

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF  
THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND  
SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI) WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND  
DEVELOPMENT: A FOUNDATION FOR AN ASEAN COMMUNITY**

10 – 13 JUNE 2013  
ROYALE CHULAN HOTEL, KUALA LUMPUR

1. The NADI Workshop on the National Security and Development: A Foundation for an ASEAN Community, organised by the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), was held at the Royale Chulan Hotel, Kuala Lumpur from 10 – 13 June 2013
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam attended the workshop. Laos PDR was unable to send its representative. The list of participants who attended the Workshop appears at **Annex I**. Lieutenant General Dato' Dr William Stevenson, the Chief Executive of MiDAS chaired the Workshop.

**Adoption of Agenda**

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

**Chairman's Welcome Remarks**

4. Lieutenant General Dato' Dr William Stevenson welcomed NADI members to the workshop and expressed his pleasure in hosting the workshop. He highlighted the importance of the topic in contributing towards the development and growth of ASEAN Community.
5. He also stressed the importance of this workshop as a platform for networking among ASEAN think tank groups and research institutions - to share their experiences, thoughts and knowledge to achieve a better understanding of the issue of National Security and Development. Lieutenant General Dato' Dr William Stevenson also expressed his hope that the workshop will be able to generate answers and resolutions on certain regional security issues currently confronting the ASEAN region.

## **Session One: Security and Development – Malaysia’s Experiences**

Presentation by Prof Ruhanas Harun, Director of Centre for Defence and International Security Studies (CDISS), National Defence University of Malaysia

6. Prof Ruhanas discussed the Malaysia’s Security and Development (*Keselamatan dan Pembangunan* - KESBAN). It was considered as a successful measure in addressing internal security threats. She also examined the relevance of this strategy towards present day challenges.
7. She pointed out the fact that KESBAN strategy was introduced to counter the threat of insurgency in Malaysia. The strategy was to deal with the threat of armed insurgents and the threats to the development of physical infrastructure. The strategy also emphasized psychological operations with the aim of winning the hearts and minds of population. KESBAN strategy directly linked and fused both the development and security goals.

Presentation by Colonel Zulkefli Haji Abdullah, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), Ministry of Defence, Malaysia on ‘Malaysian Armed Forces Involvement in National Development: Experience and Future Prospects (National Blue Ocean Strategy)’

8. Colonel Zulkefli Haji Abdullah highlighted the origin of National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS) initiatives that have been adopted by Malaysia as being similar in the implementation of KESBAN as discussed by the earlier presenter.
9. The role of the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) in the nation’s development only rose to prominence through its participation in the NBOS programme which was launched in 2009. The projects and initiatives created under the NBOS to achieve the targets in the National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) have four main criteria and they are low cost implementation, high impact to the people, fast execution and cross ministerial collaboration.
10. To date, MAF has been involved in implementing 26 initiatives with the collaboration of other agencies through shared responsibilities, resources and assets. The initiatives have also reduced or eliminated the culture of working in silos between ministries or agencies.
11. There has been significant result in the implementation of the NKRAs’ initiatives due to close collaboration, breaking of silos, interpersonal discussion and the willingness to extend helping hand and involvement of ministries and various agencies at the national level.

12. As the demands for safety, protection and well-being of the population are increasing and incurring higher cost, two initiatives in the application of NBOS were proposed:
  - a. Border Management.
  - b. Sharing of Information on Non-Traditional Threats.
13. The NBOS initiatives, though still in their infancy, provide a platform for collaborative efforts in the sustainment of peace, security, harmony and prosperity.

Presentation by Brigadier General (Dr) Zulkeffli bin Mat Jusoh from the Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services Division on 'Building a Healthy Nation: Opportunities for Military Medicine'

14. Brig Gen (Dr) Zulkeffli discussed the role played by Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services Division to support social and economic reforms with the objective of transforming a society emerging from conflict. The primary role played by them is in the area of Humanitarian Relief. Military involvement in humanitarian relief is favoured as the military is better organized, can act with speed and efficiency and able to operate in hostile environment and lacking in infrastructure.
15. The components of military medical initiatives include primary health care, disease control and prevention, health education and training and long term public health projects. Brigadier General (Dr) Zulkeffli also highlighted the involvement of the Malaysian Armed Forces Medical Services in various overseas missions such as humanitarian relief missions in Western Sahara (MINURSO), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC) programmes and Malaysian Contingent – International Stabilisation Force in Afghanistan (MALCON-ISAF).

**Session Two: Security and Stability: A Platform for National Development – Country's Experiences and Perspectives**

Presentation by Colonel Y Ratana, Ph.D, Deputy Chief of Vocational Training Centre, Department of Development, Ministry of National Defence on 'Security and Stability : A Platform for National Development - Cambodian Perspective'

16. Mr. Y Ratana started his presentation with a brief historical outline of the security development in Cambodia since its independence from French colonial rule in 1953 to events such as the Vietnam War, the coup d'état by

Marshall Lon Nol, the period of genocidal civil war from 1975 to 1979 and the eventual rise of the country from the civil war.

17. Having recovered from the civil war, Cambodia gradually began its process of reconciliation and national development. On the international and regional front, Cambodia became a member of ASEAN in 1999 and began to actively participate in ASEAN activities as well as other international initiatives including United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations.
18. Mr Ratana also highlighted some of the security challenges faced by Cambodia. These are the various threats to its maritime security, the need to counter the threat of terrorism and trans-national crimes, and the need to establish appropriate response in dealing with disaster situation and the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Presentation by Brigadier General Asep Subarkah Yusuf, Chief of Centre for Strategic Studies, TNI, Indonesia on 'Stability and Security: A Platform for National Development (Indonesia's Perspective and Experience)'

19. Brigadier General Asep Subarkah started the discussion by stating that challenges to internal security in the form of separatism especially from the former Free Aceh Movement and Free Papua Organisation. Further, the communal and sectarian violence, terrorism, frequent occurrence of natural disaster, maritime Non-Traditional Security Threats (NTS), resource security and strategic uncertainty in the South China Sea remain challenges to the Indonesian Security.
20. The Government has taken various steps to curtail those threats, inter alia, the implementation of persuasive ways to deal with separatism, the establishment of National Counter-Terrorism Agency, the National Agency for Disaster Management, the Maritime Security Coordinating Board and the Anti Narcotics Agency. Indonesia also works closely with the ASEAN countries to manage the challenges ahead. Indonesia also has enhanced its partnership with global major powers and regional middle powers as a manifestation of its obligation as a member of international community.

Presentation by Major General Ko Ko Khaing, Deputy Chief of the Armed Forces Training Myanmar Army on 'Experiences and Views of Myanmar on Security and National Development'

21. Major General Ko Ko Khaing highlighted that after Myanmar's Independence in 1948 until 1988, it has become one of the Least Developing Countries (LDC) as the progress of national development came to a halt as a result of

lack of security and tranquillity. In 1988, the Myanmar Armed Forces took over the control of the State and negotiated for peace with armed ethnic groups. The government also embarked on the development of infrastructure project until it handed over the governance of the state to the *Hluttaw* (Parliament) in March 2011.

22. The government led by President U Thein Sein, is currently focussed on the challenges of gaining and maintaining domestic peace as well as developing the nation. It emphasises the establishment of peace agreement between the armed ethnic groups, between the regional or state governments as well as with the Union Government - with the aim of maintaining 'eternal peace' country wide. Toward this end, the Myanmar Economic Development and Cooperation Forum held in January 2013 had set 'The Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation' as the blueprint for its development.
23. Myanmar has also shown remarkable progress in nation building by joining a number of regional organisations such as Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the future looks more promising with Myanmar's chairmanship of ASEAN in 2014.

Presentation by Brigadier General Fermin R De Leon Jr (Retired), PhD, MNSA, President of the National Defense College of the Philippines on 'Promoting Internal Socio-political Stability in the Philippines: A People-centered Approach to National Security'

24. Brigadier General De Leon highlighted the emphasis on the 'people' in the conceptualisation of the Philippine National Security Policy (NSP) which is consistent with the democratic principles enshrined in the Philippine Constitution, which states that the 'people' is where all government authority emanates.
25. The 'people-centered' approach to and comprehensive understanding of national security are especially vivid in NSP's policies for internal socio-political stability, which gives substance to the government's desire to further sustain the gains of democracy and refocus national security on the general welfare, safety, and security of the people.
26. The elements in the promotion of internal socio-political stability espoused in the NSP delve on the roles of the security sector; national institutions and good governance; peace process and wholistic approaches to counter terrorism.

27. As the Philippines deals with existing and emerging security threats, the NSP's provisions for internal socio-political stability serve as effective guideposts to help the government and the people tread the uncertainties of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond.

Presentation by Ms Sarah Teo, Senior Analyst, S.Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore on 'Singapore's National Development Experience: Maintaining External Stability and Building Resilience'

28. Ms Sarah Teo discussed several initiatives that Singapore has implemented to maintain external stability and build up domestic resilience, as part of its national development. Maintaining external stability involves the utilisation of platforms such as ASEAN to manage regional peace and stability, information-sharing and cooperation with other regional countries, as well as participating in free and open trade. Meanwhile, domestic stability and resilience is enhanced via inter-agency coordination, the Total Defence concept, and encouraging sustainable development such as providing education opportunities for all and being vigilant to external events.
29. Within the context of security and defence, the Singapore Armed Forces is a key actor in the security-development narrative. In external relations, it ensures regional peace and stability by being a proponent of regional cooperation and information-sharing activities. In internal resilience, it promotes domestic social cohesion and loyalty to nation through National Service, as well as participates actively in economic and social development.

### **Summary of Discussion**

30. The presentations highlighted examples of countries in ASEAN that had experienced security and stability issues. All ASEAN members emphasised both internal and external security challenges as their main concerns. The changing dynamics of security challenges would require countries to constantly adjust their strategies to deal with these issues.
31. The meeting acknowledged the efforts to address these challenges, policies and initiatives, including military contribution to ensure national development. It was agreed that security and peace are the core elements to enhance national and regional development. Experiences peculiar to each helped members learn and understand each other better.

### **Session Three: Security Cooperation with Major Powers: Opportunities and Challenges for ASEAN Countries**

Presentation by Ms Ampuan Yura Kasumawati bte Dato' Paduka Hj Mohd Adnan, Head of Research Division at the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam on 'The Security Cooperation with Major Powers: Opportunities and Challenges for ASEAN Countries'

32. Ms Ampuan Yura Kasumawati bte Dato' Paduka Hj Mohd Adnan highlighted in the midst of progress and development in regional economies and militaries, the security environment today saw shifts in the dynamics of relations and the rise of transnational security challenges such as maritime security, nuclear proliferation and cyber security. As each Member State has its own national interest and priorities, contemporary security challenges have encouraged nations to cooperate with one another to manage issues of mutual interest under the ASEAN regional framework.
33. Defence diplomacy takes precedence in this process and in this regard, ASEAN has a distinct culture of dialogue and cooperation. The region must continue to promote practical cooperation, enhance efforts in building strategic trust and encourage strategic transparency to deepen understanding among one another. Therefore, there needs to be more coordinated, cohesive and coherent regional approach in ensuring peace, security and stability of the Asia-Pacific and beyond. In doing this, it is important for ASEAN to look within and strengthen solidarity to address security issues that impact people.

Presentation by Mr Tan Seng Chye, Senior Fellow, S.Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

34. Mr Tan Seng Chye presented on the topic of "Security Cooperation with the Major Powers: Opportunities and challenges for the ASEAN countries". Noting that the establishment of ASEAN in 1967 was for the purpose of Southeast Asian countries to avoid big power rivalry, Mr Tan emphasized the importance of the two layers of ASEAN interests, one at the ASEAN level of common interests and the other at the level of individual countries' bilateral interests whether between ASEAN countries or with external powers. Mr Tan added that the various ASEAN-centric foras such as the ASEAN+1, ASEAN+3, East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus) and the Regional Cooperation Economic Partnership (RCEP) all had the objective of ensuring ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture, so as to promote peace and stability in the region for economic cooperation and growth.
35. In recent years, the rise of China and the US pivot and rebalancing strategy to Asia have generated new dynamics and political uncertainty in the region.

This has posed challenges to ASEAN unity and solidarity and its centrality role especially in the context of the EAS. Territorial disputes in the South China Sea have also divided the ASEAN community. As ASEAN moves towards an ASEAN Community and Economic integration by 2015, ASEAN has to regain its unity and solidarity and not let their pursuit of bilateral issues and interests to affect the ASEAN level cooperation. Mr Tan pointed out that one major challenge to ASEAN is big power rivalry in the region and ASEAN will have to be united and avoid being drawn into rivalry. This will be tested in the years to come due to US perception that a rising China could challenge its primacy and dominance in the region.

Presentation by Colonel Apisak Sombutcharoenon, Deputy Director of Strategic Studies Centre, National Defence Studies Institute, Thailand on 'The Challenge of Thailand to Maintain Balance in US - China Relations'

36. Colonel Apisak highlighted the significance of the visits of the leaders of the world's two leading superpowers at beginning of this year to Thailand - the US and China. These visits indirectly highlight the economic importance of ASEAN region to both countries. Colonel Apisak discussed Thailand's relations with China and the US, as well as the impact of the rise of China as a regional power and the Rebalancing Strategy of US to Asia. The current China - US relations generated new dynamics and implications for Thailand and ASEAN.
37. Colonel Apisak concluded his presentation with the proposal that in dealing with this situation of rivalry, Thailand needs to maintain close relations with both China and the US based on common benefit and taking into consideration its long standing relations with the two countries. At ASEAN level, ASEAN countries should continue to abide by the ASEAN Charter in resolving their disputes.

Presentation by Lieutenant General Associate Professor Nguyen Dinh Chien, Director General, Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of National Defence of Vietnam on 'ASEAN Centrality in the Relations with Major Powers'

38. Lieutenant General Associate Professor Nguyen Dinh Chien highlighted that the successful achievements of ASEAN have made ASEAN as an attractive model of new regionalism.
39. However, there are difficulties and challenges facing ASEAN which have affected its centrality in relations with the major powers. Major power rivalry has affected ASEAN unity. It should also address issues such as improving economic competitiveness with major powers as well as inter-connectivity.

ASEAN should also maximise its advantages in terms of its geo-politics, geo-strategy and geo-economy in order to maintain regional balance and coordinate its interests with those of the major powers.

### **Summary of Discussion**

40. The meeting shared the view that the cooperation with major powers has offered opportunities and challenges for the ASEAN member states. ASEAN members believe that core to its functional value is its centrality and neutrality. Members should avoid getting drawn into major power rivalry as well as any attempt to draw major powers into disputes in the region. ASEAN should continue to strengthen its ties and deepen cooperation among members to ensure unity and solidarity.

### **Session Four: Discussion and Recommendations**

41. The points raised and recommendations made are as follows:
  - a. In acknowledging that security and development goes hand in hand, it is important to continue to encourage sharing and learning from one another's experiences and perspectives.
  - b. The meeting believes that the military and other security agencies should continue to play their important role in the provision of security to support development efforts in the community.
  - c. In dealing with extra regional power that could potentially disrupt regional stability, the countries of ASEAN should:
    - (1) Strive to deepen and strengthen its cooperation and connectivity among its members;
    - (2) Strive to maintain ASEAN centrality in dealing with external powers;
    - (3) Focus on non-traditional security issues when dealing with major powers;
    - (4) Avoid drawing external powers in resolving regional issues; and
    - (5) Avoid being drawn into major power rivalry that might undermine regional stability.

## **Any Other Matters**

### ***NADI Activities***

42. The meeting noted the updates on plans/future NADI activities presented by NADI participants as follows:
  - a. NADI Retreat, 2 and 3 September 2013, Brunei Darussalam.
  - b. RSIS plans to host NADI Workshop on Cyber Security, either on November 2013 or March 2014, Singapore.
  - c. NADI Workshop on Non-traditional Security Threat: Military Role in Enhancing Human Security, in January 2014 before the 18<sup>th</sup>, Thailand.
  - d. NADI Workshop on Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015, planned in February 2014, Indonesia.
  - e. 7<sup>th</sup> NADI Meeting, planned in final week of April 2014, Myanmar.
  - f. NADI Workshop on Regional Maritime Rules of Engagement, planned in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> week of May 2014, Philippines.

### **Consideration of the NADI Chairman's Report of the Workshop on National Security and Development: A Foundation for an ASEAN Community**

43. The meeting considered and endorsed the Chairman's report.

### **Concluding Remarks**

44. The Chairman expressed appreciation for the support and active contributions during the deliberations of the workshop.
45. The NADI Workshop participants expressed their sincere appreciation to Malaysia for its excellent arrangement and generous hospitality in hosting the NADI Workshop on National Security and Development: A Foundation for an ASEAN Community.