

East Asia Summit Document Series 2005-2016



one vision
one identity
one community



**East Asia Summit
Document Series
2005-2016**

**ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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Tenth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit

Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Tenth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, gathered in Kuala Lumpur on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the East Asia Summit;

REAFFIRMING the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit in setting the broad vision, principles, objectives and modalities of the East Asia Summit;

REITERATING the Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit, which outlined the mutual benefit and closer linkages among the participating countries brought about by the East Asia Summit process, thus contributing to community-building in the East Asian region;

RECALLING the Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations, which evidenced the increasingly important role of the East Asia Summit in promoting norms of behaviour and further strengthening a rules-based approach to managing inter-state relations in the region;

REAFFIRMING ASEAN as the driving force within the East Asia Summit, working in close partnership with the other participating countries in which we strive to promote strategic trust and ensure transparent, predictable and responsible behaviour;

SATISFIED with the significant progress and achievements of the East Asia Summit over the past ten years, including the elaboration of priority areas of cooperation;

DESIROUS of consolidating and further strengthening the East Asia Summit on the basis of its established principles and objectives.

DO HEREBY DECLARE on the tenth anniversary of the East Asia Summit:

1. That the East Asia Summit will continue to be a Leaders-led forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia;
2. That the East Asia Summit will actively contribute to a rules-based approach in managing inter-state relations in the region; promote strategic trust; and help ensure transparent and predictable behaviour; and
3. That the East Asia Summit process will remain positive and useful over time, focusing on dialogue and deliberations which would benefit the common interest of ASEAN and the region.

WE HEREBY UNDERTAKE the following efforts to strengthen the East Asia Summit:

1. Retain the informal nature of the East Asia Summit while encouraging interactive discussions among Leaders on issues of concern as well as collaborative efforts for mutual interest;
2. Promote coherence with mutually reinforcing ASEAN-led processes to avoid duplication of work, where possible;
3. Encourage countries hosting East Asia Summit Ministerial-level meetings on the priority areas of cooperation to report to the Chair of the East Asia Summit, with a view to promoting further cooperation to be undertaken, if any;
4. Enhance the role of the East Asia Summit Chair, who is also the ASEAN Plus Three and ADMM-Plus Chair, to encourage synergy among the mechanisms with regard to the implementation of Leader's decisions;
5. Evolve to become a proactive process, with better preparation, follow-up and timely response to pressing challenges;
6. Undertake a periodic review of areas of cooperation, reflecting current priorities, challenges and interests. Cognisant that maritime cooperation has increasingly featured in East Asia Summit discussions, its inclusion as a priority area of cooperation merits further consideration;

7. Establish regular engagement between the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN and the non-ASEAN Ambassadors of East Asia Summit participating countries in Jakarta to discuss implementation of Leaders' decisions as well as exchange information on regional development cooperation initiatives and security policies and initiatives; and
8. Create a dedicated Unit within the ASEAN Secretariat focusing on the East Asia Summit, which among others will prepare on an annual basis a matrix of implementation of proposals deemed to have met with general agreement by the Leaders and provide recommendations on areas of cooperation which require further attention.

ADOPTED in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the 22nd Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen.

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the First East Asia Summit

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
14 December 2005**

1. The First East Asia Summit was held successfully on 14 December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Meeting was chaired by The Honourable Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia, and was attended by Heads of State/Government of ASEAN, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand. Russia was invited as Guest of the Government of Malaysia. Malaysia was privileged to host and chair this historic Summit.

2. We had a productive exchange of views on regional and international political and economic issues as well as on the challenges facing the region and the world.

3. Understanding that the de-nuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful and verifiable manner will greatly contribute to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia Pacific region, we strongly endorsed the Joint Statement adopted at the Fourth Round of the Six-party Talks on September 19, 2005. We also shared the view that the Fifth Round of the Talks

should be resumed as soon as possible, as agreed upon, to enable the Parties to the Talks to continue their discussion on ways to faithfully and expeditiously implement the commitments stated in the Joint Statement.

4. We exchanged views on the recent developments in the region, international terrorism, maritime security as well as the need to address the threat of infectious diseases. In this context we adopted the East Asia Summit Declaration on Avian Influenza Prevention, Control and Response. Leaders acknowledged the ongoing threat that terrorism poses to the region and stressed the continuing need for comprehensive efforts, including at national and regional levels, to combat it.

5. Recognizing the fact that our economies are dependent upon stable fuel supplies and in the light of the uncertainty of global fuel prices, we supported cooperation in the energy field including development of fuel efficient technologies and alternative energy sources.

6. We recognized the increasing inter-linkages and growing inter-dependence among our countries and agreed to deepen integration and cooperation in order to promote the creation of a harmonious and prosperous community of nations.

7. We discussed development issues which include among others, issues such as sustainable development, technology transfer, trade and investment related issues, challenges to socio-economic development namely poverty, development gap, capacity building and issues related to good governance and promotion of

human rights and democracy. We reiterated our commitment for concerted regional and global efforts to respond to these challenges.

8. We reaffirmed our abiding commitment to the objectives of the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organization and the importance of the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial establishing a clear roadmap for completion of the Doha round in 2006. We reiterated our strong preference that all WTO members must achieve an ambitious and balanced outcome in the Doha Round that is development-orientated and delivers real gains for trade in agriculture, non-agricultural market access and services.

9. We also had an exchange of views on the effort at community building being undertaken in the East Asian region. In this regard we expressed our full support for ASEAN's efforts to realize the ASEAN Community. We also recognized that the East Asian community is a long term goal that would contribute to the maintenance of peace, security, prosperity and progress in the region and beyond.

10. We had extensive and in-depth discussions on the East Asia Summit and its role in the evolving regional architecture. We agreed that the East Asia Summit with ASEAN as the driving force is an integral part of the overall evolving regional architecture. We also agreed that the East Asian region had already advanced in its efforts to realise an East Asian community through the ASEAN+3 process. In this context we believed that the EAS together with the ASEAN+3 and the ASEAN+1 processes could play a significant role in community building in the region.

11. We reiterated our agreement that the East Asia Summit should remain open and outward looking, with ASEAN as the driving force working in partnership with the other participants of the East Asia Summit. In this context, we welcomed the Russian Federation's expression of interest to participate in the East Asia Summit and agreed to consider its participation in future East Asia Summits based on the criteria established by ASEAN.

12. We agreed that the EAS would continue to be a leaders'-led Summit for strategic discussions on key issues affecting the region and the evolving regional architecture. We appreciated the informal, retreat style format of our first meeting which enabled us to discuss issues in a frank, spontaneous and free-flowing manner.

13. We also noted that some form of mechanism may be desirable to facilitate follow-up action of the EAS and to coordinate and implement the areas of cooperation we had identified. In this regard we agreed that the officials and the ASEAN Secretariat follow through with the decisions of the EAS.

14. We signed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit outlining its principles and purposes, areas of cooperation and primary modalities.

15. We agreed that the East Asia Summit will be convened annually. In this context we agreed to convene the Second East Asia Summit in Cebu, Philippines on 13 December 2006.

2005

Summit

Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
14 December 2005

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand, on the occasion of the historic First East Asia Summit on 14 December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

RECALLING the decision of the 10th ASEAN Summit and supported by the 8th ASEAN Plus Three Summit held on 29 November 2004 in Vientiane, Lao PDR, to convene the First East Asia Summit in Malaysia in 2005;

REITERATING our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and other recognised principles of international law;

ACKNOWLEDGING that in a rapidly changing international environment, our economies and societies have become increasingly interlinked and interdependent;

REALISING the increasing range of challenges facing the world and the need for concerted regional and global efforts to respond to these challenges;

RECOGNISING our shared interests in achieving peace, security and prosperity in East Asia and the world at large;

DESIROUS of creating a peaceful environment by further enhancing cooperation and strengthening the existing bonds of friendship among our countries in keeping with the principles of equality, partnership, consultation and consensus thereby contributing to peace, security and economic prosperity in the region and the world at large;

CONVINCED of the importance of strengthening bilateral and multilateral interactions and cooperation among the participating countries of the East Asia Summit and the world at large on issues of common interest and concern in order to enhance peace and economic prosperity;

REITERATING the conviction that the effective functioning of multilateral systems will continue to be indispensable for advancing economic development;

RECOGNISING that this region is today a source of dynamism for the world economy;

SHARING the view that the East Asia Summit could play a significant role in community building in this region;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the need to support efforts to build a strong ASEAN Community which will serve as a solid foundation for our common peace and prosperity;

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

FIRST, that we have established the East Asia Summit as a forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

SECOND, that the efforts of the East Asia Summit to promote community building in this region will be consistent with and reinforce the realisation of the ASEAN Community, and will form an integral part of the evolving regional architecture.

THIRD, that the East Asia Summit will be an open, inclusive, transparent and outward-looking forum in which we strive to strengthen global norms and universally recognised values with ASEAN as the driving force working in partnership with the other participants of the East Asia Summit.

FOURTH, we will focus, among others, on the following:

- Fostering strategic dialogue and promoting cooperation in political and security issues to ensure that our countries can live at peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment;
- Promoting development, financial stability, energy security, economic integration and

growth, eradicating poverty and narrowing the development gap in East Asia, through technology transfer and infrastructure development, capacity building, good governance and humanitarian assistance and promoting financial links, trade and investment expansion and liberalisation; and

- Promoting deeper cultural understanding, people-to-people contact and enhanced cooperation in uplifting the lives and well-being of our peoples in order to foster mutual trust and solidarity as well as promoting fields such as environmental protection, prevention of infectious diseases and natural disaster mitigation.

FIFTH, that:

- Participation in the East Asia Summit will be based on the criteria for participation established by ASEAN;
- The East Asia Summit will be convened regularly;
- The East Asia Summit will be hosted and chaired by an ASEAN Member Country that assumes the ASEAN Chairmanship and held back-to-back with the annual ASEAN Summit; and
- The modalities of the East Asia Summit will be reviewed by ASEAN and all other participating countries of the East Asia Summit.

SIGNED at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on the Fourteenth Day of December in the Year Two Thousand and Five.

For Brunei Darussalam:

HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH

Sultan of Brunei Darussalam

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

SAMDECH HUN SEN

Prime Minister

For the Republic of Indonesia:

DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

President

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

BOUNNHANG VORACHITH

Prime Minister

For Malaysia:

DATO' SERI ABDULLAH AHMAD BADAWI

Prime Minister

For the Union of Myanmar:

GENERAL SOE WIN

Prime Minister

For the Republic of the Philippines:

GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO

President

For the Republic of Singapore:

LEE HSIEN LOONG

Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand:

DR. THAKSIN SHINAWATRA

Prime Minister

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

PHAN VAN KHAI

Prime Minister

For Australia:

JOHN HOWARD

Prime Minister

For the People's Republic of China:

WEN JIABAO

Premier

For the Republic of India:

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH

Prime Minister

For Japan:

JUNICHIRO KOIZUMI

Prime Minister

For the Republic of Korea:

ROH MOO-HYUN

President

For New Zealand:

HELEN CLARK

Prime Minister

Summit

East Asia Summit Declaration on Avian Influenza Prevention, Control and Response

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

14 December 2005

WE, the Heads of State / Government of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand, participating countries of the First East Asia Summit (EAS) held on 14 December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the avian influenza outbreak has spread to a number of countries in the region and that its serious impact is not just confined to the poultry industry but also public health, livestock production, trade, tourism, economic and social development of the region;

AWARE of the potential of the current avian influenza H5N1 virus to transform into a strain capable of causing a pandemic, and the unpredictable nature of when and where a pandemic will occur;

RECOGNISING the active cooperation and various regional initiatives of ASEAN in

responding to the challenges posed by avian influenza, inter-alia, through strengthening institutional linkages, developing partnership with all stakeholders, sharing information and coordinating regional initiatives.

WELCOMING the various other initiatives to foster regional and global partnerships on avian influenza prevention and control, and pandemic preparedness and response;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the prevention and control of avian influenza is a global responsibility that requires close collaboration and coordinated efforts among governments, communities and businesses with the active participation of appropriate regional and international organisations and mechanisms;

DO, HEREBY, DECLARE THAT:

The participating countries of the First EAS will undertake every effort through existing bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, to enhance national, regional and international capacities to deal with the current avian influenza epidemic, inter-alia, to prevent it from transforming into a human influenza pandemic through:

1. Improving national policies for prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases (EID), in general.
2. Controlling and eradicating avian influenza in domestic poultry to reduce the risk of human influenza pandemic, as the disease is primarily an animal disease.

3. Committing to effective containment of all avian influenza outbreaks at the national level, and to extend all possible support and ensure rapid, transparent and accurate risk communications among participating countries of the EAS.
4. Undertaking a well-coordinated multi-sectoral / multi-disciplinary approach at the national and regional level, particularly between the animal health and the human health sectors, in support of regional and global efforts towards pandemic preparedness and response planning.
5. Establishing national and regional avian influenza and pandemic preparedness strategies with clearly defined work plans and resource requirement, supported by the strong political will and commitment of all participating countries of the First EAS as well as requisite national legislation and technical expertise to minimise the impact of any possible pandemic influenza outbreak.
6. Strengthening institutional capacities at national and regional levels to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the national and regional avian influenza prevention and control programmes and pandemic preparedness and response plans, including setting up a network of stockpiles of antiviral drugs with the technical support of the World Health Organization (WHO) and other recognised relevant international organisations, to effectively pre-empt a pandemic.
7. Enhancing capacity building in coping with a pandemic influenza, including establishing information sharing protocols among countries and multilateral organisations to ensure effective, timely and meaningful communication before or during a pandemic influenza outbreak.
8. Increasing cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries and the other participating countries of the First EAS, and international organisations, including the WHO, the World Animal Health Organization (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank (WB), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the areas of surveillance and capacity building, research and development, risk communications and assessment, supply and access to, as well as, the production of vaccine and antiviral drugs.

The necessary follow-up actions will be undertaken through existing ASEAN mechanisms in close consultation with WHO, OIE, FAO, World Bank, ADB as well as other ASEAN Dialogue Partners and with the ASEAN Secretariat coordinating these common efforts to ensure the effectiveness in stamping out the avian influenza.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State / Government of the participating countries of the First East Asia Summit on 14 December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Second East Asia Summit

Cebu, Philippines, 15 January 2007

1. The Second East Asia Summit chaired by H.E. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines was held on 15 January 2007 in Cebu City, the Republic of the Philippines.

2. The Heads of State/Government of ASEAN, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand had a productive exchange of views on regional and international issues, as well as on issues of strategic importance to the East Asian region.

Poverty Eradication

3. We reaffirmed our commitment to the eradication of poverty in East Asia. We resolved that improving the standard of living for our people should remain a central focus of our regional cooperation efforts. We also confirmed our commitment to achieve the target and objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

Energy

4. As a priority area for the second East Asia Summit, we convened a special session on energy to achieve our shared goal of ensuring affordable energy sources for development in our region. We expressed appreciation for the background paper prepared by the ASEAN Secretariat, and agreed that discussions should take into consideration :

- a. energy security
- b. renewable and alternative energy sources
- c. energy efficiency and conservation, and
- d. climate change

5. To this end, we signed the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security, which aims to achieve the following goals:

- a. Improve the efficiency and environmental performance of fossil fuel use;
- b. Reduce dependence on conventional fuels through intensified energy efficiency and conservation programs, hydropower, expansion of renewable energy systems and bio-fuel production/ utilization, and for interested parties, civilian nuclear power;

- c. Encourage the development of open and competitive regional and international markets geared towards providing affordable energy at all economic levels;
- d. Mitigate greenhouse gas emission through effective policies and measures, thus contributing to global climate change abatement; and
- e. Pursue and encourage investment in energy resource and infrastructure development through greater private sector involvement

6. We welcomed the various project proposals made on cooperation in energy security, including Japan's four-pillar initiative entitled "Fueling Asia – Japan's Cooperation Initiative for Clean Energy and Sustainable Growth." We agreed to establish an EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force, based on the existing ASEAN Energy Sectoral mechanisms, to follow up on our discussion and report on its recommendations at our next Summit. We welcomed Singapore's offer to host an EAS Energy Ministers Meeting to consider ways to enhance energy cooperation.

Education

7. We agreed to strengthen regional educational cooperation, noting that we could tap the region's centers of excellence in education for this purpose. Noting proposals to renew our historical ties, we welcomed initiatives

such as the revival of the Nalanda University in India, to improve regional understanding and the appreciation of one another's heritage and history.

Finance

8. We recognized that sustaining economic growth and stability in the region will require continued efforts to develop deeper, more diversified and better-integrated financial markets, and to strengthen regional mechanisms to prevent and manage financial crises. We welcomed closer cooperation among EAS participating countries and agreed to task officials to develop proposals to this end for our consideration at our next Summit.

Avian Influenza

9. We recalled that at the First East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur, we adopted the EAS Declaration on Avian Influenza Prevention, Control and Response. We expressed concern over some continuing cases of avian influenza in the region, and we reaffirmed our commitment to coordinate efforts and to increase cooperation in addressing this challenge including ensuring the availability of medicine and health personnel protection measures.

Natural Disaster Mitigation

10. Noting that natural disasters have caused tremendous loss of life and damage to property in the region in recent years, we agreed to

strengthen our cooperation to improve our natural disaster response preparedness and mitigation. We identified closer coordination among our national emergency response and management mechanisms as a specific area for this cooperation.

Doha Development Agenda

11. We reaffirmed our commitment to the World Trade Organization's Doha Round and urged WTO members to restart negotiations as soon as possible. We called on all members to work towards the achievement of a balanced and ambitious outcome to expand opportunities in agriculture, industry and services, and to realize global development objectives.

Economic Development and Regional Integration

12. We welcomed ASEAN's efforts towards further integration and community building, and reaffirmed our resolve to work closely together in narrowing development gaps in our region. We reiterated our support for ASEAN's role as the driving force for economic integration in this region. To deepen integration, we agreed to launch a Track Two study on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) among EAS participants. We tasked the ASEAN Secretariat to prepare a time frame for the study and to invite all our countries to nominate their respective participants in it.

We welcomed Japan's proposal for an Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

Interfaith Initiatives

13. We welcomed the contribution of interfaith and intercultural dialogue in building mutual trust, respect and cooperation between our peoples, and in enhancing regional peace and security. The importance of educational material, including curriculums, and of training centers for promoting understanding across different religions, societies and cultures, was recognized. We welcomed the specific proposal made for a Dialogue among East Asian Cultures, Societies and Faith, as we expressed support for various initiatives in this area now underway in the region, including the Asia Pacific Regional Dialogue, the ASEM Interfaith Dialogue, and the UN's Alliance of Civilizations.

Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

14. Reaffirming our views that the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful and verifiable manner is a critical international objective, we expressed grave concern over the recent nuclear test conducted by the DPRK. We urged the DPRK to desist from conducting further tests, to take concrete and effective steps to fully implement the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and to rejoin, at an early date, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. We also urged the DPRK to actively address the security and humanitarian concerns

of the international community, including serious shortages of food, medical and other humanitarian services in North Korea, as well as the abduction issue.

15. We emphasized our strong support for the Six Party Talks, and reaffirmed our conviction that the Talks should result in more tangible progress in addressing outstanding issues.

16. While encouraging every diplomatic option remains a very high priority, we agreed on the need to remain consistent in conveying to the DPRK the international community's disapproval of actions that threaten the peace and security of our region and the world. In this regard, we reaffirmed our commitment to the full implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1695 and 1718, urged North Korea to respect these resolutions, and discussed how we could work together to ensure their effectiveness.

Future Direction of the EAS

17. We agreed to initiate concrete projects in all the five priority EAS cooperation areas before our next Summit. We also agreed that our officials and the ASEAN Secretariat will use existing mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of these projects.

18. We recognized our progress in building confidence among EAS participants and encouraged an open and continuing exchange of views on issues of strategic importance to the region. We expressed our conviction that the

EAS should remain outward looking, with ASEAN as the driving force working in close partnership with other participants of the East Asia Summit.

19. We reaffirmed our position that the East Asia Summit is an important component of the emerging regional architecture, and we confirmed our view that the EAS complements other existing regional mechanisms, including the ASEAN dialogue process, the ASEAN + 3 process, the ARF, and APEC in community building efforts. We underscored the value of open and spontaneous Leaders-led discussions on strategic issues of peace and stability in our region and in the world.

20. To implement our decisions, we tasked our Officials and the ASEAN Secretariat to continue coordination within the framework of existing ASEAN mechanisms. We commended the work of the ASEAN Secretariat in establishing the EAS electronic network to help ensure closer coordination and cooperation.

21. We agreed to convene the third East Asia Summit in Singapore on 21 November 2007.

Summit

Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security

Cebu, Philippines, 15 January 2007

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand, on the occasion of the Second East Asia Summit on 15 January 2007 in Cebu, Philippines;

RECOGNISING the limited global reserve of fossil energy, the unstable world prices of fuel oil, the worsening problems of environment and health, and the urgent need to address global warming and climate change;

RECOGNISING that our energy needs are growing rapidly, and will necessitate large-scale investments in the coming decades;

ACKNOWLEDGING that fossil fuels underpin our economies, and will be an enduring reality for our lifetimes;

RECOGNISING that renewable energy and nuclear power will represent an increasing share of global supply;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to strengthen renewable energy development such as in

biofuels, and to promote open trade, facilitation and cooperation in the sector and related industries;

HIGHLIGHTING the fundamental need of countries in East Asia for reliable, adequate and affordable energy supplies which are essential for strong and sustainable economic growth and competitiveness;

CONSIDERING further that the First East Asia Summit had agreed to enhance cooperation by promoting energy security;

RECOGNISING the need to pursue energy policies and strategies best suited to each country's national circumstances, which will lead to sustainable development;

NOTING that biofuel and hydropower resources are renewable and as such harnessing these resources is an important aspect of our national energy policies;

REAFFIRMING our collective commitment to ensuring energy security for our region;

HEREBY DECLARE:

To work closely together towards the following goals:

1. Improve the efficiency and environmental performance of fossil fuel use;
2. Reduce dependence on conventional fuels through intensified energy efficiency and conservation programmes, hydropower, expansion of

renewable energy systems and biofuel production/utilisation, and for interested parties, civilian nuclear power;

3. Encourage the open and competitive regional and international markets geared towards providing affordable energy at all economic levels;
4. Mitigate greenhouse gas emission through effective policies and measures, thus contributing to global climate change abatement; and
5. Pursue and encourage investment on energy resource and infrastructure development through greater private sector involvement.

And to achieve these goals, through the following measures:

1. Promote cleaner and lower emissions technologies that allow for the continued economic use of fossil fuels while addressing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Encourage the use of biofuels and work towards freer trade on biofuels and a standard on biofuels used in engines and motor vehicles;
3. Take concrete action toward improving efficiency and conservation, while enhancing international cooperation through intensified energy efficiency and conservation programmes;

4. Set individual goals and formulate action plans voluntarily for improving energy efficiency;
5. Increase capacity and reduce costs of renewable and alternate energy sources through innovative financing schemes;
6. Encourage collective efforts in intensifying the search for new and renewable energy resources and technologies, including research and development in biofuels;
7. Ensure availability of stable energy supply through investments in regional energy infrastructure such as the ASEAN Power Grid and the Trans ASEAN Gas Pipeline;
8. Encourage recycling of oil revenues and profits for equity investments and long term, affordable loan facilities for developing countries in the region;
9. Explore possible modes of strategic fuel stockpiling such as individual programmes, multi-country and/or regional voluntary and commercial arrangements;
10. Promote clean use of coal and development of clean coal technologies and international environmental cooperation towards mitigating global climate change;

11. Pursue regional or bilateral cooperation through research and development, sharing of best practices, and financing of energy products; and
12. Assist less developed countries in enhancing national capacity building in achieving the above goals.

The necessary follow-up actions to ensure implementation of the above measures, including appropriate reporting, will be undertaken through existing ASEAN mechanisms in close consultations among EAS participants.

ADOPTED in Cebu, Philippines, this Fifteenth Day of January in the Year Two Thousand and Seven, in a single original copy in the English Language.

For Brunei Darussalam:

HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH
Sultan of Brunei Darussalam

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

SAMDECH HUN SEN
Prime Minister

For the Republic of Indonesia:

DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
President

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

BOUASONE BOUPHAVANH
Prime Minister

For Malaysia:

DATO' SERI ABDULLAH AHMAD BADAWI
Prime Minister

For the Union of Myanmar:

GENERAL SOE WIN
Prime Minister

For the Republic of the Philippines:

GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO
President

For the Republic of Singapore:

LEE HSIEN LOONG
Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand:

GENERAL SURAYUD CHULANONT (RET.)
Prime Minister

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

NGUYEN TAN DUNG
Prime Minister

For Australia:

JOHN HOWARD
Prime Minister

For the People's Republic of China:

WEN JIABAO
Premier

For the Republic of India:

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH
Prime Minister

For Japan:

SHINZO ABE
Prime Minister

For the Republic of Korea:

ROH MOO-HYUN
President

For New Zealand:

HELEN CLARK
Prime Minister

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Third East Asia Summit

Singapore, 21 November 2007

1. The Third East Asia Summit (EAS) chaired by H.E Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, was held on 21 November 2007 in Singapore. The Heads of State/Government of ASEAN, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand, and the Foreign Minister of Australia, representing his Prime Minister, had a productive exchange of views on regional and international issues, as well as on the growing areas of cooperation within the EAS framework.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

2. We welcomed recent progress made at the Six-Party Talks, in pursuit of a peaceful and comprehensive resolution to the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula. In this respect, we welcomed the DPRK's agreement to disable all existing nuclear facilities subject to abandonment under the September 2005 Joint Statement and the February 13 agreement, as well as the Inter-Korean Summit in October 2007. We look forward to the Six-Party Ministerial Meeting to be held in Beijing. We also emphasized the importance of

addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.

3. On the situation in Myanmar, we noted that the recent visits by UN Special Advisor Ibrahim Gambari had resulted in several steps in the right direction. We expressed the view that the process of national reconciliation had to move forward, and that the UN played a vital role in this process. We noted Myanmar's views about ASEAN's role, and ASEAN's decision to respect Myanmar's wishes and make way for Myanmar to deal directly with the UN and the international community on its own. We acknowledged that ASEAN had done its best to engage Myanmar and be helpful in Myanmar's efforts to move towards national reconciliation. We reaffirmed our commitment in continuing to give strong support to the UN's role and Gambari's mission, and encourage Myanmar to continue to work closely with the UN towards national reconciliation.

4. We reiterated our strong commitment towards an expeditious and successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round. Concluding the Round is essential to promote growth, opportunity, and prosperity. The primacy of the rules-based multilateral trading system is also vital to ensure a fair and predictable global market in which we can all participate. We firmly believe that a successful outcome is within our collective grasp if we all make the necessary sacrifices. We are prepared to make our contribution. We each know what we must do and we call on all WTO Members to do the same at this critical juncture. We have come too far to fail.

Energy, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

5. We devoted a session to discuss “Energy, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development,” which are pressing and inter-related global concerns. We also signed the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment, which affirmed our commitment to carry out collective action to address these challenges for mutual benefit and the common good.

6. Recognizing the adverse impact of climate change on socio-economic development, health and the environment, we expressed our support for the work to achieve a common understanding on a long-term aspirational global emissions reduction goal to pave the way for a more effective post-2012 international arrangement. In this regard, we appreciated the efforts of various EAS participating countries, including the “Cool Earth 50” proposal by Japan.

7. We also stressed the importance of developing an effective, comprehensive, and equitable post-2012 international climate change arrangement under the UNFCCC process. We thus agreed to participate actively in the process of establishing such an effective, flexible and equitable arrangement, involving all countries, and would achieve compatibility between environmental protection and economic growth, in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. In this context, we reiterated our strong support for the 13th session of the COP to the UNFCCC and the 3rd CMP to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007.

8. We were pleased to hear the many useful initiatives and ideas proposed by EAS participating countries to address the challenges of climate change, and instructed our Ministers and officials to follow up on these. In particular, we welcomed Viet Nam’s proposal to host an EAS Environment Ministers’ Meeting and Thailand’s hosting of the 2nd EAS Energy Ministers’ Meeting in 2008 to follow up on our discussions on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment. We agreed that there was much scope for cooperation in the areas of protecting carbon-sinks, energy efficiency and conservation, sustainable forest management and ensuring afforestation/reforestation, technology transfer, adaptation measures.

9. We appreciated Japan’s environmental cooperation initiative “Towards a Sustainable East Asia,” through which it would contribute more than USD2 billion over the next 5 years to anti-pollution measures, and undertake a number of key proposals. We endorsed Singapore’s proposal to convene an EAS Conference on Liveable Cities in June 2008 to address the inter-related issues of urbanisation, climate change, energy, and the environment. We also welcomed the proposals from Thailand and China to organise an EAS workshop on biofuels and a seminar on climate change adaptation capacity building respectively. We also affirmed our support for important forestry initiatives such as the Heart of Borneo conservation plan.

10. Reiterating our concern over the current oil price increases which could hurt all economies, especially those of developing countries; we agreed to intensify efforts to improve energy efficiency and conservation, increase the use

of renewable energy sources, and explore alternative energy sources, including civilian nuclear energy for interested parties, while ensuring nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation, in particular, its safeguards, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); so as to enhance the strength of our economies in coping with this challenge.

11. We expressed satisfaction with the follow-up to the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security that we had signed at our 2nd Summit in Cebu. We commended the work done by the EAS Energy Ministers at their inaugural meeting in Singapore on 22 August 2007, supported by the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force; and tasked them to continue their good work. We appreciated, in particular, the EAS Energy Ministers' recommendations on future areas of cooperation, including:

- a. Formulating, on a voluntary basis, energy efficiency goals and action plans, with a view to presenting the first goals and action plans in 2009, followed by monitoring of progress towards each countries' own energy efficiency goals;
- b. Enhancing cooperation on biofuels in the region, including formulating principles for biofuels, and supporting cooperation in developing reference benchmarks for biofuels; and
- c. Promoting energy market integration.

We also exchanged further ideas on how to enhance regional energy cooperation such as through promoting the use of low-carbon and

environmentally friendly technology, enhancing research and development, encouraging technology transfer, providing technical and financial assistance and enhancing the implementation of clean development mechanisms as well as developing carbon-trading mechanisms and looked forward to the EAS energy officials looking into these areas further.

Review of EAS Cooperation

12. Recognizing the potential of the EAS to build a united, stable and prosperous East Asia, we reaffirmed our determination to continue developing the EAS as an important forum for strategic dialogue and regional cooperation. We reiterated our decision at the 2nd EAS in Cebu to deepen cooperation in all the five priority EAS cooperation areas. In this regard, we welcomed the proposals presented by the ASEAN Secretariat on EAS cooperation in disaster management and education, as a means to begin initiating concrete cooperation in these two priority areas. We also looked forward to the broadening and deepening of EAS cooperation in other areas.

13. We agreed to the establishment of the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) to be accommodated temporarily at the ASEAN Secretariat. We welcomed the report submitted to us by the Expert Group, which focuses on research topics of strategic interest to the EAS countries. We encouraged the Expert Group to continue its research work and we looked forward to practical policy recommendations to further regional integration and strengthen partnerships in East Asia.

14. We welcomed the progress report of the study by scholars and academics on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA), and encouraged them to maintain good momentum in their work towards submitting a final report of recommendations through the Economic Ministers to us at the 4th East Asia Summit. It would be useful to incorporate the views of the private sector in the work process. The CEPEA should build upon and add value to our existing FTAs. We encouraged the expeditious conclusion of our ASEAN Plus 1 FTAs.

15. Given the importance of developing and diversifying financial markets, we welcomed closer cooperation among EAS participating countries. In particular, we welcomed the key recommendations made by our Finance officials, including that of an Informal Senior EAS Finance Officials' Dialogue.

16. Recognising that United Nations' Alliance of Civilizations (AOC) initiative was an important means of fostering dialogue among faiths, cultures and communities; we agreed that the implementation of its recommendations would improve relations and understanding between communities in East Asia and elsewhere. We further welcomed the intention of a number of East Asian governments to collaborate on AOC-related projects, in areas such as youth exchanges, education and media training, and instructed our officials and the ASEAN Secretariat to follow up on these.

17. We welcomed the positive developments in India's Nalanda University initiative, including the

inaugural meeting of the Nalanda Mentor Group chaired by Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen in Singapore in July 2007 and Japan's offer to host its 2nd meeting as well as an associated Forum on Intercultural, Inter-societal and Interfaith dialogue next month. The revival of Nalanda University would create a centre for cultural exchange and inter-religious study and understanding in the region.

18. We noted with satisfaction, the progress of youth exchange in East Asia, including the steady implementation of the "Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths" (JENESYS) Programme.

Future Direction of the EAS

19. We recognised that deepening economic integration is a key element in promoting regional community-building, and that as the regional architecture evolves, it becomes even more pertinent that the relationship among the EAS countries strengthen.

20. Reaffirming our common desire to see continued progress in the various areas of cooperation under the EAS while maintaining the EAS' "leaders-led" and strategic nature, we recognised the practical need to coordinate such cooperation and ensure follow-up on our discussions. We tasked our officials, working with the ASEAN Secretariat, to consider possible structures to better coordinate the EAS process.

21. We stressed our conviction that the EAS should continue to help build a united and prosperous East Asia, with ASEAN as the

driving force working in close partnership with other participants of the East Asia Summit. We reaffirmed that the East Asia Summit is an important component of the emerging regional architecture and would help build an East Asian community. It should play a complementary and mutually reinforcing role with other regional mechanisms, including the ASEAN dialogue process, the ASEAN Plus Three process, the ARF, and APEC in community building efforts.

22. We expressed our appreciation to ROK President Roh Moo-hyun for his contributions to the EAS process, and wished him all the best in his future endeavours. We also expressed our appreciation to ASEAN Secretary-General Ong Keng Yong for his service and contributions to the EAS.

23. We agreed to convene the Fourth East Asia Summit in Thailand.

2007

Summit

Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment

Singapore, 21 November 2007

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand, on the occasion of the Third East Asia Summit (EAS) in Singapore on 21 November 2007;

Welcoming the regional commitment demonstrated in the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security adopted on 15 January 2007, the APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development adopted in Sydney on 8 September 2007, the ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability and the ASEAN Declaration on the 13th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 3rd Conference of Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the Kyoto Protocol adopted in Singapore on 20 November 2007;

Affirming our commitment to the UNFCCC as the core mechanism for addressing climate

change at the global level, and for relevant countries, the Kyoto Protocol as well;

Welcoming the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);

Concerned about the adverse impact of climate change on socio-economic development, health and the environment, particularly in developing countries and thus emphasising the need to enhance their adaptive capacities, as well as for the international community to urgently act to address the growth of global greenhouse gas emissions;

Recognising that rapid economic development, while contributing to sustainable development and poverty eradication in the region, poses new challenges in dealing with greater energy consumption, regional and global energy security concerns; and that growing urbanisation increases the need for environmental management, given the projected doubling of Asia's 1.7 billion urban population between 2000 and 2030;

Reaffirming the need to take an effective approach to the interrelated challenges of climate change, energy security and other environmental and health issues, in the context of sustainable development and that the pursuit of climate change and energy security policies must avoid introducing barriers to trade, investment and socio-economic development;

Cognisant that EAS participating countries are at different stages of economic development and

that our economies have varying and in many cases, heavy dependence on fossil fuels, any actions to tackle global environmental issues should take into account diverse national and regional circumstances in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as well as our respective capabilities;

Appreciating the efforts of various East Asia Summit participating countries, including Australia, China, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Japan and the ROK, which have contributed to the global debate to address climate change; and

Emphasising the important role that the EAS can play in carrying out collective action to address these challenges for mutual benefit and the common good;

HEREBY DECLARE TO:

1. **Stress** that all countries should play a role in addressing the common challenge of climate change, based on the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; and that developed countries should continue to play a leading role in this regard;
2. **Commit** to the common goal of stabilising atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations in the long run, at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;
3. **Support** the work to achieve a common understanding on a long-term aspirational

- global emissions reduction goal to pave the way for a more effective post-2012 international arrangement;
4. **Acknowledge** that adaptation is a critical issue for the region and as such, emphasis has to be put on both mitigation as well as adaptation measures, and recognize that sustainable development facilitates adaptation;
 5. **Carry** out individual and collective actions, in a broad range of sectors, to address climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions, considering the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as reflecting our different social and economic conditions;
 6. **Participate** actively in the process of developing an effective, comprehensive, and equitable post-2012 international climate change arrangement under the UNFCCC process; and in this context, reiterate our support for the successful outcome of the 13th session of the COP to the UNFCCC and the 3rd MOP to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007;
 7. **Deepen** our understanding of the region's vulnerability to climate change and implement appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures, including through:
 - A. Mobilising financial support and cooperating to build capacity for the developing countries in the EAS region;
 - B. Encourage the deployment of clean technology in the region through various means, such as investment, technical and financial assistance, and technology transfer;
 - C. Exchanging of scientific and technical expertise in partnership with international experts, and enhancing cooperation towards joint research and development of appropriate adaptation measures to minimize the impact of climate change;
 - D. Commissioning of national and where appropriate, joint studies to assess the impact of climate change and environmental protection efforts within the region;
 - E. Promoting public awareness of the impacts of climate change and enhancing participation in efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change; and
 - F. Supporting the development and expansion of policy and measures, including innovative instruments and financing mechanisms for environmental management, to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
 8. **Intensify** ongoing cooperation to improve energy efficiency, and the use of cleaner energy, including the use of, renewable and alternative sources, based on the

Cebu Declaration and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 1st EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting on 23 August 2007 by:

- A. Working towards achieving a significant reduction in energy intensity;
 - B. Implementing the measures recommended by the EAS Energy Ministers, including formulation of voluntary energy efficiency goals by 2009, supporting cooperation in developing reference benchmarks for environmentally and socially-sustainable biofuels and energy market integration; and utilising, where appropriate, regional research bodies, where appropriate, such as the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA);
 - C. Encouraging research, development, deployment and dissemination of technologies to enhance energy efficiency and conservation in key economic sectors, including buildings, industrial equipment and processes, vehicles and appliances;
 - D. Enhancing regional cooperation to develop cost effective carbon mitigation technologies, cleaner fossil fuel technologies including clean use of coal, and to produce environmentally-friendly and sustainable biofuels; and
 - E. Cooperating for the development and use of civilian nuclear power, in a manner ensuring nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation, in particular its safeguards, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), for those EAS participating countries which are interested.
9. **Promote** cooperation on afforestation and reforestation, and to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and forest fires, including by promoting sustainable forest management, combating illegal logging, protecting biodiversity, and addressing the underlying economic and social drivers, through, among others:
- A. Encouraging environmentally sustainable planning and management of the region's forests, while strengthening forest law enforcement and governance to combat illegal logging and other harmful practices;
 - B. Work to achieve an EAS-wide aspirational goal of increasing cumulative forest cover in the region by at least 15 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020;
 - C. Renewing support for global and regional avoided deforestation, afforestation and reforestation efforts such as reforestation funds and, as appropriate, debt-for-nature swap arrangements;

- D. Continued support for UNFCCC work to stimulate action to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries, including through appropriate international incentives and assistance; and
- E. Expressing appreciation for regional forest initiatives such as the ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative; the “Heart of Borneo” conservation plan, the Asia Forest Partnership and the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation, as well as global efforts such as the Global Initiative on Forests and Climate, and Indonesia’s Forestry Eleven Forum initiative.
10. **Continuing** support for the implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at regional and global levels;
11. **Promote** co-benefit approaches, which addresses global environmental challenges through taking measures for national development concerns, including preventing environmental degradation;
12. **Strengthen** cooperation on management capacity and measures for natural disaster risks raised by climate variability and change and other environmental challenges;
13. **Encourage** the development of adaptation strategies to mitigate weather-related calamities caused by water;
14. **Foster** the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems and call on the regional and international communities to participate in efforts to avoid marine pollution, such as marine litter, and the destruction of protected and vulnerable areas such as coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, wetlands and seamounts, and welcome the “Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security” as one of these efforts;
15. **Enhance** access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and promote integrated water resource management through initiatives such as the 1st Asia-Pacific Water Summit in December 2007, the Singapore International Water Week in June 2008, the International Yellow River Forum and the International Year of Sanitation 2008;
16. **Encourage** the well-coordinated and sustainable national management of mineral resources and promote environmentally-sound and efficient mining practices;
17. **Promote** environmental education to enhance human resource capabilities to address the challenges of ensuring sustainable development in EAS participating countries;

18. **Address** the environmental challenges posed by rapidly growing urbanisation in the region, by, among other measures:

A. Pooling our experiences, expertise and technology in areas such as urban planning including transportation, green building, water management, urban greenery and urban biodiversity conservation, sanitation and waste management, 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and air, noise, water, and land pollution control;

B. Appreciating initiatives such as “Low Carbon Society,” “Compact Cities,” “Eco-Cities” and “Environmentally Sustainable Transport”; and

C. Welcoming Singapore’s proposal to convene an EAS Conference on Liveable Cities in June 2008 to address the interrelated issues of urbanisation, climate change, energy, and the environment.

19. **Task** our relevant Ministers to follow up and act on our discussions on this Declaration, and in this regard:

A. Commend the work of the inaugural EAS Energy Ministers’ Meeting in Singapore on 23 August 2007, and welcome Thailand’s offer to host the 2nd EAS Energy Ministers’ meeting in 2008; and

B. Welcome Viet Nam’s proposal to host the inaugural EAS Environment Ministers’ Meeting in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Done in Singapore, this Twenty-First Day of November in the year Two Thousand and Seven.

For Brunei Darussalam:

HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH

Sultan of Brunei Darussalam

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

SAMDECH HUN SEN

Prime Minister

For the Republic of Indonesia:

DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

President

For the Lao People’s Democratic Republic:

BOUASONE BOUPHAVANH

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For Malaysia:

DATO’ SERI ABDULLAH AHMAD BADAWI

Prime Minister

For the Union of Myanmar:

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WEN JIABAO

Premier

For the Republic of India:

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH

Prime Minister

For Japan:

YASUO FUKUDA

Prime Minister

For the Republic of Korea:

ROH MOO-HYUN

President

For New Zealand:

HELEN CLARK

Prime Minister

2007

Ministerial

EAS Statement on the ROK Hostages in Afghanistan

Manila, Philippines, 31 July 2007

The Foreign Ministers of the participating states of the East Asia Summit exchanged views on the situation in Afghanistan and expressed deep concern over the recent sad turn of events concerning the abduction of innocent citizens of the Republic of Korea.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their deepest sympathy to the bereaved families, people, and government of the Republic of Korea for the unjustifiable killing of two Korean citizens. For humanitarian reasons, they issued an appeal for the immediate and unconditional release of the remaining hostages to enable them to reunite with their loved ones.

Ministerial

Joint Ministerial Statement of the First EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting

Singapore, 23 August 2007

1. The 1st EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting (EMM1) was held on 23 August 2007 in Singapore. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. S Iswaran, Minister of State for Trade and Industry of the Republic of Singapore and co-chaired by H.E. Akira Amari, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. The Meeting was also attended by the Ministers Responsible for Energy from the ASEAN Member Countries, Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Republic of Korea and New Zealand.

2. The Ministers shared the views of the Leaders that the EAS is an important component of the emerging regional architecture, and the Ministers affirmed that the EAS complements other existing regional mechanisms, such as the ASEAN Dialogue Partners, the ASEAN+3 and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) processes, in community building efforts.

3. Recognising the Leaders' emphasis on the "shared goal of ensuring affordable energy sources for development" in the East Asia region, as articulated in the Cebu Declaration

on East Asian Energy Security and adopted at the 2nd EAS on 15 January 2007 in Cebu, the Philippines, and the urgent need to address climate change, the Ministers deliberated on the key energy concerns and strategies for the early realisation of the goals set by the Leaders.

4. The Ministers acknowledged and took a cue from the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security to work closely to enhance energy security for the region. The goal of this is to ensure the supply of reliable, adequate and affordable energy for sustainable economic growth and to enhance competitiveness. The Ministers, thereby, agreed to push forward the Cebu Declaration and produce concrete results through greater cooperation and coordination of measures and activities. The Ministers welcomed Japan's Cooperation Initiative for Clean Energy and Sustainable Growth and Japan's energy cooperation package that focuses on promoting energy efficiency, biomass and utilisation of clean coal.

5. The Ministers acknowledged the formation of the East Asia Summit (EAS) Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) on 1 March 2007, to follow up on the outcome of the 2nd EAS. The work of the EAS ECTF shall be based on existing ASEAN energy sectoral mechanisms where possible. The Ministers noted with appreciation that EAS Countries had taken turns to host the EAS ECTF Meetings, and that since its establishment, the EAS ECTF had met on five occasions to work towards forging closer energy cooperation and establishing critical links among EAS Countries.

6. The Ministers commended the work undertaken by the EAS ECTF to successfully identify three energy cooperation work streams – namely, energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C), energy market integration, and bio-fuels for transport and other purposes – as a starting point to focus their efforts and to work towards the goal of affordable, secured and sustainable energy at all economic levels.

7. The Ministers affirmed the importance of cooperation among the EAS Countries to advance measures on EE&C, the development of open and competitive energy markets, and renewable and alternative energy sources, to meet the goals set by the Leaders.

8. In recognition that improving energy efficiency and conservation is one of the most cost-effective ways of enhancing energy security and addressing climate change, the Ministers supported the EAS ECTF's recommendations to promote EE&C, and agreed to undertake concrete actions to implement them, including to formulate, on a voluntary basis, individual, quantitative, and where possible, sector specific energy efficiency goals and action plans and to present a preliminary report at the EAS EMM2 in 2008, with a view to presenting the first goals and action plans at the EAS EMM3 in 2009. The Ministers also agreed to monitor each country's progress towards its energy efficiency goals. The Ministers further noted the on-going work on the "EAS Energy Outlook" by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). The Ministers also welcomed the launch of the Asia Energy Conservation Collaboration Centre in Japan.

9. Given that the EAS region is both a major energy consumer and producer, and that EAS Countries are located within a well-defined geographical region, the Ministers recognised that there is significant scope for increasing intra-EAS energy trade and investments. The Ministers encouraged the establishment of efficient, transparent, reliable and flexible energy markets, which will help to provide affordable, secure and clean energy supplies for the region. The Ministers recognised the importance of addressing impediments to the efficient functioning of markets. The Ministers supported the EAS ECTF work plan to promote better understanding of integrated and liberalised energy markets, and to launch a study to examine the state of energy markets in the EAS region, identify trade and non-trade barriers (NTBs), and investment barriers, and recommend policies and measures to develop an integrated EAS energy market. The Ministers also recognised the importance of transit issues for the energy market integration in the EAS region.

10. In light of increasing international demands for imported oil and the need to address greenhouse gas emission, the Ministers acknowledged that bio-fuels have great potential in addressing some of the energy security concerns in the EAS region. However, the production of bio-fuels may have adverse environmental impacts if not applied in a sustainable manner. In this regard, the Ministers acknowledged the importance of integrating considerations for sustainable development in the life cycles of biofuels, including the production, utilisation, quality testing and trading of biofuels. The Ministers also acknowledged the need for preservation of valuable ecosystems.

11. The Ministers agreed to formulate principles for production and promotion of environmentally and socially sustainable bio-fuels in the region. The Ministers also support cooperation in developing benchmarks for bio-fuels in engines and other equipment utilising bio-fuels, which countries can refer to when developing national standards. The Ministers also noted the role to be played by the ERIA in this area. The Ministers instructed the EAS ECTF to undertake further work on this proposal. The Ministers agreed to explore the possibility of cooperation in new technologies on bio-fuels. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of Asia Biomass Energy Research Core and Asia Biomass Energy Cooperation Promotion Office in Japan.

12. The Ministers recognised the importance of eradicating energy poverty in East Asia. In this regard, the Ministers urged cooperation in the region to improve access to affordable energy.

13. Recognising that the three energy cooperation work streams are a starting point for EAS energy cooperation, the Ministers encourage the EAS ECTF to deliberate and report to them in 2008 on how to progressively address the broader range of goals and measures as articulated in the Cebu Declaration on East Asia Energy Security.

14. The Ministers reaffirmed that mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, thereby contributing to global climate change abatement, is also an important goal set by the Leaders. The Ministers urged further cooperation in the region in this area, and where appropriate, in relation to the measures being considered under the three energy cooperation work streams.

15. The Ministers were pleased with the progress made in fostering closer energy cooperation among EAS countries by the EAS ECTF since its formation, and re-affirm the need to entrench regional dialogue on energy security through the EAS ECTF as well as the EAS EMM in order to foster even closer energy cooperation in the region. The Ministers look forward to reviewing the progress made by the EAS ECTF when the Ministers next meet at the EAS EMM2 in Thailand in 2008.

LIST OF MINISTERS

- a. Hon. Robert Baldwin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industry, Tourism and Resources for Australia;
- b. H.E Pehin Dato Haji Yahya, Minister of Energy, Prime Minister's Office for Brunei Darussalam;
- c. H.E. Mr. Suy Sem, Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy for Cambodia;
- d. Mr. Zhao Xiaoping, Director-General of the Energy Bureau, National Development and Reform Commission, representing H. E Chen Deming, Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission, for China;
- e. Mr. M.S Srinivasan, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, representing H.E Murli Deora, Honorable Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas for India;

- f. H.E. Dr. Purnomo Yusgiantoro, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources for Indonesia;
 - g. H.E. Akira Amari, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry for Japan;
 - h. H.E. Koh Jung-Sik, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy for Korea;
 - i. H.E. Dr. Bosaykham Vongdara, Minister of Energy and Mines for Lao PDR;
 - j. H.E. Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik, Minister of Energy, Water and Communications for Malaysia;
 - k. H.E. Brig. Gen. Lun Thi, Minister of Energy for Myanmar;
 - l. Hon. Harry James Duynhoven, Associate Minister of Energy for New Zealand;
 - m. H.E. Mr. Angelo T. Reyes, Secretary of Energy for the Philippines;
 - n. H.E. Mr. S Iswaran, Minister of State for Trade and Industry for Singapore;
 - o. H.E. Dr. Piyasvasti Amranand, Minister of Energy for Thailand;
 - p. H.E. Mr. Le Duong Quang, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade for Viet Nam; and
 - q. H.E. Mr. Nicholas T. Dammen, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN.
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2008

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the EAS Foreign Ministers' Informal Consultations

Singapore, 22 July 2008

1. The EAS Foreign Ministers' Informal Consultations was held on 22 July 2008 in Singapore. The Consultations were chaired by H.E. George Yeo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore.
2. The Ministers had a wide-ranging and fruitful exchange of views on key regional and international issues. Amidst volatile and escalating oil prices, the Ministers agreed that greater regional and international cooperation was important in ensuring the region's energy security. They welcomed the substantive progress made by the EAS energy sectoral in the areas of energy efficiency and conservation, energy market integration, and bio-fuels for transport and other purposes. Moreover, EAS countries could also consider strengthening dialogue and communication between energy producers and consumers, encouraging the private sector to participate in the development of alternative energy sources like hydro-power and biofuels, as well as concrete measures to address the problem of oil speculation.

3. The Ministers also noted that food security was another key concern for EAS countries. It was important to ensure that markets functioned efficiently, address the problem of speculation in food prices, and to come up with longer-term agricultural solutions. Various ideas were suggested, including the use of high yield agricultural seedlings, greater research and development, as well as developing techniques to exploit more inhospitable agricultural environments for food production. In addition, the EAS could pursue concrete cooperation in areas such as the production, transportation and preservation of food. The private sector should also be encouraged to participate in these areas.

4. The Ministers further reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the key challenge of climate change and working towards an effective, comprehensive, and equitable post-2012 international climate change arrangement under the UNFCCC process. The Ministers also noted the Republic of Korea's willingness to host the RIO+20 World Summit in 2012, in which world leaders would be able to reaffirm their commitment to sustainable development in the post-2012 climate regime. The Ministers also exchanged views on the global financial situation and welcomed continued cooperation between EAS countries in the area of finance.

5. The Foreign Ministers agreed that we should pursue a holistic and sustainable approach to these issues, given their inter-related nature in particular the need to balance between food and biofuel production. Elements of such an approach might include, for instance,

a framework to generate and share knowledge between countries, as well as a means to deal with excesses and instabilities.

6. Noting that Thailand intends to focus on issues related to peoples' welfare and livelihoods at the 4th EAS in Bangkok in December 2008, the Foreign Ministers looked forward to substantive and productive discussions among the Leaders on these issues. They reaffirmed their belief that the EAS could contribute to the global dialogue on these issues.

7. The Ministers also exchanged views on recent regional and international developments. They reiterated their support for the Six-Party Talks toward the verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and the eventual normalisation of the relations between the relevant Six Party members through the full implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005, including the resolution of outstanding issues of concern such as security and humanitarian concerns. In this regard, the Ministers emphasised the importance of the early establishment of an effective verification mechanism. The Ministers welcomed the upcoming informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Six Party Talks on 23 July 2008 in Singapore.

8. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation for the humanitarian assistance rendered to Myanmar by their EAS partners in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis. Separately, the Ministers also welcomed the Myanmar Government's decision to invite UNSG Special Advisor Professor Ibrahim Gambari to visit

Myanmar again in August 2008, and reaffirmed their continued support for his mission.

9. The Ministers were briefed on the situation in the area around the Temple of Preah Vihear. They urged both sides to exercise utmost restraint and to resolve the issue amicably.

10. Reaffirming their commitment to continue developing the EAS as an important forum for strategic dialogue and regional cooperation, the Ministers noted the growing cooperation in the various EAS sectorals, such as the EAS Workshop on Biofuels in Bangkok on 18-19 June 2008, informal EAS Finance Officials Dialogue in Vietnam on 24 June 2008, China's proposal to host an EAS Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building in October 2008, the ongoing study on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership of East Asia (CEPEA) and the establishment of the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). The Ministers also noted that the First EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting would be held in Hanoi, Vietnam in October 2008. The Ministers looked forward to the submission of substantive reports on all these initiatives at the next EAS in Bangkok. They also welcomed the suggestion for the EAS to work on educational projects similar to the European Region Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS) programme, as well as to enhance cooperation in the area of disaster relief, including, for instance, Japan's proposal to establish a "Disaster Management and Infectious Disease Control Network in Asia".

11. The Foreign Ministers also discussed the Future Directions of the EAS. While preserving the EAS' unique strategic and Leaders-led nature, it is also important to ensure that the Leaders' discussions translate into tangible projects and concrete results. ASEAN will continue as the driving force while EAS cooperation will also be utilized to strengthen ASEAN Community-building. Besides continuing to explore possible structures, the Ministers also noted, in particular, the need to strengthen the EAS Unit within the ASEAN Secretariat.

12. As the EAS Foreign Ministers had previously only met over lunch, this was the first time the Ministers had held Informal Consultations. The FMs agreed that discussions in this format were substantive and useful; as it allowed them to discuss key regional issues as well as provide ideas for the Leaders' consideration. They thus looked forward to the next Consultations meeting to be held under Thailand's Chairmanship.

Ministerial

Joint Ministerial Statement of the Second East Asia Summit Energy Ministers' Meeting

Bangkok, Thailand, 7 August 2008

1. The Second EAS Energy Ministers Meeting was held on 7 August 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Lt. Gen. Poonpirom Liptapanlop, Minister of Energy of Thailand and co-chaired by H.E. Takamori Yoshikawa, Senior Vice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. The Meeting was attended by the Ministers Responsible for Energy from the ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance.

2. The Ministers were pleased with the notable developments in the three energy cooperation work streams consisting of Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Energy Market and Integration; and Biofuels for Transport and other purposes. The Ministers expressed their strong support and commitment to advance these activities.

3. The Ministers acknowledged the adoption of the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment.

The Ministers agreed to intensify ongoing cooperation to improve energy efficiency, and the use of cleaner energy, including the use of renewable and alternative sources. The Ministers further decided to push forward the Singapore Declaration through promoting the use of low-carbon and environmentally friendly technology, enhancing research and development, encouraging technology transfer, providing technical and financial assistance and enhancing the implementation of clean development mechanisms as well as developing carbon-trading mechanisms.

Serious Concerns over the Current Oil Prices

4. The Ministers expressed serious concerns about the unprecedented current high oil prices which are against the interest of both consuming and producing countries. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that resource-scarce developing countries are seriously hit by rapid price hikes. They posed a serious downward risk to the global economy. Producing and consuming countries share a common interest in encouraging greater global energy security and sustainability. Recognizing the crucial role of financial and macroeconomic policies in resolving current economic issues, the Ministers emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation among those responsible for energy policy. The Ministers, therefore, called for enhanced oil market dialogue and cooperation between producers and consumers. They also emphasized the need of increase in investment both upstream and downstream to ensure adequate level of spare capacity as well as market transparency through the enhancement

of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) covering capacity expansion plans. They encouraged the relevant international organizations such as the IEA, OPEC, IEF and the IMF to work together to analyze the real and financial factors behind the recent surge in oil prices. They also called relevant national authorities to examine the functioning of commodity futures market and to take appropriate measures if needed.

5. The Ministers affirmed to vigorously take their actions in such areas as enhancing emergency preparedness, improving energy efficiency and promoting alternative energy sources. They also recognized that moving towards phased and gradual withdrawal of price subsidies for conventional energies is desirable because market-based energy pricing helps markets send the appropriate signals to enhance energy efficiency and increase investment in alternative energy sources. They commended some countries for their recent moves in this direction and welcomed further progress in this area.

Energy Cooperation Work Streams

6. The Ministers lauded the continuous efforts made by the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) to advance the implementation of the three identified energy cooperation work streams, namely energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C), energy market integration, and bio-fuels for transport and other purposes.

7. In particular, the Ministers recognised the steady progress of the EAS ECTF cooperation to work toward the goal of affordable, secured

and sustainable energy at all economic levels, as follow:

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Work Stream

8. The Ministers appreciated the submitted preliminary reports of energy efficiency goals and action plans and look forward to the report by each country, on a voluntary basis, of its quantitative and where possible, sector specific energy efficiency goals and action plans in the EMM3 in 2009. The Ministers recognised that the effectiveness of their respective national energy efficiency and conservation policy can be enhanced by focusing on key energy consuming sectors such as industry, power, residential/commercial and transportation through analyzing/measuring current energy efficiency performance, evaluating energy efficiency potential and identifying applicable technologies, taking into account their specific national and sector-specific circumstances. They also affirmed that sectoral approach as described above could be useful methods for dissemination and transfer of the best applicable technologies and promoting regional cooperation for improving energy efficiency in key energy consuming sectors.

9. The Ministers welcomed the compilation of on-going energy efficiency and conservation policies and measures under cooperation with the Asian Energy Efficiency & Conservation Collaboration Center as a valuable tool for sharing information and best practices and encourage each EAS countries to carry out a stocktake and update it if needed. The Ministers

also welcomed the work on “EAS Energy Outlook” by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). They recognized that the projected growth of energy demand necessitates further promotion of energy efficiency and conservation and encourage the ERIA to deepen its analysis and to provide inputs for making energy efficiency and conservation measures more effective.

Energy Market Integration Work Stream

10. The Ministers reaffirmed that integrated energy markets are important because they enhance energy security and diversity of supply, foster energy efficiency and the development of a wider range of energy sources, and promote energy cost competitiveness. With this in mind, the Ministers welcomed the overview report on “Energy Market Integration in the East Asia Region,” and recognised its value in promoting a better understanding of the potential and benefits of open and competitive energy markets. The study analysed the level of energy market integration already in the region, assessed the potential for greater integration and recommended possible strategies for achieving the goal of greater energy market integration.

11. The findings of the study were noted by the Ministers, including that further integration of energy markets should aim to provide mutually beneficial trade and that transparent foreign investment guidelines and policies are important to encourage closer energy market integration.

12. The Ministers requested the ECTF to further consider the key recommendations of the study,

and where appropriate to implement them. These include the recommendation to convene a consultative forum or other arrangements to share views on policy approaches, and to determine the next steps in promoting integrated energy markets in East Asia through the ECTF.

13. The Ministers requested the ECTF to deepen the Energy Market Integration study work for reporting to future EAS Energy Ministers’ meetings. The Ministers also looked forward to the development of strategies and action plan to achieve greater energy market integration in the region.

Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes Work Stream

14. The Ministers reaffirmed their strong interests in biofuels, which have great potential in addressing some of the energy security concern, particularly high oil prices while recognizing the need of their compatibility with sustainability. With this in mind, the Ministers endorsed the “Asia Biomass Energy Principles” for production and utilization of environmentally and socially sustainable biomass energy in the region. They welcomed the broad perspectives of the Principles including quality control, respect for natural diversity, minimum impact on food supply, compatibility with environment, stable supply of biomass energy and cost efficiency. The Ministers affirmed to promote production and utilization of biofuels, so long as it does not compromise food security and regional cooperation to this end in line with these Principles, taking into account relevant international debates and activities. The Ministers requested the ERIA to develop a

methodology for assessing environmental and social sustainability in production and utilization of biomass taking into account specific regional circumstances. The Ministers also welcomed “EAS-ERIA Bio-Diesel Fuel (BDF) Standards” as a valuable benchmark reference in developing respective national standards of EAS countries.

15. The Ministers welcomed the work for establishing database about biomass by the Philippines in cooperation with the Asia Biomass Energy Cooperation Promotion Office. The Ministers also welcomed the launch of the Asia Biomass Energy Researchers Invitation Program by the Asia Biomass Energy Research Core.

16. The Ministers appreciated Thailand’s initiative to organize an EAS Workshop on Biofuels in Bangkok on 18-19 June 2008. The Ministers took note the Summary Record of the Workshop and urged the EAS Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes Work Stream to further make use of the Summary Record, where possible.

Energy and Environmental Issues

17. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to take an effective approach to the interrelated challenges of climate change, energy security and other environmental and health issues as identified by the Leaders. The Ministers urged the EAS ECTF to forge closer cooperation in this area, and where appropriate, in relation to the measures being considered under the three energy cooperation work streams.

Crucial Role of International Cooperation

18. The Ministers emphasized that the on-going three work streams, namely, energy efficiency, biofuels for transport and other purposes and energy market integration are particularly relevant in addressing their common energy security challenges notably high oil prices, as well as mitigating climate change.

19. The Ministers appreciated the progress to date under Japan’s Cooperation Initiative for Clean Energy and Sustainable Growth focusing on promoting energy efficiency, biomass and utilization of clean coal through accepting trainees, dispatching experts and establishing regional cooperation centres and expressed strong expectation for their further enhancement.

20. The Ministers welcomed the formal establishment of the ERIA and hope it will play an important role in contributing to the achievement of EAS shared goal. They encouraged the ERIA to continue its research work and provision of valuable inputs in their policy consideration.

Other Matters

21. The Ministers and their respective delegations thanked the people and i Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

22. The Ministers agreed to meet again in Myanmar in 2009.

Ministerial

Joint Media Statement for the AEM+6 Working Lunch

Singapore, 28 August 2008

1. The Economic Ministers of ASEAN, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand had a productive exchange of views on the areas of cooperation within the East Asia Summit (EAS) framework.

2. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) with the Inaugural Governing Board Meeting of ERIA held at the ASEAN Secretariat on 3 June 2008. The Ministers also welcomed the research activities of ERIA and looked forward to ERIA's practical policy recommendations for deepening economic integration, narrowing development gaps and sustainable development. In particular, the Ministers noted with appreciation the ERIA East Asia Industrial Corridor Project for the region-wide comprehensive development, affirming the importance of linking the infrastructure development and industrial development planning. The Ministers also expressed interests in the ERIA Energy Outlook which demonstrates the importance of enhancing energy efficiency

for sustainable development. The Ministers agreed to report the outcome of ERIA's activities to the EAS Leaders.

3. The Ministers also discussed current regional and international policy issues such as the increase in the energy and foods prices and its impact on the region. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Japan's proposal to host the symposium on the energy and food security in cooperation with ERIA.

4. The Ministers noted the report of the Track Two Study Group on Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA), which shows greater potential trade and GDP growth if enhanced integration among EAS members is achieved. Consistent with the request of Leaders, the Ministers agreed to convey the report to Leaders at the 4th East Asia Summit (EAS). The Ministers also agreed to a Phase II Track II Study on CEPEA, detailing the pillars of economic cooperation, facilitation and liberalisation as well as institutional developments.

5. The Ministers acknowledged that substantial progress was made during the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Mini-Ministerial in July and members came very close to agreement. However, there are still outstanding issues before modalities in Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Market Access (NAMA) can be resolved. The Ministers agreed that all economies must work together to preserve what has been achieved to date, and to show constructive and continued engagement to conclude the Round. The Ministers also agreed that a strong and equitable

global rules-based trading system is necessary for continued growth. The Ministers also stressed the importance of concluding the round to achieve development objectives and to respond effectively to the global financial and food crisis. The Ministers committed to intensify efforts in the coming weeks to resume negotiations and achieve convergence in the remaining areas before the window of opportunities closes.

6. The Ministers supported WTO DG Pascal Lamy's efforts to bridge gaps among the key economies and his call on these economies to show political commitment and flexibility to work towards a balanced and ambitious outcome. The Ministers agreed that it is important to ensure the integrity of the multilateral trading system, and that work on the remaining areas of the single undertaking should resume in Geneva even as modalities in Agriculture and NAMA are being worked out.

LIST OF MINISTERS

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Simon Crean, Minister for Trade, Australia 2. H.E. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, Second Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam 3. H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia 4. H.E. Chen Jian, Vice Minister of Commerce of the People's Republic of China. 5. H.E. Kamal Nath, Minister of Commerce and Industry, India | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia 7. H.E. Toshihiro Nikai, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan 8. H.E. Mr. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade of the Republic of Korea 9. H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR 10. H.E. Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia 11. H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar 12. Hon. Phil Goff, Minister of Trade, New Zealand 13. H.E. Peter B. Favila, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines 14. H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore 15. H.E. Pichet Tanchareon, Deputy Minister of Commerce, Thailand 16. (representing H.E. Chaiya Sasomsub, Minister of Commerce, Thailand) 17. H.E. Nguyen Cam Tu, Vice Minister, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam 18. (representing H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam) 19. H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN <hr/> |
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Ministerial

Ministerial Statement of the Inaugural EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 9 October 2008

1. The Inaugural East Asia Summit (EAS) Environment Ministers Meeting was held in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 9 October 2008. The Meeting was attended by the Environment Ministers or their representatives of the 10 ASEAN Member States, namely Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Union of Myanmar, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.

2. The Meeting was opened by H.E. Hoang Trung Hai, Deputy Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on behalf of H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, who made the proposal to hold the Inaugural Meeting of the EAS Environment Ministers at the Third East Asia Summit in Singapore in November 2007, which was subsequently endorsed by the EAS Leaders. H.E. Hoang Trung Hai emphasised that humanity is facing serious challenges with climate change

and environmental degradation. He noted that Leaders of East Asia Summit countries have expressed support for various regional efforts in order to effectively deal with those challenges, and that countries have a common objective to develop in a sustainable manner in the context of different natural, economic and social conditions. He urged participants to focus on common priority issues, and to collaborate in order to successfully meet common objectives.

3. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Pham Khoi Nguyen, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam and H.E. Mr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, Vice Minister for Global Environment Affairs of Japan.

4. The Ministers recognized the importance of holding the Inaugural EAS Environment Ministers Meeting which provided them with a timely opportunity to exchange views on various issues relating to the environment, in particular actions contained in the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment adopted by the EAS Leaders at their Third Summit in November 2007. The Ministers also emphasized that the Inaugural EAS Environment Ministers Meeting was an important initial step (i) to actualize the visions of the EAS Leaders on environmental cooperation, noting that ASEAN as the driving force working with other participating countries in the EAS, and (ii) to discuss ways and means to put these ideas into practice through regional cooperative efforts and activities. The main theme of the Meeting was "Achieving Environmentally Sustainable Cities in East Asia."

5. The Ministers stressed the important role of the EAS in taking action based on their capacity to address the challenges identified in various areas relevant to environmental issues such as capacity building, environmental education, climate change, biodiversity, natural disaster risks, coastal and marine ecosystems, safe drinking water and sanitation, sustainable forest management and urbanisation. They concurred that this action should be in line with the work being conducted under other relevant international forums, such as the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

6. The Ministers supported a phased and prioritized approach to implementation of the Singapore Declaration, while acknowledging the need to continuously take action on all areas of environmental protection. In this respect, the Ministers reached common recognition:

- (i) that “environmentally sustainable cities,” should be an immediate priority area as an initial step of EAS environmental cooperation, to address challenges posed by rapidly growing urbanisation and to contribute to addressing related issues in the areas of climate change, energy and the environment;
- (ii) that they would continue dialogue to identify further priority areas and to follow up on them while avoiding duplication with other international and regional bodies and sharing the outcomes from other cooperative activities in this region

including Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA);

7. The Ministers further noted that for cooperation in the area of environmentally sustainable cities:

- (i) the existing ASEAN framework should take a leading role in the EAS collaboration, and that it was also important to invite contribution from non-ASEAN EAS member countries;
- (ii) countries’ experiences, expertise and technology in areas such as (a) urban planning including environmentally sustainable transportation, (b) green building, (c) urban water supply and sewage treatment, (d) urban greenery, urban biodiversity conservation, urban landscape and urban amenity, (e) sanitation and waste management, (f) 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and improving resource efficiency, (g) air, noise, water and land pollution control, (h) co-benefit approaches to climate change and pollution control, (i) adaptation to climate change in cities, (j) urban infrastructure, and (k) reduction of natural disaster risks should be taken into account;
- (iii) the outcome of the EAS Conference on Liveable Cities in June 2008 in Singapore could serve as inputs for sharing experiences of member countries;

(iv) EAS countries are encouraged to propose specific activities/project proposals in order to substantiate the EAS cooperation in the area of “environmentally sustainable cities.”

8. The Ministers appreciated ongoing and new initiatives promoted by member countries such as “Low Carbon Society,” “Compact Cities,” “Eco-Cities,” “Environmentally Sustainable Transport,” “Clean Asia Initiative,” “Asia 3R Forum,” “Water Environment Partnership in Asia” and Asian universities network titled “ProSPER.NET.” The Ministers encouraged synergies between such initiatives and EAS collaboration in the area of “environmentally sustainable cities.”

9. The Ministers expressed concern over the adverse impacts, both immediate and long-term, of climate change, particularly in developing countries, due to anthropogenic causes and called for urgent and resolute actions by the global community to address the adverse impact of such climate change. The Ministers reiterated the commitment of the EAS countries, as indicated by the Singapore Declaration, to join hands with other nations outside EAS, as well as regional and international institutions to address climate change. The Ministers also renewed the commitment to the common goal of stabilising atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and reaffirmed their commitment to the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol as the core international mechanism for addressing climate change.

10. The Ministers noted Viet Nam’s concept paper for setting up a centre for environmental education. The Ministers agreed that this is a useful initiative and tasked the senior officials to study the proposal further.

11. The Ministers also invited external partners (outside EAS) to assist and cooperate with EAS countries as they act on the above priority areas.

12. With a view to sustaining the momentum of the EAS cooperation on the environment, the EAS Environment Ministers shared willingness to endeavour to meet as necessary and that senior official meetings will be convened to prepare for the Ministers Meeting.

13. The Ministers directed the officials of EAS with the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat to prepare for the Second EAS Environment Ministers Meeting, preferably to be held back-to-back with the 11th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (AMME) in Singapore.

14. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Government of Viet Nam for making the necessary preparations and hosting the Inaugural EAS Environment Ministers Meeting.

Summit

Joint Press Statement of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis

Bangkok, Thailand, 3 June 2009

1. H.E. Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, as the ASEAN Chair and the East Asia Summit (EAS) coordinator, has been mandated by the EAS Leaders to issue Joint Press Statement of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis. Pursuant to the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit in 2005, the Leaders agreed that the world is facing a global recession of unprecedented dimensions and called for policy responses that focus on restoring financial stability and economic growth and development.

2. Mindful of Asia's important role as a centre of growth that is open to the world, they understand the need to take appropriate and coordinated measures against the impact of the financial crisis and the downturn of the world's economy as well as to strengthen the region's growth potential and expand demand. They commended the fiscal and monetary stimulus measures and other policy actions undertaken by the EAS participating countries and resolved to take further actions as appropriate to sustain growth and jobs, reduce poverty, restore confidence, and support medium-to-long term macroeconomic and financial stability. They also

agreed that stimulus packages alone will not have the desired effect without a stable financial system playing its role in economic growth.

3. They underscored the critical importance of standing firm against protectionist and distortionary measures and refraining from raising new barriers. They agreed that a prompt, ambitious and balanced conclusion to the WTO Doha Development Agenda negotiations based on progress achieved to date is necessary and would inject confidence and assist in the global economic recovery. They also agreed that further regional economic cooperation, trade facilitation and liberalisation would contribute to making the EAS region a more attractive market and investment destination, and to this end, they noted that Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) Initiative could further enhance intra-regional trade. They looked forward to the 2nd Phase study recommendation on CEPEA at the 4th EAS. As a further sign of their commitment they pledged to minimise the trade-distorting impact of their fiscal stimulus measures and industry support policies, and agreed to work together with other countries to this end.

4. Recognising the unprecedented international linkages demonstrated by the global financial turmoil and economic slowdown and the strains on the EAS participating countries, they agreed on the need to further enhance the regional financial cooperation and integration frameworks. They commended the work of the Chiang Mai Initiative under the ASEAN+3 cooperation framework, including efforts to expedite the multilateralisation process, and the Asian Bond Markets Initiative, in developing and deepening financial markets in the region.

5. They agreed that ASEAN-led consultations with other organizations and fora in Asia and the Asia-Pacific would contribute to safeguarding the region from future regional and global economic and financial crises.

6. They supported the agreement at the London Summit on 2 April 2009 to restore confidence, growth and jobs, reject protectionism and promote global trade and investment, strengthen financial regulation to rebuild trust, reform international financial institutions to reflect greater voice and representation of emerging and developing countries, and inject an additional US\$ 1.1 trillion to enhance global financial liquidity in particular to support growth in emerging and developing countries. In this connection, they expressed their commitment to support the global efforts led by G20 to raise global output by 4 percent by the end of 2010 and accelerate the transition to a green economy.

7. They emphasized the importance of international cooperation to develop concrete measures to alleviate the impact of the crisis, including social safety-net programmes and assistance to small and medium enterprises.

8. They expressed determination to strengthen the region's growth potential and expand demand, including through accelerating basic infrastructure improvement, policies and measures for expanding domestic demand, assistance to the private sector in particular SMEs, and human resources development as well as advancing regional cooperation efforts, such as ASEAN integration, facilitation of trade and investment, promotion of subregion-wide development and promotion of people-to-people exchanges.

9. They agreed to support efforts by export credit agencies (ECAs), international financial institutions and private banks to ensure that adequate finance is available to business, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and to keep trade and investment flowing in the region. They also welcomed ECAs to strengthen their cooperation in the areas of re-insurance, capacity building and information exchange.

10. They reaffirmed the importance of regional financial cooperation, in particular on strengthening the financial sector of the EAS participating countries, including financial regulations. They commended the efforts of EAS finance officials to advance this agenda, and noted that the report *on An Assessment of Financial Sector Capacity Building Needs of East Asia Summit Countries* could serve as the basis for ongoing work on capacity building, which would be reviewed at the 4th EAS in October 2009.

11. In order to promote sub-regional development, they encouraged the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), ADB and ASEAN Secretariat to work together to prepare as soon as possible a coherent master plan, which would contribute to coordinating, expediting, upgrading and expanding sub-regional initiatives and promoting private sector participation. In addition, they called upon ERIA to provide policy recommendation to stimulate economic growth in the region, deepen regional integration and strengthen partnership in East Asia.

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Fourth East Asia Summit

**Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand
25 October 2009**

1. The 4th East Asia Summit (EAS) chaired by H.E. Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, was held on 25 October 2009 in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.
2. We welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008 and the signing of the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on a Roadmap to an ASEAN Community at the 14th ASEAN Summit on 1 March 2009 and reaffirmed our commitment to support ASEAN community building. We also welcomed the progress made in implementing the ASEAN Charter at the 15th ASEAN Summit on 23 October 2009 in Cha-am Hua Hin, in particular, the establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.
3. We reaffirmed our support for a peaceful and comprehensive solution on the issues of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the humanitarian concerns of the international community through diplomatic channels and cooperation among all the parties concerned. We reiterated our full support for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks to facilitate long-term peace and stability in the region. We also reaffirmed our commitment to implement the provision of the relevant UNSC resolutions and urged the DPRK to fully comply with them.
4. We encouraged the Myanmar Government to ensure the implementation of the Seven-Step Roadmap to Democracy. We also encouraged the Myanmar Government to ensure a free, fair and inclusive general election in 2010. We also continued to support the on-going good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General in the democratization process in Myanmar.
5. We welcomed the outcome of the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh on 24-25 September 2009, in particular the call on a need to continue with stimulus package until recovery is secured, resist protectionism, and reform the international financial system and institutions.
6. We appreciated the invitation to the ASEAN Chair to the G20 Summits in London and Pittsburgh. As ASEAN represents a vibrant and growing region of more than half a billion people, we supported the continued participation of the ASEAN Chair and the Secretary-General of ASEAN at future G20 Summits. We acknowledged the efforts of the ROK as the Chair of the G20 in 2010 to receive inputs from the EAS participating countries. There was a sense of the meeting that Finance Ministers should meet at an appropriate juncture.
7. We reaffirmed our commitment to work together to implement the Joint Press Statement

of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis issued by Thailand, as the ASEAN Chair and the EAS Coordinator, on behalf of the EAS Leaders on 3 June 2009.

8. We reiterated our common resolve to accelerate the Doha Round negotiations with the aim of achieving an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Round by 2010.

9. We were encouraged that the global economy had shown signs of recovery, but were of the view that the EAS participating countries should remain vigilant, in particular, on the trade financing situation and continue to further enhance cooperation in this area. In this connection, we welcomed the convening of the EAS Workshop on Trade Finance in Bangkok on 1-2 October 2009 and appreciated Australia's offer to host a meeting to follow up on recommendations made at the Workshop. In this regard, we tasked relevant officials, such as finance, trade, EXIM bank and ECA, to develop appropriate trade finance modalities for the EAS. We also welcomed the completion of the first phase of the EAS capacity building program targeted at strengthening the institutional development and function of securities market supervisory agencies in less developed EAS participating countries.

10. We expressed our commitment to continue to contribute actively in bringing about a successful outcome of the Copenhagen Conference and shared the view that it is important to work closely to ensure that such outcome should incorporate long-term cooperative actions to address climate change in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and the Bali Action Plan, taking into account the principles of

Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, and the specific national circumstances of the EAS participating countries. We looked forward to a successful, effective, comprehensive and equitable outcome at the Copenhagen Conference in December 2009.

11. We appreciated initiatives promoted by the EAS participating countries, such as "Low Carbon Society," "Clean Asia Initiatives" and "East Asia Climate Change Partnership" as well as activities organized by the EAS participating countries, such as EAS Conference on Livable Cities in June 2008 in Singapore and EAS Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building in October 2008 in China. We also noted the convening of the UN Climate Change Talks on 28 September-9 October 2009 in Thailand and the 2nd EAS Seminar on Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation in early 2010 in China. In this regard, we requested Environment Ministers to consider ways to develop EAS cooperation in such areas. We welcomed Vietnam's initiative to establish an East Asia environment education centre in Vietnam as endorsed by the 1st East Asia Environment Ministerial Meeting held in 2008 in Vietnam.

12. We expressed our condolences for the tragic loss of life in recent natural disasters affecting the region including earthquakes in Indonesia, cyclones in the Philippines and floods in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. We recognized that there is an urgent need to enhance our cooperation to effectively respond to natural disasters which have increased in frequency and intensity over the last twenty years.

13. In this connection, we adopted the Cham Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management. We tasked our officials and relevant disaster and management agencies to discuss ways to implement measures recommended in the Statement, including developing integrated preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacities in the region and exploring the possibility of establishing a regional network of disaster response contact points, through existing regional frameworks and mechanisms in ASEAN. We noted with appreciation, Japan's initiative in building a disaster resilient society in East Asia, Australia's proposals on regional network of disaster response 'Sherpas' and a regional-pooled fund as part of the efforts to enhance regional disaster response coordination. We tasked our relevant officials to draw up standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster response in the future. We also appreciated China's initiative to hold an International Seminar on the Social Mobilization for Massive Disasters and Formulation of Emergency Laws and Regulations on 28-30 October 2009. We noted the impending entry into force of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and expressed our support for establishing the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund. We reaffirmed the importance of raising skills at the grass root levels to enhance their capability in disaster management.

14. We recalled our decision at the 2nd EAS in Cebu that education would be one of priority areas for our cooperation. We issued a Joint Press Statement of the 4th EAS on the Revival of the Nalanda University to express our political support to India's effort to revive the Nalanda University located in the State of Bihar. We noted

the progress in the implementation of the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths and welcomed Japan's proposal to hold an international conference on promoting cooperation among universities with quality assurance in East Asia. We welcomed China's offer of 2000 government scholarships and 200 MPA scholarships for developing countries in the EAS in the next 5 years and the convening of EAS Forum on Higher Education Cooperation at the end of 2009 or early 2010. We also welcomed Australia's offer to work with the ASEAN Secretariat on the formation of a task force of senior education officials and the convening of two workshops in Jakarta and another ASEAN capital in 2010. Additionally, we welcomed New Zealand's development of a regional education resource project and its sponsorship, with Indonesia, of the Regional Media Programme.

15. We reaffirmed our support for the development of alternative sources of energy, especially new and renewable energy sources, such as bio-fuels to reduce our reliance on fossil fuel. We noted the successful convening of EAS Workshop on Bio-fuels on 18-19 June 2008 in Bangkok and the 3rd EAS Energy Ministers Meeting on 29 July 2009 in Myanmar.

16. We agreed to step up our efforts to deal with the outbreak of the new Influenza A(H1N1) as a new challenge to economic growth and the well-being of our peoples by increasing our collaboration in the fight against this pandemic, including sharing of information, establishing more regional stockpiles of essential medical supplies and assisting one another in acquiring cheaper medicines and pandemic influenza vaccines. Given the growing threat posed by Influenza A(H1N1) and other pandemic diseases,

we tasked our health officials to consider ways to address these threats.

17. We supported the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity issued on 24 October 2009, and shared a common view that enhanced intra-ASEAN connectivity would benefit the EAS region as a whole. Recognizing that connectivity would help catalyze regional integration, we supported enhanced linkages both within ASEAN, and between ASEAN and its partners in the EAS. In this regard, we supported ASEAN's effort to develop an ASEAN Master Plan on regional connectivity and an infrastructure development fund for ASEAN. We appreciated the presentations by the President of Asian Development Bank and the Under Secretary-General of the UN and Executive Secretary of the UN ESCAP on regional development and connectivity and requested these agencies to support ASEAN's efforts to enhance regional connectivity.

18. We received a Statement from the Economic Research Institute from ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) Governing Board Meeting. We appreciated the ERIA's contribution to regional cooperation, by providing useful research and practical policy recommendations. We encouraged ERIA to work with the ADB and the ASEAN Secretariat to accelerate the completion of a "Comprehensive Asia Development Plan" in order to enhance the connectivity of the region.

19. We noted the final Phase II Report of the Track Two Study Group on Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) and welcomed the decision of our Economic Ministers who met in Bangkok on 15 August 2009 to task the Senior Economic Officials to

discuss and consider the recommendations in the Phase I and II reports. CEPEA and East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) could be examined and considered in parallel.

20. We reaffirmed our conviction that the EAS should continue to help build a prosperous and harmonious East Asia with ASEAN as the driving force working in close partnership with other participants of the EAS. We were pleased that the EAS has rapidly developed as a strategic forum and important component of the evolving regional architecture and should play a complementary and mutually reinforcing role with other regional mechanisms, including the ASEAN dialogue process, the ASEAN Plus Three process, the ARF, and APEC in building an East Asian community.

21. We acknowledged the importance of regional discussions to examine ways to advance the stability and prosperity of the Asia Pacific region. In this connection, we noted with appreciation the following:

- A. the Philippines' proposal to invite the heads of other regional fora and organizations in Asia-Pacific to future EAS meetings to discuss measures that will protect the region from future economic and financial crisis and strengthen Asia economic cooperation, including through the possible establishment of an economic community of Asia.
- B. Japan's new proposal to reinvigorate the discussion towards building, in the long run, an East Asian community based on the principle of openness,

transparency and inclusiveness and functional cooperation.

- C. Australia's proposal on the Asia Pacific community in which ASEAN will be at its core, will be further discussed at a 1.5 track conference to be organized by Australia in December 2009.

22. We reaffirmed our commitment to combat people smuggling and trafficking in persons. We stressed the importance of continued bilateral and regional cooperative efforts, including through the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, to address the impact of these and other transnational crimes.

23. We noted the intention of the Philippines in its capacity as President of the May 2010 NPT Review Conference to undertake wide and transparent consultation with parties to achieve a successful outcome of Conference. We also encouraged those EAS participating countries that have not acceded to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), prior to the NPT Review Conference to consider to do so as it would serve as an impetus for having a successful NPT Review Conference.

2009

Summit

Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on East Asia Summit (EAS) Disaster Management

Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand
25 October 2009

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand, on the occasion of the 4th East Asia Summit (EAS) in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, on 25 October 2009;

Expressing grief at the recent loss of life, properties and livelihoods from the impact of disasters that have been experienced by countries in the East Asia Summit (EAS) and in the Asia-Pacific region; and also expressing deep concern at the long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for nations which hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, particularly in achieving the internationally agreed development strategies, including the Millennium Development Goals and regional integration processes;

Reaffirming the commitment of countries in the EAS to pursue effective disaster risk reduction in the spirit of partnership and cooperation in order to reduce the vulnerabilities and enhance the capacities of peoples to be more resilient and self-reliant in mitigating the impact of disasters;

and recalling that disaster risk reduction is one of the priority areas of cooperation identified in the 2nd EAS in January 2007;

Recalling the principles and recommendations of key international and regional framework documents on disaster risk reduction and disaster management, inter alia, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) 2005, the Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia of 2005, the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit of 2005, the ARF Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response of 2006, the Delhi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia of 2007, and the relevant UNGA Resolutions¹;

Reaffirming support for sustaining and developing effective regional approaches, mechanisms and capacities with regard to disaster risk reduction and disaster management, including early warning to disasters; and recognizing the efforts of ASEAN, particularly the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and other regional initiatives to enhance cooperation on disaster risk reduction and disaster management;

Recognizing the active cooperation and various regional initiatives of ASEAN, and welcoming ASEAN's leadership through the ASEAN-led coordinating mechanism for the victims of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar;

Recognizing the primary role of states for their own sustainable development and disaster risk management, and the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support states in pursuing efforts to this end;

Recognizing the significant efforts already underway by regional organisations, national governments, civil society and other organisations, to strengthen disaster management, the need to continue strengthening existing arrangements, and the importance of avoiding duplication and ensuring greater coherence of efforts;

Welcoming the establishment of the Australian-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction, a facility to complement and enhance existing disaster risk reduction efforts and to build national and regional capacity to manage disasters;

Emphasizing the importance of adopting an integrated and a multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction and disaster management and of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels in key areas such as poverty, housing, water, sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, education, infrastructure and environment;

Recognizing that communities are in the frontlines of facing and responding to disasters, and therefore stressing the importance of placing communities at the centre of all aspects of disaster risk management through community-based preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery where attention should be paid in assisting people whose lives, livelihoods, and dignity are endangered;

HEREBY ENDEAVOUR TO:

1. Support efforts to strengthen capacity of countries in the region in terms of policies, plans, procedures, systems in place, training of people and interoperability of mechanisms. Such capacity must be integrated locally,

¹ United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 46/182, 57/150 and 62/192

- nationally, regionally, and internationally for an efficient and effective response in the region;
2. Cooperate to develop integrated preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacities for transboundary, multi-hazard disasters, among others, end-to-end early warning systems and response capacities in the region, and enhance the linkages and networks among the local, national, regional disaster management agencies, in cooperation with international organisations and the UN Specialised Agencies, to foster an effective network to provide timely, reliable and understandable warning information as well as rapid response to communities at risk that will help mitigate the impact of disasters on peoples in the region, including their vulnerabilities to climate change;
 3. Cooperate to provide continued support to the regional multi-donor voluntary trust fund for early warning system arrangements in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach for enhancing regional cooperation for natural disaster preparedness and building tsunami early warning capacities in a multi-hazard approach;
 4. Support the effort of ASEAN at enhancing humanitarian coordination and strengthening leadership to respond to major disasters, in particular, by developing linkages to, and/or voluntarily earmarking assets and capacities as appropriate for regional standby arrangements, in particular, the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response, and/or developing optimal common procedures and mechanisms, including those for needs assessment, to mobilize assets and capacities as appropriate in an effective and timely manner;
 5. Cooperate to enhance post-disaster management and recovery efforts, and encourage greater integration of early recovery activities in the immediate post-disaster phase to ensure a smooth transition from relief to recovery, including supporting an ASEAN-led mechanism and other organisations in the region;
 6. Cooperate to assist governments in formulating and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into strategic development, policy regulation and planning, and to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, and the strengthening of institutional arrangements including community based organisations;
 7. Help each other develop more effective community-based tools and approaches

- in promoting greater understanding on disaster risk reduction and disaster management by instilling a culture of safety and prevention and enhancing public awareness with regard to reducing hazards and risks and other relevant issues, including in schools, communities and government agencies, and among the public at large, with a view to increasing the resilience of local communities;
8. Cooperate to assist governments in the formulation of relevant laws and the enhancement of capacity for law enforcement in the area of the exploitation and management of natural resources, particularly forest and water resources, in a sustainable manner, with a view to mitigating the negative impact caused by human activities on the environment and vice versa;
 9. Work together to promote the networking and sharing of best practices, experiences and operational manuals among specialists, responders and practitioners, inter alia, through ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) and other relevant simulation exercises, with a view to enhancing national capacity and improving regional coordination in disaster management, including with the UN systems;
 10. Support the operationalization and enhancement of standard operating procedures, such as ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangement and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP), and the continued development of ARF strategic guidance for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and work towards increasing their compatibility, in order to enhance closer interaction among early warning and humanitarian assistance centres in the region, and with those outside the region;
 11. Work together to reinforce the technical capabilities of local, national, regional and international early warning arrangements to improve scientific and technical method for risk assessment, monitoring and early warning information;
 12. Support the operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), and strengthen its capacity to provide operational coordination support during major disasters in the ASEAN region as well as technical leadership in the implementation of regional activities;
 13. Also support efforts of other relevant organisations in the region, amongst others, the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the Australian-Indonesian Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR) and other regional centres, in providing technical support and capacity building, as well as encourage more comprehensive research in the region on disaster risk reduction and disaster management, including through such organisation as the UN ESCAP, and support China's

proposal to establish a regional research centre on catastrophic disasters in Asia;

14. Encourage local, national, regional and international capacity building programmes to enhance the capacity of EAS participating countries in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, and establish linkages among training and research centres to leverage their resources in the implementation of capacity building programmes.

The necessary follow-up actions to ensure the implementation of the above measures will be undertaken through existing regional frameworks and mechanisms in ASEAN, in close consultations among the EAS participating countries.

Adopted in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, on the Twenty Fifth Day of October in the year Two Thousand and Nine.

2009

Summit

Joint Press Statement of the Fourth East Asia Summit on the Revival of Nalanda University

Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand
25 October 2009

1. The Heads of State/Government of the ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand met in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, on the occasion of the 4th East Asia Summit.
2. They recalled their decision at the 2nd East Asia Summit in Cebu, the Philippines, on 15 January 2007, to strengthen regional educational cooperation by tapping the region's centers of excellence in education. In this connection, they welcomed India's initiative to revive the Nalanda University located in the State of Bihar in India.
3. They noted that the Nalanda University was a great ancient centre of intellectual activity in Buddhist philosophy, mathematics, medicine and other disciplines.
4. They were deeply impressed with the sanctity and significance of the great ancient centre of learning in Nalanda that attracted many scholars from South, South-East and East Asia.

5. They appreciated the contribution and recommendations made by the members of the Nalanda Mentor Group headed by Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen towards the establishment of the Nalanda University.

6. They supported the establishment of the Nalanda University as a non-state, non-profit, secular, and self governing international institution with a continental focus that will bring together the brightest and the most dedicated students from all countries of Asia – irrespective of gender, caste, creed, disability, ethnicity or social-economic background – to enable them to acquire liberal and human education and to give them the means needed for pursuit of intellectual, philosophical, historical and spiritual studies and thus achieve qualities of tolerance and accommodation.

7. They encouraged the networking and collaboration between the Nalanda University and existing centers of excellence in the EAS participating countries to build a community of learning where students, scholars, researchers and academicians can work together symbolizing the spirituality that unites all mankind.

8. They encouraged appropriate funding arrangements on voluntary basis from governments and other sources including public private partnership as may be decided by the Governing Body which will be composed of members nominated by interested EAS participating countries.

2009

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Informal Consultations

Phuket, Thailand, 22 July 2009

1. The East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers Informal Consultations chaired by H.E. Mr. Kasit Piromya, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand was held in Phuket, Thailand, on 22 July 2009.
2. The Foreign Ministers had wide-ranging and productive exchanges of view on regional and international political and economic issues. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the agreement at the London Summit on 2 April 2009, in particular the need to restore growth and jobs, resist protectionism, reform the international financial system and institutions and ensure an inclusive, green, and sustainable recovery for all.
3. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the Joint Press Statement of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis issued by Thailand, as the ASEAN Chair and the EAS Coordinator, on behalf of the EAS participating countries, on 3 June 2009. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that the EAS participating countries can play an important role in restoring financial stability and generating sustainable

economic growth and development, and further enhancing regional financial cooperation.

4. The Foreign Ministers welcomed Thailand's proposal to organize an EAS Workshop on Trade Finance in collaboration with the interested EAS participating countries and regional financial and research institutes, such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), to assess the trade financing needs in the EAS participating countries.

5. They expressed their grave concern over the recent underground nuclear test and missile launches undertaken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) which constituted a violation of the relevant UNSC resolutions. They urged the DPRK to fully comply with its obligations and the relevant UNSC resolutions. They expressed their full support for the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. They also emphasized the importance of addressing outstanding issues, including humanitarian concerns. The Foreign Ministers also reaffirmed their support for possible contribution of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), as the premier regional security forum that includes all participants of the Six-Party Talks, towards an enduring peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula.

6. The Foreign Ministers welcomed a visit to Myanmar by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 3-4 July 2009. They reaffirmed their view that the UN has a special role to play in the process of national reconciliation in Myanmar. They encouraged the continuing role of the UN in the democratization process in Myanmar which must be inclusive,

credible and transparent. They encouraged the Myanmar Government to hold free, fair and inclusive election in 2010, thereby laying down a good foundation for future social and economic development. They also welcomed close cooperation between the Government of Myanmar and the UN in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis.

7. The Foreign Ministers strongly condemned the acts of terrorism in Jakarta on 17 July 2009 that caused loss of lives as unjustifiable by whomsoever committed such acts. They extended their condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims, and to the people and the Government of Indonesia. They reaffirmed their confidence in the Government of Indonesia's efforts to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers, and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism to justice. They are committed to strengthen their cooperation in combating terrorism/extremist, and stressed the need, among others, to empower the moderate sectors of society and the promotion of inter-faith dialogue.

8. The Foreign Ministers noted that climate change was another key concern for the EAS participating countries. In leading up to the Copenhagen Conference at the end of this year, the Foreign Ministers encouraged the EAS Environment Ministers who will meet in Singapore in October 2009 to look into a possibility of developing a common position on climate change with a view to supporting the Copenhagen Conference. The Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that there would be an ambitious equitable and fair outcome in Copenhagen based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

9. The Foreign Ministers also noted Thailand's readiness to host a UN Climate Change Talks on 28 September-9 October 2009 in support of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Copenhagen and the People's Republic of China's proposal to hold the 2nd EAS Seminar on Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation in September 2009 and India's offer to host a Clean Technology Conference in October 2009.

10. As a result of extreme weather events brought about by atmospheric instability and climate change, the Foreign Ministers reiterated the need to enhance disaster management cooperation and recommended the adoption of a Statement on EAS Disaster Management at the 4th EAS in October 2009 in Thailand.

11. In response to the outbreak of the new influenza A(H1N1) as a new challenge to economic growth and well-being of peoples in the region, the Foreign Ministers encouraged their national health authorities to step up efforts in collectively fighting the pandemic, including sharing of information on the current situation and knowledge on how to effectively deal with the pandemic. They also stressed the desirability of establishing more regional stockpiles of essential medical supplies and assisting one another in acquiring cheaper medicines and pandemic influenza vaccines.

12. The Foreign Ministers agreed that education is one of the most important vehicles in bridging development gaps, enhancing regional competitiveness and promoting human resources development. They noted the progress of India's effort to revive the Nalanda University which could serve as a cultural and intellectual link among countries in the region,

the progress in the implementation of Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths, Australia-sponsored research study on harnessing EAS education cooperation and the offer by the People's Republic of China to provide 2000 government scholarships and 200 MPA scholarships to developing countries in the EAS in the next five years and to host Forum on Higher Education Cooperation. They welcomed that education will be one of the key elements in the central theme of the 15th ASEAN Summit in October 2009.

13. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the initiative of New Zealand, in conjunction with Indonesia to sponsor an EAS Asia Pacific Regional Media Programme in Jakarta in November 2008. This Initiative is aimed at improving relations and understanding between communities in the region. New Zealand, in conjunction with Indonesia, is planning a further Regional Media Programme in Jakarta later this year.

14. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the ongoing effort to explore the feasibility of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA). In this connection, they looked forward to a report of the Track II Study Group on the CEPEA to be submitted to the 4th EAS in October 2009 in Thailand. They also noted the importance of enhancing transport and IT connection in order to advance economic linkages, narrow development gap and promote people-to-people exchanges in the region.

15. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the official inauguration of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) on 3 June 2008 with its temporary office in Jakarta to serve as an independent institute to provide policy

recommendations on enhancing economic integration, narrowing development gaps, and promoting sustainable economic development.

16. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their support for ASEAN's role as a driving force in the evolving regional architecture. They welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008 and the signing of the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on a Roadmap to an ASEAN Community at the 14th ASEAN Summit on 1 March 2009. They reaffirmed their commitment to support ASEAN community building.

17. The Foreign Ministers discussed the Future Direction of the EAS and welcomed an encouraging development of the EAS in the evolving regional architecture. They reaffirmed the nature of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum and its founding principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness, which enable it to respond promptly to any emerging challenges and adjust appropriately to the changing regional and international landscape. They noted the continuous support for Russia's participation in the EAS in the future.

18. The Foreign Ministers acknowledged the key contributions of existing regional processes, including the EAS, in advancing the stability and prosperity of the region based on existing mechanisms and with ASEAN as the driving force, and appreciated Australia's elaboration of its proposal on the Asia Pacific community.

2009

Ministerial

Joint Ministerial Statement of the Third EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting

Mandalay, Myanmar, 29 July 2009

1. The Third EAS Energy Ministers Meeting was held on 29 July 2009 in Mandalay, Myanmar. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Brig. Gen. Lun Thi, Minister for Energy of Myanmar, and co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Takayuki Ueda, Director-General for Energy and Environment Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan.
2. The Ministers exchanged views on the impact of the global financial and economic crisis and excessive energy price volatility in the EAS region, and called for enhanced dialogue and cooperation between energy producers and consumers, building upon the progress made in the 3rd Asian Ministerial Energy Round table held on 26 April, 2009 in Tokyo.
3. The Ministers stressed the importance of international cooperation under the EAS process to ensure greater security and sustainability of energy for sustainable economic growth. To this end, the Ministers reiterated their strong commitment to intensify on-going efforts and cooperation in order to improve energy efficiency, to increase the use of cleaner energy, including renewable and alternative sources of energy such as bio-fuels, and to promote energy market integration in the region.

4. The Ministers confirmed the need to secure continuous investment throughout the energy value chain to meet the growing future demand in the region.

5. The Ministers reaffirmed that well functioning energy market is the key to ensure stable energy supply. To this end, they encouraged efforts for the enhancement of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and supported efforts by relevant authorities to improve transparency of commodity market and supervision on over-the-counter market and called for further harmonized actions. The Ministers highlighted the necessity of enhancing the transparency of information exchange in commodity market through regular dialogue mechanism. They also reiterated the desire of phased and gradual withdrawal of price subsidies for conventional energy and commended some countries for their moves in this direction and welcomed further progress in this area.

6. The Ministers commended the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) for the good work in intensifying cooperation under the three identified work streams, namely Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes and Energy Market Integration.

7. The Ministers welcomed the voluntary energy efficiency goals and action plans submitted by most of EAS countries. The Ministers acknowledged that this notable achievement illustrates the intention of the EAS participating countries in dealing with energy security and climate change issues. Building upon this, the EAS participating countries are determined to further their efforts to promote energy efficiency, and follow up of each country's progress towards

its energy efficiency goals, on a voluntary basis. Toward this end, the Ministers affirmed that quantitative analysis and measures, focusing on energy intensive sectors, including power generation, industry, transportation, building and appliances, would be effective to achieve each country's goals. They reaffirmed that sectoral approach would be helpful to identify improvement potential and best available technologies, and accelerate regional cooperation, taking into account their national and sector specific circumstances. The Ministers welcomed the proposal to hold a workshop with the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) to deepen understanding each other's energy efficiency goals and action plans and to learn them. The Ministers also encouraged international financial institutions to provide support for investment for energy efficiency and to develop effective tools for facilitating investments.

8. The Ministers appreciated the series of studies on EAS Energy Outlook reflecting each country's energy efficiency goals conducted by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and noted the policy recommendations submitted by ERIA. The Ministers encouraged ERIA to deepen its demand projection focusing on energy intensive sectors, to provide effective policy recommendations based on each sector's characteristics, and to identify barriers to dissemination of best available technologies. The Ministers welcomed ERIA's contribution to strengthen regional cooperation and human network through its research activities and encouraged it to continue its research work and provision of valuable inputs in their policy consideration.

9. The Ministers welcomed the database of on-going policies and measures for energy efficiency improvement operated by Asia Energy Efficiency and Conservation Collaboration Center (AEECC). The Ministers recognized the importance of sharing updated policies using the database and encouraged interested countries to contribute to this undertaking.

10. The Ministers shared the recognition that capacity building, in particular training of personnel related to energy management, is important for advancing energy efficiency in the industrial and commercial sectors, and as such, energy management system for training energy managers could constitute an important part of countries' action plans.

11. The Ministers reaffirmed their strong interests in biofuels while ensuring sustainability of supply and compatibility with environment, protecting natural diversity and minimising impact on food security. They appreciated the progress made in the establishment of a biofuels database in East Asia as well as in the development of the ERIA Biodiesel Fuel Trade Handbook for standardisation, sustainable supply, and wide deployment of biofuels in the EAS region. They also welcomed the Guidelines to assess sustainability of biomass utilisation in East Asia. The Ministers encouraged further efforts by the Biofuels Work Stream, including all its components.

12. The Ministers welcomed the development of the database for R&D activities by the Asia Biomass Energy Cooperation Promoting Office and encouraged continuous information sharing, and Researchers Invitation Program enhancing human network in the EAS region.

13. Noting the importance of promoting an Energy Market Integration (EMI) in the EAS region, the Ministers reaffirmed that the facilitation of energy trade linkages should be advanced as a priority, together with the integration of regional energy markets. The Ministers noted that integration is a long-term goal. To increase the responsiveness of the energy market to the changing energy supply and demand conditions, it is important to remove impediments that prevent the efficient function of the market while taking into account national economic circumstances. This will include encouraging trade and investment liberalisation and the reduction or removal of barriers that could impede the development of an open, competitive and more integrated regional energy market.

14. The Ministers appreciated the efforts of the ECTF to focus on continuous learning and information sharing on the benefits derived from more integrated and liberalised energy markets as part of Phase 2 of the EMI Work Plan. Given the varying states of energy markets in the region, EAS countries are encouraged to share and discuss initiatives to address market barriers and promote more transparent energy trade and investments.

15. The Ministers and their delegations appreciated the people and the Government of Myanmar for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

16. The Ministers agreed to meet again in Viet Nam in 2010 to further enhance the EAS energy cooperation in the three identified work streams.

LIST OF MINISTERS

- a) H.E. Mr. Brendan Morling, Head of Energy and Environment Division, on behalf of Minister for Resources, Energy and Tourism of Australia;
 - b) H.E. Pehin Dato Haji Mohammad, Minister of Energy, at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam;
 - c) H.E. Dr. Ith Praing, Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia;
 - d) H.E. Mr. Liu Qi, Deputy Administrator, National Energy Administration of China;
 - e) H.E. Mr. Alope Sen, Ambassador of India to Thailand, on behalf of Minister of Energy of India;
 - f) H.E. Mr. Novian Moezahar Thaib, Secretary General of the National Energy Council, on behalf of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia;
 - g) H.E. Mr. Takayuki Ueda, Director-General for Energy and Environment Policy, on behalf of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan;
 - h) H.E. Mr. Jungwan Kim, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Knowledge Economy, on behalf of Minister of Knowledge Economy of Korea
 - i) H.E. Mr. Soulivong Daravong, Minister of Energy and Mines of Lao PDR;
 - j) H.E. Datuk Peter Chin Fah Kui, Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water of Malaysia;
 - k) H.E. Brig. Gen. Lun Thi, Minister for Energy of Myanmar;
 - l) H.E. Mr. Joselito Chad Jacinto, Charge D'Affaires, Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines to Myanmar, on behalf of Secretary of Energy of the Philippines;
 - m) H.E. Mr. Wong Siew Kwong, Director, External Relations, on behalf of Senior Minister of State (Trade and Industry), Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore;
 - n) H.E. Mr. Wannarat Channukul, Minister of Energy of Thailand;
 - o) H.E. Mr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam; and
 - p) H.E. Mr. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community, on behalf of Secretary-General of ASEAN.
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Ministerial

The AEM+6 Working Lunch Joint Media Statement

Bangkok, Thailand, 15 August 2009

1. The Economic Ministers from the ten ASEAN Member States, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand met and exchanged views on regional and global issues affecting the East Asian region as well as developments in several areas of cooperation within the East Asia Summit (EAS) framework.
2. The Ministers welcomed the Phase II report on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) and agreed to submit this to the Leaders at the 4th EAS to be held in Thailand in October 2009. The Ministers also agreed to recommend to the Leaders that Senior Officials discuss and consider the recommendations in the CEPEA Study.
3. The Ministers agreed that the Senior Officials discussions of the EAFTA and CEPEA recommendations will be undertaken together to take forward East Asia integration with due consideration of the respective maturities of existing ASEAN Plus 1 FTAs. The Ministers underscored the importance of prioritising internal integration of ASEAN as the cornerstone for East Asia integration. The Ministers agreed that the Senior Officials should undertake a step-by-step approach by commencing discussion on Rules of Origin, tariff nomenclature, customs related issues and economic cooperation as building-blocks in the process of realising East Asia integration.
4. The Ministers welcomed the proposal from Japan to hold a workshop on rules of origin. The Ministers viewed this issue as key to promoting regional economic integration based on existing free trade arrangements in the East Asian region.
5. The Ministers noted the research activities of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in a variety of fields such as energy, environment, trade and investment, etc. The Ministers welcomed ERIA's efforts on promoting economic growth in East Asia, focusing on such areas as facilitating sub-regional development, expanding the middle class and stimulating consumer market. The Ministers encouraged ERIA to continue working on these initiatives and make policy recommendations on specific areas that could further stimulate economic activities in the region and narrow the development gaps among the 16 countries participating in the EAS.
6. The Ministers welcomed the progress report on the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan, which was prepared by ERIA in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the ASEAN Secretariat in accordance with the Joint Press Statement of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis. Its

aim is to contribute to coordinating, expediting, upgrading and expanding sub-regional initiatives and promoting private sector participation.

7. The Ministers reiterated their support for the Leaders' Statement at the London Summit on 2 April 2009 and reaffirmed their commitment to maintain open markets, reject all forms of protectionism in trade and investment and to rectify any such measures as promptly as possible. The Ministers agreed to cooperate towards accelerating the Doha Round negotiations with the aim of achieving an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Round by 2010.

8. The Ministers also reiterated their support for the early accession of Lao PDR to the WTO.

LIST OF MINISTERS

1. Hon. Simon Crean, Minister for Trade, Australia
 2. H.E. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, Second Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam
 3. H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia
 4. H.E. Chen Deming, Minister of Commerce, China
 5. H.E. Latha Reddy, Ambassador of India to Thailand
 6. H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia
 7. H.E. Hiroyuki Ishige, Vice Minister, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
 8. H.E. Mr. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade, Republic of Korea
 9. H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR
 10. H.E. Dato' Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia
 11. H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar
 12. Hon. Tim Groser, Minister of Trade, New Zealand
 13. H.E. Peter B. Favila, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines
 14. H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore
 15. H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand
 16. H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam
 17. H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN
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Summit**Chairman's Statement of the
Fifth East Asia Summit****Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010**

1. The Fifth East Asia Summit (EAS), chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was held on 30 October 2010 in Viet Nam. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand. The Russian Foreign Minister and the US Secretary of State, who represented their respective Presidents, were invited to the 5th EAS as special guests of the Chair.
2. In commemorating the fifth anniversary of the EAS, we noted with satisfaction the significant achievements recorded so far and stressed the importance of further strengthening the EAS process through reviewing the progress over the past 5 years, re-emphasising the importance of the EAS in fostering dialogue and cooperation in the region, and reaffirming our commitments to further consolidating and strengthening the EAS in line with the principles, objectives and modalities as set out in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of Inaugural EAS in 2005, in the years to come. In this connection, we adopted and issued the Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of East Asia Summit.
3. We had intensive and in-depth discussions on future directions of the EAS in the context of fast changing regional landscape and the evolving regional architecture. In this regard, we welcomed the expressed interest and commitment of the Russia Federation and the United States in the EAS so as to engage more closely with the region, and formally decided to invite the Leaders of Russia and the US to participate in the EAS starting from 2011.
4. We emphasised the importance of strengthening commitment to the objectives and principles of the EAS as a Leaders-led, open, transparent and inclusive forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic political and economic issues of common concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia. We also emphasised the need to further advance the ongoing progress along the priorities that have been set out in the EAS. We reiterated our strong support for ASEAN's central role in the EAS, working in close partnership with other EAS participating countries. We recognised the need to strengthen follow-up and coordination mechanism within EAS and tasked our Foreign Ministers to study the issue thoroughly.
5. We underscored the EAS important role and contribution in maintaining regional peace and stability, maritime security and safety, and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with universally agreed principles of international law.

6. We were satisfied with tangible progress in the EAS cooperation, especially in the five priority areas, namely finance, education, energy, disaster management and avian flu prevention.

7. We underscored the importance of education as a key in promoting human resources development, bridging the development gap, enhancing regional competitiveness and in achieving sustained economic recovery and development. We shared the need to promote educational exchange, including in the areas of science and technology and people-to-people interactions, as well as innovation cooperation. We appreciated the steps taken by India including the enactment of the Nalanda University Act for early establishment of Nalanda University as an international institution of excellence with continental focus. We welcomed the proposal to convene an EAS Education Ministers' Meeting in 2011.

8. We welcomed the convening of the Forum on Higher Education cooperation in Kunming, China on 14-15 October 2010. We appreciated China's initiative to provide 2000 government scholarships and 200 MPA scholarships for developing countries in the EAS in the next five years, as well as the initiatives to grant over 7500 scholarships between 2011-2015 by Australia and 850 scholarships over next five years by New Zealand. We welcomed the progress in the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths which have invited more than 27000 youths in three years.

9. We noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Human Resource and Skills Development for Economic Recovery

and Sustainable Growth adopted at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi. We acknowledged the efforts of Australia and Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia and Viet Nam in implementing the EAS pilot capacity building program focused on strengthening the institutional development and function of securities market supervisory agencies in developing EAS economies and welcomed new proposals for capacity building in the region. We noted Japan's initiative to build an "East Asia Science & Innovation Area" and its proposal to convene an EAS Informal Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology.

10. We welcomed the outcome of the Informal EAS Finance Ministers' Meeting (FMM) in Tashkent on 2 May 2010 and encouraged their further cooperation and coordination. We also welcomed the outcome of the second EAS Workshop on Trade Finance which was held on 13-14 May 2010 in Sydney, Australia and supported the establishment of an EAS Trade Finance Network. We noted the good outcome of the World Economic Forum (WEF) on East Asia 2010 (6-7 June 2010, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam), which focused on enhancing Asian leadership, particularly in the global financial architecture and international trade, regional connectivity.

11. We encouraged efforts toward trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation among the EAS participating Countries. We welcomed the progress made by the four ASEAN Plus Working Groups that were tasked to look into the recommendations of the studies on the East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) in parallel. We tasked relevant

officials to recommend specific targets and timelines within which to complete consolidation work, relevant to their respective Terms of Reference. In this connection, we welcomed Japan's concept paper on the Initial Steps towards Regional Economic Integration in East Asia: A Gradual Approach and noted the decision by ASEAN's Economic Ministers to refer this proposal, together with China's concept paper on the Roadmap on Trade Facilitation among ASEAN Plus Three, to the ASEAN Plus Working Groups for their consideration.

12. Recognising intra-ASEAN connectivity would help catalyse regional integration, we welcomed the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi. We encouraged the EAS participating countries to actively involve in the implementation of the Master Plan. In this regard, we welcomed a Seminar to be held early December 2010 in Viet Nam for detailed briefing of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

13. We commended the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) for its effective contributions in enhancing regional economic integration, bridging development gaps and promoting connectivity for both ASEAN and EAS countries, including its intellectual contribution to developing the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan. We noted the Statement of the ERIA's 3rd Governing Board Meeting and its study identifying its future contribution to regional integration. We appreciated the completion of the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) by ERIA in collaboration with the ADB and the ASEAN Secretariat. We also noted the report of the "Symposium on Evolving ASEAN Society

and Establishing Sustainable Social Security Net" held on October 26, 2010 in Hanoi by ERIA, the Central Institute for Economic Management of Viet Nam (CIEM) and Harvard University.

14. Emphasising the need for greater regional cooperation on energy, we welcomed the efforts to address market barriers and promote more transparent energy trade and investments; enhance dialogue and communication between energy producers and consumers, encourage the private sector's participation in the development of alternative sources of energy, especially new and renewable energy sources, such as bio-fuels to reduce our reliance on fossil fuel. We noted the successful convening of the 4th EAS Energy Ministers Meeting on 22 July 2010 in Viet Nam.

15. We reaffirmed our shared commitments to increasing collaboration in the fight against Influenza A (H1N1) and other pandemics, including sharing information, maintaining regional stockpiles of essential medical supplies and facilitating the sharing of affordable medicines and pandemic influenza vaccines. We noted the outcome of the 10th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting held on 22 July 2010 in Singapore, particularly in exploring the possibility of engaging participating countries of EAS.

16. Recognising climate change as one of our prime concern which requires urgent concerted actions at national, regional and international levels, we welcomed the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change adopted at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi and shared the view that efforts need to be taken to work toward a positive outcome at COP-16/ CMP-6 (December 2010, Mexico). We noted the

outcome of the 2nd EAS Environment Ministers Meeting on 15 October 2010 in Brunei Darussalam and 2nd EAS Seminar on Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation in March 2010 in Beijing. We noted the proposal to establish an East Asia Environmental Education Center in Viet Nam. We also welcomed Viet Nam's initiative to convene an East Asia Forum on Climate Change, and China's proposal for establishing an East Asia Research and Cooperation Center on Climate Change. We encouraged effective policies and measures to address climate change based on the principle of "Common but differentiated responsibilities" and other key principles of the United Nations Framework of Convention on Climate Change and emphasised the efforts made by developing countries to address challenges of climate change with the financial support and technology transfer committed by developed countries.

17. We reiterated the need to enhance disaster management cooperation and appreciated Australia's continued efforts in designing the seven proposals on EAS Disaster Response Initiative which would contribute to the Work Plan of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). We welcomed New Zealand's provision of NZ\$8 million towards the implementation of the AADMER and Australia's announcement of A\$10 million to enhance EAS disaster response capabilities, with a strong link to AADMER. We looked forward to the full operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance in Disaster Management (AHA) in Jakarta and appreciated the expressed support of the EAS participating countries. We noted a proposal to broaden

cooperation in agriculture and rural development which would help enhance poverty reduction and food security in the region, including by transferring agricultural modern technology, strengthening environmental and ecological conservation and promoting the processing of agro-products.

18. We had extensive exchange of view on some important global and regional issues which have impacts on our region. Given the current fragile world economic recovery, we were of the view that the EAS participating countries could play more proactive role in the international, especially in the G-20, and regional efforts in restoring financial stability and generating sustainable economic growth and development, through enhancing regional financial cooperation and coordination. We noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi. We expressed support for the G-20's work to reform the international financial institutions and were pleased with the agreement by the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors at their meeting in Korea on 22-23 October 2010 on IMF quota and governance reform for an effective and representative IMF which gives greater weight to emerging and developing economies.

19. We welcomed the Republic of Korea as the chair and host of the upcoming the G-20 Summit in Seoul this November. Recognising the role of ASEAN in the region and its constructive contributions, we expressed our support for the ASEAN Chair to participate in the G-20 Summits on a regular basis to share ASEAN's insight and perspective. ASEAN Leaders expressed their

appreciation to the ROK for inviting Viet Nam as the current Chair of ASEAN to attend the upcoming G-20 Summit in Seoul.

20. We reiterated our common resolve to work for the early conclusion of the Doha Round with a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious outcome. We reaffirmed our rejection against trade protectionist measures, including those enacted in the context of the economic crisis. We looked forward to the successful outcomes of APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting to be held in Yokohama on 13-14 November 2010.

21. We stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. We reaffirmed our support for the complete and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula. We encouraged all concerned parties to fully implement the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 and create a conducive environment for the resumption of the Six Party Talks with a view to achieving long-lasting peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. We underscored the importance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, and of addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.

22. We were updated by Myanmar on its preparations for the general elections in Myanmar scheduled for 7 November 2010. We underscored the importance of national reconciliation in Myanmar and the holding of the elections in a free, fair, and inclusive manner, thus contributing to Myanmar's stability and development.

23. We welcomed the efforts launched at the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit to effectively enhance global nuclear security and encouraged the continuation of such efforts. In this regard, we expressed support for the next Summit in 2012 in the Republic of Korea.

24. We reaffirmed our commitment to combat people smuggling and trafficking in persons. We stressed the importance of continued bilateral and regional cooperative efforts, including through the Bali Process on People Smuggling Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, to address the impact of these and other transnational crimes.

25. We took note of the messages conveyed by the Russian Foreign Minister and the US Secretary of State on behalf of their respective Presidents.

26. We looked forward to the Sixth East Asia Summit in Indonesia in 2011.



Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand, meeting on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the East Asia Summit (EAS);

RECALLING the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit and reaffirming the importance of the Declaration in setting, inter alia, the EAS broad vision, principles, objectives and modalities;

SATISFIED with the important progress and achievements recorded by the EAS over the past five years, including those in the five priority areas of cooperation and addressing common challenges in the region;

GRATIFIED that the East Asia Summit process had brought about mutual benefits and closer linkages among the participating countries and

contributed to community building in the East Asia region;

RECOGNISING the increasing economic dynamism and strategic importance of the East Asian region and the value of multilateral dialogue and cooperation to further enhance regional peace and economic prosperity;

REAFFIRMING further that the East Asia Summit is an open, inclusive, transparent and outward-looking forum in which we strive to strengthen global norms and universally recognised values with ASEAN as the driving force working in partnership with the other participants of the East Asia Summit;

STRESSING our conviction that the EAS should continue to advance the shared interests in achieving peace, security and prosperity in East Asia and help build an integrated and prosperous East Asia;

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

1. To further strengthen the EAS as a leaders-led forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity and integration in East Asia;
2. To reaffirm that the EAS with ASEAN as the driving force, working in close partnership with the other participants of the EAS, is an important

component of the evolving regional architecture, which includes other existing and mutually-reinforcing processes such as the ASEAN+1, ASEAN+3, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM+), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and promotes community building efforts in East Asia;

3. To redouble efforts to move progress and cooperation in the EAS further forward, including in the priority areas and in the promotion of regional integration through supporting the realisation of the ASEAN Community and such initiatives as the ASEAN Plus FTAs and other existing wider regional economic integration efforts including studies on East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA);

4. To enhance intra-regional connectivity in East Asia, including physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity and express support for the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan and readiness to partner with ASEAN in its implementation;

5. To reiterate commitment to the principles, objectives and modalities of the EAS as established in the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration, and continued support for ASEAN's central role in the EAS, including in developing, in close consultation with other EAS participants, the EAS agenda and priorities;

6. To invite the Russian Federation and the United States of America, given their expressed interest in and commitment to the EAS process, to join the EAS in 2011, which would promote the principles, objectives and priorities of the EAS;

7. To conduct, in this regard, stock-take reviews and reflections aimed at further consolidating and strengthening the EAS on the basis of its established principles, objectives and modalities;

8. To consider also measures, including those of follow-up and coordination within the EAS, as appropriate, to further enhance the effective implementation of the EAS decisions;

Adopted on this 30th day of October 2010 in Ha Noi.

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Informal Consultations

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 21 July 2010

1. The EAS Ministers' Informal Consultations was held on 21 July 2010 in Vietnam. The Consultations were chaired by H.E. Dr. Pham Gia Khiem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

2. The Ministers were pleased with the achievements made within the EAS framework, especially in the five priority areas, namely: finance, energy, education, avian flu prevention and disaster management. In view of the 5th anniversary of the EAS, the Ministers stressed the importance of further strengthening the EAS process through stock-taking, emphasizing the fundamental principles of the EAS and charting out its future direction. In this connection, they agreed to recommend that the 5th EAS issue a statement in October 2010.

3. The Ministers noted the initiatives being undertaken to move forward broader regional integration by considering the recommendations of both the East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA)

and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia (CEPEA) studies together. They took note the Informal EAS Finance Ministers Meeting (FMM) in Tashkent on 2 May 2010 and noted the views expressed by some Members on possible future meetings of Finance Ministers. They welcomed the outcomes of the second EAS Workshop on Trade Finance which was held on 13-14 May 2010 in Sydney, Australia. They agreed to Australia's proposal for a second financial sector capacity building program focused on structuring and restructuring financial markets, phase one of which was delivered in Vientiane on 29 June – 2 July 2010. They noted ASEAN's continuing efforts and appreciated ASEAN's close consultations with relevant dialogue partners in this regard.

4. The Ministers welcomed the effective contributions of the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in enhancing regional economic integration, bridging development gaps and promoting connectivity for both ASEAN and EAS countries.

5. The Ministers agreed on greater regional cooperation on energy security. They appreciated the efforts of the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) to address market barriers and promote more transparent energy trade and investments. They were of the view that EAS participating countries could also consider, among others, dialogue and communication between energy producers and consumers, encouraging the private sector to participate in the development of new and renewable energy sources like hydro-power and biofuels to reduce their reliance in fossil fuel.

6. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of education as one of the most crucial vehicles in promoting human resources development, bridging the development gap and enhancing regional competitiveness. They noted the proposal to convene an EAS Education Ministers Meeting in 2011. They welcomed the First Regional Workshop of the EAS Education Cooperation Task Force on Educational Cooperation in East Asia Summit Countries for Regional Competitiveness and Community Building on 10-12 May 2010 at the ASEAN Secretariat and looked forward to the Second Workshop scheduled for 27-28 September 2010 in Thailand and the Forum on Higher Education Cooperation to be held in October 2010 in Kunming, China, to recommend concrete projects and activities for EAS education cooperation. They expressed their support for the establishment of the Nalanda University as a non-state, non-profit, secular and self governing international institution. They noted the outcomes of the Republic of Korea's Special Study program for the University Students of the EAS on 30 May – 6 June 2010 in Seoul. They welcomed suggestions on the establishment of other centres of educational excellence in EAS countries to improve access to quality education in the region. They welcomed the progress in the implementation of the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths which have invited more than 20000 youths in three years and China's initiative to provide 2000 government scholarships and 200 MPA scholarships for developing countries in the EAS in the next five years. They shared the importance of promoting science and innovation cooperation and noted Japan's initiative to build an "East Asia Science & Innovation Area," which is aimed at raising

the capability of R&D and addressing common problems in the region, as a long term vision and aspiration.

7. The Ministers reaffirmed shared commitments to increasing collaboration in the fight against Influenza A(H1N1) and other pandemics, including sharing information, establishing more regional stockpiles of essential medical supplies and assisting one another in acquiring cheaper medicines and pandemic influenza vaccines.

8. The Ministers reaffirmed climate change as one of the key areas of concern for the EAS which requires urgent concerted actions at national, regional and international levels. They noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change at the 16th ASEAN Summit and shared the view that efforts need to be taken to work toward a positive outcome at COP-16/CMP-6 (November 2010, Mexico). They welcomed the convening of the 2nd EAS Environment Ministers Meeting in October 2010 in Brunei Darussalam and second EAS seminar on Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation in March 2010 in Beijing and supported the realisation of the outcome of the 1st EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting in October 2008 regarding the proposal to establish an East Asia Environmental Education Center in Viet Nam. They agreed to work further on the initiative to convene an East Asia Forum on Climate Change as proposed by Viet Nam.

9. The Ministers reiterated the need to enhance disaster management cooperation and appreciated the efforts of Australia in designing

the seven Proposals on EAS Disaster Response Initiative. They agreed that Australia will further develop the proposals and contribute to the Work Plan of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). They welcomed the International Seminar on the Social Mobilisation Mechanism for Massive Disaster and Formulation of Energy Laws and Regulations. They looked forward to the full operation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance in Disaster Management (AHA) in Jakarta and appreciated the expressed support of the EAS participants.

10. Acknowledging that terrorism and its linkage with transnational organized crimes form part of a complex set of new security challenges, the Ministers underscored the necessity to further enhance efforts to address them urgently in all aspects and in all fora. They stressed the leading role of the UN in the fight against terrorism.

11. The Ministers emphasized the importance of promoting cooperation on maritime security. In this regard, they welcomed the establishment of ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) which would contribute to the development of a regional comprehensive approach to maritime security. They noted that the 1st Meeting of the AMF would be held on 28-29 July 2010 in Surabaya, Indonesia.

12. The Ministers welcomed the expressed interest of the Russian Federation and the United States to join the East Asia Summit (EAS) and supported ASEAN's decision on the matter. In this regard, they noted that ASEAN Foreign Ministers

would recommend to the ASEAN Leaders at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi in October 2010 to formally make the decision to invite the Russian Federation and the United States to join the EAS with appropriate arrangements and timing. They emphasized that such arrangements should be based on the promotion of the existing EAS agenda and priorities. In this connection, they reaffirmed ASEAN centrality as well as the established objectives and principles of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum.

13. The Ministers had a wide-ranging and fruitful exchange of views on regional and international issues of mutual interest. In the context of global uneven and risk-prone economic recovery, the Ministers were of the view that the EAS participating countries can play an important role in the region's efforts in restoring financial stability and generating sustainable economic growth and development, and in further enhancing regional financial cooperation. They noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi, April 2010. They welcomed the chairmanship of the Republic of Korea in the G-20 Summit in Seoul this November. Recognising the central role of ASEAN in the region and its constructive contributions, they expressed their support for the Chairman of ASEAN to participate in the aforesaid G-20 Summit, and for the continued participation of the ASEAN Chairman in the future G-20 Summits on regular basis.

14. They also welcomed the good outcomes of the World Economic Forum (WEF) on East Asia 2010 (6-7 June 2010, Ho Chi Minh City,

Vietnam), which focused on how to enhance Asia leadership, particularly in the global financial architecture and international trade, regional connectivity.

15. The Ministers noted with interest ASEAN's initiative to develop a Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. In this regard, they also noted the implementation of Japan's "Growth Initiative" towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy. They expressed the hope that ERIA in cooperation with ADB and ASEAN Secretariat would finalize the draft "Comprehensive Asia Development Plan" and submit a report on the Plan to the 5th EAS.

16. The Ministers deplored the sinking of the Cheonan ship of the Republic of Korea on 26 March 2010, resulting in the tragic loss of lives. They extended their deep sympathy and condolences to the people and Government of the ROK and welcomed the restraint shown by the ROK. In this connection, they expressed support for the 9 July 2010 United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement, which included the Council's condemnation of the attack which led to the sinking of the Cheonan ship.

17. The Ministers stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region, and called on the concerned parties to resolve all disputes by peaceful means. They reaffirmed their support for the complete and verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and encouraged the parties to return to the Six Party Talks in due course. They also stressed the need to fully

implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They also emphasized the importance of addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.

18. The Ministers were updated by Myanmar on the progress of preparations for holding the elections in Myanmar in 2010 leading to a constitutional government. They underscored the importance of national reconciliation in Myanmar and the holding of the elections in a free, fair, and inclusive manner, thus contributing to Myanmar's stability and development.

19. The Ministers looked forward to their next Meeting in July 2011 in Indonesia.

Ministerial

Joint Ministerial Statement of the Fourth East Asia Summit Energy Ministers' Meeting

Da Lat, Viet Nam, 22 July 2010

1. The Fourth EAS Energy Ministers Meeting was held on 22 July 2010 in Da Lat, Viet Nam. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, and co-chaired by H.E. Chiaki Takahashi, Vice Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. The Meeting was attended by the Ministers and high level officials responsible for Energy from the EAS Participating Countries, namely ASEAN Member States, Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Republic of Korea, Japan, and New Zealand. The Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community was also in attendance.

2. The Ministers were pleased with the remarkable works of the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) to foster closer energy cooperation among the EAS participating countries. The Ministers welcomed the various concrete results and initiatives of the three ECTF work streams and expressed their expectation that the outcomes of this cooperation would not be limited to a mutual recognition at the working

or research levels, but also at the senior policy-making level, for more effective use of knowledge sharing, experience and best practices among the EAS participating countries.

3. The Ministers exchanged views on the global economic situation and its impact on the recent trend of energy demand. Noting the slow increase in energy demand due to the effect of global economic crisis, the Ministers shared the view that this trend will be once again moving towards acceleration as the global economy is recovering well. The Ministers noted an estimation on the increase in energy demand in the EAS region which accounts for a large part of the total global increase.

4. Recognising the excessive fluctuations in energy prices that gave adverse impact to the global economy, the Ministers committed to work together to monitor the price-hike effect of the recent recovery in energy demand. With this in mind, the Ministers supported the various survey activities on oil price formation mechanism conducted by various international organisations, such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

5. The Ministers recognised the close linkage between energy and climate change, and expressed their intention to make positive contribution to the global efforts in addressing the challenges of climate change.

6. The Ministers appreciated the steady implementation of action plans by EAS

participating countries that aim to achieve voluntary energy efficiency goals. The Ministers looked forward for more updates in future.

7. Regarding the promotion of energy efficiency, the Ministers welcomed the proposals to engage EAS participating countries on a voluntary basis, through several activities, such as (i) sharing information on the achievements toward energy efficiency goals, the progress of their action plans, the policies to realise these achievements, (ii) Energy Efficiency Roadmap Formulation Project supported by Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) as a means to accelerate the deployment of energy efficient technologies in the selected sectors of interested EAS participating countries, (iii) reviewing the EAS Energy Outlook regularly to deepen its projection to a more sector specific energy demand affected by action plans' progress, and (iv) supporting interested EAS participating countries to develop their advanced energy statistics.

8. The Ministers noted the outcomes of the joint EAS-ASEAN+3 Policy-Oriented Workshop organised under the cooperation of the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) and the ASEAN Secretariat. The Ministers welcomed the "Energy Efficiency Conference" Project, and expressed appreciation to Lao PDR which will host the First Energy Efficiency Conference in 2011 jointly with the ASEAN Secretariat and ERIA. The Ministers also noted the policy recommendations submitted by ERIA on the promotion of energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

9. The Ministers reaffirmed their strong interests in biofuels while ensuring sustainability of supply and compatibility with the environment, protecting natural diversity and minimising impact on food security. They appreciated the progress made in the compilation of the Biofuels Database in East Asia, the biofuels for transport Researchers Invitation Program, the publication of the EAS-ERIA Biodiesel Fuel Trade Handbook: 2010 and the pilot projects on biomass utilisation in EAS. The Ministers expected that each country will make further efforts to promote sustainable economic and social welfare by cultivation of various feedstock and production of biofuels. The Ministers also envisioned continuous support and assistance from the ERIA and the New Energy Foundation of Japan (NEF) in pursuing actively this excellent project to cover enhancement of the biofuels database, new areas in biofuels research programmes, updating of the biofuels trade handbook, assessment of biomass utilisation beyond community level, and conduct of life cycle assessment of various biofuels feedstock.

10. The Ministers noted the results of the Phase 2 Energy Market Integration study. The Ministers noted that the Phase 2 study has contributed substantially to sharing information on the benefits of more liberalised energy markets and on the development of open and competitive regional and international energy markets in providing affordable energy at all economic levels. The Ministers acknowledged that the EMI work stream has achieved its objectives in accordance with its 2007 Energy Market

Integration Plan and requested the EMI work stream to make an assessment of the need for any further analysis of the EMI work stream. With this in mind, the Ministers also requested ECTF members to discuss how they might collectively or individually reap the benefits that more liberalized energy markets offer, based on the information disseminated to members since 2007, as well as to assess the collaborative measures to improve the market regulatory framework and to establish a conducive environment for the flourishing of the energy industry. EAS ECTF Members were also asked to take into account relevant work by other international fora and organisations including APEC and IEA when considering the benefit of more liberalised energy market.

11. The Ministers recognised ERIA's strong and active support to the various work streams of EAS ECTF. The valuable assistance of ERIA has contributed significantly to achievement of important milestones expected of the work streams and the Ministers looked forward to its continued support.

12. The Ministers agreed to meet again in Brunei Darussalam in 2011 to further enhance the EAS energy cooperation.

13. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for the warm hospitality accorded to them and for the excellent arrangements made for the 4th EAS EMM.

LIST OF MINISTERS

- a. Mr Brendan Morling, Head of Energy and Environment, Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, on behalf of the Minister for Resources, Energy and Tourism of Australia;
- b. H.E. Pehin Dato Mohammad Yasmin Umar, Minister of Energy, at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam;
- c. H.E. Suy Sem, Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia;
- d. H.E. Qian Zhimin, Deputy Administrator, National Energy Administration of China;
- e. H.E. Shri Murli Deora, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India;
- f. H.E. Darwin Zahedy Saleh, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia;
- g. H.E. Chiaki Takahashi, Vice Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan;
- h. H.E. Soulivong Daravong, Minister of Energy and Mines of Lao PDR;
- i. Y. Bhg. Dato' Dr. Halim Bin Man, Secretary General of Energy, Green Technology and Water on behalf of the Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water of Malaysia;
- j. H.E. Lun Thi, Minister of Energy of Myanmar;

- k. Mr Andrew Robertson, Senior Advisor, International Energy Relations, New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development;
 - l. H.E. Jose Rene D. Almendras, Secretary, Department of Energy, the Republic of the Philippines;
 - m. H.E. Junggwan Kim, Deputy Minister of Knowledge Economy of the Republic of Korea;
 - n. H.E. S. Iswaran, Senior Minister of State (Trade and Industry), Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore;
 - o. H.E. Wannarat Channukul MD, Minister of Energy of Thailand;
 - p. H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam; and
 - q. H.E. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community, on behalf of Secretary-General of ASEAN.
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2011

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Sixth East Asia Summit

Bali, Indonesia, 19 November 2011

1. The Sixth East Asia Summit (EAS), chaired by H.E. DR. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia, was held on 19 November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America. The Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand attended the Summit on behalf of their respective Leaders.

2. We warmly welcomed Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Yoshihiko Noda; Prime Minister of Thailand, H.E. Yingluck Shinawatra; and President of the United States of America, H.E. Barack Hussein Obama who participated for the first time in this Summit. We welcomed the participation of the United States of America and the Russian Federation in the EAS which will strengthen EAS efforts to advance its common endeavours.

3. We appreciated the sharing of thoughts and identification of possible cooperation to be

extended by the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Asian Development Bank, as the guests of the Chair, at the plenary session of the 6th East Asia Summit.

4. We emphasized our commitment to the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit and the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration, particularly on the EAS as a forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia. We also emphasized that ASEAN remain as the driving force working in partnership with the other participants of the East Asia Summit. In this context, we will continue to enhance the EAS as a Leaders-led forum.

5. We reiterated our determination to promote a democratic and just world order based on the supremacy of principles and norms of international law, and on the need to use relevant multilateral instruments, finding solutions to regional and global problems through concerted efforts. In this regard, the EAS will foster collaboration and partnership for mutual benefits and, at the same time, avoid the emergence of fault lines in the region.

6. We recognized the value of the EAS in maintaining and enhancing peace, stability and prosperity in the region. We reaffirmed, therefore, norms and principles such as those enshrined in the UN Charter and Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in order to maintain peace, stability, and promote prosperity in the region. We adopted the “Declaration of the East Asia

Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations” known as “the Bali Principles.”

7. We noted that the East Asia region continues to face challenges that are multifaceted, multidimensional and interlinked, and consequently, they require our collective resolve to address them. We recognized the prevalence of various traditional and non-traditional security challenges, and at the same time committed to seizing available opportunities.

8. We shared views on other strategic areas of cooperation political and economic issues such as economic integration, including CEPEA and the ASEAN Framework for Regional Economic Partnership, and underscored our determination to promote a resilient and competitive region in order to prevent negative impacts of global economic crises, as well as cooperation on non-traditional security issues, maritime issues, non-proliferation and disarmament, counterterrorism, illegal logging, and transnational crimes including people smuggling, money laundering, and drugs trafficking.

9. We also discussed ways and means to promote sustainable development, food, water and energy security that are essential to ensure the welfare and livelihood of our peoples. We underlined the importance of EAS to look into comprehensively the issue of food security in order to ensure sustainable food production and supply.

10. We acknowledged the need to set in motion, as appropriate, EAS deliberation and

cooperation on a set of issues, including non-traditional issues, through and by building upon the existing ASEAN's mechanisms.

11. We exchanged views on various issues of common interest and concern including the five priority areas, namely: energy, finance, disaster management, education and avian flu prevention/global health issues and pandemic diseases. We noted positively the dynamic development of the EAS process and the ongoing progress of cooperation in the five priority areas.

Energy and environment

12. We welcomed the outcome of the fifth East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting, held in Jerudong, Brunei Darussalam on 20 September 2011. We noted the efforts for establishing efficient, transparent, reliable, competitive and flexible energy markets as a means to provide affordable, secure and clean energy supplies for the region.

13. We agreed to continue enhancing cooperation on environment and climate change issues through, among others, capacity building, technical cooperation, knowledge sharing, exchange of best practices related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, promoting the joint development and other forms of mutually beneficial cooperative projects to reduce greenhouse gas emission, in a manner consistent with countries' respective needs and capabilities and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities. We look forward to the meeting of the COP 17 of

the UNFCCC in Durban achieving a balanced, integrated and comprehensive outcome. In this context, we noted with appreciation the proposal of East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership and welcomed Japan's decision to host the dialogue meeting in April 2012.

14. We noted the outcome of the 2nd High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities, held in Kitakyushu City, Japan, on 15-16 March 2011, which discussed the best practices and initiatives on environmentally sustainable cities. We welcomed Cambodia's offer to host the 3rd High-level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities in March 2012, and the assistance to be provided by Australia, Japan and Thailand as co-organizers. We also welcomed Australia's offer to host two seminars in Vietnam and Indonesia on sustainable cities and climate change adaptation and China's proposal to host the 3rd EAS Seminar on Climate change Adaptation Capacity Building and the EAS Forum on New Energy in early 2012.

15. We welcomed the plan to convene the third East Asia Summit Environment Ministers' Meeting in September 2012 in Thailand, back-to-back with the 12th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Environment (AMME).

Finance

16. We underscored the importance to further strengthen cooperation in the financial sector. We also welcomed capacity building and institutional development efforts on financial issues and encouraged the continuation of similar activities

in the future. We tasked Finance Ministers to elaborate further an EAS financial cooperation to be deliberated at the second meeting of EAS Finance Ministers to be held in 2012.

17. We welcomed the sense of urgency to address the emerging challenges facing the global economy at the recent meetings of the G-20 and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders meetings. We welcomed the important steps taken by G20 leaders earlier this month to address risks to the global economy, and the resolution by APEC leaders in Honolulu to support strong, sustained and balanced growth both regionally and globally. We supported the Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs, which outlines the role all countries can play in ensuring the stability of the global economy and financial system, and in particular the need for macroeconomic policies to support recovery and strengthen the foundations for growth and jobs.

18. We recognized the constructive role of the EAS, as a key regional forum bringing together the world's most dynamic economies, in support of promoting sustained economic growth at the regional and global levels. We are committed to enhance coordination and cooperation, in close collaboration with the regional and international financial institutions, including the Asian Development Bank.

Disaster Management

19. We recognized that the East Asia region is prone to natural disasters and its impact to socio-economy and livelihood of the people. We also

noted the importance of strong collaborative efforts at all levels to allow for the most rapid, effective and efficient disaster response. We reaffirmed our determination to continue working together in disaster management, particularly with a view to enhance regional rapid response capabilities and humanitarian assistance. In this regard, we endorsed the "Indonesian-Australian Paper: A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response," with an emphasis on three clusters namely: (1) information-sharing portal, (2) overcoming bottlenecks, as well as (3) capacity building and promoting collaboration and partnership in disaster response (interoperability). In this connection, we tasked our Foreign Ministers and the relevant ministers to further coordinate to undertake necessary measures to follow up the paper. We took note of the recent launch of the Pacific Rim Coordination Center, an online platform for information sharing and facilitating public private partnerships in disaster risk reduction and response activities.

20. We welcomed the official launching of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) in Jakarta and encouraged all EAS participating countries to contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Program 2010-2015, including to the full operationalization of the AHA Centre. We also welcomed Japan's proposal to convene an international conference next year as a means of sharing experiences and lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake, as well as to

host the Third World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015, and China's offer to host EAS Symposium on Post-Disaster Psychological Care. We also took note of the announcement by several countries of their intention to use the bilateral Rapid Disaster Response agreement, as an evolution of possible disaster management cooperation.

21. We encouraged regular disaster relief exercises as a means to improve preparation and interoperability, including the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (DiREx). We noted the successful ARF DiREx co-led by Indonesia and Japan in March 2011, which included over 4000 personnel from twenty five ARF participants focused on civilian-led, military-supported operations in the immediate aftermath of an earthquake-tsunami scenario. We are pleased to note the Republic of Korea's announcement to co-host the next ARF DiREx.

22. We endorsed the cooperation on sharing best practices and efforts to build resilience and preparedness at the community level. To improve the capabilities of national and local entities as disaster first responders, we encouraged cooperation to build individual EAS participating countries' capacity through training, lessons learned and best practices workshops, and through relevant exchange of staffs programs. In this respect, we welcomed the work of the ADMM-Plus Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Experts to promote preparedness and disaster response cooperation and noted China's proposal to hold the "EAS Exercise on Emergency Response to Earthquake."

23. We welcomed the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Cooperation in Flood Prevention, Mitigation, Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation, adopted at the 19th ASEAN Summit.

Education

24. We highlighted the crucial role of education in promoting human resources development, enhancing regional competitiveness, achieving sustained economic development, as well as building friendship among people in the region. We agreed to further cooperate to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets on education, as well as to enhance quality and adaptability of education through, inter alia, promotion of education exchange, networking and innovation. We welcomed cooperation among EAS members on education and training initiatives which contribute to advancing ASEAN's integration goals and improving the lives of its people.

25. In light of the above, we noted with satisfaction the substantial outcomes of the first Informal East Asia Summit (EAS) Education Ministers Meeting, which was convened in Bali, Indonesia on 18 July 2011. The meeting has set a platform to further develop education cooperation among the EAS participating countries. We welcomed the plan to convene the EAS Education Ministers Meeting (EMM) on a biennial basis commencing in 2012 and to develop an EAS Education Cooperation Action Plan. The Action Plan will provide direction and momentum to education cooperation and promote a more comprehensive cooperation based on the principle of unity in diversity. We welcomed Japan's initiative for implementing the

e-ASIA Joint Research Program/multilateral joint research program under the concept of “East Asia Science & Innovation Area.”

26. We welcomed the progress of the projects identified by the 2010 EAS Education Cooperation Taskforce and further noted that Australia has already completed the project to promote the UNESCO Convention on Qualifications Recognition in Asia and the Pacific and commenced implementation of the project to develop an EAS Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Quality Assurance Framework. We welcomed Australia’s agreement to undertake a feasibility study into the possible development of Regional Facility for Education Quality Assessment.

Global Health Issues and Pandemic Diseases

27. We reached common ground to enlarge cooperation in the fight against avian flu to encompass broader global health issues and pandemic diseases, and remain committed to share information, maintain regional stockpiles of essential medical supplies, facilitate the sharing of affordable medicines and pandemic influenza vaccines. In this respect, we welcomed China’s offer to hold training courses on public health for EAS participating countries.

Connectivity

28. We shared the view that the effective implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) will not only bring benefit to ASEAN, but also the East Asia region as a

whole. In this regard, we adopted the Declaration of the East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity. We agreed to include ASEAN Connectivity as an additional area of cooperation in the EAS, together with the existing five priority areas of cooperation.

29. We welcomed Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia’s (ERIA) activities to assist the progress of the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) and the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC).

Other strategic areas of cooperation

Economic Integration

30. We reiterated the importance of enhancing economic cooperation based on knowledge, innovation and development strategy. Furthermore we also underscored the importance for the EAS to intensify efforts in narrowing development gaps in the region. In this regard, we commended the contribution of the ERIA in enhancing regional economic integration, bridging development gaps and promoting connectivity for both ASEAN and EAS participating countries.

31. We noted the ASEAN Report on the Emerging Regional Architecture and commended the ASEAN Plus Working Groups (APWGs) for their work on consolidating the ASEAN Plus One FTAs and looking into the recommendations in the East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East

Asia (CEPEA) Studies, particularly in the areas of rules of origin, tariff nomenclature, customs procedures and economic cooperation. We shared the view that substantive work has been carried out and that it was important to sustain the momentum generated by the EAFTA and CEPEA Studies as well as the ASEAN Plus process. We also welcomed the constructive joint proposal of China and Japan to establish three new working groups for trade and investment liberalization under the EAFTA and CEPEA.

32. We noted the adoption of the ASEAN Framework for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership at the 19th ASEAN Summit. We also noted that the Framework reiterates the importance of ASEAN centrality in the regional economic integration process and sets out the general principles for broadening and deepening ASEAN's engagement with its FTA partners, using as a basis the ASEAN Plus One FTAs and the template that would be developed taking into account the EAFTA and CEPEA initiatives, with a view to considering appropriate next steps for further regional economic integration. We welcomed the decision made by ASEAN, taking into account the joint proposal of Japan and China, to establish ASEAN Plus Working Groups in the areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services and Investment noting in particular that the Working Group on Trade in Goods, that would be set up in early 2012, would also be tasked to follow-up on the outcome of the APWGs on Rules of Origin, Tariff Nomenclature and Customs Procedures.

International Trade

33. We recognized the fundamental contribution of international trade to global prosperity and sustainable development. We acknowledged the important role of the World Trade Organization in promoting open markets. In this connection, we highlight the necessity to promote better progress toward the ultimate conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda. We also welcomed the decision at the APEC leaders' meeting in Honolulu last week to take concrete actions to strengthen regional economic integration and expand trade, promote green growth, and advance regulatory convergence and cooperation. In this regard, we renew our commitment to avoid protectionism in accordance with the commitment made in G20 and APEC.

Regional and International Issues

34. We shared views on various regional and international issues which can potentially affect regional peace, security and stability. In the spirit of friendship, we discussed ways for the EAS to contribute actively and positively address those salient issues. We shared the belief that our collective efforts to address those challenges are of mutual interest to the peoples of EAS participating countries. In this context, we welcomed the East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Consultation, which was held in Bali, July 2011 and tasked the regular convening of such a meeting under the East Asia Summit framework at the Foreign Ministers' level.

Maritime cooperation

35. We recognized the importance of promoting maritime cooperation, including seapiracy, search and rescue at sea, marine environment, maritime security, maritime connectivity, freedom of navigation, fisheries and other areas of cooperation. We encouraged dialogue involving EAS participating countries to utilize opportunities and address common challenges on maritime issues building upon the existing of ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF). We also noted positively the proposal of convening an expanded AMF, back-to-back with the future meetings of the AMF, to include countries in the wider East Asia region.

Disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

36. We support the efforts at the regional and international levels including the East Asia Summit to promote nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We agreed that we should continue to work together to ensure compliance and implementation of relevant United Nations non-proliferation commitments and to pursue cooperation through multilateral mechanisms.

37. We welcomed the conclusion of the negotiation between ASEAN and the Nuclear Weapon States (NWSs) to enable the NWSs to accede to the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ) protocol.

38. We reaffirmed our full support to achieve denuclearization in the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, in accordance with the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and relevant UNSC resolutions, in the spirit to maintain peace and stability in the region. We welcomed the recent dialogues conducted by parties concerned and expressed our support for the continuation of various forms of bilateral talks, among the Six-Party Talks members which will contribute to creating an environment conducive toward the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. In this vein, we reiterated the usefulness to utilize the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) meetings to create a conducive atmosphere for dialogue and consultation among the parties concerned.

39. We welcomed a number of recent, significant positive developments in Myanmar throughout 2011 and underscored the importance of maintaining a strong momentum in this regard. We further welcomed these positive developments and their continued progress.

40. Noting the essential role of the ASEAN Secretariat to support the EAS, we committed to strengthening the Secretariat's capacity to enhance its service to the growing EAS process in the future.

41. We looked forward to the convening of the Seventh East Asia Summit in Cambodia in 2012.

Summit

Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations

Bali, Indonesia, 19 November 2011

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America on the occasion of the Sixth East Asia Summit.

REITERATING our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and other recognized principles of international law.

RECALLING the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit and reaffirming its importance in setting the broad vision, principles, objectives and modalities of the East Asia Summit (EAS).

RECALLING ALSO our commitment in the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit to redouble efforts to move progress and cooperation in priority areas of the EAS

and other wider regional economic integration efforts including studies on East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia (CEPEA).

UNDERLINING our common vision of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability, and economic prosperity in East Asia.

DESIROUS of consolidating and strengthening the EAS on the basis of its established principles, objectives and modalities.

REAFFIRMING ASEAN as the driving force in the EAS, working in close partnership with the other participants of the EAS.

REITERATING ALSO that the EAS is an integral part of the evolving regional architecture which includes other mutually-reinforcing processes such as ASEAN+1, ASEAN+3, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM+).

WELCOMING the participation of the Russian Federation and the United States of America at the East Asia Summit.

RECOGNIZING that the international law of the sea contains crucial norms that contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

DESIROUS ALSO of creating a peaceful environment for further enhancing cooperation and strengthening the existing bonds of friendship

among our countries in keeping with the principles of equality, partnership, consultation, and mutual respect thereby contributing to peace and stability, and prosperity in the region and the world at large.

DO HEREBY DECLARE that the EAS participating countries are guided by the following principles for friendly and mutually beneficial relations:

- . Enhancement of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity.
- . Respect for International law.
- . Enhancement of mutual understanding, mutual trust and friendship.
- . Promotion of good neighborliness, partnership and community building.
- . Promotion and maintenance of peace, stability, security and prosperity.
- . Non-interference in the internal affairs of another country.
- . Renunciation of the threat of use of force or use of force against another state, consistent with the UN Charter.
- . Recognition and respect for the diversity of ethnic, religious, cultural traditions and values, as well as diversity of views and positions, including by promoting the voices of moderation.

- . Enhancement of regional resilience, including in the face of economic shocks and natural disasters.
- . Respect for fundamental freedoms, the promotion and protection of human rights, and the promotion of social justice.
- . Settlement of differences and disputes by peaceful means.
- . Enhancement of mutually beneficial cooperation in the EAS and with other regional fora.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State/Government of the participating countries of the East Asia Summit on 19 November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia.

Summit

Declaration of the Sixth East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity

Bali, Indonesia, 19 November 2011

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 6th East Asia Summit (EAS);

WELCOMING the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and the 2009 ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity that articulated the vision to enhance intra-regional connectivity within ASEAN which will complement and support integration within ASEAN as well as within the broader regional framework in East Asia;

RECALLING the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the East Asia Summit and its support for the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and its readiness to partner ASEAN in its implementation;

RECOGNISING that enhancing intra-regional Connectivity would benefit all EAS participating countries through enhanced trade, investment, infrastructure, tourism, people-to-people linkages and cultural exchanges, and development, which would complement and contribute to the ongoing community building efforts in the East Asian region as well as narrow development gaps and deepen cross cultural understanding;

REAFFIRMING our support for the effective and timely implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity in all three pillars, namely, physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, and with equal emphasis on connectivity between mainland and archipelagic Southeast Asia and the development of sub-regional interconnectivity among ASEAN Member States;

ACKNOWLEDGING that ASEAN Connectivity is the first step in the development of enhanced connectivity within East Asia.

DO HEREBY DECLARE TO:

1. Include ASEAN Connectivity as a key priority area of cooperation in the EAS, together with the other agreed priority areas of cooperation;
2. Support and facilitate further relevant cooperation between ASEAN and its EAS Partners in the Connectivity initiative, particularly in mobilizing resources and expertise, information sharing, and

identifying specific cooperation projects where the EAS Partners could participate in the three dimensions of physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity;

3. Support the development of a regional public-private partnership (PPP) development agenda and leverage on and work through bilateral arrangements, as well as regional and international financial institutions to mobilize resources in support of the implementation of projects under the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity;
4. Promote greater awareness within the public and private sectors on the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, including its potential benefits and economic opportunities, through the conduct of outreach and advocacy activities such as symposiums, workshops, seminars, business missions, and courses;
5. Encourage the involvement of the public and private sectors in key priority projects under the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, including financing of tangible and bankable PPP projects through new and innovative financing sources;
6. Promote greater engagement and cooperation in people-to-people connectivity initiatives, including those relating to education and life-long learning, human resource development, innovation and

entrepreneurship, cultural exchanges, and tourism.

7. Consider the possibility of having a “Connectivity Master Plan Plus” in the future which would expand Connectivity beyond ASEAN and develop further linkages between ASEAN and its EAS Partners, with appropriate reference to the initiatives including but not limited to “Comprehensive Asia Development Plan” while maintaining ASEAN Connectivity as a priority by effectively implementing the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State/Government of the participating countries of the 6th East Asia Summit on 19 November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia.

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Consultation

**Bali, Indonesia
22 July 2011**

1. The EAS Foreign Ministers' Consultation was held on 22 July 2011 in Bali, Indonesia. The Consultation was chaired by H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The Consultation was held in two parts: the plenary and the retreat sessions.
2. The Ministers welcomed the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, H.E. Sergey V. Lavrov, and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, H.E. Hillary R. Clinton, in their first official participation in EAS. The Ministers expressed their views that with the enlarged participation, the EAS continues to be an important component of the evolving regional architecture, and can further contribute to the maintenance and promotion of a stable, peaceful and prosperous region.
3. The Ministers shared their views that the East Asia region comprises some of the most dynamic economies and emerging powers in the world. The Ministers viewed positively the development and growing importance of the EAS. In this connection, the Ministers reaffirmed ASEAN's central role and reaffirmed partnership with non-ASEAN EAS participating countries to reach common ground on the need to consolidate and enhance the EAS' role and contribution in addressing regional challenges, and benefiting from the opportunities, based on international law, global norms, universally recognized values and common vision and rules.
4. The Ministers emphasized on the principles of the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit and 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth anniversary of the East Asia Summit which stated the EAS as a forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity. As such, the ministers acknowledged the important role of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum in addressing strategic issues, including geopolitical issues of common interests and concern to the region.
5. The Ministers discussed the progress of cooperation in the framework of EAS especially in the five priority areas, namely finance, energy, education, avian flu prevention, and disaster management. The Ministers also discussed the future direction of the EAS, as well as regional and international issues, and the preparation for the upcoming sixth East Asia Summit in Bali on November 2011. With regard to the avian flu prevention, the Ministers recommended to expand cooperation in this area to encompass global health issues and communicable diseases.

6. The Ministers discussed ways and means in deepening regional economic integration through the concurrent studies of Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) and East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA). The Ministers also reaffirmed the need to enhance economic cooperation based on knowledge, innovation, development strategy, promoting connectivity for both ASEAN and EAS countries, and to intensify efforts in narrowing development gaps with appreciation for the contribution of the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

7. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Informal EAS Education Ministers Meeting in Bali, Indonesia, on 17-18 July 2011, as a follow-up to the EAS Leaders' agreement in the 5th EAS in Ha Noi. The Ministers expressed their support for further cooperation to enhance the quality of education, regional competitiveness, and promote educational exchange and innovation in the region. The Ministers welcomed the endorsement of the Chair's Statement of the Informal EAS Education Ministers' Meeting. The Ministers also noted the report from India on the progress of the Nalanda University project, and appreciated China's pledge to donate 1 million USD to the project.

8. The Ministers welcomed the progress in the implementation of the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS) which has invited more than 30,000 youths in four years. The Ministers welcomed Japan's proposal to hold the "International Symposium on exchange among universities with quality

assurance in East Asian region" on September 2011.

9. The Ministers emphasized the need for greater regional cooperation on food and energy security, bearing in mind the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and the ASEAN Plan of Action on Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015. The Ministers underscored that food security and energy security are inter-related, and must be approached in a balanced way that will ensure sustainable growth. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the 5th EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting which will be held back to back with the 29th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM) in Brunei Darussalam on 19-22 September 2011.

10. On possible outcomes of the 6th EAS, the Ministers noted the suggestion of recommending to the EAS Leaders to discuss and issue a statement on food and energy security, as well as a follow up to the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security in 2007. In addition to that, the Ministers noted the proposal of Singapore to develop an EAS declaration on connectivity to be submitted to the Leaders for their consideration and adoption at the 6th EAS.

11. The Ministers recognized natural disaster and its impact as one of the primary concerns which requires urgent concerted actions at national, regional, and international levels. The Ministers discussed the follow-up of the Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management in 2009. In this regard, the Ministers noted with appreciation Australia's non-paper

on Disaster Management and Response in the EAS and Indonesia's non paper on A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response. The Ministers looked forward to the elaboration of the two non-papers and welcomed inputs to be submitted for consideration by the Leaders at the 6th EAS. The Ministers welcomed Japan's proposal to hold an international conference in 2012 to share its experiences and lessons learned on the Great East Japan Earthquake, as well as to host the Third World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015. The Ministers encouraged the EAS participating countries to contribute to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Program 2010-2015, including the full operationalization of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).

12. The Ministers noted with appreciation the initiative and proposal on environment cooperation including Japan's initiative on East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership and its proposal to hold a forum for low carbon growth partnership in East Asia in the first half of 2012, as well as China's proposal for establishing an East Asia Research and Cooperation Center on Climate Change, while noting at the same time, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility enshrined in the UNFCCC,

13. The Ministers underscored the importance of consolidating EAS financial cooperation. The Ministers noted Australia's proposal that EAS Finance Ministers meet on the margins of

International Monetary Fund (IMF) / World Bank (WB) Annual Meetings, in Washington, D.C. on September 2011.

14. The Ministers discussed on the future direction of EAS, among others, to consolidate the EAS relating to the existing priority areas, connectivity, as well as Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA); to continue the practice of EAS consideration of various specific regional and international developments; to reaffirm among the EAS participating countries common global norms and principles such as those enshrined in the UN Charter, TAC and ASEAN Charter, EAS declarations, ARF and various arrangements between non-ASEAN participating countries to ensure peace, stability, and economic prosperity in the region and beyond; to set in motion EAS deliberation and cooperation on a set of traditional and non-traditional security issues, taking cognizance of ASEAN's body of work; to maintain the momentum of the EAS during the period between regular Leaders meetings through convening consultations additional consultations of the EAS Foreign Ministers including Senior Officials if they are deemed necessary; and to strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat in supporting the EAS.

15. The Ministers reaffirmed their support and commitment to help advance the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC). The Ministers noted that the effective implementation of the MPAC will not only benefit ASEAN, but also the region as whole. In this regard, the Ministers expressed the need to

explore possible cooperation in concrete projects under the MPAC, including through public-private partnership, as well as to promote greater awareness within their respective public and private sectors on the MPAC.

16. For the outcome of the 6th EAS, the Ministers noted the ASEAN draft Declaration of EAS on the Principles of Mutually Beneficial Relations that encapsulate essential common principles that imbue the conduct of EAS participating countries. The Ministers stated their intention to provide inputs to enrich the said draft to be submitted to the Leaders for endorsement.

17. The Ministers exchanged views on regional and international issues that could affect the stability and security of the region including issues of the possibility of reoccurrence of a new global financial crisis, denuclearization of Korean Peninsula, maritime issues including maritime security and safety, freedom of navigation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in a transparent manner and in accordance with international law, nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, trafficking in persons, sharing of democratic values, climate change, environment and others. The Ministers discussed how the EAS could contribute to addressing these and other emerging regional and global challenges, and provide suggestions to promote collective efforts to turn these challenges into opportunities for mutual benefit.

18. The Ministers also noted the proposal by Malaysia on the global movement of moderates. In this regard, ASEAN Secretariat was tasked

to develop a concept paper on the proposal, including on the creation of academic discourse, public lectures and symposium.

19. The Ministers looked forward to their next East Asia Summit Ministers' Consultation.

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Seventh East Asia Summit

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
20 November 2012**

1. The 7th East Asia Summit (EAS) was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 20 November 2012. The Summit was chaired by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State/Government of the ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America. The Russian Federation was represented by its Foreign Minister.

2. We extended our warmest congratulation to the Honorable Barack Obama on his re-election as the President of the United States of America for the second term.

3. We expressed our deep sympathy and deepest condolences to the peoples and the Royal Government of Cambodia and especially to His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah BOROMNEATH NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia, and Her Majesty Queen-Mother NORODOM MONINEATH SIHANOUK, for the

passing away of the His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHANOUK, the late King Father of Cambodia on 15 October 2012. We shared our sadness of this great loss with the people of Cambodia during this mourning period. Cambodia expressed gratitude to the respective Leaders for sharing condolence to His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia, Queen-Mother, the Royal Government of Cambodia and the people of Cambodia.

4. We noted with satisfaction the progress in cooperation in the six priority areas, namely environment and energy, education, finance, global health issues and pandemic diseases, natural disaster mitigation and ASEAN connectivity, and also shared our view on the need to utilise existing mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of the concrete project in all the six priority areas for EAS cooperation. We also reaffirmed the need to further promote cooperation to support the implementation of ASEAN Connectivity, which will contribute to the enhanced connectivity in the region.

5. Consistent with the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration, we emphasized the role of the EAS as a forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues of common regional concern. We exchanged our views on the future direction of the EAS, as well as regional and international issues. In this regard, we encouraged confidence building among the EAS participating countries and continue the open and frank exchange of views on issues of strategic importance of common peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

6. We took note with appreciation of the comprehensive outcome of the Second East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting which was held in Phnom Penh, on 12 July 2012.

7. We took note with appreciation the outcomes of the First EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting which was held on 30 August 2012, in Siem Reap, Cambodia. We recognized the necessity of striking a balance between the deepening of ASEAN integration and its enhanced participation to the global supply chain. In this regard, we stressed the important role of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) which has been providing valuable inputs to regional efforts towards East Asian Economic Integration under the three pillars, namely "Deepening Economic Integration," "Narrowing Development Gaps," and "Sustainable Development," covering a wide range of policy areas, such as trade and investment, economic integration, SME promotion, human resource and infrastructure development, connectivity as well as energy and environment issues.

8. We welcomed with appreciation the report of the Royal Government of Cambodia-ERIA-Harvard Symposium on "Realizing a More Integrated, Competitive, Equitable, and Resilient ASEAN Community" and the "Phnom Penh Initiatives for Narrowing Development Gaps," which set out the key strategies to further ASEAN agenda to narrow development gaps within ASEAN, both within and between ASEAN Member States, and amplifies an important element of the Phnom Penh Agenda to Realize the ASEAN Community by 2015.

9. We welcomed the Statement of ERIA's 5th Governing Board Meeting issued on 23rd June 2012 and its work plan to undertake research and policy recommendations to enhance community building efforts through consultation, cooperation and consensus in order to maximize the benefits of integration in East Asia and bring them closer to ordinary people. We also encouraged ERIA for its continued support to the Summit activities of ASEAN and East Asia through its research and policy recommendations.

10. We recognized the important contribution of mutually beneficial economic partnerships among the EAS participating countries to the overall growth and development of the region, especially in light of rapid regional and global developments. We recognized the importance of all efforts to enhance regional economic integration toward forming the ASEAN Community. We noted the adoption of the Joint Declaration on the Launching of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Negotiations and the endorsement of the Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership by ASEAN and its FTA Partners.

11. We took note of the outcome of the 2nd Informal East Asia Finance Ministers' Meeting which was held on 13 October 2012, in Tokyo, Japan. We expressed our support for continued finance cooperation in the EAS, and agreed that this priority area of EAS cooperation should be further developed through cooperative work.

12. We welcomed the significant role of the EAS, as a key regional forum bringing together the world's most dynamic economies, in support of promoting sustained economic growth at the regional and global levels. We reaffirmed our commitment to enhance coordination and cooperation, in close collaboration with regional and international financial institutions, including the ADB and the IMF. We also reconfirmed our strong will to further strengthen the cooperation on a broad range of political, security issues of common interests and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

13. We reaffirmed our commitment to avoid protectionist measures affecting trade and investment. To this end, we intended to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services—imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO-inconsistent measures in all areas, including those that stimulate exports, the rollback of trade—distorting or protectionist measure that may have arisen, and to exercise maximum restraint in implementing measure that may be considered to be consistent with the WTO provisions but have a significant protectionist effect and promptly rectifying such measure, where implemented.

14. We reaffirmed our commitments under the Declaration of the 6th East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity, which emphasized not only intra-regional efforts to enhance ASEAN Connectivity but also shared the importance of expanding connectivity beyond ASEAN. We encouraged the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) and its

counterparts under EAS to work out the issue of financing connectivity projects towards realizing the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity with appropriate support from ADB, ERIA, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the World Bank.

15. We expressed our commitment to enhance both bilateral and multilateral cooperation on disaster management through regional mechanisms, including strengthening the operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre).

16. We welcomed cooperation between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other EAS participating countries through the on-going discussion on the linkage between the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme (2010-2015) and the Indonesia and Australia Paper on “A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response.”

17. We expressed appreciation of the U.S. initiative to promote implementation of the Rapid Disaster Response (RDR) agreement concept among the EAS participating countries. We encouraged the development of RDR agreements among EAS countries, on the basis of consensus, in order to speed deployment and acceptance of international assistance more effectively in response to a large-scale disaster in the Asia-Pacific region.

18. We welcomed India's initiative to host the "EAS India Workshop 2012: Building a Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management" in New Delhi, in November 2012, and took note Delhi Outcome on Earthquake Risk Reduction in EAS participating countries. We also welcomed Japan's active contribution to promote disaster reduction, providing ICT equipment and emergency stockpile among others to the AHA Centre. We also commended Japan for hosting the "World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku" in July 2012 in the disaster stricken area, reaffirming the importance to build resilient societies and to mainstream disaster reduction in decision making at all levels. We welcomed the offer made by Japan to host the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015.

19. We took note of the ADMM-Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief and Military Medicine Exercise (AHMX+) to be held in Brunei Darussalam in June 2013 with the participation of all EAS participating countries to enhance military-to-military interoperability and coordination in a humanitarian assistance and disaster relief scenario incorporating military medicine.

20. We appreciated Thailand's supportive effort in enhancing cooperation on disaster management by hosting the 21st ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Meeting in Thailand in January 2013, with participation from EAS participating countries, which can serve as the forum to push various disaster management related ideas into pragmatic use, and co-hosting with the Republic

of Korea, the ASEAN Regional Forum-Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF-DiREx) in Thailand 2013 to strengthen capacity of the region.

21. We took note of New Zealand's intention to arrange a Regulatory Roundtable to further the goals of the Declaration on ASEAN Connectivity adopted at the 6th EAS by complementing and building upon existing ASEAN work to advance regulatory cooperation and to extend the discussion on regulatory/institutional connectivity to ASEAN's economic partners. We agreed that an objective of the Roundtable should be to reinforce and not duplicate regulatory work underway in other regional fora.

22. We welcomed the successful convening of the 6th EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting on 12 September 2012, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, such as commencement of new research studies by ERIA, and tasked relevant Ministers to strengthen energy cooperation. We acknowledged the concrete achievements in the area of Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Biofuels for Transport and other Purposes, and Energy Market Integration. We welcomed the call of establishing efficient, transparent, reliable, competitive and flexible energy markets as a means to provide affordable, secure and clean energy supplies for the region. We expressed appreciation to Cambodia for hosting the Second EAS Energy Efficiency Conference on 31 July – 1 August 2012. We also expressed appreciation to Singapore and New Zealand for the organization of the inaugural EAS Energy Market Deregulation Forum on 23 October 2012, in Singapore. We welcomed the initiative proposal in setting up an instrument to provide financial

support to implement activities on Low Carbon Growth.

23. We welcomed the proposal from Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia and the United States to establish a U.S.–Asia-Pacific Energy Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future. This partnership will highlight and enhance collaboration on energy issues in the Asia-Pacific region by expanding energy engagement and advancing projects that encourage sustainable economic growth. The Partnership represents a significant step forward toward a shared, sustainable energy future in the Asia-Pacific region.

24. We appreciated the outcome of the First East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue, co-chaired by Indonesia and Japan, in Tokyo, Japan, on 15 April 2012, and looked forward to the fruitful outcome of the Second Dialogue, to be co-chaired by Cambodia and Japan in Tokyo, in 2013.

25. We welcomed progress made at the 3rd EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting in Thailand, in September 2012, and looked forward to further work on environmentally sustainable urban development and climate change adaptation. We took note of the outcomes of the 3rd High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC) in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on 6-8 March 2012, and looked forward to the 3rd EAS Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building, the EAS Forum on New Energy, which will be held in China. We expressed our appreciation to Australia for the hosting of two seminars on sustainable cities in Viet Nam and Indonesia, in 2012.

26. With regard to the problem of poaching of and illicit trade in endangered and protected wildlife and living marine resources, we welcomed U.S. support in combating illicit trade in wildlife and agreed to explore future cooperation through the ASEAN and other relevant regional and international bodies.

27. We discussed with concern the emerging public health threat of resistance to antimalarial medicines in the region and acknowledged the significant human costs, potential impact for regional security and wider economic implications including for trade and tourism. We adopted the declaration of the 7th East Asia Summit on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines in which decided to strengthen national and regional responses to drug resistant malaria and keep progress on this matter under review in 2013 and 2014. We welcomed Australia's recent hosting of a regional conference, Malaria 2012, which reached consensus on the need to promote high level political leadership and collaboration to control and eliminate malaria in the Asia-Pacific including addressing drug resistant malaria.

28. We adopted the Phnom Penh Declaration on EAS Development Initiative and called for various parties to step up cooperation in this regard. We also expressed our support with appreciation to China's proposal to host the 1st Forum on Human Resources for Health Management Development in Asia-Pacific Region for the EAS participating countries and welcomed the intention of China to host a track 1.5 International Symposium on East Asia Summit and the Future of East Asia in 2012, in China.

29. We expressed strong commitment to further strengthen the human resource development in the region. We welcomed the successful convening of the First EAS Education Ministers' Meeting (EMM) in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on 5 July 2012, which adopted the EAS Education Action Plan. We acknowledged the importance of education cooperation in improving regional productivity and prosperity and welcomed cooperative projects underway. We welcomed progress Australia has made on the EAS Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Quality Assurance Framework, on a feasibility study into an EAS regional facility for education quality assessment, and on capacity building projects in higher education quality assurance. We also welcomed the Republic of Korea's initiative to work with Australia in developing an EAS Regional Network of TVET Providers.

30. We welcomed with appreciation the Brunei Darussalam-US English Language Enrichment Project for ASEAN as part of their commitment to support capacity building for the peoples of ASEAN. We looked forward to the new ASEAN Fulbright Scholarship Initiative for ASEAN in support of scholarly exchange. We also welcomed China's proposal to improve cooperation on higher education, especially in bilingual teaching to promote competitiveness of higher education in the East Asia region.

31. We welcomed Brunei Darussalam's offer of scholarships to all EAS participating countries over the next three years, for a Master of Public Policy and Management, which allows special focus on Energy and Environment Policy

and Management, at the Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and includes a semester of study at one of four leading United States' universities, which will strengthen cooperation in higher education and people-to-people linkages amongst EAS participating countries.

32. We welcomed Japan's new youth exchange project, namely "Kizuna Project," which was a part of Japanese reconstruction plans and aimed at promoting global understanding of Japan's revival efforts in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake. We emphasized the importance of people-to-people exchanges, particularly among the youth and students, with a view to fostering a sense of togetherness, mutual respect and understanding of each other's traditions and values.

33. We reaffirmed our support for the important role of Nalanda University and welcomed suggestions on the establishment of other centres of educational excellence in the EAS countries to improve access to quality education in the region. We also welcomed the Lao PDR's contribution of the USD50,000 to support the revival of Nalanda University.

34. We reiterated our firm commitment to work closely towards strong, sustainable and balanced growth and agreed to strengthen our coordination and cooperation on G-20 related matters, including supporting the continued, regular participation of the ASEAN Chair at the G-20 and APEC Summits.

35. We took note and welcomed the positive developments in Myanmar, and we reaffirmed

our support for Myanmar's Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2014.

36. We noted the signing of the "Phnom Penh Statement on the Adoption of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD)" and the adoption of the "ASEAN Human Rights Declaration."

37. We shared the view of enhancing cooperation on non-traditional security issues, including terrorism, narcotics, and transnational crimes such as human trafficking and people smuggling, that are inextricably linked to strengthening connectivity. We resolved to deepen cooperation against international terrorism under the framework of the ASEAN-US Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, the ARF statements and its Work Plan on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crimes, and the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy. We noted the significant achievements in ASEAN over the past several years in countering terrorist threats and bringing terrorists to justice. We committed to continue identifying and implementing actions towards this goal. We also underscored the importance of promoting disarmament and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. We recognized the contribution of the Nuclear Security Summits including the one held in Seoul in March 2012 in facilitating regional and international cooperation to combat nuclear and radiological.

38. We underlined the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. In this regard, we reiterated that the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through the Six-Party

Talks is essential not only for the enduring peace and stability in the region but also for the integrity of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. In this context, we called on parties concerned to comply fully with their international obligations under the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and to fulfill their commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks with a view to achieving long-lasting peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. We also emphasized the importance of addressing humanitarian concerns of the international community. At the same time, we called for the early resumption of Six-Party Talks.

39. We welcomed ASEAN Leaders' commitment to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons. We also recognized that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms that allow citizens a voice in how they are governed is key to peace and stability. We further recognized that these rights are universal in nature, and we stand ready to continue our shared work of realizing these values for all persons.

40. We noted the efforts of ASEAN, the ARF and APEC in addressing cyber security matters. We also noted the work of the ARF on cyber confidence building measures intended to build transparency and cooperation in an effort to reduce risk in cyberspace.

41. We welcomed progress made in the implementation of the Global Movement of Moderates (GMM) and agreed to expeditiously identify National Focal Points for this initiative. We also welcomed the Malaysia-Australia

Muslim Youth Leaders Exchange and called for the convening of similar activities in the future.

42. We reiterated our commitment to implement consistently the Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations, also known as the Bali Principles, a set of principles, or code of behavior, to guide our inter-state relations. We reaffirmed that our conducts and activities must consistently be guided by the Bali Principles, which ensure respect for international law, promotion of good neighborliness, renunciation of the use or the threat of use of force, and settlement of disputes by peaceful means. We realized that through adherence to these principles, we shall further advance the fulfillment of the East Asia Summit objectives of achieving common security, common stability, and common prosperity in the region for our peoples' benefit.

43. We welcomed the regional efforts to enhance cooperation in promoting maritime cooperation in the region including sea anti-piracy, search and rescue at sea, marine environment, maritime security, maritime connectivity, freedom of navigation, fisheries and other areas of cooperation. We also welcomed the positive outcomes of the First Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) hosted by the Philippines in October 2012 with the aim to promote dialogue among EAS participating countries to common challenges on maritime issues. We looked forward to the convening of the Second EAMF in the future.

44. We noted with satisfaction efforts toward successful dialogues and cooperation based on

the existing regional structures. We reaffirmed the importance of regional peace and stability, maritime security, freedom of navigation, continued constructive dialogue, peaceful settlement of disputes, and respect for principles of international law.

45. We noted and welcomed the US' intention to accede to the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), the first regional government-to-government agreement to promote and enhance cooperation against piracy and armed robbery in Asia. We took note of the U.S.-ASEAN Seafarers' Training Terms of Reference which will enhance joint efforts by United States and ASEAN to improve counter-piracy training and education for civilian mariners and to develop best practices and training programs that will enhance vessel security and ensure seafarers are prepared to respond to acts of piracy.

46. We recognized the grave risks posed by proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials expertise, to international peace and security, and reaffirmed our common vision of a world without nuclear weapons. We acknowledged that proliferation of these materials and materials not only threatens the lives of our people, but also could undermine Asia's free and robust trade architecture. We discussed the importance of implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions addressing nonproliferation and disarmament.

47. We, State Parties to the NPT, reaffirmed our support for the Action Plan adopted by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Parties at the May 2010 Review Conference and the outcomes of their Second Nuclear Security Summit held in Seoul in March 2012. Further, we confirmed our support for implementation of actions called for by the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference in December 2011. Leaders announced their desire to sign and bring into force the Additional Protocols to Safeguards Agreements with the IAEA. In this regard, we welcomed the entry into force of Vietnam's IAEA Additional Protocol and we committed to universal adoption of the Additional Protocol as soon as possible. We, State Parties to the NPT, reiterated the importance of a full and nonselective application and implementation of the NPT's three pillars - nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

48. We also recognized the critical role of the Mekong Region in all of ASEAN's connectivity goals. We welcomed regional and international support for advancing Mekong sub-regional integration and "narrowing the development gap" within ASEAN. We also welcomed expanding people-to-people ties and emphasizing public-private cooperation as an essential element of moving the region's connectivity vision forward.

49. We also noted the successful hosting of the 9th Asia-Europe Summit (ASEM9) held on 5-6 November 2012 in Vientiane, Lao PDR with the theme of "Friends for Peace, Partners for Prosperity," the Leaders of ASEM partners have exchanged views on important regional

and international issues of common interest and concern, reviewed cooperation between Asia and Europe and set out future direction of ASEM process, including the adoption of Vientiane Declaration in order to strengthen the comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation for peace, development and prosperity in the two regions.

50. We commended the efforts of Indonesia for hosting the Bali Democracy Forum on 8-9 December 2012, which provided the opportunity to expand and deepen democracy in the international community.

51. We recalled the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit and welcomed the proposal of Brunei Darussalam to conduct a stock-take review and reflection aimed at further consolidating and strengthening the EAS on the basis of its established principles, objectives and modalities and to provide recommendations to the 8th East Asia Summit.

52. We looked forward to the convening of the 8th East Asia Summit in Brunei Darussalam in 2013.

2012

Summit

Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
20 November 2012

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation, and United States of America, on the occasion of the 7th East Asia Summit (EAS) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 20 November 2012;

RECALLING the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit, the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the East Asia Summit, and the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations, and reaffirming their importance in setting the broad vision, principles, objectives, and modalities of the EAS;

EMPHASISING the principles of the EAS as a leaders-led forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of

promoting peace, stability, economic prosperity and integration in East Asia;

RECOGNISING that EAS has 18 participating countries, including both developed countries, and emerging economies and developing countries, that should leverage their respective strengths to carry out North-South Cooperation and South-South Cooperation;

REAFFIRMING the importance of ASEAN Centrality and ASEAN as the driving force within the EAS, working in close partnership with the other participating countries of the EAS;

REITERATING that the EAS is an integral part of the evolving regional architecture in this region;

REITERATING ALSO the need to further enhance EAS cooperation in keeping with the principles of equality, partnership, consultation, and mutual respect among EAS participating countries;

AFFIRMING our commitment to leverage our respective strengths to enhance cooperation in the priority areas of the EAS, namely energy, education, finance, global health issues including pandemic diseases, environment and disaster mitigation, and ASEAN Connectivity; and

RECOGNISING the development challenges in East Asia, the challenges for the global economy, including the impact of the European sovereign debt crisis and downward pressures as well as numerous other challenges to the growth and development of EAS participating countries.

HEREBY DECIDE TO:

1. Support ASEAN as the driving force in the EAS and its centrality in other related regional mechanisms in close partnership with other participating countries and assist ASEAN's efforts to narrow the development gaps in the region and establish the ASEAN Community by 2015;
2. Mobilise the strengths of various regional cooperation mechanisms such as ASEAN Plus One, ASEAN Plus Three, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and the EAS, and strengthen coordination among these mechanisms, with the aim of driving regional economic growth, facilitating trade and investment, accelerating regional economic integration, and achieving common prosperity which will enhance security and stability in the region;
3. Work toward further mainstreaming sustainable development at all levels and in all its dimensions, promoting balanced, inclusive and sustainable approaches, including the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in order to encourage sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and promote the fair and equitable distribution of growth opportunities and gains, paying special attention to local and poor people;
4. Call on EAS participating countries to promote common development through mutual support and cooperation and to continue providing in accordance with internationally recognized policies and guidelines, responsible, accountable and transparent support to developing countries in the forum, including funding, equipment and technology support and transfer, technical assistance and capacity development to promote equitable development and to achieve concrete and sustainable results in order to benefit the local economy and the people of those countries;
5. Work within the multilateral framework to encourage developing countries in the EAS to take ownership of development priorities to choose implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situation and to boost the internal dynamism of growth, by adjusting economic structure and growth models, and in order to achieve their own development goals;
6. Work closely to strengthen the global economic recovery and regional financial cooperation through exchanges of views on macro-economic and financial developments, including via greater collaboration in the financial sector. ASEAN Plus Three Countries agreed to enhance the effectiveness of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) with continued linkages to the International Monetary

Fund (IMF), and to strengthen the role of the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) and Asian Bond Market Initiative (ABMI);

7. Support regional economic integration efforts and strengthen trade and investment among the EAS participating countries such as through the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) initiative and the proposed China-Japan-Korea FTA;
8. Support ASEAN in enhancing physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, based on the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity, mobilise private sector resources through public-private partnership, explore ways to set up a regional financing platform for infrastructure development, including through the strengthening of the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and effective and expedited implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC); and at the same time encourage the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat to engage with EAS participating countries and other external partners, including the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank, in implementing the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity;
9. Encourage EAS participating countries to cooperate in promoting food security and nutrition, especially by improving increasing sustainable agricultural production and productivity, protecting bio-diversity, jointly responding to climate change, securing food and energy supplies for the most vulnerable population, especially women and children and promoting sustainable development;
10. Support the implementation of the initiatives and action plans on energy cooperation undertaken under the ASEAN framework, and between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners, such as the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015, the work plans of energy cooperation between ASEAN and China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, European Union, Russian Federation, the United States, the EAS energy cooperation work plan and the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Initiative, in enhancing energy security and sustainable development, particularly in the formulation and implementation of low carbon growth policies;
11. Expedite the implementation of EAS Education Plan of Action (2011-2015) with the objective of improving the quality of education, promoting academic and student mobility, encouraging the exchange of students and enhancing research and information and knowledge sharing in the field of education services. In this regard, efforts should be made to encourage further cooperation on Technical and Vocational

Education and skill Training (TVET), build a platform for intercultural education exchanges, support the establishment of the Nalanda University, and promote a life-long learning society;

12. Support the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2010-2015; and enhance linkages between the AADMER Work Programme and the proposed EAS Work Plan on Disaster Management and work towards the implementation of the initiatives contained in the Indonesian-Australian Paper: A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response, and welcome the convening of the EAS-India Workshop 2012: Building Regional Frameworks for Earthquake Risk Management on November 8-9, 2012 in New Delhi and the co-hosting of the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise 2013 by the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Korea; and

13. Enhance coordination and cooperation on public health, promote information exchange and transfer of health related technologies, encourage cooperation to improve public health infrastructure and access to primary health care services, focus on comprehensive prevention, control, care and surveillance of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS tuberculosis, malaria and

other emerging or re-emerging diseases, particularly among mobile population, and improve the public health status of people in the region;

These initiatives will be implemented through existing regional frameworks and mechanisms of ASEAN, in close consultation with EAS participating countries and with appropriate support from relevant international organisations such as Asia Development Bank (ADB), Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

Adopted in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on the Twentieth Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Twelve.

Summit

Declaration of the Seventh East Asia Summit on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
20 November 2012

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America, on the occasion of the 7th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 20 November 2012:

RECALLING that in 2011 at the 6th East Asia Summit in Bali, leaders committed to expand existing cooperation in avian flu prevention to address broader global health issues and pandemic diseases;

NOTING that resistance to antimalarial medicines (specifically resistance to artemisinin) in the region is an emerging public health threat with significant human costs, potential impact

for regional socio-cultural, security and wider economic implications including for trade and tourism;

ACKNOWLEDGING that malaria is a major burden causing significant death and illness in the region;

NOTING that Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam have declared malaria elimination a national goal;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to implement integrated approaches to malaria prevention and control through multisectoral collaboration and community responsibility and participation according to the World Health Assembly (WHA) 60.18;

RECOGNISING that although many countries have made significant progress in malaria control and elimination in the last decade in our region, there is still a significant human cost and more concerted action is needed to protect our citizens;

NOTING that resistance to antimalarial medicines is now emerging in the region and that resistance to antimalarial medicines threatens the considerable gains made in malaria control in the region, and its possible spread represents a major threat to national, regional and global malaria control;

ACKNOWLEDGING that further coordinated action is necessary to sustain the gains we

have made to date and to contain resistance to antimalarial medicines and that regional cooperation to address resistance of antimalarial medicines has broader application to protect the effectiveness of existing medicines used to combat tuberculosis and other diseases;

ACKNOWLEDGING current World Health Organisation (WHO) estimate of the funding gap for addressing resistance to antimalarial medicines in currently affected countries is approximately USD175 million per year;

RECALLING the outcomes of the ASEAN Health Ministers' Meeting, and the ASEAN+3 Health Ministers' Meeting in July 2012, where it was agreed that resistance to antimalarial medicines is a regional concern;

NOTING the consensus achieved on malaria control and elimination in the Asia-Pacific at the Malaria 2012 conference convened by Australia and the UN Special Envoy for Malaria;

RECOGNISING that success in controlling and eliminating malaria, including in containing resistance to antimalarial medicines, is a national, regional and global responsibility that requires close urgent coordinated efforts among governments, communities and private sector with the active participation of appropriate regional and international organisations;

RECOGNISING that emerging resistance to antimalarial medicines represents a risk to the development of the region and that addressing resistance to antimalarial medicines requires

urgent and coordinated action within and between countries, and across the region.

DECLARE THAT we will strengthen the national and regional responses to contain resistance to antimalarial medicines through existing bilateral, regional and multilateral channels by:

1. Reaffirming our political commitment to increase efforts in eliminating malaria in the region;
2. Reaffirming the critical role of ASEAN and ASEAN Health Ministers in leading the response to public health threats in the region including drug resistant malaria as demonstrated at the ASEAN Health Ministers' Meeting in July 2012 and by lending support to the ongoing efforts of the ASEAN Health Ministers to continue to address this issue;
3. Agreeing that a regional commitment to malaria control and elimination requires a comprehensive approach including the promotion of public health issues, prevention, control, and elimination by integrating cross sectoral programmes;
4. Recognising the achievements of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in malaria prevention and treatment in the region and calling on the Global Fund to enhance the efforts to contain resistance to anti-malarial medicine with adequate level of investment;

5. Recognising that the EAS could explore ways to assist further with the containment of resistance to antimalarial medicines, including in areas such as financing and improving access to adequate and affordable health care, medical services, and medicines;
6. Recognising the leading role of the WHO in working with countries to develop global and regional technical responses to malaria control and elimination, including resistance to antimalarial medicines;
7. Supporting implementation of the WHO Global Plan for Artemisinin Resistance Containment 2011 and its related operational plans, and noting that the Plan calls for sustained national monitoring of the efficacy of antimalarial medicines to prevent a wider emergence of artemisinin resistance;
8. Agreeing to work together across the region to intensify access to affordable, safe, and effective antimalarial combination treatment, consistent with WHA60.18 which urges Member States, inter alia, to cease progressively the provision of oral artemisinin monotherapies;
9. Agreeing that strong national responses to malaria control and elimination require cross sectoral approaches beyond the health ministries to include areas such as education, finance and immigration and that cross sectoral approaches are critical in addressing resistance to antimalarial medicines given the potential to spread resistance through mobility of people across the region, and in ensuring the sustained quality of antimalarial drugs;
10. Tasking our relevant Ministers or Authorities to keep progress on this matter under regular review and work in close consultations with ASEAN Health Ministers with the support of WHO, with a view to achieving a 75 per cent reduction (from 2000 baseline) in malaria cases and deaths as soon as possible and preferably by 2015 and the containment of resistance to antimalarial medicines.

Adopted in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on the Twentieth Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Twelve.

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the Second East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 12 July 2012

1. The Second East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 12 July 2012. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. HOR Namhong, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia.
2. The Ministers acknowledged the development and growing importance of the EAS as an integral part of the evolving regional architecture. In this connection, the Ministers were pleased to note the strengthening of partnership and cooperation under the EAS framework, and stressed the need to further consolidating and enhancing the role of the EAS as a leadership forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues, including geopolitical issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia. The Ministers underlined the necessity of joining efforts to strengthen the regional architecture, based on mutually-reinforcing mechanisms and the principles of international law and use of multilateral mechanisms in finding common
3. The Ministers reaffirmed their support to the central role of ASEAN in the EAS. They also stressed the important need for all participating countries of the EAS to adhere to the principles, objectives and modalities of the EAS as enshrined in the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on East Asia Summit, the 2010 Hanoi Declaration in Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the EAS, and 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations (Bali Principles).
4. The Ministers reviewed the progress of cooperation in the framework of the EAS, in particular in the priority areas, namely, finance, environment and energy, education, global health issues and communicable diseases, disaster management, and ASEAN Connectivity and regional economic integration. They also exchanged views on the future direction of the EAS.
5. The Ministers were pleased with the implemented activities under the EAS cooperation on environment and energy. They took note with appreciation the outcomes of the 3rd High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC) in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 6-8 March 2012, and the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue in Tokyo on 15 April 2012. They looked forward

to the 3rd EAS Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building, the EAS Forum on New Energy which would be held in China, and the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue to be cochaired by Cambodia and Japan in Tokyo in 2013. The Ministers noted Russia's proposal to set up an instrument to provide financial support to implement activities on Low Carbon Growth as well as its proposal on the EAS Task Force on Energy Cooperation to explore the possibility of creating a new legal framework of international energy cooperation.

6. The Ministers expressed strong commitment to further strengthen the human resource development in the region. They welcomed the convening of the First EAS Education Ministers' Meeting (EMM) in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 5 July 2012, and the adoption of the EAS Education Action Plan.

7. The Ministers welcomed China's proposal to improve cooperation on higher education, especially in bilingual teaching to promote competitiveness of higher education in the East Asia region. They also noted with appreciation Russia's proposal to convene an EAS Rectors' Conference, as well as the US' proposal to conduct English Language Training courses for ASEAN Member States as well as the US-Brunei Darussalam Partnership for English Language Education in ASEAN as part of its commitment to support capacity building for the peoples of ASEAN.

8. The Ministers emphasized the importance of people-to-people exchanges, particularly among

the youth and students with a view to fostering a sense of togetherness, mutual respect and understanding of each other's tradition and values. In this context, they commended the efforts and substantial contribution of Japan in implementing the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS), and welcomed Japan's new youth exchange project named "Kizuna Project" which was a part of Japan's reconstruction plans, aiming at promoting global understanding of Japan revival efforts in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake. The Ministers extended their commitment to the steady implementation of this project.

9. The Ministers reaffirmed the important role of Nalanda University and took note of the progress made in the establishment of the University, including the proposal to conduct a Global Design Competition for the design of the University as soon as possible.

10. The Ministers welcomed China's proposal to convene a training course on public health for the EAS participating countries.

11. The Ministers discussed the threat of emerging drug resistant Malaria and agreed that improved cooperative approaches to address this major health threat are required. The Ministers took note of the recommendations to have a declaration on this agenda adopted at the 7th EAS in November 2012 in Phnom Penh.

12. The Ministers welcomed the progress toward the convening of the Second Meeting of EAS Finance Ministers to discuss EAS finance cooperation.

13. The Ministers expressed commitment to enhance both multilateral and bilateral cooperation in disaster prevention and disaster relief efforts as well as to strengthen the effective operationalization of the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management (AHA Centre). In this context, they welcomed Japan's decision to provide a new assistance for the establishment of disaster emergency logistic systems. They reaffirmed the statement by the Leaders at the Sixth EAS in November 2011 held in Bali, Indonesia encouraging all EAS participating countries to contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2010-2015.

14. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Group Meeting to discuss the implementation of the proposals mentioned in the "Indonesian-Australian Paper: A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response." The Ministers encouraged further implementation of the Paper based on AADMER Work Programme as well as the AHA Centre Strategic Plan.

15. In this connection, the Ministers welcomed the recent convening of the ACDM Working Group in Bangkok on 2 June 2012 to discuss the linkage between the AADMER Work Programme and the proposed EAS Work Plan on Disaster Management. They also took note of the three main focus areas of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management, namely, i) flood and drought prevention; ii) climate change; and, iii)

rapid post-disaster recovery, and welcomed non-ASEAN EAS participating countries to continue working closely with ASEAN in these areas. In this regard, Thailand will host the Information Sharing Dialogue between the ACDM and EAS Participating Countries back-to-back with the 21st Meeting of the ACDM in January 2013. The Ministers noted with appreciation the US' initiative to promote implementation of Rapid Disaster Response agreements among EAS participating countries in the acceptance and deployment of international assistance in response to large scale disaster in the Asia-Pacific region.

16. The Ministers welcomed Japan's commitment to providing \$3 billion to developing countries over the next three years as well as hosting the "World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku" in July 2012, in order to share experiences and lessons-learned from the large-scale natural disasters. They reaffirmed the importance to build "resilient society" based on human security and to mainstream disaster reduction in decision-making at all levels. They looked forward to the convening of the Third World Conference on Disaster Reduction, which Japan expressed its intention to host in 2015.

17. The Ministers also welcomed the initiative of India to host the EAS Conference 2012 on Building Regional Responses, and a conference on capacity building on Disaster Management and Relief to be held in September 2012. They also welcomed Russia's proposal to create a network that would connect national disaster relief centres of all EAS participating countries.

18. The Ministers stressed the importance of ASEAN Connectivity in promoting economic integration and looked forward to the effective implementation of the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity adopted at the 6th EAS in Bali, Indonesia, in November 2011, in particular the development of a regional public-private partnership (PPP) development agenda, the active involvement of the public and private sectors in key priority projects under the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, close cooperation in people-to-people connectivity. They reaffirmed their support for the enhancement of ASEAN Connectivity, and shared the importance of expanding Connectivity beyond ASEAN as well. In this context, the Ministers supported the implementation of the Master Plan as it will contribute to intra-regional efforts towards greater connectivity and integration. To this end, the ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Connectivity (ACCC) with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat and ERIA will discuss and implement the above-mentioned initiatives, as well as consider working out the modalities of establishing a Working Group under the EAS rubric to look into the issue of financing ASEAN Connectivity.

19. The Ministers welcomed the regional efforts to enhance cooperation in promoting maritime cooperation in the region including on combating piracy and armed robbery against ship, search and rescue at sea, marine environment, maritime security, maritime connectivity, freedom of navigation, fisheries and other areas of cooperation. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) back-to-back with the next ASEAN Maritime Forum to be held on the second half

of 2012, in the Philippines, with the view to addressing common challenges on maritime issues. The Ministers noted the proposed idea on studying modalities of fisheries resources management in other regions.

20. The Ministers underlined the importance of the maintenance of peace, security and stability on the Korean Peninsula and urged concerned parties not to conduct any further provocations and to comply with their respective obligations under the relevant UNSC Resolutions and their commitment under the 2005 Six-Party Talks Joint Statement. To this end, the Ministers further reiterated the call for all parties concerned to explore all possibilities to engage in a peaceful dialogue, including the resumption of the Six-Party Talks, which would lead to creating an atmosphere of trust and confidence that could contribute to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

21. The Ministers reiterated their commitments to further coordinate efforts in combating terrorism and other non-traditional security threat and challenges in the Asia-Pacific region. They strongly supported the strengthening of global disarmament and non-proliferation regime, calling for further elaboration of strict verification mechanism for non-proliferation and disarmament obligations.

22. The Ministers exchanged views on the recent developments in the South China Sea. They emphasized the importance of the full and effective implementation of the DOC, and welcomed the follow-up activities following the adoption of the Guidelines for the Implementation

of the DOC. They further reaffirmed the call for all concerned parties to the peaceful resolution of the disputes in accordance with the recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UNCLOS.

23. The Ministers agreed that on-going processes of political transition in part of the Middle East and North Africa made its necessary for all parties concerned to work collectively in order to find way of addressing of crises in the region. This should be done within the legal framework and through peaceful only, without external interference, rejecting all kinds of violence from all sides, establishing a broad national dialogue with due respect for independent, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country of the region.

24. The Ministers welcomed the progress made by officials from both ASEAN and ASEAN's FTAs Partners in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Working Groups on Goods, Services and Investments and looked forward to the launch of RCEP negotiations at the 21st ASEAN Summit.

25. The Ministers affirmed their support for the ASEAN's Paper on the Global Movement of Moderates that was adopted by the Leaders at the 20th ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh in April 2012. The Ministers took note that Malaysia and the ASEAN Secretariat are working closely to involve an action plan based on the Concept Paper. The Ministers took note that the Global Movement of Moderates Foundation (GMMF) has been established as national focal point to spearhead activities at the national level

for Malaysia. In this connection, the Ministers agreed to all participating countries of the EAS to begin the process of identifying their national focal points.

26. With regard to the future of the EAS, the Ministers agreed to continue to make the EAS meetings more conducive, constructive, visionary, and strategic with tangible outcomes. In this context, they also welcomed the intention of China to host a track 1.5 International Symposium on East Asia Summit and the Future of East Asia in China in 2012.

27. The Ministers reiterated that EAS cooperation should be directed to strengthen regional resilience and competitiveness, as well as to cope and address adverse effects from challenges in the global fora, by utilizing the existing ASEAN mechanisms.

28. The Ministers were of the view that EAS cooperation and other existing mechanisms in the region, including the ARF and ADMM-Plus, could mutually reinforce one another and positively contribute to the evolving regional architecture.

29. The Ministers also discussed the preparations for the upcoming 7th EAS to be held in Phnom Penh in November 2012.

30. The Ministers looked forward to the 3rd EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Brunei Darussalam in 2013.

Ministerial

Joint Statement of the First East Asia Summit Education Ministers' Meeting

“Strengthening Global Partnership for Education and Humanity”

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 5 July 2012

1. The First East Asia Summit Education Ministers Meeting (1st EAS EMM) was convened on 5 July 2012 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The Meeting was preceded by the 1st EAS Senior Officials Meeting on Education (1st EAS SOM-ED) held on 3 July and the 7th ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting (7th ASED) and 1st ASEAN Plus Three Education Ministers Meeting (1st APT EMM) held on 4 July 2012.
2. The Meeting was chaired by His Excellency Prof. Mohammad Nuh, Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, and was attended by the Education Ministers or their Representatives from ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat.
3. The Ministers warmly welcomed the establishment of EAS EMM to strengthen EAS efforts to advance its common endeavors in education.
4. The Ministers recalled the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit to establish the East Asia Summit as an open, inclusive, transparent and outwardlooking forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia; to promote community building in the region that will be consistent with and reinforce the realisation of the ASEAN Community; and to strengthen global norms and universally recognised values with ASEAN as the driving force, working in partnership with the other participants of the East Asia Summit.
5. The Ministers also recalled the Leaders statements at the 2nd EAS in Cebu, Philippines in 2007, the 5th EAS in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, in 2010, and the 6th EAS in Bali, Indonesia in 2011, which underscored the importance of education, and agreed to enhance quality and adaptability of education through, inter alia, promotion of education exchange, networking and innovation and welcomed cooperation among EAS participating countries on education and training initiatives which contribute to advancing ASEAN's integration goals and improving the lives of its people.
6. Having regard to the Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually

Beneficial Relations adopted at the 6th EAS in Bali, Indonesia in 2011, the Ministers agreed to focus education cooperation on the enhancement of mutually beneficial cooperation in the EAS and with other regional fora. The Ministers further agreed, consistent with the Declaration of the 6th East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity, on the need for education cooperation to promote greater engagement and cooperation in people-to-people connectivity initiatives, including those relating to education and life-long learning, human resource development, innovation and entrepreneurship, cultural exchanges, and tourism.

7. The Ministers recalled their commitment at the Informal EAS EMM of 2011 to prioritize education quality improvement in their future cooperation and reiterated the pivotal role of education, not only in promoting human resources development, but also as a means for bridging development gaps, enhancing regional competitiveness, achieving sustained economic development, and promoting friendship and mutual understanding among people in the region. The Ministers used the meeting as a forum to share views and experiences, as well as to discuss future education cooperation between EAS participating countries.

8. The Meeting welcomed the report by His Excellency Prof. Mohammad Nuh, Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia on the implementation of the projects recommended by the Education Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) to foster closer education cooperation among the EAS participating countries.

9. The Ministers welcomed the success and achievements of the UNESCO conference hosted by Japan in November 2011 to adopt the revised UNESCO Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific. This conference followed the EAS education cooperation project led by Australia in 2011 to promote awareness and understanding of the revised UNESCO Convention. The conference viewed the revision and adoption of the revised convention as a major step towards improved qualifications recognition arrangements in the Asia-Pacific. The conference also called upon parties and donors to work together to strengthen national information centres in support of that Convention.

10. The Ministers welcomed with appreciation the progress of Australia's project to develop a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) and noted that a TVET QAF has been developed in consultation with many EAS participating countries and was now moving to in-country workshops in five EAS countries to identify capacity building needs. The Ministers noted the great need for capacity building of TVET systems in EAS participating countries as well as continuing inter-country dialogue and information sharing on skills recognition systems and qualifications frameworks, to ensure the benefits of a regional framework were achieved. The Ministers noted that Australia would shortly commence its feasibility study on a regional facility for education quality assessment.

11. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of promoting and assuring high quality student exchange as well as university exchange in higher education among EAS participating countries. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Japan's initiative to promote cooperation among EAS universities and appreciated the successful holding of the "International Symposium on Exchange among Universities with Quality Assurance in East Asia Region" hosted by Japan in September 2011.

12. The Ministers noted the progress in India's initiative to establish Nalanda University in collaboration with EAS participating countries. The Ministers further noted that the university will shortly commence academic activities in the Schools of Historical Studies and Ecology and Environment. The Ministers also welcomed gracious commitment and financial support made by the governments of Australia, China, Lao PDR and Thailand as well as other independent donors.

13. In order to provide direction and momentum to education cooperation and promote a more comprehensive cooperation based on the principle of unity in diversity the Ministers adopted the EAS Education Action Plan (2011-2015) developed by the 1st EAS SOM-ED and urged participating countries to support the education cooperation projects identified under the Action Plan or otherwise in support of strengthening education systems, building a community based on mutual understanding and supporting connectivity through the elimination of barriers to the mobility of students, academic

and education providers within the EAS in order to expand educational benefits and opportunities.

14. The Ministers welcomed the commitment by several EAS participating countries to lead and to collaborate in the implementation of specific projects on a voluntary basis.

15. The Ministers welcomed additional commitments made by Australia and Korea to work together in relation to developing a network of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) providers in consultation with EAS participating countries.

16. The Ministers recognised the positive contribution made in promoting EAS Education Cooperation by Australia and Japan in relation to building capacity in quality assurance in higher education.

17. The Ministers acknowledged the importance of mechanisms to facilitate regional cooperation, and encouraged discussions and policy dialogues among officials, experts, education providers and industry. The Ministers also expressed their hope that the outcomes of this cooperation would not be limited to projects, but also at the senior policy-making level, for more effective use of sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices among the EAS participating countries.

18. Reaffirming their strong commitment to strengthen regional cooperation on education by convening the EAS Education Ministers Meeting (EMM) on a biennial basis, in conjunction with ASED and ASEAN Plus Three Education

Ministers' Meetings, the Ministers agreed on the Terms of Reference of the EAS EMM which provide for effective coordination with relevant regional and international organizations including the ASEAN University Network and the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation.

19. The Ministers welcomed the advice of the Minister for Education and Sports of the Lao PDR that the 2nd EAS EMM will be held in July 2014.

20. The Ministers agreed to report the outcomes of the 1st EAS EMM to the 7th East Asia Summit which will be held in Cambodia, in November 2012.

21. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to Indonesia for the warm hospitality extended to the delegates and the excellent arrangements made in hosting the 1st EAS EMM. The Ministers also expressed their appreciation to the ASEAN Secretariat for its valuable contributions to the meeting.

2013

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Eighth East Asia Summit

**Bandar Seri Begawan,
Brunei Darussalam, 10 October 2013**

1. The 8th East Asia Summit (EAS) was held on 10 October 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The Summit was chaired by His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

2. We reaffirmed our commitment to the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the EAS, the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the EAS and the 2011 Declaration of the EAS on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations, which emphasised the role of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues of common regional concern with the aim to promote peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

3. We further reaffirmed ASEAN's central role in the EAS, and ASEAN's commitment to work in close partnership with all EAS participating countries, to ensure that the EAS would continue to be an important integral component of the regional architecture.

4. We exchanged views on regional and international issues, including food and energy security, climate change, sustainable development and disaster management, as well as the future direction of the EAS. We encouraged confidence building among the EAS participating countries and the continued open and frank exchange of views on the strategically important issues of common peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

5. We welcomed China's proposal to formulate a Plan of Action (POA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on East Asia Summit Development Initiative, which was adopted at the 7th EAS in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in 2012. We noted that the POA is aimed at enhancing EAS cooperation, especially in the six (6) priority areas, namely environment and energy, education, finance, global health issues and pandemic diseases, natural disaster management and ASEAN Connectivity. We tasked our Foreign Ministers to continue to work on the POA and finalise it by the next EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

6. We reiterated our support for ASEAN's centrality in the regional architecture. We welcomed the EAS support for the realisation of the ASEAN Community and for broader and deeper regional integration. We

therefore encouraged the EAS to support the implementation of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) and the Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations (Bali Concord III) to bring the ASEAN common platform on global issues into reality by 2022. We took note and supported ASEAN's initiative to develop the ASEAN Community's Post-2015 vision. We noted the need to deepen and enhance ASEAN's dialogue partnership and external relations, with the aim of having an equal, mutually beneficial, and meaningful partnership.

7. We expressed our appreciation for the ASEAN Secretariat's work in support of the EAS, and agreed to explore options to further strengthen its capacity to serve the growing EAS agenda. We also took note of the proposal by the Republic of Korea to host a track II forum to discuss the future direction of the EAS in 2014.

8. We commended the proposal for a framework of principles on strengthening security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region by Russia, China and Brunei Darussalam, and appreciated Indonesia's idea of having a treaty of friendship and cooperation that includes a wider indo-pacific region based on the principles contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and in line with the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations (Bali Principles). In this regard, we welcomed the convening of the first workshop and dialogue on a regional security framework to discuss these concepts, taking into account the existing security cooperation, in November 2013 in Brunei

Darussalam and looked forward to the outcomes and recommendations at the 9th EAS.

Energy

9. We reaffirmed the importance of the EAS energy cooperation in strengthening energy security and improving energy access in the EAS region in view of the volatility of global energy markets to changes in the global economic landscape. We also noted with satisfaction the concrete progress of the United States – Asia-Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP) announced by the United States, Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia at the 7th EAS in November 2012.

10. We welcomed the outcome of the 7th EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting (EAS EMM) on 26 September 2013 in Bali, Indonesia, especially on the steady progress made in the implementation of the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (EAS ECTF) Work Plan 2012-2013 for the work streams of Energy Efficiency and Conservation; Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes; and Energy Market Integration. We welcomed the establishment of the new and fourth work stream of the EAS ECTF namely "Renewable and Alternative Power Generation Work Stream," and congratulated Brunei Darussalam and the United States for initiating the comprehensive effort as one of the activities under the USACEP and the EAS ECTF.

11. We recognised the close collaboration of the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia

(ERIA), and other parties in conducting energy outlook studies for the Southeast Asia and the EAS regions. We welcomed publication of the Special Report on "Southeast Asia Energy Outlook" in connection with the IEA's 2013 edition of the World Energy Outlook (WEO 2013) that manifested a robust analysis on Southeast Asia's energy prospects.

Environment

12. We discussed various environmental issues including climate change and sustainable development, which are immediate regional and global concerns. We recalled the 2007 Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment and encouraged our relevant ministers to carry out its implementation, as appropriate, including in further strengthening cooperation in environmental conservation and biodiversity preservation and protection, capacity building and information sharing in weather forecast systems.

13. We appreciated the outcome of the 4th High-Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC) held on 21-22 March 2013 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, coorganised by Australia, Indonesia, Japan and Viet Nam. We noted the proposal by Australia to work with EAS partners on climate change impacts on rural livelihoods, as a driver for migration to cities, and urban resilience through two climate change adaptation workshops to be held in 2014.

14. We welcomed the outcome of the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue held on 18 May 2013 in Tokyo, Japan,

co-chaired by Cambodia and Japan and appreciated Japan's initiative to hold a high-level forum under this Partnership in 2014. We underlined the importance of promoting effective low carbon technologies including through enhanced public-private partnership in the EAS region. We also shared the view that various approaches could contribute to facilitating the diffusion of low carbon technologies, products, systems and services, and thus achieving sustainable growth in the region. In this regard, Japan briefed the meeting on its promotion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM).

Disaster Management

15. We welcomed the ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management, which reaffirms ASEAN's commitment to reducing vulnerabilities, and enhancing the capacities of the ASEAN community to be more resilient and self-reliant in mitigating the impact of disasters.

16. We reaffirmed the importance and urgency of enhancing cooperation in disaster management through regional mechanisms. In this regard, we welcomed the various cooperation and linkages between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other disaster management authorities in non-ASEAN countries, which contribute to the strengthening of capacity for disaster management in the region. We welcomed the support of the EAS participating countries to the establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre). In this regard, we also welcomed Japan's support for ICT equipment for the

AHA Centre and establishment of a Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN; New Zealand's forthcoming provision of emergency response training to the AHA Centre's staff; and Australia's financial support for the AHA Centre. We noted Russia's initiative on establishing a Crisis Management Centres Network in the Asia-Pacific, and we welcomed the convening of the "Seminar on Methodological Support for the Development of the AHA Centre based on Experience of the National Crisis Management Centre in Russia," held on 3-7 March 2013 in Moscow.

17. We welcomed the ACDM's decision to have regular sessions on EAS cooperation on disaster management to discuss the linkage between the EAS paper on "A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response" and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme (2010-2015). We also noted the outcome of Indonesia and Australia's EAS Workshop on Rapid Disaster Response held on 23-24 September 2013 in Darwin, Australia, and the EAS Seminar on Risk Management of Major Natural Disaster held on 24-28 June 2013 in Beijing, China.

18. Recognising that the Asia-Pacific is the most disaster-prone area in the world, we welcomed the outcomes of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief and Military Medicine Exercise (ADMMPlus HADR & MM Ex) held on 17-20 June 2013 in Brunei Darussalam and the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise held on 7-10 May 2013 in Thailand. We looked forward to

the convening of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Exercise (ARDEX) to be held in October 2013 in Viet Nam and the Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Relief Exercise in March 2014 in Indonesia. We noted India's initiatives to establish a network of 24x7 Points of Contacts among the National Disaster Response Agencies of the EAS Participating Countries and a Virtual Knowledge Centre (VKC) to share knowledge and best practices related to natural disaster risk assessment, mitigation and response.

19. We affirmed our support for the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Japan in 2015.

Education and People-to-People interactions

20. We reiterated the importance of education cooperation and the need to further strengthen human resource development in the region. In this regard, we looked forward to the outcome of the 2nd EAS Education Ministers' Meeting to be held in 2014 in Lao PDR and further implementation of the EAS Education Plan of Action (2011-2015) adopted at the 1st EAS Education Ministers' Meeting on 5 July 2012 in Jogjakarta, Indonesia. In this regard, we welcomed progress by Australia and the Republic of Korea to develop an EAS Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) provider network, which will facilitate capacity building of TVET institutions through the exchange of knowledge and experiences.

21. We welcomed the progress on the revival of Nalanda University and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of Nalanda

University to facilitate its setting up as a non-state, non-profit and self-governing international institution of excellence.

22. We appreciated Singapore and China's co-organisation of a EAS Conference on "Bilingualism – Policy and Practice" on 13-14 September 2013 in Singapore, which gathered over 200 international language experts, policy-makers and educators from the EAS participating countries to discuss bilingualism at all levels of education, and share their experiences in conceptualising and implementing second language initiatives.

23. We welcomed Brunei Darussalam's offer of scholarships for an 18-month Master of Public Policy and Management (MPPM) programme, which would commence on 27 December 2013 at Universiti Brunei Darussalam.

24. We noted India's suggestion that EAS participating countries begin thinking about a multilateral agreement among interested EAS participating countries for bringing in equivalence of qualifications.

25. We appreciated Japan's youth exchange project, entitled "Kizuna (bond) Project," which involved approximately 11,000 youths from Japan and the regions of Asia, Oceania and North America. We welcomed the launching of the JENESYS (Japan East-Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths) 2.0 Project in January 2013, which would exchange approximately 30,000 youths between Japan and the Asian/Oceanic region to promote mutual understanding and friendly relations. We also

welcomed the launching of the “KAKEHASHI Project,” which would exchange 5,000 youths between North America and Japan for the same purpose.

26. We welcomed Australia’s New Colombo Plan initiative, which aims to lift knowledge of the Asia-Pacific in Australia and strengthen people-to-people and institutional relationships, through study and internships undertaken by Australian undergraduate students in the region. We noted that the initiative would support increasing two-way student mobility between Australia and the region and strengthen education collaboration, and complements Australia’s support for students from the Asia-Pacific studying in Australia.

Global Health and Pandemic Diseases

27. We recognised health as a fundamental right of our people and the importance of achieving the universal health coverage to address diverse health needs and improving the health outcomes of our people. In this regard, we encouraged our Health Ministers to explore possible areas of cooperation in health.

28. We reiterated our commitment to implement the Declaration of the 7th EAS on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines. In this regard, we welcomed the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA), initiated by the Prime Ministers of Australia and Vietnam and encouraged all EAS participating countries to join the Alliance and support its work. We also noted that the Asian Development Bank has agreed to host the APLMA Secretariat,

and that the work of the two APLMA taskforces on access to quality medicines and other technologies and regional finance would commence.

29. We welcomed India’s proposal to host a “Round Table on Tertiary Healthcare with Focus on Trauma Care and Nursing” to explore future prospects of collaboration within EAS.

Finance

30. We recognised the important role of the EAS in strengthening economic and financial development in the region. We welcomed the third Informal EAS Finance Ministers’ Meeting to be held on 12 October 2013 in Washington D.C., United States, and expressed our support to enhance this priority area further through cooperative work.

Connectivity

31. We reaffirmed the need to further promote cooperation to support the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) and to enhance connectivity within East Asia, taking into account the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity adopted by the Leaders in 2011 in Bali, Indonesia. We welcomed the engagement to be undertaken between the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) and non-ASEAN EAS participating countries to work out the issue of financing connectivity projects towards realising the MPAC, and noted that this will include discussions on several various initiatives proposed by the EAS participating countries in enhancing ASEAN

Connectivity, including Australia's proposal to establish an EAS Connectivity Forum and its interest to help improve infrastructure connectivity through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and a connectivity workshop to be co-hosted by Australia and Singapore in 2014.

32. We continued to welcome the ongoing efforts in mobilising financial and technical resources and the promotion of PPP. In this connection, we welcomed the outcomes of the 4th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled "Partnering Private Sector for ASEAN Connectivity" held on 27 August 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, with the contribution of ERIA. In this regard, we also welcomed the initiative to hold the ASEAN-Japan 40th Anniversary Symposium, entitled "Partnering Private Sector for ASEAN Connectivity Part II" to be held in November 2013, as a follow-up to the 4th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium. We noted the outcomes of the EAS Regulatory Roundtable, co-chaired by Thailand and New Zealand, and the Workshop on Enhancing Connectivity through Multi-layered Regional Framework: The Roles of Dialogue Partners held on 18-19 July 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. We welcomed the initiative to convene the Symposium: "Towards Realisation of the ASEAN Connectivity Plus: Moving Forward with ASEAN-India Connectivity" in November 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Trade and Economics

33. We recognised the necessity of strengthening economic relations among EAS participating countries and welcomed the outcomes of the EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting, held on 21

August 2013, in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. We reaffirmed the importance of trade liberalisation in East Asia and welcomed EAS participating countries' proactive efforts to further trade liberalisation in this region through bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), the ASEAN plus FTAs, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which serve to strengthen economic relations among EAS participating countries. We noted that ASEAN centrality is recognised in RCEP negotiations, which complements the interests of the EAS in supporting and contributing to economic integration, equitable economic development and strengthening economic cooperation among participating countries, through working towards a modern, comprehensive, high quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement. We also recognised the necessity of focusing on "business connectivity," which leads to building effective supply chain networks across the region with upgrading of industries and development of supporting industries, and looked forward future contributions of the EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting to advance business connectivity in cooperation with other initiatives.

34. We also emphasised the importance of deepening economic integration through trade liberalisation initiatives such as RCEP aimed at narrowing the development gaps and maximising mutual benefits. In this regard, we appreciated analytical works and policy recommendations by the ERIA for maximising benefits of economic integration through coordinated cooperation among all EAS participating countries, and

encouraged ERIA for its continued contribution to the region through its research and policy recommendations, including proposing a region-wide industrial cluster policy which will attain optimal production networks to further promote growth in ASEAN from a medium- and long- term perspective.

35. With a view to enhancing trade and investment within the region, we underscored the importance of transparency and predictability in regulations and their application. In this regard, we stressed that measures on travel and goods, including food, must be consistent with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other relevant international obligations and standards.

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

36. We welcomed the Statement of ERIA's 6th Governing Board Meeting issued on 4 May 2013, which expressed ERIA's strong will to formulate effective region-wide policy recommendations to achieve greater connectivity and to address the global issues, and anticipates closer communication with policy makers. We also commended ERIA's activities in various fields such as Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Energy, as well as on Connectivity including the Myanmar Comprehensive Development Vision and in this regard, encouraged ERIA to continue its support to the ASEAN and EAS activities.

Food Security

37. Recalling our commitment to cooperate in promoting food security and nutrition as

stipulated in the 2012 Phnom Penh Declaration on the EAS Development Initiative, we adopted the Declaration of the 8th East Asia Summit on Food Security. We called on various parties to carry out its implementation.

38. We welcomed the adoption of the Terms of Reference for an EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environment Conservation by our Foreign Ministers at the 3rd EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting on 2 July 2013 and the appointment of representatives to the Study Group. In this regard, we looked forward to the outcome and recommendations of the Study Group at the 9th EAS.

Maritime Security and Cooperation

39. We emphasised the importance of maintaining peace and stability, ensuring maritime security and safety, and freedom of navigation. In this regard, we noted the contribution of enhanced maritime cooperation to this end. We further called on the parties to explore all mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, without resorting to threats or the use of force, and in accordance with universally recognised principles of international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), in the region.

40. We welcomed the positive progress, including the official consultations on the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, at the recent Senior Officials' Meeting on the Implementation of the DOC and the Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC in Suzhou, China.

We also welcomed the positive outcomes of the 2nd Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) on 1-3 October 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia including the agreement to hold the 3rd EAMF in 2014. We also welcomed the 1st Expanded ASEAN Seafarers Training – Counter Piracy (EAST-CP) workshop on 23-25 September 2013 in Manila, the Philippines, co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States. We affirmed that piracy is one among many maritime security threats that must be addressed through a multi-stakeholder approach, and looked forward to the conduct of more EAST workshops as a continuing initiative.

Non-traditional security and non-proliferation

41. We shared the view on the need to further enhance cooperation on nontraditional security issues, including terrorism and its financing, piracy, illicit drug trafficking, cyber-security, illicit wildlife trafficking, human trafficking and people smuggling. We underlined the importance of strengthening national laws and regulations for wildlife trafficking-related crimes.

42. We supported the strengthening of the global regime for disarmament and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, including the requirements of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

43. We emphasised the importance to global initiatives to address security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit, unregulated and irresponsible trade in conventional arms. We welcomed the U.N.

Security Council's adoption of a resolution to strengthen international action to combat the illicit trade and misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the General Assembly's adoption on 2 April 2013 of the Arms Trade Treaty. We supported the Treaty's earliest effective implementation to promote peace and security in the region.

44. We welcomed ASEAN's commitment in preserving the Southeast Asian region as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the Treaty of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and the ASEAN Charter respectively.

45. We welcomed the adoption of the Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) by ASEAN Leaders, which would serve as a centre of excellence to encourage efforts to address explosive remnants of war for interested ASEAN Member States, and shall facilitate cooperation with relevant institutions, including the United Nations Mine Action Service and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

Other areas of cooperation

46. We welcomed the outcomes of the 5th East Asia Gender Equality Ministerial Meeting on 15-16 May 2013 in Beijing, China and recognised the importance of cooperation in promoting the advancement and development of women in the region.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Group of Twenty (G20)

47. We congratulated Russia on its G20 Presidency and on the successful outcomes of the St. Petersburg Summit held on 5-6 September 2013 and looked forward to the 2014 G20 meetings in Australia. We reiterated our support for the Chairman of ASEAN to be continuously invited to participate in the G20 meetings, including the G20 Summit.

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

48. We reaffirmed our commitment to a credible outcome at the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali on trade facilitation, some elements of agriculture and a set of development issues, which would be a stepping stone towards seeking to successfully conclude the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and providing renewed confidence in the multilateral trading system. We also reiterated our commitment to avoid protectionist measures affecting trade and investment that are inconsistent with the WTO commitments, reaffirmed at the 7th East Asia Summit in Phnom Penh in 2012.

APEC

49. We underlined the important role of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in promoting regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region, and encouraged continued APEC-ASEAN collaboration on issues of mutual interest. In this regard, we applauded the APEC 2013 chairmanship of Indonesia for its leadership

role towards the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment, achieving sustainable growth with equity, and in promoting connectivity. We further supported the forum's emphasis on strengthening economic cooperation and capacity building towards achieving regional economic integration and economic prosperity for the APEC region. We further underlined that the EAS and APEC should be in synergy in strengthening our economic resilience. As such, we welcomed China's APEC chairmanship in 2014.

Korean Peninsula

50. We stressed the need to maintain peace, security and stability in the Korean Peninsula, and called for a peaceful dialogue including creating the conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. We reiterated the importance of fully complying with the obligations in all relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, and commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. We reaffirmed our commitment to fully implementing the relevant UNSC Resolutions and reiterated our support for all peaceful efforts to bring about denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula. In this regard, we welcomed the Initiative for the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and the Initiative for Peace and Cooperation in Northeast Asia proposed by the President of the Republic of Korea. We also emphasised the importance of addressing humanitarian concerns of the international community.

Syria

51. We shared the concerns of the international community on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, which has caused the loss of civilian lives. We condemned any use of chemical weapons in Syria and welcomed the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. We welcomed the decision by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution that will set up the necessary parameters to put under international control the process of destruction of chemical weapons in Syria under the leading role of the OPCW. We also welcomed the Security Council Presidential Statement issued on 2 October 2013. We called for the convening, as soon as possible, of an international conference on Syria to implement the Geneva Communique of 30 June 2012 and called upon all Syrian parties to engage seriously and constructively at the Geneva Conference on Syria.

9th East Asia Summit

52. We looked forward to the 9th East Asia Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in 2014.

2013

Summit

Declaration of the Eighth East Asia Summit on Food Security

**Bandar Seri Begawan,
Brunei Darussalam, 10 October 2013**

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 8th East Asia Summit (EAS);

RECALLING the 2012 Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative encouraging EAS countries to cooperate in promoting food security and nutrition;

RECALLING the commonly accepted definition of food security adopted at the 1996 World Food Summit; nutrition as well as the four food security pillars of access, availability, utilisation, and stability are intrinsic to this definition;

ACKNOWLEDGING that food security is essential for ensuring the broader security of the people of our region;

RECOGNISING that key priority areas of the EAS intersect with a range of food security issues, such as the environment, diversifying

and developing new sources of energy, global health and nutrition, ASEAN connectivity, as well as the global challenge of adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change;

RECOGNISING that millions of people in the region rely on the resources and services provided by terrestrial, marine and freshwater aquatic ecosystems for their sustenance, livelihoods and well-being;

RECOGNISING that biodiversity conservation and sustainable management are crucial for maintaining healthy terrestrial, marine and freshwater aquatic ecosystems which underlie food security;

RECOGNISING that extreme climatic events, such as drought and flooding, undermine agricultural productivity;

RECOGNISING the necessity to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity;

RECOGNISING that unequal access to natural resources, technology and markets create additional challenges in reducing the number of poor and hungry people;

RECOGNISING that agricultural investment in a responsible manner that respects rights, livelihoods and resources plays an important role in promoting agricultural development and enhancing food security and nutrition;

RECOGNISING that post-harvest losses along food supply chains and post-consumer food waste significantly undermine food security;

RECOGNISING that eradicating poverty and building the resilience of our people through adequate social protection measures, economic growth promotion, and positive income generation are effective ways of improving food security;

RECOGNISING the critical role of small holder and women farmers and fishers in sustaining agricultural and fishery production and ensuring household food security;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals on hunger and poverty, noting that EAS participating countries have made steady progress toward the Goals but that more work needs to be done to realise them by 2015;

REAFFIRMING our collective commitment to conclude the Doha Development Agenda negotiations of the World Trade Organization which seek to ensure fair and equitable benefits of multilateral trade for all countries, including the developing world, and particularly Least Developed Countries;

RECOGNISING that open food markets are critical to sustainable access to nutritionally diverse food resources and that protectionist measures may result in excessive food price volatility and hinder regional food security;

RECOGNISING that transparent information about the status of regional and global food markets and food derivative markets, including supply and demand forecasts and the state of food stocks, will help increase food market certainty and reduce excessive food price volatility;

RECOGNISING that food security is a complex and multifaceted issue requiring multiple, integrated approaches; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the work on food security already being done by other regional and global organisations, including the ASEAN Plus Three, APEC, FAO, CFS, OECD, OIC and the G8 and G20, and recognising the imperative not to duplicate these efforts with limited resources;

DO HEREBY DECLARE TO:

1. Increase the level of food security cooperation in the EAS by:

- a. increasing food security information sharing to ensure consistency and transparency among various agricultural market information systems, as well as drawing on private sector and academic expertise and input, and encouraging private and public sector stakeholders to make agricultural and other relevant data open and accessible to the public;
- b. integrating existing regional and global food-security frameworks to develop best practices on improving collective food security in the EAS;
- c. encouraging the inclusive consultation process with all stakeholders including the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to promote responsible agricultural investment, that respects rights, livelihoods and resources;

- d. drawing on existing agricultural capacity-building initiatives regionally and sharing best practices to improve agricultural production and productivity, and dietary diversity, in the EAS;
- e. better integrating smallholder and women farmers and fishers into global supply chains and efforts to achieve food security;
- f. expanding marine and agricultural science-and-technology research, including biotechnology and development investment and cooperation to promote sustainable food production and food safety, with due consideration for national poverty eradication and food security priorities;
- g. expanding regional fisheries management cooperation, including encouraging the future work of the EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environmental Conservation;
- h. promoting cooperation, sustainable use, and management of water resources;
- i. identifying possible cooperation in forest conservation and management;
- j. encouraging the protection of natural eco-systems and the preservation of biodiversity and varieties of plant genetics and agricultural production systems;

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the Third East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting

**Bandar Seri Begawan,
Brunei Darussalam, 2 July 2013**

- k. exploring ways to reduce regional food supply chain loss and demand side loss, including post-consumer food waste due to unsustainable consumption patterns, with due consideration of the work done on regional connectivity;
 - l. encouraging greater efforts to build resilience to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change which will have an ongoing and significant impact on the ability to ensure stable and sustainable food production; and
 - m. supporting integrated approaches to improved nutrition;
2. Encourage removal of existing protectionist measures and restraint on introducing new measures that are inconsistent with WTO agreements and that may hinder food trade, as well as promoting better trade facilitation, in accordance with national laws and regulations to promote food security.
 3. Task EAS relevant Ministers to hold an informal consultation with relevant government sectors and private and public stakeholders to explore ways to realise these undertakings.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State/Government of the participating countries of the 8th East Asia Summit on 10 October 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

1. The 3rd East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held on 2 July 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting was chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam.

2. The Ministers acknowledged the development and growing importance of the EAS in the regional architecture. Recognising the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common concerns with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia, the Ministers emphasised the need to further consolidate and strengthen the EAS and to ensure the effective follow-up and implementation of Leaders' discussions and decisions.

3. The Ministers noted Indonesia's call for ASEAN to formulate aspirational goals beyond 2015, such as doubling ASEAN's combined GDP

and halving the percentage of people living in poverty in the ASEAN region by 2030.

4. The Ministers discussed the follow-up to the 7th EAS and welcomed the progress of the implementation of the EAS cooperation, especially in the six (6) priority areas, namely environment and energy, education, finance, global health issues and pandemic diseases, natural disaster mitigation and ASEAN Connectivity.

5. The Ministers looked forward to the effective and timely implementation of the Phnom Penh Declaration on the EAS Development Initiative, which was adopted at the 7th EAS in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in 2012. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed China's proposal to formulate a Plan of Action (POA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the EAS Development Initiative and agreed for the officials to stock-take EAS initiatives under the Phnom Penh Declaration and develop a plan of action.

6. The Ministers commended Russia on its proposal for a framework of principles on strengthening security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. In this regard, the Ministers tasked the Senior Officials to convene a series of dialogues and workshops on this matter, taking into account the existing security cooperation. The Ministers also took note of Indonesia's idea for an Indo-Pacific framework envisaged based on the principles contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and in line with the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations (Bali Principles).

7. The Ministers reiterated the importance of ASEAN's central role in the evolving regional architecture and agreed that the EAS would continue to support the realisation of the ASEAN Community and pave the way towards broader and deeper regional integration.

8. The Ministers recalled the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the EAS, and the 2012 Chairman's Statement of the 7th EAS that welcomed Brunei Darussalam's proposal to conduct a stock-take review and reflection aimed at further consolidating and strengthening the EAS on the basis of its established principles, objectives and modalities and to provide recommendations to the 8th EAS.

9. The Ministers noted the progress of the U.S.–Asia-Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP) by Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and the United States of America. The Ministers also welcomed the establishment of the Renewable and Alternative Power Generation Work Stream co-chaired by Brunei Darussalam and the United States of America at the 18th EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force Meeting. The Ministers also noted that the Work Stream shall be brought to the 7th EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting (EAS EMM) for endorsement in September 2013 in Bali, Indonesia, and to be announced by Leaders at the 8th EAS. The Ministers acknowledged the commencement of new research studies by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) with support from Japan, and the successful convening of the Workshop on the ASEAN Energy Outlook on 7 May 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, collaborated with the

International Energy Agency (IEA), aiming at its launch in the 7th EAS EMM. The Ministers noted the successful convening of the 1st East Asia Summit New Energy Forum held on 15-16 April 2013 in Kunming, China.

10. The Ministers welcomed the successful convening of the 4th High-Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC) held on 21-22 March 2013 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, co-organised by Australia, Indonesia, Japan and Viet Nam. The Ministers also noted the proposal by Australia on an EAS climate change adaptation workshop and the Philippines in 2013-2014.

11. The Ministers welcomed the outcome of the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue held on 18 May 2013 in Tokyo, Japan and co-chaired by Cambodia and Japan.

12. The Ministers acknowledged the continued work under the EAS Education Action Plan (2011-2015) and the benefit of supporting education cooperation projects that would help to improve the quality and mobility of qualifications across the region. The Ministers welcomed the 2nd EAS Education Ministers' Meeting to be held in Lao PDR in 2014.

13. The Ministers welcomed Brunei Darussalam's offer of scholarships for an 18-month Master of Public Policy and Management (MPPM) programme, which would commence on 27 December 2013 at Universiti Brunei Darussalam.

14. The Ministers appreciated Japan's youth exchange project, entitled "Kizuna (bond) Project," which involved approximately 11,000 youths between Japan and the regions of Asia, Oceania and North America. The Ministers welcomed the launching of the Japan East-Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS) 2.0 Project in January 2013, which would exchange a total of 30,000 young people between Japan and Asian/Oceanic region to promote mutual understanding and friendly relations. The Ministers also welcomed the launching of the "KAKEHASHI Project," which would exchange a total of 4,600 people between North America and Japan for the same purpose.

15. The Ministers welcomed the progress on the revival of Nalanda University and noted that the tenders for construction would be invited shortly. The Ministers noted India's proposal for the signing of an Inter-Governmental Agreement to facilitate the setting up of the Nalanda University as a non-state, non-profit and self-governing international institution of excellence.

16. The Ministers welcomed India's suggestion that EAS members begin thinking about a multilateral agreement among interested EAS member countries for bringing in equivalence of qualifications.

17. The Ministers looked forward to the implementation of the Declaration of the 7th EAS on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines and encouraged all non-ASEAN EAS participating countries to support ASEAN's efforts to cope with the spread of this disease,

either in form of financial or technical assistance. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the convening of the inaugural Asia-Pacific Leaders' Malaria Alliance (APLMA) to be co-chaired by the Prime Ministers of Australia and Viet Nam at the sidelines of the 8th EAS. The Ministers further noted that Australia and India would co-chair the Access to Quality Medicines Task Force under the APLMA. The Ministers also affirmed the importance of promoting universal health coverage in order to address diverse health needs.

18. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of enhancing cooperation in disaster management through regional mechanisms. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the various cooperation and linkage between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other disaster management authorities in non-ASEAN countries, which contributes to the strengthening of capacity for disaster management in this region. The Ministers welcomed the support of the EAS participating countries to the establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).

19. The Ministers also welcomed the convening of the first open session of the ACDM on EAS Cooperation on Disaster Management held on 10 January 2013 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The Ministers also noted the ACDM's decisions to have such a session on a regular basis to discuss the linkage between the EAS paper on "A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response" and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management

and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme (2010-2015) and looked forward to the next session to discuss this further.

20. The Ministers affirmed their support for the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Japan in 2015.

21. The Ministers also welcomed the outcomes of the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) held on 7-11 May 2013 in Cha-Am, Thailand, and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief and Military Medicine Exercise (ADMM-Plus HADR & MM Ex) held on 17-20 June 2013 in Brunei Darussalam. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Exercise (ARDEX) to be held in October 2013 in Viet Nam and welcomed Indonesia and Australia's EAS workshop on rapid response to be held in Darwin in September 2013 as well as the Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Relief Exercise in Indonesia in March 2014.

22. As a follow-up to the outcome of the "EAS-India Workshop 2012: Building Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management" held in New Delhi on 8-9 November 2012, the Ministers welcomed India's proposals to establish a network of 24x7 Points of Contacts among the National Disaster Response Agencies of the EAS Participating Countries and a Virtual Knowledge Centre (VKC) to share knowledge and best practices related to natural disaster risk assessment, mitigation and response.

23. The Ministers acknowledged the importance of cooperation in finance and expressed their support to further develop this priority area of EAS cooperation.

24. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to further promote cooperation to support the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) and to enhance connectivity within East Asia, taking into account the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity adopted by the Leaders in 2011 in Bali, Indonesia. The Ministers welcomed the engagement to be undertaken between the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) and non-ASEAN EAS participating countries, to work out the issue of financing connectivity projects towards realising the MPAC, and noted that this would include discussion of Australia's paper on establishing an EAS Connectivity Forum.

25. The Ministers recognised the importance of mobilising financial and technical resources and the promotion of public-private partnership (PPP). In this connection, the Ministers welcomed the theme of the 4th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled "Partnering Private Sector for ASEAN Connectivity" to be held in August 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, with the contribution of the ERIA. The Ministers also welcomed an EAS Regulatory Roundtable to be co-chaired by Thailand and New Zealand, which is aimed at supporting ASEAN's own objectives with regard to regulatory reform and at sharing best practice in this area. The roundtable will be held back-to-back with Thailand's initiative to host the Workshop on "Enhancing Connectivity

through Multi-layered Regional Frameworks: The Roles of Dialogue Partners" in July 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.

26. The Ministers also welcomed the Statement of ERIA's 6th Governing Board Meeting issued on 4 May 2013 and its work plan to undertake research and policy recommendations to enhance community-building efforts.

27. The Ministers recognized the necessity of strengthening economic relations among EAS members and underscored the importance of negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which would affirm ASEAN centrality in the emerging regional economic architecture and the interests of ASEAN's FTA partners, and would provide a platform for future trade and investment integration in Asia and the rest of the world. The Ministers recognized that the RCEP complements the interests of EAS in supporting and contributing to economic integration, equitable economic development and strengthening economic cooperation among participating countries, through working towards a comprehensive, high quality and mutually beneficial agreement.

28. The Ministers recalled the 2012 Phnom Penh Declaration on the EAS Development Initiative encouraging EAS countries to cooperate in promoting food security and nutrition. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed food security as an area of focus in the EAS in 2013 and the progress of the work by Senior Officials on an EAS Declaration on Food Security to be adopted by the Leaders at the 8th EAS.

29. The Ministers also adopted the Terms of Reference for an EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environment Conservation and looked forward to the appointment of representatives to the Study Group by September 2013.

30. The Ministers underscored the importance of peace, stability, and maritime security in the region and reiterated the Leaders' call for regional efforts to enhance cooperation in promoting maritime cooperation. In this regard, the Ministers looked forward to the convening of the 2nd Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF), back-to-back with the 4th ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) to be held in the second half of 2013 in Malaysia.

31. The Ministers shared the view on the need to further enhance cooperation on non-traditional security issues, including terrorism, narcotics, and other transnational crimes. The Ministers also strongly supported strengthening of global regime for disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, calling for further elaboration of strict verification mechanism for non-proliferation and disarmament obligation.

32. The Ministers underscored the importance of accelerating the efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in East Asia by 2015. The Ministers will strive to establish an effective and coherent post-2015 development framework centred on sustainable

development and guided by human rights and dignity, equality and equity.

33. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 5th Ministerial Meeting of Gender Quality of East Asia on 15 May 2013 in Beijing, China.

34. The Ministers underscored the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea and noted the ASEAN Statement on the Six-Point Principles on the South China Sea. The Ministers stressed the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes through friendly consultations and negotiations by sovereign states directly concerned in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The Ministers welcomed the collective commitments of ASEAN Member States and China to fully and effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), including the Guidelines for the Implementation of the DOC and to work towards the adoption of a code of conduct in the South China Sea (COC) on the basis of consensus. In this regard, the Ministers appreciated the continued ASEAN-China consultations and dialogue for mutual trust, confidence and cooperation, and the convening of the 8th Meeting of ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC on 29 May 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Ministers were encouraged with the convening of the 6th ASEAN-China Senior Officials' Meeting on the Implementation of the DOC and the 9th Meeting of the Joint Working Group on the implementation of the DOC to be hosted by China in September 2013 during which all parties

Summit

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will have official consultations on the code of conduct. The Ministers noted that steps will be taken to establish an Eminent Persons and Experts Group (EPEG) and/or other mechanisms to provide support to such consultations.

35. The Ministers stressed the need to maintain peace, security and stability in the Korean Peninsula, and encouraged peaceful dialogue including the resumption of the Six Party Talks. The Ministers reiterated the importance of fully complying with the obligations in all relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, and commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to fully implementing the relevant UNSC Resolutions and their full support for all efforts to bring about the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and the Peace and Cooperation Initiative proposed by the President of the Republic of Korea. The Ministers also emphasised the importance of addressing issues of humanitarian concerns of the international community.

36. The Ministers also discussed the preparations for the upcoming 8th EAS to be held on 10 October 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

37. The Ministers looked forward to the 4th EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in 2014.

1. The 9th East Asia Summit (EAS) was held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, on 13 November 2014. The Summit was chaired by His Excellency U Thein Sein, President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

2. We reaffirmed the importance of the EAS as a Leaders-led Forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security, economic and social issues of common regional concern and a range of complex challenges facing the region. We reiterated our commitment to the mandate of the EAS and to enhance cooperation in its priority areas, namely, finance, environment and energy, education, global health issues and pandemic diseases, disaster management, and ASEAN Connectivity. Furthermore, we highly valued the role that the EAS has continued to play in addressing issues of common concern

and maintaining peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

3. We further reaffirmed our support for the ASEAN Community building process and looked forward to the establishment of the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015. We reiterated our support for ASEAN's central role in the EAS and its commitment to working closely with regional partners. Noting that the EAS had grown its stature since its genesis in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the establishment of the East Asia Summit, we agreed that it continues to play a key role in building an open, transparent, inclusive and participatory regional architecture.

4. In line with the objectives set out in the 2010 Hanoi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the East Asia Summit, we looked forward to further strengthening and consolidating the EAS process. With the EAS approaching its 10th anniversary, we agreed on the need to take stock of past achievements and chart the future direction of the EAS. We further emphasised the need for the ASEAN Secretariat to be strengthened in order to ensure the follow-up and implementation of decisions and recommendations of the EAS. In this regard, we welcomed the Declaration on Strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat and Reviewing the ASEAN Organs and commended the High Level Task Force (HLTF) for its efforts in developing its recommendations.

5. We welcomed the adoption of the Plan of Action (PoA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative at the 4th East Asia

Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting. We shared the view that the PoA would promote mutual support and cooperation among EAS participating countries and achieve concrete and sustainable results, which would benefit our local economies and peoples.

6. We reaffirmed our commitment to enhance regional security cooperation in East Asia. To this end, we noted the convening of three Workshops on Regional Security Architecture held in Brunei, Russian Federation and Indonesia. We looked forward to continued discussions on elaboration of a common vision for security architecture in the Asia-Pacific region.

Finance

7. Acknowledging the rapid growth of Asia's inter-regional trade and financial integration, we underscored the importance of enhancing cooperation in finance. In particular, we expressed an interest in exploring modalities to attract private sector financing to support infrastructure connectivity across the region. We were pleased with the outcomes from previous EAS Finance Ministers' Meetings and looked forward to considering the outcomes of 2015 EAS Finance Ministers' Meeting at the next Summit.

Environment and Energy

8. We emphasised the importance of enhancing cooperation to address the issue of climate change. In this regard, we expressed our commitment to work closely together towards securing a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force at the

21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in 2015.

9. We noted the outcomes of the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP12), the 7th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP7), and the 1st Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (COP-MOP1) held in October 2014 in Republic of Korea. We highlighted the importance of the comprehensive integration of biodiversity into the negotiations on the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda, taking into account the spirit of Pyeongchang Roadmap, adopted at COP12 and the Gangwon Declaration, produced at the High-Level Segment, which was held in parallel with COP12.

10. We noted the outcomes of the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue held in October 2014 in Japan. We were pleased with the increased participation from the private sector at this event. We appreciated Japan's update on the progress of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), which would promote the distribution of leading low carbon technologies.

11. We noted the outcomes of the 5th High-level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC) held in Indonesia from 28 February to 1 March 2014, co-organised by Republic of Indonesia, Japan, Cambodia and the United States of America. We also commended the progress made by China in establishing the East

Asia Centre for Climate Change Research and International Cooperation.

12. We welcomed the outcomes of the 8th EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting (EAS EMM) held in September 2014 in Lao PDR. We were pleased with the progress in the implementation of the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (EAS ECTF) Work Plan 2013-2014 for the work streams of Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes, and Renewable and Alternative Power Generation. We welcomed the commencement of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia's (ERIA) new study for promoting oil stockpiling and reinforcement of emergency response measures in EAS participating countries.

13. We welcomed the special report, 'World Energy Investment Outlook' published in conjunction with IAEA's 2014 edition of the World Energy Outlook, and ERIA's studies on East Asia Energy Outlook and Energy Market Integration in the East Asia Region. We also welcomed the establishment of the Energy Research Institute Network (ERIN) and acknowledged the collaboration between ERIN and ERIA which was formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 6 September 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

Education

14. We welcomed the outcomes of the 2nd EAS Education Ministers' Meeting held in September 2014 in Laos PDR, particularly on the progress made on the EAS Education Plan of Action 2011-

2015. We appreciated the programmes aimed at increasing people-to-people linkages in the East Asia region, especially in the area of education.

15. We welcomed the Australian Government's New Colombo Plan (NCP) and its expansion to all ASEAN Member States from 2015. The NCP will support increasing two-way student mobility between Australia and the region and contribute to strengthening education collaboration. We also welcomed the Japanese Government's Scholarship for Study Abroad and the "TOBITATE! Young Ambassador Program," which will promote student mobility. We were pleased to note the Republic of Korea's plans to expand the Global Korean Scholarship (GKS) from 2015, which will increase study opportunities in Korea for ASEAN students. In this regard, we welcomed the launch of training courses for ASEAN engineering students, which will help talented ASEAN students gain first-hand experience in local Korean universities, businesses and research institutes.

16. We were pleased with Japan's continued commitment to its Japan East Asia Network of Exchange Students and Youths 2.0 (JENESYS 2.0) which promotes mutual understanding and friendly relations among EAS participating countries.

17. We welcomed the inauguration of Nalanda University on 19 September 2014 at Rajgir, India. We appreciated India's commitment to this project and noted India's proposal to set up the University as a non-state, non-profit and self-governing international institute of excellence.

Global Health Issues and Pandemic Disease

18. We expressed deep concern about the unprecedented outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in parts of West Africa. We underscored the importance of providing financial and practical assistance to support those countries most affected by the virus to control and contain the spread of the disease. We emphasised our understanding that, in addition to the significant impact on human life and local economies, the spread of EVD also poses a potential threat to international peace and security. We expressed our firm determination to support all necessary efforts to stem the crisis and stop the EVD from spreading further. In this regard, we adopted the Joint Statement on the Regional Response to Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease.

19. We reiterated our commitment to the Declaration of the 7th East Asia Summit on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Anti-malaria Medicines. We welcomed the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA) Task Force Progress Report 2014 and agreed to the goal of an Asia Pacific free of Malaria by 2030. We tasked the APLMA co-chairs to 10th submit to the EAS in Malaysia a plan for achieving this goal and to implement the recommendations of the APLMA Task Forces.

Disaster Management

20. Recalling our commitment to disaster response in the Cha-Am Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management 2009, and reminded of the risks our region faces from natural disasters following Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda, we

reaffirmed our pledge to further enhance disaster management cooperation through regional mechanisms, including the EAS, ADMM-Plus and ARF. Underscoring the need to increase practical cooperation in this area, we adopted the EAS Statement on Rapid Disaster Response.

21. We welcomed the enhanced cooperation between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and disaster management authorities in non-ASEAN countries, through the implementation of the 2011 Disaster Management Initiative. We acknowledged that this Initiative is making a valued and practical contribution to strengthen disaster management capabilities in our region. We welcomed progress on the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit and the ongoing implementation of the World Health Organisation registration and classification system for foreign medical teams in the region.

22. Underscoring the importance of further strengthening international cooperation in disaster risk reduction, we called for active participation and close cooperation for the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015. We noted India's hosting of the first meeting of 24x7 POCs and launch of Virtual Knowledge Portal for EAS countries to be held on December 4-5, 2014 in New Delhi.

Connectivity

23. We agreed that connectivity is essential to the continued development and prosperity of the region. Acknowledging the objectives of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC),

which included improving physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, we welcomed the support for the continued implementation of the MPAC. We recognised the necessity of improving physical and institutional infrastructure towards the formation and success of business connectivity. We also recognised the need to promote quality growth through “people-centred investment” with an emphasis on inclusiveness, resilience and capacity-building in a sustainable manner for infrastructure development in the region. In this regard, we stressed the need to work closely together to realise the objectives of the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity, adopted in Bali in 2011.

24. We welcomed the success of the 5th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled ‘Catalysing Public-Private Partnerships to Finance ASEAN Connectivity’ co-organised by ERIA and held in Myanmar in September 2014. We commended ERIA for its continued contribution towards the implementation of the MPAC and enhancing connectivity in the region.

25. We noted the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) by founding members in Beijing on 24 October 2014. The founding members looked forward to the early operation of the AIIB and its cooperation with existing multilateral development banks.

OTHER AREAS OF COOPERATION

Regional Economic Integration

26. We encouraged efforts to further enhance regional economic integration in the East Asia Region. Noting that EAS participating countries accounted for more than half of the world's population and more than 50 per cent of global GDP, we underscored the importance of ensuring the economic well-being of our peoples in the region. We noted that regional economic integration would contribute to peace, stability and prosperity in the region and beyond.

27. We welcomed the outcomes of the EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 27 August 2014. We reaffirmed the importance of trade liberalisation in East Asia. We were pleased with the progress of RCEP negotiations and urged all participating countries to continue to work hard to ensure a comprehensive and commercially meaningful agreement that would support the achievement of the ASEAN Community and deepen regional economic integration. We reiterated the aim to complete the RCEP negotiations by the end of 2015. We also welcomed continued negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

28. We were pleased the recent developments regarding ASEAN's existing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with EAS participating countries. These developments would contribute to further increasing regional economic integration.

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

29. We welcomed the ERIA's 7th Governing Board Meeting Statement issued on 30 May 2014, which puts emphasis on achieving unity, peace and prosperity in the East Asia region through connectivity, inclusiveness and cooperation. We commended ERIA's resolve to continue to work for the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). In particular, we noted ERIA's support for RCEP negotiations, institutional and physical connectivity, including the establishment of PPP Guidelines, energy and food security, SME empowerment, disaster management, revision of the "Comprehensive Asia Development Plan," and strengthening regulatory management systems and business environments in the region. We encouraged ERIA to continue to provide support to the Chair of the ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit. We also commended ERIA's support for the Myanmar-ERIA-Harvard Symposium "Maximising AEC Benefits towards a Peaceful and Prosperous Community: Achievements and Prospects" held in Myanmar on 29 October 2014.

Non-traditional Security

30. Recalling EAS participating countries' commitments under CITES, and our pledge at the 8th East Asia Summit to further enhance cooperation in non-traditional security issues including illicit trafficking and illegal trade of wildlife, we adopted the Declaration on Combating Wildlife Trafficking.

Disarmament and Non-proliferation

31. We reaffirmed our commitment for achieving peace and security and a world free of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction and welcomed the inclusion of disarmament and non-proliferation as part of the EAS agenda.

32. We welcomed ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime. We reiterated our commitment to continue to work with Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty to ensure their early signing and ratification of the Protocol of the SEANWFZ Treaty.

Maritime Security and Cooperation

33. We acknowledged that enhancing maritime security is an important element in maintaining peace and stability in the region. We underscored the importance of freedom of navigation, unimpeded lawful commerce, as well as resolving disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force, in accordance with universally recognised principles of international law including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). In this regard, we noted the importance of enhanced maritime cooperation, and were pleased with the outcomes of the 3rd Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum in Danang, Viet Nam.

34. We welcomed the progress on full and effective implementation of the declaration on the conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), and consultation on a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC).

35. We expressed concern over the ongoing threat posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea in the region and underscored the need to address this issue in a comprehensive and integrated manner through relevant regional cooperation frameworks. We recognised the efforts of EAS Participating Countries to formulate a conducive Regional Security Framework.

Food Security and Food Safety

36. We underscored the importance of ensuring food security and food safety. We recognised the importance of increasing income among those who rely on agriculture for their livelihood, as well as the need to reduce the rates of food loss and waste through increasing private investment in transportation, storage and processing technologies.

37. We welcomed the progress of work to further increase the level of food security cooperation within the EAS, including the work to expand regional fisheries management cooperation. We noted the report of EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security and Fisheries Management including the five principal recommendations.

Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime

38. We shared the view on the need to further enhance cooperation to counter terrorism and its financing, illicit drug trafficking, the use of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes, corruption and illicit trade, including wildlife trafficking and trafficking in persons.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Korean Peninsula

39. We welcomed the recent meeting between North and South Korean officials on 4 October. We stressed the need to maintain peace, security and stability in the Korean Peninsula and called for continued inter-Korean dialogue. We reiterated the importance of fully implementing and complying with obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions and commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. Recognising the importance of dialogue, we called for the creation of necessary conditions for the resumption of Six-Party Talks, based on commitments previously made in these Talks, which would pave the way for the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. In this light, we welcomed the initiative for Peace and Cooperation in Northeast Asia as well as the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula by the President of the Republic of Korea to contribute significantly to the sustainable peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula and beyond. We took note of the recent initiative for peaceful unification. We noted the recent talks between Japan and DPRK of

addressing human rights and humanitarian concerns of the international community, including the abduction Issues.

ISIL

40. We condemned the brutal violence, hatred and intolerance of the terrorist organisation operating under the name of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq and Syria and denounced all acts of terrorism. ISIL negates basic Islamic and human values and poses a deadly threat to the people of Iraq and Syria, the broader Middle East and beyond, including our own societies.

41. We welcomed the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014), and 2178 (2014), and affirmed our commitment to the full implementation of these resolutions and committed to undertaking all necessary measures to preventing and suppressing the financing and facilitation of foreign terrorist fighters, consistent with international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law.

42. We welcomed the new government in Iraq and supported all efforts for national unity and an inclusive political process. We supported the Iraq Government, together with international partners to restore law and order and security inside Iraq.

43. We demanded the immediate, safe and unconditional release of all those who are kept hostage by ISIL or associated individuals and entities. We expressed our commitment to providing assistance to the victims of ISIL terror and to continue our humanitarian aid in close

coordination with the United Nations and other International Organisations. To enhance these efforts, we are seeking to establish platforms to enable a more structured exchange with countries willing to make constructive contributions against terrorism.

44. We underlined the need to address the threat of terrorism in a comprehensive manner by identifying the underlying factors that support terrorism and lead to radicalisation. We reaffirmed our support for the Global Movement of Moderates and agreed on the importance of inter-faith dialogues to promote greater trust and understanding among cultures, religions and civilisations. In this regard, we adopted the EAS Statement on the Rise of Violence and Brutality committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organizations in Iraq and Syria.

45. We noted with appreciation Singapore's offer to host an EAS Symposium on De-radicalisation to share best practices among experts in early 2015.

APEC

46. We welcomed the outcomes of the 2014 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and noted APEC's on-going contribution to advancing regional economic integration, promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth, and strengthening comprehensive connectivity and infrastructure development. We welcomed the agreement to launch a collective strategic study on issues related to the realisation of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) and were pleased with

the progress made towards achieving the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2020.

ASEM

47. We welcomed the outcomes of the 10th Asia-Europe Summit, where ASEM Leaders exchanged views on strengthening cooperation on economic, financial, regional and global issues as well as traditional and non-traditional security challenges.

WTO

48. We reaffirmed our support for the multilateral trading system. We underscored the importance of the Bali Package agreed to at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali, Republic of Indonesia in 2013 and expressed concern over the inability of WTO Members to implement decisions in accordance with previously made commitments. In this regard, we tasked our Economic Ministers to work closely with WTO Members to expedite the resolution of the current impasse. We also urged meaningful outcomes on the negotiations of the Environmental Goods Agreement in Geneva.

G20

49. We appreciated the G20's commitment to developing new measures with the aim of raising the level of G20 output by more than two per cent over the next five years. In the context of maintaining fiscal sustainability and financial sector stability, we supported the G20 to develop new measures to significantly raise

global economic growth. We were pleased with ASEAN's continued engagement with the G20, through the regular participation of the ASEAN Chair at G20 meetings. Recognising that the region comprises some of the best performing economies, and that ASEAN Member States contributed more than USD 2 trillion to global GDP in 2013, we believed ASEAN's input into the G20 agenda was integral to ensuring the development of effective global cooperation strategies.

50. We looked forward to the convening of the 10th East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2015.

2014

Summit

EAS Declaration on Combating Wildlife Trafficking

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
13 November 2014

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, the People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 9th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to build an ASEAN Community by 2015, comprising three pillars, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community that are closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing;

REALIZING that ASEAN integration and the emergence of an ASEAN Economic Community by 2015 will increase peace, stability, and prosperity for ASEAN and its people;

AWARE that the EAS Member States are rich in biodiversity and home to many endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

RECOGNIZING that the illicit trafficking and illegal trade in specimens of species of wildlife are prejudicial to the planet's natural heritage and to the political, economic and social interests of the EAS;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the inadvertent or purposeful introduction of illicitly trafficked and illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products poses serious risks to the health and safety of human, plant, and animal populations due to the spread of pathogens and non-native invasive species, threatening economic development and prosperity;

NOTING that the increase in illicit trafficking and illegal trade of specimens of species wildlife and wildlife products including fauna and flora, and particularly of endangered species included in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) necessitates increased cooperation and coordination, surveillance, investigative and enforcement measures amongst relevant authorities, including Wildlife, Forestry, Customs, Police, Judicial and Prosecutorial authorities, as well as their increased surveillance, investigative and enforcement measures;

RECOGNIZING that international and regional cooperation are essential to protect natural resources, wildlife habitats, and particularly, endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

RECOGNIZING the conservation actions and commitments that have already been made

with respect to the species regulated by CITES through its Decisions and Resolutions;

ACKNOWLEDGING our commitment to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the access to and the utilization of genetic resources;

RECALLING the ASEAN Statement on CITES on the Occasion of the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in October 2004 and the adoption of the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on CITES Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (2011 — 2015), where ASEAN recognized the need to promote its objectives for CITES implementation through collaborative initiatives;

FURTHER RECALLING the ASEAN Statement on Launching of the ASEAN Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) at the Special Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers Responsible for the Implementation of CITES in December 2005;

RECOGNIZING the unprecedented success of ASEAN Member States in combatting the illegal trade in CITES wildlife and wildlife products through support of the ASEAN WEN as well as stronger coordination and linkages between national and regional agencies, such as CITES Management Authorities, customs, police, and other relevant law enforcement agencies, resulting in an exponential increase in arrests, seizures, and prosecutions of cases of illicit

wildlife trafficking and illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products;

APPRECIATING the enormous value accrued from ASEAN-WEN workshops and training sessions on wildlife trade regulation, species identification, detection and investigation, protected areas enforcement, and wildlife forensics at both regional and national levels, and public awareness campaigns and activities aimed not only for the public at ports of entry and key border checkpoints, but also for members of the judiciary and prosecutors;

RECOGNISING the progress the EAS participating countries have achieved in combating illicit wildlife trafficking in East Asia, including the achievement of the “Operation Cobra” organized by China, US, ASEAN-WEN, SA-WEN, UNODC and other countries and organizations;

RECALLING our commitments made in the ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability at the 13th ASEAN Summit in November 2007 which identified the need to strengthen efforts to implement the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, through mechanisms such as the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network;

ACKNOWLEDGING the commitments to further strengthen ASEAN regional cooperation on biodiversity, as embodied in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint of the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015);

RECALLING the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry Statement on “ASEAN and International Year of Forests 2011” in October 2011 recognizing the achievements and continuing efforts in addressing threats and challenges faced by the forestry sector in the region, such as through enhancing efforts in addressing international trade of endangered species and wildlife enforcement;

REFERENCING the Joint Statement of the ASEAN Environment Ministers for the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in promoting the aim to ensure conservation and sustainable management of ASEAN biodiversity towards enhancing social, economic, and environmental well-being;

NOTING the September 2012 Resolution of the 33rd General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) on Strengthening Law Enforcement and Regional Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Crime, and the 2012 Joint Statement of the APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for the Environment;

FURTHER NOTING the 2013 APEC Economic Leaders’ Declaration delivered in Bali, Indonesia on wildlife trafficking that recognizes the serious negative economic implications of environmental crime and acknowledges the important role that Wildlife Enforcement Networks play in effectively addressing this issue;

FURTHER NOTING the role of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity in its functions as an effective

regional centre of excellence in promoting biodiversity conservation and management, and regional initiatives such as the Heart of Borneo, Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, ASEAN Heritage Parks, and Greater Mekong Sub-Region in protecting and enhancing conservation of the region's biodiversity;

FURTHER NOTING progress being made to include environmental crime, which includes wildlife trafficking and wildlife-related crimes, as an additional priority under the ASEAN Plan of Action on Transnational Crime;

ACKNOWLEDGING the commitments of individual EAS countries to CITES and the CBD, and other relevant multi-lateral biodiversity-related environmental agreements;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the progress made against wildlife trafficking in the region through the financial and technical support and assistance from the international community in helping countries in EAS Countries to build resources, expertise and capacity to address the illegal exploitation and trade in wild fauna and flora;

DO HEREBY AGREE TO:

1. **REAFFIRM** our conservation actions and commitments that have already been made with respect to CITES and CBD and to other relevant multi-lateral biodiversity-related environmental agreements;
2. **SUPPORT** the ASEAN Regional Action Plan in CITES Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora which aims at effective regional cooperation on improved implementation of CITES, including law enforcement collaboration through ASEAN-WEN;
3. **URGE** all Parties to fully implement their obligations under CITES and also to urge ASEAN Members States to implement the ASEAN Regional Actions Plan in CITES Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora;
4. **PROMOTE** action to further strengthen regional and international cooperation between source, transit and destination countries, including through additional support to wildlife law-enforcement networks;
5. **INSTITUTIONALIZE** the role of the ASEAN Secretariat as the coordinating and implementing body under which the ASEAN-WEN operates;
6. **SUPPORT** the financial sustainability and the strengthening of the ASEAN-WEN and its full integration within the ASEAN Secretariat in facilitating the concerted and coordinated joint actions and enforcement efforts, and increased cooperation between ASEAN Member States, to address the illegal exploitation and trade in CITES wild flora and fauna within the ASEAN region;
7. **WELCOME** the establishment of a budget line item under the ASEAN Secretariat

- to support ASEAN-WEN and associated collaborative funding activities to enable it to receive contributions from interested parties, to include direct budget support from ASEAN Member States and international and regional institutions and partners;
8. **REQUEST** the ASEAN Ministers' Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) to consider recognizing environmental crime as a serious transnational crime and include it as an area of cooperation in the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime;
 9. **FURTHER SPUR AND REINFORCE** ASEAN's commitment to operationalize and ensure the sustainability of ASEAN-WEN, and expand and nurture ASEAN Member States' cooperation and coordination in promoting regional wildlife law enforcement efforts;
 10. **URGE** relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies to carry out steps to ensure effective networking and cooperation that strengthen efforts against illicit trafficking and illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products at the national level and in collaboration with other related regional bodies and initiatives;
 11. **ENCOURAGE** ASEAN Dialogue Partners, development partners, and relevant regional and international organisations to help develop a supportive environment that optimizes cooperation on crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking and illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products as well as implementation of CITES and biodiversity-related environment agreements such as through capacity building, information sharing and technical assistance;
 12. **IDENTIFY** priority areas of engagement for collaboration with Dialogue Partners and development partners, such as capacity building, information sharing, technology transfer, technical assistance, and direct support for law enforcement operations;
 13. **PROMOTE** regular dialogue among relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate concerted efforts against CITES wildlife trafficking and related crimes and to realize the effective communication and development of ASEAN-WEN where appropriate;
 14. **SUPPORT** ASEAN integration through the harmonization of environmental crime laws to combat transnational crime; including through the implementation of relevant international agreements to which ASEAN members are parties, such as the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention Against Corruption;
 15. **ENCOURAGE** harmonization of legal and administrative regulations to support the exchange of evidence and criminal prosecution of wildlife crime;

16. **ENHANCE** capacity building among EAS participating countries in the area of combating illicit trafficking and illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products;
17. **URGE** donors and partners to continue to support capacity building through regional, sub-regional and national workshops, trainings and meetings, and to support our efforts in combating illegal wildlife trade;
18. **ENCOURAGE** national-level wildlife crime task forces, consistent with national circumstances;
19. **ENCOURAGE effective** public relations and educational campaigns to raise awareness of the important environmental heritage of ASEAN's indigenous flora and fauna and the threat posed by illicit trafficking and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products;
20. **DEVELOP** measures to build upon public awareness and education initiatives to reduce the demand for and supply of illegal wildlife and wildlife products;
21. **ENHANCE** international cooperation by strengthening linkages between regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs), and supporting the development of other WENs around the world.

Adopted in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on the thirteenth Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fourteen.

2014

Summit

East Asia Summit Statement on the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organisations in Iraq and Syria

**Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
13 November 2014**

The Leaders of the participating countries of the East Asia Summit welcomed the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Statement on the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organisations in Iraq and Syria on 26 September 2014.

The East Asia Summit expressed deep concern over the rise of violence and brutality committed by the self-declared ISIL and other terrorist/extremist organisations and radical groups in Iraq and Syria, noting that these individuals – who have gained skills and expertise and become part of terrorist networks – not only pose a threat to the people of Iraq and Syria, but to their home countries as well as third countries around the world.

The Leaders affirmed support for the new Iraqi government and encouraged it to develop and implement an inclusive policy which unifies the country by representing and defending

the interests of all Iraqi people. The Leaders stressed the importance of providing assistance to the victims of ISIL terror and of continued humanitarian aid.

The Leaders strongly denounced all terrorist acts of destruction and violence, and denounced terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reiterated their commitment to combating terrorism, in particular foreign terrorist fighters through global action, including, as appropriate, the implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism and the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism, both of which aim to prevent and suppress terrorism by addressing its root causes and disrupting terror networks and financing channels.

The Leaders reaffirmed support for the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014) which calls on the international community to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, and Resolution 2178 (2014) which decides to prevent and suppress the recruiting, organising, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and the financing of their travel and of their activities.

The Leaders also affirmed that terrorism must be addressed in a comprehensive manner requiring a multifaceted approach, including addressing underlying factors that support terrorism, preventing radicalisation to terrorism, disrupting

support mechanisms such as financing and supply of weapons, taking all feasible precautions to avoid losses of civilian lives and damage to civilian objects and promoting political and religious tolerance, economic development, social cohesion and inclusiveness.

The Leaders recognized that moderation is a factor in the pursuit of long lasting peace and a tool to counter extremism and terrorism, diffuse tensions and negate radicalization, and reiterated their support for the provisions in the UN Security Council Resolution 2178 to engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing strategies to counter violent extremism.

The Leaders affirmed their support for the Global Movement of Moderates in moving the moderation agenda forward to counter intolerant, violent and militant extremism; deliver economic, political and social justice; call for greater cooperation and understanding among cultures, religions and civilisations aiming to drown out the voices of extremism,

The East Asia Summit renewed its commitment to work with the international community to fight against extremism, radicalism and terrorism and to prevent further violence and brutality in accordance with international law and the UN Charter.

Adopted at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, this Thirteenth of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fourteen at the 9th East Asia Summit.

Summit

East Asia Summit (EAS) Statement on Rapid Disaster Response

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
13 November 2014

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 9th East Asia Summit (EAS) in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, on 13 November 2014;

Expressing condolences and sympathy to the victims, their families, the Government and the people of the countries that have suffered significant human, social and economic losses and damages from disasters experienced by members of the EAS; and also expressing concern at the long-term negative consequences for nations from these disasters which hamper the achievement of their sustainable development;

Reaffirming our collective commitment to pursue effective disaster risk reduction and disaster management in the spirit of partnership and cooperation in order to reduce the vulnerabilities and enhance the capacities of peoples to be

more resilient and self-reliant in mitigating the impact of disasters;

Recalling the Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management of 2009, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) 2005, the Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia of 2005, the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit of 2005, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Statement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response of 2006, the Delhi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia of 2007, the 2013 Australia-Indonesia EAS Rapid Disaster Response Workshop Communiqué and Action Plan and General Assembly resolutions 46/182 on Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, 57/150 on Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance, 62/192 on the International strategy for disaster reduction, and other relevant UNGA Resolutions;

Expressing our commitment to cooperate for the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015 to adopt an effective framework succeeding the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015;

Reaffirming support for sustaining and developing effective regional approaches, mechanisms and capacities to enhance preparedness and support efforts of affected countries to mitigate and respond to natural disasters; and recognizing the efforts of ASEAN, particularly the ASEAN Committee on Disaster

Management (ACDM) as the main driver of AADMER, the Conference of Parties (COP) to AADMER, the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM), the ARF, the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus and other regional initiatives to enhance cooperation on disaster risk reduction and disaster management;

Recognising the active cooperation and various regional initiatives of ASEAN, and noting ASEAN's contribution through the ASEAN-led coordinating mechanism for the victims of Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in the Philippines;

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility for sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and disaster management, and the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support States in pursuing efforts to this end;

Respecting the importance of amity and cooperation, and the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national unity of States, the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in internal affairs, as well as international law governing states in the process of rapid disaster response;

Emphasising the importance of ensuring that humanitarian assistance is provided in accordance with the national laws of the respective EAS participating countries and internationally accepted principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence;

Recognising the important contribution to disaster management by regional and international organisations, national governments, civil society and other organisations, the need to continue strengthening existing arrangements, and the importance of avoiding duplication and ensuring greater coherence of efforts;

Recognising the diversity of approaches to disaster management in EAS participating countries and acknowledging that many EAS participating countries have already adopted disaster management systems, including national, legislative and other mandates and the consequent need to give space for the specificity of each country's approach, need and requirement within the regional framework;

Acknowledging the 2007 ARF General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation, the 2010 ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response, the 2008 ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP), and other regional instruments on disaster management and emergency response; and recognizing the importance of close coordination between national, regional and international bodies;

Affirming that any bilateral or collective response to disaster relief could be activated only upon receiving a request from the Affected Country;

Recognising the need for a coordinated and planned regional approach to responding rapidly to a request from, or offer assistance to, a disaster affected country; and that the quality and efficiency of rapid disaster response requires constant preparedness, planning, capacity building and testing of response plans, systems and mechanisms at national and regional levels;

Expressing determination to learn from the experience of past disasters in strengthening disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery through the implementation of practical measures to guide their rapid disaster response;

Emphasising the need for maintaining disaster risk reduction in development as a cost-effective investment to prepare for disasters;

In readiness to provide assistance rapidly, EAS participating countries should endeavour to implement the following guidelines in a manner consistent with the laws, rules and regulations in force in each country as well as any regional agreements in which EAS participating countries signed and are obliged to adhere;

1. **Establish** a whole-of-nation (governments, communities, individuals and the private sector including civil society and non-government organisations) resilience-based approach to enhance the capacity of States to reduce risk, prepared for, respond to, and recover from, natural disasters;
2. **Prioritise** preparedness in developing emergency plans, and standard operating

procedures (SOPS), training of personnel, exercises, purchasing and maintenance of equipment and undertaking community awareness and activities;

3. **Conduct** risk assessments and identify and undertake actions to build resilience and reduce the risks and impact of an event through mitigation measures such as land-use planning, building standards, education, training, the application of science and technology and early warning;
4. **Monitor** impending and emerging disasters both nationally and in the region, and commence early planning for possible response and assistance; including the provision of early warning to the public and the pre-positioning of supplies, goods and personnel where relevant;
5. **Identify** and earmark assets and capabilities which may be made available and rapidly mobilized for rapid disaster response;
6. **Establish** pre-arranged standard operation procedures (SOPs) for customs, immigration and quarantine (CIQ) purposes to facilitate the rapid entry and departure of pre-notified personnel, equipment facilities and materials, and make these exempt from taxation, duties and other charges;
7. **Designate** and advise other EAS participating countries and relevant international organizations of a National Focal Point (NFP), an entity authorized as the single point of contact, who has the

role of processing requests and offers of assistance;

8. **Share** information on formal arrangements and requirements for receiving rapid response assistance, particularly information on any restrictions or limitations;
9. **Cooperate**, communicate and coordinate with each other, and the humanitarian disaster relief activities of the UN and other international, regional, and civil society organizations;
10. **Ensure** that approaches and measures are responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups within the affected population, particularly women, children, the elderly, disabled people. Specifically ensure the provision of women and child-friendly spaces in evacuation camps and communities where they can confidentially discuss issues related to their safety and well-being;
11. **Recognise** the need to address the humanitarian and development needs arising from internal displacement from natural disasters, and encourage all relevant actors to consider utilising the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;
12. **Provide** internally displaced persons arising from natural disasters, without discrimination, with safe access to essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, appropriate clothing and essential medical services and sanitation, as well

as giving due regard to their protection needs;

13. **Support** efforts to strengthen cooperation and enhance capacity of EAS participating countries, reflecting the principles outlined above, through relevant policies, plans, procedures and systems, training of people and interoperability of mechanisms in disaster preparedness, response and planning, management, reconstruction and recovery building, where possible, based on regional and international best practice and lessons learned;
14. **Make** decisions to accept or offer assistance by mutual agreement;
15. **Standardise** the registration form and certificate of pre-notified personnel among member states;

EAS participating countries affected by a disaster (Affected (Receiving) Country) should endeavor, consistent with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in each country as well as any regional agreements in which EAS participating countries signed and are obliged to adhere, to:

16. **Identify** the nature and extent of the disaster as known, the emergency situation that has or is likely to arise, the human and material resources available in-country, the priority needs for regional and international assistance, tasks to be addressed, and the scope, type and level of assistance and resources required or, alternatively, request assistance with rapid

damage impact assessment, emergency management capability and post disaster needs assessment;

17. **Provide** written acknowledgement to the Assisting Country of the assistance to be provided and the terms of the deployment, which were negotiated between the Assisting and Affected Country;
18. **Implement** pre-arranged SOPs and determine the entry point to facilitate the rapid entry of pre-notified personnel, equipment, facilities and materials for CIQ purposes;
19. **Facilitate** on-site coordination and interoperability of EAS participating countries offering assistance;
20. **Brief** arriving EAS personnel on local safety and hazards, operational issues, the incident command system, in-country requirements, disaster overview, deployment coordinating instructions and provide any other supporting information;
21. **Facilitate** the work of foreign disaster personnel and teams within their territory;
22. **Provide** security to safeguard the personnel and equipment from EAS participating countries providing assistance;
23. **Provide** timely situation reports to countries offering assistance;

EAS participating countries offering assistance (Assisting Country) should endeavor, consistent with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in each country, as well as any regional agreements in which EAS participating countries signed and are obliged to adhere to:

24. **Respond** to requests promptly, preferably within six to 12 hours of receipt;
25. **Recognise** the Affected Country has overall responsibility in its territory for direction, control and coordination of organizational units provided, with personnel from the Assisting Country continuing under its internal coordination and command arrangements;
26. **Follow** pre-arranged SOPs for CIQ purposes to facilitate the rapid departure of pre-notified personnel, equipment, facilities and materials;
27. **Familiarise** relevant organizations and personnel with and abide by the Affected Country's requirements for CIQ;
28. **Provide** a register of all personnel to be deployed and proof of professional qualification to satisfy the requirements of the Affected Country;
29. **Take** steps to ensure that all equipment, facilities and materials, including food and medicines, meet the Affected Country's standards for quality, consumption, utilization and expiry dates;

30. **Recognise** and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Affected Country including the laws, regulations and customs of the country and ensure that assistance is provided in a manner consistent with internationally accepted humanitarian standards;
31. **Deploy**, as far as possible, teams, personnel and equipment to the Affected Country that will not be a burden on the limited resources available after a disaster;
32. **Make** arrangements for the health and safety of their personnel in coordination with the affected country's authorities;
33. **Provide** response at no cost to the Affected country, unless otherwise decided between the Affected and Assisting Country;
34. **Provide** de-brief reports (including records of the operational tasks performed) and an exit strategy to the Affected Country;
35. **Withdraw** assistance (with timeframes to be mutually determined) when requested by the Affected Country, including removal of all equipment, facilities and material brought in, except where these are donated with the consent of the Affected Country;
36. **Deploy** foreign military assets and enablers only upon request of the Affected Country, and the deployment of such assets and enablers are coordinated with the Affected Country's authorities in accordance with the national disaster plan.

EAS participating countries across which personnel, equipment or supplies transit will endeavour, consistent with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in each country, as well as any regional agreements in which EAS participating countries signed and are obliged to adhere, to:

37. **Follow** pre-arranged SOPs for CIQ purposes to facilitate the rapid transit of pre-notified personnel, equipment facilities and materials.

EAS participating countries shall follow-up on the above measures through existing regional frameworks and mechanisms related to AADMER, including the ACDM Session on EAS Cooperation in Disaster Management, and through close consultation among the EAS participating countries and other relevant partners.

The EAS Leaders affirm AADMER as the common platform and regional policy backbone for disaster management in ASEAN. This Statement will be consistent with AADMER principles and mechanisms.

Adopted in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, on the thirteenth Day of November in the year Two Thousand and Fourteen.

Summit

Joint Statement/Declaration of the Ninth East Asia Summit on Regional Response to Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
13 November 2014

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America, on the occasion of the 9th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, on 13 November 2014.

RECALLING that in 2013 at 8th East Asia Summit in Bandar Seri Begawan, leaders recognised health as a fundamental right of our people and the importance of achieving universal health coverage to address diverse health needs and improving the health outcomes of our peoples by exploring possible areas of cooperation in health including addressing broader global health issues and pandemic diseases;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak is a major burden causing significant death, illness and strain on the health care systems in West Africa, in particular Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone and beyond;

EQUALLY CONCERNED that the “unprecedented extent” of the EVD outbreak in West Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, which requires urgent action and greater national, regional and international collaboration;

COMMENDING the continued contribution and commitment of international health and humanitarian relief workers which indeed reflects strong international solidarity to respond urgently to the EVD outbreak;

RECALLING UN Resolution 2177 (2014) adopted on 18 September 2014 urging immediate action, and an end to isolation of affected States and the UNSC Resolution 2176 (2014) adopted on 15 September 2014 concerning the situation in Liberia;

RECALLING Resolution WHA58.3 on the revision of the International Health Regulations, which underscored the continued importance of the International Health Regulations as the key global instrument for the protection against the international spread of diseases, and which urged Member States, inter alia, to build, strengthen and maintain the capacities required

under the International Health Regulations (2005) and to mobilize the resources necessary for that purpose;

CONFIRMING our commitment to the Plan of Action to Implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on EAS Development Initiative (2014-2015) adopted in August 2014, to enhance regional preparedness and capacity through comprehensive and integrated approaches to (i) prevention; (ii) control; (iii) care; (iv) management; (v) surveillance; and (vi) timely response to communicable diseases; emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases; and impacts of pandemics.

RECALLING the commitment stated in the ASEAN Charter, in which ASEAN is resolved to ensure sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations and to place the well being, livelihood welfare of the peoples at the centre of ASEAN Community building;

RECALLING the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint adopted in 2009, part of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015 which calls for the regional preparedness and capacity through integrated approaches to prevention, surveillance and timely response to communicable and emerging infectious diseases;

RECALLING the Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations (Bali Concord III) as a manifestation of ASEAN's

global outreach to contribute in addressing the myriad of complex and dynamic global challenges of the 21st century in a more coordinated, cohesive and coherent manner and also recalls on Bali Concord III Plan of Action 2013-2017 in which calls for the enhancement of the ASEAN Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) Mechanism for surveillance, prevention, preparedness, and responses to EIDs;

WELCOMING that the outcome of the 12th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting agreed to pledge the commitment to the vision "A Healthy, Caring and Sustainable ASEAN Community" and agreed the four clusters mission statement of a) promoting health lifestyle; b) responding to all hazards and emerging threats; c) strengthening health system and access to care; and d) ensuring food safety;

DO HEREBY DECLARE that we will strengthen national and regional responses to the outbreak through existing bilateral, regional and multilateral channels by:

1. Reaffirming our political commitment to increase efforts to respond to the EVD crisis;
2. Fully supporting the establishment of United Nations Mission for EVD Emergency Response, or UNMEER to stem the crisis, treat the infected, ensure essential services, preserve stability and prevent further outbreaks;

3. Calling serious attention to the WHO Ebola Response Roadmap of 28 August 2014 that aims to stop transmission of the Ebola virus disease worldwide, while managing the consequences of any further international spread and also taking note of the 12 Mission Critical Actions, including infection control, community mobilization and economic recovery, to resolve the Ebola outbreak;
4. Encouraging the governments of affected countries to accelerate the establishment of national mechanisms to provide for the rapid diagnosis and isolation of suspected cases of infection, treatment measures, effective medical services for responders, credible and transparent public education campaigns, and strengthened preventive and preparedness measures to detect, mitigate and respond to Ebola exposure;
5. Supporting the affected countries in intensifying preventive and response activities and strengthening national capacities in response to the Ebola outbreak and allotting adequate capacity to prevent future outbreaks;
6. Commending the governments that are answering the call for assistance and are sending resources to the affected countries including financial resources, equipment, and personnel;
7. Urging all parties, including those who have already made contributions, to provide urgent resources and assistance, such as field hospitals with qualified and sufficient expertise, healthcare workers to staff them, and supplies, laboratory services, logistical, transport and construction support capabilities, airlift and other aviation support and aeromedical services and dedicated clinical services in Ebola Treatment Units and isolation units;
8. Calling on all relevant actors to cooperate closely and maximize synergies to respond effectively and immediately to the EVD outbreak including to mobilize and provide technical expertise as well as additional medical capacity, such as for rapid diagnosis and training of health workers at the national and international level, to the affected countries as soon as possible to relieve the acute shortage of those workers, and those providing assistance to the affected countries;
9. Recognising the importance of exchange of expertise, lessons learned and best practices, as well as to provide essential resources, supplies and coordinated assistance to the affected countries;
10. Agreeing that a regional commitment to prevent further outbreaks in the region requires a comprehensive approach by :
 - a. Enhancing the coordinated efforts with all relevant United Nations System entities to address the EVD outbreak in line with their respective mandates and to assist, wherever possible, national,

regional and international efforts in this regard, recognizing that an essential part of these efforts is to ensure appropriate assessments of national capacity to respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks are undertaken, drawing on WHO technical guidance where required, and that strengthening of regional preparedness and risk mitigation strategies as part of a broader focus on health systems, including Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) is critical;

- b. Strengthening cooperation on Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) prevention and control and pandemic preparedness through improving health capacity in surveillance and outbreak investigation;
- c. Promoting cooperation in the prevention and control of trans-boundary EIDs through improving health capacity in surveillance and outbreak investigation, and exchanging information including efficient referral mechanism among EAS participating countries;

- 11. Increasing public awareness by providing adequate information to the public and set up an emergency public information and warning whenever it is needed;
- 12. Implementing effective health surveillance at airports and other immigration and border control areas for people whose travel

originated in or who transited through Ebola-affected countries;

- 13. Broadening the scope of existing emerging infectious disease preparedness plans to cover the Ebola virus disease (EVD);
- 14. Anticipating the emergence of Ebola virus disease (EVD) with well-known protective and preventive measures;
- 15. Strengthening cooperation among EAS participating countries in contact tracing and health quarantine;
- 16. Tasking our relevant Ministries or Authorities to keep progress on this matter under regular review and work in close consultation with EAS Health Ministers with the support of WHO with a view to follow-up on the implementation of this statement and report to the EAS Foreign Ministers.

Adopted at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, this Thirteenth of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fourteen at the 9th East Asia Summit.

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the Fourth East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting

**Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
10 August 2014**

1. The 4th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was convened in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 10 August 2014. The Meeting was chaired by His Excellency U Wunna Maung Lwin, Union Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

2. The meeting strongly condemned the downing of Malaysian Airlines Flight MH17 in eastern Ukraine on 17 July 2014, which resulted in the tragic loss of 298 innocent civilians. The Ministers expressed their deepest condolences to the families, victims and governments affected and called for the urgent and full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2166. Noting that parties controlling the crash site and surrounding areas had facilitated some access to the site, Ministers agreed that more needed to be done to ensure that all remains could be gathered and repatriated in a dignified manner as soon as possible. The Ministers called for a full, swift, thorough and independent investigation into the downing of Flight MH17 and called on all States and parties to cooperate towards this end.

3. The EAS Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum to discuss broad strategic, political and economic issues of common concern. Recognising that increasingly multifaceted issues present both opportunities and challenges for the region, the Ministers valued the role of the EAS in addressing issues of common concern and maintaining peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

4. The Ministers noted that the mandate of the EAS encompassed strategic, political, security and economic matters, allowing it to address broad areas of common concern and strategic importance, while promoting a range of priority areas including finance, environment and energy, education, global health issues and pandemic diseases, disaster management and ASEAN Connectivity, as well as maritime security and cooperation, nonproliferation and other non-traditional security issues.

5. The Ministers underscored the need to further strengthen and consolidate the EAS and facilitate processes and procedures to ensure the effective follow-up and implementation of the Leaders' decisions. In this regard, the Ministers emphasised the need to strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat, including the Unit in charge of the EAS, in order to provide greater efficiency in the coordination of EAS priorities and for more effective implementation of EAS projects and initiatives.

6. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for ASEAN centrality and the ASEAN community

building process. They reiterated the importance of adhering to the principles, objectives and modalities of the EAS as well as the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit, the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the EAS and the 2011 Declaration of the EAS on the Principles of Mutually Beneficial Relations (Bali Principles) in moving forward the EAS process.

7. With the EAS approaching its 10th anniversary in 2015, the Ministers tasked senior officials to take stock of current achievements and chart the future direction of the EAS with a view to strengthening the EAS process in line with the Kuala Lumpur and the Ha Noi Declarations. This would ensure the EAS continued to serve as the premier Leaders-led forum for discussing pressing political and security issues, and enhance its ability to promote peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia. The Ministers welcomed the ROK's proposal for a Track II Roundtable on the Future Direction of the EAS, which would be held in December 2014.

8. The Ministers noted Indonesia's proposal for a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in the wider Indo-Pacific region developed from the spirit of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in the Southeast Asia (TAC) and the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations (Bali Principles). In this regard, they welcomed Indonesia's intention to host the 3rd EAS Workshop to further discuss the Indo-Pacific Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

9. The Ministers adopted the Plan of Action (PoA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative, which would be submitted to the 9th EAS. They shared the view that the Plan of Action would promote mutual support and cooperation to achieve concrete and sustainable results, including narrowing the development gap, in order to benefit regional economic integration, the local economy and the people of the EAS participating countries.

10. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the first Workshop and Dialogue on Regional Security Framework in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam from 14 to 15 November 2013 and the second EAS Workshop on Security Architecture in the Asia-Pacific Region in Moscow, Russian Federation on 25 April 2014 and looked forward to the third Workshop which would be held in Indonesia. The Ministers noted the proposed Action Plan for elaborating security architecture in the Asia-Pacific region and tasked the senior officials to deliberate further on the proposed Action Plan based on existing various frameworks and strategic policies to further strengthen political-security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Energy

11. The Ministers commended the progress on EAS energy cooperation work streams, namely energy efficiency and conservation, biofuels for transport and other purposes, and energy market integration. The Ministers welcomed the call to establish efficient, transparent, reliable,

competitive and flexible energy markets as a means to provide affordable, secure and clean energy supplies for the region. In this regard, the Ministers called on countries to improve their energy mix. The Ministers also welcomed the successful convening of the 19th Meeting of the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (19th EAS ECTF), which was held on 12 June 2014, in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR.

Environment and climate change

12. The Ministers noted progress in EAS cooperation on urban sustainability, climate change adaptation and the follow up to the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. The Ministers welcomed the progress made by China in establishing the East Asia Center for Climate Change Research and International Cooperation. The Ministers further welcomed EAS participating countries initiatives on urban and rural sustainable development. The Ministers welcomed the 4th EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting to be held on 31 October 2014 in Lao PDR.

Disaster management

13. Recognising the urgent need to strengthen strategies to respond to disasters following Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to further enhance disaster management cooperation through regional mechanisms, including through the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

(AADMER) Work Programme (2010-2015) and ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre). In this regard, the Ministers looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN High- Level Conference for the Recovery of Yolanda Affected Areas (ARYA) in Manila on 14 August 2014, as a concrete initiative to further consolidate regional disaster recovery initiatives. The Ministers also welcomed the progress of work to implement the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Action Plan. The Ministers supported a statement on rapid disaster response, to be adopted by the Leaders at 9th EAS, to highlight the need to increase practical cooperation in the region. They agreed that an EAS statement on rapid disaster response should emphasize the need to increase practical cooperation in the region, while also acknowledging the diversity of systems, legislation and practices among the EAS member countries. The Ministers welcomed the Roundtable of 24x7 point of contacts of the National Disaster Response Agencies of EAS participating countries and the inauguration of the Virtual Knowledge Portal (VKP) to be hosted by India from 4 to 5 December 2014. The Ministers noted the EAS Earthquake Response and Relief Joint Exercise by several EAS participating countries.

Education

14. The Ministers welcomed the progress on Nalanda University, particularly the proposed commencement of classes in the Schools of Historical Studies and Ecology and Environment Studies in September 2014. The Ministers

commended the progress under the EAS Education Action Plan (2011-2015) which has contributed to improving the quality and mobility of qualifications across the Asia-Pacific region. The Ministers looked forward to the 2nd East Asia Summit Education Ministers' Meeting (2nd EAS EMM) which would take place on 12 September 2014 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

15. The Ministers appreciated programmes aimed at further enhancing people linkages with a focus on youth in the East Asia region, including the Australian Government's New Colombo Plan and the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS) Programme, which are contributing to promote mutual understanding among the future generation of Leaders in ASEAN and other EAS participating countries. The Ministers welcomed the launching of the JENESYS 2.0 Project which would facilitate the exchange programme for 30,000 young people between Japan and the Asian/Oceania region.

Global health and pandemic diseases

16. The Ministers reiterated the Leaders' commitment to implement the Declaration of the 7th EAS on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the work to date of the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA) Task Forces on access to quality medicines and other technologies, and regional financing for malaria and looked forward to receiving the final recommendations of the Task Forces for

Leaders' consideration. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Roundtable on Trauma Care and Nursing on 11 to 12 December 2014 in New Delhi. The Ministers also expressed concerns over the pandemic Ebola disease and emphasized the need to prevent an outbreak of the Ebola disease and other pandemic diseases.

Finance

17. Recalling the Leaders' recognition of the important role of the EAS in strengthening economic and financial development in the region, the Ministers welcomed enhanced dialogue and further cooperation between EAS Finance Ministers on issues of mutual interest and global financial issues. They welcomed Myanmar's convening of an EAS Finance Ministers' Meeting this year to further develop and consolidate finance as an EAS priority area of cooperation.

ASEAN Connectivity

18. Recalling the Declaration of the 6th East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity adopted in Bali, Indonesia, in November 2011, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) across all areas, including physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, in order to further enhance connectivity within the region and beyond. They also acknowledged that better infrastructure was essential to facilitate free flow of goods, services and investments to markets and improving peoples' access to social and health services across the region. They

recognised that connectivity in the region was not in line with the development potential of the region. In this regard, they agreed to explore further cooperation to mobilize resources; develop innovative financing mechanisms, including Public Private Partnerships (PPP); and enhance knowledge sharing and expertise.

19. The Ministers welcomed the launching of the ASEAN Connectivity video clips on the sidelines of the 47th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Nay Pyi Taw. They also looked forward to the convening of the 5th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium and meetings with dialogue partners in September 2014 in Myanmar, which would realise the objectives of the proposed EAS Connectivity Forum to implement the 2011 EAS Declaration on Connectivity.

Trade and economic integration

20. The Ministers appreciated efforts to enhance regional economic integration, including through the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations. The Ministers urged all RCEP participating countries to bring the positions needed to the negotiations in order to accelerate progress. They looked forward to the conclusion of the RCEP, in line with the vision endorsed by the Leaders in the 'Guiding Principles' for a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial agreement that would support the achievement of the ASEAN Community. The Ministers recognised that RCEP supports and complements the interests of the EAS in contributing to economic integration and

strengthening economic cooperation among participating countries.

21. The Ministers reiterated the importance of regulatory coherence in achieving regional economic integration. They noted the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia's (ERIA) contribution to this aim through its project on regulatory coherence and the regulatory cooperation workshop with APEC and EAS participants to be held alongside APEC's Economic Committee in August 2014 (both co-sponsored by Malaysia and New Zealand). The Ministers encouraged further work in this important area.

22. The Ministers recognised the role of ERIA in providing intellectual and analytical support to the Chair of the ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit and urged ERIA to continue with this role in coming years. We commended ERIA's resolve to continue to work for the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), including through the support of RCEP negotiations, institutional and physical connectivity, energy and food security, SME empowerment, and strengthening regulatory management systems and business environments in the region. They also welcomed the statement of ERIA's 7th Governing Board Meeting issued on 30 May 2014.

Food security

23. The Ministers appreciated the progress of work to further increase the level of food security cooperation within the EAS, including the work

to expand regional fisheries management cooperation. In this regard, the Ministers commended the work of the EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environmental Conservation and noted the Report of the EAS Track II Study Group and its five Principal Recommendations. The Ministers tasked relevant officials to further assess recommendations of the EAS Track II Study Group to ensure its submission to the 9th East Asia Summit.

Maritime Security and Cooperation

24. The Ministers recalled the Leaders' call for increased regional efforts to enhance maritime cooperation. In this regard, Ministers emphasized the need to continuously manage traditional and non-traditional maritime security issues. They reaffirmed the need to address the issue of the illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as preserving the marine environment as significant elements in maritime cooperation. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 3rd Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) back-to-back with the 5th ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) in Da Nang, Viet Nam, in August 2014. The Ministers expected that the 3rd EAMF would promote maritime cooperation and confidence building through candid discussions on maritime issues in the region.

Non-traditional Security and Non-proliferation

25. Considering new and emerging threats to regional security, the Ministers agreed to further

enhance cooperation on non-traditional security issues.

26. Recalling the EAS participating countries' commitments under CITES, and the Leaders' pledge at the 8th EAS to further enhance cooperation in non-traditional security issues, the Ministers commended the work of Senior Officials on an EAS Declaration on Combating Wildlife Trafficking to be adopted by the Leaders at the 9th EAS.

27. The Ministers condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stressed that there could be no justification for any acts of terrorism. Recognising that no country can combat terrorism on its own, they agreed that strong international cooperation was necessary. In this regard, the Ministers expressed their commitment to strengthening the United Nations' central role in coordinating international action against terrorism and encouraged the effective implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and all UN Security Council Resolutions related to combating international terrorism.

28. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to continue to tackle transnational organised crimes, with full respect for human rights, in order to reduce the negative impact it has on individuals and societies. They encouraged joint efforts aimed at preventing and combating transnational criminal activities in accordance with national legislations and international legal instruments, especially the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. In this

regard, they welcomed EAS Member States cooperation, highlighting their engagement in the ECOSOC Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

29. The Ministers expressed concern about the world's drug problem, which continued to threaten public health, safety and well-being as well as undermine social, economic and political stability. They expressed their shared commitment to countering the world's drug problem, through an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced strategy, in line with relevant UN Conventions.

30. The Ministers noted that piracy and armed robbery at sea were complex phenomena that must be tackled in a comprehensive and integrated manner. They welcomed the efforts made by the international community to counter maritime piracy and called upon all stakeholders – civilian and military, public and private – to remain engaged in the fight against piracy.

31. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment toward a world free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and supported the inclusion of disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as part of the EAS agenda. They noted the need for enhanced international cooperation to promote disarmament and non-proliferation objectives and the importance of cooperation at the multilateral level.

Regional and International Issues

South China Sea

32. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace and stability and ensuring maritime security and safety, unimpeded trade and freedom of navigation, including overflight in the South China Sea. The Ministers called for peaceful settlements of disputes, without resorting to threats or the use of force, and in accordance with international law, including that reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

33. The Ministers welcomed the commitments of ASEAN Member States and China to fully and effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in accordance with its Guidelines. The Ministers noted the progress in the official consultations on the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) and the work towards the early conclusion of the COC, which would further contribute to enhancing peace, stability and security in the region.

Korean Peninsula

34. The Ministers followed with concern the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and underlined the importance of peace, stability and security in the region. The Ministers registered deep concern over North Korea's recent ballistic missile launches. They highlighted the importance of trust building activities on the Korean Peninsula and the need to fully comply

with all relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions and commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. The Ministers called for the creating of necessary conditions for the early resumption of Six-Party Talks, which would pave the way for the complete and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

Reform of the United Nations

35. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive and urgent reform of the United Nations, including its Security Council, with a view to expanding the Security Council to reflect contemporary geo-political realities and make it more effective, efficient and representative so that it can deal with today's global challenges more successfully. They noted the importance and timeliness of reforms in the context of the upcoming 70th Anniversary Summit of the United Nations in 2015.

36. The Ministers also discussed the preparations for the 9th EAS to be held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 13 November 2014.

37. The Ministers looked forward to the 5th EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Malaysia in 2015.

2015

Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Tenth East Asia Summit

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015**

1. The 10th East Asia Summit (EAS) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 22 November 2015. It was chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Honourable Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Razak and attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.
2. Noting that 2015 marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the East Asia Summit, we reaffirmed our commitment to the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the EAS, the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the EAS and the 2011 Declaration of the EAS on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations, which emphasised the role of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues of common regional concern with the aim to promote peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

3. We reaffirmed ASEAN's central role in the EAS, and ASEAN's commitment to work in close partnership with all EAS participating countries to ensure that the EAS would continue to be an integral component of the regional architecture. We are pleased with the substantive discussions since 2014 and throughout 2015 on strengthening of the East Asia Summit which also reflect the sustainability of the forum. In further strengthening the EAS and on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, we adopted the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Tenth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit.

4. We welcomed the extension of the Plan of Action (POA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative until the end of 2017. We acknowledged that the POA is a comprehensive document aimed at enhancing EAS cooperation in the six priority areas of energy; education; finance; global health including pandemics; environment and disaster management; and ASEAN Connectivity.

Priority Areas of Cooperation

Energy

5. The Leaders affirmed the importance of continued efforts towards improved energy access and energy affordability, addressing regional energy security and sustainability challenges, promoting high quality energy infrastructure and keeping energy markets transparent and competitive. In this regard, the Leaders underscored the importance of clean

energy, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology applications to meet the rising energy demand of the EAS region, and particularly stressed the usefulness of sharing energy supply and demand outlooks across the EAS region to provide input for energy analysis and policy formulation to better understand potential impacts of supply shocks and disasters.

Education

6. We reiterated the importance of education cooperation and the need to further strengthen human resource development in the region. We looked forward to the review of the EAS Education Cooperation Plan of Action (2012-2015) to identify, collate and analyse lessons learnt in order to facilitate the development of a post-2015 vision and action plan.

Finance

7. We acknowledged the risks posed by financial market volatility, including possible capital flow reversals, and reiterated the importance of financial stability in supporting economic growth by consistently managing risks and vulnerabilities. We supported the further strengthening of the region's response to external shocks through continual regional financial cooperation and closer collaboration with international financial institutions.

Global Health including Pandemics

8. Reaffirming our commitment to the goal of an Asia Pacific free of malaria by 2030, we endorsed the Asia Pacific Leaders' Malaria Elimination Roadmap as a framework for shared action. We are committed to the Roadmap's six priority areas and called for a rapid and sustained scale-up effort in the Mekong region to prevent the spread of drug-resistant malaria.

9. We also noted with concern the spread of dengue in an increasing number of countries and that existing vector control methods have not achieved the desired effects in most dengue endemic countries. We called for collaboration and cooperation to develop new technologies and to take advantage of new tools which are on the horizon.

10. We noted with concern the outbreak of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and the public health threat posed to the region. We emphasised the need to strengthen regional mechanisms and enhance national capacities to contain as well as prevent the spread of pandemics through increased surveillance, coordinating outbreak investigations, timely sharing of information and ensuring adequate infection prevention and control measures in order to minimise risks to public health. In this regard, we adopted the EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Health Security relating to Communicable Diseases with Epidemic and Pandemic Potential.

Environment and Disaster Management

11. We expressed concern over the adverse impact climate change presents to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development of all countries. We recognised the need for urgent and concrete action to address climate change and reaffirmed our commitment to closely cooperate towards the adoption of an ambitious protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the twenty first Conference of the Parties (COP 21), to be held in Paris, France in December 2015.

12. Noting that natural disasters have caused tremendous loss of life and damage to property in the region in recent years, we recognised the importance of strong collaborative efforts at all levels to achieve rapid, effective and efficient disaster response. In this regard, we welcomed the launch of the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit and reaffirmed our determination to continue working together in disaster management, particularly with a view to enhance regional rapid response capabilities and humanitarian assistance.

ASEAN Connectivity

13. We noted the commendable progress achieved in the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. Bearing in mind that ASEAN is in the process of drawing up a new Connectivity plan for the next decade, the

Leaders took note of the *Silk Road Economic Belt* and *21st Century Maritime Silk Road* initiatives, and looked forward to the early establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the implementation of the *Partnership for Quality Infrastructure*. We took note of the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0 (CADP 2.0) by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and its potential contribution towards this process. We encouraged ERIA to continue its support to the Chair of the ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit.

Other Areas of Cooperation

Maritime Cooperation

14. We underscored the importance of enhancing regional cooperation in promoting maritime safety and security and adopted the EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation. We were also pleased with the convening of the 4th Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum back-to-back with the 6th ASEAN Maritime Forum which was held in Manado, Indonesia on 9 September 2015. Cognisant of the implementation of numerous maritime-related cooperation activities in the region, we tasked our officials to explore the possibility of including maritime cooperation as a priority area of EAS cooperation.

Security of and in the Use of ICTs

15. We noted that information and communication technologies (ICTs) bring

immense economic and social benefits but could also be used for purposes inconsistent with international peace and security. We decided to cooperate to improve regional stability and reduce risk in this area through intensifying our efforts to strengthen information-sharing, incident response, capacity-building and other practical cooperation. Recognising the gravity of the matter, we adopted the EAS Statement on Issues related to Security of and in the Use of ICTs.

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

16. We welcomed ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime. We reiterated our commitment to continue to work with Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) to resolve all outstanding issues, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the SEANWFZ Treaty pertaining to the signing and ratifying of the protocol of the SEANWFZ Treaty.

Regional and International Issues

South China Sea

17. We reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace, stability, security and upholding freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea.

18. We took note of the serious concerns expressed by some Leaders over recent and ongoing developments in the area, which have resulted in the erosion of trust and confidence amongst parties, and may undermine peace, security and stability in the region.

19. We welcomed assurances given by China as expressed by President Xi Jinping during his visit to the United States of America recently that China does not intend to pursue militarisation in the South China Sea.

20. We underscored the commitment of ASEAN Member States and China to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in its entirety: to build, maintain and enhance mutual trust and confidence; to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities; not to resort to the threat or use of force; and for the states concerned to resolve their differences and disputes through peaceful means, in accordance with international law including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982).

21. We noted the outcomes of the 10th ASEAN-China Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on DOC and the 15th ASEAN-China Joint Working Group (JWG) in Chengdu, China on 19-20 October 2015. We are encouraged by the recent agreement of ASEAN Member States and China to proceed to the next stage of consultations towards the establishment of the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) and looked forward to the expeditious establishment of an effective COC.

Korean Peninsula

22. We noted with concern recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and underlined the importance of peace, security and stability in the region. We registered deep concern over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's ballistic missile launch in May 2015; opposed any action which would raise tensions; highlighted the importance of trust-building activities on the Peninsula; the need to fully comply with all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions; and for parties to abide by their commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, which would pave the way for the complete and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. We also emphasised the importance of addressing issues of humanitarian concern, including the abduction issue.

Middle East and Palestine

23. The Leaders expressed grave concern over the provocations and escalating violence in and around the Old City of Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza and urged all parties to exercise restraint and uphold respect for the sanctity of the Holy Sites. We condemned attempts to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in violation of United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. We expressed support for the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to an independent state of Palestine with the realisation of two States, Palestine and Israel, living side-by-side, and called upon Israel and Palestine to constructively engage in peace negotiations. We called on all

parties to make every effort to remove obstacles related thereto, in particular the construction and expansion of illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and expressed support for all efforts towards finding a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Terrorism and moderation

24. We strongly condemned the terrorist attacks in recent weeks and underlined the need to address the threats of violent extremism and terrorism in a comprehensive manner, particularly by identifying and addressing the underlying factors that contribute to terrorism, lead to radicalisation and the spread of violent extremism. In this regard, we reaffirmed our support for the Global Movement of Moderates, recognising moderation as one of the approaches to counter violent extremism and stressed the importance of doing so through multi-pronged cooperation. In this regard, we adopted the EAS Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates and the EAS Statement on Countering Violent Extremism.

70th anniversary UN

25. On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, we reaffirmed our commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and underscored its central role in on-going multilateral efforts to find common solutions to addressing global challenges. We reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including revitalisation of its General

Assembly and the reform of the Security Council, guided by principles of democracy, transparency and accountability and achieved through open and inclusive consultations.

Sustainable Development

26. We welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) therein, which among others aims to end poverty and hunger in all their forms everywhere; reduce inequality within and among countries; and strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Refugees/Migrants

27. We expressed utmost concern over the large displacement of people caused by internal strife as well as the loss of lives in the Mediterranean and Andaman Seas. We called on the Governments of all countries involved - source, transit and destination - to provide responses in the spirit of cooperation, international burden sharing and shared responsibility, acting with humanity, compassion and in accordance with international law.

Regional Economic Integration

28. We reaffirmed support for the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN's commitment towards further regional economic integration in East Asia and the Asia Pacific region. We noted the conclusion of

negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement as well as progress achieved in negotiations towards a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement and urged all parties to intensify efforts to conclude negotiations, as contained in the Joint Statement on the RCEP Negotiations of 22 November 2015. We reiterated our commitment to avoid protectionist measures affecting trade and investment which are inconsistent with World Trade Organisation (WTO) commitments and as reaffirmed at the 7th East Asia Summit held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2012.

APEC

29. The Leaders welcomed the outcomes of the 2015 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting which was held in Manila, Philippines on 18-19 November 2015 and noted APEC's on-going contribution to enhancing regional economic integration, fostering small and medium enterprises' participation in regional and global markets, and investing in human capital development and building sustainable and resilient communities. We further supported the forum's emphasis on services and structural reform, strengthening economic cooperation and capacity building towards achieving regional economic integration and economic prosperity for the region.

G20

30. We welcomed the outcome of the G20 Summit which was held in Antalya, Turkey on 15-16 November 2015, which aimed at robust,

sustainable, balanced as well as inclusive growth, both at the national and international levels as well as the establishment of Women-20, with a view to increasing women's participation in the global economy. We commended the G20's continued engagement with ASEAN through the regular participation of the ASEAN Chairman at the G20 meetings and G20 Summit. We looked forward to active cooperation between ASEAN and the G20 under China's presidency.

31. We looked forward to the convening of the 11th East Asia Summit in Lao PDR in 2016.

Summit

East Asia Summit Statement on Countering Violent Extremism

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015**

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 10th East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 22 November 2015;

RECALLING the 2014 East Asia Summit (EAS) Statement on the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organisations in Iraq and Syria;

WELCOMING the EAS Symposium on Religious Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration hosted by Singapore and the EAS ad hoc informal meeting on ISIL and extremist organizations convened in Jakarta on 26 April 2015;

TAKING NOTE of the process launched by the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2015, and the outcomes of the Sydney Regional CVE Summit in June 2015 and the Leaders' Summit on Countering

ISIL and Violent Extremism held in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015;

RECALLING the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism and the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism;

WELCOMING initiatives by civil society including the Content Creators' Workshop on Countering the Narrative of Violent Extremism, organised by the Global Movement of Moderates Foundation and Google in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 19 May 2015;

EXPRESSING grave concern about the spread of violent extremism and terrorism that undermines local communities and threatens peace and security, including in the Asia-Pacific region;

WELCOMING efforts to establish a centre focusing on narratives to counter terrorism at the regional level in Malaysia;

RECOGNISING that responding to the threat of terrorist groups exploiting the Internet and social media platforms to recruit and radicalise to violent extremism vulnerable individuals requires international cooperation as well as action by all tiers of government, together with civil society and the private sector;

EMPHASISING that terrorism and violent extremism should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization, and should be neither tolerated nor condoned;

RECOGNISING that moderation guides actions that emphasize tolerance, understanding, dialogue, mutual respect and inclusiveness, and is a core value in countering radicalism and extremism;

REAFFIRMING support for the effective implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2129 (2013), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014) and 2199 (2015), and relevant statements by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2014/23 and S/PRST/2015/11);

RECOGNIZING the role of governments and their competent bodies, international and regional institutions and civil society in countering violent extremism and terrorism, and in international cooperation in this field.

DO HEREBY DECIDE TO:

DENOUNCE terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations, including the spread of violent extremist ideologies and propaganda;

CONDEMN the heinous terrorist attacks in Bamako, Paris, Beirut, Ankara and against Russian aircraft over the Sinai, and elsewhere, which are an affront to all humanity, and emphasise our unshaken resolve to stand together in countering terrorism and violent extremism;

WORK to support each other's efforts to counter violent extremism, including through coordination of efforts, capacity building, and sharing of

information, research, experience, best practice and lessons learned;

SUPPORT and share research and expertise drawn from both the public and private sectors that contribute to a thorough collective understanding of what drives individuals to violent extremism;

COOPERATE to counter terrorist and violent extremist ideology and propaganda, and promote positive messages of respect, inclusion and moderation, including through developing a compendium of regional counter-narratives and a regional network for civil society organisations to amplify effective messages across the region and to foster peer-to-peer learning;

INVEST in enhancing the ability of communities and individuals to challenge terrorist propaganda, including building technical capacity and capability of grass roots organisations, community leaders and people with influence to promote non-extremist messages that resonate with vulnerable individuals;

PROMOTE the role of education in building resilience against violent extremism, through fostering respect for different cultures and beliefs and providing opportunities for social and economic inclusion, given that violent extremist propaganda often targets youth;

EMPOWER youth, women, families, religious, cultural and education leaders, and community groups to amplify alternative messages of respect, inclusiveness, social cohesion, diversity and moderation;

2015

Summit

East Asia Summit Statement on Issues Related to Security of and in the Use of Information and Communications Technologies

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015

WORK closely with the private sector, particularly the media and technology sectors, to support and promote government and civil society efforts to build resilience in communities and prevent the process of radicalisation to violent extremism, particularly online;

DEVELOP and implement comprehensive strategies, to counter violent extremism that include non-legislative, legislative and law enforcement responses to the threat, including efforts to address the underlying conditions that are conducive to the spread of violent extremism;

CALL for the promotion of religious tolerance, mutual understanding and interfaith dialogue to build integrated and inclusive societies;

CONTINUE to work with the United Nations and other international and regional institutions, including the UN's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism, Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation and the Global Movement of Moderates Foundation to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

ADOPTED at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, this Twenty-Second Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen at the 10th East Asia Summit.

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 10th East Asia Summit (EAS) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 22 November 2015;

Reaffirming UN Resolution A/RES/69/28 which noted that information and communication technologies (ICTs) bring immense economic and social benefits, but also can be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international peace and security;

Recalling the Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in Global Community of Nations (Bali Concord III) on the political-security cooperation to respond effectively, in accordance with the principles of comprehensive security,

to all forms of threats, transnational crimes, and transboundary challenges, as well as Bali Concord III Plan of Action 2013-2017;

Welcoming the establishment of the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) Working Group on Cybercrime as stated in the Joint Statement of the 9th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime to further strengthen the regional cooperation on combating the criminal misuse of ICTs;

Expressing support for ongoing work by bilateral partners and within relevant regional organizations, including the ASEAN Regional Forum and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), to build regional stability of and in the use of ICTs and increased ICT capacity through practical cooperative and capacity building efforts;

Decided that EAS participating countries should endeavor to strengthen national and regional stability in this field by:

1. Intensifying efforts to build robust domestic security of and in the use of ICTs, consistent with their international obligations and domestic law, and to cooperate on transnational issues of and in the use of ICTs, including capacity building and cooperation on combating the criminal misuse of ICTs; and preventing the use of technology, communications and resources for criminal or terrorist purposes;

2. Developing and strengthening practical cooperation on risk reduction confidence-building measures, in accordance with the ASEAN Regional Forum Work Plan on Security of and in the use of Information and Communication Technologies; and
 3. Strengthening international cooperation in confidence and capacity building, incident response, and information sharing to address the range of threats to and in the use of ICTs to individuals, businesses, national infrastructure and Governments, consistent with norms, rules and principles of responsible state behavior.
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Summit

East Asia Summit Statement on Enhancing Regional Health Security relating to Infectious Diseases with Epidemic and Pandemic Potential

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015

We, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, Peoples' Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America, on the occasion of the 10th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 22 November 2015;

Recognizing, that maintaining robust and well-functioning national health systems, in particular, for preventing, detecting, and responding to infectious disease threats with epidemic and pandemic potential across the region, is a prerequisite for sustained shared economic growth, development and prosperity which our region has enjoyed in the recent decades;

Mindful that increasing cross-border travel, rapid urbanization, human-animal-ecosystems interface and enhanced connectivity render

public health emergency anywhere a potential emergency everywhere, and that our region's health security constitutes an integral part of the global health security;

Noting with concern the substantial and wide-reaching negative socio-economic impacts of infectious disease outbreaks in the region, including the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003, Avian Influenza A (H5N1) in 2005, Influenza Pandemic (H1N1) in 2009, Ebola Virus Disease in 2014, and the recent outbreak of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) that highlighted the transboundary nature of infectious diseases, which also work to undermine our collective efforts to deepen regional integration;

Appreciating that the experience gained and lessons learned from past pandemic and epidemic outbreaks have been valuable in enhancing awareness and triggering the establishment and bolstering of various regional frameworks and mechanisms to stem such outbreaks, as well as partnerships with international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) contributing to improvements in overall regional preparedness for communicable and emerging infectious diseases with epidemic and pandemic potential;

Recognizing in this context the 2005 International Health Regulation (IHR) of the WHO as the key global instrument for the protection

against the international spread of infectious diseases and the need for all countries to achieve the needed capacity for their full implementation;

Recognizing further the role of various regional mechanisms including the ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting (AHMM), ASEAN Plus Three Health Ministers Meeting (APTHMM), ASEAN Plus Three Field Epidemiology Training Network, Emerging Infectious Disease website, ASEAN Risk Communication Research Center (ASEAN RCRC), and the Partnership Laboratories in supporting the development of integrated national and regional outbreak control strategies;

Recalling also the 2009 ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint, the ASEAN Strategic Framework on Health Development (2010-2015), and the ASEAN post-2015 Health Development Agenda which lays out action lines to enhance regional preparedness and capacity through integrated approaches to prevention, surveillance, and timely response to known and emerging infectious diseases, and contribute to charting a comprehensive and action-oriented plan for establishing, maintaining and strengthening national and regional health security strategies and activities designed to prevent, detect and respond to emerging outbreaks, and welcoming other relevant global initiatives for strengthening infectious disease control;

Acknowledging also, the achievements in regional cooperation and collaboration on malaria elimination made by the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA) in agreeing on the goal of a region free of Malaria by 2030

at the 9th East Asia Summit in 2014 and in endorsing the roadmap presented at this 10th East Asia Summit;

Recognizing that despite many ongoing efforts, much of our region's initiatives to prevent or mitigate the impact of infectious diseases can be better harmonized, including across sectors, and that recent outbreaks heightened the need for more effective and better-coordinated health security cooperation at local, national and regional levels at all stages, including outbreak prevention, surveillance, detection, response, and evaluation and monitoring in line with the IHR (2005);

Reaffirming our commitment to the vision of enhancing regional health security relating to infectious disease threats with epidemic and pandemic potential, and mindful of the value to all of our governments in mobilizing immediate as well as medium and long term investments in our respective public health systems for overall outbreak preparedness as a priority;

Do hereby declare our intent to strengthen our national and regional capacities to prevent, detect and respond to infectious disease threats with a focus in the following areas:

1. Promote the effectiveness of surveillance systems in each nation, and enhance timely information sharing through the designated IHR focal points among the member countries, for an early detection of infectious disease threats;

2. Strengthen capacities of national and regional human resources in the field of prevention, surveillance, laboratory capacity, epidemic investigation, and control of infectious disease outbreaks, taking into account the usefulness of sharing lessons learned from previous outbreaks including medical and social practices; and
3. Make efforts to build a safe, secure, resilient, inclusive, accessible, and sustainably financed health system in each nation that is responsive to public health emergency, in line with the relevant targets under the Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and promote regional cooperation to support each other in technical and substantive ways, as appropriate to each country, for enhancing regional health security.

Adopted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, this Twenty-second of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen at the 10th East Asia Summit.

2015

Summit

EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation

Co-Sponsors: Indonesia, China, New Zealand, Australia, USA

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015**

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, the People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of commemorating the 10th anniversary of the East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

UNDERLINING our common vision of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability, and economic prosperity in East Asia;

REITERATING our commitment in the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the East Asia Summit to move progress and cooperation in the EAS further forward, including the priority areas;

DESIRING to consolidate and strengthen the EAS on the basis of its established principles, objectives and modalities;

REAFFIRMING ASEAN as the driving force in the EAS, working in close partnership with the other participating countries of the EAS;

CONVINCED that the East Asia Summit could play a significant role in ASEAN's community building and regional integration as well as in the implementation of the forthcoming ASEAN Community Vision 2025;

RECOGNISING the need to support efforts to build a strong ASEAN Community which will serve as a solid foundation for our common peace and prosperity;

EMPHASIZING the importance of promoting maritime cooperation through dialogue and cooperation, utilizing opportunities to address common challenges on maritime issues through ASEAN-led mechanisms and in cooperation with relevant regional bodies;

RECOGNIZING that a maritime regime in the region based on international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that sets out a legal order for the peaceful use of the seas and oceans, including freedom of navigation and overflight, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, has facilitated our region's impressive economic growth;

DO HEREBY DECLARE that maritime cooperation has increasingly featured in East Asia Summit discussions, its inclusion as a priority area of cooperation merits further consideration and determine to take concrete actions in the following priorities under the areas of maritime cooperation, namely:

1. We are committed to enhance our cooperation in **sustainable marine economic development** to achieve sustainable development of the seas and oceans in accordance with relevant international instruments, particularly the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, as follows:
 - To support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its focus on people, planet, and prosperity, peace and partnership, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 14 which recognizes the need to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
 - To enhance food security and nutrition in the region, including the promotion of sustainable and responsible fisheries and security management and fishery development including long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks as well as encourage the assessment and implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), with reference to

the EAS Track Two Study Group Report on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environmental Conservation;

- To encourage all EAS participating countries to put forward project proposals on sustainable marine economic development, explore approaches to enhancing and facilitating the development of sustainable marine economic development, and to share experiences and best practices on sustainable marine economic development related cooperation, including community empowerment;
- To encourage cooperation in marine-based energy development, including in the fields of technology, equipment, management and engineering, to utilize marine-based renewable energy;
- To protect and preserve the marine and coastal environment, marine biodiversity, ecosystem and resources as well as people who depend on them for their livelihood from harmful activities such as land-based and sea-based pollution; illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; unsustainable and unregulated development; unregulated bottom trawling; destructive fishing methods such as dynamite fishing; and cyanide fishing; coral exploitation; destruction of corals, reefs and shoals; illicit trafficking in wildlife; as well as from the adverse impacts of climate change and ocean acidification;
- To enhance activities and cooperation on marine and coastal conservation and rehabilitation including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans;
- To prevent fish and fisheries products derived from illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- To enhance cooperation in building coastal resilience for disaster risk reduction as mandated in ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), which serves as the main regional policy backbone and coordinating platform for disaster management in ASEAN through relevant ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), working in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies;
- To address transboundary marine and coastal pollution damage resulting from land-based and sea-based sources of marine debris, offshore exploration and exploitation as well as other marine activities, through

measures such as promoting mutual assistance in preparing for, controlling and combating oil spill incidents in the region taking into account relevant international agreements, including the 1990 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, and related regional arrangements such as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on ASEAN Cooperation Mechanism for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response, signed on 28 November 2014 in Mandalay, Myanmar;

- To promote economic development cooperation and sustainable marine resources management, through maritime and marine investment schemes, sustainable marine-tourism; marine and fisheries industry development including in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mechanism involving small scale fisheries, cooperatives and fishers community; port and logistics management, ship building, ship repairing and ship breaking;
- To increase technical assistance and capacity building based on EAS participating countries' common needs and interest in order to foster and strengthen the sustainable coastal and marine environment and economic cooperation in the region;

- To promote scientific cooperation by improving observation systems in this region to enhance understanding of the oceanographic processes for better delivery of ocean information and advisory services; and
- To build synergies with other regional frameworks aimed at protecting and preserving marine and coastal environment and ecosystem including its resources.

2. We are **promoting peace, stability and security** in the region by redoubling our cooperative efforts, namely:

- Fostering a sense of maritime community of common interest to respond and address the shared challenges and conduct more pragmatic maritime cooperation for common development;
- Encouraging more countries to:
 - accede to the 1982 UNCLOS, adhere to its provisions, follow its spirit and to abide by international law in the exercise of rights, obligations, and responsibilities in good faith;
 - ensure the universal application of international law and respect for the sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction of all countries,

while also respecting the rights and freedom of all countries, taking into account of both the reasonable utilization and scientific protection and preservation of the seas and oceans; and

- strengthen cooperation and coordination for sustainable development of the seas and oceans.
- Promoting maritime security through dialogue and cooperation in accordance with the relevant international legal instruments and guidelines;
- Ensuring that all countries enjoy and exercise freedom of navigation and overflight in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS;
- Undertaking to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force, through friendly consultations and negotiations by sovereign states directly concerned, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; as well as to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that would complicate or escalate disputes and affect peace and stability including, among others, refraining from action of inhabiting on the presently uninhabited islands, reefs, shoals, cays, and other features and to handle their differences in a constructive manner;
- Promoting maritime security and safety through confidence building and preventive measures, such as promoting international efforts in the fight against piracy on the high seas off the coast of Somalia, strengthening the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF), Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS), Head of Asian Coast Guard Agency Meeting (HACGAM), and Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) Exercise;
- Supporting the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), and early conclusion of an effective Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) on the basis of consensus;
- Preventing and managing accidents and incidents at sea by, among others, developing the region's capacity to conduct Search and Rescue operations for people and vessels in distress at sea; enhancing hotline communications between relevant focal points, in consultation with the relevant Search and Rescue authorities, national maritime agencies and authorities; enhancing coordination through the establishment of contact groups,

sharing of information, and sharing of best practices, dialogue and joint exercises on maritime safety, including Search and Rescue as appropriate; in accordance with current established International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions;

- Utilizing the role of the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) as an effective platform to constructively engage in open and substantive dialogue;
- Promoting confidence building measures and enhancing cooperation to promote peace, stability and regional security through other relevant ASEAN-led mechanisms, including ADMM-Plus, and ARF by convening regional maritime workshops and exercises that promote practical cooperation, transparency and common understanding of the rule of law at sea;
- Promoting cooperation and coordination between maritime law enforcement agencies such as among Coast Guards and other relevant agencies; and
- Implementing International Convention including the 1972 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs), the Safety of Life at Sea (SOIAS) Convention as amended, other related rules and regulations issued by IMO as well as

other relevant instrument including the Code of Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES), especially to encourage the widespread adoption of a CUES in the region.

3. We are committed to strengthen cooperation in **addressing** transboundary **challenges**, by:

- Utilizing the relevant ASEAN-led mechanisms, as appropriate venues to ensure that the region is free of drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in wildlife, transboundary pollution, IUU fishing, irregular movement of persons at sea particularly those linked to trafficking in persons and people smuggling as well as piracy and armed robbery against ships;
- Working to ensure that the region is a safe region for unimpeded lawful commerce, in accordance with international law; and
- Building regional capacity through training and workshops aimed at combating piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea, such as the Expanded ASEAN Seafarer Training (EAST).

4. We are determined to increase our efforts to develop **maritime** connectivity in line with and in support of the vision and goals of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

and its successor documents, and develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure, logistics and port management, navigation cooperation to promote economic growth that will not only contribute to narrowing development gaps but also promote regional integration and the community building process, as well as better mobility of people, skilled labour, goods and services.

5. We are committed to promote **cooperation between research institutions** on maritime issues, among others:

- To encourage EAS participating countries to address the capacity building needs, especially of developing countries on the preservation of the seas and oceans through sharing experiences and best practices for sustainable marine economic development;
- To carry out joint research; exchange expertise; and recommend methodologies, technologies and best practices, for addressing issues and combating threats, such as terrorism, trafficking in persons, people smuggling, piracy and armed robbery against ships, irregular movement of persons at sea, drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in wildlife, IUU fishing, marine pollution, marine biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management, arms smuggling, adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters,

issues relating to genetic resources, risk assessment research of marine products, and marine biotechnology, as well as marine renewable energy;

- To enhance the engagement between research institutions by convening activities in the form of meetings, seminars and conferences or through sharing experiences and best practices;
- To encourage collaborative activities/ programs between ASEAN's maritime and/or marine institutions with dialogue partners and other related international institutions on the area of marine science; and
- To establish an online communication platform for the purpose of exchanging information which contains key documents, key publications, outcomes of peer reviews, reports on progress to the outcomes of meetings, news, press releases and other related information.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State/Government of the Participating Countries of the East Asia Summit on 22 November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Summit

East Asia Summit Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, the People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 10th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

UNDERLINING our common vision of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and prosperity;

WELCOMING the ASEAN Leaders' adoption of the Langkawi Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates at the 26th ASEAN Summit in April 2015, further reinforcing moderation as an ASEAN value;

RECALLING the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations which calls for the recognition and respect for the diversity of ethnic, religious,

cultural traditions and values as well as diversity of views and positions, including by promoting the voices of moderation;

RECALLING FURTHER that during the 7th East Asia Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2012 the Leaders welcomed the progress made in the Global Movement of Moderates (GMM);

RECOGNISING that ancient wisdom described *the middle way* and the golden mean as a path of moderation;

RECOGNISING FURTHER that moderation guides action which emphasises tolerance, understanding, dialogue, mutual respect and inclusiveness and is a tool to bridge differences and disputes;

COGNISANT that the EAS Member States are ethnically, culturally and religiously diverse and welcoming efforts at the community, national, regional and international levels in promoting cohesion of the multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-cultural community, whose diversity is a source of strength in promoting moderation;

EMPHASISING the important role that the EAS can play in furthering the moderation agenda, which promotes a culture of peace and complements other initiatives, including the United Nations Alliance of Civilisations;

ACKNOWLEDGING that moderation, as a means to promote tolerance and mutual understanding, includes engaging in dialogues on political, economic and socio-cultural issues;

RECOGNISING that moderation is an all-encompassing approach not only in resolving differences and conflicts peacefully but also for ensuring sustainable and inclusive development and equitable growth as well as promoting social harmony and mutual understanding within the country and region;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that moderation is a core value in the pursuit of long-lasting peace and a tool to diffuse tensions and counter violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations;

EMPHASISING that violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, should not be associated with any culture, civilisation or religion and should be neither tolerated nor condoned;

ENCOURAGED that the Global Movement of Moderates has received widespread support from the international community, academic institutions and civil society organisations.

DO HEREBY DECIDE TO:

1. Promote moderation as a universal value that promotes peace, security, development and social justice;
2. Further promote the approach of moderation and uphold the rule of law in the conduct of relations among states, including in the peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with universally recognised principles of international law;

3. Elaborate a common agenda for peace and prosperity, which promotes political and social stability and inclusive political processes; sustainable growth which provides opportunities for all and upholds dignity; and social justice with emphasis on mutual respect, balance and moderation;
4. Reaffirm our commitment to democratic values, good governance, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, equitable and inclusive economic growth, tolerance and mutual respect as well as adherence to social justice, which are vital to countering terrorism and violent extremism and addressing their root causes;
5. Empower civil society, community and religious leaders as well as encourage the business sector and the media to promote and strengthen the voices of moderation through inclusive dialogue and awareness raising;
6. Work with regional and international institutions to counter the voices of extremism and encourage academic discourse and exchanges to amplify the voices of moderates;
7. Reaffirm our commitment to promote education as an effective means of instilling respect for life, for diversity and the values of moderation, tolerance, non-violence and mutual understanding towards preventing the spread of violent extremism and addressing its root causes;

8. Organise outreach programmes, inter-faith and cross-cultural dialogues as well as the sharing of best practices on moderation in various formats at the national, regional and international levels, including supporting the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation and the ASEAN Foundation to conduct seminars, workshops and training programmes in promoting the voices of moderation; and

9. Endorse the observance of a Year of Moderation at the United Nations to underscore the importance of moderation.

ADOPTED in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the 22nd Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen.

2015

Summit

Plan of Action to Implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on EAS Development Initiative (2015-2017)

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22 November 2015**

This Plan of Action will serve as framework to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the EAS Development Initiative, which was adopted on 20 November 2012 and pursuant to the decision of the 3rd EAS Foreign Ministers Meeting on 2 July 2013.

This Plan of Action will ensure practical coordination and implementation of the Leaders' decisions consistent with the principles of the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit and the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the East Asia Summit, the Leaders' agreed priority areas of cooperation at the 2nd East Asia Summit in Cebu, Philippines in 2007, the 2011 Declaration of the 6th East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity in Bali, Indonesia.

The following cooperation in EAS streams of work will be undertaken in conformity with the EAS participating countries' obligations under international law and in accordance with their

respective domestic laws, regulations, and policies:

1. Environment and Energy Cooperation

1.1 Work toward further mainstreaming sustainable development, promoting balanced, inclusive, and sustainable approaches:

1.1.1 Seek to develop initiatives linked to the implementation of regionally relevant outcomes, building on existing ASEAN programs, other relevant regional activities of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the Statement of the 2012 APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for the Environment where appropriate.

1.2 Increase the policy dialogue and communication and forge greater collaboration through mechanisms, including the EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting and EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting.

1.3 Recognize the *Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security*; and the *Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment*:

1.3.1 Promote active participation of the US-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP).

1.4 Support the implementation of the initiatives, action plans, and research studies on energy cooperation being undertaken under the ASEAN framework and between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners as follows:

1.4.1 ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015;

1.4.2 EAS energy cooperation work plan;

1.4.3 East Asia Low Carbon-Growth Partnership Initiatives; and

1.4.4 Research Studies on the following areas by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), for EAS Energy Cooperation:

(i) EAS energy outlooks for the medium-to-long term;

(ii) strategic usage of coal through Clean Coal Technology;

(iii) optimum electric power infrastructure;

(iv) nuclear power safety management;

(v) smart urban traffic promoting energy efficiency of the transport sector; and

(vi) sustainable natural gas market in the EAS region.

- 1.5 Conduct joint research and development (R&D) and investment on renewable and alternative energy:
- 1.5.1 Encourage the active role of the Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes Work Stream and the Renewable and Alternative Power Generation Work Stream;
- 1.5.2 Support the new research studies by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA); and
- 1.5.3 Continue to support the EAS New Energy Forum.
- 1.6 Stimulate discourse analyzing the barriers to renewable energy policies and of investment in renewable energy.
- 1.6.1 Promote dialogue on reform of fuel subsidies, which encourage wasteful consumption, while recognizing the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services in order, among other benefits, to encourage productive allocation of capital and to level the playing field for renewable energy investment.
- 1.7 Promote the deployment of advanced technologies on energy efficiency and conservation.
- 1.7.1 Encourage the active role of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Work Stream and support the research study on smart energy management by ERIA.
- 1.8 Enhance research and cooperation in urban sustainable development as well as raise the environmental awareness of the general public:
- 1.8.1 Encourage support for programs on sustainable cities, including to continue holding the High-Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC).
- 1.9 Bring to a higher level the work on EAS cooperation in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 1.9.1 Continue cooperation through the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership in order to build awareness of mitigation;
- 1.9.2 Continue to hold the EAS Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building bearing in mind that adaptation and mitigation are both important in addressing the short and long-term effects of climate change in the East Asia Summit region;
- 1.9.3 Encourage cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network under the auspices of UNEP's Global Adaptation Network;

1.9.4 Encourage support for China's initiative to establish the East Asia Center for Climate Change Research and International Cooperation;

1.9.5 Promote dialogue and cooperation in the field of advanced energy technologies, including carbon capture and storage, energy storage, and energy efficiency and clean and renewable energy technologies in electrical power generation and transport; and

1.9.6 Continue to promote the usage of renewable energy resources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, biomass, and ocean energy.

1.10 Encourage support to the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), a regional organization and center of excellence dedicated to the promotion of regional collaboration on biodiversity conservation.

1.11 Continue to promote the conservation, protection and preservation of the marine environment through sustainable use of marine resources responsibly, building on initiatives of various ASEAN-led mechanisms.

2. Education Cooperation

2.1 Increase communication and dialogue in educational policies through the EAS Education Ministers' Meeting and other mechanisms.

2.2 To further promote cooperation to implement the EAS Education Action Plan (2011-2015), including by implementing associated projects, with an emphasis on improving the quality of primary, secondary and higher systems and strengthening cooperation on technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

2.3 To develop and promote school programs in history, culture, geography and social studies to enhance mutual understanding among EAS participating countries.

2.4 Encourage interested EAS participating countries to engage with the development of the ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQRF) and consider referencing against the AQRF in the future, once established and fully functional.

2.5 Promote student and youth exchanges among countries in the region, including through the continued conduct of study programmes and scholarship programmes among EAS participating countries.

2.5.1 Continue to carry out "JENESYS 2.0" and "KAKEHASHI Project"; and

2.5.2 Expand the New Colombo Plan scholarships and mobility grants to multiple locations across the Indo-Pacific.

2.6 Support the establishment of Nalanda University as an international institution of excellence.

2.7 Promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in the region:

2.7.1 Continue to conduct the activities of ESD;

2.7.2 Continue to enhance the quality education by implementing the activities of ESD; and

2.7.3 Support for the UNESCO World Conference on ESD to be held in Japan in November 2014.

2.8 Encourage promotion of a life-long learning society.

3. Finance Cooperation

3.1 Work closely to strengthen the global economic recovery and regional financial cooperation through exchanges of views on macro-economic and financial developments, including via greater collaboration in the financial sector; strengthen the communication of monetary policies and urge regional countries to adopt a responsible monetary policy in order to jointly cope with regional financial risks.

3.2 Convene the Informal EAS Finance Ministers' Meetings, as mutually agreed, to further develop and consolidate finance as a priority area of EAS cooperation through the exchange of views on regional and international finance developments.

3.3 Continue to implement decisions and measures outlined in the 2009 Joint Press Statement of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis.

3.4 Strengthen the human resource development and capacity-building in finance to narrow development gaps in the region.

3.4.1 Conduct the EAS Workshop on Trade and Finance.

4. Cooperation on Global Health Issues and Pandemic Diseases

4.1 Enhance regional preparedness and capacity through comprehensive and integrated approaches to (i) prevention; (ii) control; (iii) care; (iv) management; (v) surveillance; and (vi) timely response to communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS, dengue, tuberculosis; emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as drug-resistant malaria; and impacts of pandemics. Specific relevant activities may include but not limited to the following:

4.1.1 Support the implementation of the *Declaration of the EAS on Regional Responses to Malaria Control, and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicine*; and

4.1.2 Support the work of the Asia-Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA) to enhance East Asia cooperation in dealing with malaria issues in the region.

- 4.2 Encourage cooperation, based on the principles of Universal Health Coverage, to increase access to primary health care services for people of the region especially in maternal health and for newborns, children and elderly, through the following:
- 4.2.1 Access to affordable health care services;
- 4.2.2 Strengthening countries cooperation to ensure access to adequate primary health care, CLMV in particular, for example to promote the role and capacity building efforts of health village volunteer;
- 4.2.3 Enhancing regional coordination and cooperation on public health policies and regulations;
- 4.2.4 Establishing and sustaining networks of health care services; and
- 4.2.5 Promoting the sharing of good practices in primary health care and consumer protection to promote the region public health status in achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- 4.3 Strengthen regional cooperation to enhance access to affordable and essential healthcare services, and safe, high-quality and affordable medicines, as well as to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- 4.4 Enhance coordination and cooperation on public health.
- 4.5 Enhance capacity building of EAS participating countries in the area of public health which may include, but not limited to the following:
- 4.5.1 Conduct training courses on public health human resources;
- 4.5.2 Conduct the *Round Table on Tertiary Health Care with Focus on Trauma and Nursing*; and
- 4.5.3 Explore ways to promote regional cooperation in enhancing national health system response to all hazards such as natural disasters, pandemics or emerging infectious diseases, which may include among others emergency and disaster medicines.
- 4.6 Promote sharing of best practices and information exchange and transfer of health-related technologies.
- 4.7 Improve the health status of the people of the region towards achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and post-2015 development agenda as appropriate.
- 4.8 Promote collaborative research and development on relevant health intervention and technologies for the prevention,

treatment, care, and management of emerging infectious and communicable diseases.

5. Cooperation on Natural Disaster Management

5.1 Implement decisions and measures outlined in the *Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management* and continue to discuss the linkage between the EAS Paper on a Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Programme 2010-2015.

5.2 Support the operation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), and encourage all EAS participating countries to provide funding and technical support.

5.3 Build on the linkage between the EAS Paper and other disaster management activities under the EAS and ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2010-2015 as well as promote information-sharing, rapid response, and coordinated action.

5.3.1 Follow-up to the Australia-Indonesia Rapid Disaster Response Workshops held on 23-24 September 2013 and 11-12 June 2014.

5.4 Deepen engagement between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and national disaster management authorities of non-ASEAN EAS participating countries to guide cooperation in disaster management:

5.4.1 Support the ACDM Session on EAS Cooperation on Disaster Management; and

5.4.2 Consider establishing a network of 24x7 Points of Contacts among the National Disaster Response Agencies of the EAS participating countries.

5.5 Conduct disaster response and recovery exercises, in coordination with other regional forums, keeping in mind the importance of avoiding unnecessary duplication to strengthen the capacity of regional countries to cope with natural disasters:

5.5.1 Support the EAS Earthquake Response and Relief Joint Exercise; and

5.5.2 Continue to support the Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Relief Exercise.

5.6 Conduct capacity-building, exchange of experiences, and sound practices in disaster management;

5.6.1 Welcome the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk

Reduction in 2015 in Japan to share experiences and lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake;

5.6.2 Conduct capacity-building activities on disaster risk reduction and response;

5.6.3 Discuss further the establishment of Virtual Knowledge Portal to share knowledge and best practices related to natural disaster risk assessment, mitigation and response; and

5.6.4 Promote exchange of knowledge and experience on medical rehabilitation treatment, both mental and physical health under the framework of the World Health Organization (WHO).

6. Cooperation on ASEAN Connectivity

6.1 Support the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) and encourage EAS participating countries to provide funding, technological, and intellectual support on the following areas of cooperation:

6.1.1 Implement the outcomes of the EAS Regulatory Roundtable;

6.1.2 Encourage deeper engagement between the ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Connectivity (ACCC) and non-ASEAN EAS participating countries;

6.1.3 Strengthen transport infrastructure connectivity including by facilitating the establishment of a green, safe and efficient transport network, for the promotion of economic prosperity and sustainable development; and

6.1.4 Enhance the development of infrastructure, services and institutional connectivity.

6.2 Encourage public and private sectors to actively participate in the priority projects of the MPAC to enhance connectivity and encourage business enterprises to directly engage in the investment, construction and operation of the projects.

6.3 Encourage the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) to also engage with other external partners, including the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and World Bank in implementing the Declaration of the 6th EAS on ASEAN Connectivity.

6.4 Enhance people-to-people connectivity through the promotion of tourism, education and cultural cooperation, including through North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

6.5 Enhance business connectivity which leads to building effective supply chain

networks across the region with upgrading of industries and development of supporting industries.

6.6 Encourage the EAS participating countries to play active roles in ASEAN Connectivity through multi-layered regional frameworks and sharing best practices.

6.7 Encourage the EAS participating countries to play active roles in enhancing people-to-people connectivity through the tourism cooperation in order to achieve equitable and sustainable development via:

6.7.1 Development and improvement of infrastructure related to tourism;

6.7.2 Travel facilitation at international portals; and

6.7.3 Support and assist community-based tourism development aimed to accelerate poverty reduction at rural, disadvantaged communities as well as to further contribute to protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritages.

6.8 Enhance cooperation on maritime connectivity, including through collaborative efforts in developing environment- and user-friendly port infrastructure, establishment of integrated, competitive and seamless maritime transport network, and promotion of the safety and security of navigation and shipping, to promote economic growth,

narrow development gaps, and contribute to regional integration and community building process, as well as to increase greater people mobility.

7. Trade and Economics Cooperation

7.1 Strengthen cooperation and dialogue in economics and trade through the EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting, EAS Senior Economic Officials' Meeting, and other mechanisms, including business forums.

7.2 Support regional economic integration efforts and strengthen trade and investment among the EAS participating countries:

7.2.1 Support the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC);

7.2.2 Maintain the momentum of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations in supporting and contributing to economic integration, equitable economic development, and strengthening economic cooperation among participating countries through working towards a comprehensive, high quality, and mutually beneficial agreement; and

7.2.3 Promote the FTA negotiations among China, Japan and ROK, contributing to the ongoing process of open economic integration in East Asia as well as Asia-Pacific region.

8. Food Security Cooperation

8.1 Support the implementation of the *EAS Declaration on Food Security* and strengthen EAS cooperation in the field of food security.

8.2 Participate in activities of the *EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environmental Conservation* on a voluntary basis.

8.3 Promote responsible and sustainable fishing.

9. Institutional and Financial Arrangements for the Implementation of this Plan of Action

9.1 The initiatives mentioned in this Plan of Action will be implemented through existing regional frameworks and mechanisms of ASEAN, in close consultation with and support from EAS participating countries, and with appropriate support and from relevant regional and international organizations, including Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), World Bank, and Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

9.2 The relevant EAS ministerial meetings and senior officials' meetings are in-charge of reviewing their respective work streams and assessing the progress at regular intervals.

9.3 Submit progress reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to the annual EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the Fifth East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
6 August 2015

1. The 5th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was convened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 6 August 2015. The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Dato' Sri Anifah Aman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia.

Review and Future Direction of the East Asia Summit

2. The Ministers acknowledged the growing importance of the EAS in the regional architecture and reaffirmed its role as a Leaders'-led forum to discuss broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

3. The Ministers reiterated that the East Asia Summit would continue to be an inclusive, transparent and outward-looking forum in which the participating countries shall strive to strengthen global norms and uphold universally recognised principles, with ASEAN as the driving force working in partnership with the other participating countries of the East Asia Summit.

4. The Ministers noted that 2015 marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the East Asia Summit and discussed the strengthening of its work processes with the aim of enabling major powers in the region to discuss issues of common interest and concern based on the agenda and methods of work set by ASEAN, which is an important manifestation of ASEAN's centrality in the evolving regional architecture. They looked forward to the Leaders adopting a declaration celebrating the 10-year anniversary of the East Asia Summit and outlining the way forward.

5. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 4th EAS Workshop and Dialogue on Regional Security Architecture in the Asia Pacific Region co-hosted by Cambodia and India in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 20-21 July 2015, which discussed various proposals introduced during the four workshops. They noted China's offer to host a 5th Workshop in 2016.

Priority Areas of Cooperation

6. The Ministers welcomed the proposal to extend the Plan of Action to Implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the EAS Development Initiative (2014-2015) until the year 2017, which focuses on EAS cooperation in the six priority areas, namely energy, education, finance, global health issues including pandemic diseases, environment and disaster mitigation, and ASEAN Connectivity as well as other areas of cooperation. The extension was agreed upon ad-referendum and will take effect once confirmed by all East Asia Summit participating countries.

Energy

7. The Ministers noted progress made in the work streams of Energy Efficiency and Conservation; Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes; and Renewable and Alternative Power Generation under the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) Work Plan 2013-2014. They acknowledged the outcome of the 8th EAS Energy Ministers' Meeting, held on 24 September 2014 in Vientiane, Lao PDR which discussed ways to improve energy efficiency, utilise biofuels for transport and other purposes, and promote sustainable natural gas market, clean coal technologies and alternative and renewable energy in the EAS region as the total energy demand of the EAS participating countries would account for approximately 65 per cent of the global energy demand by 2035.

8. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the Energy Research Network (ERIN) in September 2014 in Brunei Darussalam, comprising a network of research institutes and universities in the EAS region to promote joint research and development on energy. The Ministers noted that the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) has commenced a study on promoting oil stockpiling and reinforcement of emergency response measures in EAS participating countries and welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between ERIN and ERIA on 6 September 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan to enhance collaboration between the two Institutes.

Education

9. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 2nd EAS Education Ministers' Meeting on 12 September 2014 in Vientiane, Lao PDR and noted the review of the EAS Education Cooperation Plan of Action (2011-2015) to identify, collate and analyse lessons learnt in order to facilitate the development of a post-2015 vision and action plan.

Finance

10. The Ministers acknowledged the importance of financial stability in supporting economic growth by consistently managing risks and vulnerabilities. The Ministers expressed support to further strengthen the region's response to external shocks through continual regional financial cooperation and closer collaboration with international financial institutions.

Global Health Issues including Pandemic Diseases

11. The Ministers expressed the need to effectively implement the Declaration of the 7th East Asia Summit on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Anti-malarial Medicine adopted in Cambodia in 2012 and noted with concern the continued spread of Multidrug Resistant Malaria in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region and that combating antimicrobial resistance has been identified as one of the health priorities of ASEAN's Post-2015 Health Development Agenda. They welcomed the activities undertaken by the Asia-Pacific Leaders

Malaria Alliance (APLMA) since its inception in October 2013 and reaffirmed commitment to the goal of an Asia Pacific Free of Malaria by 2030. The Ministers also noted the development of the APLMA Malaria Elimination Roadmap as a framework for shared action and looked forward to the Roadmap being presented to Leaders at the 10th EAS.

12. The Ministers also noted with concern the spread of dengue in an increasing number of countries and that existing vector control methods have not reached the desired effects in most dengue endemic countries. They called for collaboration and cooperation to test proof new technologies and to take advantage of new tools which are on the horizon.

13. The Ministers expressed concern over the outbreak of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and its spread to countries in the region. They emphasised the need to strengthen regional mechanisms and increase national capacity to contain its reach as well as prevent the spread of other pandemic diseases through increased surveillance, prevention and control so as to minimise risks to public health.

14. The Ministers noted the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and acknowledged the need to enhance coordination and cooperation in areas such as infectious diseases, maternal and child health, non-communicable diseases and strengthening of health systems, based on the principle of universal health coverage for the region.

Environment and Disaster Mitigation

15. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 4th EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting on 31 October 2014 in Vientiane, Lao PDR which discussed ways to further enhance EAS cooperation in this important area.

16. The Ministers expressed concern over the grave impact of climate change on the economy, livelihood and sustainable development of all countries in the region. They recognised the need for urgent and concrete action to address climate change and reaffirmed their commitment to closely cooperate towards the adoption of an ambitious protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all Parties under the UNFCCC at COP21 in Paris to be held at the end of 2015.

ASEAN Connectivity

17. The Ministers noted the on-going implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC), and highlighted the important role of MPAC initiatives towards supporting greater ASEAN integration and growth. They looked forward to the convening of the 6th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled The Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Community, to be held on 16 October 2015 in Penang, Malaysia, which would bring together relevant stakeholders to share views and discuss ASEAN's post-2015 Connectivity Agenda as well as the best methodology to address challenges in the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity post-2015.

Other Areas of Cooperation

Disaster Management

18. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 3rd ACDM Session on EAS Cooperation in Disaster Management held on 15 October 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam and the 4th Session held on 22 April 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Through these sessions, ASEAN further familiarised the non-ASEAN EAS participating countries with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2010-2015 and explored cooperation in various areas.

19. The Ministers noted the launch of the EAS Earthquake Risk Reduction Centre with the Virtual Knowledge Portal (VKP) in December 2014 in New Delhi, India and encouraged EAS participating countries to make active use of the VKP. The Ministers welcomed the launching of the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit at the Indonesia-Australia EAS Rapid Disaster Response Workshop which was held on 10-11 June 2015 in Bali, Indonesia, and noted the convening of the Indonesia-New Zealand EAS Disaster Recovery Workshop on 12 June 2015 in Bali, Indonesia. The Toolkit endeavours to streamline disaster response amongst EAS participating countries, building on existing regional mechanisms with a view to providing a practical platform to strengthen technical cooperation. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the Australia-Thailand EAS Search and Rescue Lessons Learned Seminar to be held on 20-21 September in Sydney, Australia.

Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Security in the Use of ICTs

20. The Ministers noted the outcome of the EAS Symposium on Religious Rehabilitation and Social Integration, held in Singapore on 16-17 April 2015 which aims to mitigate the threat of terrorism and violent extremism by building community resilience against radical narratives and help re-integrate rehabilitated individuals into mainstream society.

21. The Ministers highlighted the need for countries to support efforts to counter terrorist and violent extremist ideology and propaganda; to work with members of civil society and the private sector to promote positive messages of respect, inclusion and moderation; to build resilience and prevent the process of radicalisation, particularly online and to this end welcomed the initiative of an EAS statement on countering violent extremism.

22. The Ministers expressed concern over the emerging threat of cyber-crime and the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for terrorist purposes as well as those that are inconsistent with international peace and security. They noted an initiative to issue an EAS statement on transnational cyber issues.

Maritime Cooperation

23. The Ministers underscored the importance of peace and stability in the region and reiterated the Leaders' call for regional efforts to enhance cooperation in promoting maritime safety and security. In this regard, the Ministers looked

forward to the convening of the 4th Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum back-to-back with the 6th ASEAN Maritime Forum, to be held in Manado, Indonesia. The Ministers further noted a proposal to elevate the EAMF into a Track 1 Forum as well as an initiative of an EAS statement on enhancing regional maritime cooperation in the Asia-Pacific.

Regional and International Issues

24. The Ministers discussed developments in the South China Sea and reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace, stability, security and freedom of navigation in and over-flight over the South China Sea.

25. The Meeting discussed matters relating to the South China Sea and took note of the serious concerns expressed by some Ministers over the recent and on-going developments in the area, including land reclamation, which have resulted in the erosion of trust and confidence amongst parties, and may undermine peace, security and stability in the South China Sea.

26. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace, security and stability, freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea.

27. The Meeting emphasised the need for ASEAN Member States and China to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China (DOC) in its entirety: to build, maintain and enhance mutual trust and confidence; to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities; to not to

resort to threat or use of force; and for the parties concerned to resolve their differences and disputes through peaceful means, in accordance with international law including 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

28. The Meeting welcomed the recent agreement between ASEAN Member States and China to proceed to the next stage of consultations towards the establishment of the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) and looked forward to the expeditious establishment of the COC.

29. The Ministers expressed concern over recent developments in the Korean Peninsula and underlined the importance of peace, stability and security in the region. They registered deep concern over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's recent ballistic missile launch and highlighted the importance of trust-building activities on the Peninsula and the need to fully comply with all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and for parties to abide by their commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. The Ministers called for the creation of necessary conditions for the early resumption of Six-Party Talks which would pave the way for the complete and verifiable de-nuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

30. The Ministers expressed support for the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to an independent state of Palestine with the realisation of two states, Palestine and Israel, living side-by-side, and called upon Israel and Palestine to constructively engage in peace negotiations.

The Ministers called on all parties to make every effort to remove obstacles related thereto, in particular the construction and expansion of illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian Territories, and expressed support for all efforts towards finding a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

31. The Ministers welcomed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) reached between the E3/EU+3 (China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 14 July 2015 and issued a Statement on this matter.

32. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the continued expansion of activities of the terrorist group Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and resolved to step up efforts to counter violent extremism by strengthening intelligence and security cooperation while highlighting that terrorism must be addressed in a comprehensive manner and not through the use of force alone, including commitment to international law, peaceful resolution of conflicts, democratic values, equitable and inclusive economic growth, tolerance and mutual respect and adherence to social justice.

33. Recognising moderation as an approach to counter extremism in all its forms, the Ministers highlighted its important role in the pursuit of long lasting peace and as a tool to counter violent extremism and terrorism, diffuse tensions and

negate radicalism and welcomed the adoption of the Langkawi Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates at the 26th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the proposal for an EAS Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates.

34. The Ministers recognised the importance of strengthening economic relations among EAS participating countries and the significance of the on-going negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP would affirm ASEAN centrality in the regional economic architecture and the interests of ASEAN's FTA Partners. Once concluded, RCEP would provide a platform for trade and investment integration in Asia and the wider region. The Ministers recognised that RCEP contributes to economic integration, equitable economic development and strengthening economic cooperation among participating countries, through working towards a modern, comprehensive, high quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement.

35. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for comprehensive, transparent and efficient multilateral approaches to addressing global challenges, and underscored the central role of the United Nations in on-going efforts to find common solutions to such challenges. They reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including revitalisation of its General Assembly to become the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the United Nations as well as the reform of the Security Council, guided by the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability

and achieved through open-ended and inclusive consultations. The reform of the Security Council should reflect contemporary geo-political realities and make it more effective, efficient, transparent, democratic and representative so that it could better respond to today's global challenges. They recognised the challenges associated with the process and therefore urged all UN Member States to work in a concerted manner towards this end.

36. The Ministers discussed preparations for the upcoming East Asia Summit, which would commemorate the 10th anniversary of its establishment. The Summit is scheduled to be held in November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

37. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the 6th EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting, to be held in Lao PDR in 2016.

2015

Ministerial

Joint Media Statement of the Third EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
24 August 2015**

1. Economic Ministers from the ten ASEAN Member States, Australia, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States met on 24 August 2015, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia for the Third East Asia Summit (EAS) Economic Ministers Meeting. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia.
2. The Ministers exchanged views on the EAS regional economic developments as well as trade and investment relations and noted that according to ASEAN statistics, the combined GDP of the EAS participating countries stood at USD 42.0 trillion in 2014, an increase from USD 40.5 trillion in 2013.
3. The Ministers also noted that ASEAN's total trade with the non-ASEAN EAS countries grew by 1.1 per cent year-on-year to USD 1.1 trillion in 2014. The eight non-ASEAN EAS countries accounted for 43.9 per cent of ASEAN's total

trade. Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows from the non-ASEAN EAS participating countries in 2014 reached USD 46.6 billion, or 34.2 per cent of ASEAN's total FDI inflows.

Updates on Regional and Global Economic Developments

4. The Ministers exchanged views on regional and global economic developments. Global growth is projected to remain moderate and uneven in 2015 with a growth forecast of 3.3 per cent. In the developed economies, growth is expected to increase from 1.8 per cent in 2014 to 2.1 per cent in 2015. In contrast, growth in emerging and developing countries is forecast to decelerate from 4.6 per cent in 2014 to 4.2 per cent in 2015, reflecting the impact of lower commodity prices, structural bottlenecks and geopolitical tension. Looking closer at the region, ASEAN's economic performance remained robust in 2014 with a total GDP of USD 2.57 trillion. ASEAN's economy is projected to grow by 4.6 per cent this year, and 5.1 per cent in 2016. Nevertheless, the continued moderation in China's growth and financial vulnerability due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and the Greek debt crisis may pose potential risks to growth in the region, calling for close monitoring and timely policy actions.

5. The Ministers reiterated their commitment towards regional and global engagement, which deepen economic integration, especially in the East Asia and Asia Pacific region.

6. The Ministers also reaffirmed their support for ASEAN's effort to bring about the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community in December 2015, which will contribute to regional and global resilience, peace, and prosperity.

7. The Ministers agreed on the importance of WTO members in ensuring the entry into force of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation by the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC10) in Nairobi in December 2015. The Ministers welcomed agreement on the expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA expansion), which involves tariff elimination on roughly 200 products valued at about USD 1 trillion in annual trade, and urged ITA expansion participants to finalise the scheduling for this before MC10. Recognising the important opportunity which the meeting represents, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to advance and seek to conclude the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) at MC10 and revitalise the multilateral trading system.

8. The Ministers welcomed the outcomes of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting held on 23-24 May 2015 in Boracay, the Philippines, which, amongst others, include: continuous support to the multilateral trading system; enhancing regional economic integration; investing in human capital development, building sustainable and resilient communities; strengthening economic and technical cooperation; and the adoption of the *Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)* to foster MSME participation in regional and global economy.

Updates on ERIA's Activities

9. The Ministers welcomed the updates on the activities and research undertaken by ERIA, including the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) 2.0: Infrastructure for Connectivity and Innovation, energy such as on clean coal technologies, the collaboration with UNCTAD to improve database on non-tariff measures (NTMs), the development of three communication tools for its research products, namely research institute network, policy briefs and capacity building programmes, particularly for CLMV countries. The Ministers underscored the importance of quality infrastructure and expected CADP 2.0 to contribute to better quality infrastructure in the region.

10. The Ministers noted the Study on Regulatory Management Systems (RMS) in ASEAN and EAS countries undertaken by ERIA and New Zealand Institute of Economic Research and looked forward to workshops related to RMS. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of interaction between ERIA and the policy makers of all EAS countries. The Ministers encouraged ERIA to identify from the range of its research recommendations addressing key economic challenges facing the region for consideration and discussion among Ministers in future meetings with the view to develop actionable points.

11. The Ministers welcomed the statement of the 8th ERIA Governing Board Meeting delivered on 5 June 2015, which underscored the importance of promoting regional development and

integration efforts to the larger global community and also outlined the necessary actions that ERIA needs to focus on to contribute to ASEAN and East Asia community building.

12. The Ministers thanked ERIA for its continuous support and looked forward to its continued contributions to the region's integration efforts. The Ministers encouraged EAS participating countries to continue their support for ERIA.

LIST OF MINISTERS

1. The Hon. Andrew Robb AO MP, Minister for Trade and Investment, Australia;
2. The Hon. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, Second Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam;
3. H.E. Pan Sorasak, Secretary of State for Commerce, Cambodia (representing H.E. Sun Chanthol, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia);
4. H.E. Gao Hucheng, Minister of Commerce, People's Republic of China;
5. H.E. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, India;
6. Mrs Sondang Anggraini, Adviser to the Minister on Trade and Diplomacy, Ministry of Trade, Indonesia (representing H.E. Thomas Trikasih Lembong, Minister of Trade, Indonesia);

7. H.E. Daishiro Yamagiwa, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (representing H.E. Yoichi Miyazawa, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan);
 8. H.E. Yoon Sang-jick, Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, Republic of Korea;
 9. H.E. Mrs Khemmani Pholsena, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR;
 10. H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia;
 11. H.E. Dato' Seri Ong Ka Chuan, Minister of International Trade and Industry II, Malaysia;
 12. H.E. Dr. Kan Zaw, Union Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar;
 13. H.E. Timothy Groser, Minister of Trade, New Zealand;
 14. H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines;
 15. H.E. Alexey V. Ulyukaev, Minister of Economic Development, the Russian Federation;
 16. Mrs Ow Foong Pheng, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore (representing H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore);
 17. Mr Thawatchai Sophastienphong, Director General, Department of Trade Negotiations, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand (representing H.E. Gen. Chatchai Sarikulya, Minister of Commerce, Thailand);
 18. H.E. Nguyen Cam Tu, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam (representing H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam);
 19. H.E. Michael Froman, United States Trade Representative; and
 20. H.E. Le Luong Minh, Secretary-General of ASEAN.
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Summit

Chairman's Statement of the Eleventh East Asia Summit

**Vientiane, Lao PDR
8 September 2016**

1. The 11th East Asia Summit (EAS) was held in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 8 September 2016. The Summit was chaired by H.E. Thongloun SISOULITH, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance.
2. We reaffirmed our commitment to the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the East Asia Summit, the 2010 Ha Noi Declaration on the Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the East Asia Summit, the 2011 Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations, and the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the 10th Anniversary of the EAS, which emphasized the important role of the East Asia Summit as a Leaders-led forum to discuss broad strategic, political, security, and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability, and economic prosperity in East Asia.
3. We further reaffirmed our support for the ASEAN Community building process and reiterated the importance of ASEAN's central role in the East Asia Summit and the evolving rules-based regional architecture, through ASEAN-led processes. We reaffirmed that the East Asia Summit would continue to be an open, inclusive, transparent, and outward-looking forum that will strengthen global norms and universally recognized principles with ASEAN as the driving force, and working in partnership with other participants of the East Asia Summit. We emphasized the importance of the rule of law in international relations.
4. We are pleased with the progress made in the implementation of the decisions and proposals made at the 10th East Asia Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in November 2015, especially initiatives to strengthen the East Asia Summit and its work processes. We noted with appreciation that the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN and Ambassadors of non-ASEAN EAS participating countries in Jakarta have convened two meetings since April 2016 and welcomed the establishment of the EAS Unit within the ASEAN Secretariat.
5. We took note of the convening of the 5th EAS Workshop on Regional Security Architecture co-chaired by the Lao PDR and China in Beijing, China on 27-28 June 2016 and the 6th EAS Workshop in 2017 in Thailand.

Priority Areas of Cooperation

6. We welcomed the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action (POA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative (2015-2017) which focuses on EAS cooperation in the six priority areas, namely energy, education, finance, global health including pandemics, environment and disaster management, and ASEAN connectivity. We took note of the Progress Report of the Implementation of the POA.

Energy

7. We noted the progress made under the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) Work Plan 2015-2016 in the work streams of Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C); Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes; and Renewable and Alternative Power Generation (RAPG). We underlined the importance of continued investments in the energy sector as well as the promotion of clean energy, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean energy technology including enhancing the use of natural gas as less polluting energy. We welcomed the previous two EAS Clean Energy Forums hosted by China and ASEAN Center for Energy, and looked forward to the 3rd EAS Clean Energy Forum.

Education

8. We acknowledged the conclusion of the EAS Education Plan of Action 2011-2015 and noted

the commitment as well as efforts of the EAS participating countries in the implementation of the remaining EAS projects and new ones in support of the ASEAN Work Plan on Education 2016-2020.

9. We welcomed the Third EAS Education Ministers Meeting (3rd EAS EMM) held on 26 May 2016 in Selangor, Malaysia and took note of the continued implementation of the 15 projects under the Plan of Action.

10. We noted the opening of a third school for Buddhist Studies and Comparative Religion for academic year 2016-2017 at the Nalanda University.

Finance

11. We reiterated the importance of financial stability in supporting economic growth by consistently monitoring risks and vulnerabilities. We expressed support for the further strengthening of the region's resilience to external shocks through continued regional financial cooperation and closer collaboration with international financial institutions. We further noted the importance of the efforts towards an enhanced SME finance system.

Global Health including Pandemics

12. We reaffirmed our commitment to the goal of an Asia-Pacific free of malaria by 2030, and welcomed ongoing efforts to implement proposed actions in the endorsed Asia Pacific Leaders' Malaria Elimination Roadmap, including

the Flagship ASEAN-India Programme for Combating Malaria.

13. We reaffirmed the importance of promoting sustainable and resilient health systems and global achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, including universal health coverage, and recognized the public health challenges caused by infectious diseases and emerging threats including antimicrobial resistance (AMR) which underscore the human and economic losses. In this regard, we took note of Russia's initiative to organize in 2017, in the implementation of the 10th EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Health Security relating to Infectious Diseases with Epidemic and Pandemic Potential, an EAS meeting on managing epidemics risks in the region with the aim to discuss the establishment of a working group on communicable diseases prevention and response.

Environment and Disaster Management

14. We welcomed the convening of the Senior Officials' Meeting for the 5th EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting (EMM) on 11 September 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and looked forward to the convening of the 5th EAS EMM back-to-back with the 14th ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Environment (AMME) in 2017. We also noted the convening of the 7th High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC) with a specific theme on Redesigning towards 2030 Agenda held on 3-4 March 2016 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

15. We expressed concern over the adverse impact climate change presents to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of all countries. We welcomed the Paris Agreement on climate change and reaffirmed the importance of taking the domestic steps necessary to join the Agreement as soon as possible and affirmed our intentions to implement countries' nationally determined contributions. We looked forward to a successful COP-22 to promote the post-Paris negotiation in developing the modalities, procedures and guideline for the full implementation of the Paris Agreement. We also noted that many countries support for a hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) phasedown amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2016.

16. We reaffirmed our commitment to further enhance cooperation in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and mitigation through regional mechanisms, including through the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre). We welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disaster as One in the region and outside the region. We also welcomed the convening of the 5th ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Session on EAS Cooperation in Disaster Management on 28 April 2016 in Semarang, Indonesia; the convening of the 5th EAS Earthquake Relief Executive Course held by China and the U.S. on 25 July 2016 in Indonesia; and the convening of the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in New

Delhi in November 2016, with an EAS Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in its sidelines.

17. We welcomed Indonesia's initiative to convene an international Table-Top Exercise (TTX) in partnership with Australia, on 15-17 November 2016 in Ambon, Indonesia to test the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit (EAS Toolkit) which was launched at the Indonesia-Australia EAS Rapid Disaster Response Workshop in June 2015 in Bali, Indonesia.

ASEAN Connectivity

18. We noted the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) and the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025. In this regard, we looked forward to the 7th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled "Intensifying Partnerships to Realise the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025" to be held in October 2016 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. We recognized the role of ERIA in promoting regional economic integration, took note of the Statement of the 9th Governing Board Meeting of ERIA, and encouraged ERIA to continue its role in supporting ASEAN Connectivity in the coming years. We encouraged ERIA to continue its support to the Chair of ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit.

19. We underscored the importance of promoting infrastructure development in East Asia to facilitate trade, investment and service competitiveness in the region and acknowledged that the mobilization of means of implementation

of infrastructure projects is critical. In this regard, we adopted the Vientiane Declaration on Promoting Infrastructure Development Cooperation in East Asia.

Other Areas of Cooperation

Maritime Cooperation

20. We underscored the importance of enhancing regional cooperation in promoting maritime safety and security, and encouraged activities to implement the 2015 EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation, including the proposed EAS Maritime Security Cooperation Seminar in Australia in November 2016 co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia, the second EAS Conference on Maritime Security and Cooperation in India in November 2016, and the Workshop on Maritime Search and Rescue hosted by China in 2017.

21. We looked forward to the convening of the 5th Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) back-to-back with the 7th ASEAN Maritime Forum to be held in Brunei Darussalam.

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

22. We welcomed ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANFWZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime. We noted the Parties to the SEANFWZ Treaty will continue engaging the Nuclear Weapon States to resolve all outstanding

issues in accordance with the objectives and principles of the SEANFWZ Treaty. We reaffirm our commitment to our shared goals of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear energy and adopted the East Asia Summit Statement on Non-Proliferation.

Food Security and Food Safety

23. We commended the work of the EAS Track II Study Group on Enhancing Food Security through Sustainable Fisheries Management and Marine Environment Conservation. We noted the five principal recommendations made by the Study Group, and we tasked our officials to provide recommendations on the implementation of the five principal recommendations.

Regional and International Issues

South China Sea

24. We reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace, stability, security and freedom of navigation in and over-flight in the South China Sea. Several Leaders remained concerned over recent developments in the South China Sea. We stressed the importance for the parties concerned to resolve their disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). We also emphasized the importance of non-militarization. We welcomed the Joint Statement issued by Foreign Ministers of ASEAN Member States and China on the full

and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), and emphasized the need for ASEAN Member States and China to ensure the full and effective implementation of the DOC in its entirety. We welcomed the efforts by ASEAN Member States and China to work towards the early conclusion of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC).

Korean Peninsula

25. We shared serious concern over the recent developments in the Korean Peninsula, including the nuclear tests on 6 January 2016, rocket launch on 7 February 2016 and the submarine-launch ballistic missile on 23 August 2016 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which are in violation of the UNSC resolutions. We reaffirmed the importance of peace and security in this region and reiterated support for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. We urged the DPRK to comply with all relevant UNSC resolutions, including the UNSC Resolution 2270 and called on all parties to exert common efforts to maintain peace and security in the said region and create an environment conducive to the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks to make further progress in denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. We also emphasized the importance of addressing humanitarian concerns of the international community, including the abductions issue.

Terrorism and Moderation

26. We strongly condemned terrorist attacks in recent months that had caused significant loss of life. We discussed the need for countries to support efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism including those by working towards the early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, and we affirmed continuing commitment to the principles announced in the 2015 East Asia Summit Statement on Countering Violent Extremism and the 2014 East Asia Summit Statement on the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organisations in Iraq and Syria. In this regard, we welcomed Indonesia and the ROK's plan to co-organize a Regional Seminar on Capacity Building to Counter Violent Extremism.

Refugees/Migrants

27. We called on the Governments of all countries involved source, transit and destination to provide responses in the spirit of cooperation and collective efforts acting with humanity, compassion and in accordance with international law, and to the extent permitted by domestic law, to refugees and migrants. In this regard, we welcomed the adoption of the East Asia Summit Declaration on Strengthening Responses to Migrants in Crisis and Trafficking in Persons.

Regional Economic Integration

28. We welcomed the outcomes of the fourth EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting, held on 5 August 2016 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. We reaffirmed our

efforts to enhance regional economic integration in East Asia and the Asia Pacific region and note the regional integration initiatives such as ASEAN Economic Community and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement. We also welcomed the outcomes of the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2015 and noted that the "Nairobi Package", in particular decisions on agriculture, cotton, and issues related to least-developed countries (LDCs) will bring great benefits to all WTO Members. We also committed to advancing negotiations on remaining Doha Development Agenda (DDA) issues. We also noted that a range of issues of common interest and importance to today's global economy may be legitimate issues for discussions in the WTO.

IUU Fishing

29. We noted that challenges of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing remain and have become even more complex in the region. We committed to expanding regional cooperation to address this issue, including through supporting the effective implementation of the relevant international law and instruments.

Counter-Wildlife and Timber Trafficking

30. We committed to demonstrating leadership in the global fight against wildlife and timber trafficking and furthering efforts to reduce these illegal activities.

31. We looked forward to the convening of the 12th East Asia Summit in the Philippines in 2017.

Summit

East Asia Summit Declaration on Strengthening Responses to Migrants in Crisis and Trafficking in Persons

Vientiane, Lao PDR
8 September 2016

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), together with Australia, the People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America on the occasion of the 11th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic;

NOTING with serious concern the large global displacements of people caused by conflict and crises, including the high numbers of displaced women and children, as well as the tragic loss of life at sea and the abuse and exploitation of people, especially those who are in vulnerable situations, at the hands of people smugglers and perpetrators and accomplices of trafficking in persons;

BEARING IN MIND the need to address the root causes of irregular movement of persons;

RECOGNISING the large number of people displaced by natural disasters whose vulnerability to trafficking in persons, abuse and other forms of exploitation increases, and taking note of recent efforts to integrate human mobility within disaster risk reduction and management strategies and other relevant development processes;

RECOGNISING ALSO the urgency of countering trafficking in persons in all its forms, including migrants who may be exploited during the migration process, and the need to support effective international action to address both the immediate and long-term aspects of trafficking in persons;

BEARING IN MIND our commitment to our respective international and national legal obligations to undertake efforts to prevent and combat people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and to investigate, prosecute, and punish perpetrators, recognizing that the safety and appropriate protection and treatment of victims of trafficking and migrants in crisis are paramount;

MINDFUL OF the increase in the irregular movement of persons, **AND UNDERLINING** our concern for the unique barriers they may face in accessing help during a crisis, such as language barriers, isolation from social support, restrictions on mobility as well as lack of access to documentation and consular services;

TAKING NOTE of the adoption of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) by the International Labour Conference,

which recognizes that the context and forms of forced or compulsory labour have changed and trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour, which may involve sexual exploitation, is the subject of growing international concern and requires urgent action for its effective elimination;

COMMENDING regional efforts to date by affected countries to respond to the irregular movement of persons in the Indian Ocean, including the Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia hosted by Malaysia in Putrajaya and the Special Meetings and Special Retreat on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean hosted by Thailand since May 2015, and the Sixth Bali Process Ministerial Conference in March 2016;

APPRECIATING regional and sub-regional efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking in Persons (COMMIT) by the Governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region;

APPLAUDING the adoption of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP), and the ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the efforts of those ASEAN members who have already ratified the Convention;

WELCOMING the initiative of the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants and taking note of the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, to be held during

the 71st Session of the General Assembly in September 2016;

EMPHASISING the important role that the EAS can play, alongside other international mechanisms, in furthering multidimensional region-specific long term approaches to addressing mixed migratory flows, which may include irregular migration, refugees, and victims of trafficking in persons, pursued in a spirit of cooperation and collective effort, in accordance with relevant international instruments and national law;

ACKNOWLEDGING the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly goals 5, 8, 10 and 16 that aim to reduce inequality within and among countries, address the issue of trafficking in persons and promote orderly, safe, responsible migration policies;

WELCOMING the Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime Concerning Irregular Movement of Persons in Southeast Asia Region in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 2 July 2015; and

NOTING with appreciation the establishment of the ASEAN Trust Fund to Support Emergency Humanitarian and Relief Efforts in the Event of the Irregular Movement of Persons in Southeast Asia.

DO HEREBY DECIDE TO:

1. Promote and protect effectively human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, in order to advance peace, security, development, and social justice, in accordance with applicable international and national laws;
2. Reaffirm our commitment to democratic values, good governance, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, inclusive economic growth, decent work, access to basic services, tolerance and mutual respect, adherence to social justice, as well as safe and legal migration pathways, throughout the migration cycle from the country of origin to destination, which are vital to managing migration and optimizing its benefits;
3. Reaffirm our commitment to our respective international legal obligations and encourage the EAS participating countries to identify and provide appropriate safety and protection to migrants in crisis, people displaced by natural disasters, and victims of human trafficking, in accordance with international and national law;
4. Affirm the support of Non-ASEAN EAS participating countries to ASEAN for full implementation of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in consultation with the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime and the ASEAN Secretariat;
5. Urge States parties to fully implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and call upon States that have not done so to ratify or accede to the UNTOC as well as its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air;
6. Encourage cooperation among EAS participating countries and international and regional organisations to strengthen effective multidimensional responses to these common challenges, in the spirit of international solidarity and collective effort, including by increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons in supply chains of goods and services of governments and businesses, sharing information about acts of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, enhancing regional law enforcement cooperation, protecting witnesses and victims in cases of trafficking in persons, and rendering assistance to migrants, caught up in natural disaster and conflict, in accordance with laws and regulations as well as international law;
7. Seek to enhance the ability of EAS participating countries and, where appropriate, the private sector, international

organisations and other relevant stakeholders, guided by gender equality, as well as the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, to prepare for and respond to the needs of migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters, where appropriate, including by providing necessary support and by respecting their rights and dignity;

8. Acknowledge continued regional and sub-regional efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking in Persons (COMMIT) by the Governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region and the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) which aim to address the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons, as well as take note of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, co-chaired by the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, and the development of its voluntary guidelines for relevant stakeholders, to improve coordination and response in their efforts to assist migrants caught in situations of natural disaster and conflict;
9. Reaffirm our determination to learn from past crises and strengthen the inclusion of migrants and pay attention to their particular needs in the diverse approaches to disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and management, regional response and recovery in EAS participating countries, whilst taking into account prevailing national laws and circumstances;

10. Consider further efforts by EAS participating countries to consult widely among states, civil society, the private sector and migrant organizations, through inclusive approaches to provide practical responses to irregular migration;
11. Reaffirm the value of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, as a voluntary, inclusive, non-binding forum for policy dialogue, information-sharing and capacity building, and as a mechanism to facilitate timely coordination of responses to emergency situations and recognize the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination among members, and with other ongoing regional and global initiatives and note the Bali Declaration on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, agreed at the Sixth Bali Process Ministerial Conference in March 2016;
12. Acknowledge the role that international organizations, the private sector and civil society play to help address the challenges posed by trafficking in persons, people smuggling and irregular migration; and
13. Further reaffirm our commitment to take measures to identify victims of all forms of trafficking in persons, including among migrant flows and provide them with appropriate protection and assistance, in accordance with our respective international obligations and national law and policy.

Summit

East Asia Summit Statement on Non-Proliferation

Vientiane, Lao PDR
8 September 2016

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 11th East Asia Summit (EAS) in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 8 September 2016;

UNDERLINING EAS participating countries' adherence to a rules-based regional and international order that upholds rights and privileges of all states;

EMPHASIZING the importance of advancing the nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy as mutually reinforcing pillars;

RECALLING the rights of all states to develop research, production of, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes consistent with international law, including obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);

NOTING that much of the projected world growth in civil nuclear energy will occur in the Indo-Pacific region;

REAFFIRMING EAS participating countries' commitment to disarmament and the global non-proliferation objectives that promote international peace and security, and acknowledgment of the critical role played by the NPT in this regard, while acknowledging the important role of political and diplomatic means in effectively addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

WELCOMING ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime;

RECALLING and fully supporting the unanimous adoption of Resolution 2270 by the United Nations Security Council on 2 March 2016, which unequivocally condemned the January nuclear test and February long-range ballistic missile launch and registering deep concern over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's subsequent and repeated ballistic missile launches in violation and flagrant disregard of the Council's relevant resolutions;

EMPHASISING the importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), 20 years since it was opened for signature, which should, inter alia, contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

RECOGNISING the challenge posed by nuclear terrorism.

DO HEREBY:

1. **REAFFIRM** our support for efforts at the national, regional and international level to promote nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the importance of nuclear security to combating nuclear terrorism;
2. **SUPPORT** the commitment of States Party to the NPT to comply fully with their obligations;
3. **STRESS** the significance of signature and ratification of the CTBT by EAS participating countries, particularly the remaining Annex 2 States whose ratifications are necessary for entry into force, and urge all states to maintain all existing moratoriums on nuclear weapon test explosions and other nuclear explosions;
4. **CALL** for the early commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament on the basis of CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein and within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced Program of Work;
5. **URGE** the DPRK to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and uphold its international legal obligations;
6. **REAFFIRM EAS** participating countries' commitment to full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 to prevent non-state actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;
7. **ENCOURAGE EAS** participating countries to accelerate work on nuclear security objectives through their membership and support of the leading international organisations and initiatives, including the IAEA, UN, Interpol and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism;
8. **SUPPORT** the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system, including through universalisation and implementation of applicable additional protocols to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the safeguards system as a contribution to global non-proliferation objectives;
9. **REAFFIRM** the importance of transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBMs)

as the bases for advancing disarmament and non-proliferation as well as in improving the regional and international security environment;

10. **ENCOURAGE** all States yet to do so to become parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) as amended, and encourage all States Party to the CPPNM yet to do so to ratify the Amendment to the CPPNM and act in accordance with its object and purpose, including by protecting nuclear facilities and material in peaceful domestic use, storage and transport; and
11. **ENCOURAGE** further cooperation among EAS participating countries on non-proliferation related issues, including through capacity building and exchanging information, best-practice and lessons learned, through relevant regional institutions.

Adopted at Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, this 8th of September in the Year Two Thousand and Sixteen at the 11th East Asia Summit.

2016

Summit

Vientiane Declaration on Promoting Infrastructure Development Cooperation in East Asia

Vientiane, Lao PDR
8 September 2016

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States of America on the occasion of the 11th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 8 September 2016;

REAFFIRMING our strong commitment to strengthen the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for dialogue on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia;

ACKNOWLEDGING that efficient and sustainable infrastructure development in ASEAN is essential for trade, investment and service competitiveness in the Asia-Pacific region;

RECOGNIZING that infrastructure decisions and investments made in coming years will be vital to efforts to meet our shared objective to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement adopted at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris, France within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

EMPHASIZING the importance of promoting quality infrastructure development, which ensures factors such as economic efficiency in view of life cycle cost, safety, resilience and sustainability, job creation, capacity building, transfer of expertise and know-how, and alignment with economic and development strategies while addressing social and environmental impacts, as a means to uplift living standards of our peoples, resolve urban transport problems, meet the increasing energy demand, enhance connectivity and increase trade and investment within the region, which ultimately contributes to the region's sustainable economic development;

REITERATING the importance of the development in the long-term of enhanced connectivity within East Asia to support ASEAN connectivity;

RECALLING the Declaration of the Sixth East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity and its support for the effective and timely implementation of the

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) in all three pillars, namely physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity;

WELCOMING the significant progress achieved in the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) adopted in 2010 and the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 (MPAC 2025) by the ASEAN Leaders at the 28th ASEAN Summit;

RECOGNIZING the financial resources and technical assistance for infrastructure development available in the region, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); Japan's Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure of US\$ 200 billion; India's Credit Line of US\$ 1 billion; the Asian Development Bank-led (ADB) Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility (AP3F); the World Bank's Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF); the World Bank-Singapore Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub; and U.S. ASEAN Connect Initiatives such as the Lower Mekong Initiative's Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership; as well as through project preparation and financing, including from the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, Export-Import Bank, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation;

WELCOMING the Global Infrastructure Hub, launched by the G20 in Brisbane, Australia in 2014 which would facilitate information-sharing and collaboration between Governments, the private sector, large institutional investors and international organisations related to infrastructure investment;

RECALLING the inaugural Global Infrastructure Forum of April 2015, which aimed to enhance coordination among multilateral development banks and their development partners to better develop sustainable, accessible, resilient, and quality infrastructure for developing countries;

NOTING the imbalance between the availability of infrastructure funds and the actual needs of infrastructure development in most countries in ASEAN;

RECOGNISING that while public and private financing is potentially available for infrastructure development, there is a need for many countries in ASEAN to advance their public sector's capacity, develop domestic debt finance markets and improve investment climate;

ACKNOWLEDGING that access to financial resources, project development, technology development and capacity building, as well as the role of public-private partnerships, are critical;

REALIZING that as inclusive and sustainable development is vital for East Asia's collective growth, ASEAN will strive to align infrastructure development projects with the 2030 United Nations' Agenda for Sustainable Development;

EMPHASIZING that both economic and social infrastructure are preconditions for development and are equally critical for sustaining growth;

COGNISANT that a fully integrated and connected ASEAN will not only benefit and improve the prosperity of the people of ASEAN,

but also the people of ASEAN's Dialogue Partners.

DO HEREBY DECIDE TO:

- Support and facilitate cooperation among EAS participating countries in sustainable infrastructure development initiatives, including resource mobilization, sharing of expertise, best practices and information, promoting cooperation in management and sustainable use of natural resources, green and clean technology to protect the environment and ecosystem through bilateral, regional and sub-regional frameworks of cooperation such as the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS); Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS); Mekong-Ganga Cooperation; Mekong-Japan cooperation; the Lower Mekong Initiative; Mekong-Republic of Korea cooperation; Mekong-Lancang Cooperation; the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA); Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) and others;
- Encourage all EAS participating countries to further facilitate and assist in identifying cooperation projects that meet the criteria and requirements necessary to access financial resources and technical assistance available in the region, including from the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); Japan's Expanded Partnership for Quality

Infrastructure of US\$ 200 billion announced in 2016; and India's Credit Line of US\$ 1 billion;

- Encourage enhanced investment, financial and technical support, especially from the private sector, to ASEAN Member States to carry out infrastructure projects and other projects related to connectivity, as well as encourage greater investment in infrastructure development projects in ASEAN Member States, with due application, as appropriate, of social and environmental safeguards;
- Cooperate with ASEAN Member States in infrastructure planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance as well as support ASEAN Member States to develop sectors such as railways, roads, inland-waterways, regional aviation, ports, oil and gas pipelines, energy and telecommunications networks to enhance ASEAN capacity for sustainable economic development and to enhance trade and investment opportunities across the region;
- Encourage investment in the energy sector, including high quality and sustainable energy infrastructure, as well as to develop transparent and competitive energy markets such as for the global natural gas trade;
- Support ASEAN's effort towards realising the ASEAN Power Grid;
- Enhance cooperation to support ASEAN Connectivity, including through capacity building and resource mobilization for the implementation of the MPAC 2025, as well as promotion of regional trade and economic cooperation linkages;
- Increase cooperation in maritime connectivity through the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure, logistics and port management, to promote economic growth that will not only contribute to narrowing development gaps but also promote regional integration and the community building process;
- Promote cooperation in air transport connectivity to enhance regional air services to support economic linkages as well as to facilitate people to people connectivity;
- Encourage all EAS participating countries and other external partners, including Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the AIIB, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank to promote quality infrastructure investment in the region through considering increasing technical assistance, utilizing the existing funds and providing training programmes for professionals in infrastructure and connectivity related sectors, including on smart green infrastructure, and sharing

experiences and policies and practices to ASEAN Member States;

- Support cooperation, co-financing, and collaboration among multilateral and regional development banks, inter alia, the World Bank, the ADB, and the AIIB, to facilitate the identification, preparation and financing of bankable infrastructure development projects and initiatives in ASEAN with a view to promoting regional connectivity and contributing to inclusive and sustainable economic growth;
- Encourage sustainable and efficient infrastructure investment to support ASEAN in implementing infrastructure projects by promoting greater private sector involvement through the effective use of modalities such as public-private partnerships, enhancing fiscal capacity of developing countries in the region and other measures;
- Encourage sustainable infrastructure investment and encourage stakeholder input in investment decisions that promote the development and application of national and regional social and environmental safeguards;
- Continue efforts to make regional connectivity vibrant and effective through the early completion of projects listed in the MPAC 2025 and the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0 to improve East-West Economic Corridor and Southern Economic Corridor;

- Support the objective of the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF) to foster infrastructure development within ASEAN; and

- Improve the use of Kunming-Bangkok Highway, complete ASEAN Highway Network project and consider the construction of the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link main lines and detailed designs for the spur lines.

Adopted by the Heads of State/Government of the Participating Countries of the East Asia Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR, on 8 September 2016.

Ministerial

Chairman's Statement of the Sixth East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting

“Turning Vision Into Reality for a Dynamic ASEAN Community”

**Vientiane, Lao PDR
26 July 2016**

1. The 6th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was convened in Vientiane, Laos on 26 July 2016. The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Saleumxay KOMMASITH, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR.

Review and Future Direction of the East Asia Summit

2. The Ministers reaffirmed the important role of EAS as a Leaders'-led forum to discuss broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia.

3. The Ministers reiterated the importance of ASEAN's central role in the evolving regional architecture. They reaffirmed that EAS would continue to be an open, inclusive, transparent and outward-looking forum that will strengthen

global norms and universally recognised principles with ASEAN as the driving force, and working in partnership with other participants of the East Asia Summit.

4. The Ministers were pleased with the progress made in the implementation of the decisions and proposals made at the 10th East Asia Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in November 2015, especially initiatives to strengthen the EAS and its work processes. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the establishment of the EAS Unit in the ASEAN Secretariat and noted with appreciation that the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN and Ambassadors of non-ASEAN EAS members in Jakarta have convened two meetings since April 2016.

5. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the 5th EAS Workshop on Regional Security Architecture co-chaired by Lao PDR and China in Beijing, China on 27-28 June 2016 and looked forward to continue the deliberation of the regional security architecture in future EAS workshops and other mechanisms, including through the 6th EAS Workshop in 2017 in Thailand.

Priority Areas of Cooperation

6. The Ministers welcomed the extension of the Plan of Action (POA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative until the end of 2017, which focuses on EAS cooperation in the six priority areas, namely energy, education, finance, global health including pandemics, environment and disaster management, and ASEAN connectivity

as well as other areas of cooperation. In this regard, the Ministers took note of the progress report of the implementation of the POA.

Energy

7. The Ministers noted the progress in the implementation of the programme for EAS energy cooperation, particularly in the work streams of Energy Efficiency and Conservation; Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes; and Renewable and Alternative Power Generation under the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) as adopted by its 21st Meeting on 15 July 2016 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar and 2nd Clean Energy Forum on 18-19 November 2016 in Haikou, China.

8. The Ministers underlined the importance of clean energy promotion, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology applications including enhancing the use of natural gas as of an abundant and environmentally-friendly fuel.

Education

9. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Special EAS Senior Officials' Meeting on Education on 2 December 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand, and noted with appreciation the completion and evaluation of the EAS Education Plan of Action 2011-2015 and looked forward to the development of a post-2015 vision and action plan on education. The Ministers also welcomed and encouraged further alignment between EAS and ASEAN education cooperation activities,

including through quality assurance and qualifications referencing.

10. The Ministers welcomed the Third EAS Education Ministers Meeting (3rd EAS EMM) that was held on 26 May 2016 in Selangor, Malaysia and took note of the continued implementation of the 15 projects under the Plan of Action, acknowledging the commitment and efforts of the EAS participating countries in the implementation of the initiatives and achieving meaningful results.

11. The Ministers welcomed the opening of a third school for Buddhist Studies and Comparative Religion from the academic year 2016-17 at the Nalanda University and expressed satisfaction at the growth of the University as a non-state, non-profit, secular and self-governing international institution of excellence with a continental focus.

Finance

12. The Ministers reiterated the importance of financial stability in supporting economic growth by consistently monitoring risks and vulnerabilities. The Ministers expressed support for the further strengthening of the region's resilience to external shocks through continued regional financial cooperation and closer collaboration with international financial institutions.

Global Health including Pandemics

13. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the goal of an Asia-Pacific free of malaria by

2030. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the endorsement of the Asia Pacific Leaders' Malaria Elimination Roadmap and ongoing efforts to implement the proposed actions in the Roadmap.

14. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of promoting sustainable and resilient health systems and global achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, including universal health coverage, and recognised the public health challenges caused by infectious diseases and emerging threats including antimicrobial resistance (AMR) which underscore the human and economic losses.

Environment and Disaster Management

15. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Senior Officials' Meeting for the Fifth EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting (EMM) on 11 September 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and looked forward to the convening of the 5th EAS Environment Ministers' Meeting back-to-back with the 14th ASEAN Ministers' Meeting on Environment (AMME) in 2017.

16. The Ministers welcomed the outcomes of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21) held in Paris, France from 30 November to 12 December 2015 and looked forward to timely entry into force of the Paris Agreement.

17. The Ministers looked forward to cooperating closely in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction both at the national and regional level.

18. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to further enhance cooperation in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and mitigation through regional mechanisms, including through the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre). The Ministers also welcomed the convening of the 5th ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Session on EAS Cooperation in Disaster Management on 28 April 2016 in Semarang, Indonesia, the convening of the Fifth EAS Earthquake Relief Executive held by China and the U.S on 25 July 2016 in Cebu, Indonesia. They also welcomed convening of the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in New Delhi in November 2016.

19. The Ministers welcomed Indonesia's initiative to convene an International Table-Top Exercise (TTX) on 15-17 November 2016 in Ambon, Indonesia, to test the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit (EAS Toolkit) which was launched at the Indonesia-Australia EAS Rapid Disaster Response Workshop in June 2015 in Bali, Indonesia. The Exercise aims to strengthen the coordination mechanisms in managing offers and requests for international disaster assistance by referring to the EAS Toolkit, within the One ASEAN One Response context.

ASEAN Connectivity

20. The Ministers noted the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

(MPAC) and looked forward to the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025. In this regard, the Ministers looked forward to the convening of the 7th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled “*Intensifying Partnerships to Realise the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025*” to be held on 20 October 2016 in Vientiane, Laos. The Ministers recognised the role of ERIA in promoting regional economic integration, and urged ERIA to continue with this role in coming years.

21. The Ministers welcomed the cooperation between ASEAN and OECD in the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) agenda through the OECD Southeast Asia Regional Program, including the Southeast Asia Regional Forum and the Regional Program Steering Group Meeting held in Vietnam from 14 to 15 June 2016.

22. The Ministers welcomed the continuous support of EAS participating countries to ASEAN Connectivity. The Ministers also welcomed China’s Road and Belt Initiative, India’s offer of a line of credit to ASEAN countries for projects that support physical and digital connectivity, Japan’s Initiative of Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II) with a view to promoting quality infrastructure investment in the region.

Other Areas of Cooperation

Countering terrorism and violent extremism

23. The Ministers strongly condemned terrorist attacks in recent months that had caused significant loss of life. They discussed the need for countries to support efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism, and they affirmed their continuing commitment to the principles announced by EAS Leaders in their 2015 Statement on Countering Violent Extremism and their 2014 Statement on the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organisations in Iraq and Syria.

Maritime cooperation

24. The Ministers underscored the importance of enhancing regional cooperation in promoting maritime safety and security, including through the proposed EAS Maritime Security Cooperation Seminar in Australia in November 2016, co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia.

25. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the 5th Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) back to back with the 7th ASEAN Maritime Forum, to be held in Brunei.

ICTs

26. We recognised the importance of security of and in the use of information and Communications Technologies (ICTs), and also affirmed the need to enhance cooperation to promote a peaceful, secure, open and

cooperative ICT environment and prevent conflict and crisis by developing trust and confidence between states and by capacity building.

Regional and International Issues

27. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace, stability, security and freedom of navigation in and over-flight in the South China Sea. Several Ministers remain seriously concerned over recent developments in the South China Sea. The Ministers welcomed the joint statement issued by foreign ministers of ASEAN Member States and China on the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), and emphasised the need for ASEAN Member States and China to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in its entirety. The Ministers stress the importance for the parties concerned to resolve their disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS), and welcomed ASEAN Member States and China's efforts to work towards the early conclusion of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC).

28. The Ministers shared concern over current developments in the Korean Peninsula, including the nuclear tests on 6 January 2016, rocket launch on 7 February 2016 and ballistic missile launch on 9 July 2016, by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) which are in

violation of the UNSC resolutions. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of peace and security in this region and reiterated ASEAN's support for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. The Ministers also urged the DPRK to comply with all relevant UNSC resolutions, including the UNSC Resolution 2270 and called on all parties to exert common efforts to maintain peace and security in the said region and create an environment conducive to the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks to make further progress in denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

29. The Ministers discussed the preparations for the upcoming 11th East Asia Summit to be held on 8 September 2016 in Vientiane, Laos.

30. The Ministers looked forward to the convening of the 7th EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting to be held in the Philippines in 2017.

ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities

