASEAN has achieved much and continues to reap the benefits of a more cohesive and integrated regional entity. That notwithstanding, a deeper and greater cooperation in some other areas could still be explored with a view to improving the existing mechanisms and engagement among its Member States. This is particularly crucial to enable ASEAN to withstand many challenges as well as changes in the regional and international environment while allowing space for ASEAN to keep its course and maintain its objectives as well as principles and adapt itself to suit the current times.

Malaysia, similar to other ASEAN Member States, promotes global peace and stability. We have supported the peacekeeping missions under the UN's banner since 1960s. Over the years, other ASEAN Member States have also established themselves as credible forces in the international arena vis-à-vis the UN arrangements. Malaysia believes that ASEAN as a grouping, needs to step up and project our position in international security agenda, particularly in supporting the UN's effort in peace building and peacekeeping worldwide. An integrated ASEAN peacekeeping force is, therefore, feasible leveraging on the growing interest of the Member States and the capability of the current peacekeepers from ASEAN Member States where these positive contributing factors could be further nurtured towards the creation of a greater sense of "ASEANness" more so in ushering ASEAN into its post-2015 era.

DEFENCE FUNDING

A reasonable defence allocation based on the country's financial capability is desirable to ensure that the MAF continues to be able to meet any challenges against national interest. In order to achieve the desired effectiveness, decisions on defence allocation are made based on the following principles:

(i) Affordability

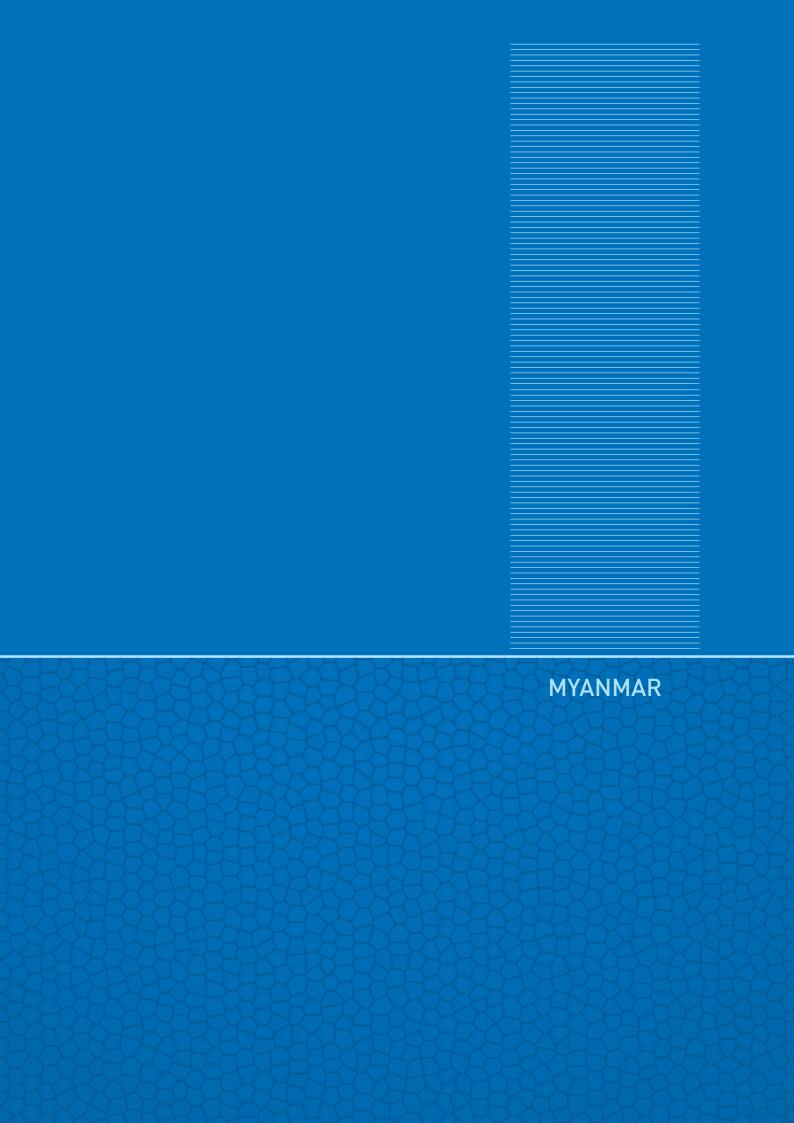
The Government recognises defence as an important and integral function of governance. It is acknowledged, however, that the defence sector is capital-intensive and meeting its requirements would depend on national funding ability. As such, the principle of affordability

forms the basic consideration in deciding the types of military assets to be acquired and projects to be implemented by the MAF.

(ii) Allocation not based on GDP

The allocation for the defence sector, in general, is not based on certain fixed percentages of the national budget. The allocation is made based on priorities and national funding availability. In the interest of transparency, all details of the defence sector allocation is debated in the Parliament during the tabling of the Supply Bill. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate would scrutinise and debate on the defence allocation prior to its eventual approval.

A total budget of RM16.113 billion has been allocated to MINDEF for the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011 – 2015). The allocation is divided into two main items, namely, development and procurement.



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015

SECURITY CONCERNS COMMON TO THE ASEAN COMMUNITY

The military power expansions of regional states, the disputed islands issues and the power rivalry of super powers are the regional security problems which can transmute from the form of a spark to a flame at anytime. If the problems are not peacefully tackled, these situations will impact to regional security. As mentioned above, there are not only the traditional security threats to the Asia-Pacific region, but also the non-traditional security threats to the region. The threats include international terrorism, production of WMDs, arms smuggling, transnational crimes, illegal drugs producing and trafficking, human trafficking, maritime security, natural disasters, decomposition of environment, epidemic of infected diseases and illegal migration. As the consequences of technology developments, the momentum of Globalization assists the spread of nontraditional security concerns and such concerns will grow from regional to global level.

NATIONAL DEFENCE POLICY OF MYANMAR

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar did not commence any aggression against neighbouring countries and other nations. Myanmar Tatmadaw (Armed Forces) also has no intention to commence invasion against other nations but in case of being invaded, Myanmar Tatmadaw will eliminate any aggressors and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall not allow the deployment of any foreign troops in its territory. Myanmar Tatmadaw also upholds the three main national causes as the national policy and always takes the responsibility of national security and defence. Regarding the Defence of the Union, the article 42 of National Constitution has clearly promulgated that:

Regarding the Defence of the Union, the article 42 of National Constitution has clearly promulgated that:

- (a) The Union of Myanmar shall not commence aggression against any nation.
- (b) No foreign troops shall be permitted to be deployed in the territory of Myanmar.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar lays down and practices the National Defence Policies to safeguard the national interests of the Union as well as the citizens. In line with the historical background, socio-economic conditions and geographical location of the Myanmar, overall situation of the region and the historical tradition of Tatmadaw (Armed Forces), following National Defence Policies are laid down:

- (a) To prevent all acts detrimental to the three main national causes which are non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of the national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty.
- (b) To formulate the National Defence with the People's War Strategy centered at Tatmadaw (Armed Forces) as pillar depending on the synergy of entire people.
- (c To valiantly and effectively prevent foreign aggression and interference in the internal affairs of the Union, deploying various ways and means while avoiding interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
- (d) To employ a defence system that has oriented towards friendly relations with other nations in accord with the five principles of peaceful co-existence.
- (e) Not to permit forming military alliance with other nations and the deployment of any foreign troops in the territory of the Union.
- (f) To cooperate with international community in nontraditional security issues and antiterrorist affairs and to render assistance when calamities occur in the Union.

The Union Government allocated the defence budget about US\$ 2.5 billion for 2015-2016 fiscal year.

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROMOTING REGIONAL SECURITY

Myanmar joined ASEAN in 1997 and has promoted the regional cooperation. In the same year, Myanmar became the member of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and hosted the 3rd BIMSTEC Summit from March 1 to 4, 2014 promoting the cooperation with South Asian countries. After becoming the ASEAN Member States, Myanmar joined ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) which is the most important political and security organization in Asia-Pacific region and has participated at the dialogues and workshops organized by the ARF.

Myanmar has commenced formulation the bills for anti-terrorism since 2005. After carrying out the amending and adding the complements to the bills with regard to the funding and handing over of criminals, Myanmar signed the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries. Moreover, Myanmar signed the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism-ACCT as member in 2007 and ratified the Convention in 2012.

Regarding anti-narcotic measures, Myanmar has attended annual Meetings of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matter-ASOD as an observer before joining ASEAN. After becoming a member of ASEAN in August 1997, Myanmar annually attends ASOD since its 20th meeting and has been implementing its resolutions.

A 15-years project for total elimination of narcotic drugs was implemented from 1999-2000 to 2013-2014 through the adoption of 5 tasks; elimination of poppy cultivation, eradication of using narcotic drug, preventive measures, organizing local people to join hands in the tasks, cooperation with international organizations. Anti-narcotic measures are also conducted in real time collaboration with adjacent countries in the regions.

Myanmar had successfully hosted the 3rd Workshop on ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration-ADIC from 24 to 25 April 2014, the ASEAN Defence Senior Official's Meeting-ADSOM on 28 April 2014, the ASEAN Political Security Community-11th APSC on 10 May 2014, the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting-8th ADMM on 14 May 2014, the ASEAN Regional Forum Defence Officials' Dialogue ARFDOD on 7 June 2014, the 11th ASEAN Air Chiefs Conference-11th AACC from 22 to 26 September 2014, the 1st ASEAN Air Forces Education and Training Working Group Meeting-1st AAFET-WG on 23 September 2014, the 15th General Meeting of ASEAN War Veterans Organization on 27 September 2014 the 8th ASEAN Chiefs of Military Medicine Conference-8th ACMMC on 29 April 2015 and the 9th ASEAN Navy Chief's Meeting 9th ANCM on 20 August 2015.

Towards the regional security and friendly relations with regional countries, Commanderin-Chief of Defence Services. Vice Commanderin-Chief of Defence Services and Commanderin-Chief (Army). Commander-in-Chief (Navy) and Commander-in-Chief (Air Force) have paid goodwill visits to regional countries. Reciprocally, Military Leaders from regional countries have also paid goodwill visits to Myanmar. Senior military officials and Union Ministers and Vice Ministers of the Union have attended the ASEAN defence-related meetings and participated the regional Security activities by signing the security agreements. Moreover, Myanmar has been participating the regional security exercises.

As ASEAN is enclosed in the Asia- Pacific region, the security threats to the region are also challenges for ASEAN. International terrorism, production of WMDs, arms smuggling, transnational crimes, illegal drug producing and smuggling, human trafficking, maritime security, natural disasters, decomposition of environment, epidemic of infected diseases and illegal migration are the challenges for not only the region but also for the global security.

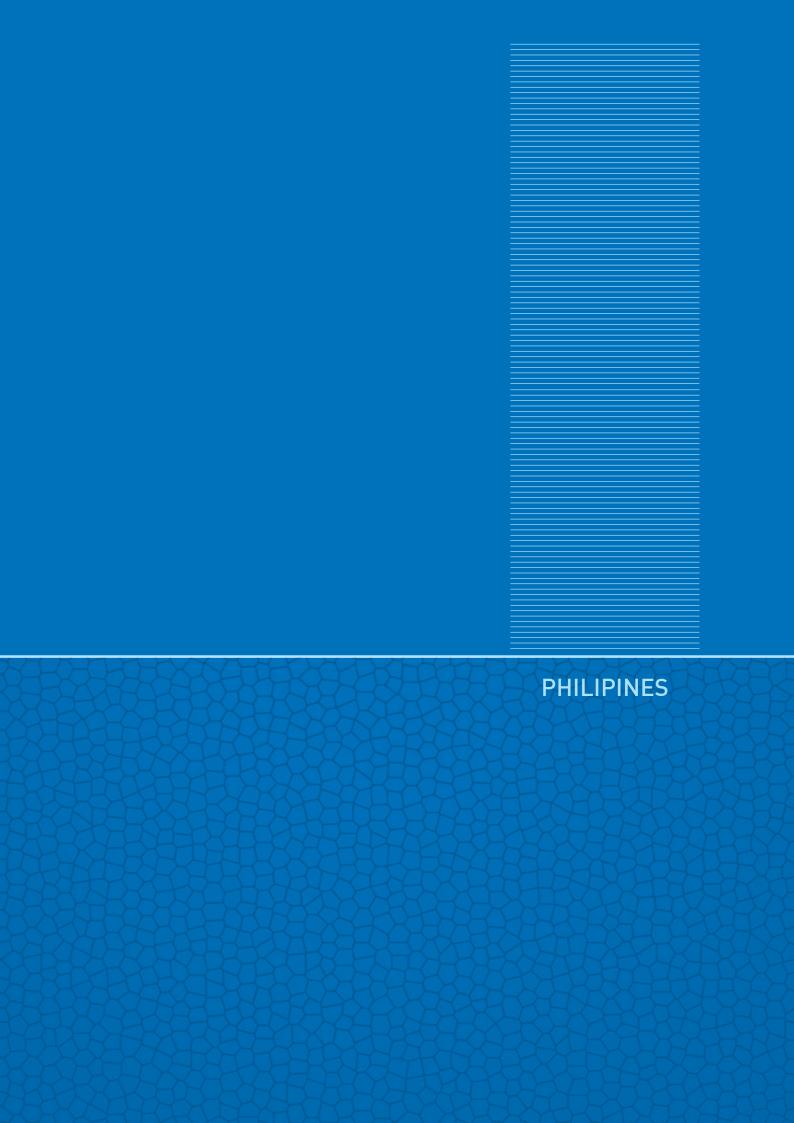
In order to build confidence measures and friendly relations by interrelations and mutual helps among ASEAN Member States, any Member State has to cooperate and not to accept the anti-government organizations, individuals and insurgents and terrorist organizations from settling in their respective territories. ASEAN Member States must cooperate by organizing discussions and dialogues to share information and security technologies in order to prevent the harms to regional security. The security building must be implemented through discussions among ASEAN Member States and the candid ASEAN security review will emerge from those discussions.

In conducting counter-terrorist activities for combating the terrorism, the coordinating meetings are connecting like a web among the related agencies from respective countries and support in providing mutual help and protecting among them. Thus, information exchanges like fundamental data sharing system are supposed to be conducted. Regarding the human security, it is imperative that sectors for social environment such as urban foundation, combating international terrorism, protecting victims, combating arms and illegal drug trafficking and environmental conservation should be conducted. Aiming towards human resources development in regional states by the synergy of Southeast Asian Nations, the terrorism must be repealed by the effective cooperation to the strengthen the regional economic power. The effective cooperation of ASEAN Member States will lead to achieve the stability, peace and security in the region and terrorism will completely be eradicated among ASEAN. In future, the single ASEAN Community will be implemented by the friendly cooperation of the people in the region towards the stability and security for them.

With regards to the role of ASEAN armed forces, the contributions of the armed forces based on the principles of coordination and cooperation to the stability and peace of the region are critical. In responding to the regional security challenges by the cooperation and principles of joints actions, the role of ASEAN armed forces should continue emphasizing on a more stable

and secure region. Moreover, the non-traditional security threats such as natural disasters, terrorism, maritime security and transnational crimes, epidemics, food and energy security, human security, cybercrimes, climate changes and global warming are still regional concerns and the ASEAN armed forces should continue conducting the information sharing, capacity building, joint exercises and trainings.

ASEAN Member States have to cooperate in enhancing the regional peace including stability of South China Sea and contribute in cooperative manner to encouraging the Nuclear Weapon States (NWSs) to sing the additional Protocol of the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ), combating the foreign extreme terrorists which is one the non-traditional security threats, climate changes, protecting epidemics like Ebola, disaster managements, information security, preventing illegal trading of wild animals, combating narcotic drugs, human and arms smuggling.



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015 PHILIPINES

A. Security concerns common to the ASEAN Community

The region marks the establishment of the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015 with a favorable regional economic outlook despite weaknesses in the external environment. At the same time, the region is witnessing profound shifts in its strategic landscape. Issues and challenges – if left unattended - threaten peace and stability and bring uncertainties to the economic and security environments.

Since its establishment in 1967, ASEAN has become a stabilizing influence and the focal point for security cooperation in South East Asia, particularly through the Summit Meetings of its Leaders, the Ministerial and Post Ministerial Meetings and through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Engagements in these and other ASEAN-driven mechanisms are anchored on the principles of mutual respect and reassurance as well as constructive engagement with members, and not confrontation, deterrence and containment.

Member states of ASEAN, in varying degrees, have to contend with the realities of a changing landscape where ASEAN pursues its aspirations for a peaceful, rulesbased, people-centered and economicallydynamic Community. These realities require care, wisdom and foresight in the promotion of stable relations between ASEAN and the major political and economic powers. ASEAN also confronts various nontraditional security threats that are beyond the capacity of individual states to address. These threats include terrorism and extremism, human smuggling, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, climate change and other environmental concerns, natural and man-made disasters, threats to cyber security, resource competition, piracy, poaching, marine pollution, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, among

others. The transboundary character and impact of these threats oblige ASEAN member states to increase cooperation with one another and with ASEAN's Dialogue partners.

One of the most pressing challenges in the region is keeping a predictable and peaceful maritime order, particularly in the South China Sea, the main body of water connecting the region. The territorial and maritime disputes involving four ASEAN claimant states, and the activities by some claimant states such as massive reclamation and construction over some features in the area. have raised the risks of tensions and threatened regional stability, freedom of navigation and overflight, and the marine environment and ecology. Other important maritime security challenges are combatting maritime piracy and transnational crimes, search and rescue regimes for maritime and aviation emergencies and the preservation of a biologically-diverse and important marine environment.

B. Individual National Defense Policies

The Philippines as a democratic country is committed to world peace and the preservation of regional order. National security is engendered and sustained through harmonious relations with its neighbors, allies and partners.

The national security policy of the Philippines is crafted to fully respond to threats and opportunities that would have a bearing on the peace and stability of the nation as well as on the protection of Filipinos. It has two major goals, the promotion of internal socio-political stability and the capacitating of the Philippines to exercise full sovereignty over its territory and to promote and protect its strategic interests as a maritime and archipelagic nation.

National Contributions to Promoting Regional Security

The Philippines fully supports ASEAN's central role in the evolving regional security architecture and advances its interests by pursuing ASEAN's vision for a peaceful, stable, people-centered and rules-based ASEAN Political Security Community.

Maritime Security

The Philippines actively advocates a rules-based and norms-based resolution of the overlapping maritime jurisdictions in the SCS in accordance with universally-recognized principles of international law particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The Philippines consistently articulates this advocacy in various regional and international fora such as EAS, ARF, ADMM, EAMF, and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

The Philippines welcomes the 9th ADMM's "Joint Declaration on Maintaining Regional Security and Stability for and by the People" adopted on 16 March 2015 in Langkawi, Malaysia, whereby ASEAN Defense Ministers declared to undertake practical measures such as protocol of interaction and direct communication channels to reduce vulnerability to miscalculations and to avoid misunderstanding and undesirable incidents at sea. The Philippines envisions region-wide protocols of interaction among armed forces that put the principles of freedom of navigation and freedom of overflight in practice.

The Philippines supports the widespread adoption in the region of universally-accepted regimes of behavior such as the COLREGS, SOLAS and relevant IMO conventions. In this context, the Philippines takes a positive view of bilateral and multilateral efforts at managing incidents at sea such as the Code of Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES) which was adopted during the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) in April 2014. Recognizing the growing role and involvement of coast guards and maritime law enforcement agencies as important actors in the maritime domain, the Philippines initiated efforts towards the creation of an ASEAN Coast

Guards Forum (ACGF) by hosting an experts' group meeting in August 2015. In the ASEAN-China discussions on the implementation of the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, the Philippines is supporting the consideration of a list of Do's and Don'ts to operationalize the DOC parties' commitments to exercise self-restraint.

As co-chair of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meeting (ISM) on Maritime Security, the Philippines volunteered to shepherd projects under the pillar on Safety of Navigation which together with Maritime Security and Maritime Security and Marine Environmental Protection, are key pillars of the ARF Work Plan for 2015-2017. In May 2014, the Philippines hosted the 2nd ARF Seminar on UNCLOS. The meeting discussed the role of UNCLOS in dispute settlement and delimitation of marine boundaries and identified potential areas of cooperation. In 2016, the Philippines will host the 8th ARF-ISM Meeting on Maritime Security and the ARF Workshop of National Maritime Single Points of Contact.

The Philippines is also the Chair of the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME) and plays an active role in the relevant working groups under the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (AMME) process. The Philippines promotes the rule of law, good governance, marine environment protection and responsible and sustainable uses of the oceans in accordance with the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS).

Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief

The devastation caused by typhoon Haiyan in 2013 led to an outpouring of support from the international community for the Philippines, with 132 aircrafts and vessels from 29 countries arriving in the country to assist in relief and humanitarian assistance. This experience underlined the need for the region to develop mechanisms to enable greater coordination of military forces in responding to natural disasters and the adoption of a cluster approach to better coordinate all relevant efforts of government departments and agencies in

disaster management. In relation to this, the Philippines has been devising a framework that would guide the involvement of foreign militaries in HA/DR.

The Philippines actively supports the work of regional bodies such as the ASEAN Regional Humanitarian Coordination Center in disaster preparedness, response and relief. In 2014, the Philippines and ASEAN co-convened the ASEAN High-Level Conference on Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas (ARYA) to coordinate and assist in the local recovery and rehabilitation plans. The conference was followed by the ASEAN Community Rebuilding Technical Workshop in which local leaders from typhoonhit areas shared and discussed best practices and strategies towards building more resilient communities.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

The Philippines remains deeply committed to the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and other regimes governing non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the regional level, the Philippines is actively engaged in strengthening the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and welcomes continued dialogue between ASEAN and P5 as regards the latter's signing of the Protocol to the Bangkok Treaty. In 2015, the Philippines also serves as the Vice President of NPT Review Conference.

During its co-chairmanship of the ARF Intersessional meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ISM-NPD) in Tokyo in July 2014, the Philippines also highlighted the humanitarian aspect of the use of nuclear weapons particularly on the humanitarian response to possible nuclear detonations.

Under the country's initiatives in the ARF, the Philippines co-chaired with European Union (EU) the ARF Workshop on Raising Awareness and Promoting ARF Cooperation on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Risk Mitigation in September 2015. Since March 2013, Philippines has been hosting the Regional

Secretariat for South-East Asia of the EU - CBRN Mitigation Centres of Excellence (CBRN CoE) Initiative. This collaboration between the Philippines and the EU is aimed at mitigating CBRN risks of criminal, accidental or natural origin through the promotion of a coherent policy, improved coordination and preparedness at national and regional levels and by offering a comprehensive approach covering legal, scientific, enforcement and technical issues.

The Philippines co-chaired with Mongolia in September 2015 the ARF Workshop on Promoting a Nuclear Weapons Free Status of Mongolia which was intended to contribute to promoting understanding of non-traditional cases in establishing Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZs). The Philippines, through the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI), is an active member of the ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy (ASEANTOM), a forum for Southeast Asian regulators to share information and build capacity on nuclear safety, security, and safeguards.

Peacekeeping Operations

The Philippines contributed personnel to peacekeeping missions as part of its commitment in the maintenance of international security. The country's contribution to the UN Peace Operations worldwide totals 176 personnel -158 troops, five military experts, and 13 police officers. To date, troops are deployed in peace operations in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). The Philippines also sent its first Filipino woman contingent commander to Haiti in 2014, overseeing 156 peacekeepers. It is also noteworthy that she is the first woman to become contingent commander in the history of peacekeeping operations. This demonstrates that the country is leading in the integration of a gender perspective in peacekeeping.

In addition to the pre-deployment training of Filipino peacekeepers in Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac, the Philippines has been engaged with other Troop Contributing Countries such as Australia and Bangladesh for peer-to-peer exchanges and subject matter expert exchange programs, among others. Filipino peacekeepers

have also participated in collaborative trainings programs in coordination with other international peacekeeping organizations notably the Association of Asia-Pacific Peace Operations Training Centers (AAPTC) and the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC).

Internal Security, Counter-Terrorism, and Transnational Crimes

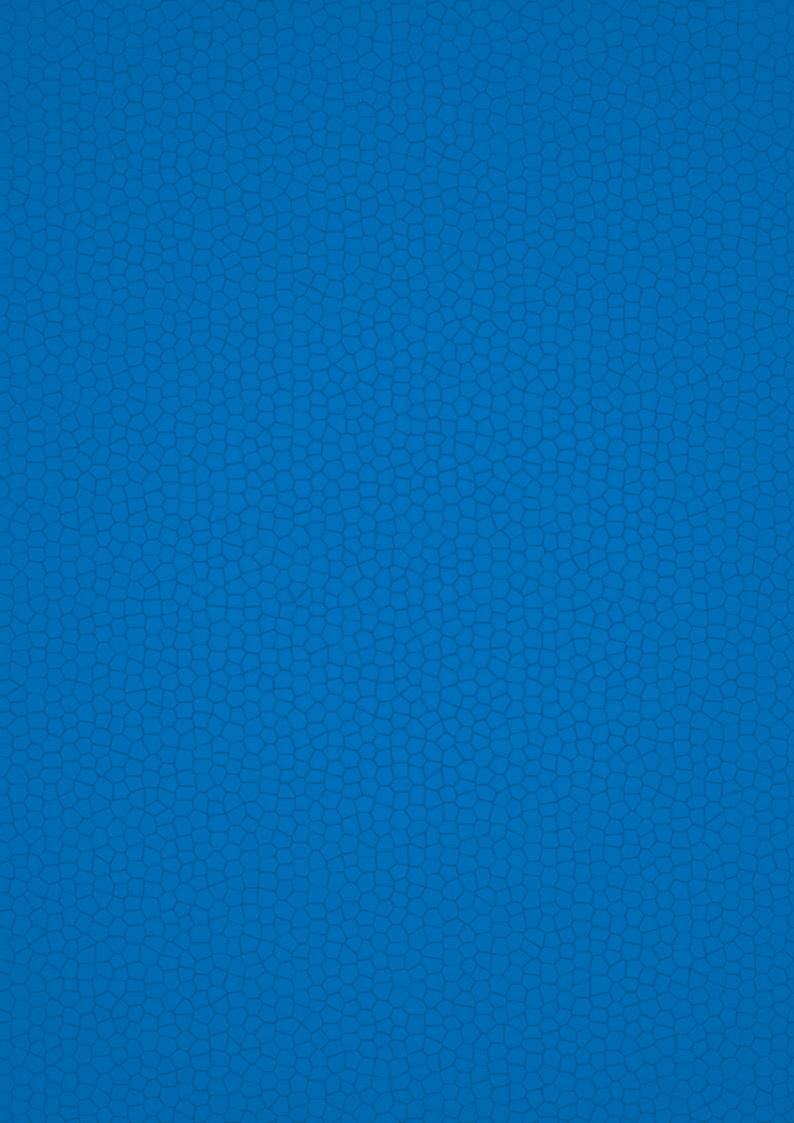
The Philippines continues to address internal security issues coming from a protracted communist insurgency and a secessionist rebellion in parts of Mindanao as well as the rise in the number of small partisan armed groups.

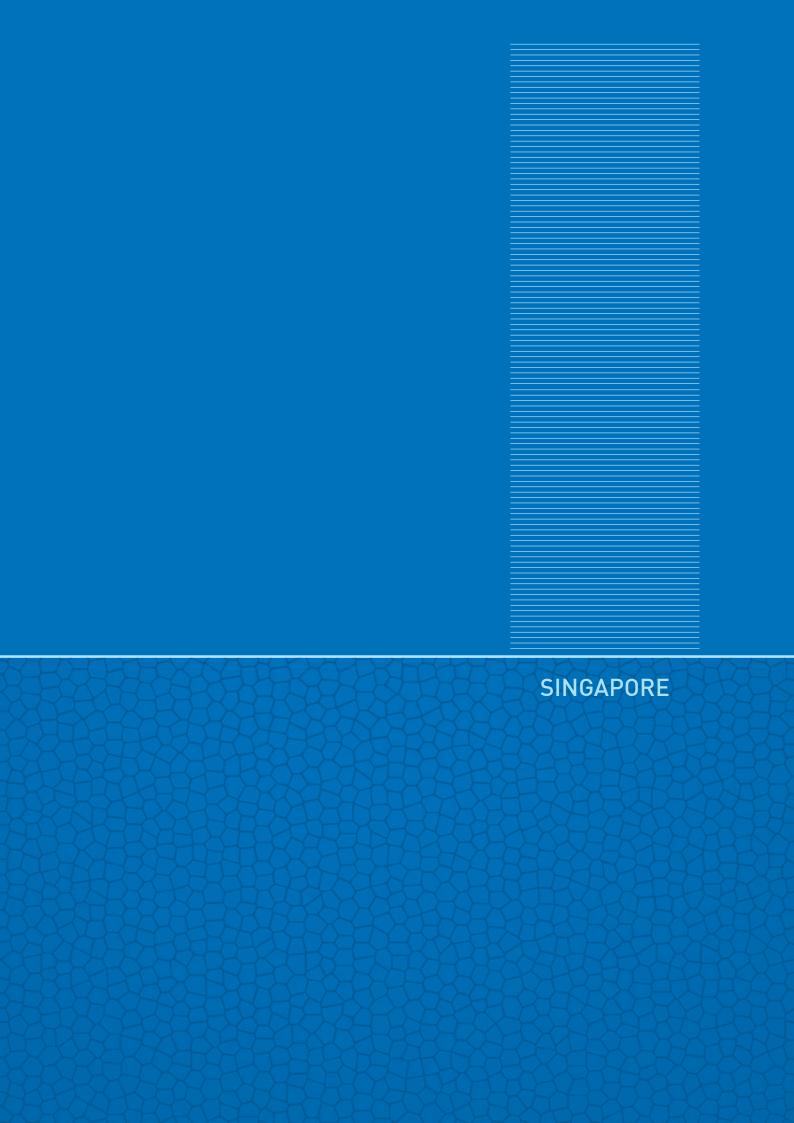
The rise of a new wave of extremism as embodied by the ISIS has prompted the Philippine government to assess and strengthen its antiterrorism measures. The ISIS' use of modern communications systems and social media to recruit foreign fighters raises the danger of Filipino nationals pledging allegiance to an ISIS-inspired group. In addition to traditional counterterror operations, the Philippine government is augmenting its efforts in preventing the propagation of extremist ideologies.

Noting the transnational and borderless nature of security threats, the Philippine government has also increased its engagement with its neighbors and international partners. It has actively expressed its condemnation of the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by ISIS and commits to do its part to thwart the group and its false ideologies. In 2014, it cosponsored, along with 103 other UN Member States, the UN Security Council Resolution 2178 on Foreign Terrorist Fighters and has reiterated its commitment on various occasions to contribute to regional and global efforts at addressing this threat. In April 2015, the Philippines extended its full support to the efforts of ASEAN's Malaysian Chair in shepherding the Global Movement of Moderates Initiative that led to the Langkawi Declaration adopted during the 26th ASEAN Summit. The Philippines is united with ASEAN in its commitment to a culture of peace, tolerance, mutual respect and inclusiveness.

As the voluntary Lead Shepherd in Trafficking in Persons at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) process, the Philippines played an active role in the negotiations of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) and the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (APA). These landmark regional instruments will be adopted by the Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The Philippines participates actively in exchanging experiences and sharing of best practices on conflict resolution and reconciliation processes. Included in its initiatives towards the realization of the ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC) is its supports of the work of the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR). The Philippines hosted AIPR's its first symposium in Manila in April 2014 and will host an AIPR Symposium on the Plight of Women and Children in Conflict Situations in December 2015.





ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015 SINGAPORE

Security Concerns Common to the ASEAN Community - Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Concerns

As the global economic and geopolitical weight continues to shift towards Asia, the key challenge for ASEAN will be to ensure that the region remains peaceful and stable against the backdrop of increased potential for strategic competition and friction. Southeast Asia is an area where the key interests of major powers will likely intersect given that it sits astride critical sea lanes and energy routes, and is also rich in natural resources. Regional stability will therefore continue to depend critically on stable relations between ASEAN and the major powers, as well as among the major powers themselves. The interplay of relations between the US and China, in particular, will be central in determining the complexion of the regional security environment. To remain an effective, neutral platform for major powers to engage the region and each other, ASEAN must deepen its integration and maintain its unity.

Strategic uncertainty in our region is further compounded by the persistence of potential flashpoints in the South China Sea (SCS), East China Sea and the Korean Peninsula. The situation on the Korean Peninsula remains volatile, while the periodic escalation of tensions over competing claims in the South China Sea and East China Sea is also not conducive for regional stability. Recent developments have the potential to escalate tensions if not properly managed. Incidents could easily spiral out of control and trigger unintended consequences. In this regard, we urge all parties to refrain from actions that could increase the temperature in the region. All countries in the region have an interest in ensuring the peace, stability and freedom of navigation and overflight in the SCS. The SCS territorial disputes should be settled peacefully by the claimants in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). ASEAN continues to advocate the peaceful resolution of disputes, as espoused in the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Six Point Principles on the SCS, as well as the early conclusion of a Code of Conduct (COC) for the SCS between ASEAN and China.

At the same time. ASEAN continues to face a host of new and complex non-traditional security challenges. In today's interconnected world, the security of all nations is intertwined. While the global community has made significant strides against international terrorism over the past decade, ASEAN countries need to remain vigilant to deal with the long-term challenges of terrorism and the extremist ideologies that perpetuate it. ASEAN is not immune to the reach of the Islamic State (IS) and other extremist groups, which have the ability to spread their radical ideology and incite terrorist acts within our region. We support efforts to build regional capacity in countering violent extremism (CVE), and encourage greater sharing of experiences and best practices in de-radicalisation, religious rehabilitation and social integration.

Maritime security is another area of concern, as many ASEAN economies are critically dependent on the maritime trade that flows through sea lanes such as the Straits of Malacca and Singapore and the South China Sea. ASEAN also shares other security interests in areas such as counter-proliferation and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. As we go forward, enhanced practical cooperation amongst ASEAN and our other major security partners will be crucial to tackling these transnational security challenges and enhancing regional peace and stability.

(a) Individual National Defence Policies

Overview

Singapore's defence policy is based on the twin pillars of deterrence and diplomacy. Singapore believes in the need for a strong defence, to ensure that we enjoy peace and stability, to

protect our independence and sovereignty, and to provide us with the political space and freedom to act in the best interests of our people. This is why Singapore has invested steadily and prudently in defence over the years to build up a professional and capable Singapore Armed Forces (SAF). Given our small population size and limited resources, Singapore focuses on force multipliers - technology, paired with a highly educated and technologically-savvy population - to overcome the limits of our small standing military.

Singapore also puts equal emphasis on building friendships. Singapore endeavours to partner all countries in the region to enhance regional security through dialogue, practical cooperation and other confidence-building measures. At the bilateral level, Singapore seeks to build cooperative relationships with all friendly countries, and to work with them for mutual benefit. We maintain close relations with all ASEAN members, and also actively engage key countries from outside the region. At the multilateral level, Singapore is committed to building a robust, open and inclusive regional security architecture that can help sustain peace and stability in our region by encouraging countries to engage constructively in dialogue and ensuring that all key stakeholders have a voice and a seat at the table.

UN Register on Conventional Arms (UNRCA)

To demonstrate support for transparency and confidence-building, Singapore has been submitting annual reports since 1993 to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA) on international arms transfers made in the preceding year for the seven weapon categories defined by the UN.

Military Expenditure

Singapore takes a prudent and stable approach to defence spending. While Singapore's defence expenditure has grown by about 4% annually in nominal terms over the past decade, it has kept pace more or less in real terms. This steady and long-term approach to defence spending is

a critical enabler in allowing the SAF to develop its capabilities in a systematic and disciplined fashion, and to obtain the best value for our defence investments.

(b) National contributions to promoting regional security

As a small country, Singapore's security and prosperity are intrinsically dependent on the region's peace and stability. Singapore seeks to establish strong and friendly ties, through extensive interactions and cooperation at both bilateral and multilateral levels, with defence establishments and armed forces in the region and around the world. Singapore actively participates in various multilateral fora and arrangements, including ASEAN, ASEAN related forums like the East Asia Summit, ASEAN Plus Three and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ADMM and the ADMM-Plus, the Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA) and the Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD).

The ADMM and ADMM-Plus are the primary forums for defence engagement in the region, and they have evolved to become key components of the regional security architecture. Established in 2006, the ADMM aims to promote regional peace and stability through dialogue and cooperation in defence and security matters with a view towards enhancing security cooperation. The ADMM has made significant progress to deal with real and current security issues. The ADMM has also played a key role in establishing the ADMM-Plus, a forum which was inaugurated in Hanoi in October 2010. The ADMM-Plus comprises the ten ASEAN Member States and eight "Plus" countries, namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the US. The ADMM-Plus offers a useful and valuable platform for ASEAN and the "Plus" countries to have open and constructive dialogue as well as to engender practical cooperation in common areas of security interest.

Practical cooperation is a strategic thrust of the ADMM-Plus. Singapore is strongly encouraged by the good progress of the six ADMM- Plus Experts' Working Groups (EWGs) in the areas of

maritime security (MS), humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), peacekeeping operations (PKO), counter-terrorism (CT), military medicine (MM) and Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA). As current co-chairs of the EWG-CT, Singapore and Australia are working together to address this important area of concern through a series of workshops and meetings aimed at enhancing the region's capacity to respond to emerging terrorist threats. We are also working closely with the co-chairs of the EWG-MS, Brunei and New Zealand, to conduct an ADMM-Plus MS&CT Exercise in May 2016. This Exercise will help build inter-operability amongst the militaries and deepen mutual trust and understanding on security issues of common interest for the region.

Singapore also remains fully committed to the ARF process and its role as a key pillar of the Asia-Pacific security architecture. Singapore will host the 10th ARF Eminent Expert Persons (EEP) Meeting and will co-chair the ARF Seminar on Operationalising Confidence-Building Measures in the next inter-sessional year. While there will inevitably be overlaps between the ARF and the ADMM-Plus in their areas of cooperation, both the ARF and the ADMM-Plus have unique characteristics and serve complementary purposes which ultimately reinforce one another. The overlapping regional security architecture reflects the region's diversity, and ensures that the region is nimble and sufficiently flexible to adapt and respond to the evolving geostrategic environment.

Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD)

Held annually in Singapore, the SLD has established itself as the foremost defence and security conference in the Asia-Pacific region since its inception in 2002. It provides a useful opportunity for the Defence Ministers, senior officials and prominent security experts of the region to meet and discuss important security issues of the day. The 14th SLD, held from 29 to 31 May 2015, was attended by defence chiefs from 26 countries. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong delivered the keynote address, marking the seventh successive year that a Head of State or Government had done so. There

was a robust exchange of views on key regional defence and security issues during the Dialogue, including regional cooperation, terrorism, as well as maritime disputes in the South China Sea.

The SLD Sherpa Meeting, which is organised by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, serves to supplement and strengthen the SLD process by providing an inter-sessional platform for senior civilian and military officials to engage in frank discussions in current defence and security issues. The third SLD Sherpa Meeting was held from 25 to 27 January 2015, and was attended by about 60 delegates.

Counterterrorism

In support of regional capacity building, Singapore has hosted a number of counterterrorism workshops and initiatives in the areas of Border Security, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives, Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Crisis Management in Post Attack Scenarios, under the auspices of the ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue. Singapore hosted the 9th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue in May 2014 and an ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Workshop on Joint Incident Management in July 2014. Singapore also organised the East Asia Summit Symposium on Religious Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration in April 2015. This platform allowed countries to share their experiences and for more than 550 security practitioners, religious scholars and academics to promote moderate views to counter the radical ideology of groups like the Islamic State (IS).

Non-Proliferation, Counter-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Singapore has a long history of working to combat the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), having ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1976 and concluded a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1977. As a reflection of our commitment to prevent WMD proliferation, Singapore adheres to a robust and enhanced

export control regime underpinned by the Strategic Goods (Control) Act. Singapore is a firm supporter of counter-proliferation initiatives, and has actively participated in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) since 2004. Under the PSI Asia-Pacific Operational Experts Group, Singapore will host Exercise Deep Sabre III in 2016.

In arms control, Singapore signed the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the first legally-binding instrument negotiated at the UN that regulates the international transfer of conventional arms, on 5 December 2014. This reaffirmed Singapore's commitment to international efforts to eliminate the threat posed by the illicit arms trade, as well as international disarmament and non-proliferation initiatives that promote global peace and security. Singapore is currently working towards its ratification of the ATT.

Transnational Crime

Under the aegis of the ASEAN Ministerial and Senior Officials' Meetings on Transnational Crime (AMMTC & SOMTC), Singapore is the Lead Shepherd for two transnational crime areas – namely, cybercrime and international economic crime. In this capacity, Singapore co-organised an ASEAN Workshop on International Economic Crime with the Republic of Korea in August 2013. Singapore also organised a Singapore-US Third Country Workshop on Cybercrime, and chaired the 2nd SOMTC Cybercrime Working Group meeting on 8 June 2015 to promote continued engagement among ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners in combating cybercrime.

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

In 2014, Singapore's overseas deployments and assistance included our contributions to the international search and locate (SAL) operations for the missing Malaysian Airlines Flight MH370 and AirAsia Flight QZ8501. Following the disappearance of MH370 in March 2014, the SAF supported the Malaysian authorities' SAL operations in the SCS and Malacca Strait. The Information Fusion Centre in Singapore also activated its network of military navies and civilian shipping companies to report any unusual

sightings in the designated search areas. In December 2014, the SAF deployed assets to the Indonesia-led search efforts, after AirAsia Flight QZ8501 was reported missing. Officers from the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore were also attached to BASARNAS, the Indonesian National Search and Rescue Authority. Specialists from Singapore's Ministry of Transport's Air Accident Investigation Bureau and the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore were deployed to help with the search operations as well.

Beyond participating in overseas operations, Singapore seeks to build regional capacity for HADR. In September 2014, Singapore launched the Changi Regional HADR Coordination Centre (RHCC). The Changi RHCC aims to provide a platform for military-to-military coordination in HADR operations in Asia, in support of the military of a disaster-affected State. By doing so, the Changi RHCC will complement existing disaster response institutions - such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) - that support the disaster-affected state's government in coordinating the overall relief effort. Singapore is appreciative of like-minded countries that have come on board to support and partner with the RHCC thus far. These countries include Australia, Brunei, China, France, Laos, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand.

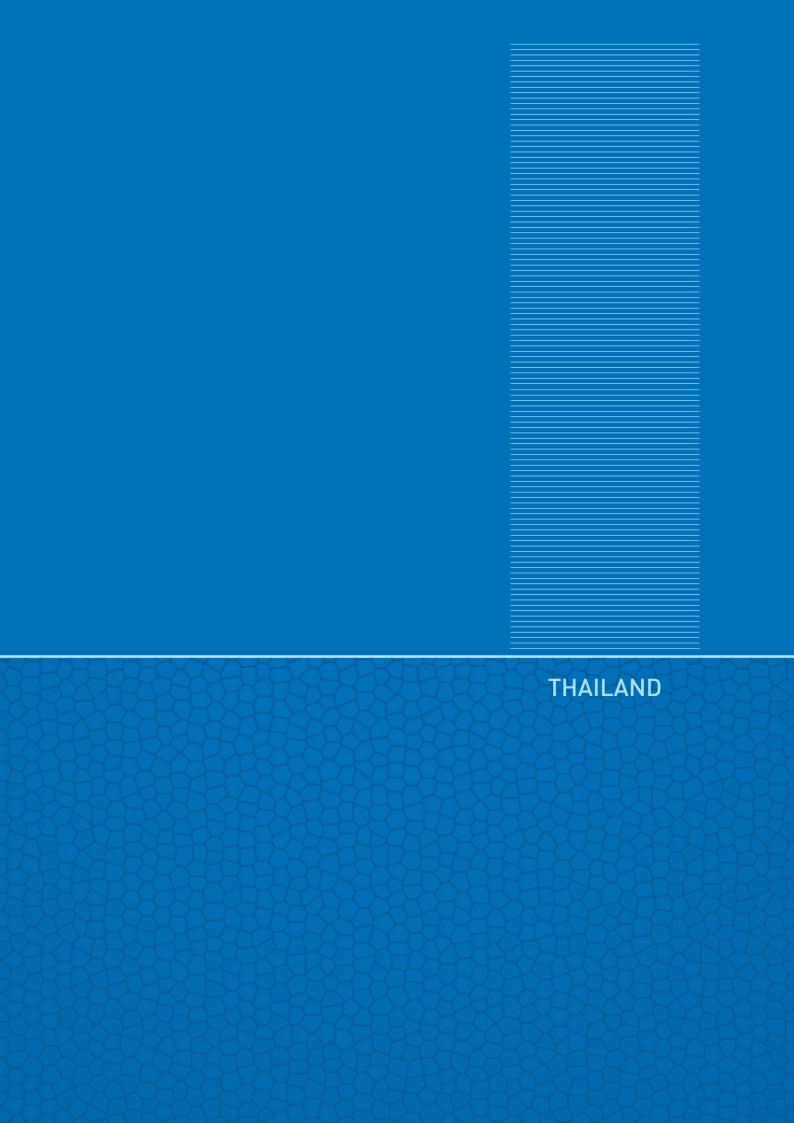
Maritime Security

Changi C2 Centre's Information Fusion Centre (IFC), which was established in 2009, provides a useful information-sharing platform for different nations to better respond to the dynamic maritime security environment. It is able to tap on its linkages to international maritime centres, operations centres and agencies around the world, as well as a network of International Liaison Officers (ILOs) from regional and extraregional countries, to serve as a key maritime information-sharing node. The pooling of various information-sharing and analytical systems in one location has also enabled the IFC to facilitate cooperation on other maritime security issues beyond piracy, such as Search and Rescue,

weapons proliferation or human trafficking. As of Dec 2014, the IFC had links with international maritime centres and 65 operational centres and agencies from 35 countries, and a total of 81 ILOs from 22 countries have been deployed at the IFC since its establishment.

The Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) is the first ever agreement among governments that promotes and enhances cooperation against piracy and armed sea robbery against ships in Asia. As of end-2014, 20 States have acceded to the ReCAAP, namely Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Denmark, India, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, the ROK, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the UK, the US and Vietnam. The US became the latest Contracting Party when it acceded to ReCAAP in September 2014. The ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ISC), which was established in Singapore in November 2006, has established itself as an authority on trends and analyses of piracy and armed robbery against ships in Asia for governments and industry alike. The ReCAAP ISC has also supported numerous capacity-building efforts to improve the capability of regional governments to combat piracy and armed robbery against ships in the region.

Beyond regional cooperation, Singapore also shares the international community's deep concern over the scourge of piracy threatening key sea-lines of communications like the Gulf of Aden (GoA). To this end, Singapore has been contributing to the multinational counter-piracy efforts under the ambit of Combined Task Force (CTF) 151 since 2009, to secure these sea lanes for everyone's use. In 2014, the SAF deployed a 151-strong SAF Task Group (TG), comprising a frigate with a naval helicopter, to undertake counter-piracy operations in the GoA.



ANNUAL SECURITY OUTLOOK 2015

a. Security concerns common to the ASEAN Community

One of the priority security goals of ASEAN is to create a regional environment that is conducive to (1) the conduct of peaceful relations amongst ASEAN Member States as well as between ASEAN Member States and countries outside the region. (2) the advancement of a more integrated, inter-connected, rules-based and people centered ASEAN Community and (3) the maintenance of an ASEAN-centered regional architecture in the wider Asia-Pacific region. Such an environment of peace and stability, sustained through the promotion of the shared interests of the ASEAN Community, is an essential foundation for continued economic growth and sustainable development as well as social harmony and stability in the region.

Adherence to the fundamental principles of ASEAN, as reflected in the ASEAN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and other key ASEAN instruments, as well as implementation of ASEAN policies promoting the strengthening of the ASEAN Community, particularly within the framework of the Post-2015 ASEAN Community Vision, will be a critical part of efforts to help promote peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

The regional security situation in Southeast Asia remains stable as ASEAN Member States work together to strengthen the ASEAN Political-Security Community as part of the ASEAN Community in the Post-2015 period. Challenges may emerge, however, from the wider Asia-Pacific region where there continues to be transformations in the strategic environment. The role of major powers, the relations amongst them and their relations with ASEAN Member States and other countries in the region, are important factors in this ongoing transformation.

In this situation, ASEAN will need to work in partnership with external parties, particularly its Strategic Partners, Dialogue Partners and other partners, in order to help promote regional peace, stability and prosperity. At the same time, it is critically important that ASEAN sets the pace and direction of these partnerships and that ASEAN's interests continue to be promoted.

Enhancing ASEAN centrality is key to regional efforts to promote peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia and beyond. ASEAN efforts to develop and implement a Work Plan on Enhancing and Promoting ASEAN Centrality will be one important means to help achieve this. Internally, ASEAN will need to strengthen its Community, enhance intra-regional and inter-regional connectivity, and enhance its unity and cohesiveness. Externally, ASEAN needs to continue to develop an open, inclusive and multi-layered ASEANcentered regional architecture that will provide an effective platform for useful interaction between ASEAN and external parties who have an impact on the region. This architecture comprises ASEAN-led frameworks that continue to be improved, such as the ASEAN Plus One, the ASEAN Plus Three, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) and the East Asia Summit (EAS). In this connection, the strengthening of the EAS and the development of synergies between the EAS and other ASEAN-led frameworks such as the ARF and the ADMM-Plus, should help strengthen this regional architecture. This would enable ASEAN and its partners to better promote regional peace, stability and prosperity.

Although the threat of traditional security issues appears to be less than in the past, there remain tensions in the Asia-Pacific region, as well potential for misunderstanding amongst States.

Therefore, it is important to continue to build trust and confidence, through confidence-building measures (CBMs), transparency measures and promotion of dialogue including defense dialogue amongst ASEAN Member States and between ASEAN Member States and relevant external parties. Preventive diplomacy, especially in the context of the ARF, also needs to be further developed. Hotlines and effective means of communication will also be important.

As ASEAN becomes a community in 2015, non-traditional security challenges also continue to pose a threat to regional security as well as to human security. Growing integration between countries in ASEAN as well as enhanced connectivity amongst countries in the Asia-Pacific region can be exploited by criminals, possibly aggravating transnational crime and other cross-border challenges. It will be important to continue to address these crimes and challenges which include, amongst others, illicit drugs trafficking, trafficking in persons, irregular migration, terrorism and extremism, and pandemics.

Creating a drug-free ASEAN remains a priority and should be facilitated with the establishment of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters as a sectoral body, as initiated by Thailand. Fighting trafficking in persons should receive a boost with the envisaged adoption of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) and the ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (APA) this year. Addressing the challenge of irregular migration will continue to be important and should benefit from the fruitful outcomes of the Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (EAMMTC) and the Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean held in Malaysia and Thailand respectively.

Enhanced regional cooperation on border management, and increased information

sharing and intelligence exchange will be important to addressing these transnational crimes and cross-border challenges. Effective border facilitation should be matched with effective border management so that the peoples of the region can enjoy the benefits of greater regional integration and connectivity, while being safeguarded from those who might wish to misuse it. In addition, the challenge of natural disasters will also need to be addressed, including through more effective regional cooperation and networking amongst relevant centers in the region.

Maritime issues, including security, safety and other challenges, are receiving greater attention in view of the growing importance of maritime connectivity to regional growth and development and rising threats thereto. Piracy and armed robbery at sea, whether in the vital sea lanes in ASEAN especially in the Malacca Straits, the Asia-Pacific or other regions, need to be addressed through cooperative and collective measures. Enhanced maritime domain awareness. through improved sharing of information and exchange of intelligence, will help countries deal with transnational crime at sea, as well as help promote more effective search and rescue in response to maritime disasters.

Peace and stability in maritime areas is in the interests of all parties, given the rising importance of maritime connectivity. In the South China Sea, overlapping maritime claims and disputes should be settled peacefully amongst the claimant states through dialogue and negotiations, on the basis of international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Management and reduction of tensions in the area remains a key goal, to be achieved through restraint and peaceful dialogue. Meanwhile. discussions between ASEAN and China continue towards achieving full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), including through implementation

of agreed Early Harvest Measures. The early conclusion of the Code of Conduct (COC) remains an important goal and in this connection, ASEAN and China have agreed to enter a new phase of consultations on the COC. Ultimately, all States have a stake in peace and stability in the South China Sea and deserve to enjoy freedom of navigation through safe and secure sea lines of communication.

Closer cooperation within Northeast Asia would also contribute to peace and stability in the region. Recent dialogue at the highest levels amongst countries in the region is a positive trend and should continue. Stronger momentum in the Trilateral Summit process would be an important anchor for peace and stability in Northeast Asia, while initiatives such as the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) have the potential to contribute to greater peace and stability in the region. In the meantime, peace and stability on a denuclearized Korean Peninsula remains an important goal for not only Northeast Asia but also for the wider Asia-Pacific region.

b. Individual National Defence Policies

With regard to Thailand's defence policies, the Ministry of Defence published a Defence White Paper in 2013 in an effort to promote transparency and share information about its role as well as to enhance trust and confidence between Thailand and ASEAN Member States and other partners within and beyond the Asia-Pacific region.

In an effort to promote military cooperation and mutual confidence and trust, the Ministry of Defence of Thailand and the Royal Thai Armed Forces regularly participate in regional cooperation frameworks such as the ARF, ADMM, ADMM-Plus, Annual Chiefs of Defence Forces Informal Meeting (ACDFIM), ASEAN Military Operations Informal Meeting (AMOIM), ASEAN Military Intelligence Informal Meeting (AMIIM), ASEAN Chiefs of Armies Multilateral Meeting (ACAMM), ASEAN Navy Chiefs Meeting (ANCM), and ASEAN Air Chiefs Conference (AACC).

Such cooperation frameworks also provide an opportunity for the armed forces of the region to engage in practical cooperation in areas that promote the mutual interests of participating countries as well as enhance capacities for joint activities in the future. In the ADMM-Plus, Thailand and Russia are co-chairing the Experts' Working Group on Military Medicine. This has led to an agreement within the ADMM for the establishment of an ASEAN Centre of Military Medicine in Thailand to enhance cooperation in this important field.

The Royal Thai Armed Forces also have a mandate for mitigating the impact of natural disasters and providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR). As for MOOTW, the military supports the Government in combating challenges posed by illicit drugs, illegal immigration, trafficking in persons, and other forms of unlawful smuggling. The Royal Thai Navy, for example, has just been mandated to establish the Command Centre for Combating Illegal Fishing (CCCIF).

Promoting transparency is an important means to promote confidence and trust in the region. In this connection, with regard to Thailand's defence budget, for the fiscal year 2015, a budget of 192,949.09 million baht (approximately 5.718 billion US dollars using nominal exchange rate) is allocated for military expenditure. This is equivalent to 1.46% of Thailand's national GDP.

c. National contributions to promoting regional security

Thailand attaches great importance to dialogue and cooperation with other countries, including in the Asia-Pacific. This is in order to build trust and confidence, develop practical cooperation activities and contribute to addressing challenges to global and regional peace and stability. To these ends, Thailand is actively engaged in such efforts at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

To further promote ASEAN centrality in the face of changes in the strategic landscape within the Asia-Pacific region, Thailand drafted a paper entitled "ASEAN Centrality and Strategic

Approach in the Future Regional Architecture" which was subsequently noted at the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Retreat earlier this year. This paper served as a basis for ASEAN's ongoing efforts to develop a Work Plan on Enhancing and Promoting ASEAN Centrality.

Thailand supports international efforts on CBMs. Thailand has been submitting periodic reports on the international transfer of conventional arms as well as small arms and light weapons under the UN Register on Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and the annual report on military expenditures to the UN Secretary-General.

While serving as country coordinator for ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations until August 2015, Thailand hosted the 12th ASEAN-China Joint Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the DOC (JWG on DOC) and the 8th ASEAN-China Senior Officials' Meeting on the Implementation of the DOC (SOM on DOC) in Bangkok in October 2014. The Meeting agreed on the Early Harvest Measures including the Establishment of Hotline Communications between Senior Officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of ASEAN Member States and China in Response to Maritime Emergencies to prevent and manage incidents that may occur on the ground. Thailand also cochaired the 9th SOM on DOC in July 2015 during which ASEAN and China adopted the 2nd List of Commonalities of the COC and agreed to enter a 'new phase of consultations of the COC' by tasking the next Joint Working Group Meeting to start discussions on the structure of the COC. Both the JWG on DOC and SOM on DOC Meetings will continue to be scheduled to maintain the positive momentum of dialogue and cooperation on the full and effective implementation of the DOC and the COC consultations.

Joint exercises to build trust and confidence while strengthening response capacity to future challenges are an important part of promoting regional peace and stability. In this connection, the annual Cobra Gold exercise, the largest multinational exercise in the region, was held in Thailand for the 34th time on 9-20 February 2015. Over ten thousand military personnel from seven countries -- Thailand, the United States, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, the Republic

of Korea and Singapore -- participated in the exercises. Nine other countries -- Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Mongolia, France, Italy, Nepal, the Philippines and the United Kingdom -- sent personnel to take part in the Multinational Planning Augmentation Team. Another six countries -- Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Pakistan and Viet Nam -- sent officials to the Combined Observer Liaison Team.

Cooperation on peacekeeping is another area to which Thailand attaches importance. As of June 2015, Thai military and police officers are participating in four United Nations peacekeeping missions – MINUSTAH (Haiti), UNMIL (Liberia), UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan) and UNMOGIP (India-Pakistan border). The Thai military has been active in promoting further cooperation within ASEAN on peacekeeping training and, in this regard, has been supporting the development of an ASEAN network of peacekeeping centres to promote training and capacity-building of peacekeeping personnel.

Thailand recognises the inter-linkage between women, peace and security, and therefore promotes the enhanced role of women in peace processes, including peacekeeping and peace building operations as well as in postconflict reconstruction. To this end, Thailand hosted two seminars on "Increasing Women's Contribution to Peace and Security" in March 2014 and on "Increasing the Role of Women in Post-Conflict Reconstruction—from Relief to Development" in July 2014. Furthermore, Thailand is co-organising with the International Peace Institute in 2015 a research project on "Women in Mediation and Peace Processes" as part of the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of UNSC resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security". As part of this Project, on 12 March 2015, Thailand hosted with the IPI a panel discussion on "Gender Equality and Peaceful Societies: From Evidence to Action", and on 18 June 2015 Thailand, together with the IPI, launched a report on "Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes", and is planning another side event for October 2015. Thailand hopes that the outcome of this Project would contribute meaningfully to this year's Global Study on the

Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 as well as the review of the High-Level Independent Panel on UN peace operations.

To promote cooperation on maritime issues, Thailand continues to support the work of the International Maritime Organization as a member of the Council (Category C) from 2014 to 2015 to promote safe, secure, and environmentally sustainable shipping. In the Malacca Straits, the Royal Thai Navy participates in the Malacca Straits Coordinated Patrol (MSCP) and the Eyes in the Sky joint air patrol with Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, as well as participates in the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Thailand attaches importance to addressing the piracy threat in other regions and, in this connection, recently completed its term in command of Combined Task Force 151, which is part of the multinational counter piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden and off the coast of Somalia. Thailand continues to support the work of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, the ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Maritime Security, the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) and the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF), in developing practical cooperation measures on maritime issues and in developing synergies among these various cooperation frameworks.

Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation remain important security issues at the regional and global levels. They are also mutually reinforcing, underlining the need to promote both issues in tandem. The catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons have been gaining renewed attention from the international community. The momentum created by this increasing recognition represents a window of opportunity to advance in a concrete manner the goal of nuclear disarmament. This would, in turn, help strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. In 2015, Thailand hosted an international workshop on addressing the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons with a view to strengthening international standards and norms in support of a nuclear weapons-free world.

As Depositary State of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) or Bangkok Treaty, Thailand and other States Parties continue to collaborate closely to implement the Treaty and to work with the Nuclear Weapon States for their signing of the Protocol to the Treaty. ASEAN continues to promote the global nuclear nonproliferation regime under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), including at the recent NPT Review Conference, as well as cooperation with other nuclear weapon-free zones. With regard to promoting nuclear safety, security and safeguards, ASEAN agreed to the establishment of the ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy (ASEANTOM) as an ASEAN sectoral body under the ASEAN Political-Security Community pillar, which will play a key role on these issues in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Thailand and China co-chaired the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ARF ISM on CTTC) in Nanning in May 2015 to enhance cooperation on counter-terrorism, transnational crime, cyber security, border management and transnational pursuit of criminals. Also in May 2015, Thailand hosted a Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean to address this problem comprehensively in the spirit of international burden sharing. To promote more effective border security management and mitigate the impact of enhanced regional connectivity, Thailand and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) co-hosted a "Regional Conference on Enhancing Cooperation on Border Management in ASEAN: Preparing for a Safer and More Integrated Community" in August 2015 in Bangkok.

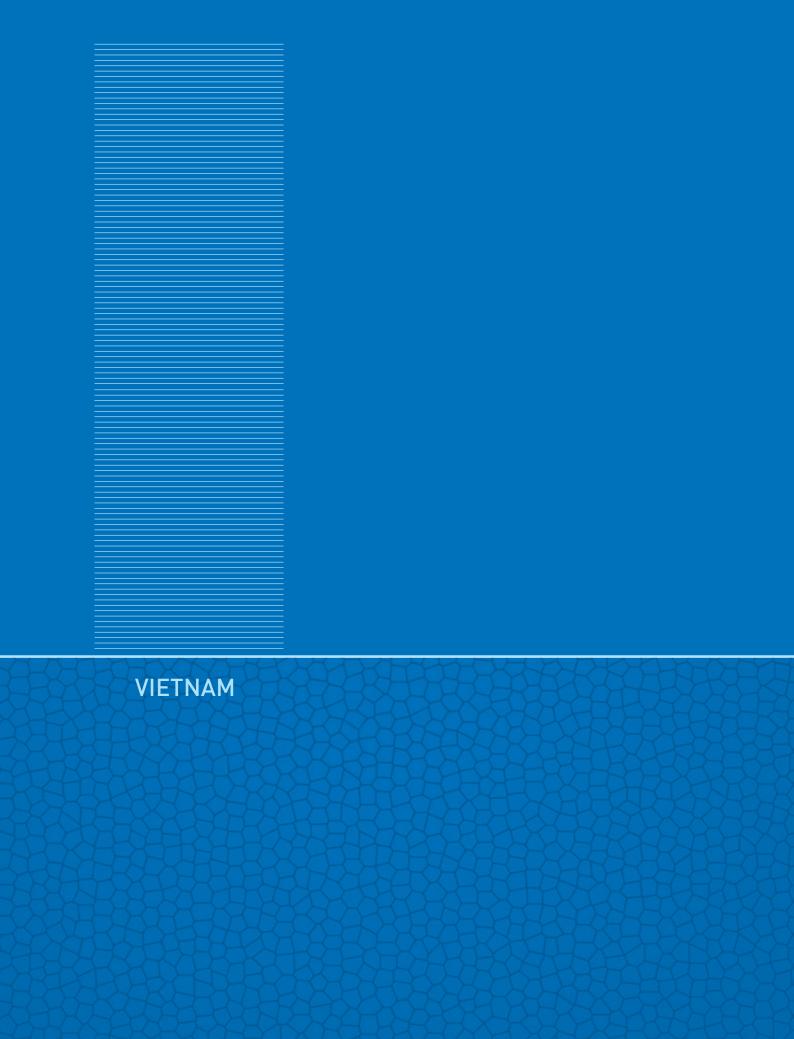
Thailand and New Zealand co-chaired an ARF Workshop on Enhancing Regional Cooperation to Address Challenges Posed by Illicit Drugs - Implementing the ARF CTTC Work Plan in Bangkok in February 2015. Thailand also co-chaired with Canada an ARF Workshop on Precursor Chemicals and Synthetic Drugs in Bangkok in February 2015. The two workshops

helped strengthen international cooperation against production and trafficking of drugs and psychoactive substances as well as on border management. At the sub-regional level, Thailand initiated a new framework of cooperation involving eight countries -- namely, Thailand, Cambodia, China, India, the Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam -- to enhance the network of cooperation on precursor control. Within the framework of ASEAN, Thailand has established the ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) as a mechanism to enhance coordination of efforts to promote a drug-free ASEAN.

Thailand, New Zealand and the United States also co-chaired the ARF Track 1.5 Symposium on Preventive Diplomacy in July 2015 in Bangkok, to promote trust and confidence between countries in the region and move preventive diplomacy forward within the ARF framework.

On humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, Thailand continues to support the work of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief and the ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief. Thailand also hosted in 2014 the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Exercise (AHEx 2014) involving ASEAN Member States, other countries, various international organisations, and civil society organisations. The 6th Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was convened in Thailand in 2014 which contributed to the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March 2015.

To help address the threat posed by pandemics, Thailand organised an ASEAN Plus Three Health Ministers' Special VDO Conference on the Threat of MERS-CoV in the Region on 27 July 2015. This was a continuation of the enhanced coordination amongst the health authorities of the ASEAN Plus Three countries, following the successful convening of the ASEAN Plus Three Special Health Ministers' Meeting on Ebola Preparedness and Response which was held in Thailand on 15 December 2014.



a. Security concerns common to the ASEAN Community

Asia- Pacific, home of the dynamic economies, has been playing an important role in the world theater, which attracted interest and completion among major powers. The cooperative mechanisms in multiple areas have been developed. However, the region is facing unpredictable defense and security challenges

Territorial and natural resources disputes on land and at sea are on the rise. Nontraditional security threats, including terrorism, transnational crimes, piracy, maritime security, human trafficking, cybercrimes, pandemic, climate change, natural disasters, illegal immigrants, global finance crisis etc. in various level is increasing. Maritime security, including the freedom of navigation in the East Sea (South China Sea) continues to attract the attention of both regional and extra-regional countries. Those threats are regional and international in nature and require concern parties to enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Viet Nam expresses grave concerns over recent developments in the East Sea, including massive land reclamation and building of artificial island. This unilateral action disregards the common interest of not only regional countries but the international community, as well as the principle of international laws. It also deteriorates trust and confidence among parties and threatens peace and security in the region.

Viet Nam believes the current disputes can only be resolved if countries especially directly involved ones, respect international laws, including UNCLOS 1982; exercise self-restrain and refrain unilateral actions that could escalate tension; avoid the use

of force or threaten the use of force; fully and effectively implement DOC and move toward the early conclusion of COC between ASEAN and China. Viet Nam advocates to resolve disputes by peaceful means on the basis on international law and norms.

Individual National Defence Policies OF Viet Nam

Viet Nam places great importance to maintaining peace and security for socio-economic development. Viet Nam follows a peaceful and defensive national defense policy and avoid the use of force or threatens the use of force in international relations, while resolves disputes and differences by peaceful means. Viet Nam advocates to gradually modernize the military and increase the defense capability to maintain the appropriate military power for self-defense. Viet Nam is against arms race of any form.

Viet Nam allocates a reasonable share of the national budget for general defense expenditure and to maintain necessary equipment for the armed forces. Currently, the annual defense expenditure is about 2.1% of the GDP.

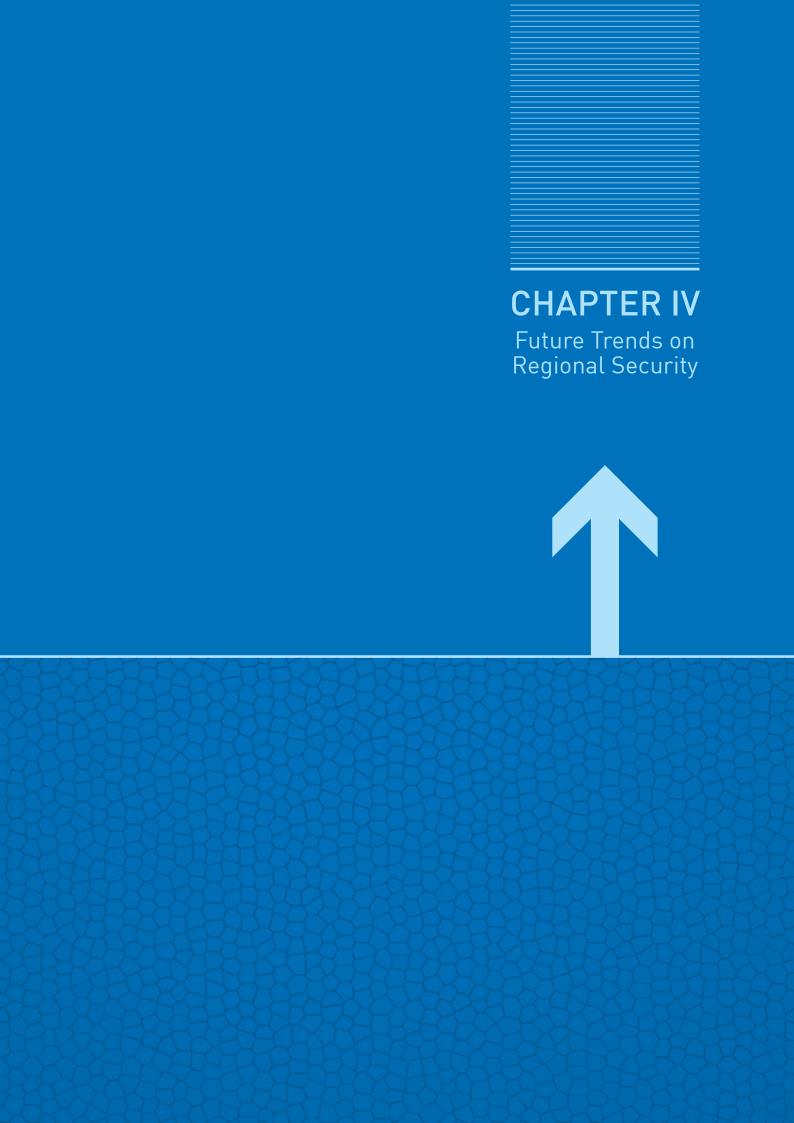
Viet Nam promotes defense diplomacy and participates actively into regional and international defense and security cooperative mechanism. Viet Nam supports the joint efforts of the international community in disarmament and applauses the initiatives to prevent the development, production, possession and use of weapons of mass destruction.

c. Viet Nam contributions to promoting regional security

Viet Nam attaches its own national security to the regional and international security. Viet Nam advocates to not participate in military alliance and eager to conduct confidence building measures for the common interests of countries and regional on the basis of mutual understanding and respect, non-interference into the internal affairs of one another, in line with international and national law, actively contributes to the world peace and stability.

Viet Nam has been actively participating in regional and international cooperative mechanisms to maintain security and resolve disputes. Viet Nam has significantly contributed to ADMM/ADMM Plus, ARF with cooperative initiatives. The establishment of ADMM Plus is a good example of such contribution of Viet Nam in dealing with non-traditional security issues. In 2014, Viet Nam successfully organized several defense and military meeting, including the 3rd ADMM-Plus EWG on HADR, the 1st ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA, the 15th ASEAN Chief of Army multilateral meeting (ACAMM-15), the 24th ASEAN Armies Rifle Meet (AARM-24) and the 4th ASEAN Sergeant Major Annual Meeting (ASMAM-4).

Viet Nam's decision in contributing to the United Nation Peacekeeping Operation shows the peace-loving spirit and the responsibility of a member of the international community in maintaining global peace and stability. In 2014, Viet Nam has inaugurated the Viet Nam Peacekeeping Center and sent two liaison officers to the UN Mission is South Sudan (UNMISS) for a one-year term. Currently, Viet Nam has sent two replacements to South Sudan and sent addition three officers to the UN Mission is Central Africa (MINUSCA), Viet Nam also prepares to send a Level 2 Field Hospital and an Engineer company to UNPKO mission upon the availability and UN request.



IV. Future Trends on Regional Security

This final chapter of the ASEAN Security Outlook explains the future security challenges and prospects for ASEAN.

ASEAN will continue to be the fulcrum of peace, stability and prosperity in the region. As ASEAN moves towards greater integration and becoming a community with a shared vision and destiny, ASEAN Member States will continue to put their faith in ASEAN. A strong and robust ASEAN community would not only ensure the wellbeing of its people, but would also have a place and a significant role to play in promoting and maintaining global peace and prosperity.

Political-security cooperation in the region has been progressing positively, with various ASEAN-led mechanisms already in place to effectively deal with emerging issues and circumstances. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) and the East Asia Summit (EAS) for example, have been progressing remarkably well, both in terms of expansion of activities and depth of substance. These ASEAN-led regional mechanisms and processes are components of ASEAN's overall effort and engagement with its external partners in promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the region. These ASEAN-led mechanisms and processes also play a key role in evolving rules and norms that govern inter-State relations and engagements, and should continue to do so.

It is also encouraging to note the continuing interest of countries to accede to ASEAN-led security framework and instruments such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in the Southeast Asia (TAC). This development is a testament of ASEAN's success in the promotion and protection of peace and stability in this region.

ASEAN is determined to ensure its central role in the evolving regional architecture through accelerating ASEAN integration and intensifying ASEAN's external relations. Proactive efforts were agreed in deepening ASEAN's relations with dialogue partners through the ASEAN Plus

One framework as well as to strengthen the ASEAN-driven regional fora.

ASEAN will continue to encourage constructive and deeper engagement by ASEAN's major partners in the evolving regional architecture through appropriate existing regional processes, with a view to promoting peace, security and prosperity in the region. The revised ASEAN Work Plan on Maintaining and Enhancing ASEAN Centrality recently adopted by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers at the Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in New York on 29 September 2015, set the guiding principles and outlined specific recommendations in moving forward these efforts.

In line with ASEAN's efforts to build an open, inclusive and outward-looking architecture, ASEAN welcomes the growing interest by new external partners and countries to engage ASEAN. At the same time, ASEAN needs to be mindful in ensuring that the expansion of its external relations does not come at the expense of its own internal consolidation.

Against the backdrop of the ongoing complicated developments and tensions in the South China Sea, ASEAN underscores that peace, security and stability in the South China Sea, one of the world's busiest sea lanes, is a common concern and interest to all countries in the region and the world over. Therefore, ASEAN should remain committed to sparing no effort to maintain peace, security, stability, unimpeded commerce, safety and freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea. ASEAN should also continue to call on all parties concerned to exercise self-restraint, settle disputes through peaceful means, in accordance with international law, especially the UNCLOS 1982, and to refrain from the threat or use of force. ASEAN must stress on the importance of full and effective implementation of the DOC and the early conclusion of an effective Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC).

Terrorism is a growing world problem and counter-terrorism approach needs to reflect the fact that terrorism has international consequences. Terrorist movements maintain a worldwide presence and consequently, the response of states, governments, societies and especially law enforcement agencies must also go global to defeat this phenomenon.

Terrorist movements originate from political and military conflicts, chronic ethnic and religious tension, as well as failed governance. They have become more sophisticated, innovative and increasingly destructive in their acts of terror. Terrorist funding mechanism and their networks remain obscure. Thus terrorism should be viewed as a complex problem which requires a multi-faceted response.

The fight against terrorism must be carried out with full respect of the purposes and principles of the United-Nations Charter and the norms of human rights and humanitarian law. It is, therefore, important that there is a continuance in cooperation in the form of exchange of information, capacity building, and confidence building measures.

The issue of irregular movement of persons has recently become a major concern not just to ASEAN but also to the international community. In addressing the issues of human trafficking and people smuggling, there is a need for ASEAN to immediately identify the root causes and other contributory factors to the recent influx of irregular migrants and work together in concert to find a solution to the crisis. This will help ASEAN in addressing the issue more effectively and in a holistic manner.

A historic milestone for ASEAN will be the realisation of the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015. The Leaders agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies. The establishment of an ASEAN Community entails a deeper and wider regional integration that would enable ASEAN to compete more effectively, and ensure its leadership role in the evolving regional architecture. The integration would also lead to higher standards of living and swifter social progress for ASEAN

peoples, which would ensure that this region remains not only economically vibrant and competitive but also the quality of life of its peoples is enriched. As a community, ASEAN will play a more active and constructive role in global affairs whilst maintaining its centrality.