

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF  
THE 7<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRACK II  
NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI)**

**7 - 10 April 2014**

**Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar**

**Introduction**

1. The 7<sup>th</sup> NADI Annual Meeting was organised by Strategic Studies Department, the Office of Armed Forces Training, the Office of Commander-in-Chief (Army) at Sky Palace Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar from 7 – 10 April 2014.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam attended the Meeting in which the list of participants appears as Annex I. Brig. Gen. Soe Naing Oo, Deputy Chief of Armed Forces Training, chaired the Meeting.

**Adoption of Agenda**

3. The meeting adopted the agenda as attached in Annex II and noted the programme for the meeting which appears in Annex III.

**Welcome Remarks by Chairman of NADI**

4. Brig. Gen. Soe Naing Oo, Chairman of 7<sup>th</sup> NADI Annual Meeting welcomed NADI participants to the Meeting and expressed pleasure in hosting the NADI. He highlighted in order to have a stronger defence and security sector regarding a long-lasting ASEAN community occurred in 2015. He also expressed his condolence on missing MH-370 of Malaysian Airline.
5. He emphasized on HADR and transnational crimes. He congratulated the successful achievement on peace making process of Philippines Government with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.
6. He then accentuated to foster the cooperation in ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and with ASEAN-Plus rather than only within the ASEAN region in perfect harmony with the

centrality of ASEAN. He also appreciated all NADI member countries for being able to direct good suggestions and recommendations to ADMM and ADMM-Plus for seven years by holding the workshops and annual meetings.

### **Session One: Defence and Security Outlook: Emerging Challenges and Trends**

*Presentation by Col. Kyi Lwin, Strategic Studies Department, the Office of Chief of Armed Forces Training, Myanmar Armed Forces on ‘Political and Security Outlook: Emerging Challenges and Trends’*

7. Col. Kyi Lwin discussed the importance of politics and security sector for the stability of the whole region. In this regards, all ASEAN member states have to implement the actions of APSC Blue Print for the processes of cooperation in defence sector. He proposed the NADI member states to bring out the realistic means in order to solve traditional and non-traditional challenges. He highly regarded for bilateral and multilateral discussions between and among the ASEAN member states for solving the border disputes.

8. During his presentation, Col. Kyi Lwin took illicit drug smugglings, arms smugglings, natural disasters relief processes into considerations. Moreover, he highlighted reciprocal relationship and mutual trust among militaries of ASEAN member states, and no lessening the centrality of ASEAN while cooperating with ADMM-Plus.

*Presentation by Mr Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam, Director, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Brunei Darussalam, on ‘Defence and Security Outlook: Emerging Challenges and Trends’*

9. Mr Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam observed that the current regional and international situation was generally positive. There was an increase in economic development, and the growth and prosperity had allowed countries to commit more resources on defence to protect their interests. However, this occurred against a complex backdrop of shifting roles and influences of major and emerging powers, with longstanding territorial disputes and overlapping claims. The potential risks of misunderstanding, tension and conflict became higher as a result, especially in exercising and displaying acts of sovereignty, and that it needed to be managed carefully.

10. He also noted how defence cooperation had gathered momentum in recent years and developed into that which is both constructive and practical. In times of need, countries have been quick to offer and provide assistance, such as during the Boxing Day tsunami and the triple disaster in Japan. There had also been efforts towards expanding and deepening cooperation, ranging from simple dialogue to joint trainings, workshops and exercises. He noted while there had been progress, it was still limited vis-a-vis the increasing challenges the region face. Citing the Haiyan disaster and the missing MH-370 flight as examples, he stressed for the need to enhance coordination and regional capacity to respond, through increased capacity building, improved interoperability and common operating procedures.

*Presentation by Brig. Gen. Dr. Iem Heng, Senior Researcher of General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Cambodia, on 'ASEAN: Collective Approach for Dealing with Regional and Global Security Trends'*

11. Brig. Gen. Dr. Iem Heng started the discussion introducing the post-Cold War security situation highlighting both conventional and unconventional threats. In dealing the emerging challenges of ASEAN itself, he pointed out the weakness and what ASEAN can learn. He also widely presented regarding ASEAN context on consequences like conflict parties sought for external help, UNSC insisted ASEAN to handle its own problem and the ICJ de-escalated tension through international law. As recommendations he pointed out that interstate conflict requires the third party to mediate, track II studies the dispute and gives recommendation, ASEAN secretariat and the non-involved conflict members find workable collective measures to de-escalate tension and creating mutual trust and strengthen security governance within ASEAN.

12. Regarding the ASEAN in ARF context, he highlighted the concerned areas such as disputes in South China Sea, East China Sea and China's Identification of Air Defense Zone. He also noted that ASEAN needs to have a 'common sense' beyond regional security governance. He pointed out many instances like Cold War era conflicts and current Ukraine crisis. Moreover, he presented the collective approach that ASEAN must show its collective standing and provides constructive solution in line with international norms and laws, contributing to global governance. In conclusion, he encouraged ASEAN to strengthen its governance effectiveness in responding to the intensity of regional and global disputes, to produce consent of collective approach to resolve intrastate and interstate problems in the regional and global context.

*Presentation by Brig. Gen. Haryoko Sukarto, Chief, Center for Strategic Studies of Indonesian National Defence Forces, on 'Defence and Security Outlook: Emerging Challenges and Trends'*

13. Brig. Gen. Haryoko highlighted the paradigm shift of traditional threat to non-traditional threat, and future security challenges. The loss of the MH-370 aircraft is considered as a cause raising suspicion among ASEAN member countries. He also regarded recent natural disasters in the region as security issues. He suggested that principles of the ASEAN Way have contributed very positively to the efforts to achieve and maintain peace and stability of Southeast Asia. In addition, energy security, food security, water security, and demographic change are considered as other security challenges which would be faced in the future. As threat had evolved and become more complex and comprehensive, to address such threat need a comprehensive solution. Therefore a threat could be no longer addressed by a single country or perhaps by a region.

14. In order to maintain peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region, he recommended to show a strong consistent attitude to each of the ASEAN member countries, to strengthen Confidence Building Measures (CBM's), to enhance dialogue and closer cooperation as soon as possible to resolve the onset of internal security problems of the ASEAN region, to expand areas of cooperation between ASEAN member countries, to uphold the commitment to realize the ASEAN Community with three pillars, and to strengthen the multilateral meetings in each settlement of disputes with countries outside ASEAN.

*Presentation by Brig. Gen. Visay CHANTHAMATH, Head of Science and Military History Department, Ministry of National Defense, Lao PDR, on 'Defence and Security Outlook: Emerging Challenges and Trends'*

15. Brig. Gen. Visay CHANTHAMATH presented his views on transnational crimes, military modernization strengthening in the region, terrorist threats, and natural disaster. He pointed out that ASEAN has fostered cooperation to tackle with transnational crimes for more than ten years and it still gets big concern on various issues. He also mentioned the rise of non-traditional threats in the Asia-Pacific region which has obviously stimulated ASEAN being aware of unpredictable consequence. However, the transparency of military strengthening in the region has been skeptical on the military aim for its member states resulting mutual distrust each other among ASEAN member states. Although mechanism for

multilateral cooperation of ASEAN is a very constructive vision, the real practice for collaboration in defence matter doesn't have plurality.

16. After 9/11 attacks, terrorism has been wide spread around the globe and harmful threat to the world's security. The terrorist threat is not only impact on the global level but it is new threat in the region of ASEAN community as well. All armed forces of ASEAN member states should cooperate with one another more strictly to deal with these challenges and trends. Then he regarded flood, storm, and earthquake as unpredictable incidents that directly impact on our security. They can impact on economy and make defence forces weaken. Consequently, there will be many other big problems after incidents.

*Presentation by Lt. Col. Ahmad Ghazali (Retired), National Defence University of Malaysia, on 'Defence and Security Outlook: Emerging Challenges and Trends'*

17. Lt. Col. Ahmad Ghazali spoke on the defence and security outlook for the ASEAN region. Though generally there has been no drastic change in the security scenario in the region, big power rivalry between China and the US will continue to dominate the strategic scenario. ASEAN should not be dragged into this rivalry. The potential conflict may arise over overlapping claims in the South China Sea remains the most formidable security challenge confronted by the region. On other security challenges, the threat of terrorism is still present and will likely to remain for as long as elements of extremism and intolerance exist. Apart from HADR, ASEAN should also look into formalising and strengthening their cooperation in health security, search and rescue operations and peacekeeping operations. On the prospects and challenges, ASEAN regional cooperation should facilitate towards confidence building among ASEAN member countries, showcase ASEAN unity, neutrality and commitment to ZOPFAN. It will also facilitate burden sharing. The participation of plus members can facilitate capacity building. The way forward for ASEAN is to continue to cooperate in the areas where member states are comfortable with.

*Presentation by Mr. Tan Seng Chye, Senior Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore, on 'Political and Security Outlook in East Asia: Emerging Challenges and Trends'*

18. Mr. Tan Seng Chye observed that in the last two years, the political and security environment faced new challenges with rising rivalry among the major powers for regional

influence in East Asia. He noted five developments which had affected the political and security architecture of the East Asia region: (i) US enhanced engagement with Asia or the pivot to Asia and the rebalancing of US forces to the Asia Pacific, (ii) the rise of China, (iii) Japan's re-engagement with ASEAN and its assertion of a more nationalistic and militaristic posture, and a larger role in the region, (iv) the importance of ASEAN as a neutral platform and the importance of ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture of multi-layered regional institutions that have enabled ASEAN to ensure peace and stability in the East Asia region, and (v) ASEAN's role in promoting peace, stability and significant economic growth through close cooperation with the major powers and the dialogue partners in the ASEAN Plus and ASEAN dialogue relationships. The competition among the US, China and Japan had led to the emergence of big power rivalry for regional influence to reshape the regional architecture, which was of great concern to ASEAN.

19. The ASEAN -centric institutions making up the prevailing regional architecture have enabled peace and stability, and prosperity in the East Asia region over the past five decades, and ASEAN needs to maintain its unity and solidarity to continue to play the influencing role of ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture. In this regard, ASEAN should ensure that the ADMM and ADMM-Plus process and cooperation remain in the area of NTS sectors, as issues including HADR, search and rescue, maritime security, aviation security and terrorism will comprise ASEAN's main challenges in the near future. The ADMM should continue to focus on cooperating closely with the Plus countries to build up ASEAN countries' capacities, human resources and technical capabilities in all the NTS sectors and develop closer ASEAN level cooperation and individual countries' capabilities, to enable them to respond more effectively to these NTS issues.

*Presentation by Sr. Gp. Capt. Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, Director, Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, Thailand, on 'Outlook on Security Issues in the Region'*

20. Sr. Gp. Capt. Poomjai Leksuntarakorn presented that the transnational crimes are serious problems. He also pointed out the facilities to be provided for officials. Next, he presented that the transnational crimes found these days such as drugs human trafficking, prostitutions, economic crimes, computer crimes, illegal cross border labours, illegal immigrants and money laundering are serious and violent. Finally, he stressed that ASEAN

member states need to help each other by enforcing the laws and conducting common law for its member states.

### **Summary of Discussion**

21. The meeting pointed out the challenges of traditional and non-traditional threats and the complex non-traditional challenges which affect regional defence and security outlook. To tackle such challenges is a formidable task and required cooperation and collaboration must be done within and beyond ASEAN and also with the social organizations. Mutual understanding, mutual trust, and interrelationship must be implemented to get successful cooperation in practical ways through Table Top Exercises (TTXs) and Field Training Exercises (FTXs).

### **Session Two: Exchange of views on Future Security and Defence Cooperation, particularly within the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and the ADMM-Plus.**

*Presentation by Col Myint Thein, Strategic Studies Department, the Office of Chief of Armed Forces Training, Myanmar Armed Forces on 'Myanmar Perspective on Future Security and Defence Cooperation, Particularly within the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and the ASEAN Defence Ministers Plus Meeting (ADMM-Plus)'*

22. Representative from Myanmar, Colonel Myint Thein, expressed words of honour on the founders of ASEAN. He pointed out the security and defence sector cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), ASEAN Defence Establishment and Civil Society Organization on Non-traditional Security Issues, the cooperation of ASEAN Peacekeeping Centre Network, ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration, ASEAN Defence Interaction Programme, and Logistic Support Framework. The upcoming activities on establishment of ASEAN Defence Communication Link, Non First Use of Force Agreement, holding Defence Minister Round Table Meeting with ASEAN and Japan, Informal Dialogue with US, cooperation with ASEAN Plus on Non Tradition Threats were also highlighted. At the same time, he urged the defence sector cooperation to tackle these Non-traditional security threats.

*Presentation by Colonel Dr. Arwin Sumari, Head of Defense Economics Study Program, Faculty of Defense Management, Indonesian Defense University (IDU) on Challenges and Trends in Defense and Security: ASEAN's Outward-Looking Faced to the Hegemony of Major State Actors*

23. Colonel Dr. Arwin Sumari stressed that the core of defense-security related matter is human security with its seven elements which in general is already grafted within APSC 2015 blueprint. There has been a focus shift of security paradigm from traditional security to non-traditional security that causes the challenges in defense and security are more complicated. It has been acknowledged that ASEAN all this time is the best example of nation-state regionalism in a region but it does mean that it does not face challenges in achieving its outward-looking interests. The biggest challenge for ASEAN member countries toward ASEAN Community 2015 especially for APSC 2015 is the rivalry of two big and strong state actors, the U.S. and China, in claiming the South China Sea (SCS) and making it as a playing field and shatter belt.

24. He highlighted that the existence of these two super power hegemonies, one with its sea power and the other with its continental power, directly impacts to all ASEAN member countries. The wealth resources in the SCS especially the fossil ones can cause instability of the ASEAN autonomy region if the utilization of the SCS is not poured in Code of Conduct (CoC) or Rule of Conduct (RoC) by the three big hegemonies interested in that region, that is the U.S.-ASEAN-China. This instability has big possibility to impact to energy security not only to ASEAN member countries but also the rest of the world. A good will from all parties especially the three big actors is wished to have a happy ending, a resolution for all. This can be achieved if all actors are pleased and happy to utilize ARF+ and ADMM+ forums where one of ADMM tasks is to discuss and exchange views on current defense and security issues and challenges faced in the region in order to strengthen regional defense and security cooperation.

*Presentation by Lt. Col. Munraj Singh Jughtar Singh, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MIDAS) on "Future Security and Defence Cooperation within ADMM and ADMM-Plus'*

25. Lt. Col. Munraj Singh Jughtar Singh acknowledged that to enhance ASEAN centrality, it is appropriate for us to think and understand collectively towards a common

goal. He highlighted some initiatives namely exchange of best practices and transparency, institutionalising relationship down to operational level, promoting interoperability, enhancing confidence & capacity building, harmonising Military and Civil agencies Operating Procedures, hence establish commonality, harmonising Legal Framework, harmonising Doctrines, joint training, synchronise developing expertise and resources, developing and coordinating response planning particularly in area of human security, food security, cyber security, environmental security and search and rescue (SAR).

26. Apart from information exchange, it is critical to share our experiences and lessons learned through seminars, dialogues or workshops. Then he also presented some outcomes such as knowledge sharing at various levels, interagency cooperation (military and civilian), harmonise procedures, develop database, institutionalise connectivity & interconnectedness. Then he also highlighted on the successful security cooperation with border-sharing countries. Additionally, he stressed the effectiveness of joint patrolling in Malacca Strait together with neighbouring countries, which can be extended to other areas.

*Presentation by Col. Danilo Chad D Isleta, Chief, Office of Strategic and Special Studies, Armed Forces of the Philippines (OSS, AFP), on 'Future Defense and Security Cooperation: The Philippine Perspective'*

27. Col. Danilo Chad D Isleta presented the perspective of the Philippines on future defence and security cooperation on non-traditional security (NTS) issues focusing on the Philippine experience during Typhoon Haiyan. He stated that the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) published by the Philippines' Department of National Defense (DND) enumerated five primary security concerns, namely: challenges to territorial integrity, maritime security, natural disaster, internal security, and cyber security.

28. He emphasized the contribution of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), particularly on humanitarian and disaster relief (HADR) efforts, during natural calamities such as typhoons and floods. He also pointed out the importance of regional collaboration and international support in the NTS and HADR. He then continued his discussion on the possibility of regional cooperation in NTS based on the Philippine experience during Typhoon Haiyan. He pointed out that the AFP activated the Multinational Coordinating Center (MNCC) in order to effectively manage the entry of multinational assistance into the

country to ensure efficient and organized coordination between the AFP and assisting international militaries in the rescue and relief efforts.

29. He highlighted the ADMM Three-Year Work programme for 2014-2016 in which the main objective is to sustain the momentum and consolidate defense cooperation processes leading to regional stability and effective HADR operations. He finally encouraged the NADI participants to learn lessons from the conduct of HADR operations from the Philippine experience during Typhoon Haiyan.

*Presentation by Mr. Collin SL Koh, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore, on 'Rethinking Future Prospects of Defence and Security Cooperation within the ADMM and ADMM-Plus Processes'*

30. Mr Collin Koh reviewed the regional security and defence cooperation to date under the auspices of ADMM and ADMM-Plus and noted that the focus remains NTS-related issues. In particular, a lot had been done so far in the areas of HADR and maritime safety and security. While acknowledging that NTS challenges will continue to be the most salient security threats that the region will face now and in the future, there are certain realities ASEAN has to cope with. The first relates to persistent capacity shortfalls while the other relates to intensifying great power rivalries in the region. It is important for ASEAN, within the ADMM process, to intensify efforts in rectifying these shortfalls. However, the role of ADMM-Plus extra-regional partners ought to also be enhanced.

31. The following suggestions are proposed to enhance engagement within the ADMM-Plus process in order to enhance ASEAN's ability to cope with NTS challenges now and in the future: 1) contributing technical expertise and resources to assist ASEAN in building up its collective human and technical capacities to deal with NTS challenges, with the aim of enhancing self-sufficiency in certain critical areas given diverse and sometimes competing national needs and priorities that can affect capacity-building amongst individual member states; and 2) augmenting ASEAN's existing capacities in dealing with a range of NTS challenges, particularly in leveraging on their comparative capability advantages to fill current shortfalls that require time and resources to rectify in the long term. Moreover, NTS threats seen so far are transnational in nature and do not just concern Southeast Asia, thus requiring wider regional efforts.

*Presentation by Sr. Gp. Capt. Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, Director, Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, Thailand, on 'Destruction of Natural Resources'*

32. The Non-Traditional Security (NTS) nowadays is problematic especially in "the destruction of natural resources" caused by humans, has linked to social problems, social pollution, which will cause a threat to human-life. Food Security and Ecological problems have created an impact to common security in many countries, including Thailand of course link to ASEAN as a whole. Such as :

- Deforestations for agricultures
- Fishery in fertile wet lands
- Petroleum survey and exploitations
- Toxics and hazardous pollution released by industries sectors
- Cross-border environmental problems spreading out

33. ASEAN must realize and aware of this threat as one of Non Traditional Security. ASEAN should develop tighter and more effective cooperation to counter these matters, in order to cope with rising problems more effectively, because this matter is transnational or transboundary problem.

*Presentation by Lt. Gen. Nguyen Dinh Chien, Director of Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of National Defence, S. R. of Vietnam on 'Defence-Security Cooperation in the Region'*

34. Lt. Gen. Nguyen Dinh Chien mentioned that defence-security cooperation within ASEAN, and between ASEAN and its dialogue partners had so far recorded major achievements, laid down solid foundation and generated strong motivation for further cooperation. ASEAN has been proved a leading role in exploring, establishing and strengthening regional defence-security multilateral cooperation mechanisms.

35. He stated that ADMM has become increasingly significant to the process of political and security cooperation. In a broader Asia-Pacific region, there have emerged both opportunity and unpredicted challenges facing by not only ASEAN but also the region as a whole. As a result, ADMM-Plus was established and convened for the first time in 2010. He

highlighted a major milestone at the 2<sup>nd</sup> ADMM-Plus which was the decision to hold ADMM-Plus every two year and to establish the sixth expert working group on humanitarian mine action (HMA) proposed by Vietnam. He also appreciated the proposal to set up the new EWG on cyber-security within ADMM-Plus and advised to promote dialogue and consultation, to continue the fulfillment of cooperation mechanism among ASEAN militaries, to pull all initiatives into practice, to support neighbouring countries when necessary, to build up early warning centers, to promote information and experience sharing, and to develop some kinds of Concept Paper for Green/ Climate Diplomacy.

### **Summary of Discussion**

36. The meeting expressed the present activities of the ASEAN militaries suggestions on news areas of cooperation and on Future Meeting (ADMM Security and Defence Cooperation, particularly within the ASEAN Defence Ministers') and the ADMM-Plus. Based on the respective experiences, it is also suggested that ASEAN community must extend cooperation with other countries outside the region to get benefits from their expertise and modern technology because non-traditional challenges happened today cannot be faced alone within our region.

### **Session Three: Consideration of Recommendations to the ADMM on Strengthening Cooperation among ASEAN Countries, Focusing on the Role of the Militaries of the ASEAN Countries and New Areas of Non-Traditional Security Cooperation**

#### **Views and Recommendations to the ADMM**

37. The meeting agreed to submit the following views and recommendations that ADMM may wish to consider:

- (a) The main challenges faced by ASEAN will remain in the non-traditional security (NTS) sector, such as HADR, search and rescue, maritime security, aviation security, cyber security and terrorism. Presently, the capabilities of ASEAN countries are inadequate for responding to these NTS challenges. While dialogues, meetings and exercises with the Plus countries are useful for confidence building, the focus of the ADMM-Plus should remain, in accordance with its concept paper, to build the capabilities and capacities of ASEAN.

ASEAN countries should push for more functional cooperation with the extra-regional countries to build up their own capacities, on human resources and

technical capabilities in all NTS sectors. Acquiring resources and expertise from the Plus countries will be critical in contributing to ASEAN's own capacity to manage the major NTS challenges, so that ASEAN can play a larger role in responding more effectively to NTS issues.

- (b) The meeting urged the ADMM to give attention to the forward-looking and relevant recommendations from NADI that would be helpful to ADMM and ADMM-Plus cooperation.

## **Upcoming NADI Activities**

38. The meeting noted the updates on upcoming NADI activities as follows:

- (a) **7 – 10 May 2014**

Diamond Hotel, Manila, Philippines

### **NADI Workshop on Regional Maritime Rules of Engagement**

Office of Strategic and Special Studies, Armed Forces of the Philippines and National Defense College of the Philippines

- (b) **First or Second Week of June 2014**

Mataram, Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

### **NADI Workshop on Energy Security**

Center for Strategic Studies of TNI and Indonesian Defence University

- (c) **25-28 August, 2014**

Pattaya, Thailand

### **NADI Workshop on The Role of Military in Enhancing Human Security**

Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute

- (d) **September or October 2014**

Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

### **NADI Workshop on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)**

Center for Strategic Studies of TNI and Indonesian Defence University

(e) **Last week of February 2015**

**NADI Workshop on Counter-Terrorism (Exact name will be given later)**  
Singapore

(f) **March 2015****8<sup>th</sup> NADI Annual Meeting**

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

(g) **June 2015****2<sup>nd</sup> NADI Retreat**

Genting Highlands, Malaysia

(h) **August 2015**

**NADI Workshop on Peace, Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution**  
Port Dickson, Malaysia

39. The meeting took note that the NADI Two-Year Work Programme (2014-2015) will be updated to contain the workshops.

**Any Other Matters**

40. The meeting also agreed that the Chairman's report and recommendation apart from being submitted to the ADSOM, should also be shared with the Chairman of ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Informal Meeting (ACDFIM) and members for their information.

41. The meeting took note of the updated list of core NADI institutions which is attached as Annex V.

42. Malaysia expressed its appreciation for the support and assistance rendered by countries of ASEAN during the unprecedented incident of the missing flight MH-370.

43. Thailand informed the meeting on the development of joint working paper on integration of the three pillars on HADR that will be considered in NADI workshop in Pattaya, Thailand.

**Consideration of the Chairman's Report of the 7<sup>th</sup> NADI Meeting**

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

**Concluding Remarks**

44. The Chairman extended his sincere appreciation and thanks to all NADI participants for reaching the success of the 7<sup>th</sup> NADI Annual Meeting and for their support and active contribution during the deliberations of the meeting.