



Summary Report

The International Seminar 2017

"ASEAN and the World

@ 50th Anniversary of ASEAN and Beyond"

During the 1st - 4th August 2017

Center for Strategic Studies, the Royal Thai Armed Forces in Honor of
His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary
Bangsaen, Chonburi, Thailand



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Preface



The regional South-East Asia, also known as ASEAN, is noticeably getting attentions from many other parts of the world, probably, due to its progressing regional integration which has increased its bargaining power in the international level. ASEAN members' intentions towards more integration have promoted mutual trusts, regional trades and prosperity, in which directly or indirectly enhanced regional stability and security. Also, there have been more meetings of experts, and expanding cooperation in all levels in many areas within the region, bringing the countries closer and closer. The integration tendency has allowed shared vision and mutual strategy among the regional countries.

The genesis of such regional potential has begun since the “Bangkok Declaration” in the year 1967 until today. And, it has been 50 years of continued cooperation and mutual direction for the regional ASEAN. Evidently, there have been many admirable stories of successes, resulting from continued building of trusts, mutual understanding, peace, stability, and prosperity. However, there are still challenges and, at the same time, unexploited opportunities in the journey towards full potential of ASEAN.

The Strategic Studies Center (SSC) is the organic unit of the National Defence Studies Institute, under the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters. The missions are in planning and conducting studies, researching and evaluating strategic environments which may affect our national security in all dimensions. The center provides recommendations regarding strategies and security to higher echelon commanders, the armed forces, and the government. Our activities include building and disseminating knowledge regarding strategy and security, organizing related meetings and seminars locally or internationally, in order to make contributions for better strategies, or help resolving security problems and other related threats, either regionally or internationally.

This annual seminar, for 2017, namely, the “ASEAN and the World @ 50th Anniversary of ASEAN and Beyond”, is organized by the Strategic Studies Center, to celebrate the 50 years of ASEAN establishment.



The invited participants are from the world's renowned think tanks or well-known institutions. This annually organizing seminar is intended for participants to discuss and share ideas, thoughts, and perspectives regarding important issues facing the region and the world today. Hopefully, this seminar will be able to make great contribution in resolving important issues, and, in turn, helping the regional countries to counter their own sensitive issues or problems, better.

Strategic Studies Center,
National Defence Studies Institute
25th August 2017



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Welcoming Remarks



Welcoming Remarks by Deputy Commander of National Defence Studies Institute, The Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters

“The Honorable Representatives from all nations.

On behalf of The Royal Thai Armed Forces, I am delighted to welcome you, our friends from ASEAN, ASEAN Plus Countries and others. I am very happy to be here, in this excellent evening with friendship and warm atmosphere, to welcome all of you.

First of all, let’s me thank you for your participation for our seminar and discussion today

From the beginning in 1967 until today, ASEAN is growing into a 50 years old guy (handsome, attractive and rich). Throughout time, we have overcome many obstacles that being a strengthen community of 600 million population, but ASEAN did not walk alone, we have 8 dialogue Partners as China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, India, Russia and The United States like a best friends to support and help us in several situations.

While on the side of acceptance, ASEAN is respected that it is an international organization with highly role in global community. In every ASEAN summit, we have received attention from super powers to joint our summit. This is an important sign that ASEAN needs to balance region’s interest and be part of the global community.

50th Anniversary of ASEAN is our pride to work together to create the norm for peaceful coexistence in the region. From a neighbor with difference in political, economic and environment, it can bring to the



*Lt. Gen. Jerdwut Kraprayoon,
Deputy Commander, National
Defense Studies Institute, The
Royal Thai Armed Forces
Headquarters*



ASEAN way. We can create a unity, conflict prevention, build understanding and trust by the principle of mutual benefit, and jointly promote the role of ASEAN in interaction with the global community.

Finally, it is important that we have to think of fast step and slow step of ASEAN members. As mutual benefit, if we need to walk far, we have to walk slow. Looking ahead in the future we need to look at present, how to do for the future by learning from past experience. Then adapt and change both in the region and global to promote prosperity, economic stability and well-being of the population.

Therefore, I, as the representative of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Head Quarter, would like thank you for your participating to this event and thank you all of the SSC's staff for arranging a very nice place for our seminar and dinner today.

And, now, may I propose the toast for our coming era of peace, mutual trusts, more-and-more prosperity, and ensured security for all the people of the world.

Cheers.....”





Opening Remarks



Report by Director of Strategic Studies Center, National Defense Studies Institute, The Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters

“Gen. Soopakit Nutstit, Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, The Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters,

On behalf of the Strategic Studies Center, the National Defence Studies Institute, I would like to express my highest appreciation to Gen. Soopakit Nutstit, for coming to preside over the opening ceremony for International Seminar 2017.



*Maj.Gen. Apisak Sombutcharoenon,
Director, Strategic Studies Center,
National Defense Studies Institute*

For this year, the Strategic Studies Center conduct seminar on theme “ASEAN and the World @ 50th Anniversary of ASEAN and Beyond”. The goals of this seminar are

- (1) to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of ASEAN*
- (2) to promote cooperation between ASEAN and partner countries*
- (3) to envision brighter cooperation in enhancing peace, stability and prosperity of the region and*
- (4) to academically share views and perspectives on common issues of interests.*

There are totally 169 participants from 18 countries in the seminar; including, participants from ASEAN nations, ASEAN Plus nations and others: Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam



China, United States of America, Russia, India, Japan, Australia, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, France, United Kingdom and Thailand

The participants of each countries are from various sectors such as government sectors, non - government sectors, civilian sector and academic institutions.

The Seminar will be divided into 3 important sessions;

The first session is the keynote speech by the distinguished and experienced speakers from Thailand, China and the United States of America

The second session is presentation from ASEAN countries on theme “ASEAN and the World: Country’s Perspectives”, Present by Brunei, Cambodia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam

Lastly, the third one is panel discussions on theme “The World and ASEAN: Think Tanks Perspectives” from Australia, France, India, Japan, Russia, and United Kingdom. Having Lt.Gen. Surasit Thanadtang former SSC Director as Moderator.

Furthermore, the seminar will encourage participants to share ideas or perspectives in each session.

With this special opportunity, I would like to invite Gen. Soopakit Nuttit, Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters to give the opening speech for International Seminar 2017

Please, Sir.”





Opening Speech by Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, The Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters

Gen. Soopakit Nutstit, Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, The Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, Was honored to attend the seminar. He talked about the relaxing atmosphere of Bangsean in the past and its position as recreational destination for Thai people. At this place, five founding fathers ASEAN signed ASEAN declaration on August 19, 1967. He would like to remind all participants of that friendly ambience and revive it in this seminar, where the participants could learn what ASEAN affects the world and what the world affects ASEAN. Gen. Supakit wished to hear constructive ideas from all participants.



*Gen. Soopakit Nutstit,
Deputy Chief of Defence Forces,
The Royal Thai Armed Forces
Headquarters*

“Honorable guest speakers, distinguished delegates, Ladies and gentlemen

On behalf of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, it is my pleasure to welcome you all as distinguished guests of the Royal Thai Armed Forces.

It is my tremendous honor to be here with you in an environment which encourages sincerity and cooperation. I also would like to thank you all for dedicating your invaluable time to this international seminar. ASEAN community will be able to sustain and maintain regional stability and become fully pledged members of the global community with an economic, socio-cultural, political and security vision which promotes peace and sustainability within all of member states.

The Royal Thai Armed Forces is more than delighted to be a part of the ASEAN Political and Security Community-one of the main pillars which will allow us, as a community, to attain



a sense of peace, stability and sustainability. I also would like to remind all of us, this location is one of utmost significance to the origins of ASEAN. Last 50 years, this location was used as a venue welcoming the foreign Ministers from 4 neighboring countries. After the informal meeting at Bangsaen, the Ministers returned to Bangkok. They agreed to establish the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN and signed the “Bangkok Declaration for the Association of South East Asian Nations” at Saranrom Palace, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok on 8th August 1967 at 10.50

As all of you may know, ASEAN was officially become an ‘ASEAN Community’ since the 31st December 2015, with particular emphasis on being ‘people-centric’ in order to alleviate the living standards of all people within the ASEAN Community. Essentially, our objective is to attain stability and sustainable wealth in all member states.

We will now move onto the “International seminar” theme on “ASEAN and the World @ 50th Anniversary of ASEAN and Beyond” This will provide us with the opportunity to exchange any thoughts or suggestions on issues regarding security, politics and international relations within ASEAN and the region. We hope that it will prove to be immensely invaluable to you all, and we wish you all a fruitful and successful seminar.

To conclude, I would like to thank our moderator, guest speakers and our distinguished guests for having dedicated invaluable time to this international seminar. I now declare the “International Seminar on ASEAN and the World @ 50th Anniversary of ASEAN and Beyond” as officially opened.

Thank you”





Keynote Speech: The World and ASEAN



Kingdom of Thailand

Welcomed the delegates and representatives from 17 countries. He emphasized on historical importance of the location of the Royal Thai Armed Force, Strategic Study Center (SSC) in Bangsae. This was where meaningful international collaboration started under the common dream of making the region a better place to live. In the Concept of Establishment of the SSC in Honor of His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary presentation, the journey started 25 years ago from the vision of Gen. Boonsrang and his great impression on the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) in Honolulu, Hawaii and the Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Center, Vergonese, Italy. The underlined purpose of SSC establishment was to facilitate think tank and constructive strategy formulation. It took him 10 years to secure the former residence of Field Marshall Plaek Phibunsongkhram to establish this strategic center. He added that it would be useful if more counterparts from all over the region have similar facility to create dialogue with stronger cooperation among friends to jointly address complex problems.



*Gen. (Ret.) Boonsrang Niumpradit,
former Chief of Defence Forces,
Royal Thai Armed Forces
Headquarters, Kingdom
of Thailand*

People's Republic of China

Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng, Stated that China has recognized ASEAN strategic relationship in strengthening security and political stability within the region. Under a common interest for rapid economic growth and prosperity of the region, China had implemented several integrated strategic partnerships and diplomatic developments with ASEAN member states. The China-ASEAN cooperation framework highlighted connectivity,



*Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng,
Vice Chairman of China Institute
for International Strategic Studies,
People's Republic of China*



people to people exchange, foreign investment, expertise exchange under the mutual benefit and win-win, regional production output, trade and economic.

He highlighted that cooperation under diversified interests was crucial for the success of China and ASEAN relations. It required mutual commitment, dedication and trust on the common ground that differences should not accelerated to disputes and conflicts. In addition, China has signed several agreements in both bilateral and multilateral level to promote infrastructure development i.e., Belt and Road Initiative to increase economic capacity, connectivity and integrated trade and facilitation. He also noted the essentiality of inclusiveness, fair distribution of wealth and regional stability in handling new normal and preventing zero sum game mentality through dialogue and consultation. In addition, China committed in providing support and training for terrorism prevention, emergency operation and coexistence in border area with its neighboring countries, maritime security and create dialogue for the territory sovereignty in South China Sea with the use of Geotrack, missile treaties and several bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements in Asia Pacific and global. The aims of these cooperation were to cope with non-traditional threats and challenges i.e., transnational crimes, cyber security, extremists and terrorism. However, ASEAN cooperation must be established under the foundation of trusts and determination. In addition, China-US has signed on the new form of bilateral agreement under the principle of peaceful coexistence for the future of humankind.

Question & Answer

A participant ask Chinese delegate to define the criteria for complying with international laws. In case of dispute with the Philippines on South China Sea, China rejected tribunal's ruling. The delegate replied that China seriously followed the international laws. Regarding this issue, the relations between China and the Philippines has transformed and come to the right track. Both countries successfully set up consultation mechanism and China resolved the issue through peaceful negotiation.

A professor from Nida University urged China to re-consider its decision on South China Sea to prevent the conflicts with other ASEAN countries. The delegate replied that in case of South China Sea, China and



ASEAN should maintain peace in this issue and China resolves the issue through peaceful negotiation. Recently, there was a good sign and progress in security situation in South China Sea and the relations with the Philippines has been promoted. Secondly, China carries out comprehensive consultation, which has made some progress.

United States of America

Mr. James ‘Hammer’ Hartsell, Shared his academic perspective under the principle of openness, inclusion and mutual respect. He expressed his appreciation for the previous speakers and hospitality of Thailand. He added that DKI APCSS would be co-hosting a similar with ASEAN-focused in Hawaii later this year. He highlighted ASEAN as a regional mechanism holding nation together for peaceful, prosperous, and stability. He commented that positive contribution of ASEAN did not remain within the region, but to the world. Its impact on global community, leveraging ASEAN as resilient and upheld its principle of respecting sovereignty of member states to overcome challenges in the future. He noted that ASEAN need to deliberate on its role in the future and what contribution ASEAN could bring to tackle complex. He touched on the essentials of the way forward that came from human factor involved in resolving problems, communication, but not confrontation.



*Mr. James ‘Hammer’ Hartsell,
Director of Daniel K. Inouye
Asia-Pacific Center for Security
Studies, United States of America*

He suggested that the region need more of ASEAN and more from ASEAN to increase regional capacity. In the aspect of ‘more of ASEAN’, he stressed on ASEAN way of doing things, openness, inclusion, consultation, consensus that worked well within ASEAN in resolving complex issues, challenges in multi-facet and multiple stakeholders across the board. He noted that bringing together reversed stakeholders with different ideas and positions to deal with complexities under ASEAN collaborative approach with patience management, and negotiation diplomacy were the way forward. In the aspect of ‘more from ASEAN’, he stressed that no organization can succeed without assessment of adjustment change for the future. He suggested that ASEAN’s ability to adjust to multipolar environment was



crucial toward the future. He added that regional tasks were also significant in handling shared concerns under common goal of maintaining peace and security. ASEAN need to recognized circumstances with strategic vision and structured process. He added that honesty was one of the criteria needed for member states to be able to optimize organizational foundation and to capitalize and engage future opportunities.

Question & Answer

Academic collaboration was highlighted instead of engagement based on emotional aspect. Another issue raised from the floor was how ASEAN would be more involved in global affair based on social and economic pillars. Since the economic pillar was progressing very slowly, ASEAN would need to focus inward for internal stability. ASEAN would need a comprehensive view of security, which was not limited to military force or law enforcement but security of all facets such as economy, social, and politics. One of the participants pointed out that ASEAN comprised of small countries and it should focus inwardly on social and economic welfare of its people instead of being a part of major power rivalry.





ASEAN and the World: Country's Perspectives



Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam bin Umar (Brunei), BG. Nem Sowathey (Cambodia), Mr. Ahmad Ghazali Abu-Hassan, (Malaysia), Rear Admiral Roberto Q Estioko AFP (Ret.), PhD (Philippines), Mr. Adrian Tan (Singapore), Lt.Gen. Nguyen Duo Hai and Snr.Col. Vu Van Khanh (Vietnam)

State of Brunei Darussalam

ASEAN has achieved much progress since its establishment. The presentation focused on defense cooperation, specifically the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM), a mechanism for dialogue and cooperation in defence. After the establishment of ADMM in 2005, the defense cooperation progressed at a much faster pace. However, major regional powers was still absent. ASEAN Defence Ministers therefore established the ADMM-Plus in 2010 to serve as a platform where the dialogue partners can bring expertise and knowledge to members.



Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam bin Umar, Director of Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, State of Brunei Darussalam

Cooperation in the ADMM and ADMM-Plus has important characteristics. Firstly, it is the only platform that provides engagement



at the Defence Ministers' level of ASEAN as well as major and emerging powers. Secondly, both are practical cooperation to promote mutual trust and understanding towards regional peace and stability. Thirdly, there is an awareness to ensure synergy between areas of cooperation.

Kingdom of Cambodia

BG. Nem Sowathey, touched on how the global context has changed and became interconnected and multipolarized with many stakeholders involved. She emphasized that ASEAN's capacity remains limited and required strengthening of leadership and institutional capacity to deal with emerging regional security issues and major power relations management. She added that one of the major success of ASEAN was the ability to bring in global powers to work with each other in practical cooperation notwithstanding rising uncertainty driven by power competition and rivalry that exists i.e., ADM-PLUS. She pointed out that the regional order was in transition from hegemonic stability to balance of power which was different from the Cold War. Bilateral and multilateral defense and security cooperation must be deepened to strengthen common security and realization of a stable and balanced of power in Asia Pacific Region. The strength of ASEAN relied on its unity and centrality with trust built through dialogue partners while maintaining respect for sovereignty of member states. Hence, it was critical that ASEAN preserved its core elements and its creditability to ensure its role as an effective player in maintaining regional peace, stability and conducive environment to realizing its vision of a truly political cohesive, economic integrated, social responsible, resilient, rule based, people oriented and people centered community, and a global ASEAN capable of responding to emerging regional and global challenges.



*BG. Nem Sowathey,
Deputy Director, Department of
Policy and Planning,
Ministry of National Defense,
Kingdom of Cambodia*



Malaysia

Mr. Ahmad Ghazali Abu-Hassan, touched on how ASEAN progressed during political security instability in the Cold War where the region was ideologically and politically divided. ASEAN had transcended through interstate conflicts, distrusts and influence of the Cold War rivalry. He noted that mutual trusts and confidence building among ASEAN member states in the 'ASEAN Way' under the principles of non-interference, equality, zone of peace without external influence that created comfortable security stability in the region. ASEAN confidence initiative has contributed greatly to a successful peace and security stability within the region. Forward looking, closer cooperation could be established through structural reform but ASEAN should not move into military alliance as stated by one of the founding father. ASEAN should move forward with confidence building internally and expanding its centrality within the scope of ARF.



*Mr. Ahmad Ghazali Abu-Hassan,
Centre for Defence and
International Security Studies,
National Defence University,
Malaysia*

He also touched on the security challenges of ASEAN with its ability to continue and maintain internal peace and stability. Although the potential internal conflict was very low, but interest shown by big powers in the region could potentially create a new challenge for ASEAN. Hence, ASEAN should maintain its centrality and neutrality, and avoid temptations of competitive struggle for regional influence. Another two challenges were non-traditional security threats and the need for confidence building measure to facilitate neighboring region in Asia Pacific. This idea required new and comprehensive strategic framework to integrated regional security cooperation within Asia Pacific and ARF framework. Strategy and security interest within the Asia Pacific region was diverse and outstanding security issue in the region were very difficult to resolve. However, history and experiences of World War and Cold War had contributed to shaping of the new form of security in individual state and regional level. The fast-paced socio-economic landscape change would affect foreign security policy.



He explained that global security environment had changed gradually after the Cold War, where mutual threat of ideology of multi-polarity faded. Many countries were more occupied with internal strategy interest and with emergence of new security threats. He stated that, after the Cold War, the new economy regional cooperation has emerged together with new threats of extremists and terrorism. He called for sub-regional security structure to respond to new threats and institutional confidence building within the sub-region. He added that new security threats also gave the region a new opportunity of new security cooperation where baggage of the past was left behind. Cooperation in humanitarian and disaster relief were useful in trust and confidence building as well as practical aspect of regional handling of threats and natural disaster where expertise can be shared and enhanced. On the last note, he added a statement that ASEAN has been a friend to all and an enemy to no one.

Republic of the Philippines

Rear Admiral Roberto Q Estioko AFP (Ret.), PhD, discussed the latest legal binding charter of ASEAN which outlined economic, political and community agenda with basic principles of non-interference and peaceful settlement of disputes. These principles led ASEAN in the success of geopolitics reality with higher level of regional collaboration. ASEAN involved several multilateral platforms of schematic and dimensional engagements and ASEAN was perceived as a neutral body and a hub of multilateral diplomacy. These engagements involve major power recognized the principle as the fundamental rules of game. ASEAN also posed as no credible existential threat any of major powers in Asia Pacific and neutral inclusive and peaceful. Hence, ASEAN was in the best position to promote global harmony and management of disputes. He outlined the South China Sea disputes, which involved both island and maritime claims among several sovereign states. This included global trade, biodiversity of marine environment, oil reserves and naval and air force superiority. ASEAN norms and principles helped simmer down the tension in South China Sea with informal and low-key negotiation, confidence building and constant dialogue in ASEAN way. He



*Rear Admiral Roberto Q Estioko
AFP (Ret.), PhD President,
National Defense College,
Republic of the Philippines*



added that ASEAN was now working on a framework for the Code of Conduct which involved South China Sea.

In conclusion, ASEAN has a position to project global norm of conduct. Major-power recognition of ASEAN primacy in norm and agenda-setting in Asia Pacific diplomacy amplified the voice of small countries. ASEAN offered a viable and sustainable ways to hard power politics. ASEAN norms and principles provided a leg room for small countries to take part in international issues affecting their interests and settlement of disputes.

The Republic of Singapore

Since its establishment in 1967, ASEAN has played an important role in many aspects. For example, it creates a platform for regular interactions between leaders and boosts trade and investment among members. Today, ASEAN is a global player, the sixth largest economy and fourth largest exporting region in the world. ASEAN consumer households could almost double to 125 million households by 2025. In 2015, ASEAN's total trade in goods was at US\$2.3 trillion, representing 7.6% of global trade. Furthermore, the intra-ASEAN investment was the largest source of FDI inflows at US\$22 billion.



*Mr. Adrian Tan,
Deputy Head of Policy Studies,
S. Rajaratnam School of
International Studies,
The Republic of Singapore*

ASEAN members work together and with international partners to strengthen three pillars, which involve political-security, economic, and socio-cultural aspect, while expanding cooperation in non-traditional areas such as transnational crime, drug and disaster relief. To Singapore, ASEAN is the largest trade partner. In 2015, it was the biggest market for Singapore. According to Ministry of Trade and Industry, the ASEAN-5 accounted for 10.4% of Singapore's overall GDP in 2015. Despite achievement, ASEAN is still facing challenges. It needs to work within the organization and international partners to benefit people and build a brighter future.



Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Snr.Col. Vu Van Khanh, gave the introduction of 50-year development of ASEAN. He stressed that ASEAN was a regional alliance of politics, economy, culture and society. ASEAN was the inter-governmental organization for cooperation in the region and an indispensable partner that must be taken into account by major powers. He added that ASEAN had evolved not only in geographical but in economic dimension and made radical changes in the nature and situations in Southeast Asia. It had gradually broadened its scope of operation with expansion to intra-ASEAN cooperation and strengthen and widen dialogue relationship with external partners. It had attached great importance consolidation of it apparatus and also established specialized section at ministries and branches of parties concerned to ensure that implementation of commitment. The opportunity of ASEAN and joint benefits of each member states possessed sufficient strong economy. ASEAN enjoyed the most dynamic growth, natural resources of great strategic location in the world. He noted that the position of ASEAN in relation with major powers had been enhanced.



*Snr. Col. Vu Van Khanh,
Director of the Department of
International Studies, Institute for
Defense Strategy, Ministry of
National Defence, Socialist
Republic of Vietnam*

The highlighted challenges of ASEAN were weak connectivity, differences in socio-political regimes, level of development and diversification in national interests. He added that ASEAN has to display solidarity in diversity, particularly in the context of major powers and increase engagement in regional affairs. He noted on challenges of development gaps, disputes of territorial sovereignty exert influence as a threat of solidarity and competitiveness for regional central role. The structure and operating mechanism still cumbersome and ineffective and it still has limitation to deal with regional issues and challenges and threats from outside the region. He suggested the way forward, ASEAN need to strengthen and uphold its central role in the regional, consistency advocate dialogue, confidence building, and dispute resolution by peaceful means to consolidate unity and solidarity with in the region.



Question & Answer

The participant touched on the need to overcome differences and it would take a long-term effort for ASEAN to operate as one voice under the principle of consensus. In addition, military alliance of ASEAN was not necessary as ASEAN had no enemy and war was irrelevant to the vision of ASEAN.

Another topic raised from the floor was the need to harness the 4th industrial revolution and necessity of human resource development and management for transition into artificial intelligence era. It was crucial for the region to be ready for this challenge especially when it required changing of mindset and preparing our people for the 21th century to come.





Dinner Talk: King Bhumibol's Wisdom for Sustainable People Development



HM King Bhumibol's wisdom consists of five main principles. First, the principle about the steps of development includes understanding, accessing, and developing. Second, the development model should be consistent with geographical and social condition of the area. Third, he applied 23 working principles such as studying data systematically, inside-out blasting, starting at the small point, and doing step by step. Fourth, the only way to develop people effectively and sustainably is through education. Five, King Bhumibol's wisdom is based on Dhamma's principle of study; study-practice-enlighten.



*Gen. (Ret.) Pahol Sanganetra,
former Deputy Permanent
Secretary for Defence, Kingdom
of Thailand*

Human Development is about empowering all people through education, opportunity, health care and nutrition to make healthy, knowledgeable and creative lives. There are 4,685 royal projects Throughout Thailand. Key point of sustainable success requires working principles based on morality, understanding the situation, and integration of scientific studies, local wisdom, and appropriate technologies. His Majesty was a role model nationally and globally in morality, gratefulness, hard-work, efforts and sacrifice for the people.

Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy is based on moderation, prudence and social immunity. It is applied to THAILAND Vision 2036 and Education Reform, with objective to help people become good citizen. It also causes integrated thinking model, STAR STEMS. STAR stand for Student (S), Teacher (T), Academic (A) and Revolution (R). STEMS Stand for standing for scientific thinking (S), Thai technology (T), English-Engineering (E), moral-mathematics (M), and socio-geology (S). STAR STEMS does not only change human behaviors, but also their mindset completely.





The World and ASEAN: Think Tanks' Perspectives



Dr. Greg Raymond (Australia), Mr. Nathalie Hoffmann – Mabire (France), Ms. Smita Sharma (India), Mr. Yasuaki hashimoto, Director (Japan), Maj.Gen. Suvorov Vladimir Leonidovich (Russian Federation), and Commodore Rhett Hatcher (United Kingdom)

Commonwealth of Australia

Research Fellow in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU touched on the topic of power shift from West to East and changing of world order. He added that East Asia would contribute to half of the world's economic output by mid-21st century (combined 4 largest economies of China, India, Japan, and Indonesia). He emphasized on power transition and ideas transition and regarded them as equally important. He explained that it reflected in the change in local order and international politics. The ideal transitions in world politics would lead to open covenants for peace. He highlighted the ASEAN values under the 3 principles of ASEAN. There would be more multipolar distribution of power. He highlighted how nation of great power transgress rules when it suits their core interest.



*Dr. Greg Raymond,
Research Fellow in the Strategic
and Defence Studies Centre, The
Australian National University,
Commonwealth Australia*



French Republic

EU faces the issue of refugees flocking from several countries such as Syria and Africa. Many fled from home because of economic issue. Schengen allows people to move freely, which is hard to control. Most refugees are male adult in working age. This will pose long-term issue to their own country because the workforce comes to Europe. A lot of children come to Europe without family and may be dragged into sex work and slavery. This leads to new threat, human smuggling. EU therefore needs to the security apparatus, for example increasing means to register the refugees, improved analysis of sophisticated fake documents, and prompt response.



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Republic*

More sophisticated fake documents make it more difficult to distinguish between genuine refugees and possible terror suspects. Furthermore, some routes are used to slip undetected jihadist sleeper cells to Europe. As a result, EU introduced the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur), which uses modern surveillance technologies, and established Frontex, European Border and Coastguard Agency, to coordinate border control efforts, including new mean of surveillance.

EU and ASEAN are similar in many aspects. Both serve as a security provider, with three 3 pillars. Both EU and ASEAN have constraints and face similar problems such as refugees. ASEAN tackles with issues by setting up meeting and has blueprint. Both organizations have a lot of cooperation framework and try to enhance cooperation. They also share common interests in tackling these issues.



Republic of India

Ms. Smita Sharma, India gave the overview of ASEAN and India relationship and the way forward. She added that this was the on the occasion of 25th anniversary of India-ASEAN relationship. She touched on the 50-year anniversary of ASEAN and its resilient journey after the Cold War era and global economic crisis. She quoted the foresight of India formal leader that emphasized India influence in economy and politics in India Ocean, South East Asia and Middle East. She highlighted the combined population and GDP of ASEAN- India and its significance on the global arena. Linkages across historical, cultural and economical and way of life or people across the region has been interconnected. She added that the ASEAN-India dialogued had matured from sectorial dialogue to full-fledged dialogue in 1996. From that point onward, India engaged in institutionalism dialogue, SUMMIT meeting and Ministry level dialogue and for maritime security, social issue, traditional and non-traditional threats and humanitarian issue.



*Ms. Smita Sharma,
Senior Journalist and Columnist,
Republic of India*

She noted that India-ASEAN relationship was based on 3Cs – culture, connectivity and commerce. She also added the 4th C (China), which would be significant for shaping up this relationship. She emphasized that China was the biggest player in the region. She recommended that ASEAN has faced with challenges within and unpredictability, shifting power dynamics, lack of internal cohesion where major powers were not on the same page. However, she outlined growth in trade volume but need improvement for comprehensive regional partnership. She added that member states of ASEAN had been protectionism in some extend and needed to reconcile inward protectionism into a liberalization of ASEAN market. In connectivity, she emphasized that ideology should be taken into action in both digital and physical connectivity. She commented that a mechanism for discussion on territory sovereignty must be established for an ideal connectivity of One Road One Belt initiative to be realized. She also noted on the potential influence of China and unpredictable Trump administration of the United State. She emphasized the necessity of preventing disputes from interstate differences.



Japan

Presented ASEAN's roles and challenges in Japanese perspective. ASEAN Community Blueprint 2025 needs to be improved in the political aspect, for example sharing of the universal value like fundamental human rights, freedom of civil society, rule of law and good governance. Furthermore, ASEAN principle such as respect of national sovereignty and non-intervention can become constraint when it tries to deal with China on South China Sea issue. Since China has increasing influence throughout Southeast Asia with economic growth and military expansion, ASEAN should strengthen itself, enhance role of the Secretary-General, and come up with flexible approaches to the civil society so that ASEAN unity and relevance are well respected.



*Mr. Yasuaki hashimoto,
Director, Policy Studies
Department National Institute
for Defense Studies, Japan*

Japan, as an old partner of ASEAN, recently launched a new idea of cooperation, which is Japan ASEAN Defence Cooperation Initiative or "Vientiane Vision" to promote practical cooperation and shared principles. This will help support ASEAN centrality and unity.

Russian Federation

Russian would continue to contributed to Eurasian security and world peace. The Russian Federation had been in cooperation with ASEM and conducted several events contributed to strengthen global peace, security and stability. He added that Russian Federation has the establishment of strategic studies that conducted the study of ASEM to be highlighted in the presentation today. He noted that the President of Russia also recognized the importance of Asia Pacific economic cooperation. His presentation touched on the nature and attractiveness of Asia



*Maj. Gen. Suvorov Vladimir
Leonidovich, Deputy Head the
Department of State Governance
and National Security Military
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the Armed Forces of the Russian
Federation*



Pacific Region in commerce i.e., abundant natural resources, diversity in economic development, socio-economic structures, powerful transnational industrial market and financial market with largest volume of world trade.

He also touched on the main issues and contradictions in the Asia Pacific Region i.e., economic power struggles, interstate disputes, antagonistic ideologies, struggle for independence (China dependent territories), Islamic fundamentalism and extension of extremists, uncontrolled nuclear and missile technology, international organized crime, terrorism, epidemic, massive spread of drug and alcoholism, natural disasters, and man-made disasters. Russia recognized how regional efforts of mutual interest would help address these issues. The development of relevant agencies and organization of interstate and non-governmental level would create a joint security and prosperity. He touched on 4 principles of building Asia Pacific community into common security and prosperity; mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference, equality of rights and trust. In conclusion, he added that Russian Federation aimed to strengthen collaboration for East and West interconnection for development of political culture, morale and universal values.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commodore Rhett Hatcher, presented “Global Strategic Trends Programme Indo-Pacific out to 2050”, which consisted of three components - future strategic context, strategic direction and future concepts. For this topic, two areas were considered. First, key trends, drivers and alternative outcomes in climate and environment, demographics, human development, economy, governance, geopolitics and security were explored and described to deduce the strategic implications globally, regionally and for the UK. For the purposes of this study, ‘Indo-Pacific’ extends from the Arctic Circle to the Southern Ocean and from the Pacific states of the Americas to the Russian Far East, North East Asia, South East Asia and Oceania. Impact and influences from actors in other parts of Asia and the world were also considered.



*Commodore Rhett Hatcher,
Development Concepts and
Doctrine Centre, United
Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland*



Trends in each aspect were then analysed so that the related parties can be prepared. These trends included the increasing number of population in the region, the number of mobile users, internet communication, automation and digitization. Furthermore, the region still has income gap. In terms of administration, the government is pressured by higher public expectation.

Question & Answer

The Question & Answer session highlighted how super powers transgression and acceptance of global norm has improved after the Cold War and the trend in the 20th century had been positive from the example of dispute cases of Crimea-Russia and South China Sea.

Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng gave 2 statements. First, the ideology of being the nation of power or substituting power would not lead to a global peace development. Subsequently, US-China strategic partnership and cooperation relations had been established. Second, China and USA had been working on a new form of major country relationship under the principle of no conflict or confrontation and win-win cooperation. And the relationship was based on the effective communication and dialogue with constant high-level exchanges between presidents on strategic direction in relation between countries to prevent miscalculation. Multi-layer of cooperation was implemented to strengthen cooperative and constructive Ministry-to-Ministry relationship. He gave a brief statement Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the truth of immigrants issue from India to China in border areas.

Ms. Sharma added that disputes between countries must be resolved for the benefit of the region.

Dr. Greg Raymond added that his presentation only demonstrated the transition of power in dynamic regional relation in academic view. He noted that the cost of confrontation was very high for major power rivalry. Reducing communication gap would ensure peace and trust between political regimes. However, communication gap transparency VS frankness could be tricky to navigate, especially in a diplomat way.



The EU-ASEAN relationship was highlighted with the need to address administration issues and resolve internal problems, and at same time continue to work on knowledge exchange through dialogue.

Mr. Suvorov Vladimir clarified that his presentation was to highlight global impact of Islamic extremists and terrorism and Brunei should not get offended.





Closing Remarks



Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng, This seminar was successful. Firstly, it was inclusive because all members from various countries, both regional and global powers, participated in the seminar. Secondly, it offered comprehensive perspectives for the future. Thirdly, it took the principle of non-confrontation into consideration to resolve dispute through dialogue and negotiation. Fourth, the participants stay united and maintain the positive thinking to seek positive solution. From the past 50 years, ASEAN will become more successful. It is also engaged with global powers, including China, and will find some improvement to ensure success and bright future.

Mr. James ‘Hammer’ Hartsell, admired ASEAN’s hospitality and thanked SCC for inviting him. US will remain engaged with ASEAN, with APCSS cooperating and building relationship to secure Asia Pacific region. Moreover, Thailand can play role in ASEAN and he saw a greater role for Thailand in the next 50 years. US might find the way to support ASEAN in the future. During the seminar, he learned wisdom to solve problem in ASEAN way such as integrating local knowledge.

Maj.Gen. Apisak Sombutcharoenon, ASEAN member states understood one another better and created a stronger and broader network by listening to others.

Gen. Soopakit Nutstit, extended his sincere appreciation and thanks to all delegates for their participation and constructive contribution to the seminar. He was glad to witness the cooperation between ASEAN and the world. Since the inception 50 years ago, ASEAN has made effective outcome and still adheres with one of the founders’ quote about long and lasting accomplishment. He wished ASEAN to maintain the same goodwill and will be harmonious with the world.





Paper of the Participants



Defence Cooperation in ASEAN

*Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nissam Bin Umar,
Director, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute
of Defence and Strategic Studies,
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Introduction

I congratulate the Strategic Studies Center for organizing this seminar in celebration of 50 years of ASEAN's establishment. I especially appreciate the venue-the historic town of Bangsaen (where discussions on the draft ASEAN Declaration of 1967 was held). It offers us to look back, and appreciate the spirit and the vision of 50 years ago.

Much progress has been achieved since then, in advancing cooperation in all areas.

After the formal establishment of the ASEAN Community 2015, it continues to focus on community building and integration through strengthening its three pillars-the ASEAN Political Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

I would like to contribute to today's discussion by focusing on defence cooperation, specifically the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM), as one example, to provide a picture of ASEAN's progress and prospects for the future.

The ADMM, as everyone is aware, was envisioned to be a mechanism for dialogue and cooperation in defence, and not a defence pact or military alliance.



It is one of the six sectorals under the ASEAN Political Security Community, together with ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), ASEAN Law Ministers' Meeting (ALAWMM), and the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC).

It is a very young ministerial mechanism, only established relatively recently, in 2005, nearly 40 years after ASEAN's establishment.

Before 2005, discussions among ASEAN defence officials were only confined to the ARF Defence officials Dialogue, a mechanism with a much bigger membership and a number of institutional limitations. Today, the ARF remains a valuable forum, especially in exchanging views on a wide range of security concerns affecting a wide and diverse membership.

However, it was only when the ADMM was established (about 12 years ago), did defence cooperation progress at a much quicker pace. This was a reflection on the need to move regional defence cooperation to the next level.

At the Inaugural ADMM held in Kuala Lumpur, defence ministers noted the prevailing peace and stability in the region, but also agreed that security challenges remained that required continued efforts to address them. Consideration of defence matters was then promoted to the level of defence ministers, enhancing the regional approach to common challenges and addressing them through dialogue and cooperation.

As early as the ADMM's first meeting, defence ministers felt the need to engage other stakeholders in the region. While the ADMM provided the platform for ASEAN defence ministers for dialogue and cooperation, the absence of a mechanism that brought together defence ministers of major regional powers was still absent. There was thus an urgent need for an ASEAN driven mechanism for regional defence dialogue and cooperation.

Realising the urgency of ensuring ASEAN's relevance in the evolving regional security architecture, ASEAN Defence Ministers established the ADMM-PLUS in 2010-a year earlier than originally planned.



This was a very big step for ASEAN Defence Ministers, many of whom had been stressing the need to move at a pace comfortable to all.

While it took ASEAN decades to engage dialogue partners, it took the ADMM only four years.

Another important reason for the establishment of the ADMM-PLUS is obviously the expertise and knowledge that dialogue partners can bring to the membership through practical cooperation.

Nevertheless, within the membership of ten countries, it is making progress in a number of areas: in HADR, peacekeeping (through the establishment of a peacekeeping center network), military medicine (the ADMM have agreed to establish an ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine in Thailand), Defence Industry Cooperation (where members are still in the very early stages of sharing of information), Logistics support framework , and the Direct Communications Link.

Through the ADMM-PLUS, ASEAN members have been able to further pursue its priorities. The Expert Working Groups (EWGs) have made substantial progress on HADR, maritime security, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, military medicine and humanitarian mine action – much more than the ten ASEAN members could have managed by themselves.

Just over two weeks ago, work has already started in cyber security cooperation, through the inaugural ADMM-Plus EWG on Cyber-security meeting.

Characteristics of ADMM / ADMM-PLUS Cooperation

Cooperation in the ADMM and ADMM Plus has a few important characteristics:

First, it is the only platform that provides engagement at the Defence Ministers' level, of ASEAN, and major and emerging powers.



This has a strong confidence building effect, and contributes to efforts in managing possible tensions, and this is not limited to countries in the ASEAN geographical area as it engages eight other countries in a constructive and cooperative manner.

Secondly, and perhaps the better-known feature of the ADMM and ADMM Plus is the practical cooperation. But it must be stressed here that both components—dialogue and cooperation—serve to promote mutual trust and understanding towards regional peace and stability.

The ongoing ADMM-led exercises contribute to this by encouraging interaction between personnel at the front lines at the personal level. Other examples include those related to safety of navigation and communication at sea such as direct communication links, and cooperation in search and rescue.

The ASEAN Direct Communications Link, is an initiative pushed forward during Brunei's chairmanship, to provide communications links between ASEAN defence operations centers, to promote quick response in emergency situations, in particular relating to maritime security. ASEAN is currently in the final stages of establishing direct communications in the form of hotlines as one way to manage potential miscalculations and undesirable incidents. The ADMM is exploring ways of expanding the DCL to include other ADMM-Plus countries in the near future.

And my third and final point on the characteristics of the ADMM mechanism is that there is an awareness to ensure synergy, between the areas of cooperation.

This is evident in the areas of cooperation of the ADMM-Plus, in conducting large-scale exercises. Previously we had combined exercises on HADR and Military Medicine, an exercise combining Maritime Security and Counter-Terrorism, and a combined Exercise on Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Mine Action.

We can expect this trend to continue with other areas of cooperation, in the ADMM-Plus, and in addressing complex and multi-faceted challenges in general.



In the area of HADR for example, the work of the ADMM complements that of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (or AADMER) which serves as a common platform for responding to disasters within ASEAN. The EWG on HADR continues to work towards strengthening military-military interoperability. The involvement of ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) and the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the last table-top exercise, would help ensure that new SOPs are consistent with existing frameworks, outside the ADMM-Plus Framework.

Meanwhile, the proposed Logistics Support Framework in the ADMM is intended to guide cooperation in non-security challenges including HADR, through smooth execution of logistical support.

The wider strategic security context in the region, the major regional power dynamics, as well as the growing security challenges, calls for a stronger and cooperative engagements, to ensure the stability that the region has enjoyed in the last fifty years continue, for more decades to come. ASEAN has been able to provide a platform for this by engaging extra-regional partners.

Defence cooperation has gathered momentum in recent years and developed into that which is both constructive and practical.

There has been a growth of initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation. The complex and the cross-sectoral nature of these challenges requires synergy between different functional areas to ensure best use of limited resources, towards the bigger objective of strengthening both the individual and collective regional capacity to address and respond to challenges.

Obviously there is still much that needs to be done; but progress has been significant-making a difference on the ground, it is making a difference in international relations, and in promoting stability and development.

We have witnessed a strong culture of cooperation that we see in the Asia Pacific as a whole. Increasingly, there is a deliberate and conscious



effort in the part of countries to ensure consistency and complementarity with other efforts on several areas.

This strong culture of cooperation and the direction of where it's going, bodes well for the future, especially in addressing the growing challenges in the region.

ASEAN and the World: Country's Perspectives

*BG. Nem Sowathey
Deputy Director,
Department of Policy and Planning,
Ministry of National Defense,
King of Cambodia*

I would like to start by mentioning that: Fifty years ago, in 1967, the Bangkok Declaration for establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was signed with the common understanding that economic growth and prosperity could not be achieved unless the region was stable and at peace. The impact of rivalry between superpowers at the time was gravely felt in Southeast Asia and some countries were locked in complex diplomatic relations. It was then that a regional organisation uniting all nations of Southeast Asia, was born.

The context of the world today is different from 50 years ago. The world has become interconnected and multipolarized with many actors involved; this includes ASEAN, as a strong conglomerate of nations in Southeast Asia. ASEAN and its member states continue to play significant roles as important strategic partners with other regions in the world, particularly for the evolving economy, technology and geopolitical balances. Emerging as a significant regional community with the third largest economy in Asia, ASEAN continues to maintain stable political security situation in the region.

ASEAN has strengthened its regional cooperation through a multitude of security-related mechanisms, including the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM), the ADMM-Plus, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)



and the East Asia Summit (EAS). These mechanisms focus on addressing current and emerging security challenges facing the region, from terrorism, violent extremism, cyber security, piracy, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and non-proliferation and disarmament of weapons of mass destruction.

ASEAN has shown example of a successful driving force of regional cooperation and partnership building, to address both traditional and non-traditional cross-border security issues. However, ASEAN's capacity remains limited and there required the strengthening of leadership and institutional capacity to deal with emerging regional security issues and better manage major power relations. In order to realize this ASEAN needs to effectively implement and enforce the ASEAN Charter and strengthen rules-based community building.

ASEAN has been regarded as one of the most successful and dynamic regional inter-governmental organizations in terms of the level of institutional capacity, regional integration and community building. Moreover, ASEAN has gained international recognition as a driving force in shaping the evolving regional architecture. The strength of ASEAN relies on its unity and centrality, and the strategic trust and partnership that ASEAN has built with dialogue partners.

ASEAN member states exercise the principle of non- interference in domestic matter of other member states and this manner serve as important foundation of regional stability. One of ASEAN's major successes is in its pulling power to bring global powers to work with each other in practical cooperation notwithstanding rising uncertainty driven by power competition and rivalry that exist, for instance the ADMM-Plus.

The regional order is in transition from a hegemonic stability to balance of power. This new, evolving trend is different from that of the Cold War. The new balancing of power involves not only two major powers but multiple powers including medium powers and ASEAN (a collective of regional agency) . Intensifying power competition between major states in the region requires the ASEAN member states and ASEAN as a regional institution, to implement a robust, collective and comprehensive strategy by



combining security measures with other strategic measures such as economic, socio-cultural, and diplomatic. In the same sense, in order to strengthen common security and contribute to the realization of a stable and balanced of power in the Asia Pacific region; bilateral and multilateral defense and security cooperation must be deepened.

This year ASEAN is celebrating its 50th anniversary, an opportunity for reflection. Looking back, much has been achieved and accomplished. Since its establishment, ASEAN has emerged as a key regional organisation enjoying credible international stature and occupies a critical position in the regional strategic landscape through its promotion of an open and inclusive regional order.

In conclusion, ASEAN's comprehensive and multilayered engagements with its partners have been critical in maintaining regional peace and stability. ASEAN continues to maintain its central role in shaping the evolving regional architecture built upon ASEAN-led processes and strengthening the ASEAN-led mechanisms.

While encouraging dialogue and other external partners to continue to engage ASEAN through its existing mechanisms, it is critical that ASEAN preserves its centrality, unity and credibility to ensure its role as an effective player in maintaining regional peace, stability and conducive environment to realising its vision of a truly politically cohesive, economically integrated, socially responsible, resilient, rule-based, people-oriented and people-centred community, and a global ASEAN capable of responding to emerging regional and global challenges.



The World and ASEAN

*Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng,
Vice Chairman of China Institute
for International Strategic Studies (CIISS),
People's Republic of China*

It gives me great pleasure to have in-depth discussions with you through this important platform—the international Seminar “ASEAN and the World”. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN, and also one-year anniversary of ASEAN Community. The establishment of ASEAN Community is a milestone in ASEAN integration process, which symbolizes a higher level of regional cooperation. Against such backdrop, this seminar is of great importance as it focuses on relations between ASEAN and the world, and explores issues including how to strengthen security cooperation between ASEAN and other Asia-Pacific countries, improve regional governance, and deepen international cooperation on counter-terrorism. I’d like to take this opportunity to have exchange of views with you on the cooperation between China and ASEAN.

Firstly, China highly values all-dimensional cooperation with ASEAN.

China and ASEAN are friendly neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers, and are common community of shared interests and future. The biggest common interests shared by both is to accelerate development, the biggest common need is to safeguard stability, and the biggest common aspiration is to deepen cooperation. We believe that a prosperous and stable ASEAN meets China’s strategic interests, and China has all along been regarding ASEAN as a priority in its neighboring diplomacy, strongly supporting the establishment of ASEAN Community and the integration process, and ASEAN centrality in regional cooperation. In recent years, President Xi Jinping has proposed to build an even closer China-ASEAN Community of Common Destiny, mapping out direction for future efforts, which has been positively responded by ASEAN.



In my view, the close cooperation between China and ASEAN results from the following successful approaches and inspirations:

First, peace and friendship provide fundamental guarantee for bilateral cooperation. As China and ASEAN countries are as close to each other as lips and teeth and rise and fall together, we must treat each other with respect and as equals. Peaceful development and harmonious coexistence serve our common interests, and a peaceful and stable environment provides guarantee for regional development and prosperity.

Second, integrated development represents an effective model for achieving mutual benefit and win-win result. China and ASEAN countries have respective development advantages and could complement each other well. The GDP of 10+1 stands at about 13 trillion dollars, or nearly 60% of Asia's total. Both sides are inextricably interwoven with each other in terms of trade, investment and industrial cooperation, forging a sound model between developing countries featuring mutual benefit and win-win cooperation.

Third, seeking common ground while shelving differences is an essential principle in resolving contradictions. Despite different national conditions, China and ASEAN countries are equally committed to economic development and improving people's livelihood. None of us want to see the sound development momentum at home or in the region be put in jeopardy. China-ASEAN's common interests far outweigh differences.

In the first half of this year, China's economy has been in good shape, featuring steady growth, rising employment, stable price, increasing income and optimized structure. The China's good economic performance has provided sustainable and reliable support and impetus to further enhance cooperation with ASEAN. In the next period, China-ASEAN cooperation has the potential to make great achievement, which mainly covers:

First, to boost the building of China-ASEAN cooperation mechanisms. Efforts can be made to negotiate on and sign the China-ASEAN Treaty on Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation. China has signed such treaty with Central Asian and South Asian countries



successively. Since China and ASEAN countries are good neighbors and good partners, there are more reasons for us to sign such a treaty, thereby fixing our friendship with legal instrument so that people of the two sides would have a more positive and optimistic expectation about China-ASEAN relations, which is beneficial to deepening our cooperation.

Second, to strengthen cooperation in production capacity under the framework of the “Belt and Road” Initiative. In a bid to create a peaceful development environment for Asia-Pacific, China has proposed the “Belt and Road” Initiative, which advocates international capacity cooperation, and aims at forging synergy with respective development strategies of countries along the Belt and Road, and promoting common development through policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds. This represents important direction for China’s cooperation with foreign countries in current and a period of time in the future, and also marks an important step to revitalize real economy and address downward pressures of international economy. China hopes, on the basis of voluntariness, equality and mutual benefit, to carry out cooperation according to different needs of ASEAN countries, forge synergy between the “Belt and Road” initiative and respective development strategies of various countries so as to achieve mutual benefit and multi-win result.

Third, to further promote connectivity. As connectivity is the prerequisite and foundation for us to achieve common development, both sides need to continue to discuss and sign the Master Plan on China ASEAN Connectivity. China stands ready to share its experience and technology in high-speed rails. So far, positive progress has been achieved in cooperation between China and Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam respectively in transportation construction including highways, railways, etc.

Secondly, there’s a bright prospect for China-ASEAN cooperation in security field. China is all along committed to safeguarding, building and contributing to international and regional security. As concept provides guide for action, to resolve new issues requires new concept. Chinese President Xi Jinping said at the fourth summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) in May 2014, China



advocated a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept, and jointly building a shared, win-win path for Asian security. **Common security** means that each and every country's security should be respected and safeguarded; we cannot just have security for one or a few countries while leaving the rest insecure, still less seek absolute security of oneself at the expense of others. **Comprehensive security** refers to safeguarding traditional and non-traditional security in a coordinated way. **Cooperative security** is to promote security of various countries and the region through dialogue and cooperation. **Sustainable security** is to place equal stress on development and security, focusing on development, actively improving people's well-being, narrowing down the wealth gaps and constantly cementing the foundation of security, thereby promoting sustainable security through sustainable development.

In recent years, guided by the new security concept for Asia, China has stepped up cooperation with ASEAN countries in security field and achieved positive headways.

First, bilateral security cooperation with various countries have increasingly gathered momentum. China has constantly deepened security and defense cooperation with all ASEAN countries. Cooperation in the fields of high level visits and dialogues, equipment and technology, maritime security, non-traditional security, personnel training and joint exercise and training has maintained good development momentum which strongly supported regional peace and stability.

Second, multilateral security mechanisms are being improved. China actively promotes the building of a community of shared future with Lancang-Mekong countries and for China and ASEAN in order to promote the building of a community of shared future in Asia and Asia-Pacific region. In recent years, we made vigorous efforts to establish law enforcement and security cooperation dialogue mechanism at the ministerial level, prepare to set up the center for Lancang-Mekong comprehensive law enforcement and security cooperation, actively support capacity and mechanism building of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia and participate in multilateral security dialogue and cooperation mechanism led by ASEAN. China proposed a series of non-traditional security



cooperation initiatives under the regional security cooperation mechanism, constituting great impetus for exchanges and cooperation in relevant fields. In the future, China will shoulder more responsibility for regional and international security and provide more public security goods for Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Third, non-traditional security cooperation in the field such as counter-terrorism has become the highlight. Positive progress has been made in the pragmatic cooperation in the fields of non-traditional security such as intelligence, disaster management, cyber security, fight against trans-national crimes and terrorist and extreme forces. In particular, the counter-terrorism cooperation among China, Thailand, Cambodia and Singapore has achieved significant progress, contributing to regional peace and tranquility.

Fourth, major progress has been made in maritime security cooperation. Respecting South China Sea issue, China consistently follows “four adherences”, i.e. adhere to safeguarding peace and stability in the South China Sea, adhere to resolving disputes through peaceful negotiation and consultation, adhere to manage and control disputes by rules and mechanisms and adhere to realize win-win situation through cooperation. Last year, China and some ASEAN countries proposed the “dual track” approach to resolve the South China Sea issue, i.e. relevant disputes should be properly addressed by countries directly concerned through consultations and negotiations, and peace and stability in the South China Sea should be jointly maintained by China and ASEAN countries. This approach is widely welcomed and supported by relevant countries in the region. This year, the implementation of Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea keeps progressing. On May 18, China and the 10 ASEAN countries have signed a draft framework for a code of conduct (COC) for the South China Sea, laying solid foundation for the final COC. We believe we have sufficient capability and wisdom to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea.



Finally, China and the US should actively engage in positive interaction in the Asia-Pacific region, sending out firm signals of joint dedication to peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Chinese President Xi Jinping initiated the important concept of community of shared future for mankind, advocated replacing confrontation with cooperation and zero-sum game with win-win result and proposed a new model of major countries relations between China and the US. In April 2017, President Xi visited the US and had the first meeting with President Trump. The historic importance of the meeting is that, the two sides made clear future directions for China-US relations at the top level, set up the framework and completed the top design. This meeting plays a significant role for the bilateral relations to overcome the difficulties, rule out distractions and move along the right track. At the same time, it will have great influence in promoting peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large.

Big powers shoulder unique historic responsibility in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Peace brings about order and conflicts result in chaos. To achieve lasting peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region, China and the US must strengthen mutual trust and cooperation. This is the basic guarantee for Asia-Pacific security and prerequisite for win-win interaction among China, the US and ASEAN. In recent years, China and the US have maintained communication and coordination on Asia-Pacific affairs through bilateral exchanges and relevant mechanisms at various levels. The two sides agree to strive for relations featuring active interaction and inclusive cooperation in Asia-Pacific region. The two sides maintain communication and cooperation on regional and global affairs such as climate change, counter-terrorism, maritime environment protection, cracking down wildlife trafficking and disaster prevention and reduction within the multilateral framework such as APEC, East Asia Summit and ASEAN Regional Forum.

Not long ago, China and the US have successfully held the first round of diplomatic and security dialogue and reached consensus on a series of bilateral and international issues, including enhancing dialogue and cooperation, making efforts to promote peace, stability and prosperity in the



Asia-Pacific region; supporting peace and stability in the South China Sea; peaceful resolution of disputes through friendly negotiation and consultation in accordance with recognized principles of international law including the 1982 UNCLOS; and supporting management and control of disputes through dialogue. The two countries will seek to develop a relationship that is constructive, pragmatic and fruitful. China is willing to promote the continuous, healthy and stable development of China-US relations and expects to make joint efforts with the new US administration, under the principles of non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation, to expand cooperation in various fields at bilateral, regional and global levels, manage and control differences in a constructive manner, make greater progress at new starting point and better benefit the two peoples and people in the world.

China Institute for International Strategic Studies has been long dedicated to enhancing exchanges with academic institutes and think tanks in various countries on strategic and security issues of common concern. We are honored to have enjoyed strong support from friends present today. On behalf of our institute and colleagues, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to you all and to our Thailand host for the considerate arrangement and providing us such an excellent platform for exchanges. May we make more success in our future cooperation! And I am looking forward to welcoming you at CIISS and continue our discussion for world peace.



The Fight Against Piracy: Lessons Learned from the Struggle in the Gulf of Aden

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Introduction: piracy as a global threat

Piracy and crime at sea are no new threats as they can be traced back to ancient times, yet they do resurface from time to time, challenging international order at sea. The last resurgence of piracy happened roughly around 2008-12 and has affected most notably the Gulf of Aden/Western Indian Ocean. But while in the face of organized international reaction and public-private cooperation the numbers of attacks in that area have declined steadily the root causes that sustained it (i.e. anarchy in Somalia and Yemen) have not yet been fully addressed. Furthermore, the wide Gulf of Aden has not been the only affected area, as piracy has manifested itself significantly also in the Gulf of Guinea and in South-East Asian seas. Diffusion and persistence of piracy are reasons enough to consider it a global threat, and even more so when it is taken into account that piracy does not affect only coastal states but also international trade and wealth.

Piracy has thus to be understood as a shared international concern, and it is in the interest of the international community as a whole to keep piracy on the radar, to track it constantly, and to respond promptly to avoid it surging again and to contain it to its minimum. Given this perspective, it is meaningful to reassess the ways in which the last outbreak of piracy in the wide Gulf of Aden has been fought, in order to draw lessons that can be useful in facing it again or elsewhere.

To this end, the present paper is structured as follows. The next section (2) briefly presents figures about piracy. Specific attention is devoted to Somali piracy, also recalling the turning point in the trend of the number of attacks. Section 3 sets the focus on organized efforts in the shape of military



naval missions, and section 4 on the use of armed guards onboard merchant vessels. The last section (5) is dedicated to a reappraisal of the anti-piracy efforts in the wide Gulf of Aden area and to draw some conclusions.

Rise and fall of piracy in the wide Gulf of Aden area

For the purpose of this paper, the word “piracy” and “attacks” are used to refer to acts of piracy proper and to armed robbery at sea,¹ either successful or attempted. From a worldwide average of 250 reported attacks per year between 2005 and 2007 (IMB 2010), the figure increased constantly reaching its peak in the years 2010-2011, then starting to decline back to its previous average. Table 1 presents the overall number of attacks and illustrates their geographical distribution. The grey boxes refer to the most prominent areas for number of attacks² while the red numbers highlight the areas in which the level of risk has reached extraordinary levels. As it is easy to notice, Somali piracy has been the most prominent in recent years and has been responsible for the ballooning of the overall figure. Figure 1 complement this information, presenting the progressive extension of the area afflicted by Somali piracy during the 2005-2011 period.

¹ Piracy is defined by art. 101 of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), while the definition of armed robbery at sea can be found in IMO Resolution A.1025 (26), 2010, “Code of Practice for the Investigation of Crimes of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships”.

² The grey boxes highlight the areas that summed up together constitute between 63% and 75% of the total attacks registered in a given year.

Figure 1:
Area of activity of Somali piracy, 2005-2011



(Source: UNITAR 2014)

Table 1:
Number of attacks per year and their geographical distribution, 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total n. of attacks/attempted attacks	293	410	445	439	297	264	245	246	191
of which attributed to Somali pirates	111 (37,9%)	218 (53,2%)	219 (49,2%)	237 (54,0%)	75 (25,3%)	15 (5,7%)	11 (4,5%)	0 (0%)	2 (1,0%)
Bangladesh	12	18	23	10	11	12	21	11	3
Benin	0	1	0	20	2	0	0	0	1
Gulf of Aden	92	116	53	37	13	6	4	0	1
India	10	12	5	6	8	14	13	13	14
Indonesia	28	15	40	46	81	106	100	108	49
Malaysia	10	16	18	16	12	9	24	13	7
Nigeria	40	28	19	10	27	31	18	14	36
Peru	5	13	10	2	3	4	0	0	11
Philippines	7	1	5	5	3	3	6	11	10
Red Sea	0	15	25	39	13	2	4	0	0
Singapore Straits	6	9	3	11	6	9	8	9	2
Somalia	19	80	139	160	49	7	3	0	1
South China Sea	0	13	31	13	2	4	1	0	0
Tanzania	14	5	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Togo	1	2	0	6	15	7	2	0	1
Vietnam	11	9	12	8	4	9	7	27	9

(Source: adaptation from IMB 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017)



In the face of a mounting threat from Somali piracy, the international response has been twofold. On one hand, several military naval missions were launched in order to patrol the waters of the so called “high-risk area”, i.e. the wide Gulf of Aden area. On the other, the use of armed guards onboard merchant vessels, traditionally deprecated by the maritime industry, became an accepted practice. The figures presented in table 1 make obvious how the response concerted brought to a drastic reduction of Somali piracy, with the turning point being 2011.

While the relevance in absolute numbers of Somali piracy cannot be contested, it should not be forgotten that the area previously most affected by piracy has been the Strait of Malacca (until cooperation between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore effectively tackled it), while after 2011 piracy has mostly concentrated around Indonesia. It is also worth to notice that the waters off Nigeria (Gulf of Guinea) maintain a stable medium risk through time. The effective response to Somali piracy, then, does not mean that piracy as a whole can be removed from the international security agenda. Rather, lessons learned from previous experiences need to be distilled and re-applied to areas where the phenomenon still persists.

The first pillar of the response: naval missions

Reactions to Somali piracy were limited and ad hoc until 2008, with Italy deploying a military frigate in an antipiracy mission in the Gulf of Aden in 2005 and two brief NATO missions (Allied Provider and Allied Protector) answering a call from the World Food Programme in 2007 (Cusumano & Ruzza 2015; Cusumano & Ruzza 2017). In 2008 the international community stated its concern about piracy with UN Security Council Resolution 1816, the first of a series condemning piracy and allowing states to enter Somali territorial waters to fight it. In the same year were introduced the Maritime Security Patrol Area (MSPA), to be patrolled by military vessels in the area, and the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor (IRTC), that civilian vessels were suggested to follow (Gortney 2009; Cusumano & Ruzza 2017). Besides of ad-hoc naval missions conducted by single states China, India, Iran, Japan, Korea, Russia and Saudi Arabia (Gortney 2009)-the main military missions operating against Somali piracy have been three: EUNAVFOR Atalanta, CTF-151 and NATO Ocean Shield.



The EU launched EUNAVFOR Atalanta in December 2008 and the operation is still running, with the current mandate expiring in December 2018. Atalanta deployed up to ten vessels simultaneously in the first stages of the operation, although numbers have now obviously decreased. The administrative costs of the missions have peaked 11 million USD in 2011 and 2012 and this excludes the costs of vessels and military assets deployed (which is borne by the states). In parallel to Atalanta, the European Union is conducting two other missions, which, even if not aimed directly against piracy, attempt to deal with its root causes in a more comprehensive fashion. These are EUTM Somalia, training Somali security forces, and EUCAP Nestor, working on African militaries' capacity-building with a special focus on coast guard duties (OBP 2012 and 2013; EUNAVFOR 2016; Cusumano & Ruzza 2017).

Combined Task Force 151 (CTF-151) was established in January 2009, in order to take over anti-piracy activities conducted ad-interim by CTF-150 up to that date. CTF-151 is basically a multinational ad-hoc mission, lead by the US. Its mandate states that "CTF 151's mission is to disrupt piracy and armed robbery at sea and to engage with regional and other partners to build capacity and improve relevant capabilities in order to protect global maritime commerce and secure freedom of navigation" (Combined Maritime Forces 2016). The administrative costs of CTF-151 have been estimated at around 5.5 million US for 2011 and 2012 (OBC 2012, 2013 and 2015). The specific antipiracy focus of CTF-151 allowed for non-NATO and non-EU countries to find an appropriate venue for their contributions, outside of EUNAVFOR Atalanta and NATO Ocean Shield (Weitz 2011; Cusumano & Ruzza 2017). While a few non-EU and non-NATO members contributed to Atalanta and Ocean Shield, CTF-151 had a better outreach, having included in its operations states such as Australia, Bahrain, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates (OBP 2012; 2013; 2014 and 2015).

NATO mission Ocean Shield was launched in August 2009 and has been terminated in December 2016, although NATO still maintain situational awareness (NATO 2016). Ocean Shield deployed up to seven vessels at the same time at its peak of activity, a number that later decreased. The US has been the single largest contributor of vessels (15), followed by



Turkey (13) and Denmark (9) (Allied Maritime Command 2016). The administrative costs of Ocean Shield have been about 5.5 million USD for 2011 and 2012 (OPB 2012; 2013; 2015).

The Second pillar of the response: armed guards

The maritime industry reacted on its own to Somali piracy by emanating its “Best Management Practices” in February 2009. These are a set of practical guidelines directed towards the owners, masters and crew of merchant vessels transiting through piracy-affected waters, and meant to reduce and help to manage related risks. While the BMP included sound practical advice, they also suggested the exclusive use of unarmed defence measures and discouraged the use of weapons and armed teams up to their third edition (2010). This changed only with the release of the fourth iteration of the BMPs (BMP4), in August 2011.

There is a long and consolidated international tradition that goes against arming crews on merchant vessels on the basis of safety, security and legal reasons. However, even before the turning point reached by the international shipping industry, the United States Coast Guard issued Port Security Advisory (5-09) in July 2009. It introduced guidelines for armed security personnel taking service on board US-flagged civilian ships. Under these rules, armed guards on board US-flagged vessels need to have no other duties (to upkeep the distinction between guards and crew), and can resort to force only in self-defence, defence of others, the vessel, or property (de Nevers 2015). It could be argued that the early opening of the US toward the use of armed guards on board merchant vessels is a case of norm entrepreneurship which, in turn, paved the way for a norm revision at international level and for the shift about armed guards reflected in BMP4 and in subsequent European norms (Cusumano & Ruzza 2017).

Most European countries revised their laws and regulations concerning the use of armed guards onboard merchant vessels in 2011, following the new stance of the international maritime industry, and also conceding to the pressures coming from their own shipowners. Interestingly enough, in the face of the same threat (and even when provided with merchant fleets of comparable size and traits), different



European countries adopted different policies regarding the use of armed guards onboard merchant vessels. Some leaned in favour of a military option, leaving the task of armed protection to be delivered only by uniformed personnel. Many more preferred a private solution instead, opening the market for armed maritime security to private security companies. Others took a middle-ground, adopting a “hybrid” policy that allows shipowners to use either military or private armed guards. Respective examples are The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy. It is also noteworthy that even if policies have been originally divergent, they gradually converged through time in favour of the private model, deemed more flexible and more adequate to respond to the needs of the private shipping sector (Cusumano & Ruzza, under review). Following the 2011 general change of attitude on armed security onboard merchant vessels, the use of armed guards became widespread (OBP 2012: 17).

Conclusions: cooperation, cooperation, cooperation!

From the fight against Somali piracy three lessons can be drawn.

First: international cooperation is necessary at any stage and level. Obviously enough, multilateral naval missions would have not taken place in the absence of such cooperation. But even efforts lead by single states had to resort to the wealth of informational and de-conflicting capabilities organized in the frame of multilateral naval missions. Examples are the Maritime Security Centre-Horn of Africa (MSCHOA) set up by EUNAVFOR Atalanta which provides security alerts to military and civilian vessels alike, or the SHADE mechanism launched by CTF-151 in order to de-conflict missions (multinational or not) operating in the Gulf of Aden area. Piracy is by definition a transnational threat and cannot be tackled by single states.

Second: public-private cooperation is necessary as well. The involvement of the private sector has been fundamental to bring to the revision of norms regarding the use of armed guards (be these military or civilian) onboard merchant vessels. Without this, the effective mix made of military operation and armed guards would have not been born. Involvement of the private sector (shipowners, private security companies, international



shipping industry, etc.) is fundamental because only the private sector itself may point out policies that are actually sustainable and consistent with its own interests. And as its interests are affected, it is also reasonable for the private sector to bear some of the costs in fighting piracy.

Third: naval missions are important but not sufficient. The coordinated effort born out of military missions plus armed guards has been the effective recipe that brought to the dramatic fall in the number of attacks from 2011 onward. Naval missions started in 2008, yet was not possible to see any substantial decrease in piracy attacks until armed guards became also a norm. Interestingly enough, the reverse may prove true as well. Anti-piracy naval missions in the Gulf of Aden are understandably decreasing their efforts now. It has to be asked if armed guards can work effectively even in the absence of military naval effort and the consequent lack of support, should they have to call on it. It would perhaps be advisable to keep operational awareness and readily deployable means of intervention available, at least until when root causes of piracy have been sufficiently addressed.

Lessons number one and two are easily transferrable to other areas of the world affected by piracy, and indeed they are not new ones. However, has to be asked what the synergy between armed protection onboard merchant vessels and more traditional means of fighting piracy (police and coast guard activities, military missions, etc.) can deliver in different waters in the coming future. Can the same recipe be re-adapted to other areas as well?

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Inter-regionalism between Europe and Asia: ASEAN at the core of ASEM

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For many analysts, scholars and policy-makers, the XXI century is bound to be ‘the Pacific century’.³ In a world where the ‘power shift’ to the East is evident, the centrality of Asia in world politics forces every country or international organization to look at the region, trying to make a sense of its complex dynamics.

If President Obama’s ‘pivot to Asia’ was expression of a clear foreign policy vision for the area, even the new American administration under Donald Trump—a President whose focus on domestic politics is adamantly unquestionable—has to deal with serious strategic implications related to North Korea’s missile tests or China’s assertiveness in the South China Sea. At least, the European Union (EU) still recognizes that ‘there is a direct connection between European prosperity and Asian security’ and that ‘peace and stability in Asia are a prerequisite for [EU] prosperity’.⁴ The EU’s Global Strategy includes also strong commitments to ‘deepen economic diplomacy and scale up [EU] security role in Asia’,⁵ to ‘develop a more politically rounded approach to Asia’, and to ‘support an ASEAN-led regional security architecture’.⁶

³ ‘The Pacific Age’, *The Economist*, November 13th 2014. Available at <https://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21631795-under-american-leadership-pacific-has-become-engine-room-world-trade>, last access 06/07/2017.

⁴ EU, *Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe – A Global Strategy for the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy*, June 2016. Available at http://europa.eu/globalstrategy/sites/globalstrategy/files/regions/files/eugs_review_web_0.pdf, accessed 06/07/2017, p. 37.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibi*, p. 38.



This focus on Asia should not come as a surprise, because the region includes China, a country well aware of its rising and with new ambitious foreign policy plans like the Belt and Road Initiative. At the same time, in the Asia-Pacific China is forced to share a political space with other great powers: the United States first and foremost, and then India and Russia, feeling the pressure and consequently becoming more active. Moreover, several middle powers such as Australia, South Korea, Vietnam and Indonesia are driven to make strategic reflections on their future, between economic interests and search for security. On the one hand, in fact, regional economic co-operation is rapidly advancing, as seen in 2015 with the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). On the other hand, however, a few territorial and maritime disputes involving China, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Taiwan partially explain why in 2015 military expenses grew by 5.4 per cent on a yearly basis in the Asia-Pacific, while at the global level the increase was 1 per cent in real terms.⁷

To complicate matters even further, East Asia is a diverse region, both politically and economically. At the political level, countries are not homogeneous, as liberal democracies coexist alongside hybrid systems and military regimes. At the economic level, the GDP per capita of Singapore (US\$ 52,961) is more than forty times the GDP per capita of Myanmar (US\$ 1,275) and Cambodia (US\$ 1,270).⁸ The wealth gap is so wide that intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation is needed, aiming at reaching a more widespread and balanced economic development. However, ASEAN (and Asian) preference for ‘light’ forms of co-operation, respectful of national sovereignty, and of the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs, makes it difficult to agree on effective instruments to achieve common goals.

⁷ SIPRI, Trends in World Military Expenditure 2015, Stockholm, 5 April 2016. Available at <http://books.sipri.org/files/FS/SIPRIFS1604.pdf>, accessed 06/07/2017.

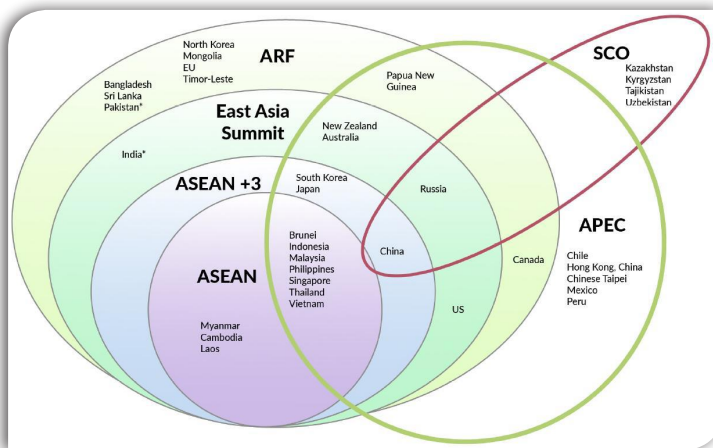
⁸ World Bank data 2016. Available at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>, accessed 06/07/2017.



The Asia-Pacific: Regionalization without Regionalism

The complexity of the picture is reflected in a ‘regionalization without regionalism’, as overtime economic regionalization has never led to a more structured and institutionalized integration. For many countries in the Asia-Pacific, it has been relatively easier to open up to foreign direct investment, to facilitate the formation of global value chains, and to increase interconnectivity, than to create even an embryonic political union. Regionalism has always been weak because it could never benefit from a strong regional identity. Neither ASEAN as an effective multilateral venture has succeeded in generating a ‘community of purpose’ with meaningful political significance, which could in turn enhance the integration process. These dynamics leads to a complicated and fragmented regionalism, composed by a network of multiple organizations-each with a different story, goal and perspective-whose membership only in part overlaps. As figure 2 shows, ASEAN is at the center of this ‘noodle regionalism’, reflecting its historical prominence in promoting regionalism processes in East Asia.

Figure 2:
Regional organizations in the Asia-Pacific



*India and Pakistan have joined the SCO in 2017.



Aware of shared challenges and opportunities offered by possible synergies, that explain regionalization, Asia has focused on functionalism to see regionalism becoming stronger-in a sense, problems would have somehow generated their solutions. However, practical collaboration on specific issues has not been transformed into a ‘regional solution’ to issues of common interest-in fact, such a solution would have created tensions with the principle of respect of national sovereignty and non-interference. Paradoxically, the sort of existential crisis that the EU has been living through the latest years-forcing it to seriously reflect on its foundations-has made Brussels a less normative interlocutor, more ready to understand the difficulties of Asian regionalism, more ready to listen to its Asian partners, and potentially more constructively engaging with the region.

Founded in 1967 with security, economic, and socio-cultural objectives, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is at the center of the architecture of regionalism in the Asia-Pacific. Not only it is the oldest organization in the region, but in the first decade of this century it drew inspiration from the EU to start a process of greater institutionalization that ended with the adoption of the ASEAN Charter, which however-contrary to many expectations-did not create anything similar to the complex institutional arrangements present in Europe, made possible by member states renouncing to some parts of their sovereignty.

ASEAN is also crucial for the regional stability. First, its very existence contributes to reduce tensions among its member states (like for instance between Thailand and Cambodia, or between Thailand and Myanmar). Second, common and shared economic interests lead the organization to maintain good relationships with China, also under the ASEAN+3 framework-actually, a China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) came into force in 2010. At the same time, however, some ASEAN members such as Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei and Malaysia have an awkward relationship with China, due to maritime disputes over islands, rocks and reefs in South China Sea. Therefore, as far as security is concerned, ASEAN is often leaning towards the United States, in a delicate and challenging balancing exercise. In this perspective, the ASEAN countries show a ‘double loyalty’ toward the two great powers of the region. The economic loyalty is undoubtedly offered to Beijing, because the regionalization process has



inserted Southeast Asia into global value chains through trade and investment with China. The security loyalty is conceded-with many doubts, conditions, and in different degrees according to domestic political cycles-to the United States, due to China's geographical proximity and historically complicated relationship with the area. What happens within and among ASEAN countries, then, have consequences not only for the regional order but also -due to the hegemonic position of the US-for the global order.

The centrality of ASEAN is even more evident if we compare it to other more loose multilateral frameworks in the Asia-Pacific. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), promoted by ASEAN and established in 1994, includes 28 states, involving also China and the United States, with the addition of the EU and its member states. It is the widest regional forum on security issues. The Forum has among its main objectives to strengthen constructive dialogues and consultations on political and security matters of common interest, and to support activities advancing mutual trust and preventive diplomacy in Asia. The lack of institutionalization and the choice to build any initiative around the principle of non-interference have been reducing the potential impact of this platform-even though it remains an important occasion of exchanges of experiences, views and suggestions.

The East Asian Summit (EAS) is somehow more important than the ARF. As the word itself says, the EAS is a meeting convened once a year among eighteen heads of state and government in the Asia-Pacific. Initially meant to be a summit among East Asians for East Asia, it enlarged its scope-while at the same time diluting its original vision-by admitting Russia and the United States at the table. The EAS is not meant to be a dialogue forum with Europe, because only actors with traditional security concerns and commitments in East Asia are invited to join-and the EU does not have aircraft carriers in the area. However, if we consider security in a non-traditional way, the EU is a relevant actor in the region. The EU, in fact, is a consolidated security community-often challenged by new international crises, as the migration crisis clearly shows-with a history of good formal and informal rules and practices that have often helped to overcome fear, lack of trust and mutual animosity. The EU could share this experience within the EAS framework, but this suggestion-based on a preventive concept of security-has never been accepted due to a prevalent



regional vision according to which the European experience cannot be replicated in Asia. The European venture is based on a historical reconciliation between former enemies in WWII (France and Germany), whereas in East Asia the historical animosity between China and Japan has prevented countries in the region from agreeing on a shared view of history, and consequently from moving beyond Cold War logics.

Finally, since 1989 APEC includes 21 economies of the region, but its major Pacific projection (the United States, Canada, Chile, Mexico and Peru are also members) makes it less relevant for the European Union and European countries in general.

ASEM and the Eurasian dialogue

Eurasian inter-regionalism is then dealt within the context of ASEM, a platform including 51 states and two organizations (the EU and ASEAN). ASEM was created in 1996, as there was a manifest need to structure a permanent dialogue among two regions of the world that in the decade before had become more and more interrelated. For a long time, Europe had not adopted a coherent approach toward Asia. With the exception of Great Britain, after the French left Indochina in 1954 no European country was maintaining a strategic interest for the region, while at the same time colonial legacies were encouraging strong bilateral relations. In this respect, change came about in the 1990s-for a combination of different reasons. First, the end of the Cold War unleashed new dynamism in European foreign policy. Second, China's return to the global stage was a clear indicator of the new centrality of Asia. Third, the creation of APEC meant that globalization was expanding in the Asia-Pacific, and that European companies could not afford the luxury to be left out from opportunities in new rising markets. Thus, the EU's attention towards Asia grew significantly. Conversely, Asian countries reciprocated, because on the one hand the completion of the EU internal market made European economies attractive for Southeast Asian exports, and on the other hand the emergence of a new player with potentially global outreach allowed Southeast Asia some room for hedging between the US and China.



The first European document reflecting the EU's new activism (Towards a New Asia Strategy) was released in 1994, and other policy papers and official guidelines would be regularly published in the following years. Due to the high complexity of geopolitical landscape in Asia-with huge national differences and much articulation of regional institutional architecture-Europe started to engage both with regional organizations and single countries, giving birth to a form of hybrid inter-regionalism. For many, this 'double action plan' is controversial even today. Indeed, if the bilateral dimension has been useful to sign or negotiate Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) (for example, with South Korea, Singapore, Vietnam or Japan), at the regional level it can pave the way to wider agreements, but it can also become a stumbling block for the establishment of multilateral partnerships. In this sense, a possible new reflection on the feasibility of an ASEAN-EU FTA should be strongly supported by both parties. However, rhetoric often seems to prevail over action in the EU official documents on dialogues with ASEAN-a rhetoric surely linked to the relatively marginal role that the EU is playing in Asia, and to the difficulties for ASEAN countries to accept the normative value promotion so embedded in the EU's external projection.

These weaknesses are manifest in ASEM, which has a very broad agenda based on three pillars: political, economic and cultural. The ample set of issues that can be discussed at ASEM, combined with its large membership, makes any decision ASEM might adopt hardly significant, as far as its impact is concerned. For sure, at the micro-level all co-operation programs promoting people-to-people exchanges-from students to entrepreneurs-are building mutual knowledge and trust, but effective co-operation at the political and economic macro-level does not fulfill its potential. Actually, this co-operation has not yet found a common ground-and probably the very detailed documents produced at the end of every annual summit with heads of state and government are a sign of the lack of a strong unifying narrative, that could now paradoxically be provided by China under the 'Belt and Road Initiative'-a project aimed at increasing connectivity in Eurasia, especially in trade, investment and infrastructure.

Moreover, ASEAN countries drew an important lesson from the difficulties the EU faced after the financial crisis that started in 2007-08: a



full economic integration might not be possible without a corresponding political integration-an objective of course that ASEAN member states exclude from their horizon. The tension in the European public opinion between free trade aspirations and protectionist temptations is also something that has been closely and critically observed in Southeast Asia.

Conclusion

In this sense, an exchange platform like ASEM shows all its limits if we expect from it immediate and tangible results, but it can become very significant when we consider the results it could obtain in the long term. Grasping the opportunities offered by the ASEM informal and flexible structure, and supporting and expanding a network already involving a variety of Asian and European private and public actors, are already tasks worth pursuing with steadiness and coherence. In an essentially constructivist approach, ASEM can then generate ‘knowledge communities’ sharing good practices and rules conducive to increase Eurasian connectivity, both qualitatively and quantitatively-all of them so essential for a truly effective co-operation. ASEAN, with its unique wealth of 50 years of institutionalized dialogue and co-operation in Asia, could become the engine for a virtuous circle in a ‘structuring’ process not only of the Asia-Pacific region,⁹ but also of an Eurasian political space. In a changing world and regional order, where Southeast Asia risks to be caught up in the rivalry between the US and China, this strengthened ‘Eurasian’ role of ASEAN could also become a pillar of ASEAN needed effort to maintain its centrality,¹⁰ in order to avoid a dangerously slow decline into irrelevance, victim of great power politics in East Asia.

⁹ SNicolas, Françoise, ‘La Communauté économique de l’ASEAN: un modèle d’intégration original’, *Politique étrangère*, 2017/2, p. 27-38.

¹⁰ Chalermphanupap, Termsak, ‘La “centralité” de l’ASEAN: concept et mise en oeuvre’, *Politique étrangère*, 201/2, p. 53-66.



ASEAN's Roles and Challenges: a Japanese View (Preliminary Thought for Panel Discussion)

*Mr. Yasuaki Hashimoto
National Institute for Defense Studies, Japan*

ASEAN declared an establishment of the ASEAN Community on 31st December, 2015. From a security and defense point of view, since the beginning of its history, ASEAN has had a great achievement in prevention of intra-regional war, and reconstruction and reintegration of the post-conflict states to the regional community in Southeast Asia, thus successfully provided a basis of economic development. This peace-centered and greatly-developing ASEAN is the biggest fruit for the region and the world.

And looking into the development in the period of the establishment of the ASEAN Charter in 2008 to 2015, ASEAN further achieved to make the region more safe and secure, through intra- and extra-regional cooperation in non-traditional security arena, such as HA/DR, maritime security, anti-terrorism, environmental management and so on. One of the salience in this cooperation is the increasing participation and collaboration of regional militaries through the channel of, among others, ADMM and ADMM Plus.

On the other hand, if you look through the ASEAN Community Blueprint 2025 and the previous one, one can notice that there are things which are yet to be fully achieved in the political arena, for example, sharing of the universal value such as fundamental human rights, freedom of civil society, rule of law and good governance. Further effort will be greatly expected.

It seems that one of the constraints for the achievement derives from the traditional basic principle of ASEAN such as a respect of national sovereignty and a non-intervention. This limitation also applies when the ASEAN states try to consolidate a unified position in dealing with China on South China Sea issues. More difficulties seem to be ahead for the current loosely-bound ASEAN to get solution for future challenges.

The regional strategic trend is that there will be an increasing Chinese influence throughout the Southeast Asia region with a backdrop of rapid



economic growth and military expansion, while the future prospect of US regional engagement seems less concrete, or “unpredictable” in the current Trump administration. In this trend, it will be a great significance for international community including Japan that ASEAN member states keep their efforts to build and further strengthen themselves as the value-based community so that the unity and relevance of ASEAN are well respected.

To fulfill that goal, one can suggest that ASEAN leaders may seek to find more innovative ways in decision-making process, more coordinated and enhanced role of the secretary-general and his staff, and flexible approaches to the civil society. In particular, the current scale of the secretariat may not be matched with the overall expansion of ASEAN activities and require enhancement in both budget and personnel.

Clearly and undoubtedly, ASEAN is one of the biggest engines for the world development in the 21st century. The region that is stable, free from armed conflict and terrorism, with a law-abiding community of 600 million people is the most attractive economy and trusted partner for all the extra-regional powers. A peace and prosper ASEAN can be more self-confident and more resilient.

Japan as an old partner of ASEAN recently launched a new idea of cooperation, that is, Japan-ASEAN Defense Cooperation Initiative or “Vientiane Vision,” which aims to promote practical cooperation with a view to respecting and promoting shared principles such as freedom, democracy and basic human rights; promoting and enhancing the rule of law; and supporting ASEAN centrality and unity. Combining cooperation with each member states and ASEAN-wide cooperation, Japan seeks to support ASEAN’s efforts to uphold principles of international law and to build up capabilities for ISR and SAR, both in particular in the field of maritime and airspace.

And as a defense think-tank and member of regional security community, the SSC/NDSI and NIDS can individually and collectively contribute to the progress of the community-building of ASEAN in academic/intellectual arena.

(The views expressed above is of the panelist’s own and do not necessarily represent those of NIDS/MOD/Government of Japan.)





ANNEX





ANNEX I Biography



Gen. (Ret.) Boonsrang Niumpradit,
*former Chief of
Defence Forces, Royal
Thai Armed Forces
Headquarters,
Kingdom of Thailand*

Education

- Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School, class 6, 1965
- Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (RCMA), class 17, 1966
- Norwich University, 1967
- The United States Military Academy (West Point), 1971

Previous key positions

- Instructor, Mechanical Engineering Division, Education Division, RCMA, 1973-1978
- Aide de Camp to Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Army, 1978-1980
- Commander of the 31st Artillery Battalion, the King's Guards, 1983-1986
- Director of Strategic Research Institute, 1991-1996
- Deputy Director of Joint Operations, 1996
- Commandant of Joint Staff College, 1997-1999
- Superintendent of National Defence College, 1999-2000
- Director of Joint Operations, 2001-2002
- Director of Office of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Defence, 2002-2003
- Chief of Joint Staff, 2003-2005
- Deputy Supreme Commander, 2005-2006
- Supreme Commander 2006-2008

Special official assignment

- UNTAET Force Commander, East Timor, 2000-2001

Major experiences in the Services

- Secretary, Border Committee between Thailand



- and Laos, Thailand and Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia (during tenure as Director of Joint Operations and Chief of Joint Staff)
- Deputy Chairman and Chairman of Border Committee between Thailand and Laos, Thailand and Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia (during tenure as Supreme Commander)

Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng,
Vice Chairman of China Institute for International Strategic Studies, People's Republic of China

Joining the army in 1972, Xu has successively served as leader of squad and platoon, deputy company commander, cadet, company commander, deputy battalion commander, deputy chief of staff of a regiment, staff officer of Defense Ministry, observer in the UN Truce Supervision Organization Middle East and the UN Iraq and Kuwait Observation Mission, deputy commander of a naval logistics base, chief of the Chinese delegation to the UN Military Staff Committee, Chinese Defense Attache to the U.S..

Mr. James 'Hammer' Hartsell,
Director of Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, United States of America

James "Hammer" Hartsell became the Director, Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) in May 2017. Prior to this, he served as a US Marine for 36 years, both on Active Duty and in the Reserves. He began his career as an Enlisted Marine and after being commissioned in 1983 progressively commanded Units at the Platoon, Company, Battalion and Division levels. He participated in Operation Provide Promise in the Balkans, Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq, and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. Upon promotion to Brigadier General in 2010 he was assigned as the Deputy Commanding General, I MEF (Mobilization) and as the Deputy Commander, 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade. From 2012-2014 he served as Commanding General of 4th Marine Division. He is currently assigned in a Joint Flag Officer billet as the Mobilization Assistant to



Commander US Pacific Command and from November 2016 to April 2017 was assigned as Interim Director of the Center.

Mr. Hartsell is a graduate of the Amphibious Warfare School, Marine Corps Command & Staff College, Naval War College & National Defense University Courses, NATO Joint Warfare Course, Executive Business Strategic Thinking Course, Combined Force Land Component Commander Course, Joint Force Air Component Commander Course, Combined/Joint Force Special Operations Component Commander Course, Joint Flag Officer Warfighting Course, US-Russia Security Program, CAPSTONE, and the DKI APCSS Transnational Security Cooperation Course.

His awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy & Marine Corps Commendation Medal with gold star, Army Commendation Medal, Combat Action Ribbon with gold star, and the Distinguished Pistol Badge.

His civilian career has been in the Healthcare Industry where he has served in Marketing, Product Management, US and International Business Development, Hospital Administration, and Healthcare Leadership.

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is a Department of Defense academic institute that addresses regional and global security issues. Military and civilian representatives, most from the U.S. and Asia-Pacific nations, participate in a comprehensive program of executive education, professional exchanges and outreach events, both in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region. The Center supports PACOM by developing and



sustaining relationships among security practitioners and national security establishments throughout the region. DKI APCSS' mission is to build capacities and communities of interest by educating, connecting, and empowering security practitioners to advance Asia-Pacific security. It is one of the Department of Defense's five regional security studies centers.

**Mr. Muhammad
Shahrul Nizzam bin
Umar,**
*Director of Sultan
Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
Institute of Defence
and Strategic Studies,
State of Brunei
Darussalam*

Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam bin Umar was born on 20 April 1974. After graduating with a Bachelor of Science in 1996 from St. Andrews University, United Kingdom, he started his career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade where he served in various posts, including as second secretary and first secretary in the Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations. He was appointed as an Assistant Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade in 2007 and was transferred to the Ministry of Defence where he assumed the post of Director of Defence Policy in 2008. Prior to his current appointment, he has been the Director of the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies since 2011.

He is currently heading the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, which is a policy think tank under the ambit of the Ministry of Defence.

BG. Nem Sowathey,
Deputy Director,
*Department of
Policy and Planning,
Ministry of National
Defense, Kingdom
of Cambodia*

BG. New Sowathey is currently an Assistant to Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defense and Deputy Director of the Department of Policy and Planning, Ministry of National Defense.

She has worked in the General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs for almost 10 years



where She has held various roles including research supports. In 2015, She was appointed as Chief of Defense Attaché office. She is also a member of the Committee for the Building and Construction of a Memorial to Commemorate Civil War Termination in Cambodia, the “Win-win Memorial”, which is currently in the process of construction.

Besides working in the Ministry of Defense, She also held various positions in the private sectors including Director Office of Public Affairs, Communication & Alumni (2015-2016) at the University of Cambodia (UC), Centre Manager (2013-2014) at FTMS Global Academy (Cambodia) Pte., Ltd; and Manager of Public Affairs and Communications (2010-2012) at Cambodian Mine Action Centre.

She was born in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In 2007, She graduated in Master of Professional Accounting at the University of New South Wales (Sydney, Australia), and in 2005 She has completed her Bachelor degree in Commerce at the University of New South Wales. In 2017, She has been accepted to do PhD in Public Administration at the Royal Academy of Cambodia in Phnom Penh.

**Mr. Ahmad Ghazali
Abu-Hassan,**
*Centre for Defence
and International
Security Studies,
National Defence
University, Malaysia*

Ahmad Ghazali is the director and a professor at Centre for Defence and International Security Studies (CDISS), National Defence University of Malaysia. He served the Malaysian Army for 25 years before joining University Utara Malaysia as a lecturer in international law and international relations

in 2000. In 2006 he was involved the setting up of Malaysia’s National Defence University which he subsequently joined in 2007 as the inaugural dean



of Faculty of Defence Studies and Management. In 2009 he was appointed to be the director for the Centre for Defence and International Security Studies.

As the director of CDISS he has been actively involved in the various meetings, workshops and seminars discussing various defence and security issues involving ASEAN. He is also one of the senior members of Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions, having been involved with the network since 2008.

Rear Admiral
Roberto Q Estioko
AFP (Ret.), PhD
President, National
Defense College,
Republic of the
Philippines

Admiral Estioko is the President of the National Defense College of the Philippines (NDCP). Born on 9 November 1954, Admiral Estioko graduated as a member of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) “Masikap” Class of 1977. Furthering his education, Admiral Estioko holds a Master in Management (Philippine Christian University, Manila, 1994), Master in National Security Administration (NDCP, Quezon City, 2004), and Doctor of Philosophy in Development Education (Central Luzon State University, Science City of Munoz, Nueva Ecija, 2010).

A man of decisive leadership and compassionate to his officers and staff, Admiral Estioko occupied various command and staff positions in the military. He commanded five (5) naval ships. He likewise served as the Executive Officer of the BRP Ang Pangulo (AT 72), the yacht of the President of the Philippines. He also served as the Chief of Staff, Philippine Fleet; Chief of Naval Intelligence; Commander, Naval Intelligence and Security Force; Commander, Patrol Force; Commander, Naval Forces Central; and the Naval Inspector General.



Admiral Estioko Capped his 33-year service in the Armed Forces of the Philippines as the Vice Commander, and briefly as Acting Flag-Officer-in-Command of the Philippine Navy in 2010.

He has also been active in the academe, having been a Senior Fellow for Development and Security and also served as Member of the Council of Professors involved in various Masteral and Executive Doctorate Program of the Graduate School of Public Development and Management at the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP). Prior to his assumption as President of NDCP, he was elected as the President of the NDCP Alumni Association, Inc. (NDCPAAI) and before that, he was the Executive Vice President of NDCPAAI, who cemented a strong symbiotic relationship between the alumni association and the college, which jointly conducted local and international conferences particularly on cybersecurity and climate change.

A decorated sailor, Admiral Estioko received the Philippine Legion of Honor (Degree of an Officer), Distinguished Service Star Medal, Bronze Cross Medal, Distinguished Navy Cross Medal, among others. As a scholar, he received various awards for academic excellence in his military schoolings and the NDCP Certificates of Merit for Exemplary Academic Performance. As an alumnus, he received the NDCP Outstanding Alumnus Award, Distinguished Achievement Award and Meritorious Service Award. He also received the Grand Lodge of the Philippines Certificate of Honor for being a Distinguished Mason in Government and a Plaque of Recognition from the Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity.



Admiral Estioko is married to the former Cecilia Santos-Pecache. The couple is blessed with three children, namely: Rocelle, Robert Charles, and Randall.

Mr. Adrian Tan,
Deputy Head of Policy Studies, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, The Republic of Singapore

Mr. Adrian Tan is Deputy Head of Policy Studies in the Office of the Executive Deputy Chairman, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Prior to joining RSIS, Adrian was with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore. In addition to serving in several Singapore's diplomatic missions, Mr Tan also dealt with issues relating to Southeast Asia, Middle East and Northeast Asia. His current research interests relate to the politics of Southeast Asia, with particular focus on Vietnam. He has a Masters in Arts from Stanford University and a Bachelor of Arts in History from the National University of Singapore.

Lt.Gen. Nguyen Duo Hai,
Director General of the Department of International Studies, Institute for Defense Strategy, Ministry of National Defence, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Lieutenant General Nguyen Duc Hai was born in Quang Binh Province, Viet Nam in 1957. In February 1975, he joined the Viet Nam People's Army and worked at the Military Region 4 from February 1975 to July 1977. In August 1977, he was selected as a cadet of the Army Officers School and graduated as a junior lieutenant in August 1980. From May 1982 to August 1985, he was selected as an instructor of the Academy of Infantry. From September 1985 to September 2012, he was appointed as Chief of Operations of the 10th Division, Corps 3; Commander of the Regiment 28; Deputy Chief and Chief of Military Training; Chief of Operations of Corps 3; Commander of 10th Division, Corps 3; Vice Commander and Commander of Corps 3; Vice President of National Defence Academy; Deputy Director General and Director General of the Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of National Defence of Viet Nam.



During his service, he has also attended various courses of training which include Army Officers' training (from August 1977 to August 1980); Instructor Training of the Army Officers School (from September 1980 to July 1981); Command and Staff Course of the Academy of Infantry (from September 1985 to August 1988); High Command and Staff Course, National Defence Academy (from September 1997 to July 1999); Operational and Strategic Training Course (September 2006 to September 2007); Doctoral Course (from October 2012 to March 2014), etc.

From April 2014 onwards, he was appointed as Deputy Director General and Director General of the Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of National Defence of Viet Nam.

Lieutenant General Nguyen Duc Hai is married to Nguyen Thi Minh Thu and is blessed with two daughters, Thao Nguyen 26 and Suong Nguyen 23. He is the author of one book. He has also written various articles for newspapers and magazines.

Snr.Col. Vu Van Khanh,

Director of the Department of International Studies, Institute for Defense Strategy, Ministry of National Defence, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Senior Colonel VU VAN KHANH was born in Thai Binh Province, Viet Nam. He received three years of early secondary education beginning in 1975 at the Tay Tien Hai College, Thai Binh Province and successfully completed his a Bachelor of Arts degree in English from 1978 to 1983 at Ha Noi University.

In December 1983 he joined the Viet Nam People's Army and worked at the Department of Military Science, Chemical Corps from December 1983 to October 1995. In November 1995 he was selected as an information officer for the Information Centre for Military Science and Technology,



Ministry of Defence. Following this, he was selected as an editor of The Military Science Review. From March 1996 to October 1998, he completed his BA of Press and Publication at Hanoi University of Press. From September 1999 to January 2000, he completed the Command and Staff course at the Academy of Infantry in Da Lat, Viet Nam.

During his service, he has also attended various courses abroad which include Exploitation and Utilization of Scientific and Technical Information Resources (2000) in China; Regional Defence Governance and Management, Defence Academy of the United Kingdom in the Philippines (2005); the Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO), Singapore (2006); Advanced Australian English Language Course (2007) at the DITC, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; Defence and Strategic Studies Course, Post Graduate Diploma in Strategic Studies, Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies (CDSS), Australian Defence College and Master of Arts Program in Strategic Studies at Deakin University, Australia (2008); the Senior Executive Course - Transnational Security Cooperation 10-2, APCSS, Hawaii, United States of America (2010); the 10th International Session on Asia and Middle-East (SIAMO) 2014 at the Institute for Higher National Defense Studies (IHEDN), France (2014).

From February 2000 to June 2004 Colonel Vu Van Khanh worked as a journalist and editor for The Military Science Review. He was appointed Deputy Editor-in-Chief of The Military Science Review in July 2004 and in May 2005 he was selected as a researcher at the Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of Defence. In April 2006 he



was appointed as Deputy Director of the Department of International Studies, Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of Defence and then Director of the Department of International Studies, Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of Defence since January 2015.

Senior Colonel Vu Van Khanh is married to Dang Thu Huong and is blessed with two boys, Vu Hoai Nam 30 and Vu Dang Bao Anh 25. He is the co-author of two books and the author of four books. He is a journalist and a member of Viet Nam Journalists Association.

Gen. (Ret.) Pahol Sanganetra,
*former Deputy
Permanent Secretary
for Defence, Kingdom
of Thailand*

Education

- B.Sc., Chulachomkloao Royal Military Academy, Thailand.
- M.S. (Statistics), Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.
- M.S. (Physics), University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), USA.
- Ph.D. (Physics), The University of Kansas, USA.
- Ph.D. (Public Administration) Eastern ASEA University, Thailand.
- CGSC(class 66), USACGSC(89-90), AWC (class 44),
- NDC(class 2546), King Prachadhipok Institute (class5).

Experiences

- CGSC lecturer and director of tactics department
 - Deputy director of Army Operations Command
 - Commandant of RTACGSC
 - Commanding general of Training and Education Command
 - Deputy of Permanent Secretary for Defense
 - Member of National Reform Steering Assembly, Education Committee
-



Dr. Greg Raymond,
*Research Fellow in the
Strategic and Defence
Studies Centre, The
Australian National
University,
Commonwealth
Australia*

Greg Raymond is a Research Fellow in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. His research interests include Southeast Asian security with a focus on Thailand and Indonesia, including Southeast Asia's relations with the Great Powers. He also looks at regional militaries and Australian defence and foreign policy. Greg's PhD thesis was on Thailand's strategic culture. Before joining SDSC Greg worked in a range of positions in the Australian Department of Defence. Between 2009 and 2012 Greg was the Director Strategic Policy Guidance and worked on the 2013 Defence White Paper and issues including nuclear deterrence policy, the Korean peninsula, and the security implications of climate change. Greg is a fluent Thai speaker and graduate of the Australian Defence Force School of Languages. From 2005 to 2008 he worked in the Australian Embassy in Bangkok 2005-2005 where he advised the Thai Ministry of Defence on defence management, technology and strategic policy. He received a Deputy Secretary Commendation for this work. On joining the Department in 1996 he worked on the Defence Efficiency Review and received a Ministerial Commendation. Greg holds a Master of Arts degree in Asian Studies from Monash University and a Bachelor of Science majoring in the history and philosophy of science. He also holds a Diploma of Education from the University of Melbourne and a Graduate Certificate in Public Sector Management from Flinders University.

**Ms. Nathalie
Hoffmann – Mabire,**
*Directorate General
for International
Relation and Strategy,
Regional Affairs*

She is Desk Officer on Southeast Asia, ASEAN, Migrations and Terrorism at the Directorate for International Relations and Strategy since November 2014 after working for more than 20 years in the General Staff on Asian and Southeast Asian Affairs.



*Department, Asia
Department,
Southeast Asia -
ASEAN - Terrorism
- Migrations Desk
officer and Assistant
Professor At Sciences
Po, Paris, France
Republic*

She holds several MA (NVQ Level 5) notably in History, Social Sciences International Relations and Oriental Studies. She has also been a fellow of some prestigious institutions such as (the now defunct) Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Asie et l'Afrique Modernes (CHEAM, Asia and African Studies Institute) and Centre des Hautes Etudes de l'Armement (CHEAr, Defence and Armament Studies Institute).

She has been teaching in different institutions and universities since 1998 (Institute of Oriental Studies, University of Le Havre, University of Paris XIII) on subjects such as: Islam in the Malay world, strategic issues in Asia since 2001, the nuclear factor in Asia, domestic policy in Southeast Asian countries, foreign policy in the Southeast Asian countries, Chinese policy towards Southeast Asia. She is since 2016 an Assistant Professor at the Paris, Political Sciences Institute.

She has also given numerous briefings in institutions such as Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Asie et l'Afrique Modernes (CHEAM, Asia and African Studies Institute), Centre des Hautes Etudes de l'Armement (CHEAr, Defence and Armament Studies Institute), Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale (IHEDN, National Defence University), Ecole de Guerre (CHEM, War College) etc.

She's preparing the St Andrews diploma on Terrorism and a Ph-D on Indonesia's Global Maritime Security Issue.

She has published quite extensively first on Asian space policies, nuclear issues in Asia, arms control and disarmament in Asia, Asia and Peace Keeping Operations, asymmetry in Southeast Asia, Chinese



defense policy as well as specifically on Southeast Asian questions (domestic policy in Malaysia, foreign policy in Malaysia and Indonesia, Islam in Southeast Asia, impact of the environmental issues on strategic perceptions in Southeast Asia just to mention a few subjects.

She also has co-published one book on Asian-African relationships.

She has learnt Chinese (Mandarin) and Indonesian languages, is learning Thai and German languages, has good notions in Japanese, Russian, Arabic, Dutch languages as well as some in Tagalog and Vietnamese languages.

Ms. Smita Sharma,
*Senior Journalist and
Columnist, Republic
of, India*

Smita Sharma is an award winning Senior Journalist/Columnist and TV Commentator in India. A former broadcast journalist she was the Foreign Affairs In-charge of leading news networks in India including India Today TV and Network 18 .She writes on Foreign Policy and Security issues. Her columns have been published in prominent mainstream dailies and online websites including The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, The Wire, Mail Today Firstpost and Daily O.

In her career spanning 14 years she has reported on several important national political and global developments including the US elections of 2016, Terror strikes in Dhaka and Paris, Nuclear Suppliers Group plenary in Seoul , the Nuclear Security Summit in DC. She traveled frequently round the globe to countries like Iran, Syria, Pakistan ,China to cover political developments and interview world leaders.

Smita Sharma was a Speaker at the Carnegie Nuclear Conference in DC in March 2017. She



has been an IVLP Fellow to the US, John Doherty Fellow to Australia and graduated in Advanced Security Co-operation Course from the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI-APCSS) in Hawaii in 2016.

Her reportage on the uprising in Kashmir in 2010 and subsequent dialogue process won the prestigious Ramnath Goenka Award .

Born and brought up in Asansol in the eastern state of Bengal in India, her mother tongue is Nepali .She is trained in the classical Indian dance form of Kathak. You can follow her on Twitter @smita_sharma

Mr. Yasuaki hashimoto,
*Director, Policy Studies Department
National Institute for Defense Studies,
Japan*

Director, Policy Studies Department, The National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS).

Graduated from Kanazawa University, received LL.M. from Keio University and PhD candidate of Leiden University (The Netherlands).

Member of Committee on National Space Policy (2013-2014). Member of the Board of Directors, International Institute of Space Law (IISL: 2013-2016).

His study fields include international public law (air, maritime, outer space, cyberspace), crisis management and national / international security, etc.

Maj.Gen. Suvorov Vladimir Leonidovich,
Deputy Head the Department of State Governance and

Education

- 1979 : Sverdlovsk Suvorov Military School
- 1983 : Army Military Academy by M.V. Frunze
- 1992-1995 : philosophical department, faculty of education, Military University of the MoD of the Russian Federation



*National Security
Military Academy of
the General Staff of
the Armed Forces of
the Russian
Federation*

- 2001-2004 : PhD, MAGS of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

Assignments

- 1983-1992 : reconnaissance platoon commander, mechanized infantry battalion deputy commander, the Central Asian and Turkestan military regions;
- 1997-2001 : head of the group, deputy head of the department, head of the research department of foreign countries military policy, the Institute of Military History of the MoD of the Russian Federation
- 2004-2007 : pedagogical activities MAGS of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

Chairman of the Thesis Committee, the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, professor, doctor of Political sciences.

Author of more than 50 scientific and methodical works.

**Commodore Rhett
Hatcher,**
*Development
Concepts and
Doctrine Centre,
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland*

As a junior officer Rhett served in bridge watch keeping appointments and as a Lynx helicopter pilot in frigates and destroyers deploying to the Balkans, The West Indies, Middle and Far East. Following initial staff training at Greenwich and specialist warfare training, he took up an appointment as the Above Water Warfare officer in HMS NEWCASTLE. The Ship sailed to the West Indies on Counter Drug operations, the Middle East as Carrier escort and the Adriatic in support of the forces in Kosovo. Rhett returned to 815 Squadron as the Senior Pilot followed by sea command in HMS PENZANCE where, as part of the NATO Mine Counter Measures Force North, the Ship conducted live ordnance clearance operations in the Baltic.



Lt.Gen. Surasit

Thanadtang,

*Chief of Staff Officer
to Deputy Chief of
Defence Forces (CSO
to DCDF), Kingdom
of Thailand*

Advanced staff training at Shrivenham, gaining a Masters in Defence Studies from Kings College London and selection for promotion to Commander preceded an appointment as the Naval Assistant to Commander-in-Chief Fleet, Commander-in-Chief East Atlantic and Commander Allied Naval Forces North. Following this Rhett joined the UK Permanent Joint Headquarters as the Operations Team Leader for Global Counter Terrorism, with specific focus on Iraq, the Middle East and Horn of Africa. Back at sea, he was the second in command of HMS BULWARK during her period as the UK Amphibious Flagship followed by three staff jobs in the Ministry of Defence; Joint Capability Force Protection with the lead for Counter IED, Navy Resource and Plans (Aviation & Carrier Strike) and then on promotion to Captain as the Assistant Head for UK Counter Terrorism and Resilience, including delivery of the military contribution to the security of the London 2012 Olympics. Command of the Ice Patrol Ship HMS PROTECTOR, spanning three Antarctic summers, was followed by the Higher Command and Staff Course as a student and then on the Directing Staff as Assistant Director (Strategy). On promotion to Commodore he joined Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre (DCDC) as Head of Futures and Strategy in August 2016.

Lt.Gen. Surasit holds the current post as Chief of Staff Officer to Deputy Chief of Defence Forces (CSO to DCDF) since October 2016 while serving his second post as Director of Thai-Chinese Strategic Research Center, National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) since March 2017. Beforehand, he served as Director of Strategic Studies Center, Superintendent of National Defence College, and Deputy Commanding



General, NDSI. He served as the Military Assistant to the Force Commander of United Nations Transitional Administrative in East Timor-UNTAET and has been serving as the UN SSR Expert Roster, SSR Unit, DPKO, United Nations.

Lt.Gen. Surasit gained various fields of his Military Science and Civilian Educations' degrees; among them are General Command and Staff Course from both Thailand and Germany, Thailand National Defence College, Master of Arts in Defence Studies from the Command and General Staff College Thailand, Master of Arts in Strategy and Policy from the University of New South Wales, the National Defence Course and the International Symposium Course from the College of Defence Studies, CPLA, NDU, China, the Senior Executive Seminar Course 9-10 at Marshall Center, Germany, and the LOGTEC Program for Senior Executive from University of North Carolina, USA.

Lt.Gen. Surasit This at present a member of the expert committee of the National Policy Research and Innovation Council of Thailand (NRIC). He has been a key figure in process a members of National Defense Documents and National Research and Innovation Strategy; among them are the Thailand Military Strategy, 2002, The Defence White paper, 2008, National Defense Policy 2007-2011, the Defence Updates, 2008. He headed the working group in preparing the RTARF Capability Development Guidance, 2007. He has served as the distinguished lecturer to the three service staff college, Army Navy, Air War College and for a number of undergraduate and postgraduate courses in university in Thailand specialized on Security and Defence Studies





ANNEX II Important Information



Objectives and goals:

The goals of this seminar are (1) to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of ASEAN, (2) to promote cooperation between ASEAN and partner countries, (3) to envision brighter multilateral cooperation in enhancing peace, stability and prosperity for the region and the world, also, (4) to academically share views and perspectives on common issues of interests.

Scope:

In general, but not limited to, the scope of presentations and discussions should be within the aforementioned objectives and goals above, with foresight in enhancing peace, stability, and prosperity through collaboration and cooperation at the regional level or above. Furthermore, additional issues of mutual interests can be raised, but with cautions on sensitive ones. All the presentations and discussions in the seminar are strictly academic and not representing official views of any authority.

Areas of Interests and Key Words (Examples, but not limited to):

ASEAN Community Vision 2025, ASEAN Political-Security Blueprint 2025, ADMM, ADMM-Plus, ARF, non-traditional security threats, maritime security, piracy, preventive diplomacy and mediation, irregular migration, human trafficking, cyber security, terrorism and counterterrorism, counter violent extremism, religious and political extremism, transnational crimes, common security and defence policy, declaration of conduct (DOC), freedom of navigation in and overflight, superpower rivalries, bilateral / multilateral security cooperation, pandemics and natural disasters, conflict prevention / confidence building measures, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity, non-interference principle, disarmament and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, strategic cooperation, implementation mechanism, etc.



Requested works and sharing perspectives:

1) Each invited guest speaker is highly encouraged to submit an academic paper to the Strategic Studies Center (SSC) for distribution to all participants in the seminar. If any, the academic paper should be submitted to the SSC two weeks before the event, in order to allow sufficient time for our preparation and management. The submitting papers can be sent via E-mails as shown in the contacts details, or in the Reply Form.

2) All the submitted papers, presentations, perspectives, shared opinions, conclusions, and other related materials will be compiled and published as collected works, later on. In addition, all the submitted files and presentations will be compiled and re-distributed back to all participants, possibly on the CD/DVD, or on the SSC Website.

Programme:

Tuesday, 1 August 2017

- All Day - Participants arriving at the Suvarnabhumi International Airport, Samut Prakan Province
- Depart to Bangsaen Heritage Hotel, Chonburi, Thailand
(Transportation provide by SSC)
- 1830 - 2100 - Welcome Dinner, hosted by the Commanding General of National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI) or representative

Wednesday, 2 August 2017

- 0600 - 0700 - Breakfast at the hotel
- 0745 - 0800 - Depart for CSS, RTARF
- 0800 - 0830 - Registration
- 0830 - 0900 **Opening Speech** by the Deputy Chief of Defence Forces (CDF), the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters
- 0900 - 0915 - Group photo.



0915 - 0945 **Session I:** Keynote Speech “**The World and ASEAN**”

Topic: The Concept of establishment of the Center for Strategic Studies, Royal Thai Armed Forces in Honor of His Majesty the King’s 80th Birthday Anniversary at Chonburi Province.

- Presentation by **Gen. (Ret.) Boonsrang Niumpradit**, former CDF of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, Thailand.

0945 - 1020 - Coffee Break / Soft Drink / Snacks.

1020 - 1110 **Session I: (Continued)**

Topic: “The World and ASEAN”

- Presentation by **Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng**, Vice Chairman of CISS, China [40 Min. / Q&A 10 Min.]

1110 - 1200 **Session I: (Continued)**

Topic: “The World and ASEAN”

- Presentation by **Mr. James “Hammer” Hartsell**, Director of DKI – APCSS Hawaii, USA [40 Min. / Q&A 10 Min]

1200 - 1330 - Lunch

1330 - 1445 **Session II:** Presentation “**ASEAN and the World: Country’s Perspectives**”

- Brunei: **Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam bin Umar**, Director, SHHBIDSS
- Cambodia: **BG. Nem Sowathey**, Deputy Director, Department of Policy and Planning, Ministry of National Defense
- Malaysia: **Mr. Ahmad Ghazali Abu-Hassan**, Centre for Defence and International Security Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia



- Philippines: **Rear Admiral Roberto Q Estioko AFP (Ret.)**, PhD, President, NDCP
- Singapore: **Mr. Adrian Tan**, Deputy Head of Policy Studies, RSIS
- Vietnam: **Snr.Col. Vu Khanh**, Director of the Department of International Studies, IDS

1445 - 1515 - Coffee Break / Soft Drink/ Snacks

1515 - 1630 **Session II: (Continued)**

- Presentation by representatives from ASEAN countries
(Continued)

Wednesday, 2 August 2017

1845 - 1900 **Official Dinner**,

- Soft Drink

1900 - 1930 - Dinner Talk

Topic: “The King’s Wisdom for People Development”

- Presented by Gen. (Ret.) Pahol Sanganetra, former Deputy Permanent Secretary for Defence

1930 - 2100 - Official Dinner

Thursday, 3 August 2017

0700 – 0800 - Breakfast

0800 – 0830 - Depart to CSS, RTARF

0830 – 1000 **Session III: Panel Discussions “The World and ASEAN ‘Think Tanks’ Perspectives”**

- Australia: **Dr. Greg Raymond**, Research Fellow in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU



- France: **Ms. Nathalie Hoffmann - Mabire**, Direction Generale Des Relations Internationales
- India: **Ms. Smita Sharma**, Senior Journalist and Columnist
- Japan: **Mr. Yasuaki Hashimoto**, Director, Policy Studies Department, NIDS
- Russia: **Lt. Gen. Sergey Vasilievich Kuralenko**, Chief of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation
- United Kingdom: **Commodore Rhett Hatcher**, Development Concepts and Doctrine Centre (DCDC)

Moderator: **Lt.Gen. Surasit Thanadtang**, Chief of Staff Officer to Deputy Chief of Defence Forces (CSO to DCDF)

1000 – 1030 - Coffee Break / Soft Drink/ Snacks

1030 – 1130 - Panel Discussions (continued)

1130 – 1200 - Closing Speech / Thank You Notes by the Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters

1200 – 1330 - Lunch

1330 – 1730 - Cultural visiting (Optional)

1830 – 2100 - Dinner

Friday, 4 August 2017

All Day - All Participants departing back to home countries.



Remark: All activities will be conducted in English.

ADU:	Australian National University
CDF:	Chief of Defence Forces
CISS:	China Institute for International Strategic Studies
CSS:	Center for Strategic Studies
DCDC:	Development Concepts and Doctrine Centre
DKI - APCSS:	Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies
IDS:	Institute for Defense Strategy
NDSI:	National Defence Studies Institute
NDU:	National Defence University
NDCP:	National Defense College of the Philippines
NIDS:	The National Institute for Defense Studies
NRSA:	National Reform Steering Assembly
RSIS:	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
RTARFHQ:	Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters
SHHBIDSS:	Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies
SSC:	Strategic Studies Center

Hotel Accommodations:

The SSC will arrange hotel reservations and rooms for all the invited participants. You will only need to inform all necessary information for reservations in the Reply Form, then sent to the SSC.



Bangsean Heritage Hotel:

Address: 50, 54 Bangsaen sai 1, Tumbon Saensuk,
Ampur Mueng Chonburi 20130, Thailand
Tel: +66 (0) 38 399-899, 09-5247-3167
Fax: +66 (0) 38 399-890
E-mail: contact@bs-heritagehotel.com
Website: <http://www.bs-heritagehotel.com>

“Bangsean Heritage Hotel” was originally Bangsean Beach Resort. It was the first hotel in Bangsaen to gain standard certification from Tourism Authority of Thailand. It had been with Bangsaen Beach for more than 30 years treasured as one of Bangsaen’s heritage “Bangsaen Heritage” will bring you back in time to the good memories of old Bangsaen with the modern Thai house style (inspired by traditional house). The gable roof style with the alteration of the swan’s tail and the interior of the wellarranged decoration and furniture convey the elements of Thai Inspired House. You will experience luxuries and relaxation in mixture of tradition and contemporary atmosphere.

Transportations:

The SSC will provide transportations for all coming participants to-and-from the Suvarnabhumi International Airport and the hotel, in Bangsaen, Chonburi, Thailand.

Expenses:

The SSC will cover expenses for invited participants for accommodations, meals, local transportations, and activities, as specified in the programme.

Attires:

1 August 2017

Welcome Dinner : Smart Casual

2 August 2017

Seminar : Suit with tie or Formal dress

Official Dinner : Smart Casual



3 August 2017

Seminar : Suit with tie or Formal dress
Cultural visiting and Dinner : Smart Casual

Weather:

The province has a tropical monsoon climate (Tropical Climate), influenced by the monsoon Southeast during the months of August to October, and influenced by the northeast monsoon during November-February.

Summer March-May: The weather is sweltering but not too hot.

The rainy season from August-October: Scattered rains, especially in the forests and in the mountains.

Winter November-February: The weather is rather nice and cool, with clear skies and sunny all day.

Useful Calls in Chonburi province:

Tourism Authority of Thailand Chonburi Office	0 3842 3990,0 3842 7667
Tourist Police Station (Pattaya)	0 3842 5937
Bangkok-Pattaya Hospital	0 3825 9999
Ekchon Hospital	0 3827 3840 – 7



Maps and Detailed:

Bangsaeng Heritage Hotel, Bangsaen, Chonburi Province, Thailand



The Center for Strategic Studies, the Royal Thai Armed Forces in Honor of His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary (CSS.RTARF) Chonburi Province, Thailand





Contact Details:

The persons of contacts (PoCs) are listed below.

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Telephone/Fax: +662 275 5716





ANNEX III Activities



1) Wednesday, 2nd August 2017, Opening Speech by Gen. Soopakit Nutstit, Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters at the Center for Strategic Studies, the Royal Thai Armed Forces in Honor of His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary, Chonburi Province, Thailand.



2) Group Photo: Gen. Soopakit Nutstit, Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, Guest Speaker, Panelists at conference room, the Convention hall.





3) Session I: “The World and ASEAN” Keynote Speech by Gen. (Ret.) Boonsrang Niumpradit former CDF, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, Thailand, Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng, Vice Chairman CIISS, China and Mr. James ‘Hammer’ Hartsell, Director of DKI-APCSS Hawaii, USA at conference room, the Convention hall.



Gen. (Ret.) Boonsrang Niumpradit
(Thailand)



Maj.Gen. (Ret.) Xu Nanfeng
(China)



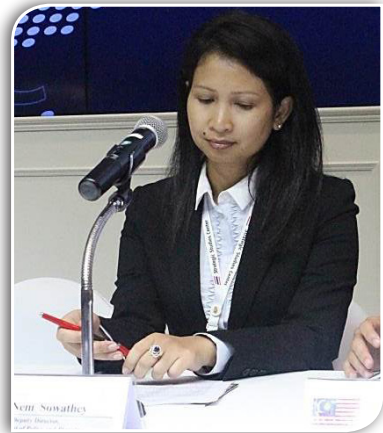
Mr. James 'Hammer' Hartsell (USA)

4) Session II: “ASEAN and the World: Country’s Perspectives” by Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam bin Umar (Brunei), BG. Nem Sowathey (Cambodia), Mr. Ahmad Ghazali Abu-Hassan (Malaysia), Rear Admiral Roberto Q Estioko AFP (Ret.), PhD (The Philippines), Mr. Adrian Tan (Singapore) and Snr.Col. Vu Khanh (Vietnam) at conference room, the Convention hall.





Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam
bin Umar (Brunei)



BG. Nem Sowathey
(Cambodia)



Mr. Ahmad Ghazali Abu-Hassan
(Malaysia)



Rear Admiral Roberto
Q Estioko AFP (Ret.), PhD
(The Philippines)



Snr.Col. Vu Khanh (Vietnam)

5) Dinner Talk: “The King’s Wisdom for People Development” by Gen. (Ret.) Pahol Sanganetra former Deputy Permanent Secretary for Defence at Heritage Hotel





6) Thursday, 3rd August 2017, Session III: Panel Discussions
“The World and ASEAN: Think Tanks’ Perspectives” by Dr. Greg Raymond (Australia), Ms. Nathalie Hoffmann-Mabire (France), Ms.Smita Sharma (India), Mr. Yasuaki HASHIMOTO (Japan), Maj.Gen. SUVOROV Vladimir Leonidovich (Russia) and Commodore Rhett Hatcher (United Kingdom)
Moderator: Lt.Gen. Surasit Thanadtang, Chief of Staff Officer to Deputy Chief of Defence Forces (CSO to DCDF) at conference room, the Convention hall.



Dr. Greg Raymond
(Australia)



Ms. Nathalie Hoffmann-Mabire
(France)



Ms. Smita Sharma
(India)



Mr. Yasuaki Hashimoto
(Japan)



Maj.Gen. Suvorov Vladimir
Leonidovich
(Russia)



Commodore Rhett Hatcher
(United Kingdom)



Lt.Gen. Surasit Thanadtang
(Thailand)

7) Closing Speech by the Deputy Chief of Defence Forces, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters





8) Other Activities

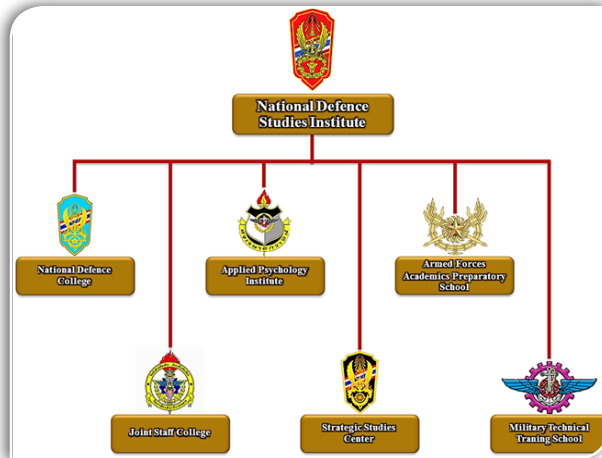




ANNEX IV Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute (SSC, NDSI)



Structure:



History:

The Strategic Studies Center (SSC) was founded by the former Chief of Defence Forces, the visionary General Kriengsak Chamanand. The center was originally named the “Strategic Research Institute”, which officially founded on the 9 April 1979. The institute was to provide professional recommendations on strategies regarding politics, economics, socio-psychological issues, and defence aspects to higher commanders. The Strategic Research Institute was initially put under the National Defence College.

In 1990, the National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI) was founded. Then, the Strategic Research Institute was transferred to be under the NDSI. Later, on the 2 April 2009, the “Strategic Research Institute” was renamed the “Strategic Studies Center”, or SSC until today.



Mission:

The Strategic Studies Center (SSC) is responsible for planning and operations regarding studies, researches, and assessments of relevant strategic environments, which may have impacts on national security. The SSC regularly provides perspectives and professional recommendations on strategies and security to defence organizations and the government, having the Director of Strategic Studies Center as head.

Vision:

The vision of the Strategic Studies Center is to be “The Center of Excellence for Strategic and Security Studies in ASEAN”.

Management:

The Strategic Studies Center has 5 subordinate units as follows.

Office of the Director: The office is responsible for stipulating policies, coordinating, planning, directing, supervising all related works to achieve set goals and objectives in efficient manners.

Planning and Project Division: The division is responsible for policy and planning-relate works, project management, development, assessment and evaluation, as well as budgeting.



Strategic and Security Research Studies Division: The division is responsible for researches and studies on strategic environments related to strategic environments, domestic or international security issues, providing recommendations on strategies and policies at both Armed Forces and national levels, including producing strategy-related academic papers and personnel training.

Regional Studies Division: The division is responsible for researches and studies on security situations and trends at all levels, including those of ASEAN, the region, and the world. It is also responsible for producing related academic works and network-building with other related domestic and international academic institutions.

Support Division: The division is responsible for adjutant, administration, and personnel affairs, as well as premises security, logistics, and related works for information technology.

Operations:

The center has played a key role as the “Think Tank” organization for the Armed Forces and the government on strategies and security issues. Every year, the center produces numerous high standard research and academic works, notably two issues of the Strategic Outlooks and Strategic Reviews, six papers of case studies, twelve papers of commentaries, and four quarterly SSC Update Journals. Moreover, the center also supports higher commanders and relevant units with detailed-analysis articles on security matters, called SSC Strategic and Security Focus, to name a few.

The center collects information provided through knowledge sharing, suggestions and recommendations from experts, also, analyses, and synthesizes them to produce required academic papers, and gives further recommendations on strategies and security for higher commanders and relevant organizations.



The Center for Strategic Studies:

Recently, on the 8th August 2015, the RTARF has opened up the new research center at Khao Sam Mook, in Chonburi Province. The new research center is called the “Center for Strategic Studies, Royal Thai Armed Forces in the Honor of His Majesty the King’s 80th Birthday Anniversary”.

The new research center is an important historical site for recognition of the establishment of ASEAN, which has laid solid foundation for regional security and stability, as seen today. It was the place, in the year 1977, for negotiating and signing of the “Bangkok Declaration for the Association of South East Asian Nations”, or now, known as ASEAN.

Summary:

The Strategic Studies Center (SSC) firmly believes in peace and stability as the essential foundation for human progress and well-beings, which could be built upon knowledge, wisdom, and sharing visions among nations, also, possibly, enhanced by related academic networks and defence institutions.

SSC will remain steadfastness in knowledge-building within the realm of strategies for defence and security, in order to best serve the Armed Forces, and the nation.





SSC



“ASEAN and the World @ 50th Anniversary of ASEAN and Beyond”



**Strategic Studies Center,
National Defence Studies Institute**

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