

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF
THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENSE AND
SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI) WORKSHOP ON DEFENSE DIPLOMACY**

25 – 28 OCTOBER 2015
ASTON KUTA HOTEL & RESIDENCE, BALI

1. The NADI Workshop on Defense Diplomacy, organized by the Indonesia Defense University (IDU), was held at the Aston Kuta Hotel & Residence, Bali-Indonesia from 25-28 October 2015.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam attended the workshop. The list of participants that attended the Workshop appears at **Annex I**. Lieutenant General I Wayan Midhio, M.Phil, the Rector of IDU chaired the Workshop.

Chairman's Welcome Remarks

3. Lieutenant General I Wayan Midhio, M.Phil welcomed NADI members to the workshop and expressed his pleasure in hosting the workshop. He formally acknowledged the presence of all Head of Delegation and entourage to this workshop. He mentioned that ASEAN member states have a dynamic relationship in facing the changing of strategic environment in the region. In the context of the ASEAN, the evolvement of threat from traditional to non-traditional security has affected the security of ASEAN member states significantly. Such non-traditional security threat should be handled systematically and with the spirit of togetherness. Defense diplomacy has been understood as a tool to deal with non-traditional security threat.
4. He said that in disaster management, defense industry cooperation, and the concept of dual use of military personnel, equipment and facilities are some examples of defense diplomacy in cooperation with civilian side. Joint military exercises as well as peacekeeping operations are among defense diplomacy methods to handle security problems. It is hoped that through this workshop, ASEAN member states will be able to decide a formula of defense diplomacy to overcome some foreseeable potential threats and maintaining our region as a stable and prosperous strategic environment in the world.

Adoption of Agenda

5. The meeting adopted the agenda for the Workshop as attached in **Annex II**. The programme for the workshop appears as **Annex III**.

Keynote Speaker's Presentations

Presentation by Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar, M.A. Deputy for Government Policy Support, Secretariat of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia.

6. Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar stated that, currently world attention is focused on the multiple political crises and violent conflicts taking place in a number of Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries particularly in Syria, which have triggered the largest influx of refugees into Europe in recent history. The Syrian crisis is a manifestation of the growing complexity of the nature of the current threats to security which increasingly blurs the line between traditional and non-traditional threats to security or between symmetrical and asymmetrical warfare. The different layers and dimensions of conflicts, involving multiplicity of actors, state and non-state, local, national and foreign also illustrate the "intermestic" world that we live in, which no longer has a clear boundary between international and domestic affairs.
7. As a Research Professor at Indonesian Institute of Sciences, she mentioned that we should give particular attention to the many forms of defense diplomacy which can enhance cooperation among the ASEAN countries.
 - a. Closer cooperation to deal with transnational crimes such as piracy, human trafficking, IUU fishing, drugs trafficking and arms smuggling;
 - b. Building better regional capacity to deal with natural and humanitarian disasters such as tsunami, earthquakes, forest fires or influx of refugees;
 - c. Cooperation in defense industries as well as maintenance of military hardware for both strategic and economic reasons. Instead of head-to-head competition with each other ASEAN countries should cooperate to develop sizeable regional defense manufacturers that are complementary in nature which can become serious regional, if not global players.
 - d. Enhancing ASEAN contribution to international peace-keeping operations through closer coordination of the contingents sent by member states and pooling of resources. It would be a good idea for PKO from the ASEAN region to display both their respective national flags and the ASEAN flag and for those serving in the same area to pool and share resources.
 - e. While ASEAN was never intended as a collective defense alliance nor does it wish to become one, the ability of ASEAN to deter traditional threats to security would clearly be enhanced if the defense establishments of the member states can communicate with each other effectively and can coordinate their action in a timely manner.

- f. Enhancing Track II cooperation between institutions such as found within NADI, think-tanks and other centres of excellence in order to produce fresh ideas and new initiatives to advance defense diplomacy that can be carried out by the various stake-holders.

Presentation by Ambassador I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja. Director General for ASEAN Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia.

8. Ambassador I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja mentioned that “Prosperity” and “Security” are conceptually different but in reality they are inseparable from each other. There is no doubt that security—specially when that security is built on peace that is the result of mutual trust and goodwill—is a prerequisite to the achievement of economic development, which brings about prosperity.
9. He also stated that the rapidly changing geostrategic landscape is a challenge that requires ASEAN to be proactive, or at least to respond in a timely manner, if we are to attain our common goal of economic prosperity for our region. We must see to it that our defense cooperation will help bring about a more resilient, inclusive, people-oriented and people-centered ASEAN Community. NADI as a Track II forum will be able to produce fresh, out-of-the-box insights and recommendations for adoption and implementation by ASEAN defense officials. That will greatly help ASEAN in addressing current and future non-traditional security challenges. It will also help ASEAN promote the human values conducive to peace and security.

Country’s Presentation

Presentation by Dr. Norhermy Hidayat Ahmad Sah, Research Officer, Sultan Hassanal Bolkih Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies.

10. Dr. Norhermy Hidayat Ahmad Sah shared Brunei’s approach to defense diplomacy and observations on ASEAN efforts through defense diplomacy in promoting prosperity and security of the region. She stated that Brunei advocates defense diplomacy by forging sound relations with neighbors and being prepared to contribute actively to promoting a stable environment. Its commitment to defense diplomacy was clearly highlighted in the 2004 Defense White Paper and in the 2011 Defense White Paper further outlined its defense diplomacy strategies as part of Brunei’s defense policy objectives.
11. She added that ASEAN member states has also embraced diplomacy as the backbone of ASEAN. This is seen with ASEAN member states coming together in various security and different levels of forums to understand their differences; find ways to harmonize ASEAN’s views on security challenges and move forward by working together in addressing security challenges. The launch of the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting (ADMM) framework reflects the support of the establishment of ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC). The ADMM is a

significant milestone in ASEAN's diplomacy as it is a venue for defense ministers to discuss strategic issues and translate these commitments into further strengthening of cooperation. Looking ahead, emphasis in fostering confidence and trust among ASEAN member states through greater cooperation in non-traditional security areas it is still imperative for peace and prosperity of the region.

Presentation by Colonel Cahyono Cahya Angkasa, Director of Military Operation Other Than War, Centre for Strategic Studies, National Defense Forces (TNI).

12. Colonel Cahyono mentioned that the issues raised in the international constellation is not only hard issues such as political and security issues, but also soft issues which include issues of economic development, social, cultural, energy, environment and natural disasters. Strong linkage between the hard issues and soft issues coloring pattern of Indonesia's diplomacy in the regional and global arena. In the latest developments, Indonesian diplomacy is no longer simply rely on the first-track diplomacy, but already stepping on the second-track diplomacy and even third-track diplomacy. Indonesian defense diplomacy realized in the form of strategic partnership in the field of defense with some developed countries like the US, France, Russia and China. The inclusion of the defense sector as one of cooperation in the strategic partnership with the four countries based on the reality that the Indonesian defense forces requires modernization and strengthening military professionalism.
13. He stated that Indonesia's strategic partnership with a number of countries provides an opportunity for Indonesia to strengthen the line of defense diplomacy in order to achieve maximum benefit in the defense field. With the optimum implementation of defense diplomacy, there are four things that significantly very beneficial for the development of Indonesia, namely: **First**, strengthen the CBMs. Defense diplomacy is an integral part of the national defense policy. Defense diplomacy is expected to create conducive strategic environment for Indonesia. **Second**, the development of the defense forces. In the construction of the defense forces, there are several factors that must always be considered namely: limited resources, threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and opportunities. Another factor is technology, allies, friendly countries, international agencies and non-state actors. **Third**, development of the defense industry capabilities. Defense diplomacy should be used also to strengthen the ability of Indonesia's defense industry, both from the aspect of human resources, technology, production and marketing capacity. **Fourth**, increase the professionalism of the military. Through such diplomacy, there are opportunities for Indonesia National Defense Force (INDF) in particular to improve the professionalism of the soldires. The goals to be achieved through defense diplomacy are: To ensure continuity of good relations between countries; Fostering mutual trust and facilitate conflict prevention; Building a perception of common security interests; and open better space for relationships in other fields, particularly the economic and social-

culture. Thus creating favorable conditions for development in order to improve people's welfare.

Presentation by Colonel Dr.rer.pol. Rodon Pedrason, M.A., Lecturer of Indonesia Defense University (IDU)

14. Colonel Rodon mentioned that security issues at the end of the Cold War has lead a dynamic debate about the concept of security, with changes in its meaning over different historical periods. The traditional view of security, with its strong emphasis on state security and the use of military force to deal with other countries, has expanded to include economic, social and environmental issues under the framework of Non-Traditional Security issues (NTS). In the context of ASEAN, the security challenges facing by the countries of Southeast Asia are being shaped by Global, Asia Pacific region and domestic trends such as maritime security, and natural disaster or even man-made disasters. Various efforts must be made to tackle new, emerging security challenges to maintain peace and stability.
15. He shared his view that the debate over the concept of security has broadened a discourse on regional security cooperation, which drove states to engage more deeply in multilateral diplomacy in order to better defend and promote their national interest, particularly in handling the problems to maintain a stable peace in the region. The role of the military has evolved in the post-Cold War period as well. "Due to the impact of the new security challenges, militaries of today have had to diversify their primary mission from the traditional focus of war fighting to incorporating a range of new and diverse roles, such as peacekeeping and disaster relief". So that military involvement in addressing NTS threats becomes essential and indispensable. The evolution of threats has forced the government of ASEAN member states to adjust their policy in conducting defence cooperation to what is called defence diplomacy, where bilateral and multilateral form of diplomacy are conducted at the same time simultaneously.
16. Additionally, he said that the persistence of Southeast Asia's haze problem leaving tens of thousands of people ill and prompting disruption to air travel. The haze problem has impacted Southeast Asian countries economic sector badly, and it needs regional solution to this issue. ASEAN already had a Jakarta Declaration on Natural Disaster Relief; it should be expanded to include Man-made disaster. The emergence of new challenges in the form of NTS had wide-reaching effect and were transnational in scope, which are multiple in natures and threaten the safety of population, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Mitigating such threats through national solutions is often inadequate and needs the cooperation of regional governance and multilateral cooperation. So that political regionalism is a necessary to solve these particular regional problems.

Presentation by Maj Souksanh KHAIPHOM, Deputy Head of Office of Science, from the Science and Military History Department of Lao People's Army.

17. Maj. Souksanh KHAIPHOM highlighted his opinions for finding a good way from defense diplomacy in ASEAN to initiate stability and prosperity in the region by mentioning that ASEAN have been using an endeavor to avoid the confrontation and other conflicts may happen by passing several methods from the meeting and forum stages what have been taken place actively through defense diplomacy among member states of ASEAN. The defense diplomacy mission in ASEAN is increasingly having major role in economic sector for the regional ASEAN because three pillars of cooperation in ASEAN will be being implemented shortly. Therefore; a close relationship in connecting through defense diplomacy for peace and security as well as stronger defense cooperation is an important factor to foster prosperous ASEAN.
18. He stated that ASEAN have often provided mutual assistant for living standard improvement of people who are living in rural area of the member states of ASEAN especially in the new member countries of ASEAN. Last NADI workshop in Malaysia we agreed all together on new more mission "Humanitarian Mine Action" to recommend to ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meeting (ADMM). If this mission is officially approved the members of ASEAN where people have got suffering from unexploded ordnances will have a better lives because the unexploded shells and landmines in the areas will be detonated and removed by the mines sweepers from ASEAN defense forces from agricultural fields, educational places, villages where there used to be military conflicts in the war time. Moreover, ASEAN defense forces have often exchanged defense scholarships among them such as foreign languages, information technology, and social development and so on. Besides, ASEAN have been using all attempt to make ASEAN a stable region in Asia and the world.

Presentation by Colonel Johnny Lim, Director Policy Research, Malaysian Institute of Defense and Security (MiDAS)

19. Colonel Johnny Lim stated that The Malaysian Defense Policy emphasised Defense Diplomacy in cooperation amongst Malaysia's regional and global partners. Meanwhile, the biggest threats to nation states today are not so much from each other but from non-statist and transnational entities. These new dynamics have posed a serious challenge as to how we integrate our security resources in addressing them. The areas in which defense diplomacy initiatives can be further enhanced in facing both Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Threats include the Training aspects, Regional & Global Engagement and the Cyber Domain.
20. He mentioned that many defense diplomacy initiatives have been in place amongst the militaries of ASEAN since its inception in 1967 and in engaging the middle and major powers. In situations where political leaders of countries

remain vigilant in their stand on certain issues, military leaders could play a role in diffusing tense situations or assist each other in times of crisis. Apart from developing Confidence Building Measures and Capacity Building, Defense Diplomacy can also be further enhanced from these aspects:

- a. **Training.** Individual training of personnel in a foreign institution instil a sense of camaraderie and good networking. Similarly, defense cooperation programmes run by the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) create a certain bond and friendship amongst all participants. The MAF is also engaged in bilateral military training exercises with most of her ASEAN neighbours, the FPDA members as well as the forces of major and middle powers. These exercises have strengthened the bonds between the participants and improve the effectiveness of operating together in facing a common foe. Reciprocal arrangements could be further strengthened.
- b. **Regional and Global Engagement.** Malaysia has participated in 35 peacekeeping operations and HADR missions globally with the deployment of more than 30,000 personnel. These gestures build trust and as the adage “*one good turn deserves another*”, would be useful when the need arises especially when dealing with non-traditional security challenges that are complex in nature. There are also a broad range of activities which could improve and achieve ‘*disarmament of the mind*’ that characterises defense diplomacy. These include visits and discourses (such as NADI Workshops) amongst all levels of the militaries in the region. These develop and foster good relations and provide defense planners with alternative views in addressing security issues.
- c. **Winning the Cyber War.** It is pleasing to note that ASEAN and China will soon have a MOU to combat cybercrime which was agreed at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) early this month. On 9th October 15, The US proposed Malaysia as the regional Digital Counter-Messaging Communications Centre to prevent the spread of IS ideology and propaganda through the internet. With these developments, the militaries of this region through the established networking can further enhance such initiatives by working together in a concerted effort to dispel and counter the propaganda posed by the IS.

Presentation by Colonel Kyi Myint, Defense Attaché, Military, Naval and Air Attaché Office, Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

21. Colonel Kyi Myint expressed regret for his country’s core institution absence in this workshop.
22. However, he is grateful to the organizers for giving him the opportunity to participate in this workshop.

Presentation by Colonel Francis Alaurin, Assistant Chief, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management (OSSSM), AFP.

23. Colonel Francis Alaurin shared his view that Philippine Contingent was both critical and keen on choosing the topic on the South China Sea because of its extreme significance, and the immediate, conclusive and rules-based resolution of this issue will highly influence the future of the ASEAN member states relationship, order and prosperity. The Philippine delegation presented and discussed the NADI Terms of References, the ASEAN Charter, the existing governing international laws such as UNCLOS and ITLOS, the economic significance of the South China Sea (SCS) issue to the peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, the increasing support from the regional and international community and the basis of Philippine diplomatic protest that uphold the sanctity of the international legal framework as the most ideal venue to hear arguments, provide impartial interpretation to evidences, clarify issues, and decide on the peaceful settlement of disputes.
24. Additionally, he stated that to trust and safeguard the existing regional and global mechanisms like; a) Uphold ASEAN leadership, centrality and unity, and continuously work as an independent bloc that is insulated from influences of the rivalry among major powers such as the US and China. b) Work unceasingly as a single voice to work for the regionalization and internationalization of the South China Sea issue. ASEAN should embrace the fact that the SCS dispute is multilateral in nature and should be solved multilaterally. A unified ASEAN stand is imperative, in this regard. c) Support, maintain, and adhere to UNCLOS as the governing international law of the sea, and ITLOS as final arbitration mechanism to, respectively, streamline interpretation and application of such law, and to resolve territorial, sovereignty and boundary disputes, thereby further enhancing confidence-building measures among regional and global communities.

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

25. Mr Henrick Z. Tsjeng highlighted that throughout ASEAN's history, the group has sought to foster closer economic, social and cultural cooperation among Southeast Asian countries, but underpinning this was the maintenance of regional peace and security to promote socio-economic development. ASEAN was established to steer the region clear from major power rivalry during the Cold War, and since then there has been no risk of war or open conflict among ASEAN Member States. Nonetheless, ASEAN-level military cooperation remains sensitive due to issues of sovereignty, equality and diversity in the outlooks of Member States' militaries. As such, ASEAN's political and defense diplomacy efforts have been more at the bilateral rather than the ASEAN level. However, the changing nature of security threats has required a multinational response.

ASEAN would thus gradually move towards defense diplomacy at the multilateral level.

26. Mr Tsjeng emphasised that traditional security issues are highly sensitive and could undermine the grouping's solidarity, neutrality and centrality in the region. However, major power rivalry in recent years has ushered in new geopolitical dynamics dividing ASEAN over the South China Sea territorial disputes and negatively impacting ASEAN cooperation. ASEAN has nevertheless made much effort through political and defense diplomacy to preserve the group's unity and cooperation while maintaining its centrality role in the region.
27. Mr Tsjeng underscored that ASEAN has therefore focused on non-traditional security concerns, as these have posed the greatest challenges to ASEAN countries and the welfare of their peoples. ASEAN's cooperation with its external dialogue partners has also progressed well because it has involved economic, socio-cultural and functional cooperation, as well as collaboration in tackling non-traditional security issues. The group has concentrated on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) and maritime security in particular, with the ADMM-Plus setting up Expert Working Groups and conducting exercises on these issues. Outside of the ADMM-Plus framework, the Regional HADR Coordination Centre has been set up to facilitate the coordination of ASEAN and regional HADR operations in response to disasters, and maritime security initiatives like the Information Fusion Centre and the Malacca Strait Patrols have been established. However, much remains to be done—HADR cooperation at the ASEAN level can be further improved as not all ASEAN Member States currently have the capacity to contribute to HADR operations; and regional cooperation in search-and-rescue and search-and-locate operations is also at a relatively undeveloped stage. While these are significant challenges, they can also be seen as opportunities for developing ASEAN defense diplomacy further.

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

28. Ms Lee YingHui highlighted that since ASEAN's establishment, ASEAN has maintained that ASEAN level cooperation which must not be affected by the bilateral relations of individual ASEAN countries' with external powers. This stance has helped ASEAN level cooperation to progress. The "ASEAN Way" has promoted closer relations and cooperation among the ASEAN countries as it took into account their interests and concerns. ASEAN has also used political and defense diplomacies to manage regional conflicts in order to create a peaceful and stable environment for ASEAN to prosper as a region.
29. She stated that defense cooperation at the ASEAN level, even with the formation of the ADMM and ADMM-Plus, remains sensitive due to issues of sovereignty, equality, and differences in the capacities of the militaries of the ASEAN countries. ADMM has used political and defense diplomacy at the ASEAN level

to build trust and confidence, and to enhance understanding of each other's defense and security policies. ADMM-Plus cooperation has focused on non-traditional security issues, which have posed the greatest threat to ASEAN countries in recent years. The re-emergence of major power rivalry in the region has created new dynamics in the region which pose challenges to ASEAN unity and its centrality in the regional architecture and could affect on-going economic and functional cooperation in East Asia.

Presentation by Gp. Capt. Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Security Institute, Royal Thai Armed Forces

30. Gp. Capt. Poomjai Leksuntarakorn shared his view that The Ministry of Defense, Thailand, has defined Defense Diplomacy as part of the overall Security Cooperation strategy under national defense strategy 2012-2016. Its definition generally means peacefully utilizing military resources or capabilities to support the government in peaceful cooperation with neighboring countries, friendly countries, or, super powers by means of bilateral or multi-lateral cooperation or agreements.
31. He mentioned that The Royal Thai Armed Forces in the past has implemented the Security Cooperation strategy to build defense cooperation with ASEAN members. The strategic plan has been executed by all of the Service Branches of the Armed Forces, and, the units involved. There are generally two levels of cooperation; the level of the Armed Forces and the Service Branches, plus, the units directly responsible for operations within the land-bordering areas and the territories at seas. Types of cooperation may include training and education, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Reliefs operations, including, defense cooperation both bilaterally and multilaterally.

Presentation by Senior Colonel Phung Quang Tao, Defense Attache, Embassy of The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

32. Senior Colonel Phung Quang Tao expressed regret for his country's core institution absence in this workshop due to technical reason.
33. However, he is grateful to the organizers for giving him the opportunity to participate in this workshop.

Discussion Session

34. During the meeting, the participants discussed the Philippines presentation and agreed that this was not the appropriate forum to discuss the issue of the South China Sea. This issue could perhaps be raised at the Track I level.

Recommendations

35. The participants acknowledged the importance of defense diplomacy at the bilateral and multilateral levels. The trends of cooperation at the ADMM have increased and gained momentum over the years. It is observed that there still remains an opportunity for the ADMM to build on its cooperation in strengthening respective capabilities. This in turn would facilitate a more coordinated and rapid regional response in non-traditional security issues.
36. In view of this, the workshop proposed the following recommendations in advancing future defense diplomacy:

Enhance efforts in dealing with natural disasters and trans-boundary environmental issues

- a. ADMM supports the expansion of the Jakarta Declaration on Natural Disaster Relief to include Man-made disaster.
- b. Exploring the possibility of an ASEAN Military Quick Response Unit for handling environmental problems.
- c. Require countries involved in the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution Control to implement measures to prevent, monitor and mitigate the problems.

Maintaining ASEAN centrality in regional architecture

- d. ASEAN should maintain its centrality in the regional architecture including ADMM's role in ADMM-Plus cooperation. ASEAN must maintain its unity and cohesion in order to play the lead role in cooperation with the dialogue partners. Also, ASEAN level cooperation must not be affected by individual ASEAN countries' bilateral relations with external powers.
- e. ADMM should take the lead role in ADMM-Plus cooperation, particularly in HADR. ADMM should work with the Plus countries to build capacities and on the transfer of expertise to ASEAN countries to enable them to respond more effectively to the challenges of non-traditional security issues, both at the national and regional levels. ASEAN should also enhance coordination and information sharing to strengthen cooperation among the ASEAN countries' defence establishments (ministry and military levels), as well as through political and defence diplomacies to promote better interactions, relations and understanding among them.
- f. ASEAN should cooperate more closely to enhance effective management of non-traditional security challenges in the region. ASEAN's credibility in maintaining peace and stability in the region is essential to promote a

conducive environment to attract foreign investments to enhance regional prosperity.

- g. Approach of Defense Diplomacy by the militaries of ASEAN
 - (1) Enhancing defense and security cooperation within ASEAN, also with outside organizations.
 - (2) Promoting exchange of visits in all level of militaries to maintain and enhance relationship, which will help support long-term relationship.
- h. Directions of Defense Diplomacy
 - (1) Promoting regular high-level official military exchanges to allow consultations regarding sensitive defense and security issues.
 - (2) Defense Diplomacy as the mechanisms for cooperation between the armed forces and ASEAN.
- i. Defense Diplomacy by the militaries through support for civil organizations initiatives.
 - (1) Training and exercise on HADR, military medicines, and resources mobilization.
 - (2) Aids and cooperation in education and development.
 - (3) Promoting activities benefiting to the communities and villages.
 - (4) Preserving natural resources and the environments.

Other Matters

- 36. Maj. Gen Jumphon Chalerytoy, Director, Strategic Studies Center, National Defense Studies Institute (SSC, NDSI) is the new focal point of Thailand.
- 37. Thailand has already circulated NADI joint working paper on Sharing Experiences in ASEAN HADR Management to NADI and ADSOM.

Up Coming NADI Activities

- 38. Malaysia as the current NADI Chair has updated the meeting on the future NADI activities and wishes every success to Lao PDR, the incoming 9th NADI Chair.
- 39. The meeting was updated on future NADI activities as follows:

- a. 9th NADI Annual Meeting, 23rd -26th March 2016, Lao PDR. The theme is: “ASEAN Defense and Security Cooperation Vision Post ASEAN Economic Community”
- b. NADI Workshop in Chonburi Province Thailand (Topic: The Expectation for ASEAN Center of Military Medicine, ACMM to Benefit the People of ASEAN), Date: TBC
- c. NADI Workshop, 18th – 21st October 2016, Lao PDR (Topic: TBC).

Consideration of the Chairman’s Report

40. The meeting considered and endorsed the Chairman’s report.

Concluding Remarks

41. The Chairman expressed appreciation for the support and active contributions during the deliberations of the workshop.
42. The NADI Workshop participants expressed their sincere appreciation to Indonesia for excellent arrangement and generous hospitality in hosting the NADI Workshop on Defense Diplomacy.