

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF  
TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS  
(NADI) WORKSHOP ON  
"ASEAN DEFENCE INDUSTRY COLLABORATION:  
POTENTIAL AND WAY FORWARD"  
8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 2023  
HOLIDAY INN HOTEL, MALACCA, MALAYSIA**

1. The Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) Workshop on "ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration: Potential and Way Forward" was organised by the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), Ministry of Defence Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur from 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> August 2023.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam attended the Workshop. The list of participants is attached in Annex I. Major General Dato' Haji Ya'cob bin Haji Samiran, Chief Executive of MiDAS, chaired the Workshop.

**Opening Remarks by Major General Dato' Haji Ya'cob bin Haji Samiran, Chief Executive of MiDAS**

3. Major General Dato' Haji Ya'cob bin Haji Samiran warmly welcomed all delegates and distinguished speakers to the NADI Workshop. He also showed his appreciation to Deputy Secretary General for Policy, Ministry of Defence Malaysia for his support to MiDAS in general. He also wished and congratulated Singapore delegates for their 58<sup>th</sup> National Day.
4. Before officiating the opening of NADI, he shared the historical background of Malacca Empire. He mentioned on how Malacca was defended with traditional, and state of art weaponry (of that era) to protect from foreign forces. He also emphasised on the produce of firearms and weapons locally which gave hints

about the capability and capacity of ASEAN member nations do have in the past.

### **Adoption of Agenda**

5. The Workshop adopted the agenda and the programme, which are appended in Annex II and Annex III respectively.

### **SESSION I: Keynote Speaker**

**Keynote speech on the “Overview of ASEAN Defence Industry Cooperation” by YBrs. Tuan Mohd Yani bin Daud, Deputy Secretary General (Policy), Ministry of Defence Malaysia**

6. Deputy Secretary General for Policy Ministry of Defence acknowledged the contribution of ASEAN member nations on various platform including NADI especially on the defence industry sector. He acknowledged NADI as the Track II for defence industry collaboration to ADIC and ADMM. On Malaysian front, he shared that Malaysia is on the progress on reevaluating its defence industry. He also pointed that Singapore and Indonesia are well ahead from other ASEAN countries and are also in the forefront as global players. He then suggested that cooperation between ASEAN nations can be heighten at higher levels since the product of one individual ASEAN nations are being used by other member nations like the Philippines using Indonesian produced naval vessel and MRO of Malaysian assets in Bandung, Indonesia.
7. He then shared that the growth of market economy is in parallel with defence spending of which ASEAN is on the move in recent years. He continued that such collaboration between member nations is pivotal since small scale cooperation open for greater collaboration in near future. He also stressed the potential synergies and collaboration between the 10-nations such as joint research, capability building to a higher and new hype. He ensured that Malaysia support the any collaboration and cooperation between ASEAN nations to unleash our potentials as one entity.

8. Before ending his keynote address, he shared his joy and appreciations about other nations national celebrations such as the ASEAN Day (8<sup>th</sup> August 2023), Singapore National Day (9<sup>th</sup> August 2023) and Indonesia Independence Day (17<sup>th</sup> August 2023). He then concluded his keynote address by emphasizing that the outcome of ideas and way forward collectively produced in this meeting can be brought forward to higher platform such as ADMM meeting for the benefit of all ASEAN nations.

## **SESSION II**

### **Presentation of the “ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration: Potential and Way Forward”**

#### **Brunei Darussalam**

*Presentation by Ms. Diana Othman, Research officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Ministry of Defence*

9. ASEAN defence industry is made up of diverse levels of development, governance arrangements and areas. For Brunei Darussalam, following its Defence White Paper (2021); ‘designing and developing a robust and resilient supply chain is crucial in meeting Defence needs and requirements’. Over the years, there have been studies and efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Defence and the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) to explore the development of a domestic defence support industry and subsequently the need to establish formal policies that govern them. Hence, the country supports the development of local defence industry that focuses on the provision for, maintaining, repair, adapt and sustaining its capability assets, as a start.
10. Recognising the challenges and opportunities in developing ASEAN’s defence industries; SHHBIDSS is suggesting several recommendations. First, to align the objectives of AMS defence industry – AMS need to find common ground towards further developing the region’s defence industry, this can be done through sharing of information by listing and preparing database of each AMS’s defence companies. This shall give a bigger pictures of ASEAN defence

industry and to identify areas of cooperation. Recognising each country's defence industry niche and specialisation will also help build up each other defence industries, through training and sharing of best practices. Second, to strengthen the Consultative Group (CG) – a stronger and centralise CG is needed to drive the effort in ASEAN defence industry collaboration. The group can be empowered through appointing higher level of representatives from each AMS, and further supported by a working-level committee. Besides enhancing the Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the CG, framework and timeline can be discussed to move forward with expanding the cooperation within the ASEAN defence industries beyond the current scope and activities. Ultimately, setting up ASEAN Defence Industry Agency to support all related defence industries activities such as policy alignment, market protection and technological exchanges.

### **Kingdom of Cambodia**

*Presentation by Major General Ratana Pen, Deputy Director, Department of Defence Materials Manufacturing, General Department of Materials and Techniques, Ministry of Defence.*

11. He brought up the ADIC's background of which includes the history, scope and form of activities and objectives. Scope of ADIC covers a broad spectrum of economic activities while form of activities covers those of education and training in defence industry sector; partnership, joint venture, joint R&D and co-production in agreed projects; and joint promotion on project development. he also raised the current events which effect the ADIC. Those events include the Russia-Ukraine war, the COVID-19 post-pandemic crisis and Cambodia recently forming a center called National Defence Industry Center (NDIC) which is upgraded from Department of Defence Materials Manufacturing in June 2023. Russia-Ukraine war put AMS off buying defence produce and services from Russia. The COVID-19 post-pandemic crisis has made AMS more reserved on their defence budgets, while the Cambodia's recent forming of NDIC opens the door for more opportunities for the regional defence collaboration.

12. To sum up the presentation, he also made recommendations by focusing resources such as funds and technology and initiating regional partnership as way forward to potential which should be embraced by AMS in order to advance the ADIC.

### **Republic of Indonesia**

*Presentation by Major General Agape Zacharia R. Dondokambey, S.E., M.Han. Chief, Center for Strategic Studies, Research and Development of Tentara Nasional Indonesia (CSSRD TNI).*

13. Major General Agape Zacharia Dondokambey highlighted the independence of the defence industry requiring commitment from national leaders of AMS in order to strengthen technology and enhance personnel capabilities. The implementation of ADIC to develop the potential for cooperation in the defence industry will determine interdependence among the countries in the region that has not been achieved before. It will also have economic, political, and security implications for Asean, it can foster a sense of togetherness and mitigate the security dilemmas among AMS.

14. He recommended ADMM to encourage the national leaders of AMS to implement collaboration among defence industries. Second, to encourage the armed forces of the AMS to determine the type of defence equipment or platform to be developed, considering the differences in threats, doctrines, and required technologies. Third, to promote co-development among the AMS to collaborate in developing and producing defence equipment. Fourth, to accommodate a production process that can provide value-added benefits to each country and reduce the research cost burden if undertaken individually. Finally, to encourage the harmonization of quality standards and import-export regulations among AMS and dialogue partners to facilitate the trade of defence products.

## **Lao People's Democratic Republic**

*Presentation by Brigadier General Viengxay Somvichit, Director General, Military Science and History Department (MSHD), Ministry of National Defence.*

15. Brigadier General Somvichit emphasizes the importance of ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration, it has been a terrific opportunity for AMS to enhance cooperation in the field of defence industry. It is an important milestone to improve confidence-building measures as well as to exchange expertise and experience to strengthen our internal capabilities without relying heavily on external sources. ADIC is a crucial factor of enhancing AMS' military and technological strength, increasing the competitiveness of technology and national defence industry which can be utilised for both military and civilian purposes. In addition, he touched differences level of readiness, technology, and resources, therefore, the possibility to promote real cooperation between AMS in the field of defence industry is limited.

16. To enhance the possibility of the ASEAN Defence Industry Cooperation, Brigadier General Viengxay said, first ASEAN should try to pave the way for future cooperation on a step-by-step basis. Firstly, focus on create conducive environment through activities like exchange of visit and participation in defence exhibitions to build and further enhance confidence building measure and ASEAN should focus on cooperation in education and training related to defence industry as stated in the Concept Paper since this will lay an important foundation for capacity building of our military personnel as well as our defence industry development. Finally, he gave recommendation to ADMM:

- a. Work together on joint business and joint production based on the potential economic scale, capability, and mutual interests.
- b. Promoting trade between ASEAN countries in terms of goods and services related to defence by the defence industry sector of ASEAN.
- c. Supporting national defence trade activities and exhibitions held by AMS as well as enhance ASEAN industrial and technological competition in bilateral and multilateral defence and industrial fields.

- d. Continue to implement ADIC activities on the regular basis such as ADIC meeting and seminars.

## **Malaysia**

*Presentation by Mr. Ahmad Tajuddin bin Mohd Said, Assistant Director of Contemporary Security Study Centre, Malaysia Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS).*

17. Defence industry is part of a state's defence strategy. Many factors contributed to its success, and it is full of challenges. Having a regionally based defence industry is even more challenging. ADIC was introduced more than ten years ago. Critiques on ADIC argued that the initiative is just a consultative body and lack enforcement powers, an imbalance of defence industry development and progress among ASEAN countries, a lack of trust in the sharing of technology, a discrepancy in military doctrines, and more tendency to purchase defence equipment outside ASEAN.

## **Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

*Presentation by Major General Myint Kyaw Tun, Deputy Chief of Armed Forces Training, Office of the Chief of Armed Forces Training (OCAFT)*

18. Major General Myint Kyaw Tun highlighted that geopolitical uncertainties play a significant role in motivating countries to increase their defence budgets and purchase more weapons. The AMS are net purchasers of defence and security equipment and still heavily rely on imported defence goods, despite the considerable growth in their defence industries. He mentioned that ASEAN needs to reduce the outflow of hard currency and enhance defence industrial interdependence within the region. Creating economies of scale for defence products and services produced by AMS and improving the defence industrial supply chain network within ASEAN are also crucial goals. Additionally, he reminded the delegates about the objectives of establishing the ADIC and the principles guiding its implementation.

19. He stated that the AMS collectively possess a diverse range of resources, and by pooling them, the region can reduce redundancy, optimize defence spending, and enhance overall efficiency. At the end of his presentation, he made some suggestions as follows:

- a. Establish and maintain regular communication channels with representatives from the defence industries of AMS.
- b. Ensure that all AMS and defence industries share a common vision and objectives for collaboration.
- c. Identify specific collaborative projects that align with the framework for implementation.
- d. Create specialized task forces or working groups focused on key areas of collaboration. Representatives from AMS and defence industries should be assigned to these groups to work on specific projects or initiatives.
- e. Facilitate the transfer of relevant defence technologies among AMS and establish mechanisms for sharing technical knowledge, intellectual property, and best practices.
- f. Organize training programs, workshops, and seminars to enhance the capabilities of defence industries in AMS.
- g. Align policies and regulations related to defence industry cooperation across member countries.
- h. Collaborate with academic institutions and research organizations in AMS to contribute to defence industry innovation and technology development.
- i. Organize regular forums or conferences that bring together stakeholders from member countries and defence industries.
- j. Demonstrate a sustained commitment to collaboration over the long term. Foster a culture of trust, transparency, and mutual respect among AMS and defence industries.

## Republic of the Philippines

*Presentation by Mr Erick Nielson C Javier, Defence Research Officer II, National Defence College of the Philippines.*

20. Mr Javier provided an overview of the defence industrial sector, from the contractions in the West and Russia following the end of the Cold War to the rise of new defence industrial giants such as China and South Korea. The trend of increasing defence expenditure in the Indo-Pacific as well as the impact of the war in Ukraine on consumption of arms reserves should provide impetus for the growth of defence industries in Southeast Asia. Several challenges continue to confront defence industries, such as the difficulty of achieving economies of scale as orders decrease due to increasing cost and complexity of weapons, and the risks to specialized workforce should there be insufficient work to sustain them. Emerging technologies are now being incorporated to redress the trend of high cost, low-volume weapons, leading to a race among states to incorporate them into their defence industries.

21. ASEAN defence industrial collaboration has yet to take off despite being proposed in 2010. Several factors, such as lack of complementarity among ASEAN members' defence industries, lack of clear mechanisms for cooperation, mistrust between members, and lack of interoperability, contributed to the lack of progress. Moving forward, ASEAN defence industrial collaboration can be enhanced foremost by:

- a. Producing systems that can meet fellow ASEAN members' specific needs.
- b. Revaluating supply chain cooperation particularly for non-sensitive defence goods.
- c. Pushing for inclusion of defence industrial collaboration topics in the ASEAN Economic community pillar.

## **Republic of Indonesia**

*Presentation by Major General TNI Dr Priyanto, Republic of Indonesia Defence University (RIDU).*

22. Republic Indonesia Defence of University (RIDU) plays an active role in contributing to research in the defence industry by optimizing the role of the Faculty of Defence Science and Technology. The aim is to promote and accelerate the overall development of the defence industry in line with the dynamics of 21st-century technology. Through this collaboration, ASEAN countries can utilize their own defence industry as a reliable supplier of defence equipment to strengthen regional defence and build cooperation between ASEAN countries in facing regional and global security challenges.

23. Cooperation in the defence industry among ASEAN countries is a key factor in creating mutual trust among member states. By involving all parties, this cooperation can progress tangibly and have a positive impact on strengthening regional relationships. NADI plays a strategic role in encouraging such cooperation. Through its participation in ASEAN forums, NADI can provide valuable recommendations to enhance the develop self-reliance in the defence industry in the ASEAN region.

## **Malaysia**

*Presentation by Prof. Dato' Dr. Jesbil Singh@Jasbir Singh Sandhu, Research Fellow, Centre for Defence and International Security Studies, National Defence University Malaysia (NDUM)*

24. Prof. Dato' Dr. Jesbil explained that defence industry relates to activities of defence and security to produce land, air and sea platforms, weapon systems and military solutions. It is a strategic industry involving the government in terms of its direction and growth, with the private sector also playing a crucial role. A well-developed industrial complex offers numerous benefits to a nation, not just

economic, but also in terms of its national power and sovereignty through strengthening its defence and military capability.

25. He later added that moving from developing defence industry as a nation, to that of a region through the platform of collaboration also offers regional benefits, economically, politically, and diplomatically. In this respect, Malaysia tabled a proposal for ASEAN defence industry collaboration at the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Retreat in Bangkok, Thailand on 3rd November 2009, an idea which was well received by the defence ministers. It was then formally tabled at the 4th ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting on 11th May 2010 in Hanoi, Vietnam. However, little progress has been made and many challenges lie in its way. This paper attempts to address these challenges, the potential for its fruition and some thoughts on the way forward.

### **Republic of the Philippines**

*Presentation by Colonel Haroun-Al-Rashid I Jaji PA (GSC), Chief, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management, Armed Forces of the Philippines.*

26. Colonel Jaji discussed how ASEAN developed initiatives to foster regional defence industry collaboration. The ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration (ADIC) was proposed to establish a platform for AMS to collaborate in the defence industry, including research and development, production, and marketing of defence equipment and technology. ASEAN has taken several initiatives to promote defence industry collaboration among its member states. These initiatives aim to enhance regional security cooperation, strengthen defence capabilities, and foster closer defence industry partnerships. Given that ASEAN has initiatives in place to promote defence industry collaboration, however, there are still challenges that need to be addressed to enhance defence industry collaboration. These are various levels of development, limited resources, and different perceptions of security threats and challenges.

27. Despite these challenges, ADIC has the potential to bring several benefits and contribute to regional security. Here are some prospective advantages for

ASEAN to strengthen regional security, develop diplomatic engagement, boost industry development, foster innovation, and knowledge sharing, and reduce dependence on external defence suppliers. By capitalizing on these opportunities, ASEAN member countries can enhance their defence capabilities, promote regional security, and develop a robust regional defence industry. To improve defence industry collaboration among AMS, the following measures can be taken: establishing a framework, identifying priority areas, facilitating public-private partnerships, harmonizing standards and regulations, promoting research and development, and strengthening training and education. To this end, the following are the recommendations by OSSSM Philippines:

- a. ASEAN Member States to collaborate on enhancing public-private partnership to address the limited resources available to AMS and at the same leverage knowledge and information sharing between the government and private companies;
- b. ASEAN member states must work together to build a more secure and resilient region by helping other fellow member-states strengthen their defence industry. This can be in a form of information and knowledge sharing or handing over of used technologies.

### **Republic of Singapore**

*Presentation by Mr Eddie Lim, Head Outreach, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.*

28. In his presentation, Mr Lim highlighted two significant ways in which defence technology have played a role in ASEAN affairs. Using the Singapore Armed Forces as an example, Mr Lim discussed how hardware was used by regional defence establishments to assist one another in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) operations. Following which, he discussed the role of software in the combat against COVID-19. In both cases, hardware and software can be used collaboratively by AMS in defence collaboration. Mr Lim discussed the challenges of moving collaboration beyond hardware and

software, and into the realm of cognitive defence of the digital domain. He highlighted the challenges between state interests, different competency levels of the domain and finally the challenges of digital domain being a multi-stakeholder dimension, as the initial 'terrain' for AMS to overcome to establish channels of defence industry collaboration in the region.

29. Mr Lim made the following recommendations to enhance defence industry collaboration in the region:

- a. The ADMM could identify and share best practices and proven technological solutions from within and outside the region, to better equip defence establishments of AMS to support whole-of-government responses to non-traditional security and digital domain issues.
- b. The defence educational establishments of AMS could promote collaboration and exchanges with academia and educational entities, in their respective countries or with partners, to develop technological solutions for collaborative use.
- c. The ADMM could further identify future non-traditional security challenges to facilitate more proactive and collaborative R&D to tackle these issues. Further, the ADMM could work with other external partners to facilitate R&D on such issues.

### **Kingdom of Thailand**

*Presentation by Group Captain Chaiya Okdaeng, Deputy Director of Strategic Studies Center (SSC), National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), Royal Thai Armed Forces*

30. Currently, the overall picture of defence industry has changed dramatically because of the modern technology such as the use of drone in attacking as a case of Russia-Ukraine conflict. The medical and military operation in many countries have used Robots, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) are also used to simulate operation. Moreover, the defence industry also relies on various sensor technologies that play a

crucial role in modern defence systems and equipment. The above-mentioned technology can make weapons smaller but more effective. This is the right time for ASEAN public sectors and manufacturers in defence industry to develop and research new products and services. The production process will not depend on production lines or original technology.

31. Given the diverse interest and complexities within ASEAN, AMS need to identify common goals and unified vision. Using gradual approach, starting with smaller joint defence projects that focus on areas of common interest such as border security, cybersecurity, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, and counter-narcotics operations. These manageable collaborative projects can build confidence and serve as steppingstones towards more significant initiative.
32. For advance defence technology equipment, it is recommended that the ADIC should have the working framework for common procurement programs, by aligning defence procurement policies and procedure, among member nations, for instance, the advance technology equipment that ASEAN member state still have to be procured from a particular nation in which we agree upon in order to gain greater offset momentum and economy of scale.
33. Defence industry in ASEAN also need to create joint ventures or partnerships between defence companies from different ASEAN countries can lead to the development of shared defence capabilities and products, as well as involving the private sector in defence industry collaboration can bring in expertise, resources, and innovation to complement government efforts, and cooperation in research and development that can lead to advancements in defence technology, such as unmanned systems, advanced sensors, and communication technologies. By doing this, the defence budget will contribute to ASEAN economies in a wider extent and create job opportunities within the region.

**Socialist Republic of Vietnam**

*Presentation by Senior Colonel Pham Ngoc Thanh, Director of the International Studies, Institute for Defence Strategy, Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence.*

34. Against the background of the complex security situation in the world and region, AMS are required to push up defence industry collaboration to enhance the capacity and reliance in providing weapons and equipment's for their armed forces. ASEAN has many potentials and advantages for promotion of defence industry collaboration (ADIC), including:

- a. ASEAN has political foundation and practical grounds for promotion of ADIC.
- b. The evolvement of the 4th industrial revolution is a favourable condition for ADIC.
- c. Technical infrastructure in AMS have been developing to meet the requirements of defence industry cooperation.
- d. ASEAN's large market is an important favourable condition and motivation for promoting defence industry cooperation.
- e. The similarities in climate, weather and anthropology are also the advantages for ADIC.

35. Besides potentials and advantages, ADIC has faced quite a few challenges, such as the differences in policy and legal system; the limit of resources; difference in levels of development and technical standards. In order to push up ADIC, there are some main suggestions as followed:

- a. Promoting discussion about ADIC in ADMM Agenda and other ASEAN consultation mechanisms
- b. Building a roadmap for ADIC with concrete steps
- c. Strengthening cooperation in development of human resource for defence industry
- d. Enhancing linkages and development of market for defence industry
- e. Building an appropriate cooperation model and at the same time diversifying forms of cooperation.

## **Summary of Discussions**

36. The presentation focused on the issues with long-term solutions and presented more practical proposals with the concept of low hanging fruits as a priority before reaching long-term goals of a more established ASEAN defence sector.
37. The discussion pointed out the importance in support of achieving idealistic development of ASEAN defence industry because it is challenging as it involves lengthy time to achieve. Hence, cooperation at small scale is a practical and necessary step for ASEAN countries.
38. There are suggestions that the collaboration between countries should not only be limited to defence equipment such as weaponry and ammunition but also textile, leather, furniture, spare parts, automotive and electronics as well as day to day items. Moreover, the collaboration also can be extended on HADR due to climate change such as flood and typhoon.
39. Additionally, the collaboration can be carried out through bilateral or multilateral engagement between countries, encompassing research and training between defence industry actors and learning institutions through intra-ASEAN cooperation.
40. These efforts can only be realized by the will of all ASEAN members to bring these concerns stated during NADI through specific governments. However, there are two critical situations considering who leads the collaboration and to decide the timeline.

## **Recommendations**

### **Brunei Darussalam**

41. AMS needs to find common ground on developing the region's defence industry, through sharing of information by listing and preparing database of each AMS's defence companies to identify areas of cooperation.

42. AMS needs to recognise each country's defence industry niche and specialisation to build each other's defence industry, through training and sharing of best practices.

43. A stronger and centralise Common Ground is needed to drive the effort in ASEAN defence industry collaboration. Appointing higher level of representatives from each AMS and preparing its framework and timeline. In the long-term, consider setting up ASEAN to support all related defence industries activities.

### **Kingdom of Cambodia**

44. In order to advance the ADIC, more focus should be given to resources such as funds and technology by initiating regional partnership as way forward should be embraced by AMS in order to advance the ADIC.

### **Republic of Indonesia (CSSRD TNI)**

45. Encourage the national leaders of AMS to implement collaboration among defence industries.

46. Determine the type of defence equipment or platform to be developed, considering the differences in threats, doctrines, and required technologies.

47. Promote co-development among the AMS to collaborate in developing and producing defence equipment.

48. Accommodate a production process that can provide value-added benefits to each country and reduce the research cost burden if undertaken individually.

49. Encourage the harmonization of quality standards and import-export regulations among AMS and dialogue partners to facilitate the trade of defence products.

50. NADI must possess the courage to formulate a roadmap for collaborative endeavours within the ASEAN defence industry.

### **Lao People's Democratic Republic**

51. Collaborate on joint business and production based on the potential economic scale, capability, and mutual interests.

52. Promote trade between ASEAN countries in terms of goods and services related to defence by the defence industry sector of ASEAN.

53. Support national defence trade activities and exhibitions held by AMS as well as enhance ASEAN industrial and technological competition in bilateral and multilateral defence and industrial fields.

54. Implement ADIC activities on regular basis such as ADIC meeting and seminars.

### **Malaysia (MiDAS)**

55. ADIC needs to be applied in ASEAN country's defence industry policy in order to give ADIC special attention and higher priority in future planning of the respective country's defence industry.

56. ASEAN member countries is proposed to contribute a certain amount of money to set up an ADIC initiative funding so that Universities in ASEAN and the industry could bid for the funding. Priorities must be given to joint research by two or more universities or defence companies in ASEAN countries. Such requirements and terms will result in a form of collaboration.
57. ASEAN to embrace new defence technology as a block, particularly technologies for peaceful purposes or dual use by jointly developing software or application-based products for geospatial, artificial intelligence, or medical science-based research for military medicine and development on reducing climate change through research on defence applications.

### **Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

58. Organize training programs, workshops, and seminars to enhance the capabilities of defence industries in AMS.
59. Align policies and regulations related to defence industry cooperation across member countries.
60. Organize regular forums or conferences that bring together stakeholders from member countries and defence industries.
61. Demonstrate a sustained commitment to collaboration over the long term. Foster a culture of trust, transparency, and mutual respect among AMS and defence industries.

### **Republic of the Philippines (NDCP)**

62. ADIC collaboration can be enhanced by producing systems that meet the AMS specific needs.
63. Re-evaluate supply chain cooperation particularly for non-sensitive defence goods.

64. Pushing for inclusion of defence industrial collaboration topics in the ASEAN Economic community pillar.

**Malaysia (NDUM)**

65. Strengthen trust, share vision, and develop common interest among the ASEAN member states.

66. Increase engagement through dialogue and discussions and initiate projects through strategic partnerships, joint ventures, and joint production. A symposium of all ASEAN Defence Industry Companies could be organised to discuss and create opportunities for collaboration and partnerships.

67. To put in place more concrete Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)

68. Develop workable models, such as ASEAN value chains, with every ASEAN nation playing a role, based on its strength.

69. Preferential treatment of ASEAN defence industry companies through lower tariffs and defence procurement opportunities.

70. Leverage ASEAN attractiveness in high technology procurement and promote it as investment opportunities for OEMs, so as to create an ASEAN defence production base.

71. Revisit the concept of ASEAN Defence Industry and Joint Working Groups.

**Republic of the Philippines (OSSSM)**

72. AMS could collaborate on enhancing public-private partnership to address the limited resources available to AMS of the same leverage knowledge and information sharing between the government and private companies.

73. ASEAN member states must work together to build a more secure and resilient region in the form of information and knowledge sharing or handing over of used technologies.

### **Singapore**

74. The ADMM could identify and share best practices and proven technological solutions from within and outside the region, to better equip defence establishments of AMS to support the government responses to non-traditional security and digital domain issues.

75. The defence educational establishments of AMS could promote collaboration with academia and educational entities in their respective countries or with partners, to develop technological solutions for collaborative use.

76. The ADMM could further identify future non-traditional security challenges to facilitate more proactive and collaborative R&D.

### **Kingdom of Thailand**

77. ADIC to provide the working framework for common procurement programs, by aligning defence procurement policies and procedure.

78. The defence industry in ASEAN needs to create joint ventures or partnerships with the defence companies from different ASEAN countries.

79. The defence industry could collaborate with private sectors to bring in expertise, resources, and innovation to complement the government efforts, and cooperation in research and development that can lead to the advancements in defence technology.

### **Socialist Republic of Vietnam**

80. Promote discussion about ADIC in ADMM Agenda and other ASEAN consultation mechanisms.

81. Build a roadmap for ADIC with concrete steps.

82. Strengthen cooperation in development of human resources for defence industry.

83. Enhance linkages and development of market for defence industry.

84. Build appropriate cooperation models while diversifying forms of cooperation.

### **Other Matters**

85. Forthcoming NADI activities

Date	Activities	Country	Via
2-5 October 2023	NADI Workshop on “Strengthening ASEAN Capacity and Resilience in the ADMM Plus Amid Local Geopolitical Change”	Hue, Vietnam	Physical
2024	NADI 17th Annual Meeting	Vientiane, Laos	Physical
2024	NADI Workshop (Topic: TBC)	GDPFA, Cambodia	Physical

86. Brunei proposed 'Workshop' to be replaced with Meeting and 'Annual Meetings' to Annual General Meeting of ASEAN. This proposal was unanimously agreed by the members.

#### **Consideration of NADI Workshop Chairman's Report**

87. The meeting considered the draft Chairman's Report of the NADI Workshop on "ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration: Potential and Way Forward". After examining the Chairman's Report carefully, the meeting endorsed the report.

88. The NADI Workshop Chairman will submit the Report to the ADSOM Chairman for consideration at the ADMM Track and a copy to the NADI Chairman.

#### **Closing Remarks by Major General Dato' Haji Ya'cob bin Haji Samiran, Chief Executive of MiDAS**

89. In his concluding remarks, Major General Dato' Haji Ya'cob bin Haji Samiran, expressed his sincere appreciation to delegates and all NADI members for their dedication in participating in this NADI Workshop. All contributions have been useful in supporting the ADMM in strengthening our regional cooperation in dealing with cyber threats in our region in the future.