

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF

THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI) WORKSHOP ON FUTURE OF ASEAN COMMUNITY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND 2015

26-27 FEBRUARY 2014

HYATT REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

1. The NADI Workshop on Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015, hosted by the Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) of TNI in collaboration with the Indonesian Defence University (IDU), was held at Hyatt Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 26 to 27 February 2014.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand attended the workshop. The list of participants who attended the workshop is attached at Annex 1. Chief of CSS of TNI, Brigadier General Haryoko Sukarto chaired the workshop.

Welcome Remarks by Brigadier General Haryoko Sukarto as the Chief of CSS of TNI and Chairman of the NADI Workshop

3. Brigadier General Haryoko Sukarto welcomed NADI members to the workshop, which is an informal forum to deliver brilliant outlooks and visionary perspectives. He stressed that ASEAN Community is formed to further strengthen its integration in dealing with the development of political constellation. The development in the political, economic, social, cultural and technological fields has brought out some challenges and opportunities to ASEAN.

4. He also reiterated that ASEAN has witnessed the shift of political and economic influence from the West to East Asia. This shift coupled with the rise of China and the development of India as well as the increasing involvement of the United States has created new dynamics that influence the regional security dimension. He stressed that this workshop is needed to look into the future of ASEAN Community particularly challenges and opportunities after its establishment in 2015.

Adoption of the Agenda

5. The meeting adopted the agenda for the Workshop as attached at Annex 2.

Remarks by Major General I Wayan Midhio, M.Phil., Vice Chancellor of Indonesian Defence University (IDU)

6. Major General I Wayan Midhio emphasized the importance of enhancing cooperation in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), which in view of Indonesia is a part of Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). He also mentioned that NADI as Track II is a strategic forum where military and civilian experts in defence and security meet, either as academicians, researchers, or practitioners. He noted that NADI has not planned any workshop after May 2014, therefore IDU would like to propose NADI workshop which is planned to be held in Mataram, Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, around June-July 2014 with the theme “**Energy Security**”. This theme is important as the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2005 ASEAN Summit had already announced the need of promoting energy efficiency, exploring and developing alternative energy sources to ensure energy security and sustainable economic growth. At the end of his remarks, he also proposed another workshop that would be held in Manado, North Sulawesi in the month of September-October 2014 with the theme “**Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief**”.

Session One: Presentations by defence and security researchers on challenges and opportunities beyond the establishment of ASEAN Community in 2015, as well as governments’ approaches in addressing the possible challenges and utilizing the opportunities.

Opening Address on “Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015” by Mr. M. Chandra W. Yudha, Director of ASEAN Political-Security, Directorate General of ASEAN Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia

7. Mr. Chandra highlighted the transformation of ASEAN from Bangkok Declaration 1967 to 2003 Bali Concord II continued to 2011 Bali Concord III in facing ASEAN Community 2015. From Indonesia’s government perspective, he shared that Political-Security Community vision is a concert of South East Asian Nations which are outward looking, living in peace, maintaining stability and sharing prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies. Meanwhile, the primary goal of Socio-Cultural Community is to contribute in realizing an ASEAN Community that is people-centered and socially responsible with a view to achieve enduring solidarity and unity among the nations and people of ASEAN by forging a common identity and building a caring and sharing community which is inclusive and harmonious where the well being, livelihood, and welfare of the people are enhanced.

8. He mentioned that Indonesia has proposed elements on ASEAN Community Post 2015 vision namely, starting from within ASEAN – consolidating ASEAN Community, delivering leadership, securing the region’s peace, prosperity and security, contributing positively to global issues, and promoting common prosperity in the ASEAN Community.

Presentation on “Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015” by Prof. Hikmahanto, LL.M, Ph.D., Senior Fellow, the University of Indonesia

9. Prof. Hikmahanto mentioned that ASEAN Community should not replicate the integration either in European Union (EU) or the United States (US) because we have differences in historical, political and cultural backgrounds. He highlighted the problem of disparity in economy and level of development, differences in security perception among the nations, the problem of people-to-people relation, and people and government relation. He stressed on the need to focus on people-to-people relation in order to make a stronger ASEAN beyond 2015. He cited the views of the Indonesian people on the integration of ASEAN in 2015. In his view, most of the Indonesian people currently do not know what ASEAN Community is and what the benefits they have as their country joined the organization. They are of the opinion that Indonesia’s integration into ASEAN Community is being managed by the government without due consultation with its people.

Session Two: Briefings by NADI member delegations on national perspectives on challenges and opportunities beyond the establishment of ASEAN Community in 2015.

Briefing on “Indonesia’s Perspective on Challenges and Opportunities on the Establishment of APSC in 2015 and Beyond” by Colonel Navy Nur Fahrudin, Director of Weapon System Studies of CSS of TNI

10. Colonel Nur Fahrudin briefed the meeting on the changes of ASEAN which is loose to become tight and binding when ASEAN will be one community with one vision and one identity. He highlighted that militaries in ASEAN will involve directly within the APSC and indirectly in two other communities. Further, he indicated challenges for APSC beyond 2015, such as the differences in the level of national development of each country, the unresolved boundary issues among ASEAN member countries, the rise of China as well as the development of India and lack of understanding about ASEAN Community among the people of each member country.

11. On the other hand, he stressed the importance of some opportunities which can be utilized by ASEAN in the establishment of the community and in the future, such as the existence of several forums (ARF, AMF, ADMM and NADI), the existence of rules and regulations (ASEAN Charter, TAC, SEANWFZ, DOC, etc) and “look east policy” which have been taken by governments outside of ASEAN. He finally recommended some steps to be done namely, the settlement of internal and external boundary issues completely and immediately, increasing dialogue and cooperation among ASEAN militaries, improving the quality of human resources and the establishment of ASEAN Standby Force for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (ASEAN-SFHADR). He also proposed the possibility of establishing ASEAN standardized education system in the future.

Presentation on “A Defence Perspective on ASEAN Community After 2015: Challenges and Efforts to Cope With” by Colonel Dr. Arwin D.W. Sumari, M.T., Principal Lecturer of Asymmetric Warfare Study Program, Faculty of Defence Strategy, Indonesian Defence University (IDU)

12. From academic views, Colonel Arwin Sumari elaborated that the formation of ASEAN Community in 2015 has two important views that have to be taken as primary considerations. The first one is regional autonomy that is related to regional security umbrella, and the second one is defense cooperation that is much related to cooperation on MOOTW. The regional autonomy is important in order that ASEAN is not co-opted with the interference of bilateral and extra-regional multilateral interests that dictate on either inter-state or intra-regional relation as well as within regional institutions in the region.

13. Having apprehended the challenges that may cause disturbance and threat to the formation of ASEAN Community 2015, the efforts to those primary considerations have to be done in each one but in inseparable ways. This means is called as parallel complementing effort namely, (1) re-apprehended the content of APSC Blueprint document itself; (2) avoid collective defense and focus on bilateral and multilateral cooperation on non-traditional defense and security under ARF control; and (3) enhance defense cooperation through more real engagement in MOOTW by standardizing and customizing the military systems and platforms as well as creating SOPs for that purpose. The question is “is there any possibility to construct ASEAN Defense Community and take the defense matter out of APSC?”

Presentation on “Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges in Defence Cooperation” by Mr. Shahrul Nizzam Umar, Acting Director, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Brunei Darussalam

14. Mr. Shahrul Nizzam mentioned the development and progress of defence cooperation which have been achieved by ADMM and ADMM-PLUS. He also mentioned the challenges which are now being faced by ASEAN namely, the centrality of ASEAN, growing threats and increasing risks, and a limited sense of community. On the other hand, he observed opportunities that can be pursued by ASEAN to achieve enhanced defence cooperation. These opportunities are a stronger culture of cooperation, complementarity and coherence within the APSC, wider participation by non-state actors and younger officials, and stronger role for NADI.

Presentation on “Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015” by Brigadier General Yim Ratana, Deputy Director of ASEAN Affairs Department, Department-General of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence, Kingdom of Cambodia

15. Brigadier General Yim Ratana raised five key security issues. The first is major power’s engagement on political and economic influence to East Asia due to the financial and economic crisis in the US and European zone as well as the rise of China and the US’ enhanced engagement with East Asia. The second is water resources security and food security that can bring about conflicts among ASEAN countries and lead to regional instability. The third is maritime security where he stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea and encouraged the continued exercise of self-constraint by all parties so that universal security can be strengthened much better. The fourth is disaster relief and management where he proposed to enhance training, combined civil-military exercises with the real scenario focused on the contingency plan in order to avoid formality, drill and simulation which spends a lot of money and time without any outcome. The fifth is the challenging factor of ASEAN Community after 2015 to be met in a timely way and will receive the broader opportunities for all ASEAN peoples. Strengthening ASEAN regional security in the future by maintaining the central role of ASEAN with one voice and one vision is the key for regional peace and stability.

Presentation on “Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015” by Lt.Col. Souksan Khaiphom, the Deputy Head of the Office of Science and Military History of the Lao People’s Army

16. Lt.Col. Souksan Khaiphom shared his perspective on some of the opportunities and challenges that will potentially disrupt the process of establishing the ASEAN Community in the long run. Focusing on AEC, he pointed out that the opportunities for Laos are the rising of AEC trade, investment, and foreign tourist arrivals that will significantly increase beyond 2015. Laos expects to be a center of logistics or a land transportation link with its neighboring countries by constructing high speed railroad from Southern China to connect with the Thai border and link with other ASEAN member states. He said that AEC which brings challenges requires all government and private sectors, especially entrepreneurs and merchants as well as all Lao people to redouble their efforts and prepare themselves to meet the challenges in a comprehensive manner so as to ensure that the economic integration benefits the country. He supported the idea of extending more specific areas of cooperation backed up by thorough SOPs.

Presentation on “Health Security: Its Impact to the ASEAN Community” by Dr. Teh Yik Koon, Professor, National Defence University of Malaysia (NDUM)

17. Prof. Teh Yik Koon highlighted the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) as the third blueprint of the roadmap to ASEAN Community 2015, which is meant to represent the “human dimension” of ASEAN cooperation and uphold ASEAN commitment to lift the quality of life of its peoples with some proposed strategies. ASEAN has also committed to assist member states in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. It is found that ASEAN is still lagging in some important targets, particularly those related to health, namely infectious diseases and important factors leading to the emergence of these diseases. ASEAN countries have been mentioned as a hotspot for the emergence of these diseases. The immediate challenges for ASEAN countries include the economic and social disparities among ASEAN countries, the scarcity of surveillance data and the lack of cooperation on health security. Based on this situation, she questioned the ability of achieving the ASEAN Community status and the MDGs by 2015.

Presentation on “Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015” by Brigadier General Soe Naing Oo, Vice Chief, Office of the Chief of the Armed Forces Training, Myanmar

18. Brigadier General Soe Naing Oo shared his views that the challenges and threats encountered in Myanmar as well as in most of ASEAN countries are domestic peace, human trafficking, arms smugglings, drug smugglings, and natural disasters. He said that there must have successful cooperation amongst the Armed Forces for defence and security institutions in accordance with the ASEAN charter. To increase the stability and tranquillity of the ASEAN region by means of raising the unity of the Armed Forces from all countries by holding workshops, seminars, and dialogues to exchange views. Increasing the cooperation and relationship amongst the Armed Forces from all member countries will intensify and be the main driving force which can develop the ASEAN regional community.

Presentation on “ASEAN Community-Building and Cooperation with Major Powers” by Dr. Fermin R. De Leon Jr., Ph.D., MNSA, President of the National Defence College of the Philippines (NDCP)

19. Dr. De Leon mentioned that there are some issues and challenges which must be given serious consideration in building an ASEAN Community in the future. These challenges are ASEAN centrality and continued relevance and adherence to the rule of law and diplomacy. He said that ASEAN should initiate and deepen policy mechanisms in order to clarify the lines of cooperation between the Association and non-ASEAN major powers. For this purpose, he recommended proposals which include the establishment of mechanisms for compliance to policy statements, forge crisis management mechanisms between ASEAN and non-ASEAN powers, adhere to international norms and respect international bodies, recognize legitimate security concerns of each country and recognize the rise of major powers without allowing them to be inimical to ASEAN. He stated that there is much work which still has to be done to enhance security cooperation.

Presentation on “Singapore’s Perspectives on the Future of the ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities beyond 2015” by Ms. Sarah Teo, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

20. Ms. Sarah Teo highlighted that Singapore has an important stake in the realization of the ASEAN Community in 2015. Three areas that Singapore would like to see stronger cooperation include: (i) community building; (ii) maintaining peace and stability, and; (iii) enhancing ASEAN’s organizational strength. Chief among the challenges posed to the ASEAN Community is the emergence of major power rivalry. ASEAN’s ability to maintain a sense of neutrality will be tested. It is important for member states to maintain the centrality of ASEAN in the multi-layered regional architecture, and ASEAN’S unity. ASEAN should distinguish between individual national interests and collective ASEAN-level interests. Other challenges include development and capability gaps and political sensitivities among ASEAN member states. To mitigate, it will bode well for the ASEAN community to enhance economic relations and cooperation in confidence building and the ADMM process, such as improving interoperability in non-traditional security capabilities. The way forward should consist of a calibrated approach towards enhancing closer ASEAN cooperation and a collective approach towards a constructive engagement with the major powers.

Presentation on “ASEAN Beyond 2015: Thailand’s Perspectives” by Senior Colonel Apisak Sombutcharoenon, Deputy Director, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, Thailand

21. Senior Colonel Apisak Sombutcharoenon highlighted that the important step to enhance ASEAN connectivity is to ensure connectivity not only between ASEAN and other regions but also among ASEAN member countries. This connection is the key to develop a more competitive ASEAN Community. This is done by strengthening connection between countries in order to fulfill and speed up ‘Physical Connectivity’, ‘Institutional Connectivity’ and ‘People-to-People Connectivity’, and minimizing problems of non-traditional security issues arising from the loosening of controlling mechanism by the AEC measures, especially in the sensitive parts along the border areas. ASEAN Community members should step up their effort to cope with challenges facing ASEAN as a whole on her door step either traditional or non-traditional security phenomena by fostering security mechanism within ASEAN, in the regional, and as part of global community.

Session Three: Consideration of recommendations to enhance cooperation among militaries of the ASEAN countries and related security agencies in addressing challenges and utilizing opportunities within the ASEAN Community beyond 2015 at the bilateral and regional levels

Exchange of views and consider recommendations to enhance cooperation of the militaries of the ASEAN countries and related security agencies.

22. The NADI participants had an extensive exchange of views following their presentations. They proposed the following recommendations for consideration by the ADMM track.

- a. Increasingly, the region is facing major power competition. The US rebalance to Asia, China’s rise and Japan’s re-engagement with the region have the potential to weaken ASEAN’s unity and solidarity due to their rivalry for influence in the region. Thus, it is important to maintain ASEAN solidarity and ensure the centrality of ASEAN to meet these challenges.

- b. Beyond 2015, the militaries of ASEAN countries should continue to focus on deepening cooperation in non-traditional security (NTS) issues and seen to be doing so, particularly capability building in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR). The militaries should build up expertise and resources to manage this issue as it will be among the main challenges that the ASEAN region will face in the future.
- c. ASEAN countries should also promote the education of ASEAN among their peoples, to ensure that the importance of ASEAN cooperation and integration is understood even at the non-official levels. A better understanding of ASEAN's history and purposes will help to boost people-to-people links and enhance the formation of a common ASEAN identity.
- d. ASEAN countries should also promote greater interaction among its peoples, in particular its youth and students, through ASEAN youth and student exchange programs.

Other Matters

Updates on upcoming NADI meetings

23. The meeting noted the updates on upcoming NADI activities presented by hosts of respective NADI workshops and meeting as follows:
- a. 7th NADI Annual Meeting to be held on April 7-9, 2014 in Naypyidaw, Myanmar.
 - b. NADI Workshop on "Regional Maritime Rules of Engagement" would be held from May 7-11, 2014 in Manila, Philippines.
 - c. The IDU plans to hold the NADI workshop on "Energy Security" in June or July 2014, in Mataram, Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia.
 - d. NADI Workshop on "The Role of Military in Enhancing Human Security" which was scheduled to be held on January 19-22 was postponed and would be held on August 25-28, 2014 in Pattaya, Thailand.

- e. The IDU plans to hold the NADI workshop on “Human Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)” in September or October 2014, in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia.
- f. NADI Workshop on “Integration of the Three Pillars of ASEAN Community” would be held in January 2015, Chiangmai, Thailand.
- g. NADI Workshop on “Counter Terrorism” would be held in 4th week of February 2015, Singapore.
- h. NADI Workshop on “Peace, Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution: Experiences and Best Practices” will be held in Malaysia in 2015.

Consideration of NADI Workshop Chairman’s Report

24. The meeting considered the draft Chairman’s Report of the NADI Workshop on Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015. After examining the Chairman’s Report carefully, the meeting endorsed the report.

Concluding Remarks

25. The NADI representatives expressed their appreciation to CSS of TNI and IDU for the warm hospitality accorded to them and the excellent arrangements made for the NADI Workshop on Future of ASEAN Community: Challenges and Opportunities Beyond 2015.

Yogyakarta, 27 February 2014