

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF
Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI)
12th Annual Meeting on "ASEAN Defence Security Foresighting in the Next 2 Decades"
25– 28 February 2019
Chiang Mai, Thailand

1. The Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) 12th Annual Meeting on "ASEAN Defence Security Foresighting in the Next 2 Decades" was organized by Strategic Studies Center (SSC), National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), at Holiday Inn, Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 25 -28 February 2019.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam attended the Meeting. The list of participants is attached in Annex I. Air Vice Marshal Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, Director of Strategic Studies Center, The National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), chaired the Meeting.

Opening Remarks by Lieutenant General Pisan Pathom-ame, Chief of Staff, the National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF)

3. Lieutenant General Pisan welcomed all participants for joining the Annual Meeting. He pointed out that the current global security situation became more complex and challenges with many issues. ASEAN also faced many security challenges such as politics, extremist groups and security situations on the Korean Peninsula and the South China Sea. Foresighting would therefore help ASEAN to appreciate what might happen in the future and to take appropriate action. As a result, this topic was very useful and its result could be put into practice.

Adoption of Agenda:

4. The Meeting adopted the agenda and the programme, which are attached in Annex II and Annex III respectively.

SESSION ONE:

Keynote Speaker:

General Jerdwut Kraprayoon, Special Advisor, Headquarter, Royal Thai Armed Forces

5. General Jerdwut mentioned the difference between forecasting and foresighting. Forecasting means predicting the future, which can move the mindset to a specific direction and dominate the analysis, while foresighting studies trends in each interval, how they occur, what causes the shift, and how it will affect ASEAN in the future. Foresighting looks for future threats and looks at ASEAN weaknesses so that it is better prepared. To maintain initiative, ASEAN needs mental agility and must think ahead.

6. There are many tools for future analysis. If AMS think together, they will have a common understanding about the process to conduct future analysis. Thailand ensures comprehensive security by applying STEEPM (Social, Technological, Environmental, Economic, Politic and Military) framework. Incorporating security into national strategy, the country focuses on foresighting and scenario analysis to predict future threats. As a result, the Ministry of Defence works with other ministries depending on what scenario it foresees and Thailand restructures the management system to handle the threats. ASEAN should consider a common strategic foresighting outlook. In the future, it will be beneficial if NADI can consider some common framework.
7. There are many ways to implement foresighting framework and scenario planning depending on what the objectives are. In the dynamic world, ASEAN should think about how the change in one factor will affect others. It must train analysts and identify a list of experts in high-priority areas. Moreover, it should do detailed or specific scenarios in relevant areas such as South China Sea and cyber security issue because these scenarios help make sense of complexity. The principles of scenario planning comprise using outside-in thinking, embracing diverse perspective, and taking the long view. Currently, ASEAN should enhance its capacity to do foresighting, intelligence and data analysis so that they can better adapt to uncertainties.

Discussion

8. The meeting exchanged views on the possibilities for foresighting in ASEAN. The meeting noted that Thailand had enacted relevant laws for its own national strategy and long-term policies. The meeting further noted that each AMS has different ways of doing its own analysis and developing the relevant strategies for the future. Going forward, each AMS would need to design its own policies to serve its own needs.
9. For ASEAN as a whole, the need to do foresighting as a group requires more discussion and understanding on how the different national considerations can be converged. In this respect, the experiences of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) would be instructive. APO has facilitated workshops to develop foresighting capability.
10. If there is sufficient support from the NADI discussions, a Track II workshop can be planned to bring more understanding on the value of foresighting and to encourage further study by the individual AMS before making appropriate recommendations to ADMM.

Presentation by Dr. Taworn Thunjai, Director of Fishing Control and Surveillance Division, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

11. Dr. Taworn talked about Thailand's achievement in combating the Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing). Before 2015, Thailand had several gaps. For resources and fleet management, Thailand closed the gap of legal framework by enforcing the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and Royal Ordinance on Thai Vessels B.E. 2561

(2018). The country controls fishing licensing by controlling fishing effort as well as size and number of fishing gears. It also controls fleet size by controlling vessel registrations and verifying vessel registrations. It solved the problem of national and international collaboration through joint workflow with other relevant partners and organizations (ASEAN Maritime Transport Working Group Meeting 36 or MTWG). This enhanced the collaboration between Marine Department (MD) and Department of Fishery (DOF). Furthermore, Thailand enhanced the effectiveness of operational systems by deploying electronic system and introducing an Electronic Monitoring (EM) system for locked vessels. To further improve the situation, Thailand formulated several future plans.

12. In terms of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), Thailand issued the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) to provide a comprehensive legal framework. It also set up the Command Center for Combatting Illegal Fishing (CCCIF) as a core MCS agency. To enhance MCS capability, the government invested 3.1 million USD in increasing manpower, training and operational assessment. Additionally, Thailand put MCS system and technology in place and introduced tool kits and technology to surveillance. For traceability issue, the country established traceability along the whole supply chain by enforcing the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries from both importation and Thai-flagged vessels to ensure comprehensive laws and regulations. It also developed and implemented various electronic systems. To control Thai flagged vessels fishing in waters of third countries, a comprehensive control system and various electronic systems were implemented along the whole supply chain.
13. From Thailand's experience, Dr. Taworn urged all AMS to cooperate in fostering sustainable fishing within the ASEAN framework and explore the possibility of establishing an ASEAN IUU Task Force as a part of an IUU-combat mechanism in the region.
14. In response to questions, Dr. Taworn stated that combatting IUU fishing is the responsibility of each AMS. For Thailand, since the previous legislation is outdated, Thailand had promulgated new laws to ensure effective MCS, including the reduction of fishing vessels to prevent over fishing and ensure the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). This year, marine resources is increasing in Gulf of Thailand and Andaman sea. This also impacts the whole region because fish migrate across ocean. If having law on this issue, all AMS can collaborate to give sustainable marine fishing in the region. Thailand can control Thai-flagged vessels that fish in other countries. Currently, only 12 vessels can do so but they must be equipped with electronic system that shows their locations.
15. The meeting noted the holistic efforts taken since 2015 by Thailand in combatting IUU fishing and recognizes its contribution to ensure sustainable marine fishing in the region.

SESSION TWO: Presentation on “ASEAN Defence Security Foresighting in the Next 2 Decades”

Brunei Darussalam

Presentation by Ms. Fatinah Abdul Wahab, Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Ministry of Defence

16. Ms. Fatinah highlighted emerging technology, major power interplay in the region, terrorism and climate change that would dominate ASEAN defence and security environment and impact on defence cooperation in the next two decades.

17. With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution coupled with the imminent operationalisation and commercialisation of 5G networks, this would create a next-generation threat landscape to the region’s security. The region also faces continuous major power interplay in the maritime domain in which needs ASEAN to continue manage tensions and engage with various players through capacity building exercises and sharing of experiences and knowledge. She added that terrorism remains a threat to ASEAN and despite the fall of ISIS, the region remains vulnerable to be exploited and influenced by extremist and radical ideology. The instances of self-radicalisation through social media makes it important for ASEAN to counter the negative narratives. Over the years, ASEAN member states face increased number of disasters but also in its intensity that saw immense losses and needs continuous efforts to strengthen community resilience.

18. She observed that there would be greater opportunities for cooperation in defence and security in the next two decades. In light of the complexity of the issues, this requires policy makers to take a coordinated and collaborative approach with relevant stakeholders including the public, private and community level as well as across all sectors within ASEAN.

Kingdom of Cambodia

Presentation by Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey, Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence and Deputy Director General of the General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence

19. Current global situation contains many complex and wide-ranging sets of issues. The world, as well as the Asia pacific region are experiencing the shift of power and economic influences due to rising of mid and major powers, coupling with the emerging challenge of world’s new order of multi-polarity and new emerging challenging of non-traditional characters. In the context of security foresight leading into the next two decades, important factors include the shift in global order, strategic competition and power influences within the geostrategic space, transnational crime, technological progress and maritime security. Although the future and exact pace of the global shift in economic power is uncertain, it will require a clear understanding of the current issues and challenges and in-depth study of scenarios analysis to foresight in the next two decades on what the ASEAN security dynamics in the next two decades would be.

20. ASEAN has been a strength for stability and cooperation in the region for the past five decades. ASEAN will continue to play a key role in forging confidence building measures in the region as well as preventive diplomacy. As young markets with large potentials for trade and economic resources, it is recommended that ASEAN looks to create a stronger collective value that will strengthen itself as a polarize power in the region. This strategic value will be important factor in the maintenance of the ASEAN unity and cohesion in the face of the rising challenges. The agility for ASEAN to comply with the provisions and instruments of the ASEAN Charter and the Political-Security Community Blueprint, will set prospects of ASEAN defence and security environment for the next decades.

Republic of Indonesia

Presentation by Brigadier General Totok Imam Santoso Si. IP So. Sos, M. Tr (Han), Center for Strategic Studies of Indonesian Armed Forces (CSS, TNI)

21. The development of technology 4.0 which is era of digitalization as steps for improving human life especially the influence of development of C4ISR (Command Control Computer Combat Intelligence Surveillance and Recognition), in facing challenge revolution technology and great power competition.
22. The tension between USA and China in the region, will impact common security issues among AMS. So that we need power strategy with ASEAN solidity, centrality and promoting dialogues.

Presentation by Colonel Wayan Nuriada, IDU

23. Successful deradicalization depends upon an understanding of radicalization itself. Radical as having a combination of the following characteristics: trusting a person already involved with a radicalgroup; being “spiritually hungry” and dedicated to their faith, but having limited knowledge of their religion; and being desperate, naïve, or simply in need of money. Radicalization is a reality of the contemporary world that will not disappear any time soon. Indeed, some radicals may never leave behind their extreme views, but, if most can be persuaded to, and if more still can disengage from violence, deradicalization programs represent the best means of achieving such progress via soft counterterrorism. One of Indonesia's strategy for de-radicalization is to involve former terrorists who are referred to as “soul approaches” to persuade terrorists to return to society.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Souksanh Kaiphom Deputy head of office of Military Science and History Department, Ministry of National Defense (Lao P.D.R)

24. Lieutenant Colonel Souksan was of the views that the transnational threats environmental degradation, pandemics, terrorism, maritime piracy, financial volatility, drug trafficking, human smuggling, money laundering, and other forms of transnational crime do not respect national boundaries. Others, like climate change, have a long gestation period, and are thus likely to be ignored by policymakers. Certain aspects of globalization, such as the transport revolution and tourism, aggravate and act as a transmission belt for many such challenges.

Perhaps on the positive side, because transnational threats defy unilateral or national remedies, regional and international cooperation becomes a necessity, rather than a matter of choice.

25. He recognized that the Climate change may turn out to be especially important as a security challenge to ASEAN for the coming two decades. It is widely regarded as a threat to global and regional security. A study by the Center for Naval Analysis in the US argues: “Unlike most conventional security threats that involve a single entity acting in specific ways and points in time, climate change has the potential to result in multiple chronic conditions, occurring globally within the same time frame. Economic and environmental conditions in already fragile areas will further erode as food production declines, diseases increase, clean water becomes increasingly scarce and large populations move in search of resources. Weakened and failing governments, with an already thin margin for survival, foster the conditions for internal conflicts, extremism, and movement toward increased authoritarianism and radical ideologies.”
26. He also highlighted that an armed race would be decreased. All most projections suggest that defense spending in East Asia, including Southeast Asia, will continue to grow rapidly into the next two decades. In June 2011, some countries in ASEAN projected increase in defense spending in Southeast Asia and East Asia compared with the last decade. But much of the increases in defense spending and arms purchases will be driven by the bigger players China, India, and Japan rather than Southeast Asia.

Malaysia

Presentation by Vice Admiral Ganesh Navaratnam, Chief Executive of Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS)

27. Reflecting on past NADI meetings, the general consensus is that ASEAN has been challenged by much more increased vulnerabilities, uncertainties, complexities and trust deficit evoked by economic competition, big power rivalry, increased influence of middle powers, continued emergence of non-traditional security threats, internal security issues resulting in trans-boundary concerns and the surge in regional military modernisation programmes. Based on past and current trends, it is possible to fore-sight that these issues will invariably be the constants in shaping the political outlook and security situation in the region.
28. It is assessed that in the next two decades, this region and the rest of the world will continue to be challenged by a range of mega trend disruptors such as the shift from a unipolar to multipolar world; the geo-climate shift which is impacting on water, food, energy and environment sustainability and the technological shift which has already seen its disruptive impacts on jobs as well as security of nation states in the cyber realm. According to a report recently released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), nations would fight over weather manipulation tools, food supply chains, space and effective computing. The next twenty years would foresee ASEAN member states embracing much more the fruits of the Fourth Industrial Revolution or Internet of Things (IoT) such as automation, cloud computing, robotics and artificial intelligence in their political, economic and security domains. Wouldn't

these technological advances be the very thing that attract and expose them to the threats of cyber politics and warfare?

29. In his presentation, Vice Admiral Ganesh Navaratnam made the following recommendations:

- a) In managing the shift from unipolar to multipolar, it is imperative that ASEAN continuously advocates its centrality as “good international citizenship” in the image of a “middle power” in all engagements its members partake. To be accepted as a middle power, ASEAN centrality must be recognised as being a stabiliser and legitimiser of the world order.
- b) In appreciating the impacts of the shift in geo-climate vis-à-vis the security of the region, it is timely joint research projects between government-affiliated policy and strategic research institutes in the region are commissioned as stipulated in the confidence building measures section of the ASEAN Political- Security Community Blueprint.
- c) In ensuring the technological shift does not impact the security of the region, it is suggested that there should be an initiative beyond cyber security to establish a practical cooperation in promoting the development of norms for utilising artificial intelligence in robotics either in manned or unmanned military assets which may be exposed to cyber warfare/threats.
- d) Whilst ASEAN through ADMM has successfully enhanced defence security cooperation through its many confidence-building measures (CBMs); perhaps it is time to consider moving to the next higher plane of Trust-Building Measures (TBMs) and one recommended initiative is the publication of a Defence White Paper (DWP). Malaysia is in the process of developing its 1st Defence White Paper which will be launched this year.

Malaysia

Presentation by Professor Dr. B A Hamzah, Director of Center for Defence and International Security Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia (NDUM)

30. The current US-Sino relations must be seen as part of long overdue process of a changing geopolitical world order since the end of WW 11 where the primacy of the United States of America as a military is being challenged as it can no longer dominate the world as it used to. The rivalry is likely to have a negative impact on ASEAN security and its cohesiveness as a regional organisation.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Presentation by Major General Soe Naing Oo, Vice Chief of Armed Forces Training, Department of Strategic Studies, Office of the Chief of Armed Forces Training (OCAFT, MAF)

31. MG Soe Naing Oo stated that ASEAN will be able to maintain present situation of regional peace and stability in spite of traditional and non-traditional security challenges would be key issues and challenges for our region in the next 2 decades. Cooperation is needed among AMSs in order to strengthen the three pillars of ASEAN, namely: the ASEAN Economic

Community (AEC), the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), and the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC).

Republic of the Philippines

Presentation by Brigadier General Adriano S. Perez Jr. AFP, Chief, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management, Armed Forces of the Philippines (OSSSM, AFP)

32. Brigadier General Perez shared the Philippines' perspectives on the future of ASEAN defense and security, based on a scenario-building exercise conducted in 2018. Based on different driving forces, trends and projections from the current strategic environment, four plausible scenarios were derived:
- 1) The Best-Case which projects the flourishing of international cooperation and successful management of disputes according to international law;
 - 2) Status Quo which foresees the persistence of a tense relationship among major powers especially in maritime areas, with increased risk of miscalculation and misinterpretation;
 - 3) The Worst-Case which envisions probable violent confrontations among major and middle powers, low-intensity clashes in maritime zones, and extreme divergence on sensitive geopolitical issues between AMS leading to weakened regional order; and
 - 4) A Cloudy Future an outlook beyond the current decade, the rise of artificial intelligence will bring new uncertainties in economics, politics and military operations.
33. At the end of his presentation, he posed the following questions for consideration:
- 1) How can ASEAN confront these plausible scenarios while keeping its relevance and effectiveness?
 - 2) How can ASEAN and ADMM promote thoughtful conversation between and among Track I and Track II personalities and institutions regarding major-power contestation in the region?
 - 3) How can ASEAN/AMS harness functional cooperation measures towards solving sensitive issues?
 - 4) How can ASEAN promote deeper engagements among AMS' agencies and forces in the region in such a way that ASEAN strengthens a rules-based regional order?

Republic of Singapore

Presentation by Mr. Henrick Z. Tsjeng, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)

34. Mr Henrick Tsjeng felt that due to the still evolving major power rivalry and uncertainty over their contest for dominance, it will be more realistic to consider a shorter timeframe for ASEAN defence security foresighting for the next five years, and to be reviewed later. For ASEAN, the primary concern is to avoid being drawn into major power rivalry and focus on promoting peace and stability and regional economic development, as well as the three pillars of cooperation in ASEAN.
35. Mr Tsjeng highlighted the geopolitical shifts in the region, including the implications of major power rivalry. President Donald Trump's policies have resulted in uncertainty domestically and abroad. The US-China trade war brings major risks of escalation. China's continuing rise

and its growing influence is viewed by the US as a challenge to its global dominance. The Belt and Road Initiative and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, as well as China's technological advancements, can be viewed as part of a rising China and its growing influence. Meanwhile, Japan will seek to enhance its military capacity and attempt to become a major regional power, adding complications in its engagement of Southeast Asian countries. The Korean Peninsula faces much uncertainty, and will further draw in the major powers of the US, China, Japan and Russia, with a risk of Southeast Asia getting dragged into this issue.

36. Mr Tsjeng underscored that these major shifts will adversely affect ASEAN. As the major powers assert themselves in the region, they might urge ASEAN or individual ASEAN Member States to take sides, that can have major impacts on ASEAN unity and centrality. Nonetheless, there have been calmer waters in the South China Sea. ASEAN will need to navigate these evolving developments carefully and engage all major powers for economic benefits for all ASEAN Member States. ASEAN should maintain unity when dealing with the external powers.

Kingdom of Thailand

Presentation by Colonel Pratuang Piyakapho, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center (SSC), The National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), Thailand

37. The issue of climate change is an important and interesting issue, because it effect to the natural disaster in a broad and effect to all countries such as floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, high temperature weather and drought etc. There are four possible scenarios, which are as follows;
- 1) Scenario A: There are conflicts in society due to people do not cooperate with governmental sector, so there is only the government who solve the problem affected by climate change. People are not aware of the problem from climate change, and also break the law of National Environmental Conservation too. All government projects do not get cooperation from the people.
 - 2) Scenario B: There are establishment of an international standard for legal measures in ASEAN both governmental sector and non-governmental sector. There are networks of cooperation for environmental solution. People cooperate in compliance with laws, rule, order, and also do practice together. ASEAN is strong in dealing with climate change. There are effective responses to the disaster, since monitoring, preparation, disaster reliefs, and disaster recovery. ASEAN have a complete stockpiling.
 - 3) Scenario C: There are no common ASEAN for legal standard measures, both governmental sectors and non-governmental sectors. There is no cooperation network to solve problems. There is no cooperation in compliance with laws, rule, order, and no practice together.
 - 4) Scenario D: People are aware of the environmental problem and the government has just begun to recognize the problem. There is law enforcement, but it is inefficient. The laws are not practical, and can be adjusted hardly.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Presentation by Senior Colonel Ngoc Thanh Pham, Director of International Studies Department, Institute for Defense Strategy (IDS), Ministry of National Defence, Vietnam

38. Peace, cooperation, and development continue to be the mainstream in the region and the world in recent years. The political, security environment, however, continues to witness complex developments. Insecurity and uncertainty are the most prominent feature, reflecting a fierce competition between trends and power centres in shaping a new world order. Meanwhile, hot spots and security challenges are evolving unpredictably. Southeast Asian defence and security environment has been strongly influenced by increasingly acute strategic competition between major powers; geopolitical shifts in the region; challenges to multilateralism and multilateral institutions; and complicated development of nontraditional security issues.
39. Due to the developments of global and regional geopolitical and security environment, ASEAN defence and security in the next two decades is likely to witness the risk of collision, confrontation, and armed race; increased challenges to ASEAN's centrality; maritime security; and nontraditional security issues. In order to safeguard our interests and enable us to respond effectively to increasingly complex defence and security challenges, it is necessary for ASEAN members states to unite with each other and make joint effort to build an increasingly strong Community and consolidate ASEAN's centrality in the regional architecture.

SESSION THREE: Presentation on "Drivers that lead to Sustainable Security"

Brunei Darussalam

Presentation by Ms. Yura Suma Adnan, Senior Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Ministry of Defence

40. Ms. Yura Suma focused on the driving factors specifically the foundations that lead to sustainable security from the ASEAN context. In this regard, the ASEAN-wide drivers identified were its collective leadership, comprehensive security approach as well as the importance placed on ASEAN to be inclusive, open and outward looking community. These elements have been further driven in the realisation of ASEAN Political Security Community in particular through the shaping and sharing of norms developed among ASEAN and its dialogue partners. In defence perspectives, sustainable security place importance in the establishment and reaffirmation of good relations between defence and military organisations.
41. She highlighted there is growing support towards ASEAN processes and for a stronger ASEAN role. Within the ADMM, this is reflected with a more action-oriented cooperation in the form of multinational exercises and high-level exchanges among ADMM and its Plus partners. Today, she observed, the challenge lies in managing the expectations of this emerging security architecture from countries outside the region and underscores the importance for ASEAN to retain its driving force in the process. In practical terms, existing ASEAN multilateral processes particularly the ARF overlaps with ADMM agenda and a synergy of cooperation is

ever more crucial in light of constraints in resources and capabilities. In the context of increasingly complex security trends, she viewed that ASEAN needs to look further into cross sector cooperative efforts in order to build ASEAN's resilience, early detection/warning and fast recovery so the region remains agile and anticipatory to challenges ahead.

Kingdom of Cambodia

Presentation by Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey, Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence and Deputy Director General of the General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence

42. Sustainable security requires analysis to make distinctions between trends and other security threats. It focuses on the interconnected long-term drivers of conflicts (or insecurity) namely, climate change, competition over resources, marginalization, and global militarization. An important aspect of drivers leading towards sustainable security is searching for the root cause when analyzing conflict in order to minimize complexity. Sustainable security builds on elements from previous attempts to reframe thinking on security, before its approach in building national security policy.

43. Cambodia's key missions to uphold long term peace and sustainable development, abide by three key principles of: Mutual understanding, mutual respects and mutual benefits. The Win-Win Policy provides three basic fundamental guarantees of life, job and properties belonging. Evidence of this lasting peace is shown through the construction of the Win Win Memorial, a historical built heritage; to reflect the true essence of Cambodian values, the Khmer culture, social harmony and peaceful way of life for generations to come. The memorial stands as a physical symbol of total peace through harmonization in Cambodia.

Republic of Indonesia

Presentation by Colonel Winarto M. Hum, Staff of Center for Strategic Studies of Indonesian Armed Forces (CSS, TNI)

44. The recent threat of AMS (ASEAN member states) is non-traditional security issues, Therefore AMS would be strengthening the institutions and mechanisms for cooperation to secure the human development process and to continue promoting the importance of creating the environment in order to maintain security sustainability.

Malaysia

Presentation by Colonel Mohd Akib Bin Yusof, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security, MiDAS

45. In today's globally connected world, a sustainable national security policy cannot be achieved through national capabilities alone. Security actions or resolutions based merely on containment would be ineffective in the long run as it will only create a pressure cooker effect. Chris Abbot of the Oxford Research Group singled out four main drivers of insecurities that sustainable security should focus which are Extreme climate changes, Race for resources, Marginalisation of the `majority world` and Global militarization.

46. Bilateral and multilateral engagement through defence diplomacy between AMS plays a pivotal role in addressing current security threats. Managing distrust (trust deficit) and building trust between AMS and other partners must be ramped up through more practical CBM. Escalating ethnic and religious conflicts within the region have caused the mass exodus of marginalized communities to flee and seek refuge in the neighboring states. This catastrophic humanitarian crisis has also greatly impacted Malaysia's social structure with emerging social issues such as the involvement of illegal refugees in transnational organized crimes, spread of epidemic diseases. AMS need to seriously work together in addressing the continuous influx of illegal immigrants and resolve it based on humanitarian grounds and adherence to human rights principle.
47. While terrorism has been recognized as serious threat to regional security, its impact on the economy cannot be disregarded. The launching of the Our Eyes Initiative (OEI) or ASEAN Our Eyes Initiative (AOEI) underscores the importance of multilateral cooperation given the transnational nature of the threat. Although there would be challenges in the operationalisation aspect of it, AMS should contribute expeditiously towards the full realization of this platform. The complexity of the South China Sea issue has increased with major powers confrontation, airspace over flights and issues of freedom of navigation. In order to preserve ASEAN Centrality and its leading role as a meaningful actor in the SCS issue, it is essential for it to achieve the peaceful resolution it has stressed in particular the Code of Conduct (COC).
48. For the past years the importance of HADR has been highlighted in numerous paragraphs within the Joint Declaration of the ADMM. Furthermore, AMS leaders at the highest level have all signed the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response in September 2016. Malaysia being the initiator of ASEAN Military Ready Group (AMRG) on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (AMRG on HADR) is currently in the process of operationalising and testing the AMRG on HADR SOP. It is hoped that AMS will give full support in providing relevant personnel during the testing of AMRG on HADR SOP.

Republic of the Philippines

Presentation by Rear Admiral Roberto Q. Estioko, AFP (Ret.), Phd MNSA, President, National Defense College of the Philippines (NDCP), Department of National Defence, Philippines

49. *Rear Admiral Roberto Q. Estioko* said that sustaining security, defined as just and lasting peace, is about making long-term investments in government capacities, internal socio-political stability, and international cooperation. Sustainable security is about strengthening the foundations of a free and prosperous society where chances of conflict and risks of instability are managed, if not totally eliminated. In order for ASEAN to effectively promote sustainable regional stability, member countries, individually and collectively, must make long-term investments in achieving domestic political stability and maritime border security. At the domestic level, drivers that lead to sustainable security includes battle for the hearts and minds of the people, peaceful negotiations and meaningful autonomy, government presence in previously ungoverned spaces, and economic opportunities based on traditional

trade. At the international level, institutionalized maritime border cooperation is also a driver for sustainable security.

50. He further said that as a way forward, ASEAN in general and ADMM in particular must look into cooperation on local governance and maritime border patrol. Strengthening local governance, which also involves the civil society and private sector, is one of the effective ways in establishing government presence in previously ungoverned spaces. ASEAN or ADMM can serve as platform or catalyst for consultation in this regard. With support from the ASEAN community, basic social services, law and order, a vibrant economy may result from improving local governance, especially in rural and remote areas. Maritime border cooperation can also elevate law-enforcement presence in maritime areas, thereby minimizing chances of transnational crimes. ADMM can help facilitate closer interactions between and among local governments, small- and medium-scale enterprises, local economies, traditional trading communities, law enforcement agencies, and military units assigned in sensitive rural and maritime areas. Particular areas of concern include customs and immigration, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, trade of strategic goods, and trade of illicit goods. ASEAN in general and ADMM in particular should explore more creative and region-wide ways in countering violent extremist ideology, involving mainstream and social media, and ensuring that thought leaders, opinion-makers, and cultural figures are onboard. If terrorists operate as one network across the region, it makes sense if countries in that same region coordinate both contents and approaches in countering violent extremism. The region must address distortions of historical facts, the counterproductive nature of violence, the commonalities among cultures, and the sinister objectives of violent extremists. Particular target of peace and deradicalization efforts should be the youth, both within and outside formal schooling. Social media accounts and online platforms that are believed to be facilitating violent ideology should also be monitored closely, and regional intelligence cooperation on this matter should be intensified.

Republic of Singapore

Presentation by Ms. Lee YingHui, Senior Analyst, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)

51. Ms Lee YingHui highlighted that whole-of-government approaches are crucial for ASEAN to achieve sustainable security. To tackle underlying security issues, ASEAN must also strive for greater international cooperation in every sector, and continue established cooperation under its three pillars. In terms of political security, the region is experiencing increase major power rivalries, which threatens to divide ASEAN. To maintain unity, AMS must make conscious efforts to understand each others' core interests. In the economic realm, ASEAN as a bloc has huge economic potential and is predicted to become the world's fourth largest economy by 2030. However, growing trends towards protectionism in the US present risks for ASEAN. An open and inclusive international trading system is crucial for the region's sustained economic growth. In terms of socio-cultural security, the region is faced with growing fault lines among communities in the region, which have been intensifying through the spread of fake news via social media. At the same time, radicalisation continues to be a

major threat. More social interactions across all sectors are crucial for improving mutual understanding and helping to forge a sense of community within ASEAN.

52. As such, Ms Lee recommended the following for the consideration of the ADMM:

- (a) ASEAN must remain neutral in the face of pressures from external powers, on contentious issues such as the South China Sea. ASEAN should continue to work towards a Code of Conduct for peace and stability in the South China Sea.
- (b) ASEAN centrality must be maintained to ensure it remains in the driver's seat in terms of regional agenda setting.
- (c) ASEAN should support all economic initiatives which can bring about regional growth and development without choosing sides.

Kingdom of Thailand

Presentation by Colonel Nirut Duangpanya, Director of Strategic and Security Research and Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center (SSC), The National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), Thailand

53. For ASEAN, to maintain sustainable regional security must be aware of the driving force from the root causes in every dimension. The driving factors that lead to sustainable security in each dimension are

- a. Social and cultural dimension (S): consists of reducing social inequality in all aspects, creating awareness and exchange of multi-cultural societies, especially in level of people to people, and focusing on human resources as well as promoting lifelong learning to be able to adapt to the changing of environment and technology.
- b. Technology dimension (T): consists of preparation for cyber security, promoting technology competitiveness, and promoting biotechnology including space technology.
- c. Economic dimension (E): consists of preparation for dealing with the trade competition of the superpowers, using of modern technology to support in economic operations such as production process, analysis system, transportation system etc., and promoting economic cooperation within ASEAN.
- d. Environmental dimension (En): consists of preparation to cope with disasters in various forms, creating awareness of the importance of the environment, promoting creative tourism, and promoting the use of clean energy.
- e. Politic dimension (P): consists of reducing of corruption, preparing for the competition of superpowers in the region, building trust in each other, creating cooperation to prevent in non-traditional threat.
- f. Military dimension (M): includes promoting in disaster relief on a crisis situations such as tsunami, earthquake, flood, etc., Build ASEAN capacity to the world stage such as organizing peacekeeping forces in the name of ASEAN, using defense diplomacy to reduce misunderstandings such as meetings, sharing information, etc.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Cao Dinh Vu, Deputy Director, Military Science Information Department, Institute for Defense Strategy (IDS), Ministry of National Defence, Vietnam

54. Sustainable security seeks to compromise short-term security needs with long-term goals of developing a legitimate and feasible security system. It can be also coined to describe a harmonious combination of individual security and safety and security of nations, regions, and the whole world. Sustainable security in Southeast Asia is facing a number challenges, including power politics, major powers' rivalry in the region, unresolved disputes over sovereignty and natural resources, and nontraditional security issues.
55. Sustainable security is an aspiration and goal pursued by all nations. In order to establish sustainable security in Southeast Asia, AMS should try their best to establish a law-based regional order; oppose use or threat use of force in international relations; invest effort in resolving disputes by peaceful means on the basis of international law, and promote conclusion of an equitable and effective South China Sea Code of Conduct; strengthen solidarity and consensus between ASEAN member states; enhance cooperation in building an increasingly prosperous AMS; and deepen cooperation in coping with nontraditional security issues.

SESSION FOUR: Presentation on "Practical Cooperation for the Future of ASEAN Security"

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Presentation by Major Vanhny Phengkeo, staff officer of the Military Science and History Department (MSHD), Ministry of National Defence, Lao PRD

56. Maj Vanhny Phengkeo was of the view that the world is facing many serious security threats including the South China Sea Dispute, conflicts in Middle East and Trade war between China and USA, while ASEAN confronts many NTS challenges especially terrorism, natural disasters, transnational crime, illicit trade and cybercrime.
57. To contribute to addressing these circumstances, there is a need for ASEAN and its dialogue partners to further strengthen practical cooperation in sharing knowledge and information, setting up working groups on the required fields, and continuing to support the implementation of all activities and initiatives agreed upon by the ADMM, ADMM-Plus and other related mechanisms.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Presentation by Major General Soe Naing Oo, Vice Chief of Armed Forces Training, Armed Forces (OCAFT, MAF)

58. The promotion of practical cooperation indeed enables regional states to address security challenges and at the same time contribute in the building of a security community in Southeast Asia and the wider Asia- Pacific. Cooperation in dealing with some of security challenges might become difficult because of some fundamental differences of views. But HADR, counter-terrorism, military medicine and cyber security, might be easier for states to cooperate. We need to ensure that ASEAN will remain united and relevant in the next decades. The most important one we have to ensure is ASEAN centrality and all of platforms, mechanisms and cooperation must reaffirm it.

Republic of Indonesia

Presentation by Colonel Suhartotok, S.T., MMSI (IDU)

59. Mindful of the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism, which, inter alia, undertakes to strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner. Reaffirming the commitment to counter, prevent and suppress all forms of terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, international law and all the relevant United Nations resolutions or declarations on international terrorism. To eradicate terrorism in the global and regional cooperation context, the ways of cooperation that can be done is by: Collaboration in the form of assistance cooperation in fighting terrorism; Collaboration in the form of Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program to build partnerships in global war on terror; and Intelligence exchange cooperation in combating terrorism in the form of a framework of "our eyes" cooperation.

Malaysia

Presentation by Prof. Dr. B A Hamzah, National Defence University of Malaysia (NDUM) (CDISS)

60. As ASEAN member states invest more in military capabilities in the cyber space, the need for rules and norms of responsible state behaviour becomes very pressing. To avoid surprise attacks, unintended and accidental encounters by states, proxies, and false flags, for example, ASEAN states can emulate NATO which has produced a document on international law governing military cyber operations.

Republic of the Philippines

Presentation by Brigadier General Adriano S. Perez Jr. AFP, Chief, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management, Armed Forces of the Philippines (OSSSM, AFP)

61. Southeast Asian countries continue to face both traditional and non-traditional security challenges, which undermine peace, stability and economic prosperity within the region, hence, the necessity for practical security cooperation within ASEAN. ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Groups (EWG) forge practical security cooperation in seven key (7) areas: maritime security; terrorism; cyber security; humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HADR); peacekeeping operations; military medicine; and humanitarian mine action. The underlying theme in addressing these security challenges is cooperation, coordination and collaboration.
62. The Philippines actively participates in various initiatives and mechanisms aimed at concretizing practical cooperation to address the abovementioned key areas. In maritime security, the Philippines encourages continuing respect by all parties of the ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the expeditious conclusion of the Code of Conduct (COC). On terrorism, the Trilateral Cooperative Agreement (TCA) can be used as a template by other AMS and international partners to develop context-specific counter-terrorism and border security measures. Cybersecurity initiatives include crafting point-of-contact directories, compiling terminology glossaries, devising communication plans, and organizing seminars for subject matter experts. On HADR, the Philippines contributes to the development of a unified disaster response mechanism. The

Philippines also promotes the sharing of best practices at peacekeeping centers throughout ASEAN.

Republic of Singapore

Presentation by Mr. Henrick Z. Tsjeng, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore

63. Mr Henrick Tsjeng focused on three major NTS issues: counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. It will highlight how ASEAN governments should strengthen national organisational structures and laws to deal with radicalization, including developing long-term plans for the military and police to work. For cybersecurity, he highlighted how Singapore's Ministry of Defence is developing capabilities as part of a total national effort, and how Singapore has been building cooperation with regional countries. However, momentum for HADR cooperation appears to have slowed in recent times due partly to the affected ASEAN Member States making a greater effort to manage their situation. The presentation will highlight the lack of clear framework for national coordination centres, the need to promote a regional monitoring and coordination centre to be more effective in responding to regional disasters as proposed by NADI in previous meetings and workshops, and how technological advancements could be used to expedite HADR efforts.

64. In view of the above, Mr Tsjeng suggested the following recommendations for the consideration of the ADMM:

(1) On the growing terrorist threats in the region, the ADMM should cooperate closely with the Plus countries in the sharing of information and intelligence as well as to enhance the capabilities of the AMS so that they would be able to as to respond more effectively to the terrorist threats. AMS should also develop longer term plans for the military and police to work together.

(2) On HADR, each ASEAN country could enhance its current focal point into a national coordination centre that will include the military, civilian disaster response agency and other related organisations. ASEAN and ADMM could continue to study the possibility of establishing a "Regional Crisis Management and Response Centre" to coordinate HADR efforts with the proposed national coordination centres. In addition to existing centres such as the AHA Centre, ACMM and AMRG, the RHCC and the IFC could be part of the regional coordinating efforts to develop better and more effective regional level responses to national disasters and crises in the region. AMS should also consider using technological advancements to expedite HADR efforts.

(3) ASEAN could promote national and regional capacity building in the cybersecurity sectors and closer cooperation among the ASEAN countries. The Singapore International Cyber Week (SICW) and the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Cybersecurity will be useful platforms for further networking and the enhancing of cooperation in the ICT sectors among regional countries and with the ASEAN Dialogue Partners to promote a safer digital domain. An

ASEAN-wide cybersecurity training centre should be established. AMS should also strengthen governance of the cyber and digital domains and start to develop cyber norms and rules.

Kingdom of Thailand

Presentation by Colonel Pratuang Piyakapho, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center (SSC), The National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), Thailand

65. Regarding to climate change issue, there should be guideline to build concrete cooperation among AMS.
 - a. In the first phase, ASEAN should have a quality selection process of leader with a proper duration of positions. The period of 5 years should be appropriated. Because it can be able to drive the policies to be practical such as arrangement of mutual agreements to rescue, relieves, and restores humanitarian victims, determining guidelines for sharing resources to prevent damage from disaster, creating mutual and worthily in mechanism or measure for sharing resources or technology, arrangement guidelines, rules, and order for disaster management by taking the mutual benefits of ASEAN.
 - b. In the next 10 years period, ASEAN should establish a cooperation mechanism or have a channel to get support from dialogue countries or other friendly countries such as building cooperation with the superpowers in disaster management, strengthen cooperation with friendly countries in politics, economy and society, establish alliances in negotiating trade and tax agreements at both bilateral and multilateral level, integration or coordination in knowledge management, practicing and training with other countries in disaster reliefs.
 - c. In the next 15 years period, there should be a common culture of ASEAN by integration or coordination in knowledge management, practice, training with other countries in disaster reliefs and establish a disaster learning center by applying new technology to support operation in the incident
 - d. During the next 20 years period, ASEAN should establish and promote the good governance in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors.

Summary of Presentations

66. The possibility for foresighting in ASEAN was discussed. However, it was noted that geopolitical volatility and power shifts taking place in the region make foresighting highly challenging. NADI delegates further noted the differences among AMS in terms of conducting analysis and developing relevant strategies for the future. The differences in national considerations pose a challenge to ASEAN's ability to do foresighting as a group.
67. The delegates discussed the drivers of security in the region and examined the impact of geopolitical shifts, terrorism, cyberattacks and climate change on the security of the region. For the geopolitical shifts, delegates emphasized that ASEAN centrality and solidarity was needed to deal with major power rivalry. On terrorism, delegates highlighted that the returning ISIS fighters following the defeat in the Middle East continues to pose a serious threat to the AMS. While enforcement was needed, approaches that emphasise de-

radicalisation and rehabilitation are also needed, while taking into consideration the values of tolerance and respect. The approaches are different in various AMS depending on the degree and form of radicalization. For cybersecurity, it was noted that rapidly advancing technologies and greater interconnectivity of day to day processes make the maintenance of cybersecurity a highly important task, which also require whole-of-nation approaches.

68. Climate change also continues to have the greatest impact on the economy, environment and agriculture sector, and hence affecting food security as well. Since ASEAN region continues to face more frequent natural disasters, it is important that AMS should consider more effective measures to respond to these calamities. In this regard, there should be greater national effort and coordination, and the development of human resources to manage this growing challenge from disasters and calamities. At the regional level, there should also be more coordination and incorporating all existing mechanisms to more effectively respond and manage these HADR issues. In this respect, technology and innovation should also be utilized to facilitate more effective monitoring and response.

Recommendations

69. In view of the foregoing, delegates would like to make the following recommendations to the ADMM for their consideration.
1. NADI could consider studying how differing national considerations in doing foresighting can be converged. In this regard, NADI could consider holding a workshop to exchange views on this matter.
 2. Counter-terrorism could be further discussed in NADI workshops, in particular how cooperation could be strengthened with the law enforcement agencies.
 3. Cyberattacks continue to pose a serious threat to the AMS economy, and various organisations of the government including financial and defence organisations, since they use info communication ICT for their processes. Therefore, greater effort should be made with a whole-of-nation approach to develop capabilities in cybersecurity to counter threats. At the regional level, there should be greater coordination and training and exchange of views to respond. AMS should also discuss the strengthening of cyber norms and rules to better manage the governance of the cyber and digital domains.
 4. Climate change is a major threat to countries in this region and around the world. Weather changes and natural disasters pose threats to food production and human life and property. A NADI workshop will be relevant to identify responses to sea level rises and natural disasters arising from climate change. The development of human resources and capacities and the transfer of expertise from the Plus countries would be beneficial. The workshop can also discuss the use of technology to promote faster and better responses to HADR challenges and threats.

Other matters

70. Forthcoming NADI activities

The meeting noted the updates on upcoming NADI activities:

- a) Vietnam will host the next NADI workshop on July 22 – 26, 2019, but the location is under consideration. The topic is about the cooperation in dealing with climate change.
- b) The Philippines will host the workshop under the theme of “Strengthening Defence Diplomacy: Challenges and Prospects for ADMM” in November 2019 in Clark City, Pampanga.

Conclusion

71. The Chairman of NADI 12th Annual Meeting extended his sincere appreciation and thanks to all the delegates for their participation in and constructive contribution to the Meeting.

72. The NADI participants expressed their appreciation to the SSC for their warm hospitality and successful hosting of the Meeting.