

ASEAN DOCUMENTS SERIES 2010



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**The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association 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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ASEAN SUMMIT DOCUMENTS



I. ASEAN SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

Chairman's Statement of the 16th ASEAN Summit "Towards the ASEAN Community: from Vision to Action"

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 9 April 2010

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, gathered in Ha Noi for the 16th ASEAN Summit on 8-9 April 2010. We had extensive, open and fruitful discussions on various issues under the theme "Towards the ASEAN Community: From Vision to Action".
2. We were satisfied with the progress in implementing the ASEAN Charter and the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community and reaffirmed our strong commitments to speed up the effective implementation through concrete measures and activities. We were also committed to strengthening cooperation in deepening regional integration and in addressing global challenges with a view to building a resilient, dynamic and sustained ASEAN Community.

A Resilient, Dynamic and Sustained ASEAN Community
ASEAN's Strategy for Economic Recovery and Development

3. We agreed that ASEAN would act swiftly at national, regional and global levels to achieve sustained economic recovery and development for ASEAN in the aftermath of the global economic and financial crisis. We resolved to effectively implement the existing ASEAN cooperation agreements through effective monitoring, better coordination, sufficient resources, and greater involvement of the private sector. We agreed to focus our efforts on ensuring financial stability, fostering regional infrastructure development and connectivity, promoting sustainable development and narrowing the development gap. We also agreed on the need to incorporate into the economic policy our efforts to strengthen cooperation on environment protection and a network of social security system, including education and human resource development. We agreed on the need to promote Green Growth, including the development of green technology, its application and investment. We were committed to working closely with relevant partners to achieve a more balanced international financial architecture and more effective global governance. We emphasized that all countries should refrain from imposing conditionalities or barriers to trade, investment and socio-economic development on developing countries in addressing global environmental issues.

ASEAN's Connectivity

4. We were encouraged by the ongoing efforts in developing a Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity to be submitted to the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010. In this regard, we welcomed the outcome of the First Meeting of the High Level Task Force (HLTF) on ASEAN Connectivity on 9-10 March 2010 in Ha Noi, especially the key elements and principles for the Master Plan. We instructed the HLTF to identify specific measures with clear targets and timelines and to develop viable infrastructure financing mechanisms for the implementation of this Master Plan. Cognisant of the cross-sectoral nature of connectivity, at national level, we resolved to support our respective HLTF representative with the necessary mandate to carry out coordination across Ministries and agencies; at regional level, we tasked ASEAN's sectoral Ministers to continue to guide the HLTF.
5. We emphasized that priority should be given to enhancing intra-ASEAN connectivity, including the need to complete the missing air, sea and land transportation links in Mekong and other sub-regions of ASEAN building on achievements of existing frameworks. We looked forward to enhancing cooperation with our partners to promote a future East Asian connectivity and beyond. We further reaffirmed that priority be given to transport, information communication technology (ICT), energy and cross border facilitation for the smooth movement of people, goods and services. We emphasized the need to ensure synergy and consistence between the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and sectoral strategies.

ASEAN's Response to Climate Change

6. We reaffirmed our strong commitment to intensifying efforts to address climate change and other transnational challenges, at national, regional and global levels. Noting the large number of countries associating themselves with the Copenhagen Accord, we agreed that ASEAN should actively continue to make contributions to the global efforts to achieve a comprehensive legally binding global agreement on climate change as guided by Bali Roadmap that ensures the successful outcome of the 16th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 6th Session of the Conference Parties serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 6).
7. We also agreed to further strengthen ASEAN cooperation to effectively respond to climate change, especially on mitigation, adaptation and capacity building in areas of mutual interests

such as sustainable development, environmental protection and water resource management. We were convinced that the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI) that was established to provide a consultative platform will serve as an initiative that contributes significantly to these endeavours.

8. We, therefore, adopted the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change as a concrete manifestation of our collective commitment to address climate change. We tasked relevant Ministers and senior officials to implement this Statement and other related agreements, including the possibility of developing an ASEAN Action Plan on Climate Change.

ASEAN's Education and Human Resources Development

9. We agreed that education and human resources development should be given a priority in the process of community building, given their crucial role in achieving a resilient, dynamic and sustained ASEAN Community and a people-oriented ASEAN Community. We were committed to strengthening cooperation on education, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, and others. We stressed the importance of medium- and long- term measures to upgrade the quality of the workforce and developing a workforce responsive to the job market.
10. We tasked our Ministers and senior officials to sustain concrete measures and activities to implement the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on Strengthening Cooperation on Education to achieve an ASEAN Caring and Sharing Community.

ASEAN's Centrality

11. We stressed the importance of and determination to maintain ASEAN's central role in the emerging regional architecture, taking into account fast-changing developments in regional and international situation. We agreed to adopt a two-prong approach with priority given to the acceleration of ASEAN's integration and community building while intensifying ASEAN's external relations and ensuring ASEAN's role as the driving force in regional cooperation frameworks. We emphasized the need to develop ASEAN's strategies with important partners and foster ASEAN's common stance and approach on important regional and global issues. We agreed that any new regional framework or process should be complementary to and built upon existing regional mechanisms and the principle of ASEAN's centrality.

ASEAN Charter

12. We noted with satisfaction important progress in the implementation of the ASEAN Charter, which would provide a legal and institutional framework for the ASEAN Community and beyond. We were pleased to see that ASEAN's new organizational structure has been put in place with the establishment of new bodies, namely the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC), the Community Councils, the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR) and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). We appreciated the significant progress in developing legal documents necessary for the implementation of the Charter, notably the signing of Protocol to the ASEAN Charter on Dispute Settlement Mechanisms and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of ASEAN, among others. We resolved to finalise the remaining pending legal documents as soon as possible.
13. We stressed the importance of bringing the Charter into life in all aspects at the earliest. We, therefore, instructed our Ministers and senior officials to ensure the close coordination among key bodies, improve the working methods and complete a full legal framework for the Charter.

ASEAN Community Building

14. We were satisfied with the progress in implementing the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community by 2015, comprising the Blueprints for the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and the 2nd Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan (2009-2015). We tasked relevant Ministers and senior officials to speed up the implementation of those agreements through timely ratification of agreements and protocols as well as concrete actions. We stressed the need to set up a monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation, to clearly identify priorities for each period and implementing bodies, and to improve coordination among the pillars and resource mobilization.
15. With full commitment to a people-oriented ASEAN, we encouraged all sectors of the society to participate actively in the community building process. We emphasized the need to enhance the sense of community among ASEAN peoples and to promote the awareness of ASEAN in our partners and the world at large. In this connection, we commended the adoption of Communication Plans for the three Community Pillars.

16. We pledged to do our best to further promote and protect the rights of our people. In this regard, we were pleased with the operationalisation of AICHR as an overarching institution for regional cooperation on human rights. We tasked relevant Ministers to give necessary guidance so that AICHR could finalize its 5 year Work Plan as required by its TOR as early as possible. We noted the kind offer of the Philippines to locate the AICHR Headquarters in Manila and requested the Foreign Ministers to consider this issue at a later stage.

ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)

17. We noted with satisfaction the significant progress achieved in the implementation of the APSC Blueprint and tasked relevant Ministers and senior officials to enhance the utilization of ASEAN's existing tools and mechanisms such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ), the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM), ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism to ensure regional peace and security. We stressed the importance of effective coordination and collaboration among various sectoral bodies under the purview of the APSC and the need for a strategic and holistic approach in the implementation of the APSC Blueprint. We commended the APSC Council for adoption of the APSC Communication Plan in January 2010.

18. We were encouraged to note that the important role of the TAC as the key code of conduct governing inter-state relations in the region continues to be strengthened with the increasing number of the High Contracting Parties and applicant countries. In this regard, we welcomed the desire of the EU/EC, Canada and Turkey to accede to the TAC.

19. We reiterated our commitment to implementing the SEANWFZ Treaty and its Plan of Action and urged Nuclear Weapon States to consider their early signing of the SEANWFZ Protocol to further promote Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone.

20. We noted that ASEAN has submitted the Memorandum on Activities Related to the SEANWFZ Treaty to the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) which would help highlight the significance of SEANWFZ.

21. We noted the progress made in drafting the Ha Noi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement, which would further contribute to confidence building, peace and stability in the region.

22. We welcomed the progress made in defence dialogue and cooperation under the ADMM framework. We viewed that an ADMM Plus could help strengthen the existing cooperation on regional defence and security between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners in accordance with the ADMM's open, flexible and outward-looking nature. In this connection, we agreed on the convening of the ADMM+8 on a regular basis and tasked our Defence Ministers to ensure its early implementation.

23. Noting with satisfaction ASEAN's ongoing cooperation in non-traditional security issues we emphasized the need to fully implement the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism and its Comprehensive Plan of Action. We agreed on the need to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among domestic security agencies of ASEAN Member States.

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

24. We welcomed the outcome of the 3rd AEC Council Meeting, particularly on the progress made in the implementation of the AEC Blueprint. We agreed to intensify efforts in intra-ASEAN economic integration, stressed the need to finalise all remaining measures, and urged for prompt implementation of all our economic integration commitments by all Member States.

25. We took note that since the adoption of the AEC Blueprint in November 2007, significant progress has been made towards achieving the AEC. Beginning 1 January 2010, 99.5% tariff lines in the ASEAN's inclusion lists under the Common Effective Preferential Tariffs for ASEAN Free Trade Area (CEPT-AFTA) stood at 0 to 5%, making this the most tangible high-impact outcome for ASEAN. Intra-ASEAN trade almost tripled to US\$ 458.1 billion in 2008 as compared to 2000 when all ten Member States joined the CEPT-AFTA. Together with the progress made in the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade, this process underscored ASEAN's commitment to facilitating free flow of goods in ASEAN. In this connection, we looked forward to the entry-into-force of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement by May 2010.

26. We noted the greater mobility of skilled labour facilitated through Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) and reaffirmed our

commitment for the full implementation of all ASEAN MRAs. We also welcomed other continued substantial progress made in the liberalisation of trade in services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) and the improved and expanded investment commitments under the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA). We looked forward to the implementation of the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) by August 2010.

27. We welcomed the outcome of Financial Ministers Meeting in Nha Trang. We reaffirmed our commitment to freer flow of capital with the endorsement of the Implementation Plan to promote the development of an integrated ASEAN capital market. We were pleased with the entry into force of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) Agreement on 24 March 2010 and the proposed establishment of the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF). We further emphasised the importance of concerted efforts on energy and food security, transportation liberalisation, including the creation of a single aviation market in ASEAN by 2015 as provided for in the AEC Blueprint and other sectoral cooperation.
28. To further expedite the AEC building process, we underscored the importance of implementing measures consistent with the timelines in the AEC Blueprint. To this end, we tasked Sectoral Ministerial Bodies to review the implementation of commitments under their purview to ensure timely ratification and implementation of, as well as, compliance with Agreements and Protocols that had been signed. We also instructed them to exert maximum effort, including allocating adequate resources in implementing measures that would impact the AEC most, taking into account the core objectives of each of the four pillars in the AEC Blueprint. We further tasked Economic Ministers to carry more public – private dialogue activities for a meaningful and effective AEC.
29. We were pleased with the achievements in various external economic integration initiatives in ASEAN as of 1 January 2010, especially the realization of the ASEAN-China and the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreements (FTA), and the entry into force of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA (AANZFTA) and the ASEAN-India Trade In Goods Agreement. With Japan, further improvement in the trade in services and investment chapters under the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) Agreement (AJCEP) are being considered. We recognised that ASEAN's Plus One FTAs have provided substantial market access for ASEAN exports to our major trading

partners, especially China and India, the two big emerging economies of Asia.

30. We noted the initiatives being undertaken to take forward broader regional integration by considering the recommendations of both East Asia Free Trade Agreement (EAFTA) and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia (CEPEA) studies together. We looked forward to receiving the progress report at the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010 and to discussing with our Dialogue Partners the future direction of regional architecture with ASEAN at its core.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

31. We welcomed the outcome of the 3rd ASCC Council Meeting, particularly on the progress made in the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint. We commended the Ministers responsible for ASCC Council for adopting the ASCC Communication Plan.
32. We welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC) as another important development of ASEAN. We believed that the ACWC would help strengthen regional cooperation and compliment national efforts on the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children, for their well-being, development, empowerment and participation in the ASEAN community-building process. In this connection, we tasked the ASEAN Ministers responsible for social welfare and development to ensure proper alignment of ACWC with the AICHR.
33. We noted with pleasure that the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) came into force on 24 December 2009. We tasked our Ministers to fully operationalise the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Center) as called for in the AADMER and to finalise the Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief to provide timely relief in humanitarian emergencies. We also encouraged the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) to establish linkages and cooperation with other humanitarian centres in the region, including the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot in Subang, Malaysia.
34. In the face of continued threat of pandemic diseases, we stressed the need to continue strengthening our preparedness and response efforts. We requested our Ministers and officials to develop a regional pandemic preparedness plan

as called for in the ASCC Blueprint based on the results of a to-be-ready region-wide assessment on gaps in pandemic preparedness.

35. We welcomed the outcome of the 10th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers responsible for Information (AMRI) and the 1st ASEAN Information Ministers plus Three Meeting (AMRI Plus Three) held in Vientiane in November 2009, which contributed to enhancing media cooperation in ASEAN community building and created the ASEAN + 3 cooperation framework in information.
36. We welcomed the progress made in implementing the ASEAN Plan of Action on Science & Technology (APAST) and the Roadmaps for Flagship Programmes, which are important guidance and direction for us to implement our science and technology activities in the future to meet our goals of social and economic development. We also noted that Member States' contribution to the ASEAN Science Fund has reached 93% of the total expected target of USD 10 million.
37. We agreed to raise the awareness of ASEAN, instill the "we" feeling, create greater sense of belonging to the ASEAN Community and protect cultural identity and diversity. We also welcomed the initiative agreed by ASEAN Ministers responsible for Arts and Culture (AMCA) to launch the ASEAN City of Culture to strengthen ASEAN identity and raise the profile of ASEAN within the region and the world at large by celebrating ASEAN arts and culture and promote the growth of the region's creative industries.

Narrowing Development Gap

38. We reaffirmed that narrowing the development gap between Member States continued to be one of the priorities of intra-ASEAN cooperation as well as ASEAN's external cooperation in order to accelerate ASEAN integration and help achieve the goal of a more balanced, inclusive and sustained ASEAN Community.
39. We emphasized the importance of good projects and adequate resources for their implementation. In this regard, we instructed our sectoral Ministers to strengthen coordination and accelerate the implementation of the IAI Work Plan II. We tasked the IAI Task Force and the ASEAN Secretariat to coordinate closely with donor partners to ensure the good outcome of the Third IAI Development Cooperation Forum (IDCF-3) possibly in 2010 .

ASEAN's External Relations

40. We expressed our overall satisfaction with the progress in ASEAN's cooperation with external

partners within the frameworks of ASEAN+1, ASEAN Plus Three and East Asia Summit processes. We appreciated the valuable support and financial assistance accorded to ASEAN by its external partners.

41. We reaffirmed the importance of ASEAN's cooperation with external partners in maintaining peace and stability in the region, enhancing ASEAN's internal regional integration, narrowing the development gap, enhancing intra-ASEAN connectivity and expanding ASEAN's connectivity to the wider region.
42. Emphasizing the need to successfully conclude action plans/work programmes, cooperation agreements in trade, economic and socio-cultural fields with ASEAN's dialogue partners, we tasked our sectoral Ministers to work closely with their external partners towards that aim.
43. We recognized and supported the mutually reinforcing roles of the ASEAN Plus Three process, the East Asia Summit (EAS), and such regional forums as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to promote the East Asian cooperation and dialogue towards the building of a community in East Asia. In this connection, we encouraged Russia and the US to deepen their engagement in an evolving regional architecture, including the possibility of their involvement with the EAS through appropriate modalities, taking into account the Leaders-led, open and inclusive nature of the EAS.
44. We looked forward to the convening of the 2nd ASEAN-Russia Summit back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi by the end of this year and tasked our officials to work closely with Russia to make this event a success.
45. We recalled the agreement between the Leaders of ASEAN and the US to hold the 2nd Leaders' Meeting in 2010 and emphasized the importance of this Meeting to further enhance the ASEAN-US partnership for enduring peace and prosperity. In this regard, we extended the invitation to President Obama to participate in that event which Viet Nam offered to host in 2010.
46. We also recalled the agreement to convene the 3rd ASEAN- UN Summit on the occasion of 17th ASEAN Summit in 2010 in Ha Noi and looked forward to working closely with the UN on important regional and international issues of mutual interest.
47. We noted with appreciation the interest of some Dialogue Partners of ASEAN to convene their respective Summit with ASEAN. In this

connection, we tasked our relevant Ministers and Senior Officials to look into the issues and make recommendations to us.

International and Regional Issues

48. We discussed extensively the global economic and financial situation and its impacts on our region. We continued to support the G-20 framework for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. We highly appreciated the G-20's good practice to consult regional organisations to enhance its representativeness and broaden its perspective. In this regard, we strongly believed that the current Chair of ASEAN, Viet Nam, and subsequent ASEAN Chairs would continue to be invited to the G-20 Summits this year and in the future respectively to offer and share ASEAN's constructive contributions, views and good experiences.
49. We reaffirmed our commitment to bringing the Doha round to an early and successful conclusion with a comprehensive and balanced outcome that benefits all parties and makes the Doha Round a round for development. We resolved to reject protectionism and remain open to global and regional trade.
50. We were briefed by H.E. Prime Minister Thein Sein of Myanmar on recent political developments and the progress made in the implementation of the Roadmap for Democracy, especially the preparations for the general election in Myanmar in 2010. We underscored the importance of national reconciliation in Myanmar and the holding of the general election in a free, fair, and inclusive manner, thus contributing to Myanmar's stability and development. We also stressed the need that Myanmar would continue to work with ASEAN and United Nations in this process.
51. We welcomed all international efforts to promote nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including the convening of the upcoming Nuclear Security Summit in Washington D.C. and the NPT Review Conference in New York. We reaffirmed our full support to the Presidency of the Philippines of the 2010 NPT Review Conference for a successful outcome of the Conference which enables the balanced implementation of the Treaty's three pillars.
52. We noted the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and reaffirmed our support for a nuclear weapon-free Korean Peninsula. We encouraged all the parties concerned to continue to settle their disputes through peaceful negotiations.

Other Issues

53. We renewed our commitments to building a people-oriented ASEAN through greater people's participation in our community-building process. We were happy with the outcome of our Meeting with Representatives from ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) in Ha Noi on 8th April and we instructed the ASEAN Secretariat to coordinate with AIPA's counterpart to develop proper modalities for future cooperation between ASEAN's executive and legislative branches.
 54. We welcomed the outcome of the First Summit of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) held on 4-5 April 2010 in Thailand, including the MRC Hua Hin Declaration on "Meeting the Needs, Keeping the Balance: Towards the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin", highlighting the need on the sustainable use, management and development of water and related resources of the Mekong and enhanced connectivity for the benefit of the countries and people in the basin and beyond. We also welcomed Viet Nam's initiative to organize a "Dialogue on Mekong Sub-regional Development Partnership" in the year 2010, which would provide a good basis for dialogue and information sharing among partners towards better harmonization of the ongoing projects and more efficient utilization of available resources.
 55. We welcomed Viet Nam as the host of the World Economic Forum (WEF) on East Asia to be held in Ho Chi Minh City from 6-7 June 2010. As one of WEF's important regional events, the WEF on East Asia 2010 in Viet Nam would be a good platform for international business and policy communities across Asia including ASEAN Member States to exchange views on strengthening and expanding economic cooperation, trade and investment; to discuss and devise solutions to major regional and global issues.
 56. We endorsed the exchange between Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam in their turns for the ASEAN Chairmanship and welcomed Indonesia as the ASEAN Chair in 2011. In this regard, we affirmed that such exchange shall not create precedence in the future.
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ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 9 April 2010

We, the Heads of State/Government of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), met in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 8-9 April 2010 for the 16th ASEAN Summit. We discussed the situation of the global economy and were pleased to note that it is showing signs of recovery from the global financial and economic crisis although this recovery is expected to be slow. Nonetheless, we believe that ASEAN's inherent dynamism will help the region sustain its recovery and attain higher economic growth.

We are determined for ASEAN to sustain its recovery in the aftermath of the global financial crisis and economic downturn. We, therefore, re-affirm our commitment towards regional integration and building the ASEAN Community, and re-affirm our willingness and readiness to participate in coordinated efforts towards sustained global economic recovery as follows:

1. Ensuring Financial Stability in ASEAN and Sustained Recovery

We will cooperate in restoring the health of financial systems and maintaining supportive macroeconomic policies. We will strengthen regional surveillance and economic monitoring capacities for an early detection of macro-financial risks and vulnerabilities.

We affirm our determination to enhance regional financial stability through such regional initiatives as the Chiang-Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) and the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI), the Credit Guarantee Investment Facility (CGIF), and the ongoing enhancement of the ASEAN Surveillance Office. We reiterate our willingness to achieve a more balanced international financial architecture, by participating in reforms of financial regulations, prudential frameworks, and International Financial Institutions.

We will maintain monetary and fiscal support while preparing for orderly unwinding of expansionary policies until the recovery is on a firm footing. We note that as market conditions and the economic outlook are improving, we need to reconsider the continued support of monetary and fiscal policies for sustained recovery and resumption of private credit flows in our economies.

We affirm the need to start working on mechanisms to reverse the fiscal and monetary stimulus and

then phase out these policy accommodations. We are fully confident that at the appropriate time we will be able to do so effectively to ensure sustained recovery and development. We welcome the inaugural Informal East Asia Summit (EAS) Finance Ministers Meeting in May 2010 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

2. Enhancing ASEAN Economic Integration

We re-affirm our resolve to realise the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which will establish ASEAN as a single market and production base by 2015. We task all the AEC Council Ministers and officials concerned to ensure that the AEC Blueprint and the strategic schedules contained therein are implemented in a timely manner.

We will enhance cooperation and dialogue with our Dialogue Partners, especially in implementing fully the agreements signed and addressing regional and global challenges.

We will continue to reject protectionism, re-affirm our commitment to refrain from raising new barriers to trade and investment and keep our markets open. We remain committed to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and look forward to the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round.

We welcome the G-20 Leaders' Statement made at the Pittsburgh Summit in September 2009 and the APEC Leaders' Declaration made in Singapore in November 2009, particularly on the importance of an ambitious and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda, the continued rejection of protectionism and delivering a global stimulus package to sustain global economic recovery. ASEAN strongly believes that it can contribute to the deliberations of the G-20 through the continued participation of the ASEAN Chair and the ASEAN Secretary-General in future G-20 Summits.

3. Fostering Infrastructure Development

We re-affirm the importance of regional infrastructure development and enhancing connectivity that will play a crucial role in achieving sustainable global economic recovery through enhanced trade, investment, tourism and development. We announced the ASEAN Connectivity Initiative at our 15th ASEAN Summit in Thailand in October 2009 to focus our resources and efforts in deepening connectivity within ASEAN and its sub-regional groupings, and in the broader regional framework of East Asia. In this regard, we task the High Level Task Force on ASEAN Connectivity, to develop the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, with recommended measures, targets and timelines

necessary to achieve ASEAN Connectivity, for the consideration of the ASEAN Member States. We take note of several ASEAN Dialogue Partners' interest in ASEAN Connectivity during the Post Ministerial Conferences and Summits in 2009, and therefore encourage their support towards the full implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

We re-affirm the importance of mobilising the region's savings to finance the huge infrastructure needs in the region. In this regard, we are encouraged by the progress made under the ASEAN Infrastructure Financing Mechanism (AIFM). We urge Member States to continue to explore effective financing instruments and policies, including a possible ASEAN Infrastructure Fund, for viable regional infrastructure investments.

We agree to enhance efforts to pursue physical infrastructure development and the policy and institutional development in transport, ICT and energy sectors in facilitation of transport and logistics necessary to realise effective connectivity, which would reinforce ASEAN's position as a hub of the East Asian region for transport, information technology, tourism, energy and logistics. We task the relevant Ministers, particularly the ASEAN Transport Ministers (ATM), the ASEAN Telecommunications and ICT Ministers (TELMIN) and the ASEAN Ministers on Energy (AMEM) to expedite the completion of the vital physical road, rail, air, inland waterways, sea, gas and power linkages within ASEAN as well as the implementation of the multilateral agreements phasing in ASEAN Open Skies and the ASEAN framework agreements on inter-state transport, multimodal transport, facilitation of goods in transit, regional gas pipeline connections and power grid. We look forward to the completion and adoption of the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP) 2011-2015 and the ASEAN ICT Master Plan 2011-2015, as well as the implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015, by the relevant ASEAN Ministers in 2010 to further enhance coherence in the regional connectivity agenda and the priority measures for intraregional transport, energy and information and communication linkages.

We recognise that sub-regional cooperation arrangements, such as the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS), Cambodia – Laos – Viet Nam (CLV) Development Triangle, and Ayeyawady – Chao Phraya – Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS), are effective mechanisms

to accelerate the implementation of the regional initiatives. In this regard, we welcome the work that has been done by these sub-regions, and look forward to consolidating and prioritising existing work plans on connectivity into the Master Plan, taking into account related existing sub-regional cooperation frameworks. We also look forward to the implementation of more projects in the sub-regions to contribute to the narrowing of the development divide and enabling the sub-regions to link with the rest of ASEAN region and beyond.

4. Promoting Sustainable Development

We recognise the need to support more balanced growth within and across economies, achieve greater inclusiveness in our societies, sustain our environment, and raise our growth potential through good governance, innovation and a knowledge-based economy.

We reiterate our commitment to address global environmental issues such as climate change, through mitigation and adaptation actions, on the basis of equity and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and the principles of equity, flexibility and effectiveness. We call upon developed countries to fulfil their commitment to provide substantial support to developing countries in terms of financial support, technology transfer and capacity building. We emphasise that all countries should refrain from imposing conditionalities or barriers to trade, investment and socio-economic development on developing countries in addressing global environmental issues. We are committed to ensuring trade and environmental policies which are complementary, mutually supportive, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. We call upon developed countries to ensure that non tariff measures or technical barriers are not imposed on trade and investment under the pretext of environmental sustainability.

We are determined to promote green growth, investments in long term environmental sustainability, and sustainable use of natural resources in order to diversify and ensure resilience of our economy. In this respect, we reiterate our commitment to ensure that economic development in our region is consistent with the long term sustainability of our natural resources.

We stress the importance of the promotion of creative economy in paving the way for future growth based on creativity, innovation, and protection of intellectual property rights. We believe that the creative economy, which draws

on ASEAN's rich cultural heritage combined with creative inputs from people in ASEAN, will add substantial value to its goods and services, and will help promote sustainable growth in the region.

We affirm ASEAN's commitment to fully address socio-economic disparities and poverty that persist across ASEAN Member States by developing and implementing an ASEAN Roadmap towards realising the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). To this end, we renew our commitment in the Joint Declaration on the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in ASEAN underscoring the importance of better coordination and participation of all key stakeholders including public and private sector, civil societies and UN specialised agencies in implementing the MDGs. We call upon ASEAN Member States to continue supporting the initiatives for poverty reduction towards narrowing the development gap within ASEAN and promoting self-reliance of families living under poverty. Understanding that sustainable development is closely linked with reasonable and equitable utilisation of resources, we welcome further cooperation among ASEAN Member States and regional institutions, such as, inter-alia, the Greater Mekong Sub-region, the Mekong River Commission, and encourage the contribution of ASEAN's partners to such cooperation in order to promote sustainable development of each Member State and the region.

5. Strengthening the Network of Social Security Systems

We will work towards strengthening the network of social security systems in the region. We attach great importance to social security and the role it plays in the process of development and integration. We look forward to the development of strategic initiatives and implementation of projects to assist Member States in improving the quality, standards, coverage and sustainability of their social protection and increasing their capacity to manage social risks.

We call on the relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies to promote exchange of views and best practices in social security systems, support for information exchange and researches on the development of viable social security measures for vulnerable groups. We will cooperate in reviewing the existing social protection regimes for formal and informal sectors in ASEAN to promote the well-being and living conditions of the poor.

We call for ASEAN Member States' continuous effort to provide adequate employment opportunities for all workers, safety and health at work place to achieve good working conditions and productive employment for all workers and

provide adequate incomes to keep them and their families out of poverty and be economically secure in times of adversity.

6. Enhancing Educational Cooperation

We recall the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on Strengthening Cooperation on Education to Achieve an ASEAN Caring and Sharing Community and reiterate our conviction on the core role of education to sustainable development and regional competitiveness. We will allocate substantial amount of resources for the promotion and enhancement of educational cooperation in the region. Recognising that the country's human resource is its best asset, we pledge to continuously support and carry out human resource development initiatives in accordance with the requirements of our domestic and global labour market.

7. Intensifying Dialogues with Private Sector

We believe that an effective public-private sector engagement would be mutually reinforcing. Towards this end, we will foster a more active and efficient participation of the private sector in the realisation of ASEAN Community, especially the ASEAN Economic Community, in ensuring ASEAN sustained recovery.

We renew our commitment to support and develop small and medium enterprises for them to gain better access to regional and global markets and for them to also benefit from ASEAN integration in order to address the development divide and accelerate the economic integration.

We recognise the importance of capacity-building programmes for ASEAN's small and medium enterprises to assist in the development of export-oriented industries.

8. Narrowing Development Gap in ASEAN

We are confident that the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) has supported and will continue to support the narrowing of the development gap within ASEAN. We call on relevant sectors to promote the implementation of this Initiative, in particular the Second Work Plan of the IAI. We acknowledge the contribution of the ASEAN-6 in providing technical assistance and capacity-building measures to address the needs of the CLMV countries. We encourage the continued contribution of our dialogue and development partners to the IAI in the implementation of the Second IAI Work Plan.

ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 9 April 2010

We, the Heads of State/Government of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of ASEAN, on the occasion of the 16th ASEAN Summit;

RENEWING our commitments made in the ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 5th session of the Conference Parties serving as the Meeting of Parties (CMP) to the Kyoto Protocol (2009), the ASEAN Declaration on the 13th session of COP to the UNFCCC and the 3rd session of the CMP to the Kyoto Protocol (2007), and the ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability (2007);

REAFFIRMING that the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol constitute the current legal framework and legal instrument for the international community to combat global climate change and that comprehensive, effective and binding outcomes of the Bali Roadmap are essential for furthering the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and should be addressed by a consensus-based and transparent manner;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the principle of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and national circumstances;

UNDERSTANDING that while the Copenhagen Accord is not a legally binding instrument, it provides elements that could be considered as inputs to the two-track process of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Actions (AWG-LCA) and the Ad-hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) aimed at reaching at a fair, equitable, and legally binding agreement that ensures a successful COP 16/ CMP 6 in Mexico;

NOTING the large number of countries associating themselves with the Copenhagen Accord;

RECOGNIZING that the Southeast Asian region is also vulnerable to climate change which will seriously affect most of aspects of livelihood and limit our development options for the future, including our efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

RECOGNIZING the importance of sustainable forest management in ASEAN, which will contribute significantly to the international efforts to promote environmental sustainability and to mitigate the effects of climate change;

SHARING a vision for an ASEAN Community resilient to climate change, and supporting our national and global efforts to combat climate change consistent with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;

DO HEREBY DECLARE TO:

Towards a global solution to the challenge of climate change at COP 16/CMP 6

1. Reaffirm our right to sustainable development and resolve to achieve the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system and within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner;
2. Urge all Parties of UNFCCC to work together to secure a legally binding agreement, particularly to limit the increase in average global temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level, and encourage all Parties concerned to engage in further discussions to elaborate appropriate provisions, which should be concluded at COP 16/CMP 6 in December 2010;
3. Urge developed countries to continue taking the lead by making more ambitious commitments and setting out specific and binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the mid-term and long-term;
4. Call upon developed countries to support developing countries, and take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries and those most affected by climate change, with adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, transfer of technology, as well as capacity enhancement to enable adaptation efforts and nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries through effective and new institutional arrangements;
5. Urge all countries, particularly developed countries, to ensure that their existing and future unilateral policies and measures as well as market-based mechanisms in addressing climate change will not negatively affect international trade as well as the

sustainable economic and social development of developing countries, taking into full account the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries;

6. Urge developed countries to fulfill their obligations under the UNFCCC and to provide scaled-up, new and additional, adequate and predictable funding to the developing countries, taking into full account the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries and those most affected by climate change which shall be provided with incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway;
 7. Encourage all developing countries to make active contributions to the global efforts through the development and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) on a voluntary basis, in accordance with their different national circumstances, while welcoming adequate financial and technical support that is made available to them;
 8. Encourage South-South cooperation to support ASEAN Member States in addressing the impacts of climate change through technical cooperation and capacity building;
 9. Reaffirm that agreement on and effective implementation of Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)-plus mechanisms is critical for contributions by ASEAN Members States to mitigate emissions, and offers major opportunities for enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as supporting the livelihood of local communities in a sustainable manner;
 10. Work constructively together to ensure that the outcome of COP 16/CMP 6 will incorporate long-term cooperative actions to address climate change in accordance with principles and provisions of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan, in particular on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and taking into account the specific national circumstances of Parties and a future agreement of the Second Commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;
 11. Commit to actively contribute towards a successful outcome of COP 16/CMP 6;
- Mexico (COP 16/CMP 6) as well as other related international conferences. In this regard, the newly established ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) should work extensively to develop a common understanding/position of ASEAN in the coming COP 16/CMP 6 in 2010 in line with the Bali Roadmap;
13. Urge the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI) to actively provide a consultative platform to further strengthen regional coordination and cooperation addressing climate change;
 14. Enhance scientific collaboration including on the following areas:
 - a. Downscaling of climate change effects according to different greenhouse gas emissions scenarios for the Southeast Asian region and for local areas according to multiple models;
 - b. Detailed climate change impact assessment, vulnerability assessment, adaptation options and needs for the Southeast Asian region and sub-regions such as BIMP-EAGA and Greater Mekong Sub-region;
 - c. Formulation of needs and opportunities for greenhouse gas emissions mitigation with both domestic and international support in, for example water resources management and peat land management, forestry, agricultural, industrial and domestic energy efficiency measures, renewable energy generation, and transportation;
 15. Engage in cooperation in research and development and knowledge sharing, including on agricultural management and practices so as to enhance food production, agricultural productivity and water resources sustainability, while adapting to the adverse effects of climate change and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from the sector, thus ensuring food security in the ASEAN region;
 16. Commit ourselves to promoting programmes for raising domestic awareness on climate change and to inculcate habits towards a low emissions society, including through enhancement of education on climate change;

Towards an ASEAN Community resilient to climate change

12. Continue to exchange views among ASEAN Member States on international climate negotiations under the UNFCCC, before and in
17. Incorporate mitigation and adaptation strategies into national development strategies and policies in line with sustainable development;
18. Enhance ASEAN participation towards strengthening international cooperation/efforts to address climate

change and assess its impacts on socio-economic development, health, environment and water resources, including activities on building adaptive capacities and supporting mitigation and adaptation actions;

19. Encourage cooperation with other regional and sub-regional institutions such as, inter-alia, the Greater Mekong Sub-region and the Mekong River Commission (MRC), while welcoming the outcomes of the First Summit of the MRC in Thailand on 4-5 April 2010, which were reflected in the "Declaration on Meeting the Needs, Striking the Balance: Towards the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin" highlighting the sustainable use, management and development of water and related resources.
20. Collaborate on environmentally-sound technologies, towards low carbon and green economy;
21. Consider the possibility of developing an ASEAN action plan to better understand and respond to climate change;
22. Develop ASEAN climate change impact scenarios as the foundation to conduct an ASEAN report on climate change impact assessment so as to provide inputs to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR 5) of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2015, taking into account related initiatives in other multilateral fora;
23. Strengthen ASEAN collaboration and cooperation with a view to enhancing regional awareness on environment, environmentally-sound technology and climate change towards better, research and education on these matters in the region;

Adopted in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, this 9 of April in the Year Two Thousand and Ten.

Chairman's Statement of the 17th ASEAN Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 28 October 2010

"TOWARDS THE ASEAN COMMUNITY: FROM VISION TO ACTION"

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States, gathered in Ha Noi for the 17th ASEAN Summit on 28 October 2010. We had extensive, open and fruitful discussions on various issues under the theme "Towards the ASEAN Community: From Vision to Action".
2. We noted with satisfaction that in 2010, our Association, determined to turn ASEAN vision into action, has made further headway and remarkable progress in implementing the ASEAN Charter and the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community by 2015, comprising the Blueprints for the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), and the 2nd Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan (2009-2015). We also recognized significant follow-ups to the important decisions of the 16th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi last April, including those related to ASEAN Connectivity, ASEAN centrality in an evolving regional architecture, and the ASEAN Leaders' Statements on Sustained Recovery and Development and on Joint Response to Climate Change.
3. We were pleased to note the remarkable progress in the implementation of the ASEAN Charter which provides the legal basis and institutional framework for the ASEAN Community and beyond. We noted with pleasure that further progress has been made in developing legal documents necessary for the implementation of the Charter, notably the adoption of the Rules for Reference of Unresolved Disputes to the Summit and the Rules of Authorisation for Legal Transactions under Domestic Laws. We tasked the relevant ASEAN bodies to expeditiously finalise the remaining guidelines, TORs, and ROPs in order to fully bring the Charter into full implementation.
4. We underscored the importance of effective and on-schedule implementation of the programmes/plans of the ASEAN Community building process. To achieve that, we tasked the relevant ASEAN bodies to come up further with comprehensive and practical measures especially reinforcing ASEAN mechanisms to supervise and evaluate

implementation and operation in accordance with the ASEAN Charter.

Sustaining a resilient, dynamic and caring ASEAN Community

A people- oriented ASEAN

5. Strongly committed to a people-oriented, caring ASEAN Community, we appreciated the active participation by the people in the community building process.
 - We are pleased with the ongoing work of the ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC). We looked forward to the implementation of AICHR's priority program 2010-2011 and the finalisation of the 5 year work plan program in 2011.
 - Recognising the significance of enhancing the welfare of ASEAN people in general and of women and children in particular, we further adopted the Hanoi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children. We tasked the relevant sectoral bodies to intensify cooperation and exchange of information and experience among ASEAN Member Countries in building up and implementing laws and policies to enhance social welfare and development for women and children.
6. Reaffirming the great importance of education and human resources development in achieving a dynamic, resilient, and sustained ASEAN Community, we adopted the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Human Resources and Skills Development for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Growth. We are committed to strengthening cooperation on education, technical and vocational training and life-long learning. We stressed the need for medium and long-term measures to improve the quality of the workforce and to develop a workforce that is responsive to the requirements of the job market.
7. We welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN Declaration on Cooperation in Search and Rescue of Persons and Vessels in Distress at Sea by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers. The Declaration demonstrates ASEAN's political will to reinforce the cooperation between the Member States in providing mutual assistance to persons and vessels in distress at sea.

A well-connected ASEAN

8. Stressing the importance of a fully integrated and well connected ASEAN in building the ASEAN Community, we endorsed the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. In this regard, we commended the High Level Task Force for their efforts in working out a comprehensive Master Plan, encompassing physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, which serves to further enhance connectivity within ASEAN and promote the connecting between ASEAN and the wider region of East Asia in the long run. We also appreciated the intellectual contribution of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) as well as the Asian Development Bank, World Bank and UNESCAP in supporting the completion of the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan. To ensure the effective implementation of the strategies and policies identified in the Master Plan, the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee will be established to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the Master Plan.
9. We welcomed the finalisation of an ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF), as a manifestation of ASEAN's determination and self-reliance, to mobilize financial resources within ASEAN to add support for regional infrastructure development. To fill the huge resource required to realize the ASEAN Connectivity initiative, we called on external partners, multilateral development banks, regional and global funds, other interested parties, and especially, the private sector to take part directly in the implementation of the Master Plan. In this connection, we welcomed a Seminar to be held early December 2010 in Viet Nam to unveil the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity to the public and encouraged the active participation of all above-mentioned stake holders in this event.

A Community of enhanced peace and stability

10. We were satisfied with tangible progress made in implementing the Blueprint for the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), particularly in the 14 priority areas. We stressed further the importance of effective coordination among various sectoral bodies under the purview of the APSC and the need for a strategic and holistic approach in the implementation of the APSC Blueprint and the APSC Communication Plan.
11. We were pleased to note that the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in the Southeast Asia (TAC), considered as the key code of conduct governing inter-State relations in the region, continued to be strengthened. In this regard, we welcomed Canada and Turkey becoming the latest High

Contracting Parties to the TAC during the 43rd AMM and related Meeting in Hanoi 20-23 July 2010. We were further encouraged by the signing of the Third Protocol amending the TAC on 23 July 2010 in Hanoi, enabling accession by not only States but also regional organisations whose members are Sovereign States such as the EU/EC in the foreseeable future. We also noted the further progress made in implementing the SEANWFZ Treaty, including efforts in consulting nuclear-weapon states in relation to the SEANWFZ Protocol.

12. We reaffirmed the importance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) signed between ASEAN and China, which embodies the collective commitment to promoting peace and stability in this area through dialogue and cooperation and peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with universally agreed principles of international law including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982) and other relevant international maritime laws. We stressed the need to intensify efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the DOC and move toward the eventual conclusion of a regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC). In this connection, we encouraged continued consultations between ASEAN and China, including the early convening of the ASEAN-China SOM on the DOC.
13. We welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting - Plus (ADMM- Plus) with eight Dialogue Partners with its first meeting in Hanoi on 12 October 2010 as a milestone in the evolution of cooperation in the defence area. We viewed that the ADMM- Plus would provide an important, useful and effective platform for ASEAN and its key dialogue partners to promote constructive dialogue and confidence building as well as strengthen further cooperation in addressing common security challenges in the region, in accordance with the ADMM's open, flexible and outward-looking nature.
14. We welcomed the positive outcomes of the first Meeting of ASEAN Chiefs of Security Agencies (MACOSA) on 28-30 September in Ha Noi. We believed that the new mechanism would help enhance confidence building, intra-ASEAN cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Security Agencies and other relevant bodies in ensuring national security of each ASEAN Member State, thus contributing to peace, stability and security of the region.
15. We welcomed the convening of the first ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) on 28-29 July 2010 in

Surabaya-Indonesia and believed that the AMF would contribute to the promotion of common understanding and approaches in addressing cross-cutting issues of maritime affairs in a comprehensive, holistic and integrated manner.

16. We reaffirmed the importance of promoting greater transparency as well as understanding of defence policies and security perceptions in the region. We look forward to the finalisation of ASEAN Security Outlook as stipulated by the ASEAN Political Security Community Blueprint.
17. We noted with pleasure the adoption of the Ha Noi Action Plan to Implement the ARF Vision Statement by the 17th ARF in July 2010. We believed that the effective implementation of the Ha Noi Plan of Action would further contribute to confidence building, peace and stability in the region.
18. We stressed the need to work towards the early entry into force of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT). We also endeavoured to accede and ratify the relevant international instruments on counter terrorism. We encouraged continued cooperation with our dialogue partners in countering terrorism, including improving capacity as well as exchange of information in dealing with terrorism.

A more-integrated ASEAN with sustained economic development

19. We were pleased that encouraging progress had been made towards achieving the AEC by 2015. We welcomed, among others, the entry into force of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) on 17 May 2010; the finalisation of the Protocol 7 to the ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Goods in Transit (AFAFGIT) on the ASEAN Custom Transit System at the 17th ASEAN Summit; and the signing of the 8th ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) Protocol on 28 October 2010.
20. We welcomed the launch of the "ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Competition Policy" and the "Handbook on Competition Policy and Law in ASEAN for Business" by the ASEAN Economic Ministers on 24 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam. We believed that the two documents would improve further the regional business environment for domestic and trans-national enterprises operating in ASEAN.
21. We were pleased to note the adoption of the ASEAN Framework of Cooperation in Statistics (AFCS) 2010-2015 by the ASEAN Heads of Statistical

Offices Meeting (AHSOM) which would facilitate an ASEAN Community Statistical System to produce, disseminate and communicate regional statistics in support of the ASEAN Community.

22. We welcomed the finalisation of the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS), and the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP) 2011-2015 targeted for signing and endorsement, respectively by the ASEAN Transport Ministers at their 16th Meeting (ATM-16) in November 2010. The MAFLPAS, together with the Multilateral Agreement on Air Services (MAAS) and the Multilateral Agreement on Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services (MAFLAFS) would realise the ASEAN's Open Skies Policy. We expressed confidence that these Agreement and the ASTP 2011-2015 would accelerate works on enhancing the ASEAN transport infrastructure connectivity, transport facilitation, the establishment of the ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) and the ASEAN Single Shipping Market (ASSM) as well as enhancing transport connectivity with Dialogue Partners, especially those in the East Asia.

23. We were delighted to note that the ASEAN ICT Master Plan 2011-2015 which includes key initiatives such as the ASEAN Broadband Corridor, ICT Skills Certification and harmonization of ICT regulations would be launched by the Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers. We believed that the Master Plan would help advance regional ICT cooperation in a more concerted manner, making ICT a vibrant driving force for social and economic transformation, bridging digital divide, and enhancing ASEAN competitiveness.

24. We noted with pleasure, the progress on implementing the ASEAN Plan of Actions on Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015; the development of the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) and the ASEAN Intellectual Property DIRECT; the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan (ATSP) 2011-2015, which is the successor of the Roadmap for the Integration of the Tourism Sector 2005-2010; and the Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Development 2010-2015.

25. We recognised the significant importance of SMEs for the ASEAN economies and tasked relevant bodies to double their efforts to pursue a strong, dynamic and efficient SME sector that would ensure the sustainable, inclusive and broad-based economic and social development. We also called on Dialogue Partners and Development Partners

to continue their supports and assistance in its efforts to promote the development of SMEs in ASEAN.

26. We underscored the importance of implementing the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region. In this connection, we looked forward to the early signing of ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR), which also contributes to the stability of food supply for our people.

27. Despite the above mentioned good progress, we noted that some deliverables under the AEC Blueprint for 2008-2009 based on the AEC Scorecard still needed to be achieved. We, therefore, requested the relevant Ministers:

- To continue to exert maximum efforts and to work out effective and innovative solutions to ensure timely implementation of the AEC Blueprint measures and to address the issues on constitutional, legislative and regulatory limitations that may impede the implementation of the intra- and extra-ASEAN commitments.
- To strengthen the National Coordinating Agency of each ASEAN Member State in coordinating implementation of the AEC Blueprint at the national level as implementation effectiveness hinges on the ability of Member States to effectively coordinate across various ministries and agencies.

A caring and sustainable ASEAN

28. We noted with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint, particularly in enhancing social welfare and development for women and children; responding to climate change and disasters; developing human resources to sustain economic recovery; coping with global challenges; enhancing cultural cooperation towards creating ASEAN awareness and building ASEAN Community.

29. We welcomed the outcome of the 4th ASCC Council Meeting on 16 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam, and tasked the ASCC Council to come up with proper mechanism and measures to ensure the timely and effective implementation of actions and plans of the ASCC Blueprint.

30. We welcomed efforts to build an ASEAN Plan of Action to implement the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change

adopted at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi last April. We tasked relevant Ministers to double their efforts to work out at an early date, a feasible Plan of Action in line with the sub-core elements of the ASCC Blueprint on ensuring environmental sustainability, to help achieve sustained ASEAN Community and contribute to the global efforts to protect the environment.

31. We welcomed the 21st ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM) in Ha Noi on 24th May 2010, which discussed a wide range of strategic issues and emerging policies on human resources development, employment, social protection, industrial relations, labour inspection and migrant workers; and adopted two milestone documents on regional cooperation, namely, the ASEAN Guidelines on Good Industrial Relations Practices, and the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme 2010-2015. We were pleased to note that a number of activities had been carried out with remarkable recommendations, including the 2nd Human Resources Conference, the 3rd Forum on Migrant Workers and ASEAN Labour Inspection Conference. We looked forward to the early conclusion of the ASEAN Instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.
32. We noted with satisfaction the current effort in the development of the Five Year Work Plan on Education 2011-2015 to facilitate the implementation of relevant action of the ASCC Blueprint and the Cha-Am HuaHin Declaration on Strengthening Cooperation on Education to Achieve an ASEAN Caring and Sharing Community.
33. We looked forward to the operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) in Jakarta, Indonesia, in accordance with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, which would serve as an effective mechanism to reduce disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets, and to jointly respond to disaster at national and regional level.
34. We stressed the need to continue efforts in enhancing ASEAN cooperation in the field of public health. We, therefore, welcomed an endorsement of ASEAN Strategic Framework on Health Development (2010-2015) at the 10th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting held in July 2010 which focuses on four major areas, namely food safety, access to health services and promote healthy lifestyle; communicable diseases; and pandemic preparedness and response.

35. We welcomed the suggestion to include the cultural aspects of ASEAN awareness in promoting people-to-people connectivity to complement ASEAN physical and institutional Connectivity and we instructed relevant ASEAN bodies to look into the question and come up with concrete measures.

Bridging the Gap for a harmonious ASEAN

36. Reaffirming the importance of narrowing the development gap between Member States to accelerate ASEAN integration in order to achieve the goal of a more balanced, inclusive and sustained ASEAN Community, we were committed to intensifying efforts in narrowing the development gap in ASEAN through the effective implementation of initiatives like the IAI and the AMBDC.
37. We tasked relevant sectoral Ministers, the IAI Task Force and the ASEAN Secretariat to strengthen coordination and accelerate the implementation of the IAI Work Plan II. We called on Dialogue Partners and Development Partners to continue their supports and assistance to ASEAN in its efforts to bridge the development gap. In this connection, we welcomed the successful outcome of the 3rd IAI Development Cooperation Forum (IDCF-3) held on 19 October 2010 in Jakarta.

Enhancing ASEAN Centrality in the regional architecture

38. In line with decisions of the 16th ASEAN Summit, we reaffirmed our determination to ensure ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture by pursuing a two-pronged approach which gives priority to the acceleration of ASEAN integration while intensifying ASEAN's external relations. We agreed to take proactive efforts in deepening ASEAN's relations with dialogue partners through the ASEAN+1 framework as well as to strengthen the ASEAN-driven regional fora such as the ASEAN Plus Three, EAS, ARF and ADMM Plus.
39. We stressed the importance of promoting a regional architecture based on multiple existing regional frameworks which are mutually supporting and reinforcing with ASEAN as the primary driving force. We agreed to continue our efforts in encouraging constructive and deeper engagement by ASEAN's major partners in the evolving regional architecture through appropriate existing regional processes, with a view to promoting peace, security and prosperity in the region.
40. We decided to formally invite Presidents of the Russia Federation and the United States of America to participate in the EAS starting from

2011, after having consulted with non-ASEAN participants of the EAS. In this connection, we stressed the importance of maintaining ASEAN's centrality, the EAS' established objectives, principles, modalities as well as current agenda and priorities. We shared the view that the EAS should also focus on consolidation and reflection following the admission of the Russia Federation and the United States of America. Their participation in the EAS will provide further momentum to the natural evolution of our regional architecture.

Broadening and Deepening ASEAN's External Relations

41. We were pleased to note the remarkable progress made in ASEAN's cooperation with external partners within the frameworks of ASEAN+1, ASEAN Plus Three, the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN-United Nations. We reaffirmed our determination to strengthen ASEAN cooperation with external partners with a view to maintaining peace, stability and prosperity in the region, and supporting ASEAN's efforts in community building and regional integration.
42. We stressed the role of ASEAN as the driving force, working in close partnership with its FTA partner, in consolidating ASEAN's Plus 1 FTAs and contributing towards a broader regional economic integration.
43. We noted with satisfaction that 44 non-ASEAN countries and organisations had accredited their Ambassadors to ASEAN in Jakarta. The large number of non-ASEAN Ambassadors accredited to ASEAN reflects not only ASEAN's prestige but also the success of ASEAN's engagement policy with external partners.
44. We looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN-Australia Summit on 30 October 2010 to review and further deepen cooperation in areas of mutual interest. We welcomed the contributions of Australia through the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II) in supporting ASEAN's implementation of economic integration policies and priorities.
45. We were satisfied with the rapidly developed ASEAN-China relations in various fields. We noted the successful conclusion of the Plan of Action to implement the Joint Declaration on the ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity for the period of 2005-2010, and looked forward to the adoption of a new Plan of Action for the period of 2011-2015 at the 13th ASEAN-China Summit on 29 October 2010 to further bring forward ASEAN-China multifaceted relations. ASEAN would work closely with China in undertaking meaningful activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations in 2011.
46. We looked forward to the adoption of the ASEAN-India Plan of Action to implement the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2010-2015), which would serve as a key instrument to make ASEAN-India cooperation more action-oriented. We tasked ASEAN officials work closely with their Indian counterpart to establish an EPG to take stock of the 20 years of ASEAN-India cooperation and chart out future direction of ASEAN-India dialogue relations.
47. We were pleased with the important outcomes in implementing the Plan of Action to implement the Tokyo Declaration for the Dynamic and Enduring ASEAN-Japan Partnership in the New Millennium. We also highly appreciated Japan's assistance in supporting regional integration and narrowing the development gap based on ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership (Mekong-Japan Summit, BIMP-EAGA, IMT-GT and "Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy"). We looked forward to substantive outcomes at the 13th ASEAN-Japan Summit and the 2nd Mekong-Japan Summit on 29 October 2010.
48. We looked forward to the ASEAN-New Zealand Commemorative Summit on 30 October 2010 to further broaden and deepen our cooperation. We looked forward to the adoption of three important documents, namely the ASEAN-New Zealand Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership (2010-2015), the Plan of Action (2010-2015) to implement the Declaration and the Joint Statement of ASEAN-New Zealand Commemorative Summit.
49. We shared the view that ASEAN-ROK relations should be elevated towards strategic partnership to reflect the maturity and growing partnership between ASEAN and the Republic of Korea (ROK). We looked forward to the 13th ASEAN-ROK Summit on 30th October 2010 to adopt a Joint Declaration on the Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity and a Plan of Action to implement that Joint Declaration.
50. We looked forward to the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit on 30th October where we will adopt the Joint Statement of the 2nd ASEAN-Russia Summit. We welcomed the signing of the ASEAN-Russia Agreement on Cultural Cooperation which would promote and deepen cultural cooperation between the two sides. We tasked our Ministers and officials to work with the Russian colleagues

for undertaking the substantive activities to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of ASEAN-Russian Federation Dialogue Relations in 2011.

51. We welcomed the outcome of the Second ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting on 24 September 2010 in New York especially the agreement towards elevating ASEAN-US partnership to the strategic level. We expressed our support for the work of the ASEAN-US Eminent Persons Group aimed at coming up with recommendations to further broaden and deepen ASEAN-US relations for consideration at the 3rd ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting in 2011.
52. We were pleased with the progress in ASEAN Plus Three cooperation and the implementation of the 2nd Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation and the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017). We reaffirmed that the ASEAN Plus Three process would continue to be a main vehicle towards the long-term goal of building an East Asian community with ASEAN as the driving force. At the same time, we supported the mutually reinforcing and complementary roles of the ASEAN Plus Three process and such regional fora as EAS, ARF, ADMM Plus, APEC and ASEM to promote East Asian community building.
53. We were pleased with the dynamic development of the EAS, especially the enhanced dialogue and the highest level on strategic issues relating to peace, security and prosperity and important progress in the EAS cooperation over the past five years in the five priority areas, namely education, finance, energy, disaster management and avian flu prevention. As the EAS commemorates its 5th anniversary this year, we stressed the need to further strengthen the EAS process through stock-taking, reaffirming the fundamental principles of the EAS, and charting out the future direction of the EAS.
54. We looked forward to the third ASEAN-UN Summit to further strengthen our cooperation on issues of common concern, including in particular implementing the Millennium Development Goals, responding to global challenges, promoting regional and international peace and security, and building the ASEAN Community.
55. We welcomed the enhanced multi-faceted cooperation between ASEAN and EU as was demonstrated during the ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting in Madrid, Spain, on 26th May 2010. We encouraged the implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership to support the ASEAN integration.

International and Regional Issues

56. We had fruitful, in-depth exchange of view on some important global issues which had direct impacts on our region. As the world's recovery from the financial crisis is still fragile, we were of the view that the upcoming G-20 Summit in Seoul should take up, among other, the issues of financial safety net, the reform of international financial institutions, the commitment to free and fair trade and resisting protectionism. We welcomed the ROK's efforts to make development agenda one of the key issues of the Seoul Summit. We highly appreciated the ROK's invitation to current Chair of ASEAN, Viet Nam, to attend the upcoming G-20 Summit in Seoul and to share ASEAN's insight and perspective on global economic and financial issues. In this regard, we reiterated our firm conviction that ASEAN Chairs would continue to be invited to the G-20 Summits in future on a regular basis.
57. We reaffirmed our resolve to bringing the Doha round to an early conclusion with a comprehensive and balanced outcome consistent with its mandate, building on the progress achieved. While taking into account the provisions of Special and Differential Treatment for developing countries, we agreed that all forms of trade protectionism should be rejected so that our markets will be opened and trade distorting measures introduced during the recent global financial and economic crisis are rolled back. We also reiterated our support to the accession of Lao PDR to the WTO at the earliest possible time.
58. We reaffirmed our support for the Outcome Document adopted at the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 20-22 September 2010 in New York. In order to achieve the MDGs by 2015, we resolved to collectively advance and strengthen the global partnership for development, including through implementing the committed actions, policies and strategies in support of developing countries.
59. We reaffirmed our commitments in previous ASEAN documents, including the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change adopted at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi in April 2010, to actively contribute towards a successful outcome of COP16/CMP6 to be held at Cancun, Mexico, in December 2010, and to work constructively together to ensure that its outcome will incorporate long-term cooperative actions to address climate change in accordance with principles and provisions of the UN Convention Framework on Climate change and Bali Action Plan and Bali Road Map in particular on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity

building and taking into account the specific national circumstances of Parties and a future agreement of the Second Commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

60. We welcomed all efforts at regional and international levels to promote nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We welcomed the outcomes of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT), the 2nd Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that establish NWFZ and Mongolia in New York this year and the adoption of the 64th UNGA Resolution on SEANWFZ. In this connection, we commended the excellent work done by the Philippines as President of the Review Conference and Viet Nam, as the Chair of ASEAN, in raising ASEAN profile at multilateral fora.
61. ASEAN welcomed the decision by the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to hold the general elections in Myanmar on 7th November 2010. In this regard, ASEAN encouraged Myanmar to further accelerate progress in the implementation of the Roadmap for national reconciliation and democracy including the preparation for the upcoming general elections leading to a constitutional government in Myanmar. We underscored the importance of national reconciliation in Myanmar and the holding of the general election in a free, fair, and inclusive manner, thus contributing to Myanmar's long lasting stability and development. We also stressed the need for Myanmar to continue to work with ASEAN and the United Nations in this process. ASEAN expressed its readiness to render assistance as deemed appropriate by Myanmar and in accordance with the ASEAN Charter.
62. Recognising that peace and security on the Korean Peninsula would greatly benefit the region, we reaffirmed our support for a nuclear weapons-free Korean Peninsula. We encouraged the parties to resume the Six-Party Talks in due course and settle all disputes by peaceful means.
63. We reaffirmed our support for the resumption of direct negotiations between Israel and Palestine to find final solutions, advocating peace and stability in the Middle East.

Other Issues

64. We congratulated Vietnam for the success of the 31st ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Meeting held in Hanoi on 21-23 September 2010 which, among others, emphasised the need to strengthen coordination between the Legislative and Executive branches in the ASEAN Member

Countries for the attainment of the ASEAN Community by 2015.

65. We expressed our appreciations to the ASEAN Business Advisory Council for successfully organising the ASEAN Business Summit in Hanoi on 27 October 2010 and pleased with the very useful meeting between ASEAN Leaders and representatives of the ASEAN business community on 28 October 2010.
66. We also expressed our appreciations to Vietnam for holding the 6th ASEAN People's Forum (APF6) and took note of valuable inputs and suggestions from different sectors of society in ASEAN in the process of building an ASEAN Community.
67. We welcomed Indonesia as the next ASEAN Chair in 2011, and looked forward to continuing our efforts in attaining the ASEAN Community by 2015.

ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Human Resources and Skills Development for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Growth

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 28 October 2010

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN"), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on the occasion of the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to build an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely the ASEAN Political and Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, by 2015;

RECALLING the ASEAN Charter which sets out the purposes of ASEAN in particular to develop human resources through closer cooperation in education and life-long learning, in science and technology, for the empowerment of the peoples of ASEAN and for strengthening of the ASEAN Community;

RESPECTING the fundamental importance of amity and cooperation, and principles set out in the ASEAN Charter of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, non-interference, consensus and unity in diversity;

RECALLING our pledge expressed in our Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development at the 16th ASEAN Summit to continuously support and carry out human resource development initiatives in accordance with the requirements of ASEAN's domestic and global labour market;

RECALLING FURTHER the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on Strengthening Cooperation on Education to Achieve an ASEAN Caring and Sharing Community, which recognised the role of education for economic development in developing national skills frameworks as an incremental step towards an ASEAN skills recognition framework;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme 2010-2015 adopted by the ASEAN Labour Ministers at their 21st Meeting in May 2010 which contains priority measures to improve the quality and capacity of human resources in the region;

RECOGNISING the importance of human resources and skills development in raising productivity and accelerating economic recovery and sustainable growth in the light of the recent global economic crisis; RECOGNISING ALSO the major human resources challenges that ASEAN has been facing in sustaining economic recovery and growth that include enhancing workforce competitiveness, improving workforce skills, rebuilding employment and accelerating productivity;

REAFFIRMING ASEAN's collective resolve to steer through periods of economic downturns and recovery through measures and actions taken both at the national and regional levels in human resources and skills development;

DO HEREBY STATE TO:

Foster technical cooperation and capacity-building activities in ASEAN

1. Enhance technical cooperation among ASEAN Member States to improve the capacities and skills of ASEAN's labour officials, particularly in CLMV countries, and the competitiveness of ASEAN's workforce;
2. Promote sharing of experiences, best practices and knowledge in human resource development issues through seminars, workshops and training sessions, including the regular convening of the ASEAN Human Resource Conference;
3. Encourage the development of national and regional human resource development plans or programmes;
4. Encourage the sharing of policy development experiences among ASEAN Member States on challenges, policies and measures concerning employment, labour market, and skills development;
5. Promote regional cooperation in the development of programmes for skills development of vulnerable groups such as women, youth and persons with disabilities;

Promote tripartite and public-private sector cooperation

6. Foster national and regional social dialogue among government, employers and workers in addressing human resource development, policies and programmes;
7. Encourage tripartite participation in education and training policies, systems and structures in addressing human resource development issues;
8. Encourage social partners to contribute to the development and implementation of national human resource development plans and to adopt innovative human resource development practices;
9. Foster strong public-private sector partnerships at regional and national levels to enhance human resources and skills development to stimulate job creation and improve labour productivity in light of global challenges;

Enhance the quality and skills of workers in all ASEAN Member States

10. Promote vocational training and workforce learning for the purpose of improving the employability and upgrading skills of the workforce;
11. Develop national skills frameworks in ASEAN Member States through sharing of experiences and best practices as an important strategy to strengthen human resource development and management and to enable Member States to raise their respective levels of skills standards, as an incremental approach towards an ASEAN skills recognition framework;
12. Encourage the participation of the private sector in the conduct of skills competitions such as the ASEAN Skills Competition to support ASEAN workforce development and to achieve regional standards competency;

13. Foster entrepreneurship and innovation of the workforce particularly in Small and Medium Enterprises to promote economic and employment growth;
14. Encourage the use of appropriate pedagogy in human resource and skills development, and design high-quality training syllabus, curriculums and textbooks relevant to the labour market;
15. Encourage better access to skills training for vulnerable and marginalised groups in society and those in the informal economy;
16. Encourage research, sharing and exchange of experiences in human resource development and training policies between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners;

Promote lifelong learning

17. Promote the sharing of experiences in the development and implementation of national lifelong learning systems among ASEAN Member States;
18. Urge the creation of opportunities to improve the quantity and quality of jobs through lifelong learning;
19. Encourage enterprises to support the development of vocational training and continuing education institutions as part of a national system and infrastructure for lifelong learning;
20. Encourage workers to practice lifelong learning through appropriate policies and frameworks in order to improve their productivity.

WE TASK the concerned ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies and Senior Official Bodies to take necessary efforts to implement this Statement, including mobilising appropriate resources, in accordance with the national laws, regulations and policies of Member States.

Adopted in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, this Twenty Eighth of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten.

Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 28 October 2010

WE, the Heads of State or Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN"), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on the occasion of the 17th ASEAN Summit;

RECALLING that the ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the 2nd ASEAN Informal Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in December 1997, envisioned ASEAN as a socially cohesive and caring ASEAN where hunger, malnutrition, deprivation and poverty are no longer basic problems, where strong families as the basic units of society nurture their members particularly the children, youth, women and elderly;

REAFFIRMING our commitment made in the Cham Hua Hin Declaration on the Road map for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in 2007 and Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children in 2004;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING our commitment made in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in the ASEAN Region in 2004, Declaration on the Commitments for Children in ASEAN in 2001, Resolution on the ASEAN Plan of Action for Children in 1993 and Declaration on the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region in 1988;

ACKNOWLEDGING the commitments of individual ASEAN Member States to the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), A World Fit For Children Declaration, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA), BPFA+5 Outcome Document and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

ENCOURAGED by the establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC);

RECOGNISING that women and children account for more than half of ASEAN population and the need to continue to tap on the strength of these groups as well as to empower those who are in vulnerable situations;

RECOGNISING ALSO that while significant improvements have been made in ASEAN Member States in enhancing the welfare of their peoples in general and of women and children in particular, development gaps, domestic violence and exploitation, climate change, poverty and gender discrimination continue to remain a major challenge to the pursuit of gender equality, women's empowerment, child participation and a caring and sharing ASEAN Community;

PLEDGE our commitment to promote a people-oriented ASEAN where women and children participate in and benefit fully from the process of ASEAN integration and community building;

AGREE to foster concerted efforts for the enhancement of the welfare and development of women and children in ASEAN through the following actions and measures:

1. To promote regional cooperation for the enhancement of welfare and development of women and children in ASEAN as an integral part of ASEAN's efforts to improve the lives of peoples in the region and cope with the challenges and seize the opportunities created by globalisation and regional integration;
2. To encourage closer regional cooperation in promoting and protecting the rights of women and children especially those living under disadvantaged and vulnerable conditions, including those in disaster and conflict affected areas;
3. To strengthen the ability of ASEAN Member States to fulfil their commitments to CEDAW, CRC, BPFA, A World Fit For Children and MDGs as mutually reinforcing processes by effectively utilising national resources and prioritizing adequate national budget allocation for the enhancement of welfare, development and participation of women and children;
4. To strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and technical capacity of ASEAN Member States' relevant agencies to promote gender equality, women's empowerment, gender mainstreaming and child-centered approach in planning, programming and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels in the region;
5. To encourage and facilitate related studies, evaluations and proposals to reduce the negative impacts of economic and environmental changes, including climate change, on women and children;
6. To share information and best practices through the establishment of regional knowledge management system as well as encourage the development of regional networks/mechanisms to share information and enhance the capacity building for organisations, agencies working for women and children, by organising regional fora, studies, dialogues, exchange programmes and visits;
7. To undertake concrete actions to end violence against women and children by strengthening gender sensitive legislations and plans of action to prevent and address violence through intensifying training for policy-makers, programme developers, implementers and service providers;
8. To address maternal and child mortality, poor reproductive health; to enable access to safe contraception, safe family planning methods and emergency maternal obstetrical care (EMOC) facilities; and to promote education and information activities to reduce the prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS among women and children and facilitate their access to HIV and AIDS treatment and care;
9. To improve the proportion of children and women with access to housing, improved sources of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene, education and other basic necessities;
10. To strengthen the capacity of government officials in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the delivery, quality and accessibility of basic social services relating to children and women and to support the networking of social service practitioners including the establishment of an ASEAN Social Work Consortium;
11. To strengthen family resilience - as the basic units of society - and the capacity of families in meeting new challenges arising from rapid social economic and environmental/climate changes through the establishment of an ASEAN network for family development and by engaging organisations working on issues of families, women and children;
12. To foster the collaboration with the international community, including the relevant UN agencies and Dialogue Partners in the work for the welfare and development of women and children in ASEAN;
13. To adopt concrete measures to enhance women's capacity and promote women's participation in decision-making and leadership in all fields and at all levels;
14. To undertake concrete measures to promote gender equality and women's participation in labor market, address gender-based occupational segregation as well as strengthen their economic skills;

15. To improve maternity protection in workplace;
16. To achieve the goals for children in the ASEAN region as regards the child's rights to survival, protection, development and participation in a comprehensive and systematic way;
17. To promote a healthy start in life through early child care and development, healthcare and education especially children under-5 years of age so as to enable them to achieve optimal growth and development;
18. To improve the quality of and gender equality in education and school enrollment to children, including children of ethnic and/or indigenous groups as well as children with disability and with special needs, especially at pre-school, primary and secondary levels by promoting greater and sustained investments;
19. To provide restorative instead of punitive measures to rehabilitate the child in conflict with the law to promote his/her reintegration into society;
20. To promote and encourage child participation in the ASEAN Community building through the establishment of the ASEAN Children's Forum and other relevant programmes or activities;
21. To ensure children's access to appropriate information, leisure, recreational and cultural activities.

WE TASK the concerned ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial and Senior Official Bodies as well as other relevant bodies, including the ACWC, to implement this Declaration and monitor its progress. All ASEAN Member States shall support these ASEAN Sectoral Bodies in accomplishing this Declaration through maximum efforts by such appropriate instruments as may be necessary and consistent with their respective national laws and policies. We also task the concerned ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial and Senior Official Bodies to mobilise resources to implement this Declaration.

Adopted in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, this Twenty Eighth of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy, in the English Language.

Joint Statement of the 5th CLMV Summit

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 16 November 2010

1. We, the Heads of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Union of Myanmar and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereafter referred to as CLMV), gathered for the Fifth CLMV Summit on 16th November 2010, in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia, which was also participated by the Secretary General of ASEAN.
2. We reviewed the implementation of the projects agreed upon at the 4th CLMV Summit in Hanoi, Viet Nam on 6th November 2008, and exchanged views on the future direction of the CLMV cooperation in line with the Vientiane Declaration on Enhancing the Economic Cooperation and Integration among CLMV countries, signed on 28th November 2004, and its Plan of Action.
3. We noted with satisfaction the smooth progress in the CLMV cooperation, which would not only be a practical evidence for the efforts of the CLMV countries in nurturing and strengthening their traditional cooperation relations and friendship, but also make positive contributions to peace, stability, and integration within the Mekong Sub-region and the entire region as a whole.
4. We highly valued the efforts of our Senior Officials at the CLMV SOM Meetings, in Phnom Penh, on 23rd August 2010 and on 14th November 2010, in prioritizing CLMV projects, and we agreed to adopt a list of those prioritized projects to be submitted to the ASEAN Secretariat and Dialogue Partners for funding consideration.
5. In trade and investment cooperation, we agreed that efforts should be made to implement all existing agreements between and among the CLMV countries in order to promote trade and investment. We welcomed the successful outcome of the First CLMV Economic Ministers' Meeting held in August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam.
6. In transport cooperation, we agreed to further strengthen close coordination to make best use of economic corridors across the CLMV countries, particularly the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC), the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) under the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) cooperation and tasked the Working Group on Transportation to find ways and means to conduct, as soon as possible, the studies of road links from Hanoi-Tay Trang (Viet Nam) to Oudomxay-Luang Namtha (Laos) and Yangon (Myanmar) to facilitate

trade, investment and tourism within the CLMV countries. We welcomed the upgrading of the road No. 2E from Muong Khoa (Laos) to Tay Trang (Viet Nam) as part of the road links.

7. In agricultural and forestry cooperation, we agreed to enhance cooperation to exchange information and technologies, and to develop joint-research in the fields of agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries. We also agreed to cooperate closer among CLMV countries in order to materialize implementation of the proposed projects.
8. In tourism cooperation, we tasked the national tourism authorities of the CLMV countries to implement tourism activities and facilitate travel within the four countries. We also considered the possibility of opening direct air links connecting CLMV major cities as well as the cultural and natural heritage sites in the CLMV countries and agreed to further upgrade travel facilities in order to attract more international and intraregional visitors to CLMV countries. We welcomed the CLMV Cultural Ministers' Meeting convened on 23rd January 2010 in Nay Pyi Taw, the Union of Myanmar during which the Nay Pyi Taw Initiative on Cultural Connectivity among CLMV was adopted, highlighting cultural cooperation among relevant authorities of CLMV.
9. In human resource development, we appreciated the exchange of scholarship, visits and experiences in many fields of development amongst all CLMV countries. Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar expressed their sincere thanks to the Government of Viet Nam for providing scholarships as well as training courses to CLM countries.
10. Bearing in mind that closer cooperation among the CLMV countries is conducive to comprehensive regional integration, we agreed to enhance our close coordination at the sub-regional and regional levels, particularly in Greater Mekong Sub-region and ASEAN cooperation frameworks in order to strengthen our common positions for the benefits of the CLMV countries and for the whole ASEAN region. In this regard, we should work collectively to include the CLMV cooperation projects in sub-regional and regional frameworks, especially the Initiative for ASEAN Integration.
11. We particularly expressed our thanks to the Government of Japan for providing USD 20 million for CLMV countries under Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). At the same time, we called upon ASEAN and other development partners, especially the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea and India, to support and assist in realizing the CLMV development projects.

12. We stressed the importance of private sector in development activities, and agreed to encourage the private sector to participate in the implementation of CLMV projects.
13. We urged the Working Group of each sector of cooperation to convene its respective meeting more regularly in order to discuss the implementation of the projects under its respective purview. We also agreed that the SOM Meeting should be held in preparation for the CLMV Summit, and if necessary, more SOM meetings can be arranged, in the country which chairs the CLMV Summit.
14. We tasked our Ministers and SOM leaders to ensure the successful implementation of this Joint Statement and report progress to their respective Head of Government.
15. We also agreed that the 6th CLMV Summit will be held in 2012 in Lao PDR.
16. The Heads of Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Union of Myanmar and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam expressed their sincere thanks and appreciation to the Royal Government of Cambodia for the excellent arrangement for the Fifth CLMV Summit and warm hospitality during the Summit in Phnom Penh.

**Phnom Penh Declaration
on the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong
Economic Cooperation Strategy**

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 17 November 2010

We, the Heads of Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Union of Myanmar, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, gathered in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 17th November 2010 for the 4th Summit of the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (hereinafter referred to as ACMECS).

We reaffirmed our traditional relations of friendship, good neighborliness and mutual benefits among the ACMECS Countries.

We adopted and reiterated our strong commitments to implements the ACMECS Plan of Actions 2010-2012 in order to realize the goals and objectives enshrined

in the Bagan Declaration to build good neighborliness among Member Countries, to promote peace and stability in the region and to promote sustainable development in our countries.

We reviewed the implementation of the Third ACMECS Summit Declaration and the progress in the areas of our cooperation such as Trade and Investment Facilitation, Transport, Agriculture, Industry and Energy, Public Health, Tourism and Human resource Development.

We hailed the establishment of ACMECS Working Group on Environmental Cooperation and warmly welcomed Cambodia and Viet Nam to be co-chairs of this Working group.

We recognized the need for the ACMECS Countries to redouble their efforts individually, bilaterally and collectively to move ACMECS forward for the prosperity and well-being of our peoples.

We hereby declared as follows:

1. In trade and Investment Facilitation Cooperation, we decided to:
 1. Accelerate the effective implementation of the ACMECS Leaders' Declaration on Facilitation and Promotion of Trade, Investment and Tourism adopted at the 3rd Summit in Hanoi to ensure economic growth in the ACMECS Countries;
 2. Strengthen close coordination in trade and investment promotion through the organization of joint trade and investment events, exhibitions and missions among the ACMECS Countries in order to increase trade and investment flow within the region;
 3. Enhance transparency and simplify rules, regulations and policies relating to trade and investment;
 4. Encourage regular meetings between ACMECS Business Council and business communities with a view to create a pro-business environment in the ACMECS Countries.
2. In Agricultural Cooperation:
 1. We welcomed the establishment of the ACMECS Rice Cooperation mechanism, and agreed to:
 1. Take note of the recommendations of the ACMECS Ministerial Meeting on Rice Cooperation on 24 September 2007 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, to establish rice production and export cooperation;
 2. Take note of the proposed Working Group Paper on the ACMECS Rice Cooperation; and
 3. Task the ACMECS relevant Ministers to consider the Plan of Action of the Working Paper and provide recommendation for implementation;
 2. We decided to strengthen cooperation in technology transfer and information sharing in the field of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture to increase productivity, food security and food safety in ACMECS and enhance cooperation in bio-fuel crops production;
 3. We also decided to accelerate and facilitate the implementation of Bilateral and Multilateral Contract Farming which is an efficient mechanism to guarantee food sufficiency among the ACMECS Countries, and encourage awareness of the producers and business sector on the benefits, rules and procedures of the contract Farming scheme by organizing workshops or seminars.
3. In Industrial and Energy Cooperation, we decided to:
 1. Enhance development and encourage technology transfer and information sharing on the production, energy efficiency technologies and use of bio-energy and renewable energy such as biomass, bio-fuel, solar, wind, mini-hydro, and other locally available energy; and promote best practices and appropriate standards in the ACMECS Countries;
 2. Promote hydro-power, oil and gas exploration;
 3. Promote the development of power transmission lines and networks across the ACMECS Countries;
 4. Encourage cooperation on energy efficiency and conservation and rural electrification expansion;
 5. Further promote industrial policy development cooperation among the ACMECS Countries through organizing workshops/training courses on a regular basis;
 6. Promote the establishment of industrial zones along the ACMECS Countries' borders, the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC), the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) and the "inter-corridor linkages" to encourage production linkages and regional value chain as well as preparation for establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015;
 7. Strengthen investment in industrial infrastructure, particularly supporting and logistics industries;

8. Enhance the competitiveness of SMEs and supporting industries to support the production bases in the ACMECS Countries.
4. In Transport Linkages, we decided to:
 1. Strengthen close coordination to complete multi-modal transport connectivity, including road, rail and air linkages and make full use of existing road transportation networks and economic corridors, particularly the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC), North South Economic Corridor (NSEC) and the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) under the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) cooperation program to promote trade, investment services and tourism among the ACMECS Member Countries and others; and
 2. Encourage the development of air linkages among major cities, cultural and natural heritage sites in the ACMECS Countries, as well as railways and feeder roads to increase trade, investment and tourism flows.
 5. In Tourism Cooperation, we decided to:
 1. Promote cross border travel within the ACMECS Countries and conduct joint program activities in tourism in order to realize the "Five Countries One Destination" concept;
 2. Promote traveling facilitation, especially visa and transport facilitation within the ACMECS Member Countries; and
 3. Strengthen and enhance capacity building programs in tourism and close coordination in promoting the ACMECS tourism website.
 6. In Human Resource Development, we decided to:
 1. Advance the number of scholarship and fellowship as well as vocational training programs, inclusive of private sector, in the ACMECS cooperation;
 2. Promote existing institutional linkages, vocational training institutions, and universities networks;
 3. Encourage Development Partners to participate in training projects of the ACMECS and to seek financial technical assistance for the ACMECS Countries in human resource development;
 4. Promote the development of National Human resources Development Plan of each ACMECS Country;
 5. Enhance cooperation on development of competency standards and skills certification system among the ACMECS Countries.
 6. Create an attractive environment for the development of a skilled work force through sharing experience and developing suitable policies.
 7. In Public Health Cooperation, we decided to:
 1. Strengthen cooperation and information sharing on disease surveillance prevention and control, particularly of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases at cross border areas and at the animal-human-environment interface through multi-sectoral actions; and
 2. Promote and support capacity building programs in animal and human health sectors.
 8. In Environmental Cooperation, we decided to:
 1. Take note with satisfaction the finalization of the Action Plan on Environmental Cooperation and task the Working Group on Environmental Cooperation to formulate concrete projects and programs;
 2. Integrate the environmental goals into all the ACMECS projects on economic development;
 3. Strengthen cooperation among the ACMECS Countries on environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources of the Ayeyawady, Chao-Phraya and Mekong Rivers.
 4. Strengthen cooperation between the ACMECS Countries and regional and international institutions on environmental related matters included goals of addressing global warming, reducing air pollution, adapting and mitigating climate change, improving the regional and global environment, water resources management and Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).
 9. On resources mobilization, we decided to further encourage development partners to participate in the implementation of ACMECS projects and programs in line with the agreed Guidelines for Development Partners' participation in the ACMECS Projects.
 10. We welcomed the offer of Lao PDR to host the Fifth ACMECS Summit in 2012. The specific date and venue will be coordinated through diplomatic channels.
 11. All ACMECS Countries expressed their sincere thanks to the Royal Government of Cambodia for the warmest hospitality and excellent arrangements accorded to all member delegations during the Summit.
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**ASEAN
POLITICAL - SECURITY
COMMUNITY**



II. ASEAN POLITICAL-SECURITY COMMUNITY

ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM)

Statement of the ASEAN Chair on the Signing of the Protocol to the ASEAN Charter on Dispute Settlement Mechanisms by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 8 April 2010

Today, on 8 April 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN signed the Protocol to the ASEAN Charter on Dispute Settlement Mechanisms (the Protocol). The adoption and signing of the Protocol as well as the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of ASEAN that we had signed earlier signify the determination of ASEAN in transforming ASEAN into a rules-based organisation and serve to facilitate the implementation of the Charter and ASEAN Community building.

The Foreign Ministers of ASEAN welcomed the adoption and signing of the Protocol.

In this regards, on behalf of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN, I would like to underline the following common understanding:

1. The Foreign Minister of ASEAN reaffirmed the commitment to finalise the three other instruments, namely (i) the rules for references to the ASEAN Summit, (ii) the procedures for authorisation under internal law and domestic law, and (iii) the rules of procedure for requesting the ASEAN Secretariat to interpret the ASEAN Charter, of which the first one shall become an integral part of the Protocol.
2. The Foreign Ministers of ASEAN, therefore, tasked the ASEAN SOM leaders to complete the drafting of the instruments as soon as possible and to submit a progress report at the 43rd AMM in July 2010.
3. In this regards, the Foreign Ministers agreed that the Protocol would be subjected to the respective internal procedures of the Member States after the adoption and inclusion of the rules reference to the ASEAN Summit in the Protocol.

ASEAN Chairman's Statement on the Situation in Thailand

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam,
21 May 2010

ASEAN Member States, while expressing their concern over violent developments in Thailand, emphasize their support and solidarity with the people and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand in finding a peaceful resolution to the ongoing challenge in the country through dialogue and in full respect of democratic principles and rule of law.

ASEAN Member States support the early restoration of law and order, national reconciliation and the return to normalcy in Thailand, in accordance with those aforementioned principles and in line with the interest of the people of Thailand as well as the vision of an ASEAN Community. They underscore that peace, stability and development in Thailand is crucial to the advancement of the goal of ASEAN Community by 2015.

ASEAN Member States have confidence in the resilience of the Thai Nation to overcome the present difficulties. ASEAN stands ready to extend all possible assistance based on the principles provided for in its Charter.

Joint Communiqué of the 43rd ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting

“Enhanced Efforts towards the ASEAN Community: from Vision to Action”

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 19-20 July 2010

INTRODUCTION

1. We, the Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), met at the 43rd ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM) from 19-20 July 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. His Excellency Pham Gia Khiem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam and Chairman of ASEAN, chaired the Meeting. We had extensive, open and fruitful discussions to

advance further ASEAN's common efforts under the theme of the year 2010 "Towards the ASEAN Community: from Vision to Action".

2. His Excellency Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, attended the Opening Ceremony of the 43rd AMM and delivered his Opening Address.
3. Highlighting great achievements so far in moving towards the ASEAN Community and important decisions made at the recent 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung suggested 5 major areas that ASEAN Foreign Ministers could focus on, namely: i) undertaking concrete and feasible measures to accelerate the implementation of the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community by 2015 and other important plans, bringing the ASEAN Charter into full realisation as soon as possible and further promoting the "compliance culture" to ensure effective and timely implementation of ASEAN's agreements; ii) further enhancing the role of ASEAN as the primary driving force for dialogue and cooperation on regional political security issues with a view to maintaining regional peace and stability; iii) broadening and deepening ASEAN's external relations through frameworks of ASEAN+1, ASEAN Plus Three, EAS and ARF, based on the guiding principle of serving the objective of ASEAN Community building and maintaining ASEAN centrality; iv) intensifying cooperation and coordination at regional and international levels to effectively address global challenges, especially the current global financial crisis, climate change, disaster management and disease control; v) enhancing ASEAN's cohesiveness and unity, upholding ASEAN's fundamental principles and "ASEAN way" in handling all issues of concern.

ASEAN COMMUNITY BUILDING

4. We noted with appreciation the successful outcome of the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi on 8-9 April 2010, which gave strong impetus to the efforts of building a resilient, dynamic and sustained ASEAN Community. We reaffirmed our commitment to effectively implementing the decisions made by our Leaders, especially in expediting the process of ASEAN Community building and maintaining ASEAN centrality in an evolving regional architecture.
5. We were pleased with the significant progress made in implementing the Roadmap for ASEAN Community and the ASEAN Charter and reaffirmed our strong commitment to realising the ASEAN Community by 2015, which is politically cohesive, economically integrated and socially responsible.
6. We welcomed the adoption of the Communication Plans of all the three pillars of the ASEAN Community, and tasked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR) to work in close coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat to come up with a Master Communication Plan synergising all the three Communication Plans in order to enhance ASEAN's coordination to promote the people's greater awareness and participation in the ASEAN Community building process.

ASEAN Charter

7. We welcomed the speedy progress in implementing the ASEAN Charter, which constitutes the legal and institutional framework for the ASEAN Community and beyond. We noted with pleasure the smooth and effective functioning of the new organs and structures under the ASEAN Charter, especially the four Ministerial Councils and the CPR.
8. We noted with satisfaction the significant progress of the work of the CPR in supporting ASEAN to become a more rules-based intergovernmental organisation by concluding various guidelines, terms of reference (TORs) and rules of procedures (ROPs). We were pleased to adopt the TORs and ROP for the ASEAN Committees in Third Countries and International Organisations (ACTC) at this 43rd AMM. We noted with appreciation that the Guidelines on the Use of the "ASEAN" name, Guidelines on the Use of ASEAN Emblem, Guidelines on the use of the ASEAN Anthem and the ASEAN Secretariat Financial Rules and Procedure (AFRP) prepared by the CPR have been adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) in April 2010. We encouraged the CPR to continue its important work in implementing the ASEAN Charter by finalising the remaining guidelines, TORs, and ROPs expeditiously.
9. We reaffirmed the role of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) as the overarching institution for regional cooperation in human rights. We commended the AICHR's efforts in finalising the Five-year Work Plan (2010-2015), which would lay out relevant practical programmes and activities for AICHR to carry out its mandate and functions. In this connection, we approved the high priority programmes and activities (2010-2011) of AICHR together with the indicative budget for that period, and requested AICHR to finalise and submit the indicative budget for the cycle of five years for us to adopt the Five-Year Work Plan (2010-2015). We stressed the importance of ensuring the effective

operation of AICHR and the proper alignment with AICHR of ACWC and other ASEAN sectoral bodies dealing with human rights in conformity with the Terms of Reference of AICHR.

10. We were pleased with the progress that had been made in developing legal documents necessary for the full and effective implementation of the Charter. We tasked the senior officials to continue to work on these remaining legal documents with the aim of finalizing them by the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010.
11. We further stressed the importance of bringing the ASEAN Charter into full realisation in all aspects while upholding the principles of the Charter, and therefore committed ourselves to working closely with relevant sectoral bodies in the three Community Councils to improve the working methods and complete a full legal framework for the ASEAN Charter.

Roadmap for an ASEAN Community

12. Noting with satisfaction the significant progress achieved in the implementation of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint, we agreed to further accelerate the implementation process, particularly the programmes/activities in the 14 priority areas. We underscored the importance of enhancing the coordination amongst the various sectoral bodies under this pillar to promote an integrated approach in dealing with overlapping issues.
13. We were pleased to note that ASEAN Member States have been effectively implementing the programmes and measures of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint with a view to achieving the AEC by 2015. We called on ASEAN Member States to further intensify efforts in intra-ASEAN economic integration and in implementing all economic integration commitments in accordance with the agreed timelines.
14. We noted with satisfaction remarkable progress made in the implementation of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint, particularly in enhancing social welfare and development for women and children, responding to climate change and disasters, developing human resources, promoting ASEAN identity and awareness. We welcomed the outcome of the 3rd ASCC Council Meeting, particularly the practical measures which would raise the awareness of ASEAN in the region and the world and create greater sense of belonging of our peoples to the ASEAN Community and protect our cultural identity and diversity.

15. We welcomed the progress report of the High Level Task Force on ASEAN Connectivity (HLTF-AC) and were heartened to note that the HLTF-AC is on track for the completion of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity by the 17th ASEAN Summit. We thanked the partner agencies, namely the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and World Bank for the assistance rendered in the drafting of the Master Plan. We also called for support from our Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other partners, for the ASEAN Connectivity Initiative and look forward to their future participation in the implementation of the Master Plan once it is adopted.
16. We were pleased with the progress in implementing the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan II (2009-2015). The effective implementation of the Work Plan, together with the three ASEAN Community Blueprints, will help move forward the community-building process in a more balanced, inclusive and sustainable manner. In this connection, we welcomed the outcome of the IAI Task Force Meetings on the IAI Work Plan II. We encouraged Dialogue Partners and Development Partners to actively contribute towards ensuring the fruitful outcome of the 3rd IAI Development Cooperation Forum (IDCF-3) scheduled to be held later in 2010.
17. Fully aware of the great importance and necessity of narrowing the development gap among Member States in the ASEAN Community building process, we agreed to further intensify our efforts in narrowing the development gap in ASEAN to enhance ASEAN integration. Together with the implementation of the IAI, we agreed to strengthen cooperation in sub-regional areas including Mekong sub-regional frameworks (AMBDC, CLV, CLMV, ACMECS, GMS), BIMP-EAGA, IMT-GT, and others.

ASEAN Centrality in an Evolving Regional Architecture

18. We stressed the importance to maintain ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture. To this end, we agreed to intensify our efforts to accelerate ASEAN's integration and community building while proactively broadening and deepening ASEAN's external relations and strengthening ASEAN's role as the primary driving force in the existing regional mechanisms. We reaffirmed our Leaders' guiding principles that any new regional framework or process should be complementary to and built upon existing regional mechanisms and the principle

of ASEAN centrality. We also emphasised the need to develop ASEAN's common strategies and stance vis-à-vis important partners and important regional and global issues.

19. We envisaged that ASEAN Community building would contribute to the building of a community in the wider region. We also reiterated that the regional architecture should be inclusive and be able to sustain the dynamic equilibrium of the region. The regional architecture must be shaped by harmony and cooperation in promoting regional peace, stability and prosperity.
20. We welcomed the expressed interest of the Russian Federation and the United States to join the East Asia Summit (EAS). We agreed to recommend to ASEAN Leaders at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi in October 2010 to formally make the decision on inviting the Russian Federation and the United States to join the EAS with appropriate arrangements and timing. Such arrangements should be based on the promotion of existing EAS agenda and priorities. In this connection, we reaffirmed ASEAN centrality as well as the established objectives and principles of the EAS as a Leaders-led forum.
21. We welcomed the outcome of the 4th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) on 11 May 2010 in Ha Noi which contributes to further strengthening defence dialogue and cooperation in ASEAN. In this connection, we supported the 4th ADMM's decision to convene the first ADMM Plus in Ha Noi in October 2010. We reaffirmed the importance of the ADMM Plus as an important component of a robust, effective, open and inclusive regional security architecture that would complement the work of the ASEAN Regional Forum and help ensure ASEAN centrality in regional efforts to deal with security issues.

ASEAN POLITICAL-SECURITY COMMUNITY (APSC)

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC)

22. We welcomed the accession by Canada and Turkey to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) as a strong signal of their commitment to strengthening cooperation with ASEAN and to peace and security in the region.
23. We welcomed the signing of the Third Protocol amending the TAC scheduled to take place on 23 July 2010. The entry into force of the Protocol will provide a more inclusive nature to the TAC, enabling accession by, not only states but also regional organisations whose members are

Sovereign States. We looked forward to its full ratification by all the High Contracting Parties and the early accession of EU/EC to the TAC once the Third Protocol enters into force.

24. Noting the request by some other countries to accede to the TAC, we tasked our senior officials to consider this matter in line with the Guidelines for Accession to the TAC and submit their recommendation to us. We further noted the need to implement the APSC Blueprint in Strengthening Cooperation under the TAC.

Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ)

25. We underscored the importance of preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the ASEAN Charter and the SEANWFZ Treaty. We reviewed the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and agreed to exert greater efforts to ensure that various programmes and activities indicated in the Plan of Action are carried out. We agreed to continue to engage with the Nuclear Weapon States to encourage them to accede to the SEANWFZ Protocol as soon as possible.
26. We noted with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen the SEANWFZ Treaty by the adoption of the 64th UNGA Resolution on SEANWFZ. We agreed that the threats of nuclear proliferation, wherever their sources are, must be effectively addressed without discrimination or any double standard.
27. We commended Viet Nam as the Chair of ASEAN in raising the profile of the SEANWFZ in multilateral fora including the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the 2nd Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that establish NWFZ and Mongolia in New York this year and looked forward to the SEANWFZ interacting closely with interested Parties including other NWFZs to promote the goals of the NPT in our region and beyond. We welcomed Indonesia as the incoming Chair of the SEANWFZ Commission starting from January 2011 and her initiation to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) .

South China Sea

28. We reaffirmed the importance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) as a milestone document between ASEAN and China, embodying the collective commitment to promoting peace, stability and mutual trust and

to ensuring the peaceful resolution of disputes in the area. We underscored the need to intensify efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Declaration and looked forward to the eventual conclusion of a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC). In this connection, we welcomed the reconvening of the Meeting of the ASEAN – China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC in April, 2010 in Ha Noi and tasked our Senior Officials to work closely with their Chinese counterparts to reconvene the ASEAN – China Senior Officials' Meeting on the DOC at the earliest opportunity.

29. We further stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea and encouraged the continued exercise of self-restraint by all the parties concerned and the promotion of confidence-building measures in this area. We emphasised the importance of all parties to respect the freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognised principles of international law. We welcomed the commitment of all the parties concerned to resolving disputes in the South China Sea through peaceful means in conformity with the spirit of the DOC and recognised principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982).

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

30. We reaffirmed the role of the ARF as the primary forum at the Foreign Ministers' level in enhancing political and security dialogue and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, and ASEAN as the primary driving force of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) process.
31. Reaffirming the importance of realising the ARF Vision Statement which sets out the ARF's vision of a peaceful and stable Asia-Pacific region, its purposes, functions and direction up to the year 2020, we looked forward to the adoption of the Ha Noi Plan of Action to implement the ARF Vision Statement at the 17th ARF which, inter alia, contains policy guidance for the ARF to further develop and implement concrete and practical actions. We also looked forward to the effective implementation of the Ha Noi Plan of Action and other ARF work plans, thus contributing to preserving peace and security in the region and to promoting the ARF as an effective entity and a key pillar in the evolving regional security architecture. We commended all efforts in the ARF to pursue preventive diplomacy (PD) at a pace comfortable to all Participants, while maintaining the mainstream of confidence building measures (CBM), and supported the

initiative to develop an ARF Work Plan on PD in the following inter-sessional year.

Non-traditional security issues

32. Noting with satisfaction ASEAN's ongoing cooperation in non-traditional security issues, we resolved to further enhance greater interaction and cooperation among relevant agencies of ASEAN Member States in addressing non-traditional security issues, particularly counter terrorism and transnational crimes, and maritime security. In this regard, we fully supported the implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism and its Comprehensive Plan of Action and encouraged the remaining ASEAN Member States to ratify as soon as possible the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT). We agreed to task our senior officials to continue the work to finalise the ASEAN Declaration on Humanitarian Assistance to People and Vessels in Distress at Sea. We also tasked our senior officials to work closely with relevant sectoral bodies to help address these non-traditional security issues. We noted Viet Nam's proposal to host a Meeting of the ASEAN Chiefs of Homeland Security (MACHOS).

ASEAN Security Outlook

33. We took note of the Regional Seminar on the Preparation of an ASEAN Security Outlook (ASO) held on 7-8 June 2010 in Bali as an effort to implement the APSC Blueprint. The proposed Standardized ASO Format and the Work Plan as the outcomes of the Seminar shall be further deliberated by the Senior Officials.

ASEAN Maritime Forum

34. We welcomed the offer by Indonesia to host the 1st ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF) scheduled to be held on 28-29 July 2010 in Surabaya-Indonesia. The AMF is intended to promote and develop common understanding and cooperation among ASEAN Member States on trans-boundary maritime issues.

ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)

35. We welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) on 17 May 2010 and encourage ASEAN Member States to ensure the entry into force of the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) by August 2010. We believed that the 4th AEC Council Meeting and the 42nd AEM Meeting scheduled for 24-25 August 2010 in Da Nang - Viet Nam would bring about additional and more effective measures to realise the AEC by 2015

36. We welcomed the outcome of the 14th ASEAN Finance Ministers Meeting in Nha Trang and were pleased with the entry into force of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) Agreement on 24 March 2010 and the proposed establishment of the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF). To further expedite the AEC building process, we reiterated the importance of implementing measures consistent with the timelines in the AEC Blueprint.
37. We highly valued the participation of Viet Nam, in her capacity as Chairman of ASEAN, to the G-20 Summit in Canada from 26-27 June 2010. In this regard, we extended our appreciation to Viet Nam for her efforts to coordinate a common ASEAN position at the G-20 Summit in Canada, which had helped to raise ASEAN's profile at this important forum. We looked forward to the participation of the ASEAN Chairman at the forthcoming G-20 Summit in the ROK later this year and reiterated our strong support for the regularisation of the participation of ASEAN Chairman in the future G-20 Summits.

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

38. We welcomed the 21st ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM) in Ha Noi on 24th May 2010, which discussed a wide range of strategic issues and emerging policies on human resources development, employment, social protection, industrial relations, and migrant workers; and adopted two milestone documents on regional cooperation, namely, the ASEAN Guidelines on Good Industrial Relations Practices, and the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme 2010-2015, which supports the realisation of the goals of the ASEAN Community by 2015. As mandated by the Leaders, we supported the decision made by ALMM that the Drafting Team of the ASEAN Instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers should continue its work using innovative approaches to reach consensus.
39. Bearing in mind that human resource is one of the decisive factors for the success of the ASEAN Community building, we noted with appreciation the efforts of the SLOM in drafting the Joint Statement on Human Resources and Skills Development for Economic Recovery and Growth to be submitted to the ASEAN Leaders for adoption at the 17th ASEAN Summit.
40. Recognising the need to continue to tap on the important role of women and children in community building, we noted with appreciation the progress made in drafting the Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children to be submitted to the ASEAN Leaders for adoption at the 17th ASEAN Summit.
41. We welcomed the inauguration of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC) on 7 April 2010 in the occasion of the 3rd ASCC Council Meeting back-to-back with the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi as another concrete manifestation of ASEAN's endeavour to promote and protect human rights in the region, especially of women and children. At the same time, we looked forward to the proper alignment of the ACWC with AICHR.
42. We welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) on 24 December 2009 and appreciated the work being carried out by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) in preparing for the establishment and the adoption of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 in March 2010. We also noted the significant work of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management towards the realisation of a fully operational ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) that will be established in Jakarta in the first half of 2011.
43. We noted with satisfaction the completion report of the ASEAN Humanitarian Task Force for the Victims of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar (AHTF), and agreed to conclude the mandate of the ASEAN-led post-Nargis coordination in Myanmar, and to officially end the operations of the AHTF and the Tripartite Core Group (TCG) in Myanmar by 31 July 2010. We recognized the assistance and cooperation rendered by the Government and people of Myanmar in these efforts. We underlined the importance to institutionalise the experience and knowledge gained and agreed that the AHA Centre to be established in Jakarta and the ASEAN Secretariat should be the repository of good practices and lessons learnt. We also expressed our highest appreciation and gratitude to the United Nations, Dialogue Partners of ASEAN, donor agencies/countries and the international community for their generous contributions and full support to the ASEAN-led post-Nargis operation in Myanmar. We noted that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement of the Government of Myanmar will take over the responsibility of coordinating and utilizing assistance from the international community in the post-Nargis recovery efforts.
44. In addressing the continuing threat of pandemic diseases, we stressed the need to continue efforts in setting up an ASEAN mechanism to

deal with prevention, control, preparedness, and response to pandemic diseases in the region. We noted that the ASEAN Health Ministers will be endorsing the ASEAN Regional Work Plan on Health Development which includes elements on establishing an ASEAN mechanism to address pandemics and emerging infectious diseases. We also noted that there is an on-going consultation to create coordination linkage between animal and human health to ensure coherent strategy in confronting the challenges posed by emerging infectious diseases.

45. We acknowledged with appreciation the progress of implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action on Science and Technology and welcomed the efforts of Committee on Science and Technology (COST) to formally establish S&T cooperation with Japan through the ASEAN-Japan Cooperation Committee on Science and Technology (AJCCST) and with the European Commission (EC) through the ASEAN-EC Dialogue Meeting on Science and Technology. We welcomed the concerted efforts of COST in finalising the roadmaps for the flagship programmes in Early Warning Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction; Bio fuel; Development and Application of Open Source Systems; Functional Food; Climate Change; and Health. We noted that the flagship programmes will contribute to and complement the efforts of other sectoral bodies in addressing common challenges that occur across national boundaries.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

46. We noted with satisfaction significant progress in ASEAN's cooperation with Dialogue Partners within the frameworks of ASEAN+1, ASEAN Plus Three, EAS and ARF. We welcomed Russia's and the US's expressed willingness to engage more closely with ASEAN and the region. We reaffirmed ASEAN's commitment to be an outward-looking community through further enhanced engagement and cooperation with our external partners.

47. We highly appreciated and looked forward to the continued cooperation and assistance by our Dialogue Partners to ASEAN in the community-building process, narrowing the development gap, enhancing intra-ASEAN connectivity and ASEAN's cooperation with partners to promote a future East Asian connectivity and beyond, developing human resources, and enhancing regional capabilities to cope with global challenges. We also thanked Dialogue Partners for their support for ASEAN's central role in the existing regional cooperation frameworks as well as in an evolving regional architecture.

48. We welcomed the 33 Ambassadors of non-ASEAN Member States currently accredited to ASEAN. We also welcomed and approved the proposed accreditation of 11 new Ambassadors of non-ASEAN Member States to ASEAN. This increasing accreditation of non-ASEAN Ambassadors to ASEAN reflects the successful implementation of ASEAN policy of engagement with our external partners.

49. We looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN-Australia Summit back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit. The Summit would be a good opportunity for ASEAN and Australia to take stock of our dialogue cooperation and further deepen cooperation in areas of mutual interest. We welcomed the contributions of Australia through the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II) in supporting the ASEAN in implementing economic integration policies and priorities, in line with the AEC Blueprint.

50. We looked forward to the adoption of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on the ASEAN-Canada Enhanced Partnership (2010-2015) which will further strengthen substantive cooperation between both sides. We also looked forward to the successful conclusion of the ASEAN-Canada Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement (TIFA) in order to enhance economic cooperation and trade facilitation between both sides.

51. We reaffirmed our commitments to ensure the successful conclusion of the Plan of Action to implement the Joint Declaration on the ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity for the period of 2005-2010 and agreed to develop a new Plan of Action for the period of 2011-2015 to submit to the Leaders for their adoption at the 13th ASEAN-China Summit in Ha Noi in October. We recalled the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of the ASEAN-China Centre in Beijing last October and looked forward to the early operation of the Centre. ASEAN would work closely with China in undertaking meaningful activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations (1991-2011).

52. We welcomed the outcome of the 18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting on 26 May 2010 in Madrid, in which the Ministers agreed to further strengthen relations between the two regions through deepening political engagement and developing comprehensive co-operation, based on the Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership for the period 2007-2012.

53. We looked forward to the adoption of the ASEAN-India Plan of Action to implement the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2010-2015), which would serve as a key instrument to make ASEAN-India cooperation more action-oriented. We would work closely with India to establish an EPG to take stock of the 20 years of ASEAN-India cooperation and chart future direction of ASEAN-India dialogue relations in the long run. We also looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in 2012 in India to mark 20 years of ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations.
54. We appreciated Japan's assistance to narrow the development gap and support ASEAN integration based on ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership (Mekong-Japan Summit, BIMP-EAGA, IMT-GT and "Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy"). We welcomed the Third Mekong-Japan Ministerial Meeting in July 2010.
55. We looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN-New Zealand Commemorative Summit back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit, which would further broaden and deepen the cooperation between ASEAN and this important Dialogue Partner. We looked forward to the adoption of the Joint Declaration for an ASEAN-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership and the Plan of Action to implement the Joint Declaration for an ASEAN-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership 2010-2015 at the ASEAN PMC +1 with New Zealand on 22nd July 2010.
56. We noted with satisfaction the maturity and growing partnership between ASEAN and the Republic of Korea (ROK). Therefore, we supported the elevation of the ASEAN-ROK relations from a comprehensive cooperation partnership towards a strategic partnership. In this connection, we took note of the progress made in drafting a Joint Declaration on the Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity and a Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on the ASEAN-ROK Strategic Partnership to be submitted to the Leaders for their adoption at the 13th ASEAN-ROK Summit in Ha Noi this year.
57. We looked forward to the convening of the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi in October. We took note of the progress made in drafting an ASEAN-Russian Federation Joint Statement which will be adopted by the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit. We looked forward to the meaningful activities to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of ASEAN-Russian Federation Dialogue Relations in 2011.
58. We looked forward to the convening of the Second ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting later this year and noted the progress of its preparation, including the drafting of the proposed outcome documents, namely, the Joint Statement, the Terms of Reference of the ASEAN-US Eminent Persons Group, and the ASEAN-US Agreement on Science and Technology Cooperation. We welcomed the convening of the Second Lower Mekong-US Ministerial Meeting that aims to further develop the lower Mekong basin.
59. We looked forward to the organisation of the 3rd ASEAN-UN Summit back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi, which would further enhance cooperation between ASEAN and the UN, particularly on matters related to the global financial crisis, reform of international financial institutions, nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, disaster management, peace-keeping, climate change, development cooperation, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.
60. We welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN-GCC Two-Year Action Plan (2010-2012) at the 2nd ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting in Singapore, 31 May-1 June 2010 to enhance cooperation in the areas of trade and investment, economic and development, education, culture and information, and implementation mechanisms.
61. Recognising that ASEAN Plus One FTAs have provided substantial market access for ASEAN exports to our major trading partners, we welcomed the realisation of the ASEAN-China and the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreements (FTA), the entry into force of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA (AANZFTA) and the Trade in Goods Agreement under the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) and the commencement of negotiations in trade in services and investment under the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.
62. We noted with pleasure the progress in the implementation of the 2nd Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation and the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017), which support the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015 and contribute to the long-term goal of building an East Asian community with ASEAN as the core and playing the role of the primary driving force.
63. We welcomed the recent important developments within the framework of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation in various fields such as the realisation of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) Agreement on 24 March 2010, the decision to establish the ASEAN Plus Three Bond Market Forum (ABMF) the Credit Guarantee and

Investment Facility (CGIF) as a trust fund of ADB at the 13th ASEAN Plus Three Finance Ministers' Meeting and agreement on all the key elements of the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO); the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting with China, Japan and the Republic of Korea (Ha Noi, May 2010), which focused on the human resource development, cooperation for economic recovery and growth; the outcome of the 4th Meeting of ASEAN Plus Three Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (Philippines, 26 March 2010) which further broadens and deepens cooperation among ASEAN Plus Three countries in the field of culture and the arts.

64. We were satisfied with the progress made within the EAS cooperation framework especially in the five priority areas, namely, energy, finance, education, avian influenza prevention and natural disaster mitigation/management. In this connection, we encourage fruitful outcomes from the upcoming 4th EAS -EMM (in Da Lat) and welcomed the 2nd EAS Workshop on Trade Finance (Sydney, May 2010) and 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 (Jakarta, May 2010) among others, which will help broaden and deepen EAS cooperation. We 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.
65. We discussed ASEAN's common approach with regard to the future direction of the EAS as instructed by the ASEAN's Leaders at the 16th Summit bearing in mind the Leaders-led, open and inclusive nature of the EAS with ASEAN playing a central role. We agreed to recommend the 5th EAS to take stock of the EAS achievements and set out directions for its future development and to issue a statement on its 5th Anniversary.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Korean Peninsula

66. Bearing in mind that peace and security on the Korean Peninsula would greatly benefit the region, we reaffirmed our support for a nuclear weapons-free Korean Peninsula and encouraged the parties to resume the Six-Party Talks as soon as possible, considering it as the main platform to achieve long lasting peace and stability in a denuclearised Korean Peninsula. ASEAN is prepared to contribute to the process through appropriate modalities and venues, including the ASEAN Regional Forum.

67. We deplored the incident of the Cheonan ship sinking and the rising tension on the Korean Peninsula. We conveyed our sympathy and condolences to the ROK over the loss of lives in this tragic incident. We urged all parties concerned to exercise the utmost restraint, enhance confidence and trust, settle disputes by peaceful means through dialogue, and promote long lasting peace and security in the region. In this connection, we expressed our support for the 9 July 2010 UN Security Council Presidential Statement.

Developments in Myanmar

68. We were briefed by the Foreign Minister of Myanmar on recent developments and the progress made in the implementation of the Roadmap for national reconciliation and democracy, including the preparations for the general election in Myanmar in 2010 leading to a constitutional government. We underscored the importance of national reconciliation in Myanmar and the holding of the general election in a free, fair, and inclusive manner, thus contributing to Myanmar's stability and development. We also stressed the need for Myanmar to continue to work with ASEAN and the United Nations in this process.

Middle East Peace Process

69. We strongly condemned Israel's military attack on a convoy of ships carrying aid to the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the loss of lives and aggravated tension in the region. In this regard, in accordance with the relevant UNSC resolutions, we reiterated the call for the lifting of the blockade to ensure unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in Gaza in order to help alleviate their plight.
70. We encouraged the parties concerned to restart negotiations on the peace process for a final, just and comprehensive settlement with the realisation of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side, in peace, within secured and recognised borders, based on the Roadmap, the relevant (UNSC) Resolutions as well as the Arab Peace Initiative.

Nuclear Disarmament

71. We took note of encouraging developments on nuclear disarmament in various fora. We welcomed the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT) for the realisation of the objectives and principles enshrined in the NPT in a balanced manner. Despite divergent views

on some issues, the Conference succeeded in reaching an agreement on this important document which contains recommendations for follow-on actions on the three pillars of the Treaty as well as practical steps on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. In this connection, we commended the excellent work done by the Philippines in her capacity as President of the Review Conference.

72. We also took note of the Communiqué and Work Plan of the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington DC on 13 April 2010, which manifested, among others, the international community's efforts to secure nuclear weapons and vulnerable materials and provided useful reference for countries to enhance their national actions and international cooperation in the area of nuclear security.

44th ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

73. We looked forward to the 44th AMM/PMC/18th ARF to be held in July 2011 in Indonesia.

ASEAN Chairman's Statement on the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conferences (PMCs) + 1 Sessions

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 22 July 2010

1. ASEAN-Australia

- 1.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with Australia was co-chaired by Mr. Peter Ho, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Singapore and Ms. Gillian Bird, Australia's Ambassador to ASEAN and Deputy Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia.
- 1.2. The Meeting was pleased with the speedy implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-Australia Comprehensive Partnership. The Meeting highly appreciated Australia's assistance and contributions within the framework of the Second Phase of the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Programme for the period 2008-2015, to support the ASEAN Community building process, narrowing the

development gap in the region, accelerating economic integration, and strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat's institutional capacity.

- 1.3. The Meeting welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA (AANZFTA), noting that the FTA represents an important milestone towards a more integrated regional economy. ASEAN highly appreciated Australia's technical assistance given to ASEAN and in particular its assistance through the "AANZFTA Economic Support Programme (AECSP)" to assist ASEAN in fulfilling the obligations and commitments under the AANZFTA.
- 1.4. The Meeting agreed that future cooperation should focus on areas under the Plan of Action, including trade and investment promotion and facilitation, transport, promoting efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, best practices in sustainable water management, mitigating global and regional environmental problems such as climate change, disaster management, education, culture, human resource development, transnational crime, people smuggling and human trafficking, people-to-people contact, interaction and networking between the business communities. ASEAN also encouraged Australia to support and assist in the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity with Australia noting its willingness to work closely with ASEAN to explore ways to expand existing cooperation in this area.
- 1.5. The Meeting welcomed the convening of an ASEAN-Australia Summit in October 2010 and agreed to work closely together to ensure its substantive outcome.

2. ASEAN-Canada

- 2.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with Canada was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Kasit Piromya, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and H.E. Mr. Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada.
- 2.2. ASEAN welcomed Canada's accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) which reflected Canada's commitment to peace and stability in the region.
- 2.3. The Meeting expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of the implementation of the Second ASEAN-Canada Joint Cooperation Work Plan 2007-2010. The Meeting shared

the view that the early conclusion of the ASEAN-Canada Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) will further enhance trade and investment relations. ASEAN noted Canada's interest in assisting the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and ASEAN Committee on Women and Children (ACWC).

- 2.4. The Meeting congratulated Canada on its successful organisation of the recent G20 Summit and thanked Canada for the invitation extended to Vietnam as the current Chairman of ASEAN to attend the Meeting. The Meeting discussed, among others, the ASEAN Community building process, regional connectivity, and narrowing development gaps through capacity building programmes, technical assistance, and shared best practices. ASEAN welcomed Canada continued cooperation and assistance in this regard.
- 2.5. The Meeting adopted the Plan of Action to implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-Canada Enhanced Partnership (2010-2015). This Plan of Action will help translate the spirit of cooperation into reality.

3. ASEAN-China

- 3.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with China was co-chaired by H.E. Dr Pham Gia Khiem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and H.E. Mr. Yang Jiechi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.
- 3.2. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the achievements made within the framework of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations and in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the period of 2006-2010 to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. The Meeting also noted the progress in drafting the new Plan of Action for the period of 2011-2015 which will be submitted to the 13th ASEAN-China Summit for adoption.
- 3.3. The Meeting recalled the realization of the ASEAN-China FTA at the beginning of this year. The Meeting appreciated China's active role in strengthening cooperation with ASEAN in infrastructure development, trade and investment facilitation, and looked forward to the further implementation of the initiatives put forth at the 12th ASEAN-China Summit in Thailand by the Chinese Premier

including the setting up of the US\$ 10 billion China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund.

- 3.4. The Meeting welcomed China's enhanced cooperation with ASEAN in such priority areas as infrastructure, energy and resources, information and communication technology and other fields. The Meeting welcomed the convening of the 4th ASEAN-China Working Group Meeting on the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in April in Ha Noi and looked forward to the early resumption of the ASEAN-China Senior Officials' Meeting on the implementation of the DOC in the South China Sea.
- 3.5. The Meeting recalled the signing of the MoU on the establishment of the ASEAN-China Centre last October and stressed the need to work closely with China for the early operation of the Centre.
- 3.6. The Meeting agreed to recommend the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations with meaningful activities throughout 2011.

4. ASEAN-EU

- 4.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with the European Union (EU) was co-chaired by HRH Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam, and H.E. Mr. János Martonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, on behalf of the EU. The EU welcomed the progress ASEAN has made in the implementation of the ASEAN Charter and reiterated its continued support for ASEAN integration and community building process. The EU also reaffirmed its support for ASEAN's central role in various regional processes including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference Plus One, the ASEAN Plus Three and the East Asia Summit.
- 4.2. The Meeting recalled the successful outcome of the 18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting held on 26 May 2010 in Madrid, Spain, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership (2007-2012), under the two periodic list of activities namely the List of Indicative Activities for the First Two Years (2007 – 2008) and the Phnom Penh Agenda (2009-2010). It also expressed the commitment to implement the subsequent list of activities for 2011 – 2012.

- 4.3. The Meeting reaffirmed the commitment made in Madrid to intensify cooperation and dialogue in areas such as counter terrorism, food and energy security, disaster management, science and technology, people-to-people exchange, and climate change and environment, through existing mechanisms including Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI), and the Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (READI). The Meeting also welcomed the renewed commitment to further strengthen trade relations between the two regions, and noted the launch of bilateral FTA negotiations between the EU and various individual ASEAN Member States.
- 4.4. The EU expressed its appreciation to ASEAN on its efforts to facilitate the EU's accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), and in this regard, ASEAN and the EU looked forward to quick finalisation of the EU's accession process. ASEAN also expressed its appreciation to the EU for its commitment and efforts in promoting peace and security. ASEAN also noted the EU's announcement to lead the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Component of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) in Southern Philippines.

5. ASEAN-India

- 5.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with India was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. KAO Kim Hourn, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia and H.E. Ms. Preeti Kaur, Minister of State for External Affairs of the Republic of India.
- 5.2. The Meeting expressed satisfaction with the progress of the ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations. The Meeting welcomed the adoption of the Rules for Operation and Management of ASEAN-India Green Fund and Guidelines of Management of ASEAN-India Science and Technology Development Fund and encouraged the relevant officials to initiate concrete projects in support of cooperation in the areas of science and technology and environment.
- 5.3. The Meeting underscored the importance of the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, once it is adopted by ASEAN Leaders. The Meeting welcomed India's continuing support to the Initiative of ASEAN Integration and ASEAN Connectivity.

- 5.4. The Meeting endorsed of the ASEAN-India Plan of Action to implement the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2010-2015), which will then be submitted to Leaders for adoption at the 8th ASEAN-India Summit in October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Plan of Action would serve as a key instrument to make ASEAN-India cooperation more action-oriented. The Meeting also agreed to establish an ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to take stock of the 20 years of ASEAN-India cooperation and chart future direction of ASEAN-India dialogue relations in the long run. The Meeting also looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in 2012 in India to mark 20 years of ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations.

6. ASEAN-Japan

- 6.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with Japan was co-chaired by H.E.R.M. Marty Natalegawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and H.E. Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.
- 6.2. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the important progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action, including cooperation in such areas as environment, climate change, disaster management, health and welfare, pandemic diseases, counter-terrorism, maritime issues, energy efficiency and people to people contact. In this regard, ASEAN expressed its appreciation for the continuation of the ASEAN-Japan Counter Terrorism Dialogue. The Meeting also expected the enhanced cooperation in science and innovation, and green development, and noted ASEAN's proposal for a Japan-ASEAN green development promotion center.
- 6.3. The Meeting welcomed Japan's contribution to the ASEAN-Japan Integration Fund and appreciated Japan's assistance to narrow the development gap and support ASEAN integration based on Japan-ASEAN Strategic Partnership. The Meeting welcomed Japan's proposal to further promote ASEAN-Japan cooperation toward economic growth through enhancing ASEAN connectivity, and also looked forward to Japan's further assistance to the drafting and implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity through dialogue.
- 6.4. The Meeting supported the efforts for the early entry into force and effective implementation

of the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) Agreement, serving as a comprehensive framework to strengthen economic ties between ASEAN and Japan. In this connection, ASEAN called for Japan's technical assistance, especially to the less developed countries in ASEAN to enable them to participate fully and effectively in cooperation programmes and implement their commitments under the AJCEP. The Meeting also welcomed the ASEAN-Japan EPG Report last October and agreed to work on concrete measures to further advance the ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership. The Meeting appreciated the on-going progress in implementing the outcomes of the First Mekong-Japan Summit and welcomed the successful convening of the Third Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting and "A Decade toward the Green Mekong" Initiative.

- 6.5. The Meeting appreciated Japan's continued support for ASEAN's central role in regional processes and Japan's intention to establish its permanent mission to ASEAN in Jakarta, and to appoint its Ambassador to ASEAN.

7. ASEAN-New Zealand

- 7.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with New Zealand was co-chaired by H.E. Dato' Sri Anifah Aman, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, and H.E. Mr. Murray McCully, Foreign Minister of New Zealand.
- 7.2. The Meeting noted that various activities had been undertaken within the 2006-2010 New Zealand Framework for Cooperation. The Meeting welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement and looked forward to its effective implementation. The Meeting agreed to enhance cooperation in various areas, including education, capacity building, people-to-people contacts, disaster risk management, climate change, trade and investment as well as regional integration.
- 7.3. The Meeting adopted the Joint Declaration for ASEAN-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership and the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration for ASEAN-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership, 2010-2015, which will contribute to the deepening and broadening of relations.
- 7.4. The Meeting welcomed the announcement by New Zealand of four flagship initiatives within the framework of the Plan of Action, namely the ASEAN-New Zealand

Scholarships Programme, Young Business Leaders Exchange Programme, initiatives on Disaster Risk Management and on Agricultural Diplomacy.

- 7.5. The Meeting looked forward to the convening of the ASEAN-New Zealand Commemorative Summit, back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi, in October 2010, to mark the 35th year of dialogue relations.

8. ASEAN-ROK

- 8.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with the Republic of Korea was co-chaired by H.E. Dr Thongloun Sisoulith, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR, and H.E. Mr. Yu Myung-hwan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea (ROK).
- 8.2. The Meeting was encouraged to see the fast and substantive development of the ASEAN-ROK dialogue relations through the implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Cooperation Partnership. The Meeting renewed the commitment to achieve the target of increasing two-way trade volume to US\$ 150 billion by 2015 through the ASEAN-ROK FTA.
- 8.3. The Meeting looked forward to enhanced cooperation in other areas such as culture and arts, people-to-people contact, tourism, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), ICT, education, rural technology, finance and tourism, energy, disaster management, environment and climate change, infectious disease and food security. The Meeting also encouraged ROK to assist ASEAN in connection with the realisation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.
- 8.4. The Meeting agreed to submit the proposal to elevate the ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Relations to Strategic Partnership, and a draft Joint Declaration on ASEAN-ROK Strategic Partnership to the Leaders for their consideration and adoption at the ASEAN-ROK Summit in Ha Noi in October this year. The Meeting took note of the follow-up to the proposal by the ROK to establish of the Asian Forest Cooperation Organisation AFoCO at the ASEAN-ROK Commemorative Summit, including the drafting of the Agreement for the Establishment of AFoCO, with an aim to strengthening forestry cooperation and enhancing the capacity in dealing with climate change in the region.

8.5. The Meeting welcomed the establishment and operation of the ASEAN-Korea Centre in Seoul. The Meeting welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN-ROK EPG Report last October and agreed to further advance the ASEAN-ROK partnership through concrete measures, and to effectively and efficiently address the new challenges of the 21st century. The Meeting expressed its high appreciation to the ROK for its plan to invite the Chair of ASEAN, Viet Nam, to attend the G-20 Summit this year.

9. ASEAN-Russia

9.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with the Russian Federation was co-chaired by H.E. U Nyan Win, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Myanmar and H.E. Mr. Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

9.2. The Meeting noted the progress in the implementation of the ASEAN-Russia Comprehensive Programme of Action to Promote Cooperation 2005-2015. The Meeting welcomed the successful opening of the ASEAN Centre at the Moscow State University of International Relations (MGIMO) in Moscow on the 15 June 2010.

9.3. The Meeting welcomed the convening of the Second ASEAN-Russia Summit back-to-back with the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, in October 2010 and agreed to work closely to ensure its successful outcomes. The Meeting noted with appreciation the progress made in drafting ASEAN-Russian Federation Joint Statement which will be adopted at the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit. The Meeting looked forward to the finalisation of the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between ASEAN and Russia.

9.4. The Meeting also looked forward to commemorative activities for the 15th Anniversary of the ASEAN-Russia Dialogue Relations including Days of Russian Culture in ASEAN countries, as recommended by the 7th ASEAN-Russia SOM held in Moscow in June 2010.

10. ASEAN-US

10.1. The ASEAN PMC+1 with the United States of America (US) was co-chaired by H.E. Erlinda F. Basilio, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, and Hon. Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State of the U.S.

10.2. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the significant developments in the ASEAN-US dialogue partnership over the past year, especially the convening of the First ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting, and the recent ASEAN Roadshow in the US jointly organised by the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and United States Trade Representative (USTR). The Meeting agreed to further promote cooperation in all areas of mutual interest, including economic, trade and investment cooperation, science and technology, education and scholarships for ASEAN students, and in addressing pandemics, energy security, disaster management, and climate change. The Meeting noted the development of a substantive Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-US Enhanced Partnership for Enduring Peace and Prosperity (2011-2015), and the progress in drafting the ASEAN-US Science and Technology Cooperation.

10.3. The Meeting welcomed the invitation to reconvene the consultations between the AEM and USTR on the occasion of the AEM in August 2010 in Viet Nam, with a view to promoting effective implementation of the Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement. The Meeting encouraged greater involvement of the US private sector in ASEAN-US and regional cooperation programmes, including in the ASEAN Master Plan on Connectivity through appropriate forms of investment. The Meeting welcomed the outcome of the first Lower Mekong-US Ministerial Meeting on the proposed cooperation activities in the areas of environment, health, education and infrastructure development and looked forward to the 2nd Ministerial Meeting to be held on this occasion.

10.4. The Meeting noted the US' offer to host the 2nd ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting in autumn this year in the US. The Meeting emphasized the need to work together to ensure the successful outcomes of the Meeting, and noted the U.S' concurrence to the Terms of Reference of the ASEAN-US EPG. The Meeting welcomed the US' expressed interest to join the EAS and the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' recommendation to the ASEAN Leaders on this issue, and noted in this regard related information given by the US. The Meeting also welcomed the participation of the US Defense Secretary at the ADMM+8 meeting in October 2010. In this regard, the Meeting appreciated the US' support for ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture.

10.5. The Meeting welcomed the establishment of the US mission to ASEAN in Jakarta, Indonesia from January 2010. The Meeting also noted the US offer for a study tour by the AICHR to the US later this year.

ASEAN Declaration on Cooperation in Search and Rescue of Persons and Vessels in Distress at Sea

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 27 October 2010

We, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN"), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on the occasion of the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi, Viet Nam;

Reaffirming our commitment to support the establishment of an ASEAN Community that is guided by the purposes and principles as contained in the ASEAN Charter;

Reaffirming also the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, which calls for, *inter alia*, promoting cooperation in search and rescue of persons and vessels in distress at sea;

Recalling the Statement by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN Member Countries on Assistance by ASEAN Missions in Third Countries to Nationals of ASEAN Member Countries in Crisis Situations;

Noting the principles related to search and rescue operations enshrined in pertinent multilateral instruments, including the 1982 United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea and the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea;

Taking cognizance of the need to reinforce the cooperation between the ASEAN Member States through mutual help in providing assistance to persons and vessels in distress at sea;

Do hereby declare to:

1. Encourage ASEAN Member States to designate relevant authorities as Rescue Coordination

Centre (RCC) or similar agencies to collaborate with corresponding authorities of other ASEAN Member States to ensure timely assistance to persons and vessels in distress at sea;

2. Encourage the RCCs or similar agencies to establish direct communication channels as well as other communication protocols/modalities between these RCCs or agencies in order to share updated information and assist in search and rescue operations;
3. Urge ASEAN Member States to promptly extend support upon the request of the RCC or similar agency of the ASEAN Member State, by providing search and rescue facilities as appropriate as capacities allowed for operations at sea. In case where the distress occurs in the territorial sea or archipelagic waters, as the case may be, of the requesting Member State, consent of that State shall be required;
4. Encourage providing and facilitating possible assistance, through ASEAN Missions, to vessels and persons of ASEAN Member States in distress at sea in third countries where not all ASEAN Member States have established diplomatic representation;
5. Encourage the RCCs or similar agencies of ASEAN Member States to intensify cooperation in capacity building of ASEAN Member States in dealing with search and rescue operations at sea;
6. Promote cooperation and information sharing between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners and relevant maritime international organisations in order to strengthen ASEAN's capabilities to assist persons and vessels in distress at sea;
7. Strengthen and where necessary develop coordinated regional approaches, and create or upgrade regional policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective response to distress situations; and
8. Task the ASEAN Secretariat to prepare a directory of all RCCs or similar agencies for dissemination to all ASEAN Member States.

This Declaration shall not in any way prejudice or prevent ASEAN Member States from exercising their rights and jurisdictions in conformity with international law.

Adopted on the Day Twenty Seventh of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten in Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

**Statement Issued by the Minister of
Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam
as Chair of ASEAN on the Artillery
Shelling Exchange on the Korean
Peninsula on 23 November 2010**

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 26 November 2010

ASEAN expresses grave concern over the artillery shelling exchange that occurred on 23 November 2010 on the Korean Peninsula and regrets the loss of innocent lives and damage of property.

ASEAN is opposed to the use of threat of force in international relations.

ASEAN urges the parties concerned to exercise utmost restraint, find ways to build confidence, resolve disputes by peaceful means and negotiations, and strive for lasting peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, which is of critical importance to all of East Asia.

**ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting
(ADMM)**

**Joint Declaration of the ASEAN Defence
Ministers on Strengthening ASEAN
Defence Cooperation for Stability and
Development of the Region**

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 11 May 2010

WE, the Defence Ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Deputy Minister at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam, the Deputy Defence Minister of the Union of Myanmar and the Undersecretary for Finance and Armed Forces Modernisation Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, gathered here in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 11 May 2010 for the Fourth ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "ADMM"); RECALLING the

inauguration of ADMM, on 9 May 2006, as one of the historic milestones in the development of SEAN, which plays a crucial role in contributing towards building the ASEAN Political - Security Community by 2015;

RECALLING also the signing of the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015, to adopt ASEAN Political - Security Community Blueprint;

REITERATING that the ADMM is the highest ministerial defence and security consultative and cooperative mechanism for the discussion of regional security issues with a view to ensuring that the ASEAN Member States live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that significant progress has been made over the past four years since the inauguration of ADMM, in building confidence, consolidating solidarity, strengthening regional resilience and enhancing the status of ASEAN on the international arena;

EXPRESSING satisfaction with the results of the Seventh ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Informal Meeting (ACDFIM), which was held on 25 March 2010 in Ha Noi with the theme of enhancing effectiveness of ASEAN military cooperation in dealing with non-traditional security challenges in the region; and commending the progress made by the ASEAN militaries in enhancing practical cooperation;

RECOGNISING Southeast Asia as a region of stability and vibrant development while facing a set of common global security challenges, especially those of a non-traditional nature, where collective efforts are needed to meet those challenges;

AFFIRMING the determination by ASEAN defence sectoral to cooperate and collaborate among ASEAN Member States as well as between ASEAN and its partners outside the region in response to emerging non-traditional security challenges;

REAFFIRMING the importance of establishing the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting-Plus (hereinafter referred to as "ADMM-Plus") as a robust, effective, open and inclusive component of the regional security architecture that would enable the ADMM to cooperate with the non-ASEAN countries to build capacity and better prepare ASEAN to address the complex security challenges;

UPHOLDING the principle of ASEAN centrality, where ASEAN shall be the driving force in the ADMM's interaction and cooperation with the non-ASEAN countries in the ADMM-Plus; as well as ASEAN's principles of non-interference and respect for national sovereignty;

RECALLING the positive outcomes of the ADMM Retreat in Bangkok on 3 November 2009 where the ASEAN Defence Ministers had reached a broad consensus on the configuration and composition of the ADMM-Plus;

REAFFIRMING the direction of the 16th ASEAN Summit held in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 9 April 2010, for the ADMM to ensure the early implementation of the ADMM-Plus;

DO HEREBY DECLARE TO:

1. Adopt the Paper on ADMM-Plus: Configuration and Composition which puts forth the most appropriate configuration and composition of the ADMM-Plus;
2. Adopt the Paper on ADMM-Plus: Modalities and Procedures which sets out the modalities and procedures for operationalising the ADMM-Plus;
3. Uphold the decision of the 16th ASEAN Summit that the ADMM-Plus would be inaugurated with an ADMM+8 configuration and a composition of the ten ASEAN Member States and the eight Dialogue Partners of ASEAN, namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States;
4. Welcome Viet Nam to host the inaugural ADMM-Plus in 2010;
5. Welcome Indonesia in its follow-up efforts to develop the Roadmap for the Use of ASEAN Military Assets and Capacities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, including the establishment of Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) for HADR Cooperation, pursuant to the Concept Paper on the Use of ASEAN Military Assets and Capacities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, which was adopted by the Third ADMM in February 2009;
6. Welcome Thailand in its follow-up efforts to explore and identify feasible approaches and mechanisms for enhancing the cooperation between ASEAN defence establishments and civil society organisations in the region, viewing this as another step towards the realisation of the Concept Paper on ASEAN Defence Establishments and Civil Society Organisations Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security, which was adopted at the Third ADMM in February 2009;
7. Welcome the idea initiated by Malaysia on forging cooperation in defence industry among ASEAN Member States, and noted the "ASEAN Defence Industry Dialogue: the Way Forward" as an initial step in exploring defence industry cooperation among ASEAN Member States;
8. Strengthen ASEAN defence cooperation through capacity building and mobilisation of resources for the preparedness in tackling natural disasters and other emergencies, which are increasingly complex, non-traditional and transnational in nature; and
9. Welcome Indonesia's chairmanship of ASEAN and its hosting of the Fifth ADMM in the year 2011.

DONE in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on the Eleventh Day of May in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy in the English language.

For Brunei Darussalam:
DATO SERI PADUKA EUSOFF AGAKI HAJI ISMAIL
Deputy Minister at the Prime Minister's Office

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:
GENERAL TEA BANH
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence

For the Republic of Indonesia:
PURNOMO YUSGIANTORO
Minister of Defence

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:
LIEUTENANT GENERAL DOUANGCHAY PHICHIT
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence

For Malaysia:
DATO' SRI DR AHMAD ZAHID HAMIDI
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence

For the Union of Myanmar:
U AYE MYINT
Deputy Minister of Defence

For the Republic of the Philippines:
ANTONIO L. ROMERO II
Undersecretary for Finance and Armed Forces Modernization Affairs

For the Republic of Singapore:
TEO CHEE HEAN
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence

For the Kingdom of Thailand:
GENERAL PRAWIT WONGSUWON
Minister of Defence

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:
GENERAL PHUNG QUANG THANH
Minister of National Defence

**Chairman's Statement of the 1st ASEAN
Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus:
"ADMM-Plus: Strategic Cooperation for
Peace, Stability, and Development
in the Region"**

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 12 October 2010

1. The First ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting - Plus (ADMM-Plus) was convened in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 12 October 2010. The Meeting was chaired by General Phung Quang Thanh, Minister of National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
2. The Meeting was attended by the Defence Ministers and Representatives of Defence Ministers from ten ASEAN Member States and eight ASEAN Dialogue Partners (hereby referred to as the "Plus" countries), namely Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and the United States. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance.
3. His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam attended the opening of the Meeting and delivered the welcome remarks, in which he underscored the significance of establishing the ADMM-Plus. After the Meeting, the Defence Ministers and Representatives of Defence Ministers paid a courtesy call to His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Minh Triet, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. At the call, the President welcomed the ADMM-Plus in enhancing defence cooperation between ASEAN and the "Plus" countries.
4. The Meeting welcomed the establishment of the ADMM-Plus and congratulated Viet Nam for hosting of the First ADMM-Plus, which represented a significant milestone in ASEAN's history. The ADMM-Plus is the first official defence forum involving Defence Ministers of ASEAN Member States and key extra-regional countries.
5. The Meeting recognised the positive contributions by the "Plus" countries in enhancing peace, stability and development in Southeast Asia. The Meeting also welcomed the interest of the "Plus" countries in promoting closer cooperation with ASEAN through the ADMM-Plus.
6. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of ASEAN centrality in the ADMM-Plus process. The Meeting emphasised that cooperation within the framework of ADMM-Plus should follow the ASEAN principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of member states, consultation and consensus, and moving at a pace comfortable to all parties.
7. The Meeting also affirmed that the ADMM-Plus is a key component of a robust, effective, open, and inclusive regional security architecture. The ADMM-Plus would enhance friendship, mutual trust and confidence through greater dialogue and concrete cooperation among the ADMM-Plus defence establishments.
8. The Meeting noted recent developments in implementing the ASEAN Charter and building an ASEAN Community by 2015 based on the three pillars of Political Security Community, Economic Community, and Social-Cultural Community. The Meeting also noted efforts by ASEAN in deepening relationship with its Dialogue Partners under the framework of ASEAN+1, ASEAN Plus Three, East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and ADMM-Plus to support the goal of building the ASEAN Community.
9. The Meeting had a wide-ranging and fruitful exchange of views on regional and international security issues of mutual interest. The Meeting also shared updates on member countries' defence and security policies. The Meeting affirmed that peace, stability and development remained the prevailing trends in the Asia-Pacific region. However, the Meeting noted that there existed complex and transnational security challenges that are beyond the scope of any country to handle alone, such as natural disaster, maritime security, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, transnational crimes, and infectious diseases.
10. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the region is prone to natural disasters and agreed on the importance of deepening cooperation in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR). The Meeting welcomed existing initiatives to build capacity and enhance capabilities, including the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise and ASEAN HADR Table-top exercise in 2011.
11. The Meeting agreed that terrorism continued to pose a key challenge to the security of the region. The Meeting further agreed that the ADMM-Plus has significant potential for member countries to share information, build vital networks and enhance capabilities to combat the threat of terrorism.
12. The Meeting noted that the member states are interested in maritime security cooperation and agreed that the collective efforts are required to

address the challenges of piracy, sea-robbery, and trafficking in persons and disasters at sea. Some delegates touched upon traditional security challenges, such as disputes in the South China Sea. The Meeting welcomed efforts by concerned parties to address the issue by peaceful means in conformity with the spirit of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) of 2002 and recognised principles of international law, including United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982).

13. The Meeting appreciated the opportunity to have an open and candid exchange of views on the key security challenges faced by the region. The Meeting agreed that this would contribute to building confidence, enhancing transparency and allowing countries to better appreciate one another's views and perspectives on regional security issues.
 14. The Meeting agreed that the ADMM-Plus provides a useful platform for building a community of cooperation based on a confluence of shared interests. The Meeting further agreed that member countries could forge concrete cooperation in areas of common security interest, with a view to building capacity, developing expertise, and enhancing coordination in areas that can contribute to regional peace and stability. The Meeting reaffirmed that the ADMM-Plus was developed from a good foundation for practical cooperation. The Meeting agreed that there was significant potential for cooperative activities within the ADMM-Plus.
 15. The Meeting welcomed the Discussion Paper on "Potential, Prospects and Direction of Practical Cooperation within the Framework of the ADMM-Plus", and agreed that the paper provided a useful basis for discussion on how the ADMM-Plus member countries could further enhance practical cooperation in areas of mutual interest. In this connection, the Meeting agreed that the five areas suggested in the paper, namely, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, military medicine, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping operations (PKO) were areas that the ADMM-Plus member countries could work together for a start.
 16. In this regard, the Meeting agreed to establish an ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting-Plus (ADSOM-Plus), comprising senior officials from all the ADMM-Plus member countries. The ADSOM-Plus would be responsible for implementing agreements and decisions of the ADMM-Plus, including exploring the various areas for practical cooperation.
 17. The Meeting further agreed that it would be useful and important to establish Experts' Working Groups (EWGs) to promote cooperation in the five identified areas. The EWGs could oversee activities and plan concrete initiatives to further cooperation in these areas. In this regard, Viet Nam and China expressed interest to co-chair the EWG on HADR. In addition, Malaysia and Australia offered to co-chair the EWG on maritime security, and the Philippines offered to explore with New Zealand how to work together in the area of PKO.
 18. The Meeting tasked the Senior Defence Officials to follow up on the Defence Ministers' decisions on practical cooperation. The Meeting further tasked the Senior Defence Officials to work out the details to operationalise the EWGs, including the modalities to identify the chair and co-chair of each EWG, the mechanism for the rotation of the chair of the EWGs, as well as the approval process for the EWGs' concept and workplan.
 19. The Meeting also agreed to adopt the Ha Noi Joint Declaration of the First ADMM-Plus. The Meeting noted that the Joint Declaration will mark the significance of the establishment of the ADMM-Plus, as well as the commitment of the ADMM-Plus member countries to enhance peace, stability and development in the region.
 20. The Meeting welcomed Brunei Darussalam as the Chair and host of the 2nd ADMM-Plus in 2013.
 21. The Meeting further welcomed Indonesia to convene the ADSOM-Plus and other related meetings during its Chairmanship in 2011.
 22. The Meeting also welcomed Viet Nam to convene the ADSOM-Plus Working Group meeting in December 2010.
 23. The Meeting expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and its Ministry of National Defence for their generous hospitality and excellent arrangements.
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Ha Noi Joint Declaration on the 1st ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 12 October 2010

WE, the Defence Ministers 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 gathered here in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 12 October 2010 for the First ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting - Plus (hereinafter referred to as "ADMM-Plus");

WELCOMING the decision of the Fourth ADMM held on 11 May 2010 for Viet Nam to convene the inaugural meeting of the ADMM-Plus in 2010, which is a significant milestone in ASEAN's history, with the composition of ten ASEAN Member States and eight Dialogue Partners, namely 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "Plus" countries);

NOTING the significant contributions of the eight "Plus" countries to peace, stability, and development of Southeast Asia, as well as their aspiration to enhance cooperation with ASEAN through the ADMM-Plus;

ACKNOWLEDGING that security challenges in the region and in the world are more complex and transnational in nature, which requires cooperation among countries in the region;

RECOGNISING the importance of establishing the ADMM-Plus as a key component of a robust, effective, open, and inclusive regional security architecture that would enable the ADMM to cooperate with the eight "Plus" countries to address our common security challenges;

REAFFIRMING ASEAN centrality in the ADMM-Plus process and that the ADMM-Plus is an integral part of the ADMM that is to contribute positively to ASEAN's efforts to realise the ASEAN Political-Security Community by 2015;

REITERATING our commitment, as enshrined in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, on the basis of equality, non-discrimination, and mutual benefit, and guided by the fundamental principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference, consensus, and unity in diversity;

NOTING that the ADMM-Plus is the highest ministerial defence and security consultative and cooperative mechanism for regional security issues amongst the ASEAN Member States and the eight "Plus" countries;

RECALLING the principles and modalities included within the papers approved by the ASEAN Defence Ministers, namely the ADMM-Plus Concept Paper (2007); ADMM-Plus: Principles for Membership (2009); ADMM-Plus: Configuration and Composition (2010); and ADMM-Plus: Modalities and Procedures (2010);

DO HEREBY UNDERTAKE TO:

1. Affirm our commitment to enhance peace, security, and prosperity in the region;
2. Promote the ADMM-Plus as a useful and effective platform for cooperation on defence and security issues that is able to make useful contributions to regional peace and security;
3. Enhance friendship, mutual trust, and confidence through greater dialogue and exchange among the ADMM-Plus defence establishments;
4. Strengthen regional defence and security cooperation through conduct of concrete and practical cooperation to address defence and security issues of mutual interest, with a view to building capacity, developing expertise, and enhancing coordination in areas that can contribute to regional peace and security;
5. Welcome the initiatives for practical cooperation as encapsulated in the Discussion Paper on "Potential, Prospects, and Direction of Practical Cooperation within the Framework of the ADMM-Plus";
6. Establish an ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting-Plus (ADSOM-Plus) to implement the understandings and decisions of the ADMM-Plus;
7. Task the ADSOM-Plus to establish specific Expert Working Groups on defence and security issues of mutual interest;
and
8. Welcome the convening of the Second ADMM-Plus Meeting to be held in Brunei Darussalam in 2013.

SIGNED in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on the Twelfth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy in the English language.

For Brunei Darussalam:

DATO PADUKA HAJI MUSTAPPA BIN HAJI SIRAT
Deputy Minister of Defence

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

GENERAL TEA BANH
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence

For the Republic of Indonesia:

PURNOMO YUSGIANTORO
Minister of Defence

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DOUANGCHAY PHICHITH
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence

For Malaysia:
DATO' SERI DR AHMAD ZAHID HAMIDI
Minister of Defence

For the Union of Myanmar:
U KHIN MAUNG SOE
For the Minister for Defence

For the Republic of the Philippines:
VOLTAIRE T. GAZMIN
Secretary of National Defense

For the Republic of Singapore:
TEO CHEE HEAN
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence

For the Kingdom of Thailand:
GENERAL PRAWIT WONGSUWON
Minister of Defence

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:
GENERAL PHUNG QUANG THANH
Minister of National Defence

For Australia:
STEPHEN SMITH
Minister for Defence

For the People's Republic of China:
GENERAL LIANG GUANGLIE
Minister of National Defence

For the Republic of India:
SHRI A.K. ANTONY
Minister of Defence

For Japan:
JUN AZUMI
Parliamentary Senior Vice Minister of Defense

For the Republic of Korea:
KIM TAE YOUNG
Minister of National Defense

For New Zealand:
WAYNE MAPP
Minister of Defence

For the Russian Federation:
GENERAL NIKOLAI MAKAROV
Chief of the General Staff, First Deputy Minister of Defence

For the United States of America:
ROBERT MICHAEL GATES
Secretary of Defense

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

Chairman's Statement of the 17th ASEAN Regional Forum

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 23 July 2010

1. The Seventeenth Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was convened in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on 23 July 2010. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Pham Gia Khiem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
2. The Meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers and Representatives of all ARF Participants. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance. The List of Delegates appears as ANNEX 1.
3. An ARF Defense Dialogue among defense and military officials attending the 17th ARF was also held in Ha Noi on 22 July 2010.
4. The Ministers reaffirmed that the ARF remains the primary forum to discuss political and security issues in the region and supported ASEAN's role as the driving force in the ARF process. The Ministers underscored the importance of the ARF as a central pillar in the evolving regional security architecture. To this end, the Ministers emphasized the need for the ARF to maintain its relevance and become more action-oriented in addressing multi-dimensional challenges, including the non-traditional security threats that have a direct impact on peace and security in the region. To this end, the Ministers considered and adopted the Ha Noi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement, which, inter alia, contains policy guidance for the ARF to develop and implement concrete and practical actions toward the year 2020. The Hanoi Plan of Action appears as ANNEX 2.

Highlights of discussion on regional and international issues

5. The Ministers noted the outcomes of the 16th ASEAN Summit held in Ha Noi and reiterated their support for ASEAN's efforts in community building, the ASEAN Charter implementation, and the broadening and deepening of ASEAN's relations with its Dialogue Partners. In this regard, the Ministers also noted that the successful implementation of the ASEAN Political and Security Community Blueprint will be a great contribution to regional peace and security.

6. The Ministers reiterated support for the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and its contribution to promoting peace and stability in the region. The Ministers welcomed the accession of Canada and of Turkey, respectively, to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Ha Noi on 23 July 2010 and the signing of the Third Protocol amending the TAC which would allow regional organisations whose members are only sovereign states, like the EU, to accede to the TAC. In this regard, the Ministers noted that this brings the ARF closer to meeting the objective of having all its Participants become High Contracting Parties to the TAC. The Ministers welcomed the EU's confirmed commitment to accede to the TAC and agreed to work for the early entry into force of the Third Protocol amending the TAC.
7. The Ministers, in regard to on-going discussions on regional architecture in East Asia and the Asia-Pacific, reiterated support for ASEAN's central role in the existing regional mechanisms as well as in an evolving regional architecture. In this context, they noted that the ASEAN Foreign Ministers welcomed the expressed interest of the Russian Federation and the United States to join the East Asia Summit (EAS) and recommended to ASEAN Leaders at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi in October 2010 to formally make the decision on inviting the Russian Federation and the United States to join the EAS with appropriate arrangements and timing. In this regard, they noted the announcement by the United States to begin the process of joining the East Asia Summit and to host the next ASEAN-U.S. Leaders' Meeting in 2010. They also welcomed the convening of the 1st ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) to be held in October 2010 in Vietnam and underscored the importance of the envisaged ADMM Plus to complement the work of the ARF.
8. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the sinking of the Republic of Korea's naval ship, the Cheonan, resulted from the attack on 26 March 2010. They extended condolences to the Government of the Republic of Korea for the loss of lives in the incident. They 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. In this connection, they expressed support for the 9 July 2010 UN Security Council Presidential Statement.
9. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the complete and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and encouraged the parties to return to the Six Party Talks. They also underscored the importance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.
10. The Ministers also emphasised the importance of addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.
11. The Ministers noted the briefing by Myanmar on recent political developments in the country, including progress made in the implementation of the Roadmap for democracy and in preparations for the general election to be held in 2010. They reiterated the importance of holding the general election in a free, fair, and inclusive manner which would lay the foundation for the long term stability and prosperity of Myanmar. The Ministers also emphasised the need for Myanmar to continue to work with ASEAN and the United Nations in the process of national reconciliation as well as the economic and social development of Myanmar. They welcomed ASEAN's readiness to extend their support to Myanmar and reaffirmed their commitment to remain constructively engaged with Myanmar.
12. The Ministers stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea. The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing importance of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) of 2002 as a milestone document between ASEAN Member States and China, embodying their collective commitment to ensuring the peaceful resolution of disputes in the area. They stressed that the Declaration has been effective in building mutual trust and confidence that will help maintain peace and stability in the region. The Ministers encouraged efforts towards the full implementation of the Declaration and the eventual conclusion of a Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC). They encouraged the continued exercise of self-restraint by all the parties concerned and the promotion of confidence-building measures in this area and welcomed their commitment to resolving disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means in conformity with the spirit of the DOC and recognised principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982). In this regard, they welcomed the reconvening of the ASEAN - China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC in Viet Nam in April 2010 and the schedule to hold the next Joint Working Group Meeting in China before the end of 2010.
13. The Ministers discussed the issue of reconstruction and capacity building projects in Afghanistan. They took note of the positive outcomes of the London and Kabul Conferences in January and

July 2010 respectively and called upon ARF participants to continue their commitments to the support the development of a peaceful and stable Afghanistan.

14. The Ministers exchanged views on the recent developments relating to Iran's nuclear programme and reiterated their support for the IAEA to play a vital role in this regard. They reiterated the call for Iran to take all necessary steps to comply with and abide by all relevant international obligations. They called upon all parties involved to resume dialogues and negotiations in solving the Iran's nuclear issue by peaceful means.
15. The Ministers discussed the situation in the Middle East and emphasized the need to ensure long-term peace, security and stability in the region. They called for a final, just and comprehensive settlement with the realization of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace within secured and recognized borders, based on the Quartet Roadmap, the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions as well as the Arab Peace Initiatives. The Ministers were encouraged by the ongoing efforts to create the conditions for the prompt resumption and early conclusion of negotiations on issues relating to the Middle East Peace Process.
16. The Ministers condemned the military attack by Israel on a convoy of ships carrying aid to the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the loss of lives and aggravated tension in the region. In this regard, in accordance with the relevant UNSC resolutions, they reiterated the call for the lifting of the blockade to ensure unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance, including commercial goods and persons, to the Palestinian people in Gaza in order to help alleviate their plight.
17. The Ministers called on the interim government of Fiji to take credible steps to return Fiji to democracy and the rule of law, including through inclusive national dialogue.
18. The Ministers noted Timor Leste's aspiration to join ASEAN and its efforts to seek support from ARF participants for this intent.
19. The Ministers recognized that natural disasters continue to pose serious threats to peoples of the Asia Pacific regions and encouraged the early implementation of actions stipulated in the Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement relating to disaster relief and the Disaster Relief Work Plan, including working toward the goal of harmonizing regional cooperation in Disaster Relief/Management and strengthening on a voluntary basis the coordination of civilian and military relief operations with a view to having effective, region-wide disaster management arrangements.
20. The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and supported the interim operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and its linkages and cooperation with other humanitarian facilities in the region, including the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot in Subang, Malaysia, and regional training centers such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in Bangkok, Thailand. They also underscored the importance of close interaction between ASEAN's disaster management arrangements and the ARF's arrangements, with a view to developing synergies between the two in order to strengthen regional response.
21. The Ministers welcomed Indonesia and Japan as co-chairs of the ARF civilian-led Disaster Relief Exercise to be organised in Manado, Indonesia in March 2011, which can build on the ARF Voluntary Demonstration of Response (VDR) on Disaster Relief in May 2009 in the Philippines to further promote concrete and actual field operations in the ARF. They considered that both the field and table-top exercise are important to identify a suitable coordination mechanism, an effective civil-military coordination on disaster relief and to test relevant ARF documents in the area of disaster relief. In this regard, the Ministers further encouraged the participation and contribution of ARF Participants for the success of the Exercise as well as the supporting role of non-governmental organisations, and international organisations including UNOCHA in supporting disaster relief operations in the Asia Pacific region.
22. The Ministers recognized that terrorism remained a serious and immediate threat to regional and global security. They condemned the recent terrorist attacks in several participating countries, and reiterated their commitments to work together to eradicate this threat. They recognised the perseverance of terrorist groups in the region and called for greater efforts to be exerted in a more comprehensive, multifaceted and coordinated manner. The Ministers underlined the importance to address root causes of terrorism. The Ministers supported the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS). The Ministers highlighted the importance of nuclear security and non-proliferation in preventing the acquisition of

nuclear materials by terrorist groups. They further agreed that countries should remain vigilant of the ever changing modus operandi and movement of terrorists in the region.

23. The Ministers underlined the need for effective implementation of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC and welcomed the Philippines and the United States as the lead countries for bio-terrorism and bio-security and Russia as a lead country for cyber-crime and cyber-terrorism in the next inter-sessional year.
24. The Ministers noted ASEAN's intensified efforts in responding to terrorism and transnational crimes through the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism. The Ministers were also encouraged on progress made by ASEAN toward the early entry into force of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism.
25. The Ministers discussed non-traditional security issues such as food and energy security, climate change, illegal migration, drug and human trafficking, and piracy, and agreed on the need for concrete actions and enhanced cooperation to address these challenges. The Ministers noted the increasing role played by ASEAN defence establishments to help address nontraditional security challenges in Southeast Asia, especially those related to disaster management.
26. The Ministers supported the continued regional and global efforts to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, including through the Bali Process. They reiterated that cooperation between source, transit and destination countries with the support of the UNHCR, IOM and INTERPOL are crucial to control the irregular movement of people. The Ministers were encouraged by the ASEAN's initiative to explore the feasibility of developing an ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons.
27. The Ministers stressed the need to build common perceptions on threats and challenges in maritime security. The Ministers appreciated the work of the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM-MS) in promoting awareness and concrete cooperation on maritime security. In this regard, the Ministers tasked the ISM-MS to develop an ARF Work Plan on Maritime Security for consideration during the next inter-sessional year.
28. The Ministers commended the recent Nuclear Security Summit in Washington in April 2010 and noted with appreciation the outcomes of the NPT Review Conference in May 2010. The Ministers of the Parties to the NPT reiterated their support for the three pillars of the NPT, namely non-

proliferation, disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Ministers appreciated the continued efforts of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Nonproliferation and Disarmament (ISM-NPD) on these issues.

29. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the second resolution of the UNGA on the SEANWFZ Treaty by the 64th Session in October 2009 and ASEAN's submission of the Memorandum on Activities Related to the SEANWFZ Treaty to the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. They noted ASEAN's commitment to implement the SEANWFZ Treaty and its Plan of Action, and the ongoing consultations between ASEAN and nuclear weapon states in relation to the Protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty.

Review of Activities of the Current Inter-Sessional Year (August 2009 – July 2010)

30. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the contribution made by the ARF in enhancing and promoting dialogue and cooperation in the Asia Pacific region through the successful implementation of ARF activities during the inter-sessional year 2009-2010. They commended the work of the ARF Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) in Quang Nam on 20 May 2010 and ARF Inter-sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs & PD), co-chaired by Viet Nam and India, which met in New Delhi from 10-11 November 2009 and in Nha Trang, Viet Nam from 19-20 March 2010. The Ministers noted the Reports and endorsed their recommendations contained therein. The Report of the SOM is at ANNEX 3 and the Co-Chairs' Summary Reports of the ISG on CBMs & PD appear as ANNEX 4.
31. The Ministers expressed appreciation of the role played by the defense officials and emphasized the importance of greater integration of the defense track in the ARF process. The Ministers encouraged the review and re-alignment of defense meetings with ARF activities to ensure practical and effective defense participation in the ARF process. The Ministers noted the high-level interaction among the ARF defense officials in ARF and recognized the fruitful discussions and concrete contributions of the military-defense officials in dealing with non-traditional security challenges, particularly in the field of disaster relief. In this regard, The Ministers noted the Reports of the Defense Officials' Dialogue and the Report of the Seventh ASEAN Regional Forum Security Policy Conference (ASPC) hosted by Viet Nam. These Reports are in ANNEX 5.

32. The Ministers welcomed the 9th ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) co-chaired by the United States and Thailand, held on 16-18 September 2009 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report appears as ANNEX 6.
33. The Ministers viewed that the ARF Voluntary Model Arrangement for Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defense Assets (MCDA) in Disaster Relief is a reference non-binding model to be utilized for bilateral arrangements between ARF Participants on a voluntary basis. In this regard, the Ministers took note of the Model Arrangement which appears as ANNEX 7.
34. The Ministers viewed that the ARF Strategic Guidance for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief would help promote common understanding among ARF Participants of civil-military cooperation and coordination procedures, and would be a non-binding and a living document that can be reviewed and amended, as required, by the future ISM on Disaster Relief. In this regard, the Ministers noted the Strategic Guidance which appears as ANNEX 8.
35. The Ministers welcomed the progress made in the development of the joint Australia-Singapore ARF Disaster Relief Mapping Service (DRMS) since its endorsement at the 16th ARF. They viewed that the DRMS was a practical contribution to the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief and would provide ARF Participants with critical geo-spatial data, voluntarily contributed by ARF Participants, on key infrastructure to be accessed in the event of an emergency. As the Mapping Service is of voluntary nature and in support of the ARF's capacity in response to disasters, the Ministers encouraged ARF Participants to continue providing contact details of relevant geospatial agencies so that the database could be further enhanced.
36. The Ministers welcomed the 2nd Inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM on MS) co-chaired by New Zealand, Indonesia and Japan, held on 29-30 March, 2010 in Auckland, New Zealand. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report appears as ANNEX 9.
37. The Ministers welcomed the 8th Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) co-chaired by Brunei and Russia, held on 28-29 April, 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report appears as ANNEX 10.
38. The Ministers were informed of the 2nd Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ISM on NPD) co-chaired by Singapore, China and the United States held on 5-7 July 2010 in Singapore and noted that the outcome of the ISM would be reviewed at the ISG/SOM in the next inter-sessional year. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report appears as ANNEX 11.
39. The Ministers noted other ARF activities which were completed in the inter-sessional year 2009-2010:
- 13th ARF Heads of Defense/Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM), Bangkok, Thailand, 3-6 November 2009
 - ARF Seminar on Measures to Enhance Maritime Security, Brussels, Belgium, 19-20 November 2009
 - 4th ARF Experts and Eminent Persons (ARF EEP) Meeting, Bali, Indonesia, 14-15 December 2009
 - 4th ARF Peacekeeping Experts' Meeting, Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12 March 2010
 - ARF Cybercrime Capacity-Building Conference, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, 27-28 April 2010
- Programme of Work for the Next Inter-sessional Year**
40. The Ministers agreed that the ISG on CBMs & PD would continue to promote confidence building while progressing toward preventive diplomacy, and welcomed the offer by Indonesia and Australia to co-chair the ISG on CBMs & PD in the next inter-sessional year.
41. The Ministers agreed that the ISM on DR, CTTC, NPD and MS should continue their work. In this connection, the Ministers welcomed the offers of Thailand and the United States to co-chair the 10th ISM on DR in Thailand on 2-3 September 2010, of Japan, New Zealand and Indonesia to co-chair the 3rd ISM on MS in Japan in February 2011, of the United States, Singapore and China to co-chair the 3rd ISM on NPD in the United States, and of Japan and Malaysia to co-chair the 9th ISM on CTTC in the next inter-sessional year.
42. The Ministers reaffirmed the procedure that all proposed ARF activities should first be discussed at the ISG/ISM level and agreed to by the ARF SOM unless participants undertake procedures in line with the Working Methods Paper. In this regard, the Ministers approved the List of ARF Track I Activities for the next inter-sessional year (August 2010 - July 2011) which appears as ANNEX 12.
- Future Direction of ARF**
43. The Ministers welcomed Indonesia as the Chair of the 18th ARF whose term begins on 1 January 2011 and Cambodia as the next ASEAN Vice-Chair of the ARF.
44. The Ministers underlined that the Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement

represents an evolution in ARF, aimed at making the forum more action-oriented and stressed the need to provide adequate resources to ensure the effective implementation of the Plan of Action. They reiterated that the POA be reviewed and evaluated annually and tasked the ARF Unit to prepare an annual progress report of the POA and make it available before the annual ARF Ministers' Meeting for their consideration.

45. The Ministers agreed to task the senior officials to develop an ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy based on the long-standing principles of the ARF as contained in ARF documents since 1994 and the relevant recommendations of ARF Track I and II, taking into account the diversity of views within the ARF, as a means to move towards Stage 2 of the ARF. The Ministers expressed appreciation to Singapore for its offer to prepare a draft ARF Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy for consideration during the next inter-sessional year. The Ministers agreed that while progressing toward preventive diplomacy, confidence building measures should remain an important foundation and thrust of the whole ARF process.
 46. The Ministers commended the ARF Unit in assisting the ARF Chair during the inter-sessional year and acting as its Secretariat, including through regularly updating the Matrix of ARF Decisions and their Status (ANNEX 13) as well as making available ARF documents on the ARF Net. Taking into account the increased volume of the ARF activities and future work of the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action, the Ministers reiterated support for strengthening the capacity and resources of the ARF Unit as part of the ASEAN Secretariat by the ARF participants. The Ministers took note of the suggestion by the European Union on the possibility of providing financial assistance to the ARF Unit through the European Commission-ASEAN Cooperation and the offer by the United States to support the ARF Unit. In this regard, the Ministers tasked the ASEAN Secretariat to work on possible ways to strengthen the ARF Unit as part of the ASEAN Secretariat.
 47. The Ministers underlined the need to further utilize the ARF Experts and Eminent Persons as Track 1.5 and welcomed Timor Leste's offer to host the 5th ARF EEPs Meeting co-chaired with Thailand at the end of 2010. The Ministers noted the 4th EEPs Co-chairs Summary Report and a Draft Element of a Work Plan on Preventive Diplomacy.
 48. The Ministers welcomed the 2010 ARF Annual Security Outlook presented by Vietnam. Appreciating the contributions to the 11th ARF ASO, the Ministers stressed the need to further promote transparency among ARF participants through the publication of the ARF ASO and to this end, encouraged all participants to make submissions to the ASO. In this regard, the Ministers adopted the Simplified Standardized Format of the ARF Annual Security Outlook which appears as ANNEX 14 as a reference for future publication of the ARF ASO. The Ministers expressed confidence that the standardized ARF ASO would become an essential tool for the promotion of confidence building and mutual understanding through greater transparency. While reiterating that the submission should be voluntary, the Ministers stressed the necessity to involve defence officials in the preparation for the national submission of the ARF Annual Security Outlook.
 49. The Ministers reiterated the importance of enhancing linkages between Track I and Track II, and between ARF and other regional and international organizations/fora, such as the Organization for Security Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN ISIS), and Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP). The Ministers stressed the need to involve Track II in every ISM and ISG meeting, and the involvement should be carried out as appropriate. They also emphasized the need to further utilise the EEPs as a source of ideas and acknowledged the OSCE Secretariat's readiness to assist Timor Leste in the preparation for the 5th ARF EEPs Meeting at the end of 2010.
 50. The Ministers noted that proper information of ARF activities should be further disseminated with a view to increasing public awareness of the ARF.
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Ha Noi Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN Regional Forum Vision Statement

The Plan of Action (PoA) implements the ARF Vision Statement adopted by ARF Foreign Ministers who at their 16th ARF Meeting in July 2009 charted out a vision for the ARF by 2020. It is a step to strengthen the ARF process, with ASEAN as the primary driving force, as a central pillar in the evolving regional security architecture.

The Plan of Action will help to move the ARF process forward at a pace comfortable to all Participants, in its evolution from the stage of confidence-building measures, which have been the main focus of the ARF's activities, to the development of preventive diplomacy, while the ultimate stage is elaboration on approaches to conflict resolution. The Plan of Action will also help the ARF cooperation process become more action-oriented, so that it can effectively contribute to enduring peace and stability in the region.

The Plan of Action, therefore, contains policy guidance for the Forum to develop and implement concrete and practical actions, including those agreed under ARF's work plans in its areas of cooperation.

The Plan of Action should be implemented in accordance with the principle of consensus, on a voluntary basis, and in conformity with relevant international and national laws and regulations.

I. Areas of Cooperation

1. Disaster Relief

By 2020, ARF aims to harmonize regional cooperation in Disaster Relief/Management and strengthen the interoperability of civilian and military relief operations.

- 1.1. Support the work of the ARF ISM on DR as an established ARF framework to deal with regional disaster relief issues.
- 1.2. Support and contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) through concrete and practical activities.
- 1.3. Support civil-military coordination that enhances regional capacity to provide effective and timely responses to major natural disasters, including through the holding of exercises on a regular basis commensurate with the capacity of ARF Participants.
- 1.4. Develop and refine tools such as regional protocols, a standby arrangement system, a model legal arrangement for foreign military

assistance, common standard operating procedures, best practices, a voluntary registration scheme of civilian and military capabilities, and innovative initiatives that ultimately create effective regional disaster response framework complementary to internationally established guidelines.

- 1.5. Establish a clear working relationship and ensure complementarity with other international and regional bodies dealing with disaster relief such as the UN system, EAS, APEC, ASEM and Asia Pacific Conference on Military Assistance to Disaster Relief Operations (APC-MADRO), including through such means as collaboration with these fora's activities.

2. Counter Terrorism - Transnational Crime

By 2020, ARF will develop an effective network for regional law enforcement and military agencies to build regional capacity, share information, and individually and collectively respond in a timely and effective manner to the threats posed by terrorism and transnational crime in the region.

- 2.1. Support the work of the ARF ISM on CTTC as a framework to address regional terrorism and transnational crime.
- 2.2. Support the early ratification and implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) and the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among ASEAN Member States.
- 2.3. Encourage ARF Participants to accede, ratify, and implement relevant UN international instruments and conventions and participate actively in international counter terrorism and transnational crime fora.
- 2.4. Support the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.
- 2.5. Support the development of national strategies and legal frameworks in the field of counter terrorism and transnational crimes through such means as information exchange and capacity building.
- 2.6. Explore the possibility of establishing an ARF tool, as appropriate, to provide legal assistance upon requests in combating transnational security threats.
- 2.7. Encourage ICT (Information and Communication Technology) security and build on and further develop the 2006 ARF Statement on Fighting Cyber Attack.
- 2.8. Work towards the establishment of an ARF transnational threat information-sharing center that utilizes and deepens existing regional mechanisms and centers specializing in information-sharing and capacity-building and develops new information-sharing, subject to proper

data protection, and capacity-building arrangements when appropriate and in partnership with existing mechanisms.

- 2.9. Encourage technical cooperation among ARF Participants through transfer of skills, knowledge and technology including possible mutual assistance to enhance the technological capabilities of developing countries and in conformity with international commitments and national law.
- 2.10. Support the development of initiatives aimed at addressing conditions conducive to terrorism and transnational crimes that terrorists and perpetrators of transnational crimes can exploit.
- 2.11. Develop programs and activities aimed at the promotion of a culture of peace and tolerance, respect for diversity and inter-faith, intra-faith and intercultural dialogue in the region.
- 2.12. Exchange best practices in the field of law enforcement.
- 2.13. Hold concrete activities such as seminars, workshops, and exercises, as and when appropriate, in order to contribute to ARF's CTTC goals.

3. Maritime Security

By 2020, ARF should serve as a regional forum for maritime security issues that promotes and enhances maritime domain awareness, and develop concrete and effective regional responses to maritime security challenges.

- 3.1. Support the work of the ARF ISM on MS as an established regional framework that addresses maritime security issues.
- 3.2. Promote compliance and adherence to relevant international legal instruments and regional arrangements.
- 3.3. Forge close cooperation toward enhancing the safety and security of navigation, including the implementation of standards, best practices, and data-sharing for small vessel registration on a national and, as appropriate, regional basis, taking into account existing regional mechanisms and frameworks.
- 3.4. Utilize the work of national and regional think tanks to assist the work of the ISM on Maritime Security to enhance transparency in regional maritime security.
- 3.5. Promote regional maritime security capacity-building through concrete activities such as information-sharing, exchanges of officials, and holding maritime security-related tabletop and joint training exercises as and when appropriate.
- 3.6. Promote networking among ARF, ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF), IMO, IOR-ARC,

ReCAAP, as well as other maritime-related fora, as part of a comprehensive and mutually beneficial approach to maritime cooperation.

- 3.7. Promote cooperation in maritime issues, including maritime security and safety and search and rescue, through activities such as information sharing and technological cooperation in line with national and international laws.
- 3.8. Forge closer cooperation in combating maritime terrorism and transnational maritime crimes such as piracy, armed robbery against ships, hijacking, smuggling, and trafficking in person, in accordance with national and international laws through concrete and practical activities.

4. Non-proliferation and disarmament

By 2020, ARF should develop national and regional capacity and promote common efforts in non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear, chemical and biological technology.

- 4.1. Support the work of the ISM on Non-proliferation and Disarmament (NPD) as a framework to address non-proliferation, peaceful use and disarmament issues.
- 4.2. With a view to contributing to the process of global nuclear disarmament, ARF participants might consider the merit of the CTBT.
- 4.3. Support the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons and identify how ARF could contribute to its achievement.
- 4.4. Promote ARF contributions to the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy through sharing national experiences and assisting in capacity building in cooperation with the IAEA, including on the relevant nationally applicable IAEA standards on nuclear non proliferation, safeguards, safety and security in accordance with their respective international legal commitments.
- 4.5. Support the implementation by ARF participants of international treaties to which they are parties.
- 4.6. Encourage nuclear weapon States and States parties to the SEANWFZ Treaty to work constructively with a view to ensuring early accession of the nuclear weapon States to the Protocol to the Treaty.
- 4.7. Encourage ARF participants which have not yet done so to accede to or ratify Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their destruction.
- 4.8. Encourage the implementation of UNSCR 1540 and the relevant recommendations of the UNSCR 1540 Committee in the work of ISM on NPD.

- 4.9. Support regional and national efforts toward the effective implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects.
- 4.10. Exchange experience and promote the development of relevant best practices and with a view to building common approaches in strategic export controls where appropriate.

5. Peacekeeping Operations

By 2020, ARF will further enhance the regional capacity and readiness for peacekeeping activities, including through necessary training measures.

- 5.1. Compile a list of peacekeeping best practices and lessons learned including inputs from UN and other regional organisations.
- 5.2. Update on a regular basis the list of ARF peacekeeping contact points to facilitate information sharing.
- 5.3. Support the convening of ARF Meetings of Peacekeeping Experts or some other mutually agreed modalities on a regular basis.
- 5.4. Promote networking among ARF Participants' peacekeeping centers to encourage cooperation among them in such areas as training and seminars.
- 5.5. Hold ARF joint training and planning activities, including to conduct desk-top and scenario-based planning exercises for the ARF on peacekeeping operation exercises as and when appropriate with the consent of ARF Participants.

6. Defense Dialogues

By 2020, ARF should further integrate defense track and personnel into the ARF process.

- 6.1. Strengthen the effectiveness of the Defense Officials Dialogue (DOD) by making it more aligned with and supportive of the broader ARF process.
- 6.2. Extend the DOD to one full day and conduct working groups, if necessary, to allow it to discuss defense and military issues in the ISG and SOM's agenda and recommend ARF actions to the ISG.
- 6.3. Promote proper alignment of the ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) with ARF's activities to ensure practical and effective defense participation in the ARF process.
- 6.4. Expand the capacity of the ARF Heads of Defense Universities, Colleges, and Institutions Meeting (ARF HDUCIM) to exchange best practices in defense policies and academic development.
- 6.5. Encourage the DOD and ASPC contributions to and implementation of the relevant activities under the Plan of Action.

- 6.6. Ensure complementarity between ARF and the proposed ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus) to avoid duplication of efforts.

II. CBMs and PD

By 2020, ARF should continue its efforts on consolidating CBMs while implementing PD activities/measures

1. Consolidation of CBMs:

- 1.1. Encourage non ASEAN ARF countries to appoint and accredit Ambassadors to ASEAN and to consider appointing a mission and/or dedicated official to also work on ARF matters in Jakarta.
- 1.2. Continue the current practice of initiating and implementing CBMs by at least one ASEAN and one non-ASEAN ARF Participant.
- 1.3. Compile best practices on confidence-building measures, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution for further development by ARF.
- 1.4. Improve the collection, dissemination, and exchange of information and analyses of regional security concerns.
- 1.5. Encourage ARF Participants to arrive at mutually agreed CBMs and support the promotion of their implementation to enhance peace, stability, economic growth and prosperity in the region.
- 1.6. Encourage greater participation of ARF defense officials in ARF activities in order to promote greater transparency and understanding of defense policies and security perceptions.
- 1.7. Increase bilateral exchanges and cooperation among defense officials and military training institutions in order to promote trust and mutual understanding.
- 1.8. Hold ARF exercises upon the consent of the interested states in areas to include disaster relief and other areas of cooperation and develop an early and realistic time table for their regular execution.

2. Implementation of PD Activities/Measures:

- 2.1. Develop and implement an ARF Preventive Diplomacy (PD) Work Plan as mandated by the 16th ARF.

III. Institutional Enhancement

By 2020, ARF will expand and enhance the effectiveness of its institutional features to ensure the successful implementation of the PoA.

1. Promote the role of the ARF Chair with the possibility of assistance from the Secretary

General of ASEAN as a point of first contact in cases of emergency or crisis

2. Activate and exercise the Friends of the ARF Chair mechanism as and when needed
3. Strengthen the ARF Unit
 - 3.1. Expand the expertise and personnel capacity of the ARF Unit in a manner that assists the ARF Chair in efficiently facilitating the work of the ARF.
 - 3.2. Elevate the ARF Unit into a division of the ASEAN Secretariat through the increase of the number of officials working in the ARF Unit.
 - 3.3. Encourage all ARF Participants to contribute funding, personnel, and expertise assistance to the ARF Unit on a project-by-project basis or through more comprehensive means.
 - 3.4. Hold regular discussions to review the capacity of the ARF Unit and as appropriate seek out additional resources from ARF Participants, and plan appropriate resource assistance to the ARF Unit.
4. Enhance the role of ARF EEPs
 - 4.1. Consider utilization of ARF EEPs as expert consultative resources.
 - 4.2. Consider expanding the functions of EEPs.
5. Expand the ARF Fund
 - 5.1. Encourage the development of an appropriate procedure to secure commitments by ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners to fund ARF activities through their existing ASEAN assistance programs.
 - 5.2. Support the development of innovative funding modalities for ARF activities with the consent of ARF Participants.
6. Develop fruitful ARF partnerships and networks
 - 6.1. Improve the networking of established regional security centers, think-tanks, and the ARF Unit.
 - 6.2. Encourage the development of an ARF consultation process with accredited and mutually acceptable Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on regional security matters.
 - 6.3. Consider the establishment of an ARF academic institute of regional security studies, under rules and mandate to be prescribed by the ARF, and to be situated within ASEAN.
7. Work with regional and international security bodies
 - 7.1. Develop concrete and mutually beneficial cooperation programmes, as appropriate,

with relevant regional and international security bodies, including those of the UN system.

8. Work with Track II organizations
 - 8.1. Encourage joint research projects on defense issues by regional government-affiliated policy and strategic research institutes.
 - 8.2. Encourage the development of modality/guidelines for regular consultation with Track II organizations.
 - 8.3. Encourage the development of an appropriate procedure that allows Track II participants to meaningfully contribute to ARF, through the implementation of the existing procedure to consider recommendations from ASEAN-ISIS, and CSCAP.
 - 8.4. Encourage Track II organizations to enhance ARF's public profile and visibility.

IV. Review and Implementation

1. The implementation of the PoA should be reviewed and evaluated annually by the ISG and SOM to ensure that all its activities are responsive to the needs and priorities of the ARF.
2. ISM co-chairs are responsible to review and brief the ISG and SOM on the progress of the implementation of their respective Areas of Cooperation. ISM co-chairs should facilitate the development of the appropriate modalities to implement the items under their Area of Cooperation.
3. The ARF Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat is responsible for preparing a progress report of this PoA and submit to the Ministers for consideration.
4. Measures adopted by ARF Ministers on improving ARF's working methods should be strictly implemented by the PoA.
5. The PoA's implementation should be maintained as one agenda item of ISG and SOM meetings.
6. Any amendment to the PoA should be made with the consent of all ARF Participants and adopted by Ministers.

ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



III. ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Council

Joint Media Statement of the 4th ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Council Meeting

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 25 August 2010

1. The Fourth Meeting of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Council was held on 25 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam. H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, chaired the Meeting.

Progress in Building the ASEAN Economic Community

2. The Ministers noted the key achievements in implementing the AEC Blueprint and related initiatives, which include the entry into force of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, the realisation of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), and the implementation of Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM). They took note that 80 percent of deliverables under the AEC Blueprint for 2008-2009 have been achieved. Despite this progress, they reflected and delved on the root causes of the non-implementation that include delays in the ratification of signed agreements, and the alignment of ASEAN-wide agreements into ASEAN Member States' national laws and legislation. The Ministers also took note of the initial report on the status of implementation of measures identified for the period of 2010-2011.
3. While recognising the challenges encountered in the implementation of the AEC Blueprint, the Ministers re-affirmed its strong commitments for each ASEAN Member State to realise what have been envisioned by the ASEAN Leaders. They urged for timely ratification, implementation, and compliance with Agreements and Protocols that have been signed.
4. The Ministers also requested relevant sectoral bodies to expedite implementation of measures consistent with the timelines in the AEC Blueprint and to exert maximum effort including allocating adequate resources in implementing measures that would impact the AEC most.

ASEAN Economic Community Communications Plan

5. The Ministers noted the latest status of implementing the AEC Communication Plan,

which includes a number of activities have been carried out at the regional level with the dissemination of materials for outreach and advocacy purposes such as the AEC Seminar Kit and media training programmes.

6. The Ministers were of the view that communications activities are essential and an important intermediary to increase transparency and, to raise the sense of urgency for all relevant sectors and other stakeholders to come together to ensure complementation of efforts, unity of purpose and efficient mobilisation of resources. They also underscored the importance of attracting wider participation from the international community for activities relevant to and useful for ASEAN. They welcomed the support of business sector, Dialogue Partners and other external partners in implementing the activities under the AEC Communications Plan.

Cross-Sectoral Coordination

7. The Ministers emphasised the need for greater engagement with and between sectoral bodies so as to exchange views and gain a better understanding of the issues and challenges facing or cutting across the sector(s) to jointly address them. Noting the importance of the transport sector in ASEAN Connectivity initiative as well as ASEAN economic integration, the Ministers invited the Chairperson of the ASEAN Transport Ministers (ATM) and discussed the developments and challenges of the sector towards advancing AEC by 2015.
8. The Ministers noted substantial progress in ASEAN transport cooperation and emphasised the key role the transport sector assumes in realising the benefits brought about by trade and investment liberalisation. They deliberated on the challenges of the transport sector which include among others, timely ratification of the signed agreements, undertaking own internal assessment of domestic regulations and concerns that may hamper the implementation of their regional commitments, and resource constraints related to the ability of ASEAN Member States to either provide adequate resources or to gather external resources to implement the initiatives under the transport sector.
9. The Ministers were pleased to note the significant progress made in finalising the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP) 2011-2015, the Information Communications Technology (ICT) Master Plan 2011-2015, and the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan (ATSP) 2011-2015. The Ministers underscored

that ASEAN connectivity can be deepened by enhancing physical connectivity and institutional connectivity through the reduction of costs of investment and international trade in goods and services.

10. The Ministers welcomed the finalisation of the draft Protocol 7 on ASEAN Customs Transit System under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Goods in Transit (AFAFGIT), by ASEAN Directors-General of Customs, and urged them to expedite the conclusion of Protocol 2 on Designation of Frontier Posts under AFAFGIT. Recognising the importance of customs integration in facilitating trade to support the single market and production base and acting as an enabler to a competitive ASEAN, the Ministers requested the ASEAN Directors-General of Customs to expedite the implementation of customs-related measures of the AEC Blueprint, particularly those relating customs clearance efficiency and customs facilitation.
11. The Ministers were pleased to note that Indonesia has completed the transposition of ASEAN Cosmetic Directive into national law and they will put in place the notification system for placement of cosmetic products by 1 January 2011.

LIST OF OTHER MINSTERS ATTENDING AEC COUNCIL

Dato Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam (representing H.E. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, Second Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam); H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Mari Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Bambang Susantono, Vice Minister of Transport, Indonesia; H.E. Dato' Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Trairong Suwankeeree, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, Thailand; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Nguyen Cam Tu, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Ho Nghia Dzung, Minister of Transport, Viet Nam (Chair of ASEAN Transport Ministers' Meeting); and H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting (AEM)

Joint Media Statement of the 10th ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting (AHSOM 10)

Chiang Mai, Thailand, 26-27 January 2010

Introduction

1. We, the ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices, convened our tenth meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand with renewed commitment to strengthening cooperation towards new directions for statistics.
2. Ms. Jirawan Boonperm, Director-General of the Thai National Statistical Office, presided over our Meeting.

Towards a strong and dependable ASEAN Community Statistical System

3. As implementation of the ASEAN Charter and the Roadmap on the ASEAN Community 2015 gets into full swing, we anticipate increased and more diverse demand for statistics in the ASEAN Community. We therefore agree that the current ASEAN Framework of Cooperation in Statistics that we formulated in 2003 needs to be enhanced to enable our statistical systems better respond to information needs attendant to the ASEAN Charter.
4. We agree that an enhanced framework of cooperation should lay down the groundwork towards the establishment of a strong and dependable ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) in parallel with and in support of the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015. The envisioned ACSS should be able to ensure recurrent supply of timely, comparable, relevant and high quality official statistics to help build knowledge for sound policy making and monitoring in the ASEAN Community.
5. We are pleased with the progress of our strategic planning process, which has been guided by the broad framework for the development of ASEAN Statistics that we adopted in AHSOM9 in January 2009 in Singapore, building on the strengths and gains of the current cooperation through AHSOM as well as the initiatives of the national and international statistical systems.
6. We commit to continue working together in consultation with all key stakeholders to enhance the

framework of cooperation and develop an ASEAN Statistics Strategy towards the ACSS by 2015.

7. We emphasize the need to promote good governance for statistics. We stress the need for further strengthening of ASEANstats of the ASEAN Secretariat to lead the harmonization process in the region and serve as bridge between AHSOM and ASEAN policy makers. We also stress the need to enhance the capacity of national statistical offices and advocate for better recognition of their role in the ASEAN process.

Statistics for all

8. We agree to continue the process of enhancing the ASEAN Statistical Indicators as the main reference on the core set of statistics that we shall develop and produce through deeper analysis of needs of key user groups with wider consultation.
9. Mindful of the various stages of development and levels of capacity among our national statistical systems, we shall strive to provide statistics for all to promote and facilitate a culture of knowledge-based policy making and monitoring in the ASEAN Community. We agree to help develop outputs that disseminate and communicate statistics among relevant stakeholders such as the ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS), enhanced ASEAN Statistical Yearbook (ASYB) and other user-relevant products and services.

Better harmonized statistics in support of ASEAN integration

10. We are encouraged with the progress in the various ongoing initiatives to harmonise statistics in key areas such as trade in goods, trade in services, investment, and manufacturing industry, and plans to improve other statistical domains such as system of national accounts, labour, and population census.
11. We shall draw from best practices and experiences and cooperate further to address problems through closer collaboration and technical assistance in the spirit of ASEAN-help-ASEAN mechanism and with the support of our international development partners.

Enhanced international cooperation and partnerships

12. We acknowledge and appreciate the continued support of our development partners—our counterpart statistical systems in ASEAN's dialogue partner countries and the international statistical community, in many areas of our

statistical cooperation. We reiterate our support to improve coordination and communication among all concerned for better synergy and to optimize gains and benefits from international expertise and resources.

Hosting of AHSOM

13. We express our appreciation to Thailand, in particular the Thai National Statistical Office, for the excellent leadership, meeting arrangements and facilitation, and for the warm hospitality accorded to us during these AHSOM10 and related meetings.
14. We acknowledge with appreciation the acceptance by Viet Nam to chair and host the Eleventh AHSOM in 2011.

ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: Mr. Pg. Hj. Osman bin Pg. Hj. Hashim; CAMBODIA: Mr. San Syth; INDONESIA: Dr. Rusman Heriawan; LAO PDR: Dr. Samaychanh Boupha; MALAYSIA: Dato' Wan Ramlah binti Wan Abd Raof; MYANMAR: Mr. Tun Tun Naing; PHILIPPINES: Ms. Carmelita N. Ericta; PHILIPPINES: Dr. Romulo A. Virola; SINGAPORE: Ms. Wong Wee Kim; THAILAND: Ms. Jirawan Boonperm, VIET NAM: Mr. Nguyen Duc Hoa

**Memorandum of Understanding
between the Governments of the
Participating Member States of
the Association of Southeast Asian
Nations (ASEAN) on the Pilot Project
for the Implementation of a Regional
Self-Certification System**

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 30 August 2010

PREAMBLE

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and the Republic of Singapore:

RECALLING the Leaders decision to establish an ASEAN Economic Community by 2015 and the adoption of the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint at the 13th ASEAN Summit on 20 November 2007, and that the ASEAN Economic Community will establish ASEAN as a single market and production base, making ASEAN more dynamic and competitive, as an economic region in which there is a free flow of goods, services, investment and a freer flow of capital, equitable economic development and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities; RECOGNISING the crucial role that rules of origin play in the achievement of a free flow of goods within the ASEAN single market;

CONSCIOUS of the agreed objective of putting in place rules of origin which are responsive to the dynamic changes in global production processes so as to: facilitate trade and investment among ASEAN Member States, promote a regional production network, encourage development of Small-Medium Enterprises and the narrowing of development gaps and promote the increased usage of the AFTA CEPT Scheme, as established under the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint;

RECALLING that, to meet this objective, the Leaders agreed to simplify the Operational Certification Procedures and to ensure its continuous enhancement, including the introduction of facilitative processes such as the electronic processing of certificates of origin and the harmonisation or alignment of national procedures to the extent possible;

AGREEING that the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement signed on 26 February 2009 in Cha-am, Thailand, provides for the most comprehensive framework to realise the free flow of goods in the region;

RECALLING that Article 38 and Annexes 7 and 8 of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement provide for the relevant modalities and procedures for the application

of the preferential tariff treatment to goods falling within the ASEAN Free Trade Area; and

RECOGNISING the need to streamline the rules of origin procedures to facilitate the trade of ASEAN originating goods, including the introduction of a regional self-certification scheme, in line with the objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint as discussed at the 22nd AFTA Council Meeting, and by the High Level Task Force on Economic Integration, the Coordinating Committee on the Implementation of the CEPT Scheme for AFTA (CCCA) and the ASEAN Task Force on Rules of Origin;

HAVE DECIDED to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding for purposes of introducing a pilot project for the implementation of a regional self-certification system ahead of the extension of such system to all Member States of the ASEAN Free Trade Area by 2012.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

**ARTICLE 1
DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):

1. "ASEAN" means the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which comprises Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
2. "Participating Member States" are the Member States that have agreed to participate in the pilot project for the implementation of a regional self-certification scheme;
3. "Agreement" means the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement;
4. "Exporter" means a natural or juridical person located in the territory of a Participating Member State where a good is exported from by such a person;
5. "Importer" means a natural or juridical person located in the territory of a Participating Member State where a good is imported into by such a person;
6. "Certified Exporter" means an exporter duly authorised to make out Invoice Declarations on the origin of a good exported;

7. "Invoice Declaration" means a declaration on the origin, according to the model established, made out by a Certified Exporter on the origin of goods covered by the invoice in question;
8. "Issuing Authority" means the Government authority of the exporting Participating Member State designated to authorise certified exporters, notified to all the other Participating Member States in accordance with Annex I of this MOU; and
9. "Certificate of Origin" means of the Certificate of Origin (Form D) under Article 38 and Annex 7 of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Participating Member States agree to introduce a pilot project for the implementation of a regional selfcertification system within the ASEAN Free Trade Area.
2. ASEAN Member States that are not Participating Member States can apply to become Participating Member States at any time, subject to the agreement of the Participating Member States at the level of their representatives to the Senior Economic Officials Meeting in line with the provisions of this MOU for the accession of new Participating Member States under paragraph 7 of Article 8.

ARTICLE 3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTICIPATING MEMBER STATES

Throughout the pilot project, Participating Member States shall accord to goods originating in the other Participating Member States the preferential tariff treatment set out in Article 19 of the Agreement, upon submission of either:

- (a) A Certificate of Origin as set out in Article 38 and Annex 7 of the Agreement; or
- (b) An Invoice Declaration made out by a Certified Exporter, according to the procedures set out in Annex I of this MOU.

ARTICLE 4 PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS

Participating Member States agree that the pilot project will be carried out according to the modalities and the procedures set forth in Annex I of this MOU.

ARTICLE 5 SUSPENSION

Each Participating Member State reserves the right for reasons of national security, national interest, public

order or public health to suspend temporarily, either in whole or in part, the implementation of this MOU which suspension shall take effect immediately after notification has been given to the other Participating Member State through diplomatic channels or the ASEAN Secretariat.

ARTICLE 6 CONFIDENTIALITY

1. Each Participating Member State shall undertake to observe the confidentiality and secrecy of documents, information and other data received from, or supplied to other Participating Member States during the period of the implementation of this MOU.
2. Each Participating Member State shall not:
 - (a) directly or indirectly disclose any confidential information provided by other Participating Member States; nor
 - (b) use Confidential information provided by another Participating Member State for any purpose other than for those specified in this MOU without the prior authorisation of such Participating Member State.
3. Participating Member States agree that paragraphs 1 and 2, of this Article shall continue to be binding between them notwithstanding the suspension or termination of this MOU.

ARTICLE 7 CONSULTATION/NEGOTIATION

Any difference or dispute between the Participating Member States concerning the interpretation and/or implementation and/or application of the provisions of this MOU shall be settled amicably through consultation and/or negotiation between the participating Member States.

ARTICLE 8 FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This MOU shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who shall promptly furnish a certified true copy to each Participating Member State.
2. This MOU is subject to ratification or acceptance by all Participating Member States. The Instruments of ratification or letters of acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who shall promptly inform each Participating Member State of such deposit.
3. This MOU shall enter into force upon the deposit of Instruments of ratification or letters of acceptance

by all Participating Member States with the Secretary-General of ASEAN.

4. This MOU shall remain in force for a period of 1 year, unless terminated earlier by agreement of all Participating Member States. The expiry or termination of this MOU shall not prejudice the rights and obligations of all Participating Member States established under this MOU before or up to the effective date of such expiry or termination except by agreement of all Participating Member States.
5. This MOU may be extended beyond its period of validity, as stipulated in paragraph 4 of this Article, with the agreement of all Participating Member States.
6. Any Participating Member State may propose any amendment to the provisions of this MOU. Such amendment shall be effected by written consent of all Participating Member States at the level of their representatives to the Senior Economic Officials Meeting and a certified true copy of the amended MOU shall be furnished to each Participating Member State. Any amendment to this MOU shall not prejudice the rights and obligations of the Participating Member States established under this MOU before or up to the effective date of such amendment except by agreement of all Participating Member States. The effective date of such amendment shall be the date of the written consent of all Participating Member States.
7. ASEAN Member States that are not Participating Member States can accede to this MOU at any time subject to the agreement of the Participating Member States at the level of their representatives to the Senior Economic Officials Meeting. This MOU shall enter into force for the acceding ASEAN Member States upon the deposit of their instruments of ratification or letters of acceptance with the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who shall promptly inform each Participating Member State of such deposit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this MOU on the pilot project for the implementation of a regional self-certification system within the ASEAN Free Trade Area.

DONE at Da Nang this Thirtieth day of August in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy in the English language.

For Brunei Darussalam:
LIM JOCK SENG
Second Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade

For Malaysia:
DATO' SRI MUSTAPA MOHAMED
Minister of International Trade and Industry

For the Republic of Singapore:
LIM HNG KIANG
Minister for Trade and Industry

ANNEX I OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

For the purposes of implementing the Rules of Origin set out in Chapter 3 (hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN ROO") for the Pilot Project for the implementation of a regional self-certification system, the following operational procedures on

- (i) the issuance of the Certificate of Origin (Form D);
- (ii) the Certified Exporter regime and its inherent Invoice Declaration;
- (iii) the verification of Certificates of Origin (Form D) and Invoice Declarations; and
- (iii) other related administrative matters, shall be observed.

RULE 1 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Annex:

- (a) back-to-back Certificate of Origin means a Certificate of Origin issued by an intermediate exporting Member State based on the Certificate of Origin issued by the first exporting Member State;
- (b) exporter means a natural or juridical person located in the territory of a Member State where a good is exported from by such a person;
- (c) certified exporter means an exporter duly authorized to make out invoice declarations on the origin of a good exported;
- (d) invoice declaration means a declaration, according to the model duly established, made out by a certified exporter on an invoice or any other commercial document, which describes the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified, on the origin of goods covered by the document in question;
- (e) importer means a natural or juridical person located in the territory of a Member State where a good is imported into by such a person;

- (f) issuing authority means the Government authority of the exporting Member State designated to issue a Certificate of Origin (Form D) and to authorize certified exporters, notified to all the other Member States in accordance with this Annex;
- (g) competent authority means the Government authority of the Member State designated to exercise the rights under Rule 12A (2)(b), Rule 12C and Rule 18; and (h) producer means a natural or juridical person who carries out production as set out in Article 25, of this Agreement in the territory of a Member State.

RULE 2

SPECIMEN SIGNATURES AND OFFICIAL SEALS OF THE ISSUING AUTHORITIES;

List of Certified Exporters

1. Each Member State shall provide a list of the names, addresses, specimen signatures and specimen of official seals of its issuing authorities, in hard copy and soft copy format, through the ASEAN Secretariat for dissemination to other Member States in soft copy format. Any change in the said list shall be promptly provided in the same manner.
2. The specimen signatures and official seals of the issuing authorities, compiled by the ASEAN Secretariat, shall be updated annually. Any Certificate of Origin (Form D) issued by an official not included in the list referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be honoured by the receiving Member State.
3. Each Member State shall communicate to the ASEAN Secretariat, in soft copy format, (i) Legal name of the company; (ii) Registration of the company; (iii) Location of the Company; and (iv) Authorization code issued by the issuing authorities, including date of issuance and expiry date of the authorizations, immediately after their authorization. Withdrawal or suspension of authorizations should be provided in the same manner.
4. The ASEAN Secretariat shall promptly include the information in a database containing all Certified Exporters, which can be consulted online by Member States. Any Invoice Declaration made out by an exporter not included in the database shall not be honoured by the receiving Member State.

RULE 3

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

For the purposes of determining originating status, the issuing authorities shall have the right to request for supporting documentary evidence or to carry out check (s) considered appropriate in accordance with respective laws and regulations of a Member State

RULE 4

PRE-EXPORTATION VERIFICATION FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. The producer and/or exporter - other than a Certified Exporter - of the good, or its authorised representative, shall, with a view to the issuance of a Certificate of Origin (Form D), apply to the issuing authority, in accordance with the Member State's laws and regulations, requesting pre-exportation examination of the origin of the good. The result of the examination, subject to review periodically or whenever appropriate, shall be accepted as the supporting evidence in determining the origin of the said good to be exported thereafter. The pre-exportation examination may not apply to the good of which, by its nature, origin can be easily determined.
2. For locally-procured materials, self-declaration by the final manufacturer exporting under this Agreement shall be used as a basis when applying for the issuance of the Certificate of Origin (Form D)

RULE 5

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. At the time of carrying out the formalities for exporting the products under preferential treatment, the exporter or his authorized representative shall submit a written application for the Certificate of Origin (Form D) together with appropriate supporting documents proving that the products to be exported qualify for the issuance of a Certificate of Origin (Form D).
2. A Certified Exporter may, at his own discretion, apply for a certificate of origin (Form D) in place of making out invoice declaration.

RULE 6

EXAMINATION OF APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

The issuing authority shall, to the best of its competence and ability, carry out proper examination, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Member State, upon each application for a Certification of Origin (Form D) to ensure that:

- (a) The application and the Certificate of Origin (Form D) are duly completed and signed by the authorised signatory;
- (b) The origin of the product is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of this Agreement;
- (c) The other statements of the Certificate of Origin (Form D) correspond to supporting documentary evidence submitted;

- (d) Description, quantity and weight of goods, marks and number of packages, number and kinds of packages, as specified, conform to the products to be exported;
- (e) Multiple items declared on the same Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall be allowed provided that each item qualifies separately in its own right.

**RULE 7
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (FORM D)**

1. The Certificate of Origin (Form D) must be on ISO A4 size white paper in conformity to the specimen shown in Annex 7 of this Agreement. It shall be made in the English language.
2. The Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall comprise one (1) original and two (2) carbon copies (Duplicate and Triplicate).
3. Each Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall bear a reference number separately given by each place or office of issuance.
4. Each Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall bear the manually executed signature and seal of the authorised issuing authority.
5. The original copy shall be forwarded by the exporter to the importer for submission to the customs authority at the port or place of importation. The duplicate shall be retained by the issuing authority in the exporting Member State. The triplicate shall be retained by the exporter.

**RULE 8
DECLARATION OF ORIGIN CRITERION**

To implement the provisions of Article 26 of this Agreement, the Certificate of Origin (Form D) issued by the final exporting Member State shall indicate the relevant applicable origin criterion in Box 8.

**RULE 9
TREATMENT OF ERRONEOUS DECLARATION IN
THE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

Neither erasures nor superimpositions shall be allowed on the Certificate of Origin (Form D). Any alteration shall be made by:

- (a) striking out the erroneous materials and making any addition required.. Such alterations shall be approved by an official authorised to sign the Certificate of Origin (Form D) and certified by the issuing authorities. Unused spaces shall be crossed out to prevent any subsequent addition; or

- (b) issuing a new Certificate of Origin (Form D) to replace the erroneous one.

**RULE 10
ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

1. The Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall be issued by the issuing authorities of the exporting Member State at the time of exportation or soon thereafter whenever the products to be exported can be considered originating in that Member State within the meaning of Chapter 3 of this Agreement.
2. In exceptional cases where a Certificate of Origin (Form D) has not been issued at the time of exportation or no later than three (3) days from the declared shipment date, due to involuntary errors or omissions or other valid causes, the Certificate of Origin (Form D) may be issued retroactively but no longer than one (1) year from the date of shipment and shall be duly and prominently marked "Issued Retroactively".

**RULE 11
BACK-TO-BACK CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

The issuing authority of the intermediate Member State may issue a back-to-back Certificate of Origin in an application is made by the exporter, provided that:

- (a) a valid original Certificate of Origin (Form D) is presented. In the case where no original Certificate of Origin (Form D) is presented, its certified true copy shall be presented;
- (b) the back-to-back Certificate of Origin issued should contain some of the same information as the original Certificate of Origin (Form D). In particular, every column in the back-to-back Certificate of Origin should be completed. FOB price of the intermediate Member State in Box 9 should also be reflected in the back-to-back Certificate of Origin;
- (c) For partial export shipments, the partial export value shall be shown instead of the full value of the original Certificate of Origin (Form D). The intermediate Member State will ensure that the total quantity re-exported under the partial shipment does not exceed the total quantity of the Certificate of Origin (Form D) from the first Member State when approving the back-to-back Certificate of Origin to the exporters;
- (d) In the event that the information is not complete and/or circumvention is suspected, the final importing Member State(s) could request that the original Certificate of Origin (Form D) be submitted to their respective customs authority;

- (e) Verification procedures as set out in Rules 18 and 19 are also applied to Member State issuing the back-to-back Certificate of Origin.

RULE 12 LOSS OF THE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a Certificate of Origin (Form D), the exporter may apply in writing to the issuing authorities for a certified true copy of the original and the triplicate to be made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession bearing the endorsement of the words "CERTIFIED TRUE COPY" in Box 12. This copy shall bear the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin. The certified true copy of a Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall be issued no longer than one (1) year from the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin (Form D).

RULE 12A CERTIFIED EXPORTER

1. The issuing authorities of the exporting Member State may authorise an exporter who makes shipments of products under the Agreement, hereinafter referred to as 'Certified Exporter', to make out Invoice Declarations with regard to the originating status of the goods concerned. An exporter seeking such authorisation must apply in writing and must offer to the satisfaction of the issuing authorities all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the goods for which an invoice declaration was made out.
2. The issuing authorities may grant the status of Certified Exporter subject to any conditions which they consider appropriate, including in any case the following:
 - (a) The exporter must grant the competent authorities access to records for the purpose of monitoring the use of the authorisation and of the verification of the correctness of declarations made out. The records and accounts must allow for the identification and verification of the originating status of goods for which an invoice declaration was made out, during at least three years from the date of making out the declaration in accordance with domestic laws and regulations;
 - (b) The exporter must undertake to make out Invoice Declarations only for goods for which he has all appropriate documents proving the origin status of the goods concerned at the time of making out the declaration;
 - (c) The exporter must undertake to ensure that the person or persons responsible for making out the Invoice Declarations in the

undertaking know and understand the Rules of Origin as laid down in the Agreement;

- (d) The exporter accepts the full responsibility for all Invoice Declarations made out on behalf of the company, including any misuse.

3. An authorisation shall be given in writing. The issuing authorities shall grant the Certified Exporter an authorisation number which must be included in the Invoice Declaration. They shall communicate the authorisation granted to the ASEAN Secretariat, in conformity with Rule 2(3).

RULE 12B INVOICE DECLARATION

1. The Certified Exporter shall, in the case of export of goods satisfying the origin criteria of the Agreement, put the following declaration on the invoice:

"The exporter of the product(s) covered by this document (Certified Exporter No) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, the products satisfy the Rules of Origin to be considered as ASEAN Originating Products under ATIGA (ASEAN country of origin:) with origin criteria:"

2. For the purpose of origin determination, in the events that the invoice made out by the certified exporter may not be available to the importer at the time of exportation, the invoice declaration can be made out by a certified exporter on any of the commercial documents as follows:
 - i) Billing statements; or
 - ii) Delivery order; or
 - iii) Packing list
3. These documents should describe the goods in sufficient details to enable them to be identified for origin determination purposes.
4. The declaration must be signed by hand, with the addition of the name of the person.

RULE 12C MONITORING AND VERIFICATION

The competent authorities shall monitor the proper use of the authorisation, including verification of the correctness of Invoice Declarations made out. Decisions on the frequency and depth of such actions should be risk-based. Furthermore, the competent authorities will act on retrospective verification requests by the customs authorities of the importing Member State, in conformity with Rule 18.

**RULE 12D
WITHDRAWAL OF THE AUTHORIZATION**

The issuing authorities may withdraw the authorisation at any time. They shall do so where the Certified Exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in Rule 12A(1), no longer fulfils the conditions referred to in Rule 12A(2) or otherwise abuses the authorisation. A withdrawal shall be immediately communicated to the ASEAN Secretariat, in conformity with Rule 2.

**RULE 13
PRESENTATION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF
ORIGIN OR THE INVOICE DECLARATION**

1. For the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the importer shall submit to the customs authority of the importing Member State at the time of import:
 - (i) a Certificate of Origin (Form D) including supporting documents (i.e. invoices); or
 - (ii) an Invoice Declaration made out by a Certified Exporter; or
 - (iii) an Invoice Declaration made out by any exporter provided that the total value of the consignment does not exceed USD 200.00 FOB;
2. In cases when a Certificate of Origin (Form D) is rejected by the customs authority of the importing Member State, the subject Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall be marked accordingly in Box 4 and the original Certificate of Origin (Form D) shall be returned to the issuing authority within a reasonable period not exceeding sixty (60) days. The issuing authority shall be duly notified of the grounds for the denial of tariff preference.
3. In the case where Certificates of Origin (Form D) are not accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the importing Member State should accept and consider the clarifications made by the issuing authorities and assess again whether or not the Form 0 application can be accepted for the granting of the preferential treatment. The clarifications should be detailed and exhaustive in addressing the grounds of denial of preference raised by the importing Member State.

**RULE 14
VALIDITY PERIOD OF THE CERTIFICATE OF
ORIGIN OR
THE INVOICE DECLARATION**

The following time limit for the presentation of the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration shall be observed:

- (a) The Certificate of Origin (Form D) and the Invoice Declaration shall be valid for a period of twelve (12) months for origin certification purposes, from the date of issuance or - in the case of the Invoice Declaration - making out, and must be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Member State within that period.
- (b) Where the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration is submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Member State after the expiration of the time limit for its submission, such Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration is still to be accepted when failure to observe the time limit results from force majeure or other valid causes beyond the control of the exporter; and
- (c) In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities in the importing Member State may accept such Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration provided that the goods have been imported before the expiration of the time limit.

**RULE 15
WAIVER OF PROOF OF ORIGIN**

In the case of consignments of goods originating in the exporting Member State and not exceeding US\$ 200.00 FOB, the production of a Certificate of Origin (Form D) or an Invoice Declaration shall be waived and the use of a simplified declaration by the exporter that the goods in question have originated in the exporting Member State will be accepted. Goods sent through the post not exceeding US\$ 200.00 FOB shall also be similarly treated.

**RULE 16
TREATMENT OF MINOR DISCREPANCIES**

1. Where the ASEAN origin of the goods is not in doubt, the discovery of minor discrepancies, such as typographical errors, between the statements made in the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or in the Invoice Declaration and those made in the documents submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Member State for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the goods shall not ipso facto invalidate the document if it is duly established that the document does in fact correspond to the goods submitted.
2. In cases where the exporting Member State and importing Member State have different tariff classifications for a good subject to preferential tariffs, the goods shall be released at the MFN rates or at the higher preferential rate, subject to the compliance of the applicable ROO, and no penalty

or other charges shall be imposed in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the importing Member State. Once the classification differences have been resolved, the correct rate shall be applied and any overpaid duty shall be refunded if applicable, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the importing Member State, as soon as the issues have been resolved.

3. For multiple items declared under the same Certificate of Origin (Form D), a problem encountered with one of the items listed shall not affect or delay the granting of preferential treatment and customs clearance of the remaining items listed in the Certificate of Origin (Form D). Rule 18(c) may be applied to the problematic items.

RULE 17 RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENT

1. For the purposes of the verification process pursuant to Rules 18 and 19, the exporter applying for the issuance of a Certificate of Origin (Form D) and the Certified Exporter or non-certified exporter as referred to in Rule 13(iii) making out an Invoice Declaration shall, subject to the laws and regulations of the exporting Member State, keep its supporting records for application for not less than three (3) years from the date of issuance of the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the making out of the Invoice Declaration.
2. The application for Certificates of Origin (Form D) and for the authorization of Certified Exporters, and all documents related to such applications shall be retained by the competent authorities for not less than three (3) years from the date of issuance of the certificate or of the granting of the authorisation.
3. Information relating to the validity of the Certificate of Origin (Form D) and to the correctness of an Invoice Declaration shall be furnished upon request of the importing Member State by the appropriate Government authorities.
4. Any information communicated between the Member States concerned shall be treated as confidential and shall be used for the validation of Certificates of Origin (Form D) and Invoice Declarations purposes only.

RULE 18 RETROACTIVE CHECK

The importing Member State may request the competent authority of the exporting Member State to conduct a retroactive check at random and/or when it has reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the document

or as to the accuracy of the information regarding the true origin of the goods in question or of certain parts thereof. Upon such request, the competent authority of the exporting Member State shall conduct a retroactive check on a producer/exporter's cost statement based on the current cost and prices, within a six (6) month time frame, specified at the date of exportation subject to the following conditions:

- a) The request for retroactive check shall be accompanied with the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration concerned and shall specify the reasons and any additional information suggesting that the particulars given on the said Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration may be inaccurate, unless the retroactive check is requested on a random basis;
- (b) The competent authority receiving a request for retroactive check shall respond to the request promptly and reply within ninety (90) days after the receipt of the request;
- (c) The customs authorities of the importing Member State may suspend the provisions on preferential treatment while awaiting the result of verification. However, it may release the goods to the importer subject to any administrative measures deemed necessary, provided that they are not held to be subject to import prohibition or restriction and there is no suspicion of fraud;
- (d) the competent authority shall promptly transmit the results of the verification process to the importing Member State which shall then determine whether or not the subject good is originating. The entire process of retroactive check including the process of notifying the competent authority of the exporting Member State the result of determination whether or not the good is originating shall be completed within one hundred and eighty (180) days. While awaiting the results of the retroactive check, paragraph (c) shall be applied.

RULE 19 VERIFICATION VISIT

If the importing Member State is not satisfied with the outcome of the retroactive check, it may, under exceptional cases, request for verification visits to the exporting Member State.

- (a) Prior to the conduct of a verification visit, an importing Member State, shall:
 - (i) Deliver a written notification of its intention to conduct the verification visit to:
 - (1) the exporter/ producer whose premises are to be visited;

- (2) the issuing authority of the Member State in whose territory the verification visit is to occur;
 - (3) the customs authorities of the Member State in whose territory the verification visit is to occur; and
 - (4) the importer of the goods subject of the verification visit.
- (ii) The written notification mentioned in paragraph (a)(i) shall be as comprehensive as possible including, among others:
- (1) the name of the customs authorities issuing the notification;
 - (2) the name of the exporter/producer whose premises are to be visited;
 - (3) the proposed date for the verification visit;
 - (4) the coverage of the proposed verification visit, including reference to the goods subject of the verification; and
 - (5) the names and designation of the officials performing the verification visit.
- (iii) Obtain the written consent of the exporter/producer whose premises are to be visited.
- (b) When a written consent from the exporter/producer is not obtained within thirty (30) days upon receipt of the notification pursuant to paragraph (a)(i), the notifying Member State, may deny preferential treatment to the goods that would have been subject of the verification visit.
- (c) The issuing authority receiving the notification may postpone the proposed verification visit and notify the importing Member State of such intention. Notwithstanding any postponement, any verification visit shall be carried out within sixty (60) days from the date of such receipt, or for a longer period as the concerned Member States may agree.
- (d) The Member State conducting the verification visit shall provide the exporter/producer whose goods are the subject of the verification and the relevant issuing authority with a written determination of whether or not the subject goods qualify as originating goods.
- (e) Any suspended preferential treatment shall be reinstated upon the written determination referred to in paragraph (d) that the goods qualify as originating goods.
- (f) The exporter/producer will be allowed thirty (30) days, from receipt of the written determination, to provide in writing comments or additional information regarding the eligibility of the goods. If

the goods are still found to be non-originating, the final written determination will be communicated to the issuing authority within thirty (30) days from receipt of the comments/additional information from the exporter/producer.

- (g) The verification visit process, including the actual visit and determination of whether the subject goods are originating or not, shall be carried out and its results communicated to the issuing authority within a maximum of one hundred and eighty (180) days. While awaiting the results of the verification visit, Rule 18(c) on the suspension of preferential treatment shall be applied.

RULE 20 CONFIDENTIALITY

Member States shall maintain, in accordance with their laws, the confidentiality of classified business information collected in the process of verification pursuant to Rules 18 and 19 and shall protect that information from disclosure that could prejudice the competitive position of the person who provided the information. The classified business information may only be disclosed to those authorities responsible for the administration and enforcement of origin determination.

RULE 21 DOCUMENTATION FOR IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE 32(2)(B) (DIRECT CONSIGNMENT)

For the purposes of implementing Article 32(2)(b) of this Agreement, where transportation is effected through the territory of one or more non-Member State, the following shall be produced to the Government authorities of the importing Member State:

- (a) A through Bill of Lading issued in the exporting Member State;
- (b) A Certificate of Origin (Form D) issued by the relevant Government authorities of the exporting Member State or an Invoice Declaration made out by a Certified Exporter established in the exporting Member State;
- (c) A copy of the original commercial invoice in respect of the goods, where applicable; and
- (d) Supporting documents in evidence that the requirements of Article 32(2)(b) paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of this Agreement are being complied with.

RULE 22 EXHIBITION GOODS

1. Goods sent from an exporting Member State for exhibition in another Member State and sold during or after the exhibition for importation into a Member State shall be granted preferential treatment accorded under this Agreement on the condition that the goods meet the requirements as set out in Chapter 3 of this Agreement, provided that it is shown to the satisfaction of the relevant Government authorities of the importing Member State that:
 - (a) An exporter has dispatched those goods from the territory of the exporting Member State to the Member State where the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
 - (b) The exporter has sold the goods or transferred them to a consignee in the importing Member State;
 - (c) The goods have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter to the importing Member State in the state in which they were sent for the exhibition.
2. For the purposes of implementing paragraph 1, the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or, in the case of a Certified Exporter, the Invoice Declaration, shall be provided to the relevant Government authorities of the importing Member State. The name and address of the exhibition must be indicated. The relevant Government authorities of the Member State where the exhibition took place may provide evidence together with supporting documents prescribed in Rule 21 (d) for the identification of the products and the conditions under which they were exhibited.
3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar show or display in shops or business premises with the view to the sale of foreign goods and where the goods remain under customs control during the exhibition.

RULE 23 THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING

1. Relevant Government authorities in the importing Member State shall accept Certificates of Origin (Form D) or Invoice Declaration in cases where the sales invoice is issued either by a company located in a third country or by an ASEAN exporter for the account of the said company, provided that the goods meet the requirements of Chapter 3 of this Agreement.
2. The exporter shall indicate "third country invoicing" and such information as name and country of the

company issuing the invoice in the Certificate of Origin (Form D).

3. In cases where the sales invoice is issued either by a company located in a third country or by an ASEAN exporter for the account of the said company, the Certified Exporter may make out the Invoice Declaration on a document other than the invoice.

RULE 24 ACTION AGAINST FRAUDULENT ACTS

1. When it is suspected that fraudulent acts in connection with the Certificate of Origin (Form D) or the Invoice Declaration have been committed, the Government authorities concerned shall cooperate in the action to be taken in the respective Member State against the persons involved.
2. Each Member State shall provide legal sanctions for fraudulent acts related to the Certificate of Origin (Form D) and to the Invoice Declaration.

Joint Media Statement of the 42nd ASEAN Economic Ministers' (AEM) Meeting

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 24-25 August 2010

1. The 42nd Meeting of the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) was held on 24 – 25 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam. H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, chaired the Meeting, which was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Senior Economic Officials (SEOM). The AEM also had joint meetings with the 13th ASEAN Investment Area (AIA) Council and the 24th ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council.

Opening Ceremony

2. The 42nd AEM Meeting, which adopted as its theme "ASEAN Economic Community: A Community for Dynamic and Sustainable Growth", was officially opened by the Prime Minister of Viet Nam H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung.
3. In his opening remarks, the Prime Minister re-affirmed the importance of a comprehensive,

balanced and systematic approach in policy coordination and national and regional levels. He underscored the importance of: (a) practical and innovative solutions to promote the effective implementation of the AEC Blueprint by 2015, (b) balanced and sustainable development policies, (c) strengthening the current framework for economic cooperation between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners, (d) concrete and robust measures to narrow down the development gap among countries and regions in ASEAN, and (e) active participation of the community, especially ASEAN businesses and citizens for the successful establishment of AEC.

Economic Performance

4. Ministers welcomed signs of an improving global economic environment. World economic growth is expected to increase to over 4% in 2010 and 2011. Leading the economic recovery are the economies of developing Asia, particularly key economies in the region such as China, India, and the ASEAN Member States. The forecast for ASEAN's real GDP growth in 2010 is over 5%, compared with 1.5% in 2009.
5. Ministers noted that ASEAN's total merchandise trade remained resilient in 2009, dropping by only 19 percent, from USD 1,897.1 billion in 2008 to USD 1,536.8 billion in 2009, compared to the 22.6 percent decline in global trade in 2009. Intra-ASEAN trade was down by 20.0 percent and so was trade with the rest of the world, which contracted by 18.7 percent. ASEAN trade with its Dialogue Partners also remained strong despite the global financial/economic crisis. Even with a 9.5 percent decline in total trade, China emerged as ASEAN's largest trading partner in 2009. The European Union and Japan came in as ASEAN's second and third largest trading partner despite significant drops in total trade, i.e. 17.6 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively. ASEAN's trade surplus with the rest of the world reached USD 61.2 billion in 2009, more than double the level in 2008.
6. Ministers anticipate higher foreign direct investment inflows into ASEAN in 2010 and beyond, after a downturn in 2008 and 2009. This is borne out by UNCTAD estimates of an increase of global FDI flows to US\$1.2 trillion in 2010 and to US\$1.3-1.5 trillion in 2011. Nevertheless, Ministers recognized that FDI prospects are dependent on global recovery conditions.
7. ASEAN's share of total global FDI inflows increased to 3.6% in 2009, from 2.8% in 2008, despite the recent economic downturn. This

reflects well of the ASEAN region in terms of its ability to continue to attract a higher share of investment flows, despite the lower overall value of FDI inflows of US\$39.6 billion in 2009.

8. The main sources of FDI inflows to ASEAN remained the European Union with a share of 18.3%, Japan (13.4%), and the United States (8.5%). Of significance are the inflows from intra-ASEAN sources, which accounted for 11.2% of ASEAN inflows in 2009, making ASEAN itself the third largest source of investment for the region.
9. The services sector continued to account for the highest levels of FDI inflows, amounting to US\$26.8 billion or 68% of total ASEAN FDI inflows in 2009. The main sub-sectors in services include trade, real estate, and financial intermediation which accounted for 15%, 32% and 27% respectively of the total FDI flows into the services sector. The manufacturing sector was second with US\$8.5 billion or 22% of total FDI flows. The mining and quarrying sector accounted for US\$3.2 billion which is 8% of the total FDI flows into ASEAN.

ASEAN Economic Community

10. Ministers reviewed the implementation of measures in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint that fall under the purview of the AEM, including those pertaining to trade in goods, services and investment. Ministers reaffirmed their resolve to ensure the timely and substantive implementation of the measures in the AEC Blueprint that are relevant to them to ensure the credibility and integrity of ASEAN economic integration with the realisation of a single market and production base in 2015.

Trade in Goods

11. Ministers were pleased to note the realisation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on 1 January 2010 as duties on 99.65 percent of all tariff lines under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff Scheme for the ASEAN Free Trade Area (CEPT-AFTA) have been eliminated. For the newer ASEAN Member States – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV), 98.96 percent of total tariff lines are now within the tariff of 0-5 percent range. The tariff reduction schedules of ASEAN-6 – Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand – have been uploaded in the ASEAN website (<http://www.asean.org>). The tariff reduction schedules of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam will be uploaded in the website upon completion of the technical verification process. These tariff

reduction schedules of ASEAN Member States form an integral part of the ATIGA.

12. Ministers were also pleased to note the entry into force of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) on 17 May 2010. The ATIGA consolidates all of ASEAN's existing initiatives, obligations and commitments on intra-ASEAN trade-in-goods, including both tariff and non-tariff elements, into one single comprehensive document. The list of Agreements to be superseded by the ATIGA is being finalised for subsequent annexing to the ATIGA.
13. Ministers endorsed the 6-month (180 days) transition period from the date of entry into force of the ATIGA for the shift from the CEPT Scheme to the ATIGA. This means that Member States would accept CEPT and ATIGA Certificates of Origin (CO) Form D until 13 November 2010 after which only the ATIGA CO Form D will be accepted. CEPT CO Form Ds issued within the transition period would remain valid for one (1) year consistent with the provisions in the ATIGA Operational Certification Procedures (OCP).

Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers

14. Ministers noted the positive progress in the verification of ASEAN Member States' lists of Non Tariff Measures (NTMs), which would be published in the ASEAN Secretariat website in August 2010. They also encouraged closer coordination among the various ASEAN Sectoral Bodies to ensure smooth implementation of the mechanism to monitor NTMs under the ATIGA as well as to address operational challenges.
15. Ministers re-affirmed their commitment to eliminate all forms of Non Tariff Barriers with the view to maximise the benefits from tariff reduction under the ATIGA. Ministers noted the ongoing work that ASEAN is undertaking with UNCTAD on a new classification of NTMs, and agreed that once this is completed, ASEAN could consider incorporating the new NTMs classification into the AEC Scorecard.

Trade Facilitation

16. Ministers noted the continuous work in the adoption of trade facilitating rules in ASEAN, particularly in the progress in reforming the existing certification regime to ensure free flow of ASEAN originating goods within the region. Ministers welcomed the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding of the Pilot Project for the Implementation of a Regional Self-Certification System, and looked forward

to the timely implementation of the ASEAN Self-Certification System by 2012.

17. Ministers endorsed the updated ASEAN Trade Facilitation Work Program and the recommendation for each ASEAN Member States to conduct a survey of the status of trade facilitation as the first step to take stock of the current environment in ASEAN in 2010 - 2011. In this regard, Ministers tasked the officials to finalise the common set of questionnaire for the private and public sector to be used in the trade facilitation assessment as soon as possible.
18. Ministers also re-iterated their commitment to promote trade facilitation measures for free flow of goods in the region.

ASEAN Single Window (ASW)

19. Ministers noted the developments in the implementation of the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) and National Single Windows (NSWs) by Member States and reiterated the need to further accelerate work towards the full implementation of the NSW and ASW. Ministers noted that Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are at various stages of activation of their National Single Windows (NSWs). Ministers also noted their efforts to expand the operational scope of their NSWs in line with the timeline set in the Agreement to Establish the ASEAN Single Window (ASW). Ministers reaffirmed their commitment in activating the NSWs in accordance with the ASW Agreement and its Protocol and tasked the ASW Steering Committee to continue its work in developing and operationalising the NSWs of all Member States, and developing the ASW as an environment where all ten NSWs operate and integrate. Ministers also noted the preparatory work being undertaken by CLMV to implement the NSWs. Ministers welcomed the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding of the ASW Pilot Project, which is expected to be signed in the second half of 2010.

Trade in Services

20. The internationalisation of services in ASEAN is demonstrated by the steady expansion of ASEAN services trade. Total ASEAN trade in services with the world has reached US\$343 billion in 2009, which represents 5.3% of total global trade in services.
21. The progress in integration of trade in services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on

Services (AFAS) took another significant step forward with the endorsement of the Protocol to Implement the 8th Package of Commitments for signing at the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010. This Protocol lays the foundation for facilitating the submission of the 8th Package of commitments, which is expected to lead to improved market access for services suppliers in ASEAN in various modes of supply.

22. Ministers welcomed the conclusion and signing of the 6th Package of Commitments on Air Transport by the ASEAN Transport Ministers (ATM) on 10 December 2009 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, and looked forward to the signing of the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) and its protocols targeted for the next ATM meeting scheduled in November 2010.

Investment

23. To further attract FDI flows, Ministers agreed to progress work to facilitate greater ASEAN investment flows through joint investment promotions, advancing work on best practices on investment and engaging the private sector in further consultations to obtain feedback on improving the ASEAN investment climate.
24. Ministers agreed to explore the utility of doing joint investment promotion.

Strategic Plan for SMEs

25. Ministers noted the developments in ASEAN cooperation in small- and medium-enterprises (SMEs). Ministers, underscoring the importance of bringing SMEs into the mainstream of ASEAN economic integration, endorsed the Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN SME Development 2010-2015. Ministers also endorsed the TOR and requested the setting up of the SME Advisory Board as soon as possible.

Intellectual Property

26. Ministers recalled their decision to adopt the Creative ASEAN concept and welcomed the initiative of Thailand to host the World Creative Economy Forum on 28-30 November 2010, which is expected to boost ASEAN's efforts to implement the Creative ASEAN concept.
27. Ministers encouraged officials to continue laying the foundation for a common regional intellectual property (IP) profile, which includes the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) and the ASEAN IP DIRECT aimed at

supporting the formation of the ASEAN Economic Community by providing effective and efficient IP protection.

Competition Policy

28. Ministers launched the ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Competition Policy and the Handbook on Competition Policy and Law in ASEAN for Business, which would facilitate the introduction of nation-wide competition policy in ASEAN Member States by 2015. Ministers were hopeful that these documents would help foster a level playing field, raise awareness concerning fair business competition among the regional enterprises and trans-national businesses, and eventually enhance the economic performance and competitiveness of ASEAN.

ASEAN Community Statistical System

29. Ministers welcomed the efforts of the ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting (AHSOM) in establishing an ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACCS) by 2015. Ministers underscored the importance of timely, relevant and comparable statistics not only in support of the ASEAN Economic Community but across all pillars of the ASEAN Community as well.

Public-Private Sector Engagement

30. Ministers reiterated the importance they attach to public-private sector engagement as a platform to ensure greater mutual synergies in the implementation of regional development and integration measures. Ministers agreed to continue holding regular dialogues with industry associations as well as private sector representatives from ASEAN and from Dialogue Partners. Ministers also agreed on the need to sustain private sector interest in the ASEAN Economic Community process.

Narrowing the Development Gap

31. Ministers welcomed developments in the implementation of the IAI Work Plans I and II. They underscored the importance of narrowing the development gap among the ASEAN Member States to enable ASEAN least-developed countries to participate meaningfully and gain substantially from ASEAN's community-building process. Ministers look forward to a successful 3rd IAI Development Cooperation Forum (IDCF), which aims to mobilise resources for the implementation of IAI projects and activities.

ASEAN External Economic Relations

32. Ministers reviewed the progress in the implementation of the various FTAs of ASEAN and were pleased to note the realisation of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) and the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA), and the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA), the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement and the ASEAN-China Investment Agreement on 1 January 2010. Ministers underlined the importance of the successful implementation of ASEAN's Plus One FTAs in the emerging regional economic architecture in East Asia. Ministers noted concerns on low utilisation of the FTAs and urged relevant officials to intensify efforts to increase awareness of the benefits accruing from these FTAs and to make administrative procedures for obtaining certificates of origin more business-friendly.
33. Ministers welcomed the progress in the work of the ASEAN Plus Working Groups, which have been tasked to do follow-up work on the Ministers' mandate to look into the recommendations in the EAFTA and CEPEA studies together, specifically in the prioritised areas of rules of origin, tariff nomenclature, customs procedures and economic cooperation. Ministers looked forward to receiving the reports of the ASEAN Plus Working Groups before the 17th ASEAN Summit.
34. Ministers took note that the ASEAN foreign Ministers have already adopted the ASEAN-GCC Two-Year Action Plan (2010-2012) at the 2nd ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting. Ministers looked forward to receiving the recommendations from the roundtable discussion among senior economic officials on a possible trade and investment framework agreement (TIFA) and ASEAN-GCC FTA.

Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building

35. Ministers expressed appreciation to ASEAN's dialogue and development partners for the facilities they have established in ASEAN, i.e. ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Programme II (AADCP II), the ASEAN-EU Programme for Regional Integration Support Phase II (APRIS II), the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (AU-TATF) and the ADB Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) Phase 2. These technical assistance facilities provide support to ASEAN's community-building efforts and institutional strengthening, particularly of the ASEAN Secretariat.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Kong Vibol, Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Gita Irawan Wirjawan, Chairman of Investment Coordinating Board, Indonesia; H.E. Bambang Susantono, Vice Minister for Transportation, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Cristino L. Panlilio, Managing Head, Philippine Board of Investment, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Buddhipongse Punnakanta, Vice Minister of Industry, Thailand; Yanyong Phuangrath, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Nguyen Cam Tu, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Media Statement of the 1st CLMV Economic Ministers Meeting

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 28 August 2010

1. The First Cambodia-Lao PDR-Myanmar-Viet Nam (CLMV) Economic Ministers Meeting was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 28 August 2010 with the aim of further enhancing the intra-economic and trade relations within CLMV countries, closer coordinating activities in sub-regional, regional and international fora, fully utilizing their potentials to narrow the development gap between the four countries and other countries in the region and in the world, and accelerating the implementation of agreements reached at the CLMV Summits. The Meeting was facilitated by H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and attended by H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister, Minister of Commerce of the Kingdom of Cambodia, H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Lao

People's Democratic Republic, and H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development of the Union of Myanmar.

2. The Ministers noted that the intra-economic and trade relations within CLMV countries have increased significantly in recent years. However, there is still room to further enhance the cooperation and achievements, such as development of border markets and border trade activities.
3. In the area of trade enhancement, the Ministers agreed to focus on the following areas: providing favorable conditions for trade among CLMV countries, facilitating intra-trade, and enhancing trade promotion.
4. Aiming at enhancing investment flows among CLMV countries, the Ministers recalled to the Joint Statement of the 4th CLMV Summit held in Ha Noi on 6th November 2008, in which the Heads of the four Governments agreed to attach top priority to promotion of investment by CLMV investors through providing relevant investment facilitation and incentives. The Ministers also encouraged the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Export Processing Zones (EPZs) along CLMV border areas by providing appropriate incentives for CLMV investors such as necessary infrastructure and efficient administrative procedures.
5. In human resource development, the Ministers discussed and emphasized on the vital role of vocational training and public administration capacity building programme.
6. The Ministers also noted the need to enhance policy coordination in sub-regional, regional and international fora with the aim of mobilizing resources from development partners to narrow the development gap between CLMV and other ASEAN countries. The Ministers viewed that policy coordination among CLMV countries should be one of the main themes of CLMV economic cooperation.
7. The Ministers also proposed the following measures to be taken to narrow the development gap:
 - 7.1. Enhancing CLMV cooperation in building and implementing projects under the 2nd IAI Work Plan framework.
 - 7.2. Closely cooperating in building of priority projects under the sub-regional cooperation frameworks.
 - 7.3. Enhancing cooperation with regional and international institution such as ADB, ERIA and Dialogue Partners to implement necessary studies and assessment to identify common challenges, potential and necessary measures to promote trade and investment among CLMV countries.
 - 7.4. Furthering cooperation in FTA and other negotiation for the benefit of each country as well as for the whole group.
 - 7.5. Further study proposal to establish the CLMV Development Fund as mentioned by H.E. Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia at the 4th CLMV Summit to attract more assistances from Dialogue Partners for narrowing the development gap purposes.
8. In this context, the Ministers agreed that CLMV Economic Ministers Meeting will be convened twice a year, back-to-back to AEM meetings with Facilitating Country on a rotational basis. In case of Meetings held outside CLMV countries, it should be coordinated with the host country.
9. The Ministers tasked the senior officials for detailed discussion on these measures to achieve the set goals. The senior officials shall report the outcomes of their meeting to their respective Ministers.
10. The Ministers expressed appreciation for support from the ASEAN Secretariat in preparation and organization of this 1st CLMV Economic Ministers Meeting and expressed the wish to have the Secretary-General of ASEAN or his deputy to attend future CLMV Economic Ministers Meetings.
11. The Ministers from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar expressed deep appreciation to the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for their excellent arrangements and warm hospitality accorded.

LIST OF MINISTERS

1. H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia
 2. H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR
 3. H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar
 4. H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam
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Joint Media Statement of the 11th ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting (AHSOM 11)

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 8-9 December 2010

Introduction

1. We, the ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices, convened our eleventh meeting in Hanoi, Viet Nam on 8-9 December 2010 with stronger mandate to strengthen cooperation toward the establishment of an effective, forward looking ASEAN Community Statistical System, in close collaboration with ASEAN Dialogue Partner Countries, Development Partners and international organisations.
2. His Excellency Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment on behalf of the Government of Viet Nam, welcomed the participants.
3. Dr. Do Thuc, Acting Director-General of the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam, presided over our Meeting.

Toward the Implementation of the ASEAN Framework of Cooperation in Statistics (AFCS) 2010-2015

4. We are pleased with the adoption of the ASEAN Framework of Cooperation in Statistics (AFCS) 2010-2015 which the Leaders noted at the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010. The AFCS 2010-2015 provides a stronger basis for establishing an ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) by 2015.
5. We are determined to implement the AFCS 2010-2015 by establishing the needed mechanisms and instruments to enable the functioning of the ACSS by 2015, and to immediately establish the ACSS Committee in 2011 in accordance with the AFCS 2010-2015. To provide clearer guidance in the implementation of the AFCS, we agreed to finalise the Strategy for the Development of ASEAN Statistics (Strategic Plan) by mid 2011. In this regard, we tasked the Task Force on Strategic Planning to work out the details of the Strategic Plan.
6. We recognized that for ASEANstats to function effectively as a secretariat of the ACSS Committee, its capacity should be strengthened. We agreed to explore different approaches to address the manpower constraint at the ASEANstats, including utilization of the chairs of the existing task forces and working groups to lead in the development of some activities under ACSS.

Mainstreaming ASEAN Statistics

7. We are pleased to note the major developments in statistical system in ASEAN Member States (AMSs). We are also encouraged by on-going efforts to raise awareness and wider use of statistics in AMSs, including the successful celebration of First World Statistics Day on October 20, 2010 in those countries.
8. We are supportive of the concrete measures taken by ASEAN Secretariat in collaboration with AMSs and international agencies and development partners to raise statistical awareness and enhance evidence-based decision making, by undertaking regular dissemination of an ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) and the ASEAN Statistical Report on MDGs Indicators.

Progress in Harmonisation of Statistics

9. We are confident that our endorsement of data submission mechanism and common format will soon lead to major improvement in the submission of international merchandise trade statistics. Such development is also expected to lead to regular dissemination of quarterly trade data with reasonable time lags. Realizing the importance of having a common reference to guide the development and harmonisation of statistics, including statistics on trade in services and foreign direct investment statistics, we tasked the respective task forces/working groups to expedite their efforts to come up with an ASEAN common data framework and data transmission protocol.

International Cooperation and Partnerships

10. We appreciated the continued support of our Development Partners, Dialogue Partner Countries, and international organisations in various areas of statistical cooperation and agreed to work out concrete solution for improved coordination and communication among them particularly in the provision of technical assistance and capacity building support for AMSs. In particular, we welcomed the progress of activities under the EU-ASEAN Statistical Capacity Building Programme, METI-Japan Project and ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program.
11. We resolved to continue working together with the concerned ASEAN Dialogue Partner Countries, Development Partners and international organizations in progressing with the statistical cooperation in the area of System of National

Accounts (SNA), manufacturing and commerce statistics, in addition to the on-going cooperation on international merchandise trade statistics, statistics on international trade in services, and foreign direct investment statistics.

Hosting of AHSOM

12. We expressed our appreciation to the Government of Viet Nam, in particular the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam, for the excellent leadership, meeting arrangements and facilitation, and for the warm hospitality accorded to us during AHSOM11 and related meetings.
13. We thanked BPS-Statistics Indonesia for accepting to chair and host the next meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices in November 2011.

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 9 December 2010

11th Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices

1. CAMBODIA: Mr. San Sythan; 2. INDONESIA: Dr. Rusman Heriawan; 3. LAO PDR: Dr. Samaychanh Boupha; 4. MALAYSIA: Dr. Abdul Rahman Bin Hassan; 5. PHILIPPINES: Dr. Romulo A. Virola; 6. SINGAPORE: Ms. Wong Wee Kim; 7. THAILAND: Mr. Wilas Suwee 8. VIET NAM: Dr. Do Thuc

ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)

Joint Media Statement of the 42nd ASEAN Economic Ministers' (AEM) Meeting (AFTA Council - Related Section)

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 24-25 August 2010

1. The 42nd Meeting of the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) was held on 24 – 25 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam. H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, chaired the Meeting, which was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Senior Economic Officials (SEOM). The AEM also had joint meetings with the 13th ASEAN Investment Area (AIA) Council and the 24th ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council.

Economic performance

2. Ministers noted that ASEAN's total merchandise trade remained resilient in 2009, dropping by only 19 percent, from USD 1,897.1 billion in 2008 to USD 1,536.8 billion in 2009, compared to the 22.6 percent decline in global trade in 2009. Intra-ASEAN trade was down by 20.0 percent and so was trade with the rest of the world, which contracted by 18.7 percent. ASEAN trade with its Dialogue Partners also remained strong despite the global financial/economic crisis. Even with a 9.5 percent decline in total trade, China emerged as ASEAN's largest trading partner in 2009. The European Union and Japan came in as ASEAN's second and third largest trading partner despite significant drops in total trade, i.e. 17.6 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively. ASEAN's trade surplus with the rest of the world reached USD 61.2 billion in 2009, more than double the level in 2008.

Trade in Goods

3. Ministers were pleased to note the realization of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on 1 January 2010 as duties on 99.65 percent of all tariff lines under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff Scheme for the ASEAN Free Trade Area (CEPT-AFTA) have been eliminated. For the newer ASEAN Member States – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV), tariffs on 98.96 percent of total tariff lines are now within the 0-5 percent range. The full tariff reduction schedules of ASEAN-6 – Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand – have been uploaded in the ASEAN website (<http://www.asean.org>). The tariff reduction schedules for Cambodia, Lao

PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam will be uploaded in the website upon completion of the technical verification process. The tariff reduction schedules of ASEAN Member States form an integral part of the ATIGA.

4. Ministers were also pleased to note the entry into force of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) on 17 May 2010, which is an improvement over the current ASEAN Free Trade Area-Common Effective Preferential Tariff (AFTA-CEPT) Scheme. The ATIGA consolidates all ASEAN's existing initiatives, obligations and commitments on intra-ASEAN trade-in-goods, including both tariff and non-tariff elements, into one single comprehensive document.. The list of Agreements to be superseded by the ATIGA is being finalized for subsequent annexing to the ATIGA.
5. Ministers endorsed the 6-month (180 days), from the date of entry into force of the ATIGA, transition period for the shift from the CEPT Scheme to the ATIGA. This means that Member States would continue to accept CEPT Certificates of Origin (CO) Form D until 13 November 2010 after which only the ATIGA CO Form D will be accepted. CEPT CO Form Ds issued within the transition period would remain valid for one (1) year consistent with the provisions in the ATIGA Operational Certification Procedures (OCP).

Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers

6. Ministers noted the positive progress in the verification of ASEAN Member States' lists of Non Tariff Measures (NTMs), which would be published in the ASEAN Secretariat website in August 2010. They also encouraged closer coordination among the various ASEAN Sectoral Bodies to ensure smooth implementation of the mechanism to monitor NTMs under the ATIGA as well as to address operational challenges.

The Ministers re-affirmed their commitment to eliminate all forms of Non Tariff Barriers with the view to maximise the benefits from tariff reduction under the ATIGA. The Ministers noted the ongoing work in UNCTAD on a new classification of NTMs, and agreed that once this is completed, ASEAN could consider incorporating these in the AEC Scorecard.

Trade Facilitation

7. The Ministers noted the continuous work in the adoption of trade facilitating rules in ASEAN, particularly in the progress in reforming the existing certification regime to ensure free flow

of ASEAN originating goods within the region. The Ministers welcomed the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding of the Pilot Project For the Implementation of a Regional Self-Certification System, and looked forward to the timely implementation of the ASEAN Self-Certification System by 2012.

8. The Ministers endorsed the updated ASEAN Trade Facilitation Work Program and endorsed the recommendation for each ASEAN Member States to conduct a survey of the status of trade facilitation as the first step to take stock of the current environment in ASEAN in 2010 - 2011. In this regard, the Ministers tasked the officials to finalise the common set of questionnaire for the private and public sector to be used in the trade facilitation assessment as soon as possible.

The Ministers also re-iterated their commitment to promote trade facilitation measures for free flow of goods in the region.

ASEAN Single Window (ASW)

9. The Ministers noted the developments in the implementation of the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) and National Single Windows (NSWs) by Member States. reiterated the need to further accelerate work towards the full implementation of the ASW. Ministers noted that Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand have activated their National Single Windows (NSWs) as well as their efforts to expand the operational scope of their NSWs in line with the timeline set in the Agreement to Establish the ASEAN Single Window (ASW). The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment in activating the NSWs in line with the ASW Agreement and its Protocol and tasked the ASW Steering Committee to continue its work in developing and operationalising the NSWs of all Member States, and developing the ASW as an environment where all ten NSWs operate and integration. Ministers also noted the preparatory work being undertaken by CLMV to implement the NSWs. Ministers welcomed the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding of the ASW Pilot Project, which is expected to be signed in the second half of 2010.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Kong Vibol,

Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Gita Irawan Wirjawan, Chairman of Investment Coordinating Board, Indonesia; H.E. Dr. Bambang Susantono, Vice Minister for Transportation, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; Yanyong Phuanrach, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Buddhipongse Punnakanta, Vice Minister of Industry, Thailand; H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Nguyen Cam Tu, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

ASEAN Finance Ministers Meeting (AFMM)

Joint Media Statement of the 14th ASEAN Finance Ministers' Meeting (AFMM)

Nha Trang, Viet Nam, 8 April 2010

Introduction

1. We, the ASEAN Finance Ministers, convened our 14th Annual Meeting under the chairmanship of H.E. Ninh Vu Van, Minister of Finance of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
2. We met together with the troika of ASEAN Central Bank Governors at a critical juncture of our recovery from the global economic and financial crisis. We discussed the significant policy challenges that lie ahead and reaffirmed our commitment to restore sustainable economic growth and financial stability. We had a fruitful exchange of views with Haruhiko Kuroda, President of the Asian Development Bank; Juan Jose Daboub, Managing Director of World Bank; and Shinohara Naoyuki, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, and we called on them to continue to support stronger regional cooperation through initiatives and commitments that will contribute towards sustained recovery and balanced growth.
3. We assessed the progress of our commitments to the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015, including the various initiatives under the Roadmap for Monetary and Financial Integration of ASEAN. To facilitate the integration of our financial markets, we agreed that further actions are needed. We are encouraged by significant progress made in strengthening the financial system and achieving financial stability in the region. In this regard, we welcomed the entry into force of the US\$120 billion swap facility under the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM), and we look forward to the establishment of the CMIM regional surveillance unit early next year. We affirmed our commitment to establish the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) in May 2010 to deepen local currency bond markets in the region.

Regional Outlook and Challenges of Post-Crisis Economy

4. We are pleased that ASEAN has emerged in good shape despite the unprecedented crisis in the global economy, reflecting the region's continued dynamism. Our economies have rebounded strongly due to the resilience of domestic demand, a robust financial system, sound economic frameworks, recovery in global trade and financial markets as well as swift and appropriate policy responses. These favourable conditions and pro-business policies have cushioned ASEAN economies from the impact of the external shocks and helped to re-attract investments quickly. We are confident that the region will grow between 4.9% and 5.6% in 2010 from 1.5% last year.
5. However, as the challenges to stronger global economic recovery remain, we are committed to act in a decisive, timely and coordinated manner to maintain the growth momentum and to achieve a stable, efficient and resilient financial system in the region. We will continue to pursue supportive policies until recovery is secured, but at the same time, we will carefully withdraw our fiscal, monetary and financial sector support once private demand becomes self-sustained. Our exit strategies will be guided by our respective economic fundamentals, consistent with the goals of medium-term fiscal sustainability, price stability, and financial stability.
6. We remain committed to implement policies that could restore strong and sustainable growth,

including policies to further promote domestic demand and services, boosting productivity, and enhance the integration of our markets. We recognised that mutually reinforcing intra-regional trade and domestic and regional demand will play important roles in sustaining growth. To achieve this it is vital that we further step up public and private investment, including investment in infrastructure and education, and technological innovation.

Roadmap for Monetary and Financial Integration of ASEAN

7. We are determined to work together to enhance the competitiveness and depth of ASEAN financial markets. To this end, we reaffirmed our commitment to financial integration under the AEC Blueprint, particularly in the areas of Capital Market Development, Financial Services Liberalisation and Capital Account Liberalisation.
8. We are pleased with the progress of the study to develop a clear framework and roadmap for achieving greater financial integration in ASEAN by 2015. We look forward to the development of specific recommendations and timelines towards this end.

Capital Market Development and Integration

9. Strong, efficient and liquid capital markets are important in attracting more investment to the region, facilitating greater inter-regional trade flows, and ensuring ASEAN's long-term competitiveness. To further develop our bond markets, we endorsed the formation of a set of "bond market development" indicators, which will serve as benchmark reference points to measure the state of ASEAN's bond market development, and as a scorecard to identify key priorities for bond market integration and development in ASEAN. Recognising the varying levels of bond market development across the region, we agreed for targeted capacity building initiatives to collectively enhance liquidity and efficiency in our capital markets. At the same time, promoting ASEAN as an asset class remains an important task. We will therefore step up our investor outreach efforts to deepen and broaden the investor base in the region.
10. We have also made substantial progress in integrating our capital markets to enhance our competitiveness in the global arena. Work is underway to create brand recognition for ASEAN products, lift standards of regulations, build mutual and global trust in ASEAN standards through mutual recognition regimes, and facilitate flow and access into our markets. The "ASEAN and Plus Standards"

for multi-jurisdictional offerings of securities have been adopted in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. We will promote dual listing of securities and cross-border offerings of debt securities and collective investment schemes. We are encouraged by the progress made towards the establishment of ASEAN exchange linkages. We welcome the initiative to develop mutual recognition framework for capital market professionals across the region. Through the tax authorities, we will explore ways to address withholding tax issues affecting regional capital market development.

Financial Services Liberalisation

11. We agreed to adopt a Safeguard Framework that will allow Member States to maintain pre-agreed flexibilities for financial services sub-sectors to be liberalised by 2015 as specified in the AEC Blueprint. We will use this Framework as the modality to guide the 5th Round of Negotiations on the ASEAN Financial Services Liberalisation under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS). We took note that Member States had commenced the 5th round of negotiations towards the completion of negotiations by the end of this year. We will continue to engage with our Dialogue Partners on our negotiations on trade in services, and we will work toward a successful outcome of on-going trade in services negotiations of our Free Trade Agreements with China and India.

Capital Account Liberalisation

12. We are encouraged by the return of capital to the region, which has supported our improved economic and financial conditions. We are also cognizant of the risks involved and the need to manage large and volatile capital inflows by strengthening our monitoring system. In this regard, we reaffirmed our commitment to further capital account liberalisation. We are pleased with the conduct of our mutual assessment process and identification of rules to further promote foreign direct and portfolio investments.

Strengthening ASEAN Finance Cooperation and Economic Integration

Enhancing Regional Surveillance

13. The post-crisis global economy presents new challenges to the region. It is therefore critical that we continue to enhance our regional surveillance capacity to support regional economic and financial integration. To this end, we reiterated our support for the establishment of the Macroeconomic and Finance Surveillance Office (MFSO) at the ASEAN Secretariat.

14. We are committed to the full and timely establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Surveillance Office (AMRO), an independent regional surveillance unit to support the successful implementation of CMIM. We unanimously decided that AMRO would be located in Singapore, and to cooperate with our counterparts from China, Japan and South Korea to ensure this unit would be operational by early next year.

Infrastructure Financing

15. Following the Leaders' Declaration on ASEAN Connectivity, we reaffirmed our commitment to infrastructure development to support the medium-term and long-term growth prospects of the region. To this end, we agreed to work closely with the ADB to work out an appropriate structure for the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund that could catalyse the necessary financing. We took note and appreciated continued support from the World Bank of the Infrastructure Finance Network (IFN). We also endorsed the proposed programmes offered by the World Bank under the IFN for 2010.

Insurance Cooperation

16. We are pleased with the progress of insurance cooperation and committed to further strengthen cooperation in the future.

Customs Integration

17. ASEAN customs integration has continued to advance with our signing of the Second Protocol to Amend the Protocol Governing the Implementation of the ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature. We are pleased that almost all Member States have implemented the regional system of tariff nomenclature for uniform classification of traded goods that will facilitate regional trade and investment. We welcome the efforts in the simplification and streamlining of customs procedures to international standards through the implementation of the ASEAN Customs Declaration Document. We noted the progress in other customs issues, particularly the implementation of the Strategic Plan of Customs Development and ASEAN Single Window.
18. We also urged the ASEAN Customs Directors-General to expedite the work on amendments to the ASEAN Agreement on Customs and finalisation of Protocols 2 and 7 under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Goods in Transit, accelerate the implementation of customs related measures in the AEC Blueprint and look

into mutual recognition arrangement among customs authorities in ASEAN.

Engaging and Building a Stronger ASEAN

19. Building on the progress of our economic integration, our strategies will continue to be driven by greater policy collaboration and deeper economic engagement. In this regard, we welcome the proposal by Malaysia to host the 2010 ASEAN Finance Ministers' Investors Seminar in Kuala Lumpur in the fourth quarter, to promote ASEAN as an asset class and to create greater cross-border investment opportunities.
20. We are pleased that Asia is leading the global economic recovery. We are committed to transform the recovery into a stable and sustainable growth for the region. We will work to maintain the momentum of our reforms and enhance the resiliency and stability of our financial system. We will continue to contribute to the shaping of the post-crisis global economic landscape, and to actively participate in international efforts to build a stronger global economy. To this end, we look forward to the chairmanship of Korea in this year's G-20 Summit.
21. We also reaffirmed the importance of tapping on regional and international resources to support ASEAN growth and stability. We agreed that international financial institutions (IFIs) like the ADB, World Bank and IMF could play positive roles in advancing regional economic, financial, and trade integration goals. In particular, we agreed to explore possible ways to enhance synergies between regional initiatives such as the CMIM and IFI financing facilities.
22. We expressed our appreciation to the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for their excellent arrangements and warm hospitality accorded to all delegates. The 15th AFMM will convene in 2011.

ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF)

32nd Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (32nd AMAF)

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 23 October 2010

ASEAN Ministerial Statement on “ASEAN Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses: Avian Influenza and Beyond”

1. We, the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, during the 32nd AMAF Meeting on 24 October 2010, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Chan Sarun, agreed to declare our support and commitment in advancing the ASEAN Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses;
2. Recognising the significant importance of the ASEAN Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses in the sustainable economic development of the region and in the realisation of the shared vision of an ASEAN Community, where its peoples are outward-looking and living in peace, stability and prosperity;
3. Recognising the expansive and devastating impact brought about by the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) since the first outbreaks in 2003 on the livelihoods of farmers, food security and safety, and public health, as well as the significant progress and achievements made in its prevention, control and eradication through the collective efforts by all stakeholders;
4. Concerned however that HPAI being persistent in some countries, it remains a major threat to ASEAN and requires continued political support and commitment for its effective control and eradication. We therefore fully support the adoption and implementation of the “Roadmap Towards an HPAI-Free ASEAN Community by 2020” to serve as our long-term strategic framework in addressing avian influenza and other transboundary and zoonotic diseases of significant priority to the region;
5. In particular, we recognise the achievements and continuing efforts in addressing the threats and challenges in the effective control and eradication of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) through the expanded South-East Asia China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Programme, and fully support the implementation of its “Roadmap for FMD Freedom with Vaccination by 2020 in South-East Asia”;
6. We also recognise the significant socio-economic impacts of Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Newcastle Disease (ND), Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), and other emerging/re-emerging diseases, and in full support for the development and implementation of strategic frameworks and mechanisms at national and regional levels;
7. Recognising further that the backbone of an effective and sustainable disease prevention and control strategy is a strong animal health system particularly veterinary services, we support the need for the ASEAN Member States (AMS) to allocate appropriate resources to build-up our respective veterinary services and infrastructure to the level required by international standard setting bodies. We are therefore in full support of the World Organisation for Animal Health’s (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway to help AMSs evaluate the quality and effectiveness of their national veterinary services and identify weaknesses and could form the basis for improving deficiencies and building effective veterinary infrastructures and in enhancing private sector engagement;
8. We also take note and support the ongoing initiative of the Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services (PSVS) in South-East Asia by OIE and Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and particularly recognise the need for a comprehensive animal health legislation and governance as a key element for veterinary authorities to enforce disease control programmes;
9. Considering the complex nature of transboundary and zoonotic diseases as well as the need for a comprehensive, integrated and concerted approach in effectively addressing them, we affirm our support on the ongoing initiative to establish a “Regional Coordination Mechanism on Animal Health and Zoonoses” that will provide a unified and broader mechanism for regional coordination to address current priority diseases as well as provide for effective response to new, emerging or re-emerging transboundary and zoonotic disease threats in ASEAN. We further re-affirm our support to the strengthening of existing regional initiatives supporting animal health such as the ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund (AAHTF) and the ASEAN Regional Animal Health Information System (ARAHIS);

10. Recognising that 75% of recent emerging human diseases originated from animals, we declare our commitment to advance the One Health approach and support existing collaborative frameworks on animal and public health governance at global, regional and national levels to address vulnerabilities associated with zoonotic diseases. In particular, we encourage the operationalisation of the “ASEAN Plus Three Joint Recommendations and Work Plan on Animal and Human Health Collaboration”, and the “Call for Action towards the Elimination of Rabies in the AMSs and Plus Three Countries”, endorsed by the SOM-AMAF;
11. We further recognise the increasing challenges posed by animal and public health-related issues due to closer integration and globalisation, necessitates strategic partnerships and cooperation with relevant development partners and donor agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organisation (WHO), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Commission (EC), Plus Three Countries, etc. This is for us to maximise our synergies and complementarities in facing squarely the challenges posed by transboundary and zoonotic diseases and laying the foundations for sustainable animal health systems in the region; and
12. Finally, we, the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry, hereby pledge our commitment to fully support these initiatives and now task the SOM-AMAF and ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL) to implement necessary actions and report progress in the advancement of the ASEAN Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses that contribute to a prosperous, stable, peaceful and safer ASEAN Community.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia; H.E. Dr. Suswono, Minister of Agriculture, Indonesia; H.E. Dr. Ty Phommasack Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR; H.E. Datuk Seri Noh Bin Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia; H.E. Mr. Ohn Myint, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Myanmar; H.E. Mr. Segfredo R. Serrano, Undersecretary of Department of Agriculture, Philippines; H.E. Dr. Mohamad Maliki Bin Osman, Parliamentary Secretary

for National Development, Singapore; H.E. Mr. Theera Wongsamut, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Ho Xuan Hung, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community.

Joint Press Statement of the 32nd Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (32nd AMAF)

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 23 October 2010

1. The 32nd Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) was held in Phnom Penh, on 23 October 2010 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia.

Towards ASEAN Community and Regional Integration

2. The Ministers noted with appreciation on-going progress of the contribution of food, agriculture, and forestry sectors towards realization of the ASEAN Community and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Ministers reassured their full support in advancing the implementation of relevant measures outlined in the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) declared by the 14th ASEAN Summit in March 2009.
3. The Ministers expressed satisfaction on the progress made in food, agriculture and forestry sectors. The Ministers further endorsed the following ASEAN standards and documents:
 - a) ASEAN Phytosanitary Guidelines for the Importation of Dendrobium Cut Flowers;
 - b) 13 ASEAN Harmonised MRLs of the following nine (9) pesticides: abamectin (chilli pepper), cypermethrin (asparagus and longan), chlorpyrifos (rice), cyhalothrin (soybean immature), deltamethrin (asparagus and mango), fenvalerate (mango), malathion (pummelo), methomyl (okra), profenofos (chilli, mango, and mangosteen);
 - c) ASEAN Standards for a) Jackfruit, b) Cucumber, c) Melon and d) Salacca;
 - d) ASEAN Chain of Custody Guidelines for Legal Timber and Sustainable Timber; and

- e) Roadmap Towards an HPAI-Free ASEAN Community by 2020.

Achieving Food Security in ASEAN Region

4. The Ministers welcomed the good progress in the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on ASEAN Food Security (SPA-FS), development of engaging private sector and civil society. The Ministers urged the close collaboration and partnership among dialogue partners, development partners and international organisations to foster coordination and implementation of activities as well as monitoring and reporting of progress of the AIFS **Framework and the SPA-FS**.
5. The Ministers welcomed initiative and cooperation with ADB on technical assistance to support the implementation of AIFS framework particularly on Food security and emergency/shortage relief, sustainable food trade development and strengthening food information network in ASEAN. The Ministers further welcomed FAO initiative in Linking Information and Decision Making to Improve Food Security and developing the capacities of Food Security Professional.

Responding to the Impact of Climate Change

6. The Ministers recalled the Joint Response to Climate Change declared at the 16th ASEAN Summit on 9 April 2010 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. In the Joint Response to Climate Change, the Leaders tasked the agriculture and forestry sectors to engage in cooperation in research and development and knowledge sharing. The Leaders also reaffirmed their agreement on and effective implementation of Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)-plus mechanisms. These initiatives will contribute to enhanced food production, agricultural productivity and water resources sustainability, while adapting to the adverse effects of climate change and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from the sectors, thus ensuring sustainable livelihoods of farmers and food security in the ASEAN region.
7. In this connection, the Ministers commended the progress in the implementation of "ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC)". The Ministers welcomed a newly proposed ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors (GAP-CC) in support of the implementation of the AFCC. The Ministers

reaffirmed their support in addressing the climate change impacts through the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures in agriculture and forestry towards food security in the region.

Strengthening of Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses

8. The Ministers recognised the significant importance of the ASEAN Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses in the sustainable economic development of the region and in the ASEAN Community-building process. In this connection, the Ministers announced the ASEAN Ministerial Statement on ASEAN Cooperation on Animal Health and Zoonoses at a side event held on 24 October 2010 in Phnom Penh. The Statement underscores the achievements and continuing efforts in addressing transboundary animal diseases i.e. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF), and multi-sectoral cooperation toward One Health approach. On HPAI, the Ministers endorsed, with full support for the implementation, the "Roadmap Towards an HPAI-Free ASEAN Community by 2020" to serve as our long-term strategic framework in addressing avian influenza and other transboundary and zoonotic diseases of significant priority to the region.

Partnership with Dialogue Partners and International Organisations

9. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the assistance and support, in advancing cooperation on food, agriculture and forestry in ASEAN region, rendered by various dialogue partners and international organizations, among others: Australia, China, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC).

33rd AMAF Meeting

10. The ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry will meet in Indonesia in 2011.
11. The Ministers from other ASEAN Member Countries expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and People of Cambodia for hosting the 32nd AMAF Meeting and for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia; H.E. Dr. Suswono, Minister of Agriculture, Indonesia; H.E. Dr. Ty Phommasack Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR; H.E. Datuk Seri Noh Bin Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia; H.E. Mr. Ohn Myint, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Myanmar; H.E. Dr. Segfredo R. Serrano, Undersecretary of Department of Agriculture, Philippines; H.E. Dr. Mohamad Maliki Bin Osman, Parliamentary Secretary for National Development, Singapore; H.E. Mr. Theera Wongsamut, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Ho Xuan Hung, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community.

ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM)

26th Meeting of the Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities

Hua Hin, Thailand, 2 July 2010

The 26th ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities (HAPUA) Council Meeting was held at Dusit Thani Hua Hin Hotel, Petchburi, Thailand on 2nd July 2010. The meeting was preceded by the 12th HAPUA Working Committee Meeting held during 30th June 2010 and 1st July 2010.

The 26th HAPUA Council Meeting was officially opened by H.E. Mr. Wannarat Channukul, Minister of Energy, Thailand and was attended by delegates from nine ASEAN member countries i.e. Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Delegates from Brunei Darussalam were absent with apology. Representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat were also in attendance.

Governor of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) was elected the new Chairman of the HAPUA Council, and Mr. Tri Quang Dinh, Vice President of Vietnam Electricity (EVN), the new Vice Chairman.

The HAPUA Council discussed and deliberated on the following issues:

- a. ASEAN Community acknowledged the adverse impact of climate change and global warming which raised the need for ASEAN member countries to shift the paradigm towards green energy and low carbon growth, and to promote a more determined cooperation in green energy investment, especially in renewable energy and new energy sources.

The meeting highlighted that ASEAN was to pursue energy policies and strategies, striking a balance among energy security, economic and social development, and environmental protection in order to ensure both energy security and sustainable development.

The HAPUA Council reiterated the significance of ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) to accelerate the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency since the use of conventional fuels produced green house gasses which contribute greatly to climate change and global warming.

- b. Reports on progress of projects under eight HAPUA Working Groups were presented in the meeting; in particular, the progress of ASEAN Interconnection Master Plan Study II (AIMS - II) under HAPUA Working Group No. 2 – Transmission, led by EGAT. According to the study, when the project is implemented, ASEAN will optimize the indigenous energy source and enhance the energy security among the member countries and be able to save a substantial amount of generation investments and fuel costs.
- c. The HAPUA Council recommends that ASEAN governments accelerate the promotion of clean coal technology and the development of nuclear power as an energy option to meet future electricity demand in the region.
- d. In order to meet the goals of the ASEAN Power Grid, the HAPUA Council recommends that ASEAN come up with guidelines on: (1) ensuring reliability of operation, performance and safety standards and procedures in generation and transmission of electricity in any future interconnection; (2) model framework for tax, tariffs and customs laws that may be applied to the sale and transmission of electricity between the contracting member countries; (3) investment sources for the bilateral interconnection among the ASEAN member countries; and (4) effective enforcement of Bilateral Interconnection Agreements between the contracting member countries.

The HAPUA Council agreed that the 27th HAPUA Council meeting shall be hosted by Vietnam in Da Nang City in July 2011.

The 26th HAPUA Council Meeting was successfully held in the true spirit of ASEAN cooperation and solidarity.

Joint Media Statement of the 28th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM)

**Da Lat, Viet Nam, 23 July 2010
“Energy and Climate Change”**

1. The 28th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM) was held in Da Lat, Viet Nam on 22 July 2010. H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, chaired the Meeting. H.E. Pehin Dato Mohammad Yasmin Umar, Energy Minister at the Prime Minister’s Office of Brunei Darussalam was the vice-chairperson.

OPENING CEREMONY

2. The 28th AMEM was officiated by H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of Viet Nam. In his Opening Remarks, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung welcomed all to Da Lat, Viet Nam, and highlighted that “during the past years, ASEAN Members have shown a strong sense of unity and been working closely together for the implementation of new initiatives and cooperation programs in different fields and for realising the ASEAN Charter and building the ASEAN Community”. With that, the Prime Minister indicated that energy cooperation is not outside the regional trend and spirit. The Prime Minister commended the AMEM for setting “Energy and Climate Change” as the theme for the 28th AMEM, which clearly demonstrates ASEAN cooperation priorities and commitment to action for sustainable development and in addressing global and regional pressing challenges. He urged the ASEAN energy cooperation sector to put more efforts in the implementation of the existing initiatives to support greener economic activities to maintain sustainable development in the region, such as flagship projects on electricity, gas and oil pipelines, energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean development

mechanism. The Prime Minister called for a stronger engagement with private sector, dialogue partners and international community to develop low carbon economies. He wished the ASEAN Energy Ministers and Heads of Delegation fruitful discussions and looked forward initiatives and measures to realise the energy priority objectives in 2010.

SHIFTING TOWARDS A GREENER ASEAN ENERGY SECTOR

3. The Ministers noted the Leaders’ vision for an ASEAN Community resilient to climate change as set out in the 2009 ASEAN Leaders’ Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change. In this respect, the Ministers re-affirmed their commitment towards strengthening efforts to address climate change and enhancing ASEAN energy cooperation towards low-carbon and green economy.
4. The Ministers re-affirmed their commitment to energy cooperation in the direction of regional integration and building of the ASEAN Community, and stressed the need for coordinated efforts in the implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action on Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010–2015. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the achievements made so far in the implementation of the key projects/initiatives of the APAEC 2010-2015, notably on:
 - Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C): A series of capacity building activities under the Promotion on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (PROMEEC) have been conducted; the work plan and training curriculum for the ASEAN Energy Manager Accreditation Scheme (AEMAS) have been designed; and various measures to achieve the aspirational goal of reducing regional energy intensity of at least 8% by 2015 (based on 2005 level) have been agreed to, including the promotion of EE&C through institutional and human capacity building with emphasis on energy intensity assessment guidelines, capacity building for EE&C policy, energy audit, standards and labeling, and the possible harmonisation of energy testing procedures and increasing private sector involvement in the ASEAN region. The Ministers agreed to undertake an assessment and review of ASEAN EE&C target and tasked the senior officials to develop a systematic plan of action and monitoring mechanism to achieve the target;

- **Coal and Clean Coal Technology:** The agreement to intensify cooperative partnership in the promotion and utilisation of coal and cleaner coal technology while addressing environmental issues and facilitating intra-ASEAN coal related issues, such as enhancing the public image of clean coal and exploring an ASEAN agreement on coal supply and trading for regional energy security;
- **Renewable Energy:** The continued regional cooperation on the development of renewable energy to achieve the collective target of 15% for regional renewable energy in the total power installed capacity by 2015, including hydropower and bio-fuels, through the centers of research and development on renewable energy in the region. The Ministers welcomed the suggestion to further cooperate under the framework of the Technology Roadmap of the UNEP and IEA;
- **Nuclear Energy:** The efforts to strengthen gradually, on a voluntary and non-binding basis, regional capacity building in civilian nuclear energy power generation for regulators, operators and relevant educational institutions through, among others, exchange of information, and assistance on sustainable civilian nuclear power programmes, in accordance with the respective relevant international and regional agreements and standards. In this regard, the Ministers endorsed the Terms of Reference of the Nuclear Energy Cooperation Sub Sector Network (NEC-SSN) which will be the body to assist SOME/AMEM in the implementation of activities in civilian nuclear energy cooperation;
- **ASEAN Power Grid:** The completion of Phase II of the ASEAN Interconnection Master Plan Study, optimisation of energy sources indigenous to the region, and recommended guidelines to speed up implementation of the ASEAN Power Grid, notably on the reliability of operation, safety standards and procedures in generation, transmission, and guidelines on a model framework for investment of the interconnection projects and for the cross-border sale and transmission of electricity, and
- **Trans ASEAN Gas Pipeline:** The ongoing extensive cooperation to facilitate the implementation and realisation of the Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline Infrastructure Project,

including infrastructure for LNG, to ensure greater security of gas supply.

5. The Ministers agreed on the need to strengthen ASEAN institutional capacity and resource mobilisation for the effective implementation of the APAEC 2010-2015. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed and took note of the on-going efforts by the Senior Officials to optimise the ASEAN energy cooperation process. The Ministers urged the Senior Officials to finalise their work in this matter.
6. The Ministers noted the Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity which highlights the significant role of energy security in the ASEAN Community building process, requiring enhanced infrastructure and regional regulatory framework. The Ministers tasked the senior officials to formulate work processes and policies to expedite in the drafting as well as implementation of the Master Plan for ASEAN Connectivity.

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH DIALOGUE PARTNERS AND PRIVATE SECTOR

7. The Ministers highlighted that the Dialogue Partners and international organisations could also play a significant role in the realisation of the APAEC 2010 – 2015, with their support and technical assistance to ASEAN towards the “low carbon – green growth” development model. In this regard, the Ministers agreed to foster closer cooperation with the Dialogue Partners and international organisations.

DEEPENING ENERGY COOPERATION WITH CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREA, AND THE EAST ASIA REGION

8. The Ministers noted the on-going activities and solid progress achieved under the AMEM Plus Three/SOME Plus Three energy cooperation. The Ministers were pleased to note the remarkable progress and cooperation on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as well as on civilian nuclear energy as part of the efforts to mitigate climate change and energy security issues. The Ministers agreed to strengthen the ASEAN Plus Three Energy Cooperation in the present five (5) areas of energy security, oil market, oil stockpiling, natural gas, and new and renewable energy (NRE) and energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C). The Ministers welcomed the discussions on new initiatives to widen cooperation on energy with the Plus Three Countries.
9. The Ministers were gratified to note the development and progress of the EAS Energy Cooperation since the establishment in 2007. To this end, the

Ministers reiterated the importance of international cooperation under the EAS Energy Ministers and the Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) process to ensure greater security and sustainability of energy for sustainable economic growth.

EXPANDING ENERGY COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA AND USA

10. The Ministers welcomed opportunities to strengthen and/or discuss cooperation with other Dialogue Partners in energy cooperation, especially with Russia and the USA.
11. The Ministers noted the development of the ASEAN-Russia Energy Cooperation Work Programme (2010 – 2015). The Ministers emphasised the need to deepen understanding and cooperation, especially in capacity building programmes, development of alternative and renewable energy resources, energy infrastructure, peaceful use of nuclear energy, coal, oil and gas exploration. The Ministers looked forward to the first AMEM-Russia Meeting in 2011.
12. The Ministers were pleased with the positive outcomes and opportunities that arose from the ASEAN-US Clean Energy Trade, Technology and Investment Forum held on 19 – 21 April 2010 in Manila, the Philippines. The Ministers welcomed the proposal from the US to advance cooperation on clean energy and to explore more activities with ASEAN on Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling (EES&L) and other cooperative initiatives of mutual benefit. The Ministers were briefed on the draft 2011-2016 Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-US Enhanced Partnership which also includes energy cooperation elements. The Ministers looked forward to convene the first AMEM-USA Meeting to strategise and provide direction for the energy cooperation programme.

INTENSIFYING DIALOGUES WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

13. The Ministers agreed that an effective public-private partnership would be mutually reinforcing. Towards this end, the Ministers will foster a more active and efficient participation of the private sector in the policy and regulatory discussions, and encouraged their participation and support in realisation of the APAEC (2010 – 2015) and other energy projects.

ASEAN ENERGY AWARDS 2010

14. The Ministers congratulated the winners and runners-ups from the 38 national nominees for

the ASEAN Energy Awards 2010 under the Best Practices Competition for Energy Management in Buildings and Industries, Energy Efficient Buildings, as well as Renewable Energy Projects.

NEXT MEETING

15. The Ministers agreed to convene the 29th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting and its Related Meetings with Dialogue Partners in Brunei Darussalam in 2011.
16. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the Government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for the warm hospitality accorded to them and for the excellent arrangements made for the 28th AMEM and its Related Meetings with Dialogue Partners.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E. Pehin Dato Mohammad Yasmin Umar, Minister of Energy, at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Suy Sem, Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia; Ms. Maritje Hutapea, Head of Bureau of Energy Policy and Assembly Facilitation, Secretariat General of National Energy Council, on behalf of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia; H.E. Soulivong Daravong, Minister of Energy and Mines of Lao PDR; Y. Bhg. Dato' Dr. Halim Bin Man, Secretary-General of Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water on behalf of the Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water of Malaysia; H.E. Lun Thi, Minister of Energy of Myanmar; H.E. Jose Rene D. Almendras, Secretary, Department of Energy of the Republic of the Philippines; H.E. S. Iswaran, Senior Minister of State (Trade and Industry), Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore; H.E. Wannarat Channukul MD., MP., Minister of Energy of Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam; and H.E. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community, on behalf of Secretary-General of ASEAN.

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology (AMMST)

Chairman's Statement of the 6th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology (IAMMST)

Krabi, Thailand, 17 December 2010

1. The 6th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology (IAMMST) was held on 17 December 2010 in Krabi, Thailand. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Dr. Virachai Virameteekul, Minister of Science and Technology, Thailand, and attended by Science and Technology Ministers and Senior Officials from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines Singapore and Viet Nam. The Deputy Secretary General of ASEAN and his staff were also in attendance.
2. The Meeting noted that five (5) events were conducted prior to the 6th Informal Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology, namely, the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology (COST) Retreat on "The Future of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in ASEAN:2015 and Beyond"; the 17th Meeting of the Advisory Body on the ASEAN Plan of Action on Science and Technology (ABAPAST); the 60th Meeting of ASEAN COST; the 8th Meeting of the ASEAN-India Working Group on Science and Technology; and the 5th Meeting of ASEAN COST Plus Three.
3. The Meeting adopted the report of the STI Retreat and agreed that the outcome of the Retreat shall be called the Krabi Initiative¹. "Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for a Competitive, Sustainable and Inclusive ASEAN" was adopted as the theme for the Krabi Initiative.
4. The Meeting agreed that the Krabi Initiative should be implemented keeping in mind the objectives of COST flagship programmes and to the extent possible, synergise ASEAN R&D human resource through an exchange programme; and make the programme a part of all the COST flagship programmes and other joint R&D projects; and wherever possible, make the programme a part of R&D human resource development in all Member Countries,
5. The Meeting adopted the vision statement of the sixth flagship programme of the COST on Health and noted that a number of activities will be undertaken in 2011 to enhance the ASEAN Plan of Action on Science and Technology (APAST). The Meeting further agreed that the Krabi Initiative shall be referenced in the preparation of APAST 2016-2020.
6. The Meeting noted the progress of the augmentation of the ASEAN Science Fund (ASF). Recognising the need to utilise and to leverage on the ASF to support COST flagship programmes, the Krabi Initiative and other related S&T activities, the Meeting tasked the Advisory Body of the ASF (ABASF) and the ABAPAST to find innovative means such that the income and usable monies to be derived from the ASF can be increased. The Meeting noted that meeting for this purpose will be held in the first quarter of 2011 in Lao PDR.
7. The Meeting thanked Indonesia for hosting three events in 2011, namely, ASEAN Workshop on Bio-risk Management; Triple Helix Conference; and Workshop on Nuclear Power Plant. The Meeting also noted that the 9th ASEAN Science and Technology Week (ASTW) shall also be hosted by Indonesia in 2014.
8. The Meeting appreciated with enthusiasm three new initiatives proposed by Thailand, namely, Synchrotron Technology in ASEAN; Establishment of the Sub-Committee on Metrology; and Establishment of ASEAN Earth Observation Satellite. Acknowledging the importance of the proposed initiatives, the Meeting requested Thailand to develop and circulate the full details of the 3 proposals for review by the relevant COST subsidiary bodies.
9. The Meeting noted that three new initiatives proposed by India at the 8th Meeting of AIWGST shall be reviewed by COST. The new initiatives are the ASEAN Young Scientists Gateway to Indian Science and Technology Programme; Quality Systems in Manufacturing (Enabling Good Laboratory Practices); and Human Resource Capacity Building and Application for Developmental Needs – Geospatial Technologies.
10. The Meeting appreciated the sustained efforts of the Republic of Korea in implementing the programmes under the ASEAN Plus Three Centre for the Gifted in Science and thanked Brunei Darussalam for hosting the 1st Junior Science Odyssey in December 2011. The Meeting also welcomed the offer of China to host the ASEAN Plus Three Forum on Innovation in 2011.
11. The Meeting noted that the ASEAN Youth Forum on Innovation and Creativity (AYFIC) was endorsed by the 5th COST Plus Three Meeting and thanked Malaysia for hosting the event.

12. The Meeting noted that the 61st Meeting of COST and Meetings of COST subsidiary bodies shall be held in Siem Reap, Cambodia in May 2011. Further details shall be conveyed by Cambodia to COST in due course. The Meeting further noted that the 62nd Meeting of COST and the 14th AMMST will be held in Viet Nam in the last quarter of 2011.

ASEAN Transport Ministers Meeting (ATM)

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 16th ASEAN Transport Ministers' Meeting

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
11 November 2010**

1. The Sixteenth ASEAN Transport Ministers (ATM) Meeting was held on 11 November 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting was preceded by the 30th ASEAN Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM) and STOM with Dialogue Partners held on 8-10 November 2010. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam, and H.E. Mr. Tram Iv Tek, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia served as the Vice-Chairperson.

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

2. The Ministers welcomed the endorsement of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) by the ASEAN Leaders at the 17th ASEAN Summit held on 28 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. This comprehensive Master Plan, encompassing physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, will further enhance connectivity within ASEAN and promote the connectivity between ASEAN and the wider region of East Asia in the long run. Enhanced connectivity among ASEAN Member States will enhance ASEAN integration and Community building process; promote economic growth; narrow development gap; strengthen competitiveness of ASEAN and facilitate deeper social and cultural understanding as well as greater people mobility in the region.
3. The Ministers tasked the ASEAN Senior Transport Officials to coordinate and oversee the implementation of transport related measures of the

Master Plan by respective working groups, report the progress of its implementation on a regular basis and work closely with ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee. The Ministers were also pleased to note the finalisation of an ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF) that would mobilise financial resources within ASEAN to add support for regional infrastructure development. The Ministers also called on the active participation of the Dialogue Partners to meet the huge resource requirements to realise the ASEAN connectivity initiative.

Brunei Action Plan - ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan 2011-2015

4. The Ministers acknowledged that the implementation of the ASEAN Transport Action Plan (ATAP) 2005-2010, consisting of 48 actions to realise the goals and strategic thrusts of ASEAN transport cooperation in land, air and maritime transport, and transport facilitation, had achieved encouraging results.
5. As a successor to the ATAP 2005-2010, the Ministers adopted the Brunei Action Plan (BAP), which is the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP) 2011-2015, to provide the main reference guiding ASEAN transport cooperation and integration over the next five years. The BAP was prepared based on a comprehensive assessment of the current transport situation in ASEAN and of the achievements in the implementation of the ATAP and other related plans. The BAP identifies strategic actions to be implemented in the period 2011-2015 to support the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 as well as the new priority of enhancing regional connectivity identified in the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC). The BAP is also formulated to reflect other ongoing developments in the world such as changing economic landscape and growing global concerns over environment, climate change, safety and security. It also identifies long-term vision of ASEAN transport cooperation beyond 2015. To ensure effective and successful implementation of the overall objective and specific goals of ASEAN transport cooperation, the BAP sets out necessary implementation arrangements, including a proper monitoring and reporting mechanism, strengthening of the functions of and coordination among the various ASEAN related bodies, including the ASEAN Secretariat, financial mobilisation, and engagement with stakeholders, especially the private sector and the academics.
6. The Ministers tasked the ASEAN Senior Transport Officials and the transport Working Groups, in close collaboration with various stakeholders, to exert their maximum efforts to fully implement the actions identified in the BAP in an effective and timely manner.

7. The Ministers expressed their high appreciation to the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) for its valuable support in conducting the Final Report on the ASTP, which provided a good basis for the formulation of the BAP. The Ministers looked forward to the continuous strong support of the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and international organisations such as Asian Development Bank (ADB) and ERIA for the successful implementation of the BAP.

ASEAN Open Skies

8. To facilitate and enhance air services as well as complement the transport facilitation and liberalisation efforts in ASEAN, the Ministers signed the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) and its two Protocols, which would further expand the scope of the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Air Services (MAAS) to include other ASEAN cities. This Agreement and its Protocols would allow designated airlines of a Member State to provide air services from any city with international airport in its territory to any city with international airport in the territory of the other Member States and vice-versa with full third (3rd), fourth (4th), and fifth (5th) freedom traffic rights.
9. In line with the principle of ASEAN Centrality, the Ministers concluded the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on ASEAN's Air Services Engagement with Dialogue Partners to provide foundation for ASEAN to enter into arrangements on air services with its Dialogue Partners. This MOU recognises the integrity, solidarity and integration of ASEAN as priority in the implementation of air services agreements between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners.
10. The Ministers were pleased to note the progress of the development of the ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) and Open Skies Policy that would contribute to the economic development of ASEAN Member States and the realisation of the AEC. The Ministers agreed that the development of the ASAM would include air services liberalisation, aviation safety, aviation security, air traffic management, civil aviation technology, aviation environment protection, air transport regulatory framework and human resource development as its elements. The Ministers tasked the senior officials to formulate an ASAM roadmap and its implementation framework for adoption at the next ASEAN Transport Ministers' meeting. In further supporting this initiative, the Ministers encouraged all ASEAN Member States to ratify and implement the already-concluded agreements to implement the ASEAN Open Skies Policy, i.e. the MAAS,

the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services (MAFLAFS) and the MAFLPAS.

Efficient and Competitive Maritime Transport Integration

11. The Ministers were pleased to note the progress of the integration of ASEAN maritime transport, particularly in the completion of a number of measures set out in the Roadmap towards an Integrated and Competitive Maritime Transport in ASEAN in 2010.
12. The Ministers noted the development of the Strategies towards the Integration of ASEAN Single Shipping Market (ASSM), which would serve as the basic reference for developing ASSM in the future. The Ministers agreed that through ASSM there would be a free flow of intra-ASEAN shipping services without substantial restrictions to ASEAN shipping services suppliers in providing their services and in establishing companies across national borders within the region. The Ministers tasked the Maritime Transport Working Group to conduct a study and holding the workshops necessary to support the development of ASSM.
13. The Ministers welcomed the continued ASEAN and International Maritime Organisation (IMO) partnership for 2010-2011 which would focus on activities to enhance the regional capacity on ASEAN-Oil Spill Response Action Plan (OSRAP) and preparedness for and response to hazardous and noxious incidents in port areas. The Ministers also welcomed further initiatives by IMO in assisting ASEAN Member States in implementing IMO international conventions.

Seamless Transportation of Regional Goods

14. The Ministers endorsed the Work Plan of the Transit Transport Coordinating Board (TTCB) for implementation of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Goods in Transit (AFAFGIT), ASEAN Framework Agreement on Multimodal Transport (AFAMT), and ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Inter-State Transport (AFAFIST). In completing all Protocols to support the implementation of the ASEAN transport facilitation agreements, the Ministers encouraged the ASEAN Customs Directors-General to conclude the Protocol 2 (Designation of Frontier Posts) and Protocol 7 (Customs Transit System) of the AFAFGIT as soon as possible. The Ministers also tasked the Land Transport Working Group to restart the discussion on the draft Protocol 6 - Railway borders and interchange stations under AFAFGIT for eventual signing.

15. The Ministers welcomed the steady progress of the implementation of transport related measures under the Roadmap for Integration of Logistics Services.

Complete the ASEAN Highway Network

16. The Ministers were pleased to note the completion of the stock-taking of road inventory of all national route sections/components of the ASEAN Highway Network (AHN) and agreed that the upgrading of the ASEAN Transit Transport Routes (TTR) below Class III shall take priority of implementation. In upgrading AHN, the Ministers also agreed to install common road signs in all designated routes, with a specific priority on the TTR.

Enhanced Regional Road Safety

17. The Ministers emphasised the need for concerted efforts in the region to effectively address the pressing road safety issues experienced by most ASEAN Member States and tasked the ASEAN Multisectoral Road Safety Special Working Group (MRSSWG) to begin preparation for the ASEAN Regional Road Safety Strategy Plan 2011-2020 covering the strategic framework for cooperation among ASEAN Member States in this area and its policy guidelines. The Ministers agreed that this plan should be aligned with the UN Resolution on the Decade of Action on Road Safety and the Moscow Declaration of the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety.

Enhancing transport connectivity with Dialogue Partners

18. The Ministers acknowledged the significant progress made in the ASEAN-China transport cooperation and looked forward to the conclusion of the MOU on the ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism and the ASEAN-China Air Transport Agreement at the 9th ATM+China meeting on 12 November 2010 in Brunei Darussalam.

19. The Ministers noted the outcome of the 18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting held on 26 May 2010 in Madrid on the interest expressed at the Meeting in exchanging experiences and exploring scope for more comprehensive co-operation in the area of civil aviation as there are similarities between development of the single EU aviation market and the planned ASAM. The Ministers welcomed this proposal and agreed that the proposed ASEAN-EU Aviation Summit, to be held in Singapore, would be the first platform to materialise the proposed ASEAN-EU air transport cooperation. The Ministers tasked the Senior Officials to prepare and consult relevant committees in materialising this collaboration.

20. The Ministers acknowledged the progress of ASEAN-Japan cooperation through the implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership (AJTP), including activities on the work plans for 2010–2011 based on the Manila Action Plan, the ASEAN-Japan Cooperative Program on Development of Technical Regulations and Establishment of a Type Approval System for Vehicles and the ASEAN-Japan Action Plan on Environment Improvement in the Transport Sector (AJ-APEIT).

21. The Ministers welcomed the steady progress in the implementation of the 'Framework of Transport Cooperation Between Transport Authorities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Korea (ROK) and looked forward to the adoption of the ASEAN-ROK Transport Cooperation Roadmap. The Ministers also looked forward to the discussion with the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of ROK on strengthening cooperation in air transport, including the conclusion of an ASEAN-ROK Air Transport Agreement (AK-ATA).

Sixteenth ATM

22. The Ministers expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and people of Brunei Darussalam for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegations and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. The Ministers agreed to hold the 17th ATM in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2011.

LIST OF MINISTERS

(a) H.E. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam; (b) H.E. Mr. Tram Iv Tek, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia; (c) Mr. Moh. Iksan Tatang, Secretary General, representing H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi, Minister for Transportation of Indonesia; (d) H.E. Mr. Sommad Pholsena, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Lao PDR; (e) H.E. Dato' Seri Kong Cho Ha, Minister of Transport of Malaysia; (f) H.E. U Thein Swe, Minister of Transport of Myanmar; (g) H.E. Mr. Jose P. De Jesus, Secretary of Transportation and Communications for the Philippines; (h) H.E. Mr. Raymond Lim Siang Keat, Minister for Transport of Singapore; (i) Mr. Silpachai Jarukasemratana, Deputy Permanent Secretary, representing H.E. Mr. Sophon Zaram, Minister of Transport of Thailand; (j) H.E. Mr. Ho Nghia Dzung, Minister of Transport of Viet Nam; and (k) H.E. Mr. Sundram Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Secretariat.

ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
12 November 2010**

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter referred as "Lao PDR"), Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Contracting Parties" or individually as "Contracting Party");

RECALLING the earlier ASEAN Leaders' decision to establish by 2020 the ASEAN Community, including the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) made in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II in Bali, Indonesia on 7 October 2003;

AFFIRMING the policy agenda for progressive implementation of full liberalisation and integration of air services in ASEAN as laid down in the Action Plan for ASEAN Air Transport Integration and Liberalisation adopted at the Tenth (10th) ASEAN Transport Ministers (ATM) Meeting on 23 November 2004 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia;

RECALLING the Vientiane Action Programme adopted at the Tenth (10th) ASEAN Summit on 29 November 2004 in Vientiane, Lao PDR, which calls for accelerating open sky arrangements and advancing liberalisation in air transport services;

BEING committed to maintain, further develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between and among their countries;

RECOGNISING that efficient and competitive international air services are important to develop trade, benefit consumers, and promote economic growth;

DESIRING to ensure the highest degree of safety and security in international air transport and reaffirm their grave concern about acts or threats against the security of aircraft, which jeopardize the safety of persons or property, adversely affect the operation of air transportation, and undermine public confidence in the safety of civil aviation;

DESIRING to facilitate and enhance air services and their related activities, to complement the other transport facilitation and liberalisation efforts in ASEAN;

REAFFIRMING our collective commitment to build the ASEAN Single Aviation Market by 2015;

BEING Parties to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944, and desiring to adhere to the principles and provisions of the aforesaid Convention; and

DESIRING to conclude an ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Agreement only, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. The term "the Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944, and includes: (i) any amendment that has entered into force under Article 94(a) of the Convention and has been ratified by all the Contracting Parties to this Agreement, and (ii) any Annex or any amendment thereto adopted under Article 90 of the Convention, insofar as such Annexes or amendments are, at any given time, effective for all the Contracting Parties to this Agreement;
2. The term "aeronautical authorities" means the Minister responsible for Civil Aviation, or any person or body authorised to perform any functions at present exercisable by him or similar functions;
3. The term "designated airline" means an airline which has been designated and authorised in accordance with Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation of Airlines) of this Agreement;
4. The term "territory" means the land territory, internal waters, territorial sea, archipelagic waters, the seabed and the sub-soil thereof and the airspace above them;
5. The terms "air service", "international air service", and "airline" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Article 96 of the Convention;
6. The term "tariff" means the prices to be paid for the carriage of passengers and cargo and the conditions under which those prices apply, including prices and conditions for agency and other auxiliary services but excluding remuneration and conditions for the carriage of mail;
7. The term "specified routes" means the routes specified in the route schedule annexed to this Agreement;

8. The term “agreed services” means scheduled air services performed for the carriage of passengers, cargo and/or mail, separately or in combination, for remuneration or hire on the specified routes;
9. The term “stop for non-traffic purposes” means a landing for any purpose other than taking on or discharging passengers, cargo and/or mail in international air services;
10. The term “user charges” means a charge imposed on airlines by the competent authorities, or permitted by them to be imposed, for the provision of airport property or facilities or of air navigation facilities, including related services and facilities for aircraft, their crew, passengers and cargo;
11. The term “Agreement” means this Agreement, its Annexes and its Implementing Protocols and any amendments thereto;
12. The term “Depository” means the Secretary-General of ASEAN; and
13. All references to the singular shall include the plural, and all references to the plural shall include the singular.

ARTICLE 2 GRANT OF RIGHTS

1. Each Contracting Party grants to the other Contracting Parties the following rights for the conduct of international air services by the designated airlines of the other Contracting Parties:
 - a) the right to fly across its territory without landing;
 - b) the right to make stops in its territory for non-traffic purposes; and
 - c) the rights otherwise specified in this Agreement, including those rights stated in the Annex I (Scheduled Air Services) and, where applicable, Annex II (Implementing Protocols).
2. The airline(s) of each Contracting Party, other than those designated under Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation of Airlines) of this Agreement, shall also enjoy the rights specified in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) of this Article. These airlines shall be required to meet other conditions prescribed under the laws, regulations and rules normally applied to the operation of the international air services by the Contracting Party considering the application.
3. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to confer on the airline(s) of one Contracting Party the right to take on board, in the territory of another Contracting

Party, passengers, baggage, cargo, or mail carried for remuneration and destined for another point in the territory of that other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 3 DESIGNATION AND AUTHORISATION OF AIRLINES

1. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to designate as many airlines as it wishes for the purpose of conducting international air services in accordance with this Agreement and to withdraw or alter such designation. Such designation shall be transmitted in writing through diplomatic channels to the Depository who shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties.
2. On receipt of such a designation, and of application from the designated airline(s), in the form and manner prescribed for operating authorisation and technical permission, each Contracting Party shall grant the appropriate authorisation and technical permission with minimum procedural delay, provided that:
 - a) (i) substantial ownership and effective control of that airline are vested in the Contracting Party designating the airline, nationals of that Contracting Party, or both;

or

 (ii) subject to acceptance by a Contracting Party receiving such application, the designated airline which is incorporated and has its principal place of business in the territory of the Contracting Party that designates the airline, is and remains substantially owned and effectively controlled by one or more ASEAN Member States and/or its nationals, and the Contracting Party designating the airline has and maintains effective regulatory control;

or

 (iii) subject to acceptance by a Contracting Party receiving such application, the designated airline is incorporated in and has its principal place of business in the territory of the Contracting Party that designates the airline in which the Contracting Party designating the airline, has and maintains effective regulatory control of that airline, provided that such arrangements will not be equivalent to allowing that airline or its subsidiaries access to traffic rights not otherwise available to that airline; and

- b) the designated airline is qualified to meet other conditions prescribed under the laws, regulations and rules normally applied to the operation of international air services by the Contracting Party considering the application; and
 - c) the Contracting Party designating the airline is in compliance with the provisions set forth in Article 5 (Safety) and Article 6 (Aviation Security) of this Agreement.
3. The Contracting Parties granting operating authorisations in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall notify such action to the Depositary who will subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties.

**ARTICLE 4
WITHHOLDING, REVOCATION, SUSPENSION
AND
LIMITATION OF AUTHORISATION**

1. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to withhold, revoke, suspend, impose conditions on or limit the operating authorisations or technical permission referred to in Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation of Airlines) of this Agreement with respect to an airline designated by another Contracting Party, temporarily or permanently where:
 - a) the airline has failed to prove that it is qualified under Article 3 paragraphs 2 (a) (i) or (ii) or (iii) as applicable; or
 - b) the airline has failed to comply with laws, regulations, and rules referred to in Article 14 (Application of Laws and Regulations) of this Agreement; or
 - c) the other Contracting Party is not maintaining and administering the standards as set forth in Article 5(Safety) of this Agreement.
2. Unless immediate action is essential to prevent further noncompliance with paragraphs 1 (b) or 1 (c) of this Article, the rights established by this Article shall be exercised only after consultations with the Contracting Party designating the airline, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 16 (Consultations and Amendments).
3. A Contracting Party that has exercised its right to withhold, revoke, suspend, impose conditions on or limit the operating authorisation or technical permission of an airline in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall notify its action to the Depositary and the Depositary shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties.
4. This Article does not limit the rights of any Contracting Party to withhold , revoke, suspend,

impose conditions on or limit the operating authorisation or technical permission of an airline(s) of the other Contracting Parties in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (Aviation Security).

**ARTICLE 5
SAFETY**

1. Each Contracting Party shall recognise as valid, for the purpose of operating the air services provided for in this Agreement, certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency, and licences issued, or validated by the Contracting Party that designates that said airline and still in force, provided that the requirements for such certificates or licences are at least equal to the minimum standards which may be established pursuant to the Convention. Each Contracting Party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognise as valid for the purpose of flight above its territory, certificates of competency and licences granted to or validated for its own nationals by another Contracting Party.
2. Each Contracting Party may request consultations concerning the aviation safety and security standards maintained by another Contracting Party relating to aeronautical facilities, flight crew, aircraft, and operation of that other Contracting Party's designated airline(s). If, following such consultations, the first Contracting Party finds that the other Contracting Party does not effectively maintain and administer safety and aviation security standards and requirements in these areas that are at least equal to the minimum standards which may be established pursuant to the Convention, the other Contracting Party shall be notified of such findings and the steps considered necessary to conform with these minimum standards; and the other Contracting Party shall take appropriate corrective action. Each Contracting Party reserves the right to withhold, revoke, suspend, impose conditions on or limit the operating authorisation or technical permissions of an airline or airlines designated by the other Contracting Party in the event the other Contracting Party does not take such appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time.

**ARTICLE 6
AVIATION SECURITY**

1. In accordance with their rights and obligations under international law, the Contracting Parties reaffirm their obligation to one another to protect the security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference forms an integral part of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality

of their rights and obligations under international law, the Contracting Parties shall in particular act in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971, as well as any other convention or protocol relating to the security of civil aviation which all the Contracting Parties adhere to.

2. The Contracting Parties shall provide upon request all necessary assistance to one another to prevent acts of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft and other unlawful acts against the safety of such aircraft, their passengers and crew, airports and air navigation facilities, and to address any other threats to the security of civil aviation.
3. The Contracting Parties shall, in their mutual relations, act in conformity with the aviation security provisions established by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and designated as Annexes to the Convention; they shall require that operators of aircraft of their registry, operators of aircraft who have their principal place of business or permanent residence in their territory, and the operators of airports in their territory act in conformity with such aviation security provisions.
4. Each Contracting Party shall observe the aviation security provisions required by the other Contracting Parties for entry into, departure from, and while within their respective territories and to take adequate measures to protect aircraft and to inspect passengers, crew, and their carry-on items, as well as cargo and aircraft stores, prior to and during loading or unloading. Each Contracting Party shall also give positive consideration to any request from another Contracting Party for special security measures to meet a particular threat.
5. When an incident or threat of an incident of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft or other unlawful acts against the safety of aircraft, passengers and crew, airports or air navigation facilities occurs, the Contracting Parties shall assist one another by facilitating communications and other appropriate measures intended to terminate rapidly and safely such incident or threat.
6. When a Contracting Party has reasonable grounds to believe that another Contracting Party has departed from the aviation security provisions

of this Article, the aeronautical authorities of that Contracting Party may request immediate consultations with the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party. Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of such request shall constitute grounds to withhold, revoke, suspend, impose conditions on or limit the operating authorisation and technical permission of an airline(s) of that Contracting Party. When required by an emergency, a Contracting Party may take interim action prior to the expiry of fifteen (15) days.

7. Each Contracting Party shall require the airline(s) of another Contracting Party providing service to that Contracting Party to submit a written operator security programme which has been approved by the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Party of that airline for acceptance.

ARTICLE 7 TARIFFS

1. The tariffs to be applied by the designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party for air services covered by this Agreement shall be established at reasonable levels, due regard being paid to all relevant factors, including interests of users, cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit, tariffs of other airlines, and other commercial considerations in the market-place.
2. Tariffs charged by airlines need not be filed with, or approved, by either Contracting Party. However, in the event the national law of a Contracting Party requires prior approval of a tariff, the tariff application shall be dealt with accordingly. In such cases, the principle of reciprocity may be applied by the Contracting Parties concerned at their discretion.
3. The Contracting Parties agree to give particular attention to tariffs that may be objectionable because they appear unreasonably discriminatory, unduly high or restrictive because of the abuse of a dominant position, or artificially low because of direct or indirect governmental subsidy or support or other anticompetitive practices.
4. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that their designated airline(s) provide the general public with full and comprehensive information on their air fares and rates and the conditions attached in advertisements to the public concerning their fares.

ARTICLE 8 OPERATION OF LEASED AIRCRAFT

1. When a designated airline proposes to use an aircraft other than one owned by it on the air

services provided hereunder, this would only be done subject to the following conditions:

- a) that such arrangements will not be equivalent to allowing a lessor airline access to traffic rights not otherwise available to that airline;
 - b) that the financial benefit to be obtained by the lessor airline will not be dependent on the profit or loss of the operation of the designated airline concerned; and
 - c) that the responsibility for the continued airworthiness and the adequacy of operating and maintenance standards of any leased aircraft operated by an airline designated by one Contracting Party will be established in conformity with the Convention.
2. A designated airline is not otherwise prohibited from providing services using leased aircraft provided that any lease arrangement entered into satisfies the conditions listed in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 9 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations of the other Contracting Parties, the designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party shall have the right:
 - a) in relation to entry, residence and employment, to bring in and maintain in the territory of the other Contracting Parties, managerial and other specialist staff, office equipment and other related equipment and promotional materials required for the operation of international air services;
 - b) to establish offices in the territory of the other Contracting Parties for the purposes of provision, promotion and sale of air services;
 - c) to engage in the sale of air services in the territory of the other Contracting Parties directly and, at its discretion, through its agents; to sell such air services, and any person shall be free to purchase such services in local currency of that territory or, subject to the national laws and regulations, in freely convertible currencies of other countries;
 - d) to convert and remit to the territory of its incorporation, on demand, local revenues in excess of sums locally disbursed. Conversion and remittance shall be permitted promptly without restrictions or taxation in respect thereof at the rate of exchange applicable to current transactions and remittance on the date the airline(s) makes the initial application for remittance. Such conversion and remittance shall be made in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations of the Contracting Party concerned; and
 - e) to pay for local expenses, including purchases of fuel, in the territories of the other Contracting Parties in local currency. At their discretion, the airlines of each Contracting Party may pay for such expenses in the territory of the other Contracting Parties in freely convertible currencies according to local currency regulation.
2. In operating or holding out the authorised services on the agreed routes, the designated airline(s) may, subject to national laws and regulations and policies, enter into cooperative marketing arrangements, which may include but are not limited to, code-sharing or block-space with:
- a) an airline(s) of the same Contracting Party; and
 - b) an airline(s) of the other Contracting Parties,
- provided that all participants in such arrangements hold the underlying traffic rights and appropriate authorisation and meet the requirements applied to such arrangements.
3. The marketing airline may be required to file for approval to the aeronautical authorities of each Contracting Party of any cooperative marketing arrangements entered into with an operating airline, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, before its proposed introduction.
 4. When holding out air services for sale, the marketing airline(s) will make it clear to the purchaser of tickets for such services, at the point of sale, which airline(s) will be the operating airline on each sector of the services and with which airline(s) the purchaser is entering into a contractual relationship.

ARTICLE 10 USER CHARGES

1. No Contracting Party shall impose or permit to be imposed on the designated airline(s) of another Contracting Party user charges higher than those imposed on its own airline(s) operating similar international air services.
2. Each Contracting Party shall encourage consultations on user charges between its competent charging authorities and airline(s) using the services and facilities provided by those charging authorities, where practicable through those airlines' representative organisations. Reasonable notice of any proposals for changes in user charges should be given to such users to enable them to express their views before changes are made. Each Contracting Party shall further encourage its competent charging

authorities and such users to exchange appropriate information concerning user charges.

ARTICLE 11 CUSTOMS DUTIES

1. Each Contracting Party shall on the basis of reciprocity, exempt a designated airline or designated airlines of another Contracting Party to the fullest extent possible under its national law from customs duties, excise taxes, inspection fees and other national duties and charges on aircraft, fuel, ground equipment, lubricating oils, consumable technical supplies, spare parts including engines, regular aircraft equipment, aircraft stores and other items, such as printed air waybills, any printed material which bears the insignia of the company printed thereon and usual publicity material distributed free of charge by those designated airlines, intended for use or used solely in connection with the operation or servicing of aircraft of those designated airline(s) operating the agreed services.
2. The exemptions granted by this Article shall apply to the items referred to in paragraph 1:
 - a) introduced into the territory of the Contracting Party by or on behalf of the designated airline(s) of another Contracting Party; or
 - b) retained on board aircraft of the designated airline(s) of one Contracting Party upon arrival in or leaving the territory of another Contracting Party; or
 - c) taken on board aircraft of the designated airline(s) of one Contracting Party in the territory of another Contracting Party and intended for use in operating the agreed

whether or not such items are used or consumed wholly within the territory of the Contracting Party granting the exemption, provided the ownership of such items is not transferred in the territory of the said Contracting Party.

3. The regular airborne equipment, as well as the materials and supplies normally retained on board the aircraft of a designated airline(s) of any Contracting Party, may be unloaded in the territory of another Contracting Party only with the approval of the customs authorities of that territory. In such case, they may be placed under the supervision of the said authorities up to such time as they are re-exported or otherwise disposed of in accordance with customs regulations.
4. The exemptions provided by this Article shall also be available where the designated airline(s) of one Contracting Party has contracted with another

designated airline(s), which similarly enjoys such exemptions from other Contracting Parties, for the loan or transfer in the territory of the other Contracting Parties of the items specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 12 FAIR COMPETITION

Each Contracting Party agrees:

- a) that each designated airline shall have a fair and equal opportunity to compete in providing the international air services governed by this Agreement; and
- b) to take action to eliminate all forms of discrimination and/or anti-competitive practices by that Contracting Party and/or its designated airline(s) that it deems to adversely affect the competitive position of a designated airline of any other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 13 SAFEGUARDS

1. The Contracting Parties agree that the following airline practices may be regarded as possible anti-competitive practices that may merit closer examination:
 - a) charging fares and rates on routes at levels which are, in the aggregate, insufficient to cover the costs of providing the air services to which they relate;
 - b) the addition of excessive capacity or frequency of air services;
 - c) the practices in question are sustained rather than temporary;
 - d) the practices in question have a serious negative economic effect on, or cause significant damage to another airline;
 - e) the practices in question reflect an apparent intent or have the probable effect, of crippling, excluding or driving another airline from the market; and
 - f) behaviour indicating an abuse of dominant position on the route.
2. The grant of state aid and/or subsidy shall be transparent among the Contracting Parties, and shall not distort competition among the designated airlines of the Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties concerned shall furnish other interested Contracting Parties, upon their requests, with complete information on such grants and any revision to or extension of such grants. Such information shall be treated with the utmost sensitivity and confidentiality.

3. If the aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party consider that an operation intended or conducted by a designated airline of another Contracting Party may constitute unfair competitive behaviour in accordance with the indicators listed in paragraph 1 of this Article, or any discrimination by means of undue state aid and/or subsidy by that other Contracting Party, they may request consultations in accordance with Article 16 (Consultations and Amendment) with a view to resolving the problem. Any such request shall be accompanied by notice of the reasons for the request, and the consultations shall begin within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of such request.
4. If the Contracting Parties fail to reach a resolution of the problem through consultations, any Contracting Party may invoke the dispute resolution mechanism under Article 17 (Settlement of Disputes) to resolve the dispute.
5. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to withhold, revoke, suspend, impose conditions on or limit the operating authorisations with respect to an airline designated by another Contracting Party temporarily, should there be reasonable ground to believe that unfair or anti-competitive practices related to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article committed by a Contracting Party or that Contracting Party's designated airline seriously affect the operation of its designated airline.

ARTICLE 14

APPLICATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. While entering, within, or leaving the territory of one Contracting Party, its laws, regulations and rules relating to the operation and navigation of aircraft shall be complied with by the airline(s) designated by any other Contracting Party.
2. While entering, within, or leaving the territory of one Contracting Party, its laws, regulations and rules relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of passengers, crew or cargo on aircraft (including regulations relating to entry, clearance, aviation security, immigration, passports, customs and quarantine or, in the case of mail, postal regulations) shall be complied with by, or on behalf of, such passengers, crew or cargo of the airline(s) of any other Contracting Party.
3. Passengers, baggage and cargo in transit through the territory of any Contracting Party and not leaving the area of the airport reserved for such purpose shall not undergo any examination except for reasons of aviation security, narcotics control, prevention of illegal entry or in special circumstances.

ARTICLE 15

STATISTICS

The aeronautical authority of each Contracting Party shall provide the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Parties, upon request, with periodic statistics or other similar information relating to the traffic carried on the agreed services.

ARTICLE 16

CONSULTATIONS AND AMENDMENT

1. The aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties shall consult one another from time to time with a view to ensuring the implementation of, and satisfactory compliance with, the provisions of this Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed, such consultations shall begin at the earliest possible date, but not later than sixty (60) days from the date the other Contracting Party receives, through diplomatic or other appropriate channels, a written request, including an explanation of the issues to be raised. When the date for consultations has been agreed, the requesting Contracting Party shall also notify all the other Contracting Parties of the consultations and the issues to be raised. Any Contracting Party may attend. Once the consultations have been concluded, all the Contracting Parties as well as the Depository shall be notified of the results.
2. If one third of the Contracting Parties consider it desirable to amend any provision of this Agreement they shall be entitled, by request addressed to the Secretary-General of ASEAN, given not earlier than twelve (12) months after the entry into force of this Agreement, to call a meeting of all the Contracting Parties in order to consider any amendments which they may propose to this Agreement. Such amendment, if agreed among all the Contracting Parties and if necessary after consultations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, shall come into effect when more than half of the Contracting Parties have deposited their Instruments of Ratification or Acceptance of such amendment.
3. In the event of the conclusion of any general multilateral convention concerning international air services by which all the Contracting Parties become bound, this Agreement shall be so modified as to conform with the provisions of such convention.

ARTICLE 17

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

The provisions of the ASEAN Protocol on Enhanced Dispute Settlement Mechanism, done at Vientiane, Lao PDR, on 29 November 2004 and any amendment thereto, shall apply to disputes arising under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 18
RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AGREEMENTS

1. This Agreement or any actions taken thereto shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under any existing agreements or international conventions to which they are also Contracting Parties, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this Article.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the rights or the exercise of these rights by any Contracting Party under the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, in particular with regard to freedom of the high seas, rights of innocent passage, archipelagic sea lanes passage or transit passage of ships and aircraft, and consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.
3. In the event of any inconsistency between a provision of this Agreement and a provision of any existing bilateral or multilateral air services agreement(s) (including any amendments thereto), by which two or more of the ASEAN Member States are bound or which is not covered by this Agreement, the provision which is less restrictive or more liberal or which is not covered by this Agreement, shall prevail. If the inconsistency concerns provisions relating to safety or aviation security, the provisions prescribing a higher or more stringent standard of safety or aviation security shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

ARTICLE 19
FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This Agreement shall be deposited with the Depositary who shall promptly furnish a certified true copy thereof to each Contracting Party.
2. This Agreement is subject to ratification or acceptance by the Contracting Parties. The Instruments of Ratification or Acceptance shall be deposited with the Depositary and the Depositary shall promptly inform each Contracting Party of such deposit.
3. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the third (3rd) Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance with the Depositary and shall become effective only among the Contracting Parties that have ratified, or accepted it.
4. Subject to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Implementing Protocols as listed in Annex II of this Agreement shall enter into force upon ratification or acceptance as set out in the "Final Provisions" of the respective Implementing Protocols. The

provisions of this Agreement shall only apply in respect of the Implementing Protocol that has entered into force among the Contracting Parties that have ratified or accepted it.

5. The Depositary shall maintain a centralised register of airline designations and operating authorisation in accordance with Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation of Airlines) of this Agreement.
6. The Depositary shall register this Agreement with the ICAO as soon as it enters into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services.

DONE at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, this 12th Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy in the English Language.

For the Government of Brunei Darussalam:
PEHIN DATO ABDULLAH BAKAR
Minister of Communications

For the the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia:
MAO HAVANHALL
Secretary of State
State Secretariat of Civil Aviation

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:
MOH. IKSAN TATANG
Secretary General
Ministry of Transportation

For the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:
SOMMAD PHOLSENA
Minister of Public Works and Transport

For the Government of Malaysia:
DATO' SERI KONG CHO HA
Minister of Transport

For the Government of the Union of Myanmar:
U THEIN SWE
Minister for Transport

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:
JOSE P.DE JESUS
Secretary of Transportation and Communications

For the Government the Republic of Singapore:
RAYMOND LIM
Minister or Transport

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand:
SILPACHAI JARUKASEMRATANA
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Transport

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:
HO NGHIA DZUNG
Minister of Transport

- b) combine different flight numbers within one aircraft operation;
- c) serve behind , intermediate, and beyond points and points in the territories of the Contracting Parties on the routes in any combination and in any order;
- d) omit stops at any point or points;
- e) transfer traffic from any of its aircraft to any of its other aircraft at any point on the routes; and
- f) serve points behind any point in its territory with or without change of aircraft or flight number and may hold out and advertise such services to the public as through services without directional or geographic limitation and without loss of any right to carry traffic otherwise permissible under this Agreement; provided that the service serves a point in the territory of the Contracting Party designating the airline.

ANNEX I Scheduled Air Services

SECTION 1 ROUTING AND TRAFFIC RIGHTS

1. Subject to the national laws and regulations of each Contracting Party and in accordance with Article 12 (Fair Competition) of this Agreement, the designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party shall in accordance with the terms of their designation, be allowed to operate from any points in the territory of the Contracting Party designating the airline(s) via any intermediate points to any points in the territory of any other Contracting Party and to any points beyond in any combination or order, provided that all the points are international airports.
2. Notwithstanding the above provisions, the right to take on board or put down, in the territory of any other Contracting Party, passengers, baggage, cargo, or mail carried for remuneration and destined for or coming from points in the territory of any non-Contracting Party, shall be subject to the agreement between the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties concerned.
3. Each Contracting Party undertakes to accord designated airlines of all Contracting Parties which have ratified this Agreement and corresponding Implementing Protocols thereto no less favourable treatment than that accorded to its own airlines with respect to the access to its cities with international airports as laid out in the Implementing Protocols of this Agreement.
2. On any segment(s) of the routes above, any designated airline may perform international air services without any limitation as to change of gauge, at any point on the route, on an one-on-one basis (with the exception of code-sharing) provided that, in the outbound direction, the air services beyond such point is a continuation of the air services from the territory of the Contracting Party that has designated the airline and, in the inbound direction, the air services to the territory of the Contracting Party that has designated the airline is a continuation of the air services from beyond such point.
3. The designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party may be required to submit its envisaged flight schedules for approval to the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party at least thirty (30) days prior to the operation of the agreed services. Any modification thereof shall be submitted for consideration at least fifteen (15) days prior to the operation.
4. For supplementary flights which the designated airline(s) of one Contracting Party wishes to operate on the agreed services outside the approved timetable, that airline must request prior permission from the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party. Such requests shall usually be submitted at least four (4) working days prior to the operation of such flights.

SECTION 2 OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY

1. Each designated airline may, on any or all flights and at its option:
 - a) operate flights in either or both directions;

ANNEX II IMPLEMENTING PROTOCOLS

The Contracting Parties shall conclude the following Implementing Protocols which shall form integral parts of this Agreement:

- a) Protocol 1 Unlimited Third and Fourth Freedom Traffic Rights Between Any ASEAN Cities; and
- b) Protocol 2 Unlimited Fifth Freedom Traffic Rights Between Any ASEAN Cities.

**Protocol 1 on
Unlimited Third and Fourth Freedom
Traffic Rights between Any ASEAN Cities**

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
12 November 2010**

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Lao PDR"), Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Contracting Parties" or individually as "Contracting Party"),

RECALLING the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services signed on 12 November 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, its Annexes and its Implementing Protocols (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement");

RECOGNISING that Annex II of the Agreement thereof provides for the conclusion of Implementing Protocols which shall form integral parts of the Agreement;

RECOGNISING also paragraph 3 of Article I of the Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN Economic Cooperation signed on 28 January 1992 in Singapore, that, in the implementation of economic arrangements, two or more Member States may proceed first if other Member States are not ready to implement these arrangements; and

DESIRING to remove restrictions on air services with a view of achieving full liberalisation in ASEAN by 2015,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

**ARTICLE 1
ROUTING AND TRAFFIC RIGHTS**

The designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party shall be allowed to operate the agreed services from any cities with international airports in its territory to

any cities with international airports in the territory of the other Contracting Parties and vice-versa with full third (3rd) and fourth (4th) freedom traffic rights by 30 June 2010, provided that in no case shall the origin and destination points both be capital cities.

**ARTICLE 2
CAPACITY AND FREQUENCY**

There shall be no limitation on capacity, frequency and aircraft type with regard to air passenger services operated under this Protocol as provided in Article 1.

**ARTICLE 3
FINAL PROVISIONS**

1. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN who shall promptly furnish a certified copy thereof to each Contracting Party.
2. This Protocol is subject to ratification or acceptance by the Contracting Parties who have ratified or accepted the Agreement. The Instruments of Ratification or Acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN who shall promptly inform each Contracting Party of such deposit.
3. This Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the third (3rd) Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance with the Secretary-General of ASEAN and shall become effective only among the Contracting Parties that have ratified or accepted it. For each Contracting Party ratifying or accepting the Protocol after the deposit of the third (3rd) Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance, the Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of such Contracting Party of its Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance.
4. Any amendment to the provisions of this Protocol shall be effected by consent of all the Contracting Parties, as provided for under Article 16 in the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised to sign by their respective Governments, have signed Protocol 1 on Unlimited Third and Fourth Freedom Traffic Rights between Any ASEAN Cities.

DONE at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, this 12th Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy in the English Language.

For the Government of Brunei Darussalam:
PEHIN DATO ABDULLAH BAKAR
Minister of Communications

For the the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia:
MAO HAVANNALL
Secretary of State
State Secretariat of Civil Aviation

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:
MOH. IKSAN TATANG
Secretary General
Ministry of Transportation

For the Government of the Lao People's Democratic
Republic:
SOMMAD PHOLSENA
Minister of Public Works and Transport

For the Government of Malaysia:
DATO'SERI KONG CHO HA
Minister of Transport

For the Government of the Union of Myanmar:
U THEIN SWE
Minister for Transport

For the Government of the Republic of the
Philippines:
JOSE P. DE JESUS
Secretary of Transportation and Communications

For the Government of the Republic of Singapore
RAYMOND LIM
Minister for Transport

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand:
SILPACHAI JARUKASEMRATANA
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Transport

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet
Nam:
HO NGHIA DZUNG
Minister of Transport

**Protocol 2 on
Unlimited Fifth Freedom Traffic Rights
between Any ASEAN Cities**

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
12 November 2010**

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the
Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia,
the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter
referred to as "Lao PDR"), Malaysia, the Union

of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the
Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and
the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of
the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
(hereinafter referred to collectively as "Contracting
Parties" or individually as "Contracting Party"),

RECALLING the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on
the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services
signed on 12 November 2010 in Bandar Seri
Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, its Annexes and its
Implementing Protocols (hereinafter referred to as
"the Agreement");

RECOGNISING that Annex II of the Agreement
thereof provides for the conclusion of Implementing
Protocols which shall form integral parts of the
Agreement;

RECOGNISING also paragraph 3 of Article I of
the Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN
Economic Cooperation Signed on 28 January 1992
in Singapore, that, in the implementation of economic
arrangements, two or more Member States may
proceed first if other Member States are not ready to
implement these arrangements; and

DESIRING to remove restrictions on air services with
a view of achieving full liberalisation in ASEAN by 2015,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

**ARTICLE 1
DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this Protocol, the term "fifth (5th)
freedom traffic rights" means intermediate and beyond
fifth freedom traffic rights which are to be operated
wholly within ASEAN.

**ARTICLE 2
ROUTING AND TRAFFIC RIGHTS**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2 paragraph
1 (d) of Annex I of this Agreement, the designated
airline(s) of each Contracting Party shall be allowed
to exercise fifth (5th) freedom traffic rights for the
agreed services between any cities with international
airports in the territories of other Contracting Parties
by 30 June 2013. Provided that, in the exercise of fifth
freedom traffic rights involving a capital city, one of the
cities shall be a point other than a capital city airport.

**ARTICLE 3
CAPACITY AND FREQUENCY**

There shall be no limitation on capacity, frequency
and aircraft type with regard to air passenger services
operated under this Protocol as provided in Article 2.

**ARTICLE 4
FINAL PROVISIONS**

1. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN who shall promptly furnish a certified copy thereof to each Contracting Party.
2. This Protocol is subject to ratification or acceptance by the Contracting Parties who have ratified or accepted the Agreement. The Instruments of Ratification or Acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN who shall promptly inform each Contracting Party of such deposit.
3. This Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the third (3rd) Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance with the Secretary-General of ASEAN and shall become effective only among the Contracting Parties that have ratified or accepted it. For each Contracting Party ratifying or accepting the Protocol after the deposit of the third (3rd) Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance, the Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of such Contracting Party of its Instrument of Ratification or Acceptance.
4. Any amendment to the provisions of this Protocol shall be effected by consent of all the Contracting Parties, as provided for under Article 16 in the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised to sign by their respective Governments, have signed Protocol 2 on Unlimited Fifth Freedom Traffic Rights between Any ASEAN Cities.

DONE at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, this 12th Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in a single original copy in the English Language.

For the Government of Brunei Darussalam:
PEHIN DATO ABDULLAH BAKAR
Minister of Communications

For the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia:
MAO HAVANNALL
Secretary of State
State Secretariat of Civil Aviation

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:
MOH. IKSAN TATANG
Secretary General
Ministry of Transportation

For the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:
SOMMAD PHOLSENA
Minister of Public Works and Transport

For the Government of Malaysia:
DATO' SERI KONG CHO HA
Minister of Transport

For the Government of the Union of Myanmar:
U THEIN SWE
Minister for Transport

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:
JOSE P. DE JESUS
Secretary of Transportation and Communications

For the Government of the Republic of Singapore:
RAYMOND LIM
Minister for Transport

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand:
SILPACHAI JARUKASEMRATANA
Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Transport

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:
HO NGHIA DZUNG
Minister of Transport

BRUNEI ACTION PLAN (BAP) 2011-2015 (ASEAN STRATEGIC TRANSPORT PLAN: 2011-2015)

Final

INTRODUCTION

1. The remarkable economic growth in many of ASEAN Member States (AMSs) has been a success story of economic development in the world. In achieving this growth, AMSs have successfully been attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), upgrading industrial structures, and integrating themselves more into the world economy through the participation in the international and regional production and distribution networks. All these developments have been supported by continuous improvement of the transport infrastructure network and services in the region.
2. Indeed, an efficient, secure and integrated transport network in ASEAN is still vital for realising the full potential of the regional economic integration as well as further enhancing the attractiveness of the region as a single production, tourism and investment destination. An integrated transport network is also vital for narrowing development gaps in the region. This task has been set as the ultimate objective for the cooperation and integration of the ASEAN transport sector in the 1992 Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN Economic Cooperation, which is reaffirmed in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint and the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in 2009. To achieve this objective, cooperation and integration of the ASEAN transport sector has been guided by a series of consecutive plans of actions, i.e. the ASEAN Plan of Actions in Transport and Communications 1994-1996, the Transport Action Agenda and Successor Plans of Actions 1996-1998 and 1999-2004 and the ASEAN Transport Action Plan (ATAP) 2005-2010 that covers land, air, and maritime transport, and transport facilitation.
3. As the ATAP will soon expire in 2010, the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP) 2011-2015, also referred to as Brunei Action Plan (BAP) 2011-2015, presented here is adopted as its successor plan to provide the main reference guiding ASEAN transport cooperation and integration in the next five years. Based on a comprehensive assessment of the current transport situation in ASEAN and of the achievements in the implementation of the ATAP and other related plans, the ASTP identifies strategic actions to be implemented in

the period 2011-2015 to support the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 as well as the new priority of enhancing regional connectivity identified in the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC). The ASTP is also formulated to reflect other ongoing developments in the world such as changing economic landscape, mainly due to emergence of new economic powers such as China and India, and growing global concerns over environment, climate change, safety and security. It also seeks to identify long-term vision of ASEAN transport cooperation beyond 2015.

4. The ASTP was formulated based on the comprehensive assessment and recommendations of the Final Report on the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP): 2011-2015 prepared and submitted by the ERIA Study Team with the financial and in-kind support from the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

ASEAN TRANSPORT SECTOR: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

ASEAN Transport Action Plan (ATAP): 2005-2010

5. In the period of 2005-2010, ASEAN transport cooperation has been guided by the ATAP 2005-2010 and three sectoral Roadmaps, i.e. the Roadmap for Integration of Air Travel Sector (RIATS), the Roadmap towards an Integrated and Competitive Maritime Transport in ASEAN and the Roadmap for the Integration of Logistics Services (RILS), which identified sectoral goals and strategic thrusts as follows:

Land Transport

Goals

- Establishing efficient, integrated, safe and environmentally sustainable regional land transport (road and railway) corridors linking all members and neighbouring trading partners

Strategic Thrust

- Improving land transport infrastructure integration and inter-modal interconnectivity, with principal airports, ports, and inland waterway, and ferry links
- Promoting concerted and coordinated efforts at policy and operation level to develop ASEAN land transport trade corridors.

Air Transport

Goals

- Establishment of a regional open sky arrangement to support regional economic integration

- Achieving globally-acceptable standards in aviation security and safety

Strategic Thrust

- Implementing the regional plan on the ASEAN Open Sky Policy, on a staged and progressive basis
- Promoting performance-based navigation and satellite sensing surveillance systems to effectively control air traffic and improve safety in airspace

Maritime Transport

Goals

- Creating a more efficient and competitive regional maritime transport sector.
- Achieving globally-acceptable standards in maritime safety and security and protection of marine environment.

Strategic Thrust

- Formulating and implementing a common regional shipping policy.
- Improving maritime safety and security and protection of the marine environment by enhancing cooperation amongst AMSs to facilitate the acceptance and implementation of International Maritime Organisation (IMO) conventions

Transport Facilitation

Goals

- Creating an integrated and efficient logistics and multi-modal transportation system, for cargo movement between logistics bases and trade centres within and beyond ASEAN

Strategic Thrust

- Operationalising the ASEAN Framework Agreements on the Facilitation of Goods in Transit (AFAGIT), Inter-State Transport and Multimodal Transport
 - Enhancing capacity and skills development to further progress regional transport facilitation cooperation.
 - Conceptual planning for an integrated inter-modal transport network in ASEAN.
6. The ATAP set out 48 actions to realise the above goals and strategic thrusts. Up to date, the implementation of the 48 actions has achieved encouraging results: 3 were completed, 42 are in various stages of implementation, and 3 are in the preparation stage. The ongoing actions will be carried over to the ASTP as they are still highly relevant for the next 5 years and beyond.

Land Transport

7. The implementation of the Ministerial Understanding on the Development of the ASEAN Highway Network (AHN) Project, which required the AMSs

to upgrade all designated routes to Class III or above and to install road signs by 2004, achieved some progress, but still behind the schedule. Compared to the status in 2004, the total length of the AHN grew from 37068.9 km to 37690.9 km in 2008, and the length of roads of Class III and above grew 5.5%, from 30209.9 km to 31855.3 km. Roads below Class III, although reduced by 20%, still exist with a total length 5311.2 km, which include 1,999.55 km on the priority Transit Transport Routes (TTR). There are still missing links of a length of 227 km to be constructed.

8. For the Singapore – Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) Project, during the 5 years under the ATAP, feasibility studies have been conducted for the missing link sections of Ho Chi Minh City – Loc Ninh (Viet Nam), Nam Tok (Thailand) – Three Pagoda Pass (Myanmar), and Vung Ang (Viet Nam) – Tha Khek (Lao PDR), and several rehabilitation and construction projects have commenced. However, due mainly to financial constraints, the actual construction of the missing links is progressing slowly.
9. As railways promotion needs a huge investment and considering the economic capacity of the AMSs, it will also be wise to initiate efforts in parallel to improve and promote public transport (Bus Rapid Transport) to decongest and reduce accidents in the selected metro or capital cities in the AMSs. The efforts are required to utilise the immense potential of existing inland waterway in ASEAN nations.

Air Transport

10. Air travel is recognised as one of priority sectors for ASEAN integration. In achieving this initiative, one of the main strategic thrusts in ASEAN air transport cooperation is to implement the Roadmap for Integration of Air Travel Sector setting specific actions and milestones for greater integration and liberalisation of ASEAN air freight and passenger services, including the ASEAN Open Sky Policy, on a staged and progressive basis. Remarkable accomplishments have been achieved to realise this goal. For air passenger service, the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Air Services (MAAS) and its six (6) Protocols, which provide for unlimited 3rd, 4th and 5th freedom traffic rights for scheduled passenger services from and to any points with international airports within and between the sub-regions of ASEAN and between the capital cities of AMSs, were signed in May 2009 and have entered into force among seven (7) AMSs which have ratified the agreements. Expansion of similar traffic rights for services between other ASEAN cities will be realised with the conclusion and

signing of the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) in November 2010. AMSs have also committed to full liberalisation of air freight services and accord full 3rd, 4th and 5th freedom rights to international freight services among any points with international airports within ASEAN by the conclusion of the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services (MAFLAFS) and its two (2) Protocols in May 2009. Liberalisation of other air transport ancillary services is also progressively pursued through consecutive rounds of negotiations, with the 6th package of commitments concluded in 2009. These developments have created new opportunities and contributed significantly to the strong growth of the region's air transport industry in the recent years, especially the rapid growth of low cost carriers (LCCs).

11. Work on developing an ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) is underway. The ASEAN air transport officials are now working on a Roadmap for the establishment of ASAM, which is expected to be comprehensive, encompassing all issues relevant to the effective operation of a regional civil aviation market that might include liberalisation of air traffic rights beyond the 5th freedom, air traffic management, aviation safety, aviation security, and institutional arrangements necessary for the effective administration of the single market.
12. In particular, the development of the ASAM would include necessary actions and measures to address the issues of growing global concerns in the areas of aviation safety, aviation security, and environmental issues which are essential prerequisites in improving the overall performance of the air transport sector. The measures could be in the form of applying internationally acceptable standards and new advance technologies.

Maritime Transport

13. In addition to the measures set out under ATAP 2005-2010, ASEAN cooperation in maritime transport is also guided by the Roadmap towards an Integrated and Competitive Maritime Transport in ASEAN, which seeks to promote and strengthen intra-ASEAN shipping market and services. The measures under the Roadmap are focused on developing ASEAN single voice in international maritime fora, infrastructure development, market integration through development strategies for an ASEAN Single Shipping Market (ASSM) and human resources development. Infrastructure measures of the Roadmap are aimed at ensuring that all ASEAN network ports meet the acceptable performance

and capacity levels. The development of a Database of Maritime Trade Movements to and from within ASEAN spearheaded by Malaysia and assisted by the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been completed. This is also true for the development of the Guidelines for Assessing Port Development Priorities, including Acceptable Performance Levels led by Brunei Darussalam and the development of project priorities, based on the guidelines for assessing port development, to raise performance capacity levels toward bridging such gaps in ASEAN network ports led by Viet Nam and assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Meantime, the strategy framework for the development of ASSM is being developed by the ASEAN Maritime Transport Working Group (MTWG).

14. Cargo throughput of the AMS has steadily increased, and considering the economic growth of the region, it is expected to increase continuously in forthcoming years. In order to accommodate this increasing cargo demand in the future, aside from port development/expansion through the introduction of advanced technology and establishment of new shipping routes, the enhancement of port productivity through privatisation and liberalisation would need to be considered.
15. Preservation of environment is a global issue which needs to be given prime importance. Though, from the viewpoint of carbon emissions, maritime transport is an environment-friendly mode of transportation in comparison with other modes of transportation, there still remains a scope to make it more energy efficient. Effective measures are required to accommodate international standard and execute them in cooperation with international organisation such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).
16. Keeping safety and security are also fundamental matters for maritime navigation. Hence, the improvement of maritime safety and security will be a priority issue for further improvement. This will require further development of human resources and the introduction of advanced information and communications technologies in the maritime transport sector.

Transport Facilitation

17. Important progress has been made in the area of transport facilitation during the period of 2005-2010. Protocol 3 (Types and Quantity of Road Vehicles), Protocol 4 (Technical Requirements of Vehicles) and Protocol 5 (ASEAN Scheme of Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance) under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation

on Goods in Transit (AFAFGIT) have been ratified by all Member States. The ASEAN Framework Agreement on Multimodal Transport (AFAMT) and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Inter-state Transport (AFAFIST) were concluded in 2005 and 2008, respectively. The Transit Transport Coordination Board (TTCB), which is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of these framework agreements, has been established and starts functioning. National Transit Transport Coordinating Committees (NTTCCs) have also been established in all AMSs. In order for the benefits of the ASEAN transit and transport facilitation system, which allows for seamless movement of goods vehicles across Member States' borders, to be fully utilised, the next important step is for all Member States to ratify the Agreements and their Protocols, and to align their domestic regulations to fully operationalise the Agreements.

18. Given the growing importance of the logistics industry, it is vital for ASEAN to improve the skills, knowledge, and competencies of the personnel in the industry. In this regard, national logistics training centres have been established in several AMSs and various capacity building programmes are ongoing. It is to be noted that capacity building programmes, including training trainers programmes, need to be continued for effective results

Cooperation with Dialogue Partners and Sub-regional Initiatives

19. In the last 5 years, ASEAN has been working closely with the Dialogue Partners, such as China, the European Union (EU), India, Japan, and the ROK, in implementing transport-related initiatives in the forms of infrastructure development projects and capacity building programmes. In view of the vast demand for further improvement of transport sector in ASEAN, the cooperation with the Dialogue Partners will need to be enhanced through closer consultation.
20. In addition to the ongoing programmes and actions under ASEAN, there are certain sub-regional initiatives, such as the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), and the air transport cooperation among Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV), that have contributed significantly in improving the transport infrastructure in AMSs at sub-regional levels. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) made an immense contribution especially under the GMS and the BIMP-EAGA programmes in

formulating development strategies for the sub-regions including various assistance programmes to finance transport infrastructure and to provide technical assistance.

STRATEGIC GOALS, ACTIONS AND MILESTONES FOR 2011-2015

21. Developing an efficient, secure and integrated transport system to support the realisation of the AEC and regional connectivity through improving its competitiveness and attractiveness to investments, facilitating the flow of goods, services and people, and integrating with the global economy, as identified in the previous ASEAN transport plans of actions, will remain the ultimate objective of ASEAN transport cooperation in the period of 2011-2015 and beyond. Towards that end, the ASEAN transport sector will continue to undertake concerted actions in all four areas of land transport, air transport, maritime transport and transport facilitation to achieve the specific strategic goals set for each area in line with the ultimate objective.

Land Transport

22. The main goal for land transport is to establish a safe, efficient, environmental-friendly and integrated regional land transport system to promote trade and tourism within ASEAN and with neighbouring countries. The priority will be given to the completion of the AHN and the -SKRL so that the land transport infrastructure network could help realise the strategy of developing the economic development corridors. Taking into account various advantages of railways and inland waterway related to climatic and environmental benefits, efforts are required to improve their share in ASEAN.
23. The following strategic goals and actions are set for the land transport sector for the period 2011-2015:
 - LTG-1. Accomplish the implementation of the SKRL project;
 - LTG-2. Complete the AHN;
 - LTG-3. Reduce road fatalities by 50% in AMS by 2020;
 - LTG-4. Establish efficient and integrated inland waterway transport (IWT) network;
 - LTG-5. Develop "Intelligent Transport System" (ITS);
 - LTG-6. Enhance human, technical and institutional capacity in AMS; and
 - LTG-7. Establish a sustainable, energy efficient and environmental-friendly transport system.

LTG-1. Accomplish the implementation of the SKRL Project

24. The Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) has been a priority agenda in the ASEAN transport cooperation, and the political motivation to complete the SKRL is significantly high. The SKRL is expected to provide an alternative mode of land transportation, which is more environment-friendly than road transportation. The SKRL has two lines, the Eastern Line through Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam, with a spur line between Lao PDR and Viet Nam, and the Western Line through Thailand and Myanmar (see Figure 1). The main tasks to be undertaken to achieve this goal are to complete the missing link sections, especially those linking between Cambodia with Viet Nam, Cambodia with Thailand and Myanmar with Thailand, and to upgrade some sections to support the smooth operation of the whole SKRL. The specific actions and timelines to achieve this goal are as follows:

LTA-1. Construct the missing link sections and spur lines of SKRL

- Cambodia: Poipet – Sisophon (48km) by 2013
- Cambodia: Phnom Penh – Loc Ninh (255km) by 2015
- Lao PDR: Vientiane – Thakek – Mu Gia (466km) by 2020
- Myanmar: Thanbyuzayat – Three Pagoda Pass (111 km) by 2020
- Thailand: Aranyaprathet – Klongluk (6km) by 2014
- Thailand: Three Pagoda Pass – Nam Tok (153km) by 2020
- Viet Nam: Loc Ninh – Ho Chi Minh (129km) by 2020
- Viet Nam: Mu Gia – Tan Ap – Vung Ang (119km) by 2020

LTA-2. Supplementary upgradation work in AMS to support SKRL

- Cambodia: Rehabilitation/upgradation of Sisophon – Phnom Penh section (338 km) by 2013
- Malaysia: Double track construction of Ipoh – Padang Besar section (329 km) by 2013
- Thailand: Track rehabilitation of Kaeng Khoi – Kaeng Suaten, Suranarai – Bua Yai, Jira – Bua Yai and Bua Yai – Nong Khai sections (586 km) by 2013

LTA-3. Formulate a strategy for a seamless operation of SKRL by 2013

LTA-4. Mobilise financial resources and technical assistance from external partners, either on a bilateral basis or with the coordination of ADB, to

support the completion of SKRL in accordance with the agreed deadline

LTA-5. Study the possibility of extending the SKRL to Surabaya, Indonesia.

LTA-6. Conduct a feasibility study and preliminary design for the railway spur line between Kanchanaburi and Dawei



Figure 1. Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) Route Network

LTG-2. Complete the ASEAN Highway Network 2013

25. Sustaining and supporting the rapid economic and social development in ASEAN presents a range of complex challenges for the land transport system. Providing the capacity to accommodate vastly increasing vehicles especially 2-3 wheelers, freight volumes and meet the personal mobility needs of burgeoning urban populations is in itself a daunting task. Considering that currently railways and inland waterway have a very limited role in ASEAN, it is likely that the road sector will continue its dominance in the forthcoming years. With such trend, it is vital to accelerate the implementation of the AHN Project, especially to complete the missing sections and improve the quality of road infrastructure in the AMSs as envisaged in the MOU on the ASEAN Highway Network (AHN) Project.

26. Considering the importance of TTR in enhancing the trade and economic growth in the AMSs, the highest priority is given to upgrade existing 'below Class III' sections of the TTR, total road length of which is 1,999.55 km in Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar, by 2012. The second priority is given to the construction of the missing links in Myanmar (201 km), and upgrading of other 'below Class III'

sections in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, with a total length of 4,536.7 km. The upgradation of other existing 'Class II or III' roads with high traffic volume to 'Class I' could also be implemented, subject to the availability of financial and other resources in the respective country.

27. Taking advantage of the strategic location of ASEAN as the geographic centre of Asia, the most vibrant economy in the world, ASEAN has set a goal to become a transport hub in the region. For this purpose, road infrastructure development needs to be prioritised from the perspective of ASEAN and surrounding regions. It is therefore important to expedite the completion of the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) by constructing the missing link in Myanmar, to promote the Mekong – India Economic Corridor (MIEC) by constructing the Mekong Bridge in Neak Loung (Cambodia), a highway between Kanchanaburi and Dawei, and to upgrade the extension of the AHN to China and India, particularly sections from Hanoi via northern Lao PDR through Myanmar to the border with India, by 2015. Identifying and developing a network of dry ports in accordance with existing ASEAN initiatives such as the SKRL and the AHN would also need to be considered to support the development of regional multimodal transport systems in order to enhance intra and extra ASEAN connectivity
28. Route numbering and installation of road signage on the AHN is ongoing on certain sections. However, considering the large network, the priority will be given to the TTR followed by other sections of the AHN.



Source: ASEAN Logistics Network Map Study, JETRO, 2009
Figure 2. ASEAN Highway Network (includes Asian Highway)

29. To enhance the connectivity of intra-ASEAN transport networks, particularly of ASEAN mainland with the archipelagic countries such as Philippines and Indonesia, it is important to initiate a study to bridge the existing transportation connectivity gaps between the archipelagic countries and ASEAN mainland. Such study should be completed by 2015 for implementation thereafter.

30. The following specific strategic actions and timelines for the development of the AHN will be undertaken in the period 2011-2015:

LTA-7. Complete the AHN by constructing the missing links and upgrading to Class III and above

- Upgrade 'below Class III' roads on the TTR by 2012:
 - Lao PDR: AH12 (293 km) and AH 15 (98 km)
 - Myanmar: AH1 (781 km), AH 2 (593 km) and AH3 (93 km)
 - Indonesia: AH25 (141.55 km)
- Construct other missing link sections on the AHN:
 - Myanmar: AH 112 (60 km) and AH 123 (141 km), starting from 2013
- Upgrade other 'below Class III' roads:
 - Indonesia: AH150 (1762.3 km) and AH151 (611.9 km)
 - Lao PDR: AH131 (96 km) and AH 132 (126 km)
 - Myanmar: AH111 (239 km) and AH112 (1085 km)
 - Malaysia: AH150 (40 km)
 - Viet Nam: AH13 (215.5 km) by 2011 and AH132 (160 km) by 2012

- Upgrade 'Class II or III' sections with high traffic volume to 'Class I' by 2020
- Upgrade the extension of AHN to China and India, particularly sections from Ha Noi via northern Lao PDR through Myanmar to the border with India, by 2015
- Construct the Mekong Bridge in Neak Loung (National road No.1 in Cambodia) by 2015
- Build the highway between Kanchanaburi and Dawei by 2020
- Construct the missing link of EWEC in Myanmar

LTA-8. Identify and develop a network of ASEAN dry ports in accordance with existing ASEAN initiatives such as the AHN and the SKRL

LTA-9. Install common road signs and the route numbering system in all designated routes with a specific priority on TTR routes

- Install common road signs and the route numbering system on all designated routes with a specific priority on TTR routes by 2013
- Install common road signs and the route numbering system on other ASEAN Highways, including the additional newly built highways

LTA-10. Conduct a feasibility study on bridging the archipelagic and the mainland ASEAN by 2015

LTG-3. Reduce the road fatalities by 50% in AMSs by 2020

31. Road safety has become a pressing issue in many AMS. There is a need for concerted efforts in the region to effectively address the issue. In line with the 'UN declaration on the Global Decade of Action on Road Safety 2011-2020', ASEAN is developing an ASEAN Road Safety Action Plan, which would provide a strategic framework for cooperation among AMS in this area. Based on this framework, policy guidelines for the regional road safety and 'National Road Safety Action Plan 2011-2020' will be formulated by 2012 for implementation thereafter.

LTA-11. Formulate 'the ASEAN Regional Road Safety Strategy Plan 2012-2020' and 'National Road Safety Action Plan 2012-2020' by the year 2012 and their implementation

- Formulate 'the ASEAN Regional Road Safety Strategy Plan 2012-2020' by 2012
- Formulate the 'National Road Safety Action Plan 2012-2020' by all AMSs by 2012
- Implement the 'National Road Safety Action Plans' in AMSs

LTG-4. Establish an efficient and integrated inland waterway transport (IWT) network

32. With an objective to establish an efficient IWT system in ASEAN, it is essential to conduct a study and formulate a regional plan for developing IWT network in ASEAN. This study, after identifying inland waterway routes, their status and related issues, would propose long-, mid- and short-term measures to utilise and develop the IWT to its potential. Subsequently, based on the recommendations from this study, projects/programmes would be developed for implementation. Considering the large scope of work, the implementation of projects and programmes will require additional number of years and will be continued beyond 2015.

LTA-12. Formulate a regional plan for developing IWT in ASEAN by 2012 and begin implementation thereafter

- Conduct a study and formulate a regional plan for developing IWT in ASEAN by 2012
- Implement the suggestions/projects by the above study on regional plan for developing IWT in ASEAN thereafter

LTG-5. Develop ITS

33. Following the recommendations from the 'ASEAN ITS Policy Framework: Plan of Action', an 'Intelligent Transport System (ITS) Master Plan for ASEAN' would be developed by 2013, addressing the goals, design of ITS architecture, determination of standards for ASEAN, implementation and monitoring measures among others. In addition, the ITS Master Plan would also highlight the development and application of the ITS on the existing AHN. It is also recommended that AMSs formulate their respective 'National ITS Policy and Master Plan'.

34. In order to facilitate the establishment of the ITS system in the AMSs, it is necessary to conduct various capacity building programmes. Considering the socio-economic status in AMSs, the top priority for capacity building will be given to nations that are lagging behind. This is a continuous exercise and will need to be implemented throughout the ASTP duration as well as beyond it.

LTA-13. Formulate the 'ITS Master Plan' by 2013 and its implementation

- Formulate the 'ITS Master Plan for ASEAN', addressing the goals, design of ITS architecture, determination of standards for ASEAN and developing implementation and monitoring mechanism
- Formulate the national ITS policy and master plans for AMSs addressing the policy, standards, ITS development, operation & maintenance, and monitoring mechanism
- Implement the 'ITS Master Plan for ASEAN' and the national ITS policy and master plans

LTA-14. Implement the 'ITS Capacity Building Programmes' in order to develop ITS

- Organise and implement 'ITS Capacity Building Programmes' in lagging nations
- Organise and implement the 'ITS Capacity Building Programmes' in other AMSs

LTG-6. Enhance human, technical and institutional capacity with harmonised standards in AMS

35. In order to facilitate the establishment of an efficient and integrated transport system in ASEAN, it is necessary to conduct various capacity building programmes. Considering the socio-economic status and existing capability to manage and implement transport projects/programmes in the AMSs, the top priority for capacity building will be given to the nations that are lagging behind. This is a continuous and ongoing measure and will need to be implemented throughout the ASTP duration as well as beyond 2015.

LTA-15. Implement programmes/seminars to enhance the 'Technical, Institutional & Human Capacity' for safer, secured & efficient transport system

- Organise and implement Seminar/Workshop/Programme for 'Technical, Institutional & Human Capacity Building' in lagging nations
- Organise and implement seminars/workshops/programmes for 'Technical, Institutional & Human Capacity Building' in other AMSs

LTG-7. Establish a sustainable, energy efficient and environment-friendly transport system

36. Pursuant to the commitment of ASEAN Transport Ministers on increasing energy efficiency, reducing consumption and carbon emissions in the transport sector, there is a need to initiate actions to mitigate climatic changes and global warming. To improve the public transport share in the selected capital cities in the AMSs, a study on green public transport system, including bus rapid transport (BRT), will be the first step to achieve this goal. Subsequently, based on the recommendations of this study, relevant projects/programmes would need to be developed and implemented. However, considering the large scope of the work, the suggested projects will require additional number of years for implementation and will be continued beyond 2015.

37. The practice of exchange of experiences and knowledge related to an environment-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels through specially organised seminars/workshops would continue. As per the nation's demand and requirement, the feasible projects may be adopted and implemented, first on a pilot basis and then later at larger scale. This is a continuous and ongoing exercise and will need to be implemented throughout the ASTP duration and beyond.

LTA-16. Exchange & adoption of experiences, projects & knowledge related to environmental-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels

- Exchange of experiences, projects & knowledge related to environmental-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels
- Adoption and implementation of pilot projects based on the successful experiences and projects related to environmental-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels
- Conduct a study on the promotion of a green public transportation system to improve and establish energy efficient green public transport (such as BRT and LRT) in the capital cities of the AMS, as per requirement by 2013
- Implement the suggestions/projects by the above study on the promotion of a green public transportation system

Air Transport

38. ASEAN Member States are now working toward the formulation of an ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) in order to achieve the realisation of the AEC. The development of the ASAM should also need to include necessary actions and measures to address the issues of growing global concerns, i.e. aviation security, aviation safety and environmental issues which are essential prerequisites in improving the overall performance of the air transport sector. The measures, among other, could be in the form of applying internationally acceptable standards and new advance technologies.

39. Considering the above and the review of earlier plans, current situation and regional issues, and emerging trend and challenges, actions to be undertaken in air transport in the next five years are designed to achieve the following three specific goals:

ATG-1. Establish an ASAM;

ATG-2. Promote environmentally-friendly aviation; and

ATG-3. Enhance engagement with Dialogue Partners to promote greater connectivity.

40. In order to pursue these three specific goals, six actions are to be implemented. The implementation of these actions will facilitate the development of a harmonised and integrated air transport system in ASEAN. Actions No. 1 to 4 are the leading actions to realise the implementation of ASAM. Whereas, Actions No. 5 and 6 will also provide necessary supports to develop an ASAM. To achieve a

sustainable future for air transport sector, action No 5 will explicitly consider the environmental measures, which are highly necessary to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate negative environmental impacts.

ATG-1. Establish an ASAM

41. As the first significant step for this goal to establish an ASAM, an ASAM Roadmap and Implementation Strategy will be formulated by 2011. Airline industry liberalisation, aviation safety, aviation security, civil aviation technology, air transport regulatory framework and human resource development are elements of an ASAM.
42. In order to achieve this goal, all AMSs are encouraged to ratify and implement the already-concluded agreements to implement the ASEAN Open Sky Policy, i.e. the MAAS, the MAFLAFS, the MAFLPAS and their respective Protocols.
43. Liberalisation of the air transport ancillary services is also an important component to promote an ASAM. Guidelines for liberalisation of the air transport ancillary services set out sub-sectors and their timeline to pursue freer trade in the ASEAN air transport ancillary services.
44. In order to address the rapidly changing business environment surrounding the air transport sector, ASEAN needs to further enhance the involvement of private sectors such as airline companies. The ongoing practice to hold the ASEAN Air Transport Working Group (ATWG) meetings back-to-back with the ASEAN Airlines Meeting (AAM) will be continued.
45. The following actions will be implemented to achieve the above goals:

- ATA-1. Formulate an ASAM Roadmap and implementation strategy by 2011 and develop an ASAM by 2015
- Formulate ASAM Roadmap and implementation strategy by 2011
 - Develop an ASAM by 2015
 - Enhance search and rescue (SAR) capacity and capability through combined air and maritime SAR exercises (SAREX) by 2015:
 - Develop programmes for SAREX by 2012
 - Implement regular SAREX by 2015
 - Cooperation in the areas of aviation safety, aviation security and Air Traffic Management (ATM)
 - Human resource development for the implementation of an ASAM

ATA-2. Ratify and implement the RIATS Agreements and MAFLPAS

- Ratify and implement the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services (MAFLAFS) and its Protocols 1 and 2 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAFLAFS and its Protocols 1 and 2 as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers is 31 December 2008
- Ratify and implement the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Air Services (MAAS) and its Protocols 1 to 6 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAAS as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers are 31 December 2008 for Protocol 5 and 31 December 2010 for Protocol 6
- Sign the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) by 2010 and ratify and implement the MAFLPAS and its Protocols 1 and 2 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAFLPAS as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers are 30 June 2010 for Protocol 1 and 30 June 2013 for Protocol 2
 - Ratify and implement Protocol 1 of MAFLPAS by 2010
 - Ratify and implement Protocol 2 of MAFLPAS by 2013

ATA-3. Implement the liberalisation of the ASEAN Air Transport Ancillary Services by 2015

- Continue liberalisation of Phase 1 sub-sectors as agreed in the "Guidelines for liberalisation of the air transport ancillary services"
- Liberalise Phase 2 sub-sectors as agreed in the "Guidelines for liberalisation of the air transport ancillary services" by 2015.

ATA-4. Enhance the involvement of the private sectors/airlines

- Continue cooperation with ASEAN airline companies by holding the ATWG meetings back-to-back with the AAM.

ATG-2. Promote environmentally-friendly aviation

46. As an initiative to address the environmental concerns, the AMSs agree to work towards the ICAO Programme of Action to reduce aviation

emissions viz. the goals set out and endorsed by the ICAO High Level Meeting on International Aviation and Climate Change (HLM-ENV).

- ATA-5. Develop programmes to improve environmentally-friendly aviation
- Implement "ICAO Programme of Action on International Aviation and Climate" to reduce aviation emissions
 - Conduct a pilot study for the development of environmentally-friendly AMS airports by 2015

ATG-3. Enhance engagement with Dialogue Partners to promote greater connectivity

47. The ASEAN – China Air Transport Agreement (AC-ATA) is scheduled to be concluded and signed in November 2010. Several other Dialogue Partners, such as India and the ROK, have expressed their intention to conclude such agreements with ASEAN. It is important for ASEAN to maintain this momentum and to consider the expansion of air connectivity with other Dialogue Partners and other partners. The establishment of an ASAM and ATAs will surely enhance the ASEAN Connectivity as important elements of the AEC.

- ATA-6. Conclude the Air Transport Agreement (ATA) with China by 2010, India, ROK and possibly other Dialogue Partners, not later than 2015, and thereafter consider the possible expansion to other partners.
- Conclude the ATA with China by 2010
 - Conclude the ATA with India by 2011
 - Conclude the ATA with ROK by 2015
 - Consider ATAs with other Dialogue Partners and other partners

Maritime Transport

48. The main goal for maritime transport is to establish an integrated, competitive and seamless maritime transport network, paying explicit attention to promote maritime safety and security, and environment- and user-friendly ports. The three specific goals are:

MTG- 1. Accomplish an integrated, efficient, and competitive maritime transport system.

MTG-2. Develop safety navigation system and establish advanced maritime security system in line with international standards.

MTG-3. Accomplish the Eco-Port and environmental-friendly shipping.

49. The following actions will be pursued to implement the above goals:

MTG-1. Accomplish an integrated, efficient, and competitive maritime transport system

50. In order to achieve this goal, ASEAN needs to revitalise its efforts to establish an ASEAN Single Shipping Market (ASSM), by accelerating the formulation of the basic strategy for an ASSM and by developing a relevant framework for the implementation of the strategy. In addition, the AMSs need to enhance the capacity of the 47 designated ports of the ASEAN Port Network.

51. As a vital step to enhance the connectivity of archipelagic ASEAN, efficient and reliable shipping routes, including roll-on roll-off (RORO) routes, need to be established. As this is a new initiative for the ASTP, a study would need to be conducted to develop a master plan and feasibility studies for an ASEAN RORO Network by 2012.

52. Tourism industry, including cruising, is regarded as a promising industry in the archipelagic ASEAN and it is expected to play a central role to enhance people-to-people connectivity. A study on cruise infrastructure with reference to the related initiatives which will be stipulated in the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan (ATSP) will also be conducted.

MTA-1. Realise an ASSM by 2015

- Develop the strategies for an ASSM through completing a study by the end of 2011, and agree on the strategies for an ASEAN Single Shipping Market by 2012
- Develop the relevant framework for implementation of an ASEAN Single Shipping Market by 2015
- Develop guidelines on acceptable practices in the provision of fiscal support for shipping operations by 2011
- Formulate the directory of ship registration by 2011
- Develop guidelines for structure of port tariffs in ASEAN transport network ports by 2011
- Formulate a strategy for Implementation of a single labour market for ASEAN seafarers by 2013 and implement the strategy by 2015
- Support Privatisation/Commercialisation of port operation by 2014
- Support Simplification and Harmonisation of Port Documentation by 2014

MTA-2. Enhance the capacity of the 47 Designated Ports by 2015

- Develop project priorities based on the guidelines for assessing port development by 2011

- Explore funding mechanisms to support the implementation of identified projects by 2012
- Ensure the 47 designated ports to meet the acceptable performance and capacity levels by 2015
- Identify and support Electronic Transmission of Information by 2014
- Develop Port Technology (construction and maintenance of port facilities) by 2015

MTA-3. Establish efficient and reliable shipping routes, including RORO, connections between mainland and archipelagic Southeast Asia, and strengthen the linkages with global and domestic routes by 2015

- Conduct Master Plan Study and Feasibility Study on Global/Domestic Shipping together with a Feasibility Study on an ASEAN RORO Network by 2012
- Implement the proposed measures of Master Plan and Feasibility Study by 2015

MTA-4. Establish and enhance the Cruise Corridors by 2015

- Conduct a Study on ASEAN cruise infrastructure development by 2011
- Implement the proposed measures of the Study on ASEAN cruise infrastructure development by 2015

MTG-2. Develop safety navigation system and establish advanced maritime security system in line with international standards

53. Safety and security have been and will be the crucial elements of ASEAN maritime cooperation. For this purpose, the ASEAN Near Coastal Voyage (NCV) limits need to be reviewed as per the requirements of the Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping (STCW) Convention by 2012.

MTA-5. Review ASEAN Near Coastal Voyage (NCV) Limits as per the requirements of Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping (STCW) Convention by 2012

- Review current arrangements for STCW in ASEAN NCV Limits by 2012

MTA-6. Enhance Search and Rescue (SAR) capacity and capability through combined air and maritime SAR Exercises (SAREX) by 2015

- Develop the programme for SAREX by 2012
- Implement regular SAREX by 2015

MTA-7. Develop human resources to strengthen port and shipping operations, including the introduction of advanced technologies for

navigation safety, maritime security and environment preservation

- Formulate training programme to enhance capability of port personnel by 2012
- Exchange information of navigation system
- Enforcement of cooperation relating to maritime casualty and marine incident investigation by 2013
- Establish logistics education and training centres at selected tertiary institutions within ASEAN by 2012
- Establish regional centres for training advanced maritime technology by 2013
- Formulate the programme for seafarers training and implementation
- Improve maritime security level and train security officer in accordance with ISPS code
- Develop strategy for enhanced shipboard placements by 2011
- Hold the workshop and formulate the programme for realising environmental-friendly maritime transport system by 2015
- Develop and implement the programme of port management system as to health and environment by 2015

MTG-3. Accomplish the Eco-Port and environmentally-friendly shipping

54. Though, from the viewpoint of carbon emissions, maritime transport is an environment-friendly mode of transportation in comparison with other modes of transportation, there still remains a scope to make it more energy efficient. Effective measures are required to accommodate international standard and execute them in cooperation with international organisation such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

MTA-8. Enhance the activity in cooperation with IMO, and promote to sign and implement the relevant IMO initiative Conventions

- Support formulation and implementation of ASEAN Oil Spill Response Action Plan (OSRAP) by 2011
- Hold the regional workshop for maritime issues and sign and implement the relevant IMO initiative Conventions

Transport Facilitation

55. The main goal for transport facilitation is to establish an integrated, efficient and globally competitive logistics and seamless multimodal transport system to enhance the connectivity within ASEAN and with the world, as well as pursuing green logistics for global environment preservation.

56. The following four specific goals place the prime importance on the framework of transport facilitation in ASTP as the result of the review of ATAP actions, emerging trend analysis and issues covering three transport sectors, land, air and maritime transport.

TFG-1. Establish integrated and seamless multimodal transport system.

TFG-2. Enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN Logistics Industry

TFG-3. Establish safe and secure inter-state transport system

TFG-4. Develop environment-friendly logistics

57. The following twelve strategic actions will be implemented to realise these goals:

TFG-1. Establish integrated and seamless multimodal transport systems to make ASEAN the transport hub in East Asia region and beyond

58. A transport network is only as strong as the weakest link, and the weakest links can be found around the national borders. In order to realise the vision of 'single market and production base' as envisaged in the AEC Blueprint, ASEAN's connectivity should be enhanced through transport facilitation initiatives to minimise, and eventually eliminate, the frictions at national borders that increase the transactions costs of moving goods between countries in the region. Three framework agreements on transport facilitation have been concluded, and significant efforts will be required for these agreements to be operationalised, particularly by the completion of the remaining Protocols of the AFAFGIT, the ratification process and putting in place the necessary regional as well as national regulations and institutions.

59. The expansion of road and rail connections within ASEAN would certainly help facilitate land travel between the AMSs (by private vehicles, tour buses and coaches) which could likely result in the development of new tour packages comprising of different Member States tourism products. However there are a number of obstacles that impede the free movement of vehicles, goods, and people across international borders, including: (i) restrictions on the entry of motor vehicles; (ii) different standards requirements (vehicle size, weight and safety requirements, and driver qualifications); (iii) inconsistent procedures related to customs inspections, customs clearances, and assessment of duties; and (iv) restrictive visa requirements. In addressing these concerns, GMS signed the CBTA to facilitate cross border transport for both goods and people, and BIMP-

EAGA signed and implemented the Memorandum of Understanding on Cross Border Movement for Buses and Coaches. Several AMSs have entered into bilateral agreements to cater for greater cross-border mobility of passenger vehicles. ASEAN should capitalise on the existing sub-regional agreements with the view to developing an ASEAN-wide agreement to facilitate inter-state passenger land transportation in the region.

60. With the purpose to integrate transport in an efficient way, specially land and maritime transport, and to reduce the risk of disruption (man-made or natural hazards) from the Strait of Malacca, which is currently the busiest international waterway, the idea of developing 'Land Bridges' connecting the ports (sea and dry ports) at the eastern and western coasts of ASEAN mainland via land transport (road/highways or rail) should be considered, first by conducting a comprehensive study. With such development, it is likely that transportation will be more economical, time saving and safer and will provide access to Indian Ocean. This will also be able to set up a perfect example of "Multi-Modal Transportation" as has been propagated by the ASEAN Leaders.

61. To take advantage of the strategic location of ASEAN as the geographic centre of the emerging global centre of production and demand, it is necessary to strategise ASEAN as the transport hub in the region. EWEC will facilitate in economic development connecting ASEAN region and other countries. It is thus recommended to complete EWEC by constructing a missing link in Myanmar and develop or upgrade terminal ports, Yangon and Da Nang.

62. As the AEC Blueprint states, ASEAN transport is also critical in linking ASEAN with the neighbouring Northeast and South Asian countries. The development of such linkages by roads, bridges, ports, and railways will likely open multiple economic and trade related opportunities for ASEAN region. For this purpose, the MIEC need to be promoted.

63. ASEAN still need to learn from the experience of the EU which is considered the best among the comparative regions in the world. A comparative transport study between these two regions will be the first step in this direction. Such study will bear fruits in the long term and will be the ready reference material for any improvement or modification in the transportation system in ASEAN.

TFA-1. Fully operationalise the three ASEAN Framework Agreements on transport facilitation

- Expedite the completion and ratification of the Agreements
 - Accelerate the conclusion of Protocol 6 (Railway borders and interchange stations) under AFAFGIT for eventual signing by AMS by 2011
 - Expedite the finalisation of Protocol 2 (Frontier Posts) and Protocol 7 (Customs Transit) under AFAFGIT for eventual signing by AMS by 2011
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 1 - Conclusion of Annex 1 and ratification by all Member States
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 3 - Formally increase maximum number of vehicles to be registered per Member State from 60 to 500 and notify the increase on ASEAN web site
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 4 - Implementation of guidelines, registration and certification procedures and begin registration of road transit transport vehicles
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 5 - Establishment of national and council of bureaus; review and amend national laws
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 5 - Fix content and form and administer Blue Cards Insurance Scheme
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 5 - Control of accidents and investigation and settlement of claims including issuing of Blue Cards
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 8 - Establish bilateral, multilateral or ASEAN SPS arrangements and inspection procedures
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 9 - Ratification by all Member States and adoption of international standards
 - AFAFGIT Protocol 9 - Develop permit scheme
 - AFAMT -Ratification by all Member States
 - AFAFIST - Ratification by all Member States
- Closely monitor the progress of implementation of AFAFGIT, AFAFIST and AFAMT in order to ensure their implementation by 2014-2015
 - Develop and implement work plan 2010 - 2015 initiated by TTCB
 - Conduct regular TTCB meetings to operationalise the three framework agreements
 - Evaluate/monitor regularly the implementation of the three framework agreements by TTCB and NTTCCs
- TFA-2. Implement initiatives to facilitate inter-State passenger land transportation
 - Expedite the implementation of the existing bilateral and sub-regional arrangements on facilitation of inter-state passenger land transportation in the region by 2013
 - Develop a regional ASEAN arrangement on facilitation of inter-state passenger land transportation, based on the assessment of the implementation of the bilateral and sub-regional arrangements by 2015
- TFA-3. Conduct studies on potential multimodal transport corridors to empower parts of ASEAN to function as land bridges in global supply routes
 - Study on the 'Land Bridge' connecting the ports (dry and sea ports) in ASEAN mainland by 2013 and its implementation
 - Identification study of potential land bridges that may be taken up for further detail study by 2011
 - Study on the identified and suggested "Land Bridge" connecting the ports in ASEAN mainland by 2013
 - Implementation of the suggestions/projects by the above study on 'Land Bridge'. (from 2013 onwards)
 - Study on MIEC as a land bridge by 2013 and its implementation
 - Conduct study on MIEC utilising the research conducted by ERIA by 2013
 - Implementation of the suggestions/projects by the above study on 'MIEC'. (2013 onwards)
 - Conduct development studies on the following intra-ASEAN ferry links connecting ASEAN Highways and other priority routes by 2012 and its implementation thereafter:
 - Cambodia: 1. Stung Treng - Thalaboriwat (2 km) on AH-11
 - Indonesia: 2. Gilimanuk Terminal - Banyuwangi Terminal (8 km) on AH-2
3. Bakauheni Ferry Terminal - Merak Ferry Terminal (26 Km) on AH-25
 - Philippines: 4. Matnog Terminal - Allen Terminal (25 km) on AH-26
5. Ormoc Terminal - Cebu Terminal (65 km) on AH-26
6. Liloan Ferry Terminal - San Francisco Madilao Port (60 km) on AH-26
 - Develop a practical, simple, and uniform liability framework for multimodal transport through regional operation in line with global multimodal transport regime development

- Conduct comparison study between actual regional practices and global and other regional initiatives to develop the most effective liability regime by 2012
- Develop a liability framework for multimodal transport through regional operation in line with global multimodal transport regime development by 2012 onward

TFA-4. Complete the EWEC

- Construct the missing link in Myanmar
- Develop/upgrade terminal ports: Yangon, Da Nang

TFA-5. Promote the MIEC as a land bridge

- Construct the Mekong Bridge in Neak Loung (National road No.1 in Cambodia)
- Develop the Dawei deep sea port (by 2020)
- Build the highway between Kanchanaburi and Dawei (by 2020)
- Conduct a feasibility study and preliminary design for the railway spur line between Kanchanaburi and Dawei

TFA-6. Comparative study between EU & ASEAN region for the development of efficient transport system by 2013 and its adoption

- Conduct comparative study between EU & ASEAN region for the development of efficient transport system by 2013
- Adoption and implementation of suggestions made by the above study 'Conduct comparative study between EU & ASEAN region for the development of efficient transport system'. (2013 onwards)

TFA-7. Promote the usage of trade terms and practices related to multimodal transport, including the INCOTERMS

- Promote the usage of trade terms and practices related to multimodal transport, including the INCOTERMS

TFG-2. Enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN Logistics Industry

64. Capacity building is still highly demanded in many AMSs. This requires continuous and long-term approach and efforts need to be accelerated in ASTP. Measures No.39 to 42 of the RILS are intended for capacity building under which the ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA) proposed and implemented related programmes. In addition, there is an action to provide training on multimodal transportation, logistics, and supply chain management in the

Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan Phase II. It is important to develop a policy and a plan on capacity development for multimodal transport operators (MTOs) and logistics service providers (LSPs) and conduct related joint training and workshops, including training for international driving, with the support of the Dialogue Partners and AFFA.

65. Each AMS has developed or planned to develop their training centres for logistics management, sometimes in assistance with Dialogue Partners or ASEAN cooperation framework. To achieve improved capacity development for logistics, each AMS needs to (1) develop a national skills certification system for LSPs, (2) develop a common ASEAN core curriculum for logistics management, and (3) establishment of national/sub-regional centres of excellence (training centres) in each AMS.

66. It is necessary to consider infrastructure development for efficient and integrated logistics more than just establishing logistic centres, which was the focus of the ATAP. As stated in said measure No.43 of the RILS, the followings should be the focus of such action; (1) improving inland transport network infrastructure and the inter-modal linkages of connecting transport, (2) matching inland and maritime transport infrastructure, and (3) developing connectivity between ASEAN logistics gateways. Also, it is important to identify infrastructure requirement by private sectors and to address private sector involvement and/or public-private partnership (PPP) in the development of transport logistics infrastructure. Conducting monitoring of corridor performance would help to keep their corridor performance.

TFA-8. Develop and upgrade skills and built capacity for MTOs and LSPs logistics service providers through joint training and workshops

- Develop a plan/ a policy of capacity building for MTOs and LSPs with the support of Dialogue Partners and AFFA
- Conduct capacity building through joint training and workshops, including training international driving, for multimodal operators and LSPs with the support of Dialogue Partners and AFFA
- Promote logistics regional cooperation in AMS

TFA-9. Establish national / regional centres of excellence (training centres), national skills certification systems for LSPs, and common core curriculum

- Develop national skills certification system for LSPs
- Develop a common ASEAN core curriculum for logistics management
- Establishment of national/sub-regional centres of excellence (training centres) in each AMS

TFA-10. Identify and develop the ASEAN logistics network and formulate the necessary infrastructure development requirements

- Develop and upgrade an ASEAN database on logistics service providers
 - Study on developing an ASEAN database on logistics with a view on enhancing the development of networking services by 2011.
 - Develop and update an ASEAN database on LSPs by 2014.
 - Monitor and update regularly the ASEAN database on logistics service providers 2013 onward.
- Identify and develop the ASEAN logistics network
 - Improve intermodal linkages between connecting modes of transport to improve connectivity between ASEAN logistics gateways
 - Develop logistics centres with strong intermodal connectivity and facilities for storage and special logistics services as well as distribution and consolidation hubs
- Formulate the necessary infrastructure development requirements
 - Establish enabling and conducive policy environment for increased private sector involvement and/or PPP in the development of transport logistics infrastructure and the provision and operation of transport logistics facilities
 - Conduct periodic monitoring of regional corridor performance to gauge the progress of trade and transport facilitation, infrastructure development, and service improvement of LSPs

TFG-4. Develop environmental-friendly logistics

68. To achieve efficient and environmental-friendly transport in the region, green logistics is an essential concept to be introduced in the ASTP. At the same time, LSPs can gain intangible benefits in the form of meeting the social responsibility and reducing the costs by adopting green logistics approach. The best practices and new ideas derived from the discussions and exchange of experiences about green logistics should be shared and applied to

other AMSs. This action can be covered by the proposed three measures in the ASEAN Logistics Development Study, (1) encouraging energy saving, (2) decreasing carbon emissions, and (3) environmental-friendly reverse logistics.

TFA-12. Develop green logistics through increase in logistics management efficiency and utilisation of environmental-friendly transport modes, fuel, fleets, and supporting logistics facilities

- Encourage energy saving in logistics services in all AMS utilising energy-efficient fleets, modal shift to less fuel-consuming modes, and increase freight load factors
- Conduct studies to disclose CO₂ emissions from transportation in AMS and to develop environmental-friendly logistics including reverse logistics by 2013
- Encourage environmental-friendly reverse logistics in line with the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycles) 2013 onward

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Reporting and Monitoring Mechanism

1) Uniform reporting format and scorecard

69. A "Monitoring Guidelines" to guide all Working Groups in monitoring and reporting progress of implementation will be formulated. These guidelines may also be used by AMSs for monitoring and reporting at the national level. A 'uniform reporting format' for each action will be developed and disseminated to all AMSs well in advance for the purpose of uniform reporting and easy understanding of the progress of each action. The ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) may facilitate in developing such 'uniform reporting format'. In addition, the practice of using a scorecard to assess the progress of implementation should continue. The existing AEC Scorecard will need to be expanded in accordance with the ASTP actions.

2) Lead Country Coordinators and Priority Centres

70. 'Lead Country Coordinators' could be nominated to lead the coordination, monitoring and implementation of priority actions. Although this is currently practiced for selected measures and in certain working groups, this can be further improved in terms of coordination and management.

71. For the actions and measures which involve substantial processing data and spatial information and require significant monitoring at the regional level, the establishment of dedicated centres or

“priority action centres” could be considered. For example, it is suggested to establish an “ASEAN Highway Centre” with Geographic Information System (GIS) facilities for ASEAN Highways in Bangkok, Thailand, which will be responsible for overall coordination and data management, including spatial information related to ASEAN Highways. Similarly, a ‘Road Safety Centre’ may be established or a reputed institution may be made responsible for updating and managing road safety related data. The decision on the establishment of such priority centres will be made based on the scope of the action and its regional influence. As the operation of the priority centres require resources, the proposals from certain AMSs to host and support the operation of these centres should be encouraged.

3) Enhancing coordination at the national level

72. The AMSs would need to enhance the implementation coordination and monitoring at the national level. For this purpose, it is suggested that ‘National Workshops/Meetings’ be held annually within each AMS to discuss in detail the progress and issues related to the implementation of transport actions. This will bridge the existing reporting missing links between the working group and the AMSs. Such process, in addition to strengthening the monitoring system, would also accelerate the implementation and will assist in resolving implementation issues.

Roles and Functions of Sectoral Working Groups

1) Active functioning of the Working Groups:

73. The Working Groups will need to actively and continuously pursue follow-up actions in between their regular meetings in order to assist in progress evaluation and to facilitate the implementation. This would complement the adoption of the suggested ‘uniform reporting format’ and make the meetings more effective and shorten the time of resolving implementation issues.

4) Better coordination and management

74. Should similar issues require discussion in at least two working groups, the coordination and management of issues prior to the conduct of meetings can be improved through prior information sharing and consultation between working groups. A mechanism for coordination between the Chairs of the working groups should be explored and instituted accordingly.

75. The regular activity involving sharing and implementation of best practices need to be better managed and organised. Currently, the AMSs

present the best practices on a voluntary basis during working group meetings without much emphasis on implementation mechanism, which can facilitate other AMSs to adopt these practices as a pilot projects in their respective countries. Thus, it is important that ‘Best Practices’ with a general implementation details need to be presented and planned in advance.

5) Review the roles and responsibilities of the Working Groups

76. Considering the increasing complexity of the issues in all modes of transport and the emerging demand for collaborative action among these three sectors in the context of transport facilitation and an integrated transport system, the roles and responsibilities of the various transport working groups may need to be reviewed. This is with a view to streamlining and rationalising the division of work among these working groups.

77. One of the goals of the ASTP and the MPAC is to develop multimodal transport systems and corridors. The scope of the Transport Facilitation Working Group’s (TFWG) will need to be widened to cover the actions and measures related to the development of such system, such as the studies on potential multimodal transport corridors to enable parts of ASEAN to function as land bridges in global supply routes, and conduct of a comparative study between EU and ASEAN for the development of efficient transport system by 2013 and its adoption.

Financial Mobilisation to Implement the ASTP

1) Emphasis on mobilising financial resources during Working Groups meeting

78. The working groups also need to discuss the resource requirements and funding options for the implementation of the actions and measures under the ASTP since this is a major issue that hinders implementation progress. Feasible options need to be discussed and be elevated to STOM and ATM for further decision and action. Currently, issues related to funding options and financial constraints are not discussed in detail at the working group level.

2) Mobilise and generate financial resources

79. Enhancing linkages with private agencies and promotion of PPP is essential for the realisation of the actions agreed in the ASTP. If required, respective country policies need to be reviewed and revised for the promotion of private sector involvement in the transportation projects. To

overcome the financial constraint, the private organisations and industries need to be mobilised to sponsor or assist in cash or kind for the implementation of transport actions.

80. 'Special Fund Raising/Mobilising Team' may be constituted within the ASEC to mobilise resources and raise funds for the implementation of the ASTP actions. The role of this team will be to mobilise resources by establishing linkages with industries and organisation in the AMSs. This team will also promote and encourage industries to sponsor or support in cash or kind for the implementation of at least national projects/programmes related to the ASTP. In addition, the team will also be responsible for coordinating with Dialogue Partners, international agencies, financial institutions, donor agencies and others for financial mobilisation.
81. The need is to integrate the ongoing efforts of "Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)" with ASTP actions. Under this framework, funds may be made available for the technical cooperation and implementation of the ASTP actions. In consultation and coordination with AMSs, the ASEC could play an active role in facilitating and directing IAI funds to AMSs that are financially struggling or finding difficult to implement the ASTP actions from their own resources. Such arrangements will provide a well-established regional platform to help and enhance the capacity of national government to implement ASTP actions.
82. Similar to arrangements in other sectors (e.g., ASEAN ICT Fund, ASEAN Energy Endowment Fund), it is suggested to constitute an "ASEAN Transport Fund" to be administered by the ASEC for the purpose of assisting the implementation of priority regional actions. In addition, efforts may be initiated by the AMSs as well as by the ASEC to explore and further raise funds from Dialogue Partners and other international organisations.

Engagement with Stakeholders, including the Private Sector and Research Institutions

1) Enhance linkages with academic/research institutions.

83. It is important to enhance the linkages between the ASEC, the AMSs and academic and research institutions (in host AMS or neighbouring countries). The ASEAN University Network may be utilised to assist the AMSs in the implementation of the ASTP actions. An institute/university may also be assigned to handle data management of few selected actions.
84. In addition, linkages should also be established with academic and research institutions in Dialogue Partner countries. Special technical support may also be sought from these institutions. In addition, these institutions may also be invited to share best practices related to transport development.

2) Synchronising the ASTP with ongoing or planned initiatives and programmes /projects:

85. It is essential to synchronise and align the ASTP activities with the other ongoing initiatives, projects and programmes at regional and national level. This will help reduce resource constraints in implementation. For example, the GMS is implementing many transport related projects and many of the actions/measures as proposed in the ASTP will overlap with the projects/programmes in the GMS. Two other examples are the GMS programmes supported by ADB on railway development and facilitation of cross-border traffic and passenger travel. Efforts need to be initiated to synchronise and align with such projects/programmes in the region to provide benefits in terms of cost reduction, time savings and synergy.

Strengthening the ASEC to Monitor and Facilitate the Implementation of Transport Cooperation

86. Considering the issues discussed in the earlier sections, it is of significant importance to strengthen the capacity of the ASEC to efficiently support the implementation of the ASTP, in terms of human and financial resources. The mandate of the ASEC in respect of supporting ASEAN transport cooperation would include: (1) providing strategic policy and technical advice and recommendations on sectoral activities; (2) facilitating technical discussions and negotiations among AMS; (3) developing, implementing and evaluating programmes in support of sectoral activities; (4) monitoring progress against the ASTP and the AEC Blueprint; (5) managing, coordinating and assisting in project implementation by providing technical guidance and inputs into projects; (6) assisting in resource mobilisation for project activities; (7) monitoring and following-up on compliance with agreements; (8) liaising with a wide range of international organisations and with Dialogue Partners; (9) providing technical and advisory support to related ASEAN transport entities; and (10) servicing meetings of ASEAN transport bodies.
87. Clearly, the breadth of such mandate will require sufficient resources and significant effort to strengthen the ASEC. It could be strengthened through: (1) enhancing the human resource capacity through the recruitment of competent

professionals and personnel; (2) appropriate technical training to strengthen its advisory and analytical capability; and (3) provision of adequate financial support to manage the coordination and monitoring of the ASTP actions.

ASEAN TRANSPORT COOPERATION BEYOND 2015

88. The ASTP stipulates specific goals, actions, and milestones in support of the enhancement of the ASEAN Connectivity and the establishment of the AEC by 2015. It is noted that the target implementation date of 2015 was made by ASEAN Leaders in January 2007 to accelerate the establishment of the AEC as originally envisioned in the ASEAN Vision 2020, in response to intensifying global and regional competitions. There is a need to look beyond 2015, and formulate a vision for continuing and strengthening ASEAN transport cooperation after the 5 years under the ASTP.

89. Some of the actions agreed in this ASTP will not be completed by 2015 and need to be continuously taken into consideration beyond 2015. In order to achieve truly ultimate objective of ASEAN transport cooperation, ASEAN needs to formulate a common transport policy, as the ultimate goal of ASEAN transport cooperation.

Land Transport in 2015 and Beyond

90. The improvement of the AHN will facilitate economic growth but at the same time, if not planned, it would also generate more traffic volume, congestion, accidents and carbon emission. To avoid such situation, the balance between the economic growth and transportation need to be maintained by promoting and improving the public transport system in the AMSs. The development of integrated rail transport including the SKRL, urban public transportation such as LRT and BRT will be the key sectors for future development.

91. The AHN and the SKRL when completed will serve as the main skeleton of land transport for the region. Further development vertically at the national level is necessary for improved accessibility, as well as horizontally at the regional level to support regional economic developments. In this process, efforts must also be directed at mitigating negative environmental and social impacts, controlling carbon emissions, promoting energy efficient multimodal transportation (including possible modal shifts), encouraging the use of public transportation, improving network level transportation service by appropriate utilisation of ITS and Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and reducing traffic accidents.

92. The regional land transport network as will be developed during the ASTP duration will gain in popularity and importance, and will offer new business opportunities for the people. However, globalisation is an irreversible trend and new challenges and demands will emerge in land transport sector. The reduction of private vehicles, reducing congestion and accidents, developing integrated multi-modal transport, utilisation of ITS & ICT, enhancing capacity, strengthening financial system and controlling carbon emission will be the major challenge for land transport sector in 2015 and beyond.

93. Controlling the Carbon Emission: Considering the consequences of global warming specially on the existing islands and the regions next to sea, the challenge will be to reduce the carbon emission generated by land transport sector. Along with the development of public transport, the efficient rail network and inland waterway will be the key and will facilitate in controlling the carbon emission. However, the success of the rail transport and to certain extent IWT will depend on 3 basic concepts i.e. 'comfortable', 'economical' and 'time-saving' and these concepts need to be addressed during the planning of projects to win the acceptability from the people. Being economical and energy efficient, IWT can play a more important role in freight transportation. For better and 'greener' future, the other alternatives like use of bio fuel, design of better mileage vehicles, use of renewable energy in transport also needs to be promoted and planned for.

94. Multimodal Transport and Land Bridge Corridors: The central role of regional initiatives will be to cooperate in the building of the trunk routes by road, rail and waterway, with feeder, local and distribution networks and interlinking them with other modes of transport which will provide access to intra, inter-regional and global networks. The development of 'Multimodal transport', including 'Land bridge Corridors', will be the thrust area in the future. For better accessibility with the rest of the world, the SKRL network and AHN need to be fully developed and to be integrated with 'Trans-Asian Railways' and 'Asian Highways' respectively.

95. ITS and ICT: The ITS and ICT will surely play a major role in future. There are ample of evidences showing the significant improvement and gains due to usage of modern ICT and ITS services. However, currently their role in regional cooperation and sharing of resources within ASEAN is limited and are slowly being developed. The challenge ahead is to build capacity, infrastructure and facilities to utilise the latest available technologies to its maximum.

96. **Capacity for Maintenance:** Currently, apart from economic status, the AMSs also differ considerably in the quality and type of existing transport infrastructure and the capacity to manage and implement transport projects. The capacity for the maintenance of existing and developed infrastructure assets also differs and is a major issue, as future rehabilitation or reconstruction costs will far exceed the cost of timely maintenance. Thus, a challenge ahead will be to bridge this existing wide gap. It thus becomes increasingly important to develop competencies among the lagging nations by enhancing the technical, institutional and human capacity. This will enable them to assess and plan for future developments and to prepare themselves for the challenges of tomorrow.
97. **Financing:** In order to meet the large and increasing infrastructure financing needs in the AMSs for the next 20 years or so, current means of financing must be strengthened and new innovative ways needs to be explored. Apart from funding and loans from international agencies and Dialogue Partners, there is also a need to leverage more private financing and strengthen PPP capacities, particularly from within the region.

Air Transport in 2015 and Beyond

98. The implementation of RIATS agreement and MAFLPAS is substantial for the development of ASAM. It is expected that with the implementation of an ASAM, the inbound and outbound air traffic movements in ASEAN will be increased significantly. Considering this, it becomes essential for the AMSs to enhance the airport infrastructure and implement projects with a special emphasis on the construction of regional terminals and LCC terminals. Such development will facilitate further expansion and improvement of airport facilities and services.
99. With the rapid increase of air traffic movements in the future, it will be important for the AMSs to enhance their capacity and capability to mitigate any impacts that may occur due to environmental, safety and security reasons.
100. **Environmentally-Friendly Aviation:** The development of environmentally-friendly aviation will be the key element for further enhancement in 2015 and beyond. To achieve this, the establishment of an ASAM will play a major role in the future. As air transport sector will have a major impact on climate changes mainly through the emission from aircraft operation, it becomes vital to implement the programme of action, which has already been endorsed by the ICAO Council.
- Such programme will play a major role in reducing the aviation emissions and facilitate in developing environmentally-friendly aviation.

Maritime Transport in 2015 and Beyond

101. **ASSM:** According to the formulation of strategies to realise an ASSM, rationalisation, synchronisation, liberalisation and harmonisation of shipping services and trade procedures are key requirements. Concrete actions will have to be formulated in these areas, taking the differences in the level of development among AMSs into consideration.
102. It is envisaged that with the expected developments in multimodal transport and land bridge corridors, and new developments in the neighbouring regions and beyond, it would be necessary to review and revise the list of 47 designated ports. To meet the increasing cargo demand in line with economic growth in the AMSs and neighbouring countries, especially in China, measures to enhance the performance and cargo handling capacity will be continuously necessary.
103. **Efficient and Reliable Shipping Route:** Efficient and reliable shipping services in the archipelagic regions of ASEAN constitute a critical component for intra-ASEAN connectivity. Linkages of global and domestic shipping routes will have to be strengthened. These linkages will help to narrow the economic gaps between urban areas and under-populated areas of the archipelagic regions, and to accelerate regional economy. The Philippine Nautical Highway utilising the RORO system appears to be a promising avenue in establishing such linkages.
104. **Advanced Safety Navigation System and Maritime Security System:** The Strait of Malacca is one of the most important shipping routes connecting East Asia and India/Europe/Middle East. AMSs located along the Strait of Malacca have a significant role of facilitating safe navigation for vessels passing the Strait. As the maritime landscape and technology evolve beyond 2015, AMSs should continue to ensure that the navigation system and security measures in ASEAN waters meet international maritime safety and security standards.
105. **Eco-Port and Environmental-Friendly Shipping:** In line with economic growth in the AMSs, cargo throughput and number of calling vessels are supposed to increase fairly. In spite of these situations, total volume of carbon emissions should be surely reduced for environmental preservation. Human resource development of port operating personnel and introduction of

advanced environmental technology for cargo handling system/equipment and ocean-going vessels will be necessary.

Transport Facilitation in 2015 and Beyond

106. Integrated, Efficient and Globally Competitive Logistics and Seamless Multimodal Transport System: There are still a lot of challenges that ASEAN have to address and to work on beyond 2015 for transport facilitation to enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN logistics industry. Establishment of safe and secure inter-state transport system is one of the most important challenges to improve ASEAN's competitiveness in the world. Full operationalisation of the three framework agreements on transport facilitation has to be accelerated alongside the ASTP and the MPAC to minimise the frictions at national borders to decrease the transactions costs of moving goods between countries in the region. This is an essential element to realise the vision of "single market and production base" as envisaged in the AEC Blueprint, and it is necessary to cooperate with the implementation bodies for trade facilitation.

107. It is important for ASEAN to streamline sectoral strategies with reference to the concept of multimodal transport system in order to enhance intra and extra ASEAN connectivity. Although the full implementation of the strategy will take a long time, it is nevertheless important to have a clear strategy of multimodal development in the ASEAN region in consonance with developments in the broader ASEAN + 6 region.

108. Green Logistics for Global Environment Preservation: Green logistics is a relatively new concept and the approaches vary among the AMSs. It is necessary to implement substantively identified approaches to develop environment-friendly logistics. Energy saving in logistics services has to be continuously conducted in all AMSs. This is a long-term approach, and furthermore, the requirement will definitely grow beyond 2015 for global environment preservation.

Land Transport

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
LTG-1.	Accomplish the implementation of the SKRL project						
LTA-1.	Construct the missing link sections and spur lines of SKRL						
	Thailand: Aranyaprathet – Klongluk (6km) by 2014	■	■	■	■		
	Cambodia: Poipet – Sisophon (48km) by 2013	■	■	■			
	Cambodia: Phnom Penh – Loc Ninh (255km) by 2015	■	■	■	■	■	
	Viet Nam: Loc Ninh – Ho Chi Minh (129km) by 2020	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Viet Nam: Mu Gia – Tan Ap – Vung Ang (119km) by 2020	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Lao PDR: Vientiane – Thakek – Mu Gia (466km) by 2020	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Myanmar: Thanbyuzayat – Three Pagoda Pass (111 km) by 2020	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Thailand: Three Pagoda Pass – Nam Tok (153km) by 2020	■	■	■	■	■	■
LTA-2.	Supplementary upgradation work in AMS to support SKRL						
	Cambodia (Rehabilitation/upgradation) : Sisophon – Phnom Penh (338 km) by 2013	■	■	■			
	Thailand (Track rehabilitation): Kaeng Khoi – Kaeng Suaten, Suranarai – Bua Yai, and Jira – Bua Yai (308 km) by 2013	■	■	■			
	Thailand (Track rehabilitation): Bua Yai – Nong Khai (278 km) by 2013	■	■	■			
	Malaysia (Double track construction): Ipoh – Padang Besar (329 km) by 2013	■	■	■			
LTA-3.	Formulate a strategy for a seamless operation of SKRL by 2013						
LTA-4.	Mobilise financial resources and technical assistance from external partners, either on a bilateral basis or with the coordination of ADB, to support the completion of SKRL in accordance with the agreed deadline.						
LTA-5.	Study the possibility of extending the SKRL to Surabaya, Indonesia.						
LTA-6.	Conduct a feasibility study and preliminary design for the railway spur line between Kanchanaburi and Dawei						
LTG-2.	Complete the AHN						
LTA-7.	Complete the AHN by constructing the missing links and upgrading to Class III and above						
1.	Upgrade 'below Class III' roads on Transit Transport Routes (TTR) by 2012						
	Lao PDR: AH12 (293 km)	■	■				
	Lao PDR: AH 15 (98 km)	■	■				
	Myanmar: AH1 (781 km)	■	■				
	Myanmar: AH 2 (593 km)	■	■				
	Myanmar: AH3 (93 km)	■	■				
	Indonesia: AH25 (141.55 km)	■	■				
2.	Construct other missing link sections on the AHN						
	Myanmar: AH 112 (60 km)			■	■	■	■
	Myanmar: AH 123 (141 km)			■	■	■	■
3.	Upgrade other 'below Class III' roads						
	Viet Nam: AH13 (215.5 km) by 2011	■					
	Viet Nam: AH132 (160 km) by 2012	■	■				
	Indonesia: AH150 (1762.3 km)	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Indonesia: AH151 (611.9 km)	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Lao PDR: AH131 (96 km)	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Lao PDR: AH 132 (126 km)	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Myanmar: AH111 (239 km)	■	■	■	■	■	■

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
	Myanmar: AH112 (1085 km)						
	Malaysia: AH150 (40 km)						
4.	Upgrade 'Class II or III' sections with high traffic volume to 'Class I' by 2020						
5.	Upgrade the extension of AHN to China and India, particularly sections from Ha Noi via northern Lao PDR through Myanmar to the border with India, by 2015						
6.	Construct the Mekong Bridge in Neak Loung (National road No.1 in Cambodia) by 2015						
7.	Build the highway between Kanchanaburi and Dawei by 2020						
8.	Construct the missing link of EWEC in Myanmar						
LTA-8	Identify and develop a network of ASEAN dry ports in accordance with existing ASEAN initiatives such as the AHN and the SKRL						
LTA-9.	Install common road signs and the route numbering system in all designated routes with a specific priority on TTR routes						
1.	Install common road signs and the route numbering system on all designated routes with a specific priority on TTR routes by 2013						
2.	Install common road signs and the route numbering system on other ASEAN Highways, including the additional newly built highways						
LTA-10.	Conduct a feasibility study on bridging the archipelagic and the mainland ASEAN by 2015						
1.	Conduct a feasibility study on bridging the archipelagic and the mainland ASEAN by 2015						
LTG-3.	Reduce the road fatalities by 50% in AMS by 2020						
LTA-11.	Formulate 'the ASEAN Regional Road Safety Strategy Plan 2012-2020' and 'National Road Safety Action Plan 2012-2020' by the year 2012 and their implementation						
1.	Formulate 'the ASEAN Regional Road Safety Strategy Plan 2012-2020' by 2012						
2.	Formulate the 'National Road Safety Action Plan 2012-2020' by all AMSs by 2012						
3.	Implement the prepared 'Road Safety Action Plans' in AMSs						
LTG-4.	Establish an efficient and integrated inland waterway transport (IWT) network						
LTA-12.	Formulate a regional plan for developing inland waterway transport in ASEAN by 2012 and begin implementation thereafter						
1.	Conduct a study and formulate a regional plan for developing IWT in ASEAN by 2012						
2.	Implement the suggestions/projects by the above study on regional plan for developing IWT in ASEAN thereafter						
LTG-5.	Develop ITS						
LTA-13.	Formulate the 'Intelligent Transport System Master Plan' by 2013 and its implementation						
1.	Formulate the 'ITS Master Plan for ASEAN', addressing the goals, design of ITS architecture, determination of standards for ASEAN and developing implementation and monitoring mechanism						
2.	Formulate the national ITS policy and master plans for AMSs addressing the policy, standards, ITS development, operation & maintenance, and monitoring mechanism						
3.	Implement the 'ITS Master Plan for ASEAN' and the national ITS policy and master plans						
LTA-14.	Implement the 'ITS Capacity Building Programmes' in order to develop ITS						
1.	Organise and implement 'ITS Capacity Building Programmes' in lagging nations						

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
	2.	Organise and implement the 'ITS Capacity Building Programmes' in other AMSs					
LTG-6.	Enhance human, technical and institutional capacity with harmonised standards in AMS						
	LTA-15.	Implement programmes/seminars to enhance the 'Technical, Institutional & Human Capacity' for safer, secured & efficient transport system					
	1.	Organise and implement Seminar / Workshop / Programme for 'Technical, Institutional & Human Capacity Building' in lagging nations					
	2.	Organise and implement Seminars / Workshops / Programmes for 'Technical, Institutional & Human Capacity Building' in other AMSs					
LTG-7.	Establish a sustainable, energy efficient and environmentally-friendly transport system						
	LTA-16.	Exchange & adoption of experiences, projects & knowledge related to environmental-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels					
	1.	Exchange of experiences, projects & knowledge related to environmental-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels					
	2.	Adoption and implementation of pilot projects based on the successful experiences and projects related to environmental-friendly transport system, vehicles and fuels					
	3.	Conduct a study on the promotion of a green public transportation system to improve and establish energy efficient green public transport (such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and Light Rail Transport (LRT)) in the capital cities of the AMS, as per requirement by 2013					
	4.	Implement the suggestions/projects by the above study on the promotion of a green public transportation system					

Air Transport

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
ATG-1.	Establish an ASAM						
	ATA-1.	Formulate an ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) Roadmap and implementation strategy by 2011 and develop an ASAM by 2015					
	1.	Formulate ASAM Roadmap and implementation strategy by 2011					
	2.	Develop an ASAM by 2015					
	3.	Enhance search and rescue (SAR) capacity and capability through combined air and maritime SAR exercises (SAREX) by 2015.					
		Develop programmes for SAREX by 2012					
		Implement regular SAREX by 2015					
	4.	Cooperation in the areas of aviation safety, aviation security and Air Traffic Management (ATM)					
	5.	Human resource development for the implementation of an ASAM					
	ATA-2.	Ratify and implement the RIATS Agreements and MAFLPAS					

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
1.	Ratify and implement the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services (MAFLAFS) and its Protocols 1 and 2 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAFLAFS and its Protocols 1 and 2 as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers is 31 December 2008						
2.	Ratify and implement the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Air Services (MAAS) and its Protocols 1 to 6 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAAS as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers are 31 December 2008 for Protocol 5 and 31 December 2010 for Protocol 6						
3.	Sign the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) by 2010 and ratify and implement the MAFLPAS and its Protocols 1 and 2 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAFLPAS as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers are 30 June 2010 for Protocol 1 and 30 June 2013 for Protocol 2						
	Ratify and implement Protocol 1 of MAFLPAS by 2010						
	Ratify and implement Protocol 2 of MAFLPAS by 2013						
ATA-3.	Implement the liberalisation of the ASEAN Air Transport Ancillary Services by 2015						
1.	Continue liberalisation of Phase 1 sub-sectors as agreed in the "Guidelines for liberalisation of the air transport ancillary services"						
2.	Liberalise Phase 2 sub-sectors as agreed in the "Guidelines for liberalisation of the air transport ancillary services" by 2015						
ATA-4.	Enhance the involvement of the private sectors/airlines						
1.	Continue cooperation with ASEAN airline companies by holding the ATWG meetings back-to-back with the AAM.						
ATG-2.	Promote environmentally-friendly aviation						
ATA-5.	Develop programmes to improve environmentally-friendly aviation						
1.	Implement "ICAO Programme of Action on International Aviation and Climate" to reduce aviation emissions						
2.	Conduct a pilot study for the development of environmentally-friendly AMS airports by 2015						
ATG-3.	Enhance engagement with Dialogue Partners to promote greater connectivity						
ATA-6.	Conclude the Air Transport Agreement (ATA) with China by 2010, India, ROK and possibly other Dialogue Partners, not later than 2015, and thereafter consider the possible expansion to other partners.						
1.	Conclude the ATA with China by 2010						
2.	Conclude the ATA with India by 2011						
3.	Conclude the ATA with ROK by 2015						
4.	Consider ATAs with other Dialogue Partners and other partners						

Maritime Transport

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
MTG-1.	Accomplish an integrated, efficient, and competitive maritime transport system						
MTA-1.	Realise an ASSM by 2015						
1.	Develop the strategies for an ASSM through completing a study by the end of 2011, and agree on the strategies for an ASEAN Single Shipping Market by 2012	■	■				
2.	Develop the relevant framework for implementation of an ASEAN Single Shipping Market by 2015			■	■	■	
3.	Develop guidelines on acceptable practices in the provision of fiscal support for shipping operations by 2011	■					
4.	Formulate the directory of ship registration by 2011	■					
5.	Develop guidelines for structure of port tariffs in ASEAN transport network ports by 2011	■					
6.	Formulate a strategy for Implementation of a single labour market for ASEAN seafarers by 2013 and implement the strategy by 2015		■	■	■	■	■
7.	Support Privatization/Commercialisation of port operation by 2014	■	■	■	■		
8.	Support Simplification and Harmonisation of Port Documentation by 2014	■	■	■	■		
MTA-2.	Enhance the capacity of the 47 Designated Ports by 2015						
1.	Develop project priorities based on the guidelines for assessing port development by 2011	■					
2.	Explore funding mechanisms to support the implementation of identified projects by 2012	■	■				
3.	Ensure the 47 designated ports to meet the acceptable performance and capacity levels by 2015		■	■	■	■	
4.	Identify and support Electronic Transmission of Information by 2014	■	■	■	■		
5.	Develop Port Technology (construction and maintenance of port facilities) by 2015	■	■	■	■	■	
MTA-3.	Establish efficient and reliable shipping routes, including RORO, connections between mainland and archipelagic Southeast Asia, and strengthen the linkages with global and domestic routes by 2015						
1.	Conduct Master Plan Study and Feasibility Study on Global/Domestic Shipping together with a Feasibility Study on an ASEAN RORO Network by 2012	■	■				
2.	Implement the proposed measures of Master Plan and Feasibility Study by 2015			■	■	■	
MTA-4.	Establish and enhance the Cruise Corridors by 2015						
1.	Conduct a Study on ASEAN cruise infrastructure development by 2011	■					
2.	Implement the proposed measures of the Study on ASEAN cruise infrastructure development by 2015		■	■	■	■	
MTG-2.	Develop safety navigation system and establish advanced maritime security system in line with international standards						
MTA-5.	Review ASEAN Near Coastal Voyage (NCV) Limits as per the requirements of Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping (STCW) Convention by 2012						
	Review current arrangements for STCW in ASEAN NCV Limits by 2012	■	■				
MTA-6.	Enhance Search and Rescue (SAR) capacity and capability through combined air and maritime SAR Exercises (SAREX) by 2015						
1.	Develop the program for SAREX by 2012	■	■				
2.	Implement regular SAREX by 2015		■	■	■	■	

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
MTA-7.	Develop human resources to strengthen port and shipping operations, including the introduction of advanced technologies for navigation safety, maritime security and environment preservation						
	1. Formulate training program to enhance capability of port personnel by 2012						
	2. Exchange information of navigation system						
	3. Enforcement of cooperation relating to maritime casualty and marine incident investigation by 2013						
	4. Establish logistics education and training centres at selected tertiary institutions within ASEAN by 2012						
	5. Establish regional centres for training advanced maritime technology by 2013						
	6. Formulate the program for seafarers training and implementation						
	7. Improve maritime security level and train security officer in accordance with ISPS code						
	8. Develop strategy for enhanced shipboard placements by 2011						
	9. Hold the workshop and formulate the program for realising environmental-friendly maritime transport system by 2015						
	10. Develop and implement the program of port management system as to health and environment by 2015						
MTG-3.	Accomplish the Eco-Port and environmental-friendly shipping						
MTA-8.	Enhance the activity in cooperation with IMO, and promote to sign and implement the relevant IMO initiative Conventions						
	1. Support formulation and implementation of ASEAN Oil Spill Response Action Plan (OSRAP) by 2011						
	2. Hold the regional workshop for maritime issues and sign and implement the relevant IMO initiative Conventions						

Transport Facilitation

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
TFG-1.	Establish integrated and seamless multimodal transport systems to make ASEAN the transport hub in East Asia region and beyond						
	TFA-1. Fully operationalise the three Framework Agreements on Transport Facilitation						
	1. Expedite the the completion and ratification of the Agreements						
	Accelerate the conclusion of Protocol 6 (Railway borders and interchange stations) under AFAFGIT for eventual signing by AMS by 2011						
	Expedite the finalisation of Protocol 2 (Frontier Posts) and Protocol 7 (Customs Transit) under AFAFGIT for eventual signing by AMS by 2011						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 1 - Conclusion of Annex 1 and ratification by all Member States						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 3 - Formally increase maximum number of vehicles to be registered per Member State from 60 to 500 and increase notify on ASEAN web site						

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
	AFAFGIT Protocol 4 - Implementation of guidelines, registration and certification procedures and begin registration of road transit transport vehicles						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 5 - Establishment of national and council of bureaus, review and amend national laws						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 5 - Fix content and form and administer Blue Cards Insurance Scheme						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 5 - Control of accidents and investigation and settlement of claims including issuing of Blue Cards.						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 8 - Establish bilateral, multilateral or ASEAN SPS arrangements and inspection procedures						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 9 - Ratification by all Member States and adoption of international standards						
	AFAFGIT Protocol 9 - Develop permit scheme						
	AFAMT -Ratification by all Member States						
	AFAIST - Ratification by all Member States						
2.	Closely monitor the progress of implementation of AFAFGIT, AFAFIST and AFAMT in order to ensure their implementation by the ASEAN Member States by 2014-2015						
	Develop and implement work plan 2010 - 2015 initiated by TTCB						
	Conduct regular TTCB meetings to operationalise the three framework agreements.						
	Evaluate/monitor regularly the implementation of the three framework agreements by TTCB and NTTCCs.						
TFA-2.	Implement initiatives to facilitate inter-state passenger land transportation						
1.	Expedite the implementation of the existing bilateral and sub-regional arrangements on facilitation of inter-state passenger land transportation in the region by 2013						
2.	Develop a regional ASEAN arrangement on facilitation of inter-state passenger land transportation, based on the assessment of the implementation of the bilateral and sub-regional arrangements by 2015						
TFA-3.	Conduct studies on potential multimodal transport corridors to empower parts of ASEAN to function as land bridges in global supply routes						
1.	Study on the 'Land Bridge' connecting the ports (dry and sea ports) in ASEAN mainland by 2013 and its implementation						
	Identification study of potential land bridges that may be taken up for further detail study by 2011						
	Study on the identified and suggested "Land Bridge" connecting the ports in ASEAN mainland by 2013.						
	Implementation of the suggestions/projects by the above study on 'Land Bridge'. (from 2013 onwards)						
2.	Study on MIEC as a land bridge by 2013 and its implementation						
	Conduct study on MIEC utilising the research conducted by ERIA by 2013						
	Implementation of the suggestions/projects by the above study on 'MIEC'. (2013 onwards)						
3.	Conduct development studies of the intra-ASEAN ferry links connecting ASEAN Highways and other priority routes by 2012 and its implementation thereafter						

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
	Conduct the following along with other development studies for the ferry links by 2012: Cambodia 1. Stung Treng - Thalaboriwat (2 km) on AH-11 Indonesia 2. Gilimanuk Terminal -Banyuwangi Terminal (8 km) on AH-2 3. Bakauheni Ferry Terminal -Merak Ferry Terminal (26 Km) on AH-25 Philippines 4. Matnog Terminal - Allen Terminal (25 km) on AH-26 5. Ormoc Terminal - Cebu Terminal (65 km) on AH-26 6. Liloan Ferry Terminal -San Francisco Madilao Port (60 km) on AH-26						
	Implement the projects/recommendation made in above studies. (2012 onwards)						
4.	Develop a practical, simple, and uniform liability framework for multimodal transport through regional operation in line with global multimodal transport regime development						
	Conduct comparison study between actual regional practices and global and other regional initiatives to develop the most effective liability regime by 2012						
	Develop a liability framework for multimodal transport through regional operation in line with global multimodal transport regime development by 2012 onward						
TFA-4.	Complete the EWEC						
	1. Construct the missing link in Myanmar						
	2. Develop/upgrade terminal ports: Yangon, Da Nang						
TFA-5.	Promote the MIEC as a land bridge						
	1. Construct the Mekong Bridge in Neak Loung (National road No.1 in Cambodia)						
	2. Develop the Dawei deep sea port (by 2020)						
	3. Build the highway between Kanchanaburi and Dawei (by 2020)						
	4. Conduct a feasibility study and preliminary design for the railway spur line between Kanchanaburi and Dawei						
TFA-6.	Comparative study between EU and ASEAN region for the development of efficient transport system by 2013 and its adoption						
	1. Conduct comparative study between EU and ASEAN region for the development of efficient transport system by 2013						
	2. Adoption and implementation of suggestions made by the above study 'Conduct comparative study between EU and ASEAN region for the development of efficient transport system'. (2013 onwards)						
TFA-7.	Promote the usage of trade terms and practices related to multimodal transport, including the INCOTERMS						
	Promote the usage of trade terms and practices related to multimodal transport, including the INCOTERMS						
TFG-2.	Enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN Logistics Industry						
TFA-8.	Develop and upgrade skills and built capacity for MTOs and LSPs logistics service providers through joint training and workshops						
	1. Develop a plan/ a policy of capacity building for MTOs and LSPs with the support of Dialogue Partners and AFFA						
	2. Conduct capacity building through joint training and workshops, including training international driving, for multimodal operators and LSPs with the support of Dialogue Partners and AFFA						
	3. Promote logistics regional cooperation in AMS						

Goals, Actions, and Milestones		Timeline						
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond	
TFA-9.	Establish national / regional centers of excellence (training centres) , national skills certification systems for LSPs, and common core curriculum							
	1. Develop national skills certification system for LSPs							
	2. Develop a common ASEAN core curriculum for logistics management							
	3. Establishment of national/sub-regional centres of excellence (training centres) in each AMS							
	TFA-10.	Identify and develop the ASEAN logistics network and formulate the necessary infrastructure development requirements						
		1. Develop and upgrade an ASEAN database on logistics service providers						
		Study on developing an ASEAN database on logistics with a view on enhancing the development of networking services by 2011.						
		Develop and update an ASEAN database on LSPs by 2014.						
		Monitor and update regularly the ASEAN database on logistics service providers 2013 onward.						
		2. Identify and develop the ASEAN logistics network						
		Improve intermodal linkages between connecting modes of transport to improve connectivity between ASEAN logistics gateways						
		Develop logistics centres with strong intermodal connectivity and facilities for storage and special logistics services as well as distribution and consolidation hubs						
		3. Formulate the necessary infrastructure development requirements.						
		Establish enabling and conducive policy environment for increased private sector involvement and/or PPP in the development of transport logistics infrastructure and the provision and operation of transport logistics facilities						
	Conduct periodic monitoring of regional corridor performance to gauge the progress of trade and transport facilitation, infrastructure development, and service improvement of LSPs							
TFG-3.	Establish safe and secure inter-state transport system							
TFA-11.	Share and apply appropriate technologies of information systems for the promotion of supply chain security initiatives							
	1. Enhance cooperation and communication between TFWG and CPTFWG to facilitate cross-border electronic transactions, information sharing, electronic payment, and electronic signatures							
	2. Promote relevant technologies for advanced information systems to be shared among governmental agencies, shippers, and industry players in advancing supply chain security initiatives							
	3. Enhance transport security and safety in the regional supply chain networks through capacity building initiatives, technical networking, and regular exchange of relevant technologies, best practices, and information							
	4. Support introduction of IT functions to logistics centres to enhance intra-ASEAN logistics							
TFG-4.	Develop environmental-friendly logistics.							
TFA-12.	Develop green logistics through increase in logistics management efficiency and utilisation of environmental-friendly transport modes, fuel, fleets, and supporting logistics facilities							
	1. Encourage energy saving in logistics services in all AMS utilising energy-efficient fleets, modal shift to less fuel-consuming modes, and increase freight load factors							
	2. Conduct studies to disclose CO ² emissions from transportation in AMS and to develop environmental-friendly logistics including reverse logistics by 2013							
	3. Encourage environmental-friendly reverse logistics in line with the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycles) 2013 onward							

**Memorandum of Understanding
on the Association
of Southeast Asian Nations'
Air Services Engagement with
Dialogue Partners**

12 November 2010

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter collectively referred to as "ASEAN" or "ASEAN Member States", or individually as "ASEAN Member State");

RECALLING the conclusion of the Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Air Freight Services, the Multilateral Agreement on Air Services and the Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services;

NOTING ongoing and future negotiations on multilateral air services agreements with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners;

RECALLING the unanimous agreement reached by the 15th ASEAN Transport Ministers' Meeting held on 10 December 2009 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, that in line with one of the key principles of the ASEAN Charter - to maintain the centrality of ASEAN in its relations and cooperation with its Dialogue Partners - ASEAN should first liberalise air services within the region before liberalising air services with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners and the direction given by the ASEAN Transport Ministers to the ASEAN Secretariat to propose an acceptable form to enshrine this principle,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

1. The integrity, solidarity and integration of ASEAN shall be accorded priority in the implementation of air services agreements and their implementing protocols between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners.
2. An ASEAN Member State shall ratify/approve the ASEANwide air services agreements before ratifying/approving the corresponding air services agreements between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners.
3. An ASEAN Member State shall also ratify/approve the implementing protocols to ASEAN-wide air services agreements before ratifying/approving

the corresponding implementing protocols to air services agreements between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners. For avoidance of doubt, the term 'corresponding implementing protocols' shall refer to the implementing protocols which correspond in terms of traffic rights conferred.

4. An ASEAN Member State which has ratified/ approved air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners before ratifying/ approving the corresponding ASEAN-wide air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols shall (with effect from the date of such ratification/approval), accord to all ASEAN Member States which have ratified/approved the said corresponding ASEAN-wide air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols, treatment not less favourable than what is accorded by that ASEAN Member State to the Dialogue Partners with respect to the traffic rights laid out in the air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols so ratified/approved.
5. The Secretary-General of ASEAN shall maintain an accurate and updated register of the ratifications/approvals of an ASEAN Member State of the ASEAN-wide air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols and the multilateral air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners. Further, the Secretary-General of ASEAN shall accept ratifications/approvals only upon the fulfilment of the prerequisites as specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 by that ASEAN Member State.
6. The provisions of this MOU shall apply to all existing and future ASEAN-wide air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols as well as to all existing and future air services agreements and/ or implementing protocols between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners.
7. This MOU shall enter into force once all ASEAN Member States have notified the Secretary-General of ASEAN in writing of their completion of internal formalities. The date of entry into force for this MOU shall be the date the last written notification is received. The Secretary-General of ASEAN shall notify ASEAN Member States of the entry into force of this MOU. The MOU shall enter into provisional effect upon signature for ASEAN Member States where their internal formalities permit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Air Services

Engagement with Dialogue Partners, on the dates herein below indicated, in a single original copy in the English Language.

For the Government of Brunei Darussalam:
PEHIN DATO ABDULLAH BAKAR
Minister of Communication
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia:
MAO HAVANNALL
Secretary of State State Secretariat of Civil Aviation
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:
H. IKSAN TATANG
Secretary General Ministry of Transportation
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:
SOMMAD PHOLSENA
Minister of Public Works and Transport
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of Malaysia:
DATO' SERI KONG CHO HA
Minister of Transport
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the Union of Myanmar:
U THEIN SWE
Minister for Transport
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:
JOSE P. DE JESUS
Secretary of Transportation and Communications
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the Republic of Singapore:
RAYMOND LIM
Minister of Transport
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand:
SOPHON ZARAM
Minister of Transport
Date: 16 November 2010

For the Government of the socialist Republic of Viet Nam:
HO NGHIA DZUNG
Minister of Transport
Date: 16 November 2010

Meeting of the ASEAN Tourism Ministers (M-ATM)

Joint Media Statement of the 13th Meeting of ASEAN Tourism Ministers (13th M-ATM),

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
24 January 2010**

1. The Thirteenth Meeting of ASEAN Tourism Ministers (13th M-ATM) was convened on 24 January 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan in conjunction with the ASEAN Tourism Forum 2010 (ATF 2010). The Meeting was preceded by the Thirty-First Meeting of ASEAN National Organisations and other ASEAN NTOs meetings with Dialogue Partners. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam and co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Thong Khon, Minister of Tourism of Cambodia.
2. The Ministers noted that notwithstanding the global economic slowdown, ASEAN tourism still performed well, and continued to grow. Intra-ASEAN travel was the major contributor with 49 per cent share of 65 million total international visitor arrivals in 2009.

Connectivity

3. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the Statement on ASEAN Connectivity by the ASEAN Leaders at the 15th ASEAN Summit held on 23-25 October 2009 in Cha-Am Hua Hin, Thailand. Enhancing Intra-ASEAN connectivity will certainly enhance closer people-to-people ties and benefits tourism in the region through an extensive and reliable transportation network connecting destinations, cities, and source markets. In this regard, the Ministers tasked their officials to actively contribute inputs to the development of the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan to ensure that the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan (ATSP) 2011-2015 is reflected through their involvement in the ASEAN High-Level Task Force.
4. The Ministers were pleased to note the continued efforts of the ASEAN Transport Ministers in pursuing the ASEAN Open-Sky Policy, particularly in finalising the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) and its Protocols, which will further expand the access for ASEAN airlines to other ASEAN cities beside the Capitals. The Ministers also welcomed the entry into force in October 2009 of the ASEAN

Multilateral Agreement on Air Services, which was concluded in November 2008. The Ministers looked forward to the early conclusions of the ASEAN-China Air Transport Agreement and ASEAN-India Air Services Agreement. This enhanced air accessibility will significantly contribute to tourism development in the region.

5. Recognizing the growth in cruise tourism in Asia, the Ministers proposed to their Transport counterparts to consider giving increased importance to cruise shipping in their ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan 2011-2015. The Ministers encouraged maritime officials to avail, at cargo trade ports, facilities for cruise tourism and to build new or upgrade current infrastructure at sea ports to be conducive for cruise tourism. Closer coordination between the Tourism and Transport sectors should be strengthened to enhance travel facilitation for tourists.

ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2011-2015

6. The Ministers were pleased to note the progress of the development of the framework of the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan (ATSP) 2011-2015, succeeding the Roadmap for Integration of Tourism Sector which will expire in 2010. The development of the plan will include a significant process of consultations including the development of the Key Performance Indicators. In addition to its role in identifying key principles of ASEAN tourism integration towards the establishment of ASEAN Community in 2015, the Ministers also underscored the importance of the ATSP 2011-2015 in addressing the many opportunities and challenges to ASEAN tourism.
7. The Ministers tasked the senior officials to ensure that the ATSP 2011-2015 will be developed according to a series of guiding principles: sustainable development, extensive stakeholders' involvement and cooperation with dialogue partners.
8. The Ministers tasked the senior officials to finalise the ATSP 2011-2015 for adoption at the 14th M-ATM in Cambodia in January 2011. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Government of the United States for the technical assistance provided through the ASEAN Competitiveness Enhancement (ACE) Project in developing ATSP 2011-2015 with the cooperation of UNWTO and PATA.

Enhanced Tourism Manpower Quality

9. Further to the adoption of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Tourism Professionals last year, the Ministers endorsed the MRA follow-up implementation requirements, including the capacity development for members of related organisations

under MRA at the regional and national level. In expediting the implementation of those requirements under MRA, the Ministers looked forward to the convening of the first ASEAN Tourism Professional Monitoring Committee (ATPMC) meeting in 2010.

10. The Ministers took note of the success of the Workshop on Eco-Tourism organized by ASEAN Tourism Resource Management and Development Network for Eco-Tourism chaired by Thailand on 21-24 August 2009 in Chiang Mai. The Ministers also noted the updated version of the ASEAN Tourism Training and Education Network Directory launched at the occasion of the ATF 2010.
11. The Ministers noted the progress of the Russian Language Course for the ASEAN Tour Operators, including the development of E-Learning procedures and thanked the Russian Government for the technical assistance provided to ASEAN Member States.

ASEAN Tourism Marketing Strategy

12. The Ministers took note of the development of the ASEAN Youth Travellers' Year conducted through the creation of a tactical youth travellers campaign and the holding of several youth related events, including the ASEAN Youth Tourism Ambassador Project held on 15-24 January 2009 in Thailand, the ASEAN Family Rally held on March 2009 in Thailand the 1st ASEAN Plus Three Youth Tourism Students Summit held on 16-19 June 2009 in Bali and the 1st ASEAN Youth Football Cup held on 21 – 29 June 2009 in Thailand. The Ministers welcomed and supported the forthcoming youth related events to be held in 2010, namely ASEAN Tourism Youth Ambassadors, ASEAN Plus Three Youth Travellers Programme, ASEAN Youth Football Cup to be organised by Thailand, and the Youth Olympic Games to be held on 14-26 August 2010 in Singapore.
13. The Ministers support the development of the new ASEAN tourism marketing strategy initiated by ASEANTA and supported by the ACE Project with the tagline of "Southeast Asia: Feel the Warmth", which will be a co-brand with the existing ASEAN marketing campaign. This new tourism marketing strategy will utilise a dynamic and interactive website (www.SoutheastAsia.org) as the main marketing platform highlighting multi-destination travel within ASEAN Member States and showcasing small and medium-sized enterprises' tourism services to a wider audience.
14. The Ministers acknowledged the progress of ASEAN tourism joint promotion, especially the activities of the ASEAN Promotional Chapter for Tourism (APCT) in Sydney in 2009 through production of promotional materials and participation in

international tourism events in Australia. In further expanding the ASEAN joint marketing efforts in major source markets, the Ministers supported the decision of the ASEAN NTOs to establish two new APCTs in Mumbai and Dubai.

ASEAN Tourism Investment

15. The Ministers noted the outcomes of the workshop on ASEAN Tourism Corridor Development held in Phnom Penh on 21 July 2009 which has identified the ASEAN Tourism Development Corridors based on the available/planned special zone/corridors in the respective ASEAN Member States as well as in ASEAN sub-regions. The recommendations of the workshop will be taken into account in the development of the ATSP 2011-2015. In further developing these corridors, improving connectivity, such as promoting more low cost airlines and cruise liners to and within the corridors, is necessary. Therefore, the Ministers agreed to seek supports from the relevant ASEAN committees to materialise these ASEAN Tourism Corridors in the near future, particularly in its relation to the implementation of the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity.

Quality Tourism

16. In further enhancing ASEAN as a world-class tourism destination, the Ministers supported continued efforts of the ASEAN NTOs in providing recognition to hotels in respective ASEAN Member States that have fulfilled the ASEAN Green Hotel Standards through the ASEAN Green Hotel Award. The Ministers welcomed the initiative of the ASEAN NTOs to develop the ASEAN Home Stay list for those establishments that have fulfilled the criteria and requirements of the ASEAN Home Stay Standards. The Ministers thanked Thailand for the strong support provided to these initiatives.
17. The Ministers welcomed the engagement of health and tourism officials and supported their efforts in developing the strategies to better cater tourism planning to promote the health and wellbeing of the tourists and host communities through effective collaboration and engagement between all stakeholders.
18. The Ministers noted the outcomes of the Train-the-Trainer for Media Spokespersons held on 15 October 2009 in Singapore aimed at improving media relations of ASEAN NTOs officials.

ASEAN with Dialogue Partners

19. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the ASEAN-Japan Centre for its effort in promoting ASEAN

tourism in Japan and providing technical assistance to tourism stakeholders to better cater Japanese tourists while they are visiting the region. The Ministers also thanked the ASEAN-Korean Centre for its initial activities in providing its support in promoting ASEAN tourism in Korea. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the MOU on establishing of the ASEAN-China Centre that would contribute to the increase of tourism exchange between ASEAN and China. The Ministers looked forward to the early establishment of the ASEAN-China Centre to be located in Beijing.

ASEAN Tourism Forum 2010

20. The Ministers noted that the ASEAN Tourism Forum (ATF) held on 21-28 January 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan with the theme: "ASEAN, the Heart of Green: 10 destinations, One Conservation Vision" was attended by more than 370 international buyers and more than 750 sellers in ASEAN. The Ministers acknowledged the partnership with CNN International as the "Official International Cable and Satellite Media Partner" for ATF 2010.
21. The ATF 2011 will be convened in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 15-21 January 2011 under the theme "ASEAN, a World of Wonders and Diversity". Indonesia provided her confirmation to host ATF 2012.
22. The Ministers expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and People of Brunei Darussalam for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegations and the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

LIST OF MINISTERS

The Meeting was attended by:

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Thong Khon, Minister of Tourism, Cambodia; H.E. Mr. Jero Wacik, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Somphong Mongkhonvilay, Minister, Chairman of Lao National Tourism Administration, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Dr. Ng Yen Yen, Minister of Tourism, Malaysia; H.E. Major. Gen. Soe Naing, Minister, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, Myanmar; H.E. Mr. Oscar P. Palabyab, Undersecretary of Tourism, Philippines; H.E. Mr. S. Iswaran, Senior Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Dr. Sasithara Pichaichannarong, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Huynh Vinh Ai, Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam; and H.E. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN

ASEAN - Mekong Basin Development (Cooperation (AMBDC))

Joint Media Statement of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC)

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 27 August 2010

1. The 12th Ministerial Meeting on the ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC) was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 27 August 2010. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, the Minister of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam. The Meeting was attended by delegates from the ASEAN Member States and the People's Republic of China.
2. The Ministers took note of the progress made in the implementation of AMBDC projects. As of 13 July 2010, there are 47 projects at various stages of implementation. A total of 14 projects still require funding worth US\$272.5 million.
3. The Meeting exchanged views on efforts to search for new modalities of resource mobilization for AMBDC projects. Further discussion will be sought by the AMBDC members with the assistance from the ASEAN Secretariat and will be reported at the next Steering Committee Meeting of AMBDC.
4. The Ministers continued to place priority on AMBDC's flagship project, the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL), and noted its progress of activities. At present the missing links are at various stages of development. The circular rail link connecting the capital cities will be approximately 7,000 km in length. The Meeting noted that the 12th Special Working Group Meeting on SKRL will be held in October 2010 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. As for the SKRL project, about US\$ 4.7 million has been secured as grants and another US\$ 40 million for Cambodia in the form of soft loans by ADB.
5. The Ministers recognised that the activities under SKRL need to be aligned and synchronised with the ASEAN Master Plan on Connectivity. The Ministers shared the views that the effort will contribute to the further enhancement of integration and cooperation within the region.

List of Ministers

Dato Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam (representing H.E. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, Second Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam); H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Du Ying, Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission, the People's Republic of China; Mr. Iman Pambagyo, Director, Department of International Trade Cooperation Ministry of Trade, Indonesia (representing H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia); H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; Mr. Ravidran Palaniappan, Senior Director, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia (representing H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia); H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; Mr. Ramon Kabiting, Assistant Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines (representing H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; Ms. Sulaimah Mahmood, Director, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore (representing H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore); Mrs. Nuntawan Sakuntanaga, Director-General, Department of Trade Negotiations, Ministry of Commerce (representing H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand); H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam; Mr. Rony Soerakoesoemah, Assistant Director, ASEAN Economic Community Department, ASEAN Secretariat (representing H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN).

**ASEAN
SOCIO - CULTURAL
COMMUNITY**



IV. ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY

ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (AMCA)

Joint Media Statement of the 4th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts and ASEAN Plus Three Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts

Pampanga, Philippines, 26 March 2010

The ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (AMCA) and the AMCA Plus Three (AMCA Plus Three) held their Fourth Meeting on 25-26 March 2010 in the Philippines at Clark, Angeles, Pampanga.

The AMCA Meeting was attended by H.E. Pehin Dato Dr. Awang Haji Ahmad Bin Haji Jumat, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Samraing Kamsan, Secretary of State, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Cambodia; Mr. Hari Untoro Dradjat, Director-General for History and Archaeology, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Indonesia; H.E. Bouangeun Xaphouvong, Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim, Minister of Information, Communication and Culture, Malaysia; H.E. Major General Khin Aung Myint, Minister of Culture, Myanmar; H.E. Dr. Vilma L. Labrador, Chairman of the National Commission, for Culture and the Arts (Minister Responsible for Culture and Arts) of the Philippines; H.E. Sam Tan Chin Siong, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Information, Communication and the Arts, Singapore; H.E. Teera Slukpetch, Minister of Culture, Thailand; H.E. Tran Chien Thang, Deputy Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam; and H.E. Dato Misran Karman, Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

The AMCA Plus Three Meeting was attended by the above Ministers and the Plus Three Leaders; Mr. Xiang Xiaowei, Assistant Director-General, Ministry of Culture, PRC; Mr. Yoshinori Katori, Representative of the Government of Japan for ASEAN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan; Mr. Kim Yong Ho, Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Manila.

The Meeting was officially opened by Dr. Vilma L. Labrador, Chairman of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts of the Philippines. In her opening address, she welcomed all ministers and their delegations to the Meeting and to the Philippines. She noted their commitment to forge a strong regional identity for ASEAN, and pledged that the Philippines will think and act ASEAN, placing the well being, livelihood and welfare of the people at the center of

the ASEAN Community building process, including underscoring the importance of incorporating the cultural ingredient in disaster management and emergency response, as well as dynamically applying our wealth of cultural diversity to help achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals, reaching out to vulnerable groups with cultural caregiving and free arts education.

The Ministers noted the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008, and the ongoing implementation of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint, ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint and Initiative for ASEAN Integration Work Plan 2, which would be important enablers towards the building of an ASEAN Community (2009-2015).

In support of this, the Ministers agreed to enhance ASEAN cooperation in the areas of culture and arts focusing on human resources development; the protection, preservation and promotion of ASEAN cultural heritage; and, the development of small and medium-sized cultural enterprises.

Towards this end, the Ministers endorsed the Work Plans of the Working Groups set up by SOMCA for the three aforementioned areas. The Ministers also noted the projects that the three working groups have prioritized in support of the ASCC Blueprint for 2009-2015.

The Ministers noted that the Best of ASEAN Performing Arts series, proposed by the Secretary-General of ASEAN at the Third Meeting of AMCA aimed to generate awareness about ASEAN cultural heritage is at its half point through the series. The Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN expressed hope that the series could be further enhanced by the full cooperation of the ASEAN Member States.

The Ministers further noted the Best of ASEAN Performing Arts series had been a resounding success and was an excellent example of promoting and inculcating appreciation of the rich cultural heritage of the ASEAN Community. The Ministers recommended that the Best of ASEAN Performing Arts series be developed as a programme for bridging cultures among ASEAN Member States. To this end, the Ministers suggested that this series be expanded to include other aspects of cultures such as theatre, music, art and crafts and be organized as an annual event by Member States on a rotational basis. The Ministers also suggested that the Best of Performing Arts will be extended to include the participation of Plus Three Countries.

At the Fourth Meeting of AMCA Plus Three, the Ministers noted the steady progress achieved in the ASEAN Plus Three collaboration in cultural related areas. They also noted the decision from the 12th

ASEAN Plus Three Summit and the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation and the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan along with establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Fund (APTF). China emphasized the need to promote cooperation between ASEAN Plus Three in cultural industries, the development of cultural human resources, and in expediting the formulation of China-ASEAN cultural cooperation programme. In the perspective of realizing a peaceful and prosperous East Asian Community, Japan emphasized three essential areas: people to people exchanges, human resource development, and protection of cultural heritage, in order to promote cooperation on culture and arts in ASEAN Plus Three.

The Ministers recognized culture as being closely linked with ICT, and acknowledged the significance of developing ASEAN local content, preferably in collaboration with the Dialogue Partners.

The Ministers encouraged further involvement of Plus Three Countries with ASEAN Member States through collaborative projects and activities. The ASEAN Ministers welcomed the prospect of an ASEAN Plus Three Work Plan, containing concrete programmes and projects to steer cultural cooperation between the ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three Countries.

Held in conjunction with the Fourth Meeting of AMCA was the Fourth ASEAN Festival of Arts, organised under the patronage of H.E. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, the President of the Philippines, witnessed by the ASEAN Plus Three Ministers, the Grand ASEAN Gala Show was aimed at promoting the ASEAN common identity and its visibility as well as celebrating cultural diversity in ASEAN. With the theme "The Best of ASEAN", the festival embarked on an interesting exchange of ideas between the artists of the ten Member States. Each country showcased what they perceived as their country's best: plays, exhibits, dance performances, musical shows, films or books. The show involved more than 2,000 artists and performers, school groups, dance troupes, and paintings that manifested the fusion of social concern in their varied artistic presentations.

As we face the global crisis of economic downturn and climate change disasters, arts for all that connects the masses through cultural symbols they understand must be dynamically applied as a learning tool for capacity and confidence building to protect our bio-cultural diversity, strengthen the spirit and nourish the memory of kinship among ASEAN peoples to triumph over adversity.

To maintain and preserve our unique and diverse culture amidst the forces of globalization and to fast track our goal to forge one caring, sharing ASEAN

Community, the Ministers commits to project, disseminate and develop our unique cultural identity as a creative policy for sustainable tourism by harnessing youth, the resources and expertise of artists in the wise use of media content with the latest forms of communication technology (digital, cinema, broadcast, webcast, podcast, linked portals) to encourage new routes of artistic expression from ancestral roots that communicates in cultural symbols people understand. The Philippines, as the Chair of AMCA, launched Clark, Angeles, Pampanga, the host venue for the 4th AMCA meeting, as the inaugural ASEAN City of Culture. The ASEAN City of Culture concept was first discussed and adopted at the Third Meeting of AMCA on 12 January 2008 at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The broad objective of the ASEAN City of Culture initiative is to strengthen the ASEAN identity and raise the profile of ASEAN in the region and internationally, to celebrate ASEAN arts and culture and promote the growth of the region's creative industries, and to promote People to People Engagement e.g. among practitioners, next generation artists, and public, cultivating long-lasting friendship among the people of ASEAN.

The next AMCA and AMCA Plus Three Meetings are scheduled to be held in 2012 in Singapore.

ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting (ASED)

Joint Statement of the 5th ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting (5th ASED)

Cebu City, Philippines, 28 January 2010

1. The Fifth ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting (5th ASED) was convened on 28 January 2010 in Cebu, Philippines, in conjunction with the 45th SEAMEO Council Conference.
2. Recalling their views expressed at the 1st ASED that education permeates through all three pillars of the ASEAN Community in enhancing the competitiveness of individual Member States as well as ASEAN as a region, the Ministers welcomed the adoption of the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on Strengthening Cooperation on Education to Achieve an ASEAN Caring and Sharing Community by the ASEAN leaders during

the 15th ASEAN Summit on 24 October 2009. They tasked their Senior Officials to follow up on the implementation of the Declaration to strengthen the education sector's role in contributing to the establishment of an ASEAN Community that is people-centred and socially responsible.

3. The Ministers noted the progress in developing the five-year work plan, with financial support from the US, to guide their Senior Officials in strengthening, deepening and widening educational cooperation within ASEAN and outside the region, taking into consideration the activities of ASEAN and AUN, and SEAMEO and its regional centres. Emphasising the important role of education in the ASEAN community building process, the Ministers tasked the ASEAN Secretariat to report the progress of the 5-year work plan at the 6th ASED.
 4. Given the significance of educational cooperation as one of the priorities of the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation under the Second Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation and ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017), the Ministers welcomed Thailand's proposal to host an ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting on Education on 18-19 March 2010 in Bangkok to discuss the possibility of establishing an ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOMED Plus Three), as well as the draft ASEAN Plus Three Plan of Action on Education.
 5. The Ministers were pleased with the progress in education cooperation with the East Asia Summit (EAS) participating countries, noting that senior education officials from EAS participating countries will hold two workshops this year to build education cooperation among the EAS participating countries for regional competitiveness and community building. The Ministers welcomed Australia's offer to work with the ASEAN Secretariat on the convening of the two workshops in Jakarta and another ASEAN capital in 2010.
 6. Recalling the decision of the ASEAN Leaders at the 12th ASEAN-ROK Summit on 24 October 2009 in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, to continue to explore the possibility of establishing an ASEAN-ROK cyber university, the Ministers noted that the ASEAN University Network (AUN) Secretariat will coordinate on behalf of ASEAN with relevant institutions including open universities to move forward the project. They directed a task force to be formed to explore in detail the possibility and planning of the project.
 7. The Ministers were pleased with the progress in AUN activities, including the projected implementation of the ASEAN Credit Transfer System (ACTS) in AUN Member Universities this year. The ACTS seeks to enhance and facilitate student mobility among AUN Member Universities, which is one of the targets to be achieved under the 'Free Flow of Skilled Labour' of the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint. The ACTS website has been developed and is hosted by Universitas Indonesia at <http://acts.ui.ac.id/>.
 8. The Ministers welcomed Indonesia's offer to host the 4th ASEAN Primary School Sport Olympiad (APSSO) in 2010. APSSO was initiated and led by Indonesia since 2007 in sport disciplines of athletics, football, chess, badminton and table tennis. APSSO was regarded as an excellent platform to promote ASEAN awareness, strengthen regional solidarity and build friendships among children in the region.
 9. The Ministers noted that Thailand will host the 10th ASEAN Students Exchange Programme in August this year. The programme aims to bring together students from ASEAN countries to cultivate understanding, cooperation and networking, and to promote understanding of the different cultures within ASEAN. Six secondary school students and two teachers will be invited from each ASEAN Member State to attend the programme.
 10. The Ministers welcomed Brunei Darussalam's offer to host the 6th ASED in conjunction with the 46th SEAMEO Council Conference in Bandar Seri Begawan in 31st January – 3 February 2011.
 11. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Philippines for the warm hospitality and arrangements made in hosting the 5th ASED and to the ASEAN Secretariat for its technical assistance to the Meeting.
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ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM)

ACDM Joint Statement on the Occasion of the 4th Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction

**Incheon, Republic of Korea,
25-28 October 2010**

ASEAN: At the Crossroads of Economic Advancement and Increasing Disaster Vulnerability in a Changing Climate

ASEAN now finds itself standing at the crossroads of greater economic advancement and sustaining such economic prosperity in the face of a changing climate and increasing vulnerability to disasters.

Disaster risk threatens the economic, cultural, and social life of ASEAN Member States and the livelihoods and well-being of their citizens. The social and political stability and economic well-being of ASEAN as a region are likewise at stake. Disruption caused by a major disaster event could reach regional proportions as evidenced by such natural disasters as the Indian Ocean Tsunami in December 2004, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in May 2008, and Typhoon Ketsana that hit the Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam in 2009.

Disasters as a development concern

For the region to remain economically competitive in an age of globalisation, ASEAN Member States, individually and collectively, must urgently address increasing disaster risks, which are magnified by changing climatic regimes. Before, disasters used to be viewed as rare, unexpected tragedies. Now, disasters have become more frequent and severe, caused greater human suffering, and resulted to higher economic losses than ever before. Disasters destroy progress and impede development.

Learning from past experiences inside and outside the region that saw hard earned development gains being wiped out by a singular disaster event, ASEAN has stepped up to the plate of mitigating the potential loss of life and damage to economic assets as well as enhancing the region's resilience to disasters. On the 24th of December last year, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response or AADMER entered into force after being ratified by ASEAN Member States.

Being proactive

The AADMER is a manifestation of the need for a proactive regional disaster management framework to take place and develop in the region. Likewise, AADMER signifies ASEAN's intention to not only carry out disaster and emergency response in a coordinated and timely manner, but also to proactively reduce the vulnerabilities of Member States to disasters. Further, AADMER is the only Hyogo Framework for Action-related legally binding instrument in the world and embodies the region's commitment to the implementation of HFA in all ASEAN Member States.

In light of AADMER, the current approach to disaster management remains that of consensus-seeking and has enshrined the spirit of regional cooperation among Member States in which the integration of development and environmental concerns with disaster risk reduction.

Implementing AADMER and DRR

To operationalise AADMER and translate its spirit into concrete terms, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) spearheaded the development of the AADMER Work Programme for the period 2010-2015.

The AADMER Work Programme consists of four strategic components:

- (1) disaster preparedness and response,
- (2) risk assessment, early warning and monitoring,
- (3) prevention and mitigation, and
- (4) recovery. The AADMER Work Programme also outlines several building blocks in order for these four components to be sustainably implemented. These building blocks include training, knowledge management, strengthening and forming new partnerships, and use of information and communications technologies.

The AADMER Work Programme was adopted by the ACDM in its 15th Meeting in Singapore and publicly launched during the AADMER Partnership Conference in May 2010 in the Philippines. The ACDM has established four Working Groups and identified Lead Shepherd countries to direct the implementation of the Work Programme. Efforts are underway to implement the AADMER Work Programme such as the establishment of a fully operational ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) in Jakarta.

ASEAN Member States continue to further invest in DRR, as espoused in the AADMER Work Programme. Two weeks ago, the joint observance of the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and International Day for Disaster Reduction was just successfully concluded. The

joint commemoration took place in Bangkok, Thailand, which is the Lead Shepherd for ADDM. The ADDM is the culmination of an ASEAN-wide advocacy for DRR in the forms of a drawing competition for children and an essay writing competition for young adults. The Global and ASEAN Launch of the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign also took place in the Philippines in April 2010 as a collaborative undertaking of ACDM and UNISDR. Indonesia has launched in national campaign in July 2010, while Malaysia is planning to launch both the safe schools and hospitals and disaster resilient cities campaign in December 2010. Cambodia likewise conducts a campaign on “My Safe Community” as part of their development plans.

Further, Member States are in the process of reviewing the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action for the current period as preparation for the Global Platform in 2011. For the current biennial reporting progress for HFA, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam have submitted their online interim reports, while the rest of the ASEAN Member States are in the process of consultation with their stakeholders.

It is also worthy to note that eight ASEAN Member States have their respective national action plans for DRR. For instance, Cambodia has developed its Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for 2008-2013, Philippines for 2009-2019, and Thailand for the period 2010-2019, while Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR are currently developing their SNAPs. Brunei’s action plan is the first SNAP which will be in line with both HFA and AADMER Work Programme.

In terms of disaster preparedness, an intensive training for ASEAN Member States was just completed last week in Singapore on rapid disaster assessment to strengthen the pool of ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT). And next week, from 30 October to 5 November, the annual ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) will take place in Indonesia using an earthquake-generated tsunami scenario.

ASEAN will continue to conduct these regular activities in disaster preparedness, prevention, and mitigation, and pursue other priorities in DRR in the next few years while cognizant of the need to link such DRR initiatives to climate change adaptation.

Climate-smart disaster risk reduction

In a changing climate regime, the ACDM recognises that a climate-smart approach to disaster risk reduction is urgently needed. Holistically tackling the impacts of climate change and risk of natural disasters is necessary, if ASEAN Member States are to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), alleviate poverty, and reduce vulnerability.

There is increasing evidence of the physical impacts of changing climate patterns and climate variability--atmospheric, terrestrial, and oceanic changes, and weather processes that result to hydro-meteorological disasters such as typhoons, floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, and wildfires. The draft Asia-Pacific Disasters Report 2010 points out that the Mekong River system, for example, would be adversely affected by climate change through sea level rise, warmer and longer dry season, and aggravated flooding during the rainy season in the absence of counter-measures. Rainfall and winds associated with tropical cyclones are likely to increase in Southeast Asia. Another example is forest fires that are primarily induced by human activities can be exacerbated by climatic extremes. The El Nino Southern Oscillation, due to changing climate patterns, appears to be increasing in severity and frequency leading to extended drought periods. The list of impacts of climate change on disaster risk is indeed extensive and wide-ranging, which only emphasises that adaptation is crucial to deal with the impacts of a changing climate.

Recognising the reciprocal relationship between DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA), the component of Prevention and Mitigation of the AADMER Work Programme includes an element that aims to forge programmatic linkages and collaborative mechanisms between DRR and CCA institutions at regional, national and sub-national levels to effectively reduce disaster risks, particularly in climate-sensitive sectors. The AADMER Work Programme also underlines that such linkages between DRR and CCA also need to be firmly embedded in development planning and practice if sustainable development will be achieved.

Thus, the ACDM sees the need for a discussion with CCA institutions on identifying existing institutional arrangements at the national level that promote linkages between DRR and CCA programmes in ASEAN Member States and determining opportunities to promote active linkages between DRR and CCA institutions and potential areas of cooperation in relevant regional and national activities.

DRR through CCA

In view of this, the ACDM stands firmly behind the Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction and greatly appreciates the theme of “Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation” of the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Moreover, it is worthwhile to note that the AADMER Work Programme and the Road Map and Action Plan on DRR through CCA (REMAP) both have compatible strategies and objectives in their desire to build awareness on the linkages of DRR and CCA

and enhance capacities of governments, regional organisations, technical agencies, and other actors to implement DRR and CCA through partnerships, education, and training.

Further, the ACDM would be interested to take part in the sharing of lessons and developing sound practices in reducing disaster vulnerability through land use planning, and natural resources and environmental management and in post-disaster recovery, in sharing the status of disaster management systems, in sharing current national and regional early warning systems using information and communications technologies (ICT), and in sharing satellite imagery and remotely sensed data for effective disaster management to promote regional information sharing.

Lastly, the ACDM fully supports the Road Map and Action plan on the promotion of the integration of CCA and DRR into national development and sectoral planning and processes, particularly in climate-sensitive productive sectors, as this reinforces the AADMER Work Programme.

Asia Pacific cooperation in DRR and CCA

The ACDM will continuously support the promotion of disaster risk reduction globally as well as remain an active partner in robustly linking disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The Government of Malaysia, in fact, hosted the Third AMCDRR which took place in Kuala Lumpur in December 2008. And today, we would like to take note of the presence of ASEAN ministers in this conference that signify the importance that ASEAN Member States put on DRR and CCA and their linkages to sustainable development, which are all supportive of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community from 2009 to 2015.

Asia is our homeland, and to realise lasting prosperity in this region, addressing disaster risk and climate risk holistically will remain high on our development agenda and will be our common goal. The ACDM will continue to work with other sub-regions and all partners concerned to intensify the Asia Pacific cooperation and create a sustainable future for the peoples of ASEAN and the Asia Pacific region as a whole.

Joint Declaration on ASEAN-UN Collaboration in Disaster Management

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN) on the occasion of the 3rd ASEAN-UN Summit in Ha Noi, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on 30 October 2010;

RECOGNISING the growing impact of natural disasters and the need to address the effects of such disasters has led ASEAN to strengthen its disaster management strategies in the region, including strategies for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery;

RECALLING the Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention in the Aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster of 26 December 2004, adopted at the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on the Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami held in Jakarta on 6 January 2005;

RECALLING ALSO the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) which was fully ratified by its Member States and came into force on 24 December 2009;

ADHERING to the objective of AADMER which is to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation;

RECALLING ALSO the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 which recognizes the need to strengthen and make more effective the collective efforts to provide humanitarian assistance; the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/152 of 3 March 2003 which, among others, encourages the strengthening of co-operation among States and with the United Nations and regional organizations in building capacities at all levels, and to predict, prepare for and respond to natural disasters; the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 59/279 of 19 January 2005 to strengthen emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)'s guidance of 24 November 2006 on using the cluster approach to strengthen humanitarian response;

RECALLING ALSO the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action set out by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005 which aim to build the resilience of nations and the region;

WE HEREBY DECLARE as follows:

1. The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and the United Nations Regional Coordinating Mechanism (UN-RCM) and other established UN mechanisms for coordination of disasters shall jointly prepare the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015);

2. The ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) shall address, among others, both operational issues and capacity-building issues prioritised in the AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015), including the establishment of the AHA Center;

3. The ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) covering, among others, risk and vulnerability assessment and risk reduction; preparedness, early warning and monitoring; prevention and mitigation; response and recovery; and aspects of reconstruction and development will be used as the guiding document for ASEAN-United Nations cooperation in disaster management in the region;

4. The ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) will take into account relevant experience and lessons learned from the successful collaboration between ASEAN and the United Nations following Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, the past and ongoing cooperation between ASEAN and different United Nations agencies, as well as the current developments, regional trends and challenges within the region;

5. Implementation of the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) shall be jointly reviewed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), supported by the ASEAN Secretariat, and the United Nations Regional Coordinating Mechanism (UN-RCM) and other established UN mechanisms for coordination of disasters;

6. Overall progress of the implementation of the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) shall be reported to the next ASEAN-United Nations Summit.

ADOPTED at the 3rd ASEAN-UN Summit on this Thirtieth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten in Ha Noi, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (AMME)

Conference of the Parties (COP) to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution

Media Release of the 6th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution and the 12th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
13 October 2010**

1. Ministers responsible for the environment and their representatives from ASEAN Member States met in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on 13 October 2010 on the occasion of the 6th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution and the 12th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment. The Ministers reviewed on-going programmes on the environment to promote future regional cooperation on the environment.
2. The Ministers reviewed national, sub-regional and regional activities to address land and forest fires in the region and its associated transboundary haze pollution. The Ministers welcomed the substantive progress in the implementation of the Work Programme of the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, including concrete on-the-ground activities, the implementation of Indonesia's Plan of Action, and bilateral collaborations between Malaysia and Indonesia in Riau Province and between Singapore and Indonesia in Jambi Province, and activities in the Mekong Sub-region, including the bilateral cooperation between Thailand with Lao PDR and Myanmar. The Ministers noted that the efforts by ASEAN Member States in preventing and controlling land and forest fires have helped to reduce transboundary haze pollution during the last few years.
3. In the northern ASEAN region, with the transition to the Northeast Monsoon, the rainy season is expected to gradually ease which may lead to escalation of hotspot activities towards the end of the year. For the southern ASEAN region, from October to November 2010, the Inter-Monsoon season bringing shower activities will help to

subdue hotspot activities. However, periods of dry conditions may occur, and hence the ASEAN Member States pledged to remain vigilant and continuously monitor and implement haze preventive activities.

4. The Ministers endorsed the development of Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS) for the ASEAN region as a tool to undertake monitoring and preventive actions to address the outbreak of fires. The FDRS which provides assessment of ignition potential, occurrence, and spread of fires based on weather, fuel and soil conditions, will be a useful complement to the weather and hotspot monitoring being done by the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC).
 5. The Ministers noted the progress of the implementation of the project on Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in Southeast Asia, including the recent Workshop on Options for Carbon Financing to Support Peatland Management held in October 2010 in Riau, Indonesia. The Ministers encouraged international and regional collaborative partnerships to support this Project as it seeks to address climate change and biodiversity loss through mitigation of land and forest fires.
 6. The Ministers reiterated the importance of reaching agreement on climate change issues at COP16/CMP6 in Cancun, Mexico, based on the 2007 Bali Action Plan and Bali Road Map and taking into account the Copenhagen Accord. The Ministers expressed concern over the slow pace of negotiations, and that many key issues remain unresolved at this late stage. The Ministers noted that ASEAN has collectively highlighted their position towards a positive and equitable outcome at COP16/CMP6, in particular through the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change adopted at the 16th ASEAN Summit. The Ministers agreed that COP16/CMP6 should strive for a legally binding agreement, particularly to limit the increase in average global temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level, with developed countries continuing to take the lead by making more ambitious commitments and setting out specific and binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and supporting developing countries with adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, transfer of technology, as well as capacity enhancement to enable adaptation efforts and nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries through effective and new institutional arrangements, among others.
 7. The Ministers agreed on the need to have pre-consultation meetings among ASEAN Member States to strengthen cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States in preparation of the upcoming 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the 6th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in November-December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico.
 8. The Ministers noted the implementation of ASEAN Strategic Plan on Water Resources Management in the areas of water resources demand management learning forum for irrigation, river classification system, ASEAN water data management and reporting system design, and the risks and impacts from extreme events of floods and droughts in ASEAN Countries.
 9. The Ministers noted the progress of the implementation of the ASEAN Environmental Education Plan 2008-2012, in particular the successful conduct of the ASEAN Plus Three Youth Environment Forum 2010: Creating a Climate for Change on 22-25 April 2010 in Brunei Darussalam and the ASEAN Plus Three Leadership Programme on Sustainable Production and Consumption on 7-8 October 2010 in Manila, Philippines. The Ministers also endorsed the proposal to conduct the ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Development Film Festival with the theme 'Change the Climate Change' at the sideline of the 13th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in 2011 in Cambodia.
 10. The ASEAN Ministers will meet their counterparts from the People's Republic of China, Japan and Republic of Korea at the 9th ASEAN Plus Three Environment Ministers Meeting on 14 October 2010 to exchange views on global environmental issues, and to discuss activities on areas such as biodiversity, climate change, environmental education, water resources management, promotion of environmentally sound technology and cleaner production, and solid waste and hazardous waste management.
 11. The ASEAN Ministers will also meet their counterparts from Australia, the People's Republic of China, Japan, India, New Zealand, and Republic of Korea at the 2 East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting on 15 October 2010 to exchange views on environmental cooperation under the framework of East Asia Summit, and to develop proposals on, among others, environmentally sustainable cities in response to climate change and the feasibility of establishing the East Asia Centre for Environmental Education.
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Sub-Regional Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC) on Transboundary Haze Pollution

Media Release of the 9th Meeting of the Sub-Regional Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC) on Transboundary Haze Pollution

**Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia,
30 April 2010**

1. Environment Ministers from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and representatives from Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat met at the Ninth Meeting of the Sub-Regional Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC) on Transboundary Haze Pollution on 30 April 2010 in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.
 2. The Ministers noted the report of the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) that during the current Inter-Monsoon season from May to June 2010, brief dry spells can be expected leading to occasional surges of hotspot activities in the region. Increased hotspot activities can be expected in the fire-prone areas in the region during the traditional dry season from June to September 2010. This may lead to transboundary smoke haze pollution from July 2010 if no concrete preventive and mitigating measures are taken.
 3. Despite the weakening of the El Nino phenomena, the region experienced an increase in hotspots from March to April 2010 as compared to the same period last year. The Ministers therefore agreed to step up vigilance and put more efforts to prevent and mitigate land and forest fires.
 4. The Ministers expressed appreciation to Indonesia for their enhanced and new efforts in implementing its Plan of Action (PoA) in Dealing with Transboundary Haze Pollution, which include among others:
 - (i) Direct local governments to stay alert for any escalation of hotspots;
 - (ii) Formulate a new action plan to realize its commitment of 26% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and 20% hotspot reduction every year starting 2010, using the 2006 levels as the baseline;
 - (iii) Socialize the new action plan to the fire-prone provinces and direct the provinces to formulate their provincial level action plans;
 - (iv) Establishment of the Rapid Response Brigades for disaster emergency response, including forest and land fires;
 - (v) Undertake continuous campaign to educate the public on the prevention and mitigation of fires; and
 - (vi) Provision of new fire suppression equipment of Manggala Agni Brigades, especially in fire-prone provinces of North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Central Kalimantan and West Kalimantan.
5. The Ministers noted further progress in the collaboration between Indonesia and Singapore for the Muaro Jambi Regency. Seven action programmes have been successfully completed under the Jambi Master Plan. An additional project on Freshwater Aquaculture Training has also been completed while the Jambi Peatland Management Project is currently ongoing.
 6. The Ministers also noted the successful completion of the action programmes under the collaboration between Indonesia and Malaysia in Riau Province, including installation of an air quality monitoring station in Bagan Siapi-api, Rokan Hilir Regency, and fire and haze prevention programmes through rehabilitation and improved management of peatlands in 5 selected villages in Rokan Hilir Regency.
 7. The Ministers agreed to explore, following on the momentum of the successful bilateral collaboration between Indonesia and Singapore in Jambi Province and between Indonesia and Malaysia in Riau Province, for MSC Joint Collaboration Project in fire-prone areas.
 8. The Senior Officials will meet again in July 2010 in Sarawak, Malaysia to review the fire and haze situation, on-going activities and take appropriate action.
 9. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for hosting the 9th MSC Meeting and the excellent arrangements made and hospitality provided.
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**Media Release of the
10th Meeting of the Sub-Regional
Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC)
on Transboundary Haze Pollution**

Kuching, Malaysia, 29 July 2010

1. Environment Ministers from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and representatives from Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat met at the Tenth Meeting of the Sub-Regional Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC) on Transboundary Haze Pollution on 29 July 2010 in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.
2. The Ministers noted that based on the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) forecast the dry weather condition is expected in August and September 2010. Normal to above normal rainfall is expected to occur because of the high likelihood of La Niña during that period. The Ministers also noted that the traditional land clearing and replanting normally occurs during this period which may lead to escalation of fires during extended dry periods. The MSC countries agreed to remain vigilant for any possible occurrence of fires during the dry days in the coming months.
3. The Ministers noted that the Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS) which provides assessment of ignition potential, occurrence, and spread of fires based on weather, fuel and soil conditions is a very useful tool to undertake monitoring and preventive actions to address the outbreak of fires. The Ministers also noted it is possible to provide early warning of fire danger rating if there is a reliable forecast of the weather and wind conditions. The Ministers agreed to encourage and support the further development and refinement of the FDRS and urged all relevant agencies in ASEAN Member States (AMS) and ASMC to collaborate on this effort. The FDRS will be a useful complement to the weather and hotspot monitoring being done by ASMC.
4. The Ministers expressed appreciation to Indonesia for their enhanced and new efforts in implementing its Plan of Action (PoA) in Dealing with Transboundary Haze Pollution, which include among others:
 - i. Revised targets of hotspot reduction by 20% annually based on the 2006 data, beginning in 2010;
 - ii. Direct local governments to stay alert for any escalation of hotspots;
 - iii. Socialize the new action plan to the fire-prone provinces and direct the provinces to formulate their provincial level action plans;
 - iv. Undertake continuous campaign to educate the public on the prevention and mitigation of fires; and
- v. Provision of new fire suppression equipment for Manggala Agni Brigades, especially in eight fire-prone provinces in Sumatra and Kalimantan.
5. The Ministers noted the successful completion of eight action programmes under the Indonesia-Singapore collaboration in Jambi Province thus far. The Ministry of Environment of Indonesia thanked Singapore for its assistance.
6. The Ministers noted the successful implementation of the Indonesia-Malaysia collaboration in Riau Province thus far. Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to continue the collaboration in Riau Province and the detailed proposal will be submitted by Indonesia in due course.
7. The Ministers noted the several substantive and on-the-ground concrete activities undertaken by the AMS in the southern part of the ASEAN Region since the establishment of the MSC framework in 2006. In particular, the Ministers recognised that the fire and haze situation has been under control since the severe episode of 2006 which led to the establishment of the MSC framework. Several innovative actions such as formulation and implementation of Indonesia's Plan of Action, and Indonesia's collaboration with Malaysia and Singapore in the provinces of Riau and Jambi respectively have been successfully implemented.
8. The Ministers agreed to undertake a strategic review of the MSC framework and its activities with a view to further improve the mechanism and to draw out successful lessons that could be shared with other sub-regions and ASEAN in general. The outcome of the review will be further discussed at the next MSC meeting in Singapore tentatively in February 2011.
9. The Ministers expressed satisfaction on the progress of the GEF/IFAD project on integrated management of peatlands. The Project aims to promote the sustainable management of peatlands in Southeast Asia to sustain local livelihoods, reduce the risk of fires and associated haze and contribute to global environmental management. The Ministers noted that the institutional, management and administrative arrangements have been put in place to implement activities at the regional level and at peatland pilot sites in several AMS. The Ministers noted the development of the Peatland Fire Prediction and Warning System, proposed publication of ASEAN Peatland Profiles, proposed activities on inventory and measurement of greenhouse gas

emissions from peatland, and carbon financing for sustainable peatlands management.

10. The Ministers agreed that Singapore will assume the chairmanship of the MSC for the next two years. The Ministers expressed appreciation to Malaysia for their able leadership and stewardship of the MSC meetings since 2008. The Ministers are scheduled to meet again in Singapore in February 2011.
11. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Government of Malaysia and the State Government of Sarawak for organising the 10th MSC Meeting and the excellent arrangements made and hospitality provided.

ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting (AHMM)

Joint Statement of the 10th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting

Singapore, 22 July 2010

“Healthy People, Healthy ASEAN”

WE, the Ministers of Health of ASEAN Member States, representing Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, convened the 10th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting on 22 July 2010 in Singapore.

RECALLING our vision of “Healthy ASEAN 2020” adopted at the 5th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting held in April 2000 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, which was envisioned by 2020 “that health shall be at the centre of development and ASEAN cooperation in health shall be strengthened to ensure that our peoples are healthy in mind and body, and living in harmony in safe environments”;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to continue implementing key guiding principles and framework of “Healthy ASEAN 2020”, emphasizing health as a fundamental right of our peoples; health development is a shared responsibility and must involve greater participation and empowerment of the people, communities and institutions; and ASEAN

cooperation shall strive to achieve social justice and equity in health development and solidarity in action towards a healthy paradigm that emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention;

SUPPORTIVE of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit on 1 March 2009 in Chaam-Hua Hin, Thailand to focus our efforts on the social dimension of narrowing the development gaps through social welfare and protection, and more particularly to ensure food safety, ensure access to adequate and affordable healthcare, medical services and medicine, promote healthy lifestyles for the peoples of ASEAN, improve capability to address communicable diseases, and enhance pandemic preparedness and response;

UNITED by the common aim of improving health situation in the region, the 10th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting discussed and exchanged views on the progress of implementation of joint activities in the health sector under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Blueprint and agreed to the following resolutions:

We agree to strengthen our political commitment to intensify ASEAN cooperation in health development and to mobilise resources at the national, regional, and international levels;

We reiterate the need to implement the Declaration on Healthy Lifestyles as adopted by the 6th AHMM held in 2002 in Vientiane, which provided the Framework for ASEAN to work together to lead healthy lifestyles consistent with their values, beliefs and culture in a supportive environment by recognizing that socio-economic changes can have adverse impact on health and on efforts to promote healthy lifestyles;

We are pleased to note the achievements made by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Health Development in implementing regional activities, particularly in the areas of emerging infectious diseases, pandemic preparedness and response, HIV and AIDS, food safety, pharmaceuticals, and traditional medicine despite funding constraints;

We endorse the ASEAN Strategic Framework on Health and Development (2010-2015) as our guide in implementing ASEAN health cooperation activities to achieve our strategic objectives as enshrined in the ASCC Blueprint. The focus of the Strategic Framework is in four major areas: first, food safety; second, access to health care services which comprise pharmaceuticals, traditional medicines, maternal and child health, and migrants health; third, healthy lifestyle with emphasis on proactive, health promotive measures to prevent non-communicable diseases, and mental health; and fourth, communicable diseases and pandemic preparedness and response;

We thank Thailand and the Philippines for hosting the Planning Meetings in March and May 2010 respectively to finalise the ASEAN Regional Work Plan on Health Development (2010-2015);

We recognise that infectious diseases such as Influenza A (H1N1) and H5N1 will continue to be public health threats in the region. Noting that the Influenza A (H1N1) pandemic in most ASEAN Member States is already in the post-peak phase, we urge WHO to review the current pandemic alert level and to take into consideration severity as a criteria in determining alert levels. However, we urge Member States to continue surveillance and information sharing, as well as national measures such as public education on hygiene and vaccination.

We therefore, task the Senior Officials to work out an effective regional cooperative arrangements in the prevention, preparedness response to emerging infectious diseases as laid down in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2009-2015;

We reaffirm our commitment as stipulated in the Declaration of the 8th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting: ASEAN Unity in Health Emergencies, held in 2006 in Yangon, where we committed to 'strengthening existing capabilities in each of our countries to prepare for these emergencies, and therefore endorsed the Minimum Standards on Joint Multisectoral Outbreak Investigation and Response, to develop a regional and national guidelines in coordinating procedures to mount a clear, effective, coordinated and timely response to emergencies in the spirit of ASEAN;

We noted the importance of risk communication as one of the strategies to effectively manage EID outbreaks and we endorse the establishment of the ASEAN Risk Communication Resource Centre in Malaysia; and we thank Malaysia for hosting the Centre;

We endorse the establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Partnership Laboratories (APLs) to further strengthen the laboratory surveillance and networking in the ASEAN Plus Three Countries. We thank the National Institute of Infectious Diseases of Japan for providing their technical and financial support in this endeavour;

We noted that most of the emerging infectious diseases are of animal origin and acknowledged the need for greater collaboration between the animal health and the public health sectors on zoonoses. We therefore support the ASEAN Framework and Workplan for collaboration between the human and animal health sectors on emerging and neglected zoonotic diseases at both the regional and national levels;

We support the work of the multi-sectoral ASEAN Technical Working Group on Pandemic Preparedness

and Response comprising focal points from the health, agriculture and disaster management sectors to enhance and promote coordination in pandemic preparedness and response at the regional and national levels;

We are concerned that dengue has affected millions of people worldwide and Southeast Asia is becoming the most seriously affected region. We acknowledge that increasing public awareness is one of the main strategies to reduce the risk of dengue transmission. We therefore endorse the ASEAN Dengue Day as an annual advocacy campaign day for dengue prevention and control at the regional and national level. We commit to support and promote the official launch of the ASEAN Dengue Day on 15 June 2011 and every year thereafter;

We noted that Indonesia is ready to host the official launch of the ASEAN Dengue Day on 15 June 2011 and all Member States should organise their own individual nation-wide Dengue-day related events on 15 June.

We welcome the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the ASEAN Secretariat and World Health Organisation (WHO) (2009-2013) as a strategic partnership that is important for ASEAN health cooperation. We acknowledge WHO's technical expertise and its support for country level programmes;

We reaffirm the importance of forging strategic partnerships with Dialogue Partners and with international organizations including the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Animal Health Organization (OIE), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), civil society organizations and others to address the challenges of health development;

We discussed the possibility of expanding the ASEAN health collaboration to involve other EAS countries. We agreed that the areas of collaboration must be aligned with the ASEAN Strategic Framework on Health Development (2010-2015) such as emerging infectious diseases, particularly field epidemiological training programme and vaccine production. We tasked the Senior Officials on Health Development to study how the collaboration can be implemented, taking an incremental approach on specific issues that can bring real benefits to the health of our people in ASEAN;

Next ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting

We look forward to further exchanges of views on joint collaboration in health development at our next Meeting in Thailand in 2012.

ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM)

Joint Communiqué of the 21st ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 24 May 2010

1. The 21st ASEAN Labour Ministerial Meeting (ALMM) was convened in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on 24 May 2010. It was preceded by a Preparatory Senior Labour Officials Meeting on 20 – 21 May 2010. The 21st ALMM adopted the theme “Human Resources for Economic Recovery and Development”.
2. The Opening Ceremony of the 21st ALMM was officiated by H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. In his Keynote Speech, His Excellency Prime Minister highlighted the importance of effective labour cooperation among ASEAN Member States in building the ASEAN Community. The Prime Minister noted the adverse effect of the global economic crisis on Member States and expressed appreciation for ALMM's focus on measures to upgrade the workforce, promote decent jobs, social protection and social safety net, ensure social equality and protect the rights of migrant workers.
3. The 21st ALMM was attended by the ASEAN Labour Ministers from all ASEAN Member States or their representatives. The Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance. The list of the Ministers is attached.

Mitigating the impact of global economic and financial crisis on labour markets in ASEAN

4. The Ministers expressed their support to the ASEAN Leaders' call to sustain the ASEAN's recovery in the aftermath of the global financial crisis and economic downturn. In this regard, the Ministers renewed their commitment to step up their collective efforts to address the adverse impact on labour markets with a view to increasing productivity and creating employment opportunities.
5. Understanding that human resource development has played a central role in improving the productivity which is an important source of improved growth and living standard, the Ministers noted the need for strengthened education, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, especially in time of depressed job market. In this regard, they stressed the importance of medium- and long-term

measures to upgrade the quality of the workforce through improving the relevance and quality of education and skills development. They also emphasised the great importance in developing a workforce responsive to the job market.

6. The Ministers commended Viet Nam's initiative to host the 2nd ASEAN Human Resources Conference to be held on 25 May 2010 and looked forward to the Conference's views and recommendations on how to improve the ASEAN's workforce with the skills and competencies that are responsive to the needs of the labour market, in support of ASEAN's collective efforts to sustain the economic growth.

Accelerating Labour Cooperation within the ASEAN Community

7. The Ministers were pleased to note the significant achievements in the implementation of the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme for the period 2001 – 2010 addressing the priority areas under the Work Programme. In this regard, the Ministers lauded the initiatives and commitment of Member States to lead the implementation of various programmes and activities.
8. Under the ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network (ASEAN OSHNET) programme, ASEAN continues to facilitate exchange of relevant OSH information, the sharing of training expertise, promotion of the development and harmonization of the OSH standards and guidelines. Recognising that OSH will continue to be the integral part of a country's development, Ministers agreed that for the next 10 years, the ASEAN OSHNET would take a more action-oriented approach to raise OSH standards in ASEAN.
9. In an effort to further ASEAN's endeavour to promote industrial relations, the Ministers adopted the ASEAN Guidelines on Good Industrial Relations Practices which was developed through tripartite consultations involving labour officials, workers and employers associations. The adoption of such Guidelines would further strengthen ASEAN's continuing quest for harmonious and productive industrial relations based on social justice, as a cornerstone of quality workplaces and economic success.
10. The Ministers lauded the various activities under the Industrial Relations programme aiming at assisting and facilitating ASEAN's efforts in promoting harmonious industrial relations. The Ministers noted the successful completion of a number of activities such as the Workshop on ASEAN Economic Integration and Its Impact on Trade Union and Workers, Regional Seminars on

Industrial Relations and Regional Social Dialogue for Growth, Employment and Sound Industrial Relations in the Services Sector. The Ministers looked forward to future opportunities for more fruitful tripartite dialogues. The Ministers called for greater commitment to promote HRD, stronger tripartite cooperation, education and skills development among the constituents.

11. The Ministers agreed to continue the ALM Work Programme leading to skills development. They also agreed to create an environment attractive to the development of a skilled workforce; develop national frameworks for skills recognition in preparation for discussing a regional skills recognition framework, improve access to high quality education and training; promote the use of appropriate pedagogy in HRD; high quality training syllabus, curricula and text books relevant to the job market.
12. Recognising that ASEAN needs to improve its capacity in the areas of labour market information and analysis (LMIA), the Ministers also lauded the initiative of the Senior Labour Officials in moving forward to strengthen LMIA at national and regional levels. The Ministers further tasked the Senior Labour Officials to implement the following recommendations of the Workshop, namely
 - (i) the establishment of knowledge sharing networks to provide platforms for interactive discussion for strengthening LMIA between and among Member States, and
 - (ii) development of a handbook on Labour Market Analysis to facilitate capacity building and promote analysis and wider use of labour market information.
13. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to support the implementation of ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. In this regard, the Ministers were pleased to note that the Committee overseeing the implementation of the Declaration has undertaken a considerable amount of work since its establishment in September 2008. The Ministers noted that a number of activities to highlight best practices within the region, discuss challenges and recommend actions to address the challenges have been conducted, including ASEAN Forums on Migrant Labour, development of policy repository on migrant workers, a workshop on sharing best practices in eliminating recruitment malpractices and the development of ASEAN instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. The Ministers noted that the next workshop on sharing best practices in protecting migrant workers will focus on information services for migrant workers.
14. On the development of an ASEAN instrument on the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers as mandated by the Leaders, the Ministers agreed to SLOM's decision that the Instrument Drafting Team should continue its works using innovative approaches to reach consensus, for example by focusing on common ground. In this regard, the Ministers further agreed to the expansion of the Instrument Drafting Team Members. The Meeting reiterated that the instrument should take into consideration the sovereignty of states in determining their own migration policy relating to migrant workers.
15. The Ministers recognised the need for strengthening labour cooperation among ASEAN Member States in human resources, encouraging the development of national human resource development plans in Member States and professional associations in ASEAN Member States to organise events where HR professionals can meet to exchange ideas and collectively resolve challenges. In this regard, the Ministers attached importance to promoting training, skills development, lifelong learning and employability.
16. The Ministers adopted the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme (2010-2015) which will serve as a guideline for the labour cooperation to support the realisation of the ASEAN Community by 2015 and the vision of the ASEAN Labour Ministers of a better quality of life, productive employment, and adequate social protection for ASEAN peoples. The new ALM's Work Programme consists of four specific strategic priorities, namely
 - (i) legal foundation
 - (ii) institutional capacities,
 - (iii) social partnership, and
 - (iv) labour markets and workforce development, taking into account the unique circumstances of each Member State. The new Work Programme sets strategies for Member States, either collectively or individually, to develop policies and mechanisms, allowing labour cooperation activities which will be undertaken over the next five years to remain effective and responsive to the various ASEAN challenges.
17. Recalling the Chairman's Statement of the 16th ASEAN Summit on the priority of education and human resources development and the importance of medium- and long- term measures to upgrade the quality of the workforce and developing a workforce responsive to the job market, the Ministers noted Viet Nam's proposal for an ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement on Human Resources and Skills Development for Economic Recovery and Growth for announcement at the forthcoming

17th ASEAN Summit to be held in Ha Noi in October 2010, and tasked the Senior Labour Officials to review the draft. The Joint Statement should reaffirm ASEAN commitment towards regional integration and a strong ASEAN Community, ASEAN's determination and efforts to develop its human resources towards a skilled workforce to enhance Member States' competitiveness, especially in the face of the global economic crisis in spite of signs of economic recovery.

Strengthening Labour Cooperation with Dialogue Partners and International Organisations

18. The Ministers expressed satisfaction with the solid progress of the labour cooperation with dialogue partners and international organisations. In particular the Ministers were pleased with the notable achievements made under the framework of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation and looked forward to enhancing collaboration with the Plus Three countries under the ALM's Work Programme 2010-2015. The Ministers were also pleased to note the interest of other dialogue partners such as Australia, EU, the US and New Zealand to cooperate with ASEAN in implementing the new Work Programme.
19. The Ministers noted the completion of a number of activities which have been implemented with support from the ILO in various areas/fields such as industrial relations, OSH, social protection, labour standards, labour market statistics and child labour. The Ministers further tasked the Senior Labour Officials to identify other areas of cooperation with the ILO in support of the implementation of the ALM's Work Programme 2010-2015.
20. The Ministers noted that the Global Job Pacts to support and sustain recovery with jobs and social protection provides a coherent framework for shaping and implementing these strategies reflecting the particular needs of each ASEAN Member States.
21. The Ministers agreed to foster closer cooperation with dialogue partners, international organisations and also relevant CSOs in promoting decent work providing the foundation of sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress in ASEAN.

22nd ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting

22. The Ministers agreed that the 22nd ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting would be held in Cambodia in 2012.

List of Ministers attending the 21st ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting, 24 May 2010, Ha Noi

H.E. Pehin Dato Adanan Yusof, Minister of Home Affairs of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Vong Sauth, Minister of Labour and Vocational Training of Cambodia; H.E. Muhaimin Iskandar, Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of Indonesia; H.E. Onechanh Thammavong, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Lao PDR; Y.B Datuk Dr. S. Subramaniam, Minister of Human Resources of Malaysia; H.E. U Aung Kyi, Minister for Labour of Myanmar; H.E. Marianito Roque, Secretary of Labour and Employment of the Philippines; H.E. Gan Kim Yong, Minister for Manpower of Singapore; H.E. Phaithoon Kaeothong, Minister of Labour; H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; H.E. Dato' Misran Karman, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Social-Cultural Community, on behalf of the Secretary General of ASEAN

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD)

Brunei Darussalam Declaration on Strengthening Family Institution: Caring for the Elderly

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
25 November 2010**

WE, the Ministers responsible for social welfare and development of ASEAN Member States, on the occasion of the Seventh ASEAN Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development (7th AMMSWD);

REAFFIRMING our commitment to support the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Road map for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), in particular to promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which the welfare and development of the peoples of ASEAN, including the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, are safeguarded;

REITERATING the purposes of ASEAN as set out on the ASEAN Charter in particular to enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development, social welfare and justice;

ENCOURAGED by the progress of implementation of the Strategic Framework and Plan of Action for Social Welfare, Family and Children (2007-2010) which contributes to the building of a caring and sharing ASEAN Community by 2015;

RECOGNISING the social impacts of the growing trend of ageing populations as life expectancies are rising steadily and the need to address the challenges in providing adequate care and support for the elderly who are in need of social assistance;

STRESSING the importance of cooperation among ASEAN Member States to provide care and support as well as to promote the quality of life and well-being of the elderly;

ACKNOWLEDGING the important role of family, being the basic unit of society, communities, civil society, private sector and governments as well as the importance of inter-generational interdependence and solidarity in promoting active, self-care and healthy elderly;

DO HEREBY:

AGREE to take concerted efforts to promote the quality of life and well-being of the elderly as well as to reduce the social risks faced by the elderly, as follows:

- a) Develop social support system and encourage the development of education programme to enhance the ability of families to take care of the elderly;
- b) Provide appropriate care and support, including community volunteer approach and other forms of alternative family and community care arrangements, to the elderly;
- c) Promote the quality of life of the elderly by creating conditions that enhance their self reliance and ability to remain economically active;
- d) Provide life-long opportunities for individual development, self-fulfilment and wellbeing through, for examples, access to welfare and social services, resources, skills training, lifelong learning and participation in the community;
- e) Achieve secure, active and healthy ageing by reducing the incidence of poverty among the elderly;
- f) Promote quality health care, support and social protection for the elderly, including preventive and rehabilitative health care;
- g) Support capacity building of primary health providers, social workers, caregivers, and volunteers in delivering care of the elderly;
- h) Promote the awareness and ability of the younger generation to live a healthy lifestyle, nurture a life course approach to growing older and respond to the issues relating to ageing;
- i) Facilitate the conduct and exchange of researches and studies in gerontology and geriatrics; and

- j) Strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration with the relevant ASEAN bodies and promote closer partnerships with the civil society, private sector, older persons' associations and the elderly themselves, to promote the well-being of the elderly.

REQUEST the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSOD) to undertake measures to implement this commitment, including mobilising appropriate resources and annual review of the implementation.

Adopted in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, this Twenty-fifth of November in the Year Two Thousand and Ten.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS



V. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ASEAN - Australia

Co-Chairs Statement of the 23rd ASEAN-Australia Forum

Singapore, 19 March 2010

- 1 The 23rd ASEAN-Australia Forum was held in Singapore, on 19 March 2010, with the participation of representatives from Australia, ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat.
- 2 The Forum was co-chaired by Mr Peter Ho, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, and Ms Gillian Bird, Ambassador to ASEAN and Deputy Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia.
- 3 The Forum acknowledged and reaffirmed the long-standing partnership between ASEAN and Australia, and their common interest in tackling the multi-faceted challenges facing the region, including natural disasters, infectious diseases, traditional and non-traditional security threats. In this regard, the Forum welcomed progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the ASEAN-Australia Comprehensive Partnership and identified several focus areas for deepening cooperation under the Plan of Action, including climate change mitigation, education, energy diversification, transport, trade and investment facilitation, networking for the business sector, and support for ASEAN's efforts to narrow the development gap. The Forum agreed to follow up on such cooperation through the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN in Jakarta.
- 4 The Forum welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement establishing the ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA). The Forum recognised that the AANZFTA was the first comprehensive FTA between ASEAN and a Dialogue Partner that was concluded in a single undertaking, covering key sectors such as trade in goods, services, investment, electronic commerce and intellectual property. It acknowledged the importance of the AANZFTA in facilitating continued liberalisation and the flow of trade and investment in the region, and agreed to enhance outreach efforts to raise awareness of such benefits.
- 5 ASEAN expressed appreciation for the contributions of Australia through the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II) in supporting ASEAN's economic integration agenda. The Forum expressed satisfaction with the smooth transition of the Joint Planning and Review Committee of the AADCP II from the ASEAN Directors-General to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) in Jakarta, and welcomed the mechanisms put in place to make the AADCP II more responsive to the evolving needs of ASEAN.
- 6 The Forum agreed that the ASEAN Connectivity Initiative would benefit the region as a whole, in terms of enhancing its physical connectivity and enhancing ASEAN's integration efforts. In seeking to enhance linkages between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners, this initiative could help deepen trade, investments and people-to-people flows between ASEAN and Australia. ASEAN and Australia agreed to explore areas of further collaboration within the Connectivity Initiative, noting the work already being undertaken by Australia to enhance connectivity in the region.
- 7 The Forum underscored the importance of further strengthening the East Asia Summit (EAS) process, and committed to work closely in strengthening sectoral cooperation, inter alia, in the areas of finance, trade finance, education, environment, disaster management and pandemic preparedness. The Forum welcomed Australia's hosting of the 2nd EAS Workshop on Trade Finance on 13-14 May 2010 in Sydney, and also looks forward to Australia's proposals on EAS cooperation in disaster management.
- 8 The Forum had a constructive discussion on regional developments, including the evolving regional architecture and proposals, including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), East Asia Summit (EAS), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and the Asia Pacific community (APc). ASEAN noted Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd's view expressed in December 2009 that ASEAN should remain at the core of any regional construct, that could include a possible APc. ASEAN also recalled the decision of the January 2010 ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Retreat in Danang, Vietnam, that any new proposal on the regional architecture should be based on the central role of ASEAN, and build upon and strengthen existing ASEAN-based structures.
- 9 The Forum also recognised the constructive role played by ASEAN in driving the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to strengthen regional peace and stability through dialogue, consultation and cooperation. The Forum highlighted the importance for the ARF to promote concrete cooperation and begin its transition to preventive diplomacy. This would help it maintain its role as

the premier regional security forum. Australia also appreciated the contribution of the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) to the regional security architecture, and expressed its support for the emerging "ADMM-Plus" concept.

- 10 The Forum discussed various international and regional issues of common interest and developments in the Asia-Pacific region, covering counter-terrorism, the environment, climate change and cooperative mechanisms for combating transnational crime, including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and people smuggling.
- 11 The Forum agreed that the 24th ASEAN-Australia Forum would be held in Australia in the second half of 2011.

which reflected the depth and breadth of Australia's engagement with ASEAN. Australia's contributions to regional cooperation were also welcomed, including through its participation at the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). Australia also welcomed ASEAN's contributions to deliberations at the G20 and supported the regular participation of the ASEAN Chair at G20 Summits. Noting the particular support Australia has provided to the Brunei Darussalam - Indonesia - Malaysia - Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Australia would look for opportunities to continue this cooperation.

4. We noted with satisfaction the strong two-way trade in goods and services between ASEAN-Australia, totalling over A\$76 billion in 2009 and looked forward to strengthening ASEAN-Australia trade even further through the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA), which entered into force in January 2010. ASEAN Leaders noted Australia's significant contribution to the AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Programme, including the AANZFTA Support Unit in the ASEAN Secretariat. These were unprecedented capacity building initiatives undertaken within the framework of an ASEAN-Plus FTA. We believe that the AANZFTA will be a cornerstone of the continued regional agenda for liberalisation of trade and investment and contribute to the building of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA).
5. ASEAN Leaders warmly welcomed Australia's strong support for the ASEAN Connectivity Initiative and ASEAN's goal of building an ASEAN Community by 2015, based on the ASEAN's three pillars: ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. ASEAN Leaders applauded Australia's commitment to partner with ASEAN, in the implementation of the new Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, and welcomed the work already being undertaken by Australia to enhance connectivity in the region. Both sides recognised that enhanced connectivity in ASEAN will bring broader benefits to East Asia and beyond, serve as an enabler to develop ASEAN's central role, within the regional economic architecture, and support of an East Asian community building. At the same time, enhanced connectivity needs to be effectively managed to deal with the inherent risks such as transnational crime and cross border challenges.

Joint Statement of the ASEAN -Australia Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

ASEAN and Australia: An Enduring Connection

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Commonwealth of Australia, held an ASEAN-Australia Summit on 30 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Meeting was co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Viet Nam H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, and the Prime Minister of Australia H.E. Julia Gillard. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance.
2. We celebrated with appreciation Australia's steadfast friendship, as ASEAN's first Dialogue Partner, over the past 36 years. ASEAN Leaders warmly welcomed Prime Minister Gillard's participation at this landmark meeting and the constructive discussions on the further deepening of ASEAN-Australia relations. ASEAN Leaders appreciated Australia's continued support for ASEAN's institutional strengthening through the implementation of the ASEAN Charter, and for ASEAN's central role in the regional architecture in responding to regional and global challenges.
3. We had constructive and engaging discussions on a range of regional and international developments

6. We reaffirmed the significance of Australia's longstanding partnership with ASEAN, which covers many areas of functional cooperation under the Plan of Action for the ASEAN-Australia Comprehensive Partnership. Australia continues to be an important development partner for ASEAN, with expected support of A\$950 million in official development cooperation to ASEAN countries in 2010-2011. We reviewed with satisfaction the significant ASEAN-Australia cooperation among ASEAN's three Community pillars, including the following:
- a) Political-Security
 - i) We had constructive discussions on the regional architecture, in particular, welcoming the deeper engagement of the United States and the Russian Federation through their participation in the EAS from 2011. We underscored the importance of ASEAN centrality in the EAS and emphasised its primary goal of dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political and economic issues. In addition, we pledged to work with all participants to advance EAS cooperation, including in the priority areas of finance, energy security and the environment, education, pandemic preparedness and disaster management and work towards the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA).
 - ii) We reaffirmed the constructive and central role played by ASEAN in leading the ARF towards enduring regional peace and stability through dialogue, consultation and cooperation. We affirmed the importance of promoting concrete cooperation in the ARF as reflected in the Hanoi Plan of Action to Implement the ARF Vision Statement and for the ARF to make a successful transition from confidence building to preventive diplomacy in order to maintain its role as the premier regional security forum.
 - iii) We acknowledged the important role played by regional frameworks such as the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and welcomed the inaugural ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) in strengthening cooperation in regional security and defense through enhanced dialogue and practical cooperation among the participating countries, complementing the work of the ARF. In particular, we agreed to pursue cooperation in the agreed areas of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, military medicine, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping operations.
 - iv) We committed to enhancing cooperative efforts under the ASEAN-Australia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism of July 2004 and also recommitted to jointly combat and prevent other transnational crimes, such as illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, sea piracy, arms smuggling, money laundering, international economic crime, and cybercrime, through effective institutional linkages, cooperation and capacity building programmes in accordance with national laws and policies. We agreed on the need to work together for a sustainable and comprehensive regional approach to the management of illegal migration, including through the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.
- b) Economic
 - i) ASEAN Leaders expressed continued appreciation for important capacity building efforts under the wide-ranging ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program (AADCP), which entered its Second Phase in 2009. The support of the AADCP II for ASEAN's economic integration agenda, including the institutional strengthening of the ASEAN Secretariat, covers A\$57 million worth of initiatives over a seven-year period until 2015.
 - ii) ASEAN Leaders welcomed Australia's willingness to work with ASEAN in creating continued momentum for regional trade liberalisation through ASEAN's FTA networks and to support the ASEAN Connectivity Initiative to maximise the benefits for ASEAN's economic integration agenda.
 - iii) We agreed to continue ongoing efforts to deepen economic cooperation through the enhancement of multi-modal transportation links, commercial relationships and the sharing of experiences and best practices, inter alia, in renewable and clean energy, tourism promotion, people-to-people connectivity, sustainable development and food security.
 - iv) We agreed to work closely together to address the development gap across ASEAN member states and to implement the Initiative for ASEAN Integration Work Plan 2, including support for sub-regional economic cooperation arrangements. We envisage that such cooperation would help to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

- c) Socio-Cultural
- i) We reaffirmed the importance of cooperation in education and committed to intensify our efforts to cooperate in the area. ASEAN Leaders welcomed Australia's enduring commitment to support ASEAN in this sector, by building further on the current award of around 1,000 scholarships per year to ASEAN students, to study in Australia and to Australian students to study in ASEAN countries under the Australia Awards. Australia reaffirmed its commitment to continuing to use scholarships as part of its broader efforts to build capacity in the Least Developed Countries within ASEAN in order to advance progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Australia's Associate Membership of and ongoing partnership with the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO) was welcomed.
 - ii) ASEAN Leaders appreciated Australia's commitment to support ASEAN's disaster preparedness and disaster response capacities. We also welcomed Australia's disaster response initiative at the EAS, which supports ASEAN's efforts to implement the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. We also agreed to work towards an effective and responsive disaster management arrangement for the region, building on the progress made in fora such as the ARF and EAS.
 - iii) We shared the view that climate change was an urgent issue and acknowledged that all countries had a part to play in meeting the challenges of climate change. We agreed to strengthen our collaborative efforts, where possible, in areas such as capacity building for ASEAN Member States, and to work towards an outcome at the Cancun Conference in December 2010 which will underpin strong global action on climate change, in line with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
 - iv) ASEAN Leaders welcomed Australia's ongoing efforts to enhance people-to-people links, including through interfaith dialogue, the Australia Network and other media, and through cooperation in sports promotion, the International Student Exchange program and other cultural exchange programmes, on the basis of promoting greater awareness of one another's cultural heritage and respect for diversity and tolerance.
7. ASEAN Leaders especially welcomed with appreciation Australia's further commitment to deepen its cooperation with ASEAN through the following new initiatives announced on the occasion of the Hanoi Summit:
- a) Recognising the importance of ASEAN's Connectivity Initiative, Australia will make a significant investment in the Greater Mekong to assist in connecting the rural poor to new markets, including by upgrading, rehabilitating and maintaining roads, bridges and rail links in the region.
 - b) Australia will contribute to a new initiative with the International Labour Organisation to promote protection of migrant workers, in support of the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme 2010-15.
 - c) Australia also welcomed ASEAN's focus on cooperating to promote and protect human rights in the region and confirmed its commitment to assist the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.
8. We look forward to holding ASEAN-Australia summits in the future, in line with the enhanced partnership between the two parties.
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- ASEAN - China**
- Joint Media Statement
of the 9th AEM-MOFCOM Consultation**
- Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010**
1. ASEAN Economic Ministers from the ten ASEAN Member States and the Minister of Commerce of the People's Republic of China met on 26 August 2010 for the 9th AEM-MOFCOM consultation.
 2. The Ministers noted that, according to ASEAN statistics, after a sharp rise in total trade from 2007 to 2008, ASEAN trade with China declined by 9.5 percent in 2009, i.e. from USD 196.9 billion in 2008 to USD 178.2 billion in 2009. Despite this decline, China has emerged to be ASEAN's largest trading partner accounting for 11.6 percent of ASEAN's total trade. According to Chinese statistics, China trade with ASEAN declined slightly by 7.8 percent in 2009, i.e. from USD 231.1 billion in 2008 to USD

213 billion in 2009, ASEAN has risen to be China's 4th largest trading partner accounting for 9.7 percent of China's total trade.

3. The Ministers noted that the crisis had affected foreign direct investment flows from China to ASEAN with a decline of 28.4 percent from USD 2.1 billion in 2008 to USD 1.5 billion in 2009. According to Chinese statistics, foreign direct investment flows from China to ASEAN with a slight decline of 7.6 percent from USD 2.5 billion in 2008 to USD 2.3 billion in 2009. The Ministers also noted that ASEAN remained a comparably attractive foreign investment destination for Chinese investors considering that global investment flows dropped by more than 37 percent last year.
4. The Ministers welcomed the realisation of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) on 1 January 2010 as tariffs on almost 97 percent of products classified by ASEAN-6 (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and China in the Normal Track have been eliminated. More than 89% of all tariff lines of ASEAN-6 and China could now be traded duty-free. The rest of the Parties to the ACFTA are also implementing their tariff commitments in accordance with the timelines provided for in the ASEAN-China Trade in Goods Agreement. The Meeting noted the outcome of the Forum on China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, which was held in Nanning City, Guangxi, China on 7-8 January 2010 to celebrate the realisation of the ACFTA.
5. The Ministers were pleased with the entry into force of the ASEAN-China Investment Agreement on 1 January 2010.
6. The Ministers also welcomed the outcome of the review of the ASEAN-China Trade in Goods Agreement, which included the study ASEAN-China Free Trade Area Agreement: an Evaluation of its Trade Impact and the successful conduct of the Peer Review Mechanism for Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
7. The Ministers agreed to enhance the ASEAN-China Trade in Goods Agreement and improve its implementation. The Ministers also endorsed the ACFTA Product Specific Rules, which have been transposed to HS 2007 for administrative incorporation into the ASEAN-China Trade in Goods Agreement. The Ministers emphasised the importance of early implementation of the revised Operational Certification Procedures and looked forward to the signing of the Second Protocol to Amend the Agreement on Trade in Goods of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive

Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and China as soon as possible.

8. The Ministers welcomed the conclusion of negotiations on final offers for the second package of specific services commitments, which is part of built-in agenda in the ASEAN-China Trade in Services Agreement and expected the signing of the Protocol to Amend the Agreement on Trade in Services at the 13th ASEAN-China Summit in October 2010.
9. The Ministers welcomed the ASEAN-China FTA Business Portal (BIZ Portal), which was launched on the occasion of the Forum on the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area. Noting the aim to the Business Portal to serve as platform for making available essential information to the business sector on the ACFTA, the Ministers urged relevant officials to ensure that the information is made available in the Business Portal and kept up-to-date and relevant.
10. The Ministers noted the implementation of economic cooperation projects and activities under the ACFTA framework, which included the successful Forum on SME Development in the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area held at the Yunnan Province on 6-7 June 2010. In the light of the limited resources allocated for economic cooperation, the Ministers urged relevant officials to prioritise projects and activities that support trade facilitation and the development of small- and medium-enterprises to ensure that they also enjoy the benefits from the ACFTA.
11. The Ministers welcomed the proposal of China to organise a Seminar on Cross-border RMB Trade Settlement to Promote the ASEAN-China Economic and Trade Cooperation, which aims to bring together senior government officials and professionals from ASEAN Member States to discuss and exchange views on how economic and trade cooperation between ASEAN and China can be expanded and promoted through cross-border RMB trade settlement. The Seminar will take place in Beijing, Shenzhen City and the Yunnan Province in November 2010.
12. The Ministers congratulated China on successful launch of the Shanghai World Expo, which continues to attract visitors from all over the world. The Ministers looked forward to the 2010 China-ASEAN Expo (CAEXPO) and China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summit (CABIS), to be held in Nanning, Guang Xi Zhuang Autonomous Region in China. The Meeting noted that while this would be the seventh CAEXPO, it would be the first to be organised after the realisation of the ACFTA.

13. The Ministers welcomed the positive progress of the feasibility study work on Pan-Beibu Gulf Economic Cooperation made by the Joint Expert Group and urged the feasibility study be concluded as soon as possible.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Chen Deming, Minister of Commerce, China; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Statement

of 2nd ASEAN-China-Ministerial Meeting on Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (SPS Cooperation)

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 25 October 2010

We, ministers and delegates in charge of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) cooperation from ASEAN Member States and China attended the 2nd ASEAN-China-Ministerial Meeting on Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (SPS Cooperation) with the theme "Strengthening Animal and Plant Inspection and Quarantine Cooperation, Preventing the Cross-Border Spread of Exotic Pests" on 25 October 2010, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Noting that cross-border spread of exotic pests, including animal and plant pathogenic organisms and invasive species can dramatically alter an ecosystem's balance, threaten public health and result in economic losses as well as negative impact to agriculture sector;

Recognizing that addressing the spread of exotic pests forms an integral part of the implementation of SPS measures; effective joint border control and good quarantine mechanism could provide barriers to decrease the introduction of exotic pests;

ASEAN Member States and the Governments of the People's Republic of China, for the purpose of strengthening animal and plant inspection and quarantine cooperation, preventing exotic pests from being introduced from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other and spreading, securing the safety of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries, protecting ecological environment, as well as the health of human being and promoting the development of economic and trade relations, have agreed as follows:

1. We recognized that preventing the cross-border spread of exotic pests is vital to protecting agricultural production, ecological environment security, as well as human health. We agreed that we have the shared responsibility to combat the cross-border spread of exotic pests through advancing our five areas of cooperation under the MoU between ASEAN and China on Strengthening SPS Cooperation.
2. We recognized the importance of inspection and quarantine laws and regulations and standards in preventing the cross-border spread of pests. We agreed to promote information exchange of inspection and quarantine laws and regulations and standards, improve transparency and enhance mutual understanding and trust.
3. We recognized that strengthening exchange of inspection and quarantine management and technical personnel plays an active role in preventing the cross-border spread of pests. We agreed to increase the visit and exchange of inspection and quarantine experts, strengthen cooperation in risk analysis, epidemic surveillance, pest identification and detection, quarantine and treatment, joint control technology and risk management, with the view to enhancing management and technological level of preventing exotic pests.
4. We recognized that, information communication is important to prevent the cross-border spread of exotic pests. We agreed to focus our efforts in Preventing Cross-border Spread of Exotic Pests by building pests database to share information. Each Contracting Party shall, upon discovering quarantine pests in its own country or other countries or regions, notify the other Parties without delay.
5. We agreed that, the importing party shall, upon discovering exotic pests in imported agricultural products during inspection and quarantine, notify

the exporting party without delay. The exporting party shall investigate the cause, provide relevant information and take appropriate measures to prevent spread of pests. To minimize the effect of inspection and quarantine measures to trade, any party shall notify the other party for comments before taking new animal and plant inspection and quarantine measures.

6. We agreed to strengthen coordination and cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as CODEX Alimentarius Commission, Office International des Epizooties (OIE), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Convention (APPPC), and Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).
7. We agreed that, to promote cooperation in preventing the cross-border spread of exotic pests, our experts in charge of animal and plant inspection and quarantine shall address the issues and summarize the latest development, progress and problems in our cooperation to prevent the cross-border spread of exotic pests and put forward the future cooperation plan.

Agreed and adopted at the end of the 2nd ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting on Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (SPS Cooperation) on 25 October, 2010 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The Meeting was attended by:

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia; H.E. Dr. Suswono, Minister of Agriculture, Indonesia; H.E. Dr. Ty Phommasack Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR; H.E. Datuk Seri Noh Bin Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia H.E. Mr. Ohn Myint, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Myanmar; H.E. Dr. Segfredo R. Serrano, Undersecretary of Department of Agriculture, Philippines; H.E. Dr. Mohamad Maliki Bin Osman, Parliamentary Secretary for National Development, Singapore; H.E. Mr. Theera Wongsamut, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Ho Xuan Hung, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. Zhi Shuping, Minister of General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), People's Republic of China; H.E. Mr. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community.

Chairman's Statement of the 13th ASEAN-China Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

1. The 13th ASEAN-China Summit, chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was held on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States had a substantive meeting with H.E. Mr. Wen Jiabao, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.
2. The ASEAN Leaders commended China's continuous strong economic growth and its resolve to achieve sustainable and comprehensive development in the coming years, and congratulated China on the great success of the 7th World Expo Shanghai and the successful conclusion of the 7th ASEAN-China Expo on 24 October 2010 in Nanning, China.
3. China welcomed the progress in implementing the ASEAN Charter and the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community and was encouraged by ASEAN's strong commitments to speed up effective implementation and strengthening and deepening of regional cooperation and integration.
4. The ASEAN Leaders welcomed China's recent appointment of its Ambassador to ASEAN and the opening of the ASEAN Affairs Office in the Chinese Embassy in October 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
5. We noted with satisfaction the achievements made within the framework of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations and highlighted in the Progress Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the period of 2005-2010 to implement the Joint Declaration on the ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. In this connection, we adopted the new Plan of Action for the period of 2011-2015.
6. Recognizing the importance of sustainable development for both ASEAN and China, we issued the ASEAN-China Leaders' Joint Statement on Sustainable Development with a view to sustaining economic growth and promoting trade and investment linkages, social development, poverty reduction and environmental protection.
7. We recognized the need to promote food and energy sufficiency as a key to achieve sustainable growth and agreed to enhance cooperation on

research and development in related areas, including agricultural and green technologies to ensure food and energy security in the region.

8. The ASEAN Leaders welcomed China's constructive role at the G20 Summit and commended its support for efforts to enhance macroeconomic coordination, promote growth and jobs, resist protectionism, and reform of the international financial system and institutions. We reiterated our firm commitment to work closely towards strong, sustainable and balanced growth and agreed to strengthen our coordination and cooperation on G20-related matters, including supporting the continued participation of the ASEAN Chair at the G-20 Summits on a regular basis.
9. The ASEAN Leaders highly appreciated China's firm and consistent support for ASEAN integration and Community building process and ASEAN's role as the driving force in an evolving regional architecture. In this regard, we encouraged China to continue to actively support the Initiative for ASEAN Integration Work Plan II (2009-2015).
10. We took note of the increasingly important position of China in ASEAN's trade and investment, and vice versa. In 2009, China emerged to be ASEAN's largest trading partner accounting for 11.6 percent of ASEAN's total trade while ASEAN rose to be China's 4th largest trading partner accounting for 9.7 percent of China's total trade. Though affected by the global crisis, ASEAN remained an attractive foreign investment destination for Chinese investors considering that the FDI flow from China to ASEAN increased by 8.6 percent, according to Chinese statistics, compared to a decline of 37 percent of the global downturn.
11. We noted with satisfaction the realization of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) on 1 January 2010 and other on-scheduled implementation of the FTA's commitments. We welcomed the signing of the Second Protocol to Amend the ASEAN-China Trade in Goods Agreement during the summit and the launch of the ASEAN-China FTA Business Portal in January 2010. We tasked the ASEAN-MOFCOM Economic Ministers to further expedite their works in accelerating a higher utilization for ACFTA's concession with a view to achieving full advantage of the ACFTA.
12. We welcomed the signing of the Framework Agreement between China Development Bank Corporation and Representative Banks of ASEAN to Establish a China-ASEAN Inter-Bank Association.
13. China welcomed the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi. The ASEAN Leaders appreciated China's active role and enhanced cooperation with ASEAN in such priority areas as infrastructure development, transport, energy and resources, information and communication technology, trade and investment facilitation, and other fields, and looked forward to China's active cooperation in the implementation of the adopted Master Plan. In this connection, the ASEAN Leaders appreciated China's contribution to the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) and encouraged China to continue lending its support to SKRL construction. Besides, China also welcomed ASEAN's proposal to arrange for a familiarization road trip of ASEAN Foreign Ministers on Connectivity along the North-South Economic Corridor on Route No.3A (R3A) from northern Thailand to Lao PDR and onward to southern China in early 2011, which is part of joint activities to celebrate the 20th anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations and will enhance connectivity between ASEAN and China.
14. The ASEAN Leaders looked forward to the further implementation of the initiatives put forth by the Chinese Premier at the 12th ASEAN-China Summit in 2009 in Thailand including the setting up of a US\$ 15 billion credit facility and a US\$ 10 billion China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund and with a focus on areas of priority such as infrastructure and connectivity, particularly transport infrastructure and projects relevant to people's livelihood, thereby helping realize the ASEAN Community by 2015, narrow down the development gap in the region, and enhance connectivity within ASEAN and between ASEAN and China.
15. We noted the progress made in GMS Framework and agreed to continue to strengthen cooperation in various fields in Mekong sub-regional frameworks, the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), and others, for the sake of sustainable development and enhanced prosperity in sub-regional areas. We looked forward to the conclusion of the feasibility study of the Pan-Beibu Gulf Economic Cooperation.
16. We reaffirmed the commitment to implementing the 2009-2015 China-ASEAN Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation and jointly developing the ASEAN-China Environmental Protection Action Plan at an appropriate time. We agreed to explore the way of further enhancing exchanges of information and experiences, and strengthen cooperation within the framework of Mekong River Commission on the sustainable usage and management of water resources in the Lancang-Mekong River.

17. We reaffirmed our commitment to fully and effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and work towards the eventual adoption, on the basis of consensus, of a code of conduct in the South China Sea, to further contribute to peace, stability and cooperation in the region. We welcomed the progress made in this regard, including the convening of the 4th Meeting of the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC, and stressed the importance of close consultation and coordination between the ASEAN Member States and China in the implementation of the DOC, including the re-convening of the ASEAN-China SOM on the DOC.
18. We recalled the signing of the MOU on the establishment of the ASEAN-China Centre last October and stressed the need for ASEAN to work closely with China for the early operation of the Centre in 2011. We expressed our confidence that the Centre will contribute to the expansion of trade and investment as well as the increase of SME business, tourism, and people and cultural exchanges between ASEAN and China. In this connection, we launched the website of the ASEAN-China Centre on the sidelines of the 13th ASEAN-China Summit in Ha Noi.
19. The ASEAN Leaders appreciated China's initiative to hold China-ASEAN Education Minister Roundtable Conference. We welcomed the implementation of the Double 100,000 Students Mobility Program, which aims to expand the number of exchange students from ASEAN countries to China to 100,000 by 2020, and vice versa.
20. The ASEAN Leaders also appreciated the proposals by China in the following areas:
- To realize two-way trade volume of USD 500 billion and new direct investment from China to USD 10 billion by 2015;
 - To realize two-way tourist arrivals to 15 million by 2015;
 - To offer 10,000 government scholarships to ASEAN countries, and invite 10,000 young teachers, students and scholars from ASEAN countries within the next 10 years;
 - To set up 20 trans-boundary animal epidemic monitoring systems, 3 agricultural technique demonstration centers and 20 trial stations and demonstration bases of improved crop varieties in ASEAN countries by 2015.
 - To formulate:
 - (a) ASEAN-China Action Plan on Environmental Protection Cooperation, and initiate the ASEAN-China Green Envoy Programme to highlight the theme of environmental protection and sustainable development;

- (b) ASEAN-China Disaster Reduction and Relief Agreement.

21. To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations, we agreed to designate the year 2011 as the Year of Exchange and Friendship between ASEAN and China, and noted that meaningful commemorative activities will be undertaken throughout 2011.

ASEAN-China Leaders' Joint Statement on Sustainable Development

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

We, the Heads of State/Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the People's Republic of China, gathered in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 29 October 2010 for the 13th ASEAN-China Summit,

Recalling with satisfaction the progress made by both sides in implementing the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity signed on 7 October 2003 and relevant documents, including fruitful cooperation in the field of sustainable development;

Reaffirming China's support for ASEAN's efforts in realizing the ASEAN Community by 2015, comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Political Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community;

Recalling the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development and the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change adopted at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi in April 2010;

Reaffirming further shared desire and responsibility to promote peace, security, prosperity and sustainable development for the region and the international community;

Emphasising the importance of sustaining economic growth and promoting trade and investment linkages, social development, poverty reduction and environmental protection;

Have declared to:

1. Continue to enhance regional economic and financial cooperation under the ASEAN Plus Three framework;

2. Promote market openness and reject all forms of protectionism to ensure an open and predictable multilateral trading system;
3. Continue to support the WTO Doha Development Agenda and contribute actively to the early conclusion of the Doha Round with a comprehensive and balanced outcome, consistent with its mandate, based on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities;
4. Fully and effectively implement the agreements under the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) and raise awareness among the public and business community of the benefits of the ACFTA, including through capacity building in trade and investment;
5. Enhance cooperation in agricultural and food production through exchange of best practices and technologies in order to increase productivity, ensure food security, improve farmers' incomes and living standards and promote rural development in the region;
6. Support the role of the ASEAN-China Environmental Protection Cooperation Centre, actively implement the ASEAN-China Environmental Protection Cooperation Strategy 2009-2015, in particular, cooperation in such fields as biodiversity and ecological conservation through engagement with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, cleaner production, environmental education and awareness to support the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan 2008-2015 (AEEAP) as well as environmentally sustainable cities, and work together for harmonious development between man and nature;
7. Strengthen scientific and technological cooperation through conducting seminars, training courses and fora, as well as joint research and development, in order to promote the national scientific and technological capability building, cultivate in research and technology management, disseminate appropriate technologies;
8. Strengthen scientific research and technological cooperation in the areas of energy efficiency, new and renewable energy, pollution reduction, and environmental protection, and promote the use of highly efficient, environmentally sound and energy-saving technologies, clean technologies, to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption;
9. Strengthen cooperation on poverty reduction and work together for the attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goals to ensure that sustainable development brings real benefit to all countries and peoples;
10. Support the process of ASEAN integration and community building as provided in the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015) which includes the Initiative for ASEAN Integration Work Plan II (2009-2015), the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, and strengthen cooperation in such sub-regions as the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), ASEAN - Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC) and Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP- EAGA), and the Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar-Viet Nam (CLMV);
11. Strengthen dialogue and cooperation in the international climate change negotiations, including efforts towards a global legally-binding framework under the mandate of the Bali Roadmap, for full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol now, up to and beyond 2012 in accordance with national circumstances and the principles enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, especially the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;
12. Enhance cooperation on disaster management through information sharing, exchanging experiences and knowledge on disaster risk reduction, relief and rehabilitation, and support for the establishment of the AHA Centre, taking into account the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) which entered into force in December 2009; and
13. Strengthen cooperation and assistance in human resources development in ASEAN Member States, particularly the Least Developed Countries of ASEAN through the training of government officials and professionals in various fields, and conducting training programmes and seminars.

Adopted in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, this 29th day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten.

**Second Protocol to Amend the Agreement
on Trade in Goods of the Framework
Agreement on Comprehensive Economic
Co-Operation between the Association of
Southeast Asian Nations and
the People's Republic of China**

**Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010 and
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 November 2010**

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (collectively "ASEAN" or "ASEAN Member States" or individually, "ASEAN Member State") and the People's Republic of China ("China"), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties" or individually referring to an ASEAN Member State or to China as a "Party;

RECALLING the Agreement on Trade in Goods of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and China (hereinafter referred to as "TIG Agreement") signed on 29 November 2004 and the Protocol to Amend the Agreement on Trade in Goods of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Co-operation between ASEAN and China signed on 8 December 2006;;

RECOGNISING the need to update the Operational Certification Procedures for the Rules of Origin for the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area ("ACFTA") to make it more trade facilitative and to encourage greater utilization of the ACFTA;

SEEKING to incorporate into the TIG Agreement the amendments made to the Attachments of Annex 3 of the TIG Agreement;

NOTING that Article 19 of the TIG Agreement provides that the TIG Agreement may be amended by the mutual written consent of the Parties;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

**ARTICLE 1
AMENDMENT TO ANNEX 3
OF THE TIG AGREEMENT**

Annex 3 of the TIG Agreement shall be amended by substituting:

- (a) Attachment A of Annex 3 with the new Attachment A as set out in Appendix 1 of this Protocol;

- (b) Attachment C of Annex 3 with the new Attachment C as set out in Appendix 2 of this Protocol.

**ARTICLE 2
FUTURE AMENDMENTS TO THE ATTACHMENTS
ON OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES
AND CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (FORM E)**

Future amendments to the Attachments on Operational Certification Procedures and Certificate of Origin (Form E) that have been mutually agreed and accepted by all Parties shall be attached administratively to the TIG Agreement and implemented by the Parties as an integral part of the TIG Agreement.

**ARTICLE 3
ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on 1 January 2011.
2. The Parties shall complete their internal procedures for the entry into force of this Protocol prior to 1 January 2011.
3. A Party shall upon the completion of its internal procedures for the entry into force of this Protocol notify all the other Parties in writing.

**ARTICLE 4
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. This Protocol shall form an integral part of the TIG Agreement.
2. For ASEAN Member States, this Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who shall promptly furnish a certified copy thereof to each ASEAN Member State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Second Protocol to Amend the Agreement on Trade in Goods of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the People's Republic of China.

Done at Ha Noi, Viet Nam, this 29th Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, and in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, this 2nd Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in duplicate copies in the English language.

For Brunei Darussalam:
LIM JOCK SENG
Second Minister of
Foreign Affairs and Trade

For the Government of
the People's Republic of
China: CHEN DEMING
Minister of Commerce

For the Kingdom of
Cambodia:
CHAM PRADISH
Senior Minister and
Minister of Commerce

For the Republic of
Indonesia:
MARI ELKA PANGESTU
Minister of Trade

For the Lao People's
Democratic Republic:
NAM VIYAKETH
Minister of Industry and
Commerce

For Malaysia:
MUSTAPA MOHAMED
Minister of International
Trade and Industry

For the Union of
Myanmar:
U SOE THA
Minister of National
Planning and Economic
Development

For the Republic of the
Philippines:
GREGORY L.
DOMINGO
Secretary of Trade and
Industry

For the Republic of
Singapore:
LIM HNG KIANG
Minister for Trade and
Industry

For the Kingdom of
Thailand:
ALONGKORN
PONLABOOT
Deputy Minister of
Commerce

For the Socialist Republic
of Viet Nam:
VU HUY HOANG
Minister of Industry and
Trade

Appendix 1

ATTACHMENT A

REVISED OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES (OCP) FOR THE RULES OF ORIGIN OF THE ASEAN-CHINA FREE TRADE AREA

For the purpose of implementing the Rules of Origin for the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA), the following operational procedures on the issuance and verification of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) and other related administrative matters shall be followed:

DEFINITIONS RULE 1

For the purposes of this Attachment:

'Movement Certificate' means a Certificate of Origin (Form E) issued by an intermediate exporting Party, based on the original Certificate of Origin (Form E) issued by the first exporting Party proving the origin status of the products in question;

'Customs Authority' means the competent authority that is responsible under the law of a Party for the administration of customs laws and regulations¹;

'Exporter' means a natural or juridical person located in the territory of a Party from where a product is exported by such a person;

'Importer' means a natural or juridical person located in the territory of a Party into where a product is imported by such a person;

'Issuing Authorities' means any government authority or other entity authorized under the domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules of a Party to issue a Certificate of Origin (Form E).

ISSUING AUTHORITIES RULE 2

The Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be issued by the Issuing Authorities of the exporting Party.

RULE 3

- (a) A Party shall inform all the other Parties of the names and addresses of its respective Issuing Authorities and shall provide specimen signatures and specimen of official seals, and correction stamps, if any, used by its Issuing Authorities.
- (b) The above information and specimens shall be provided to all the other Parties to the Agreement and a copy furnished to the ASEAN Secretariat.

¹ Such laws and regulations administered and enforced by the Customs Authority of each Party concerning importation, exportation and transit of products as they relate to customs duties, charges or other taxes or prohibitions, restrictions and controls with respect to the movement of controlled items across the boundary of the Customs Authority of each Party.

A Party shall promptly inform all the other Parties of any changes in names, addresses, or official seals in the same manner.

RULE 4

For the purpose of verifying the conditions for preferential treatment, the Issuing Authorities shall have the right to call for any supporting documentary evidence or to carry out any checks considered appropriate. If such right cannot be obtained through the existing domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules, it shall be inserted as a clause in the application form referred to in Rules 5 and 6.

APPLICATIONS

RULE 5

- (a) The exporter and/or the manufacturer of the products qualified for preferential treatment shall apply in writing to the Issuing Authorities requesting for the pre-exportation verification of the origin of the products. The result of the verification, subject to review periodically or whenever appropriate, shall be accepted as the supporting evidence in verifying the origin of the said products to be exported thereafter. The pre-verification may not apply to the products of which, by their nature, origin can be easily verified.
- (b) For locally-procured materials, self-declaration by the final manufacturer exporting under the ACFTA shall be used as the basis when applying for the issuance of the Certificate of Origin (Form E).

RULE 6

At the time of carrying out the formalities for exporting the products under preferential treatment, the exporter or his authorised representative shall submit a written application for the Certificate of Origin (Form E) together with appropriate supporting documents proving that the products to be exported qualify for the issuance of a Certificate of Origin (Form E).

PRE-EXPORTATION EXAMINATION

RULE 7

The Issuing Authorities shall, to the best of their competence and ability, carry out proper examination of each application for the Certificate of Origin (Form E) to ensure that:

- (a) The application and the Certificate of Origin (Form E) are duly completed in accordance with the requirements as defined in the overleaf notes of the Certificate of Origin (Form E), and signed by the authorised signatory;
- (b) The origin of the product is in conformity with the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA;

- (c) The other statements of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) correspond to supporting documentary evidence submitted;
- (d) Description, quantity and weight of products, marks and number of packages, number and kinds of packages, as specified, conform to the products to be exported;
- (e) Multiple items declared on the same Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be allowed subject to the domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules of the importing Party provided each item must qualify separately in its own right².

ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (FORM E)

RULE 8

- (a) The Certificate of Origin (Form E) must be in ISO A4 size paper in conformity to the specimen as shown in Attachment C. It shall be made in English.
- (b) The Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall comprise one original and two (2) carbon copies of the following colours:
 - Original - Beige (Pantone color code: 727c)
 - Duplicate - Light Green (Pantone color code: 622c)
 - TriPLICATE - Light Green (Pantone color code: 622c)
- (c) Each Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall bear a reference number separately given by each place of office of issuance.
- (d) The original copy of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be forwarded by the exporter to the importer for submission to the Customs Authority at the port or place of importation. The duplicate copy shall be retained by the Issuing Authorities in the exporting Party. The triplicate copy shall be retained by the exporter.
- (e) In cases when a Certificate of Origin (Form E) is rejected by the Customs Authority of the importing Party, the subject Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be marked accordingly in Box 4.
- (f) In cases where a Certificate of Origin (Form E) is not accepted, as stated in paragraph (e), the Customs Authority of the importing Party shall consider the clarifications made by the Issuing Authorities and assess whether or not the Certificate of Origin (Form E) can be accepted for the granting of the preferential treatment. The clarification shall be detailed and exhaustive in addressing the grounds for denial of preferential treatment raised by the importing Party.

RULE 9

To implement the provisions of Rule 2 of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA, the Certificate of Origin (Form

² For the purposes of Rule 7(e), the number of multiple items declared on each Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall not exceed twenty (20) items.

E) issued by the final exporting Party shall indicate the origin criteria or applicable percentage of ACFTA value content in Box 8.

RULE 10

Neither erasures nor superimposition shall be allowed on the Certificate of Origin (Form E). Any alteration shall be made by striking out the erroneous materials and making any addition required. Such alterations shall be approved by an official authorised to sign the Certificate of Origin (Form E) and certified with official seals or correction stamps of the Issuing Authorities. Unused spaces shall be crossed out to prevent any subsequent addition.

RULE 11

In principle, a Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be issued prior to or at the time of shipment. In exceptional cases where the Certificate of Origin (Form E) has not been issued by the time of shipment or no later than three (3) days from the date of shipment, at the request of the exporter, the Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be issued retroactively in accordance with the domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules of the exporting Party within twelve (12) months from the date of shipment, in which case it is necessary to indicate "ISSUED RETROACTIVELY" in Box 13. In such cases, the importer of the product who claims the preferential treatment for the product may, subject to the domestic laws, regulations administrative rules of the importing Party, provide the Customs Authority of the importing Party with the Certificate of Origin (Form E) issued retroactively.

RULE 12

- (a) The Issuing Authorities of the intermediate Party within the ACFTA may issue a Movement Certificate (MC), if an application is made by the exporter while the product is passing through the territory, provided that:
- (i) the importer of the intermediate Party and the exporter who applies for the MC in the intermediate Party are the same;
 - (ii) a valid original Certificate of Origin (Form E) issued by the first exporting Party is presented;
 - (iii) information on the MC includes the names of the Issuing Authorities of the Party which issued the original Certificate of Origin (Form E), date of issuance and reference number. The FOB value shall be the FOB value of the products exported from the intermediate Party; and
 - (iv) the total quantity of the products covered in the MC does not exceed the total quantity of the products covered in the original Certificate of Origin (Form E).

- (b) In the case of China, the MC shall be issued by Customs Authority. In the case of ASEAN Member States, the MC shall be issued by the Issuing Authorities.
- (c) The validity of the MC shall have the same end-date as the original Certificate of Origin (Form E).
- (d) The product which is to be re-exported using MC shall be under control of the Customs Authority of the intermediate Party. The products shall not undergo any further processing in the intermediate Party, except for repacking and logistics activities consistent with Rule 8 of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA³.
- (e) The verification procedure in Rule 18 shall also apply to the MC. In particular, the Customs Authority of the importing Party may request simultaneously the original exporting Party and the intermediate Party to provide information regarding the original Certificate of Origin (Form E) and the MC respectively, such as the first exporter, last exporter, reference number, description of the products, country of origin and the port of discharge, within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the request as the case maybe.

RULE 13

In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a Certificate of Origin (Form E), the exporter may apply in writing to the Issuing Authorities which issued it for the certified true copy of the original and the triplicate to be made on the basis of the export documents in their possession bearing the endorsement of the words "CERTIFIED TRUE COPY" in Box 12. This copy shall bear the date of the original Certificate of Origin (Form E). The certified true copy of a Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be issued no later than one (1) year from the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin (Form E) and on condition that the exporter provides to the relevant Issuing Authorities the triplicate copy or any proof on the issuance of the original Certificate of Origin (Form E).

PRESENTATION RULE 14

The original copy of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be submitted to the Customs Authority at the time of lodging the import entry for the products concerned claiming for preferential treatment in accordance with the domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules of the importing Party.

RULE 15

The Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall remain valid and must be submitted to the Customs Authority of the

³ The products under control of the Customs Authority of the intermediate Party shall include products that remain in free trade zones or locations approved by the said Customs Authority.

importing Party within one (1) year from the date of its issuance by the Issuing Authority of the exporting Party.

RULE 16

In the case of consignments of products originating in the exporting Party and not exceeding US\$ 200.00 FOB, the production of a Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be waived and the use of simplified declaration by the exporter that the products in question have originated in the exporting Party shall be accepted. Products sent through the post not exceeding US\$200.00 FOB shall also be similarly treated.

RULE 17

- (a) Where the ACFTA origin of the product is not in doubt, unsubstantial discrepancies, such as tariff classification differences between the statements made in the Certificate of Origin (Form E) and those made in the documents submitted to the Customs Authority of the importing Party for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not ipso-facto invalidate the Certificate of Origin (Form E), if it does in fact correspond to the products submitted.
- (b) In cases where the exporting Party and importing Party have unsubstantial discrepancies as indicated in paragraph (a), the products shall be released without any delay and subject to administrative measures, such as imposition of customs duties at the higher applied rate or its equivalent amount of deposit. Once the discrepancies have been resolved, the correct ACFTA rate is to be applied and any overpaid duty shall be refunded, in accordance with the domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules of the importing Party.
- (c) For multiple items declared under the same Certificate of Origin (Form E), a problem encountered with one of the items listed shall not affect or delay the granting of preferential treatment and customs clearance of the remaining items listed in the Certificate of Origin (Form E). Rule 18(a)(ii) may be applied to the problematic items.

RULE 18

- (a) The Customs Authority of the importing Party may request a retroactive check at random and/or when it has reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the document or as to the accuracy of the information regarding the true origin of the products in question or of certain parts thereof.
 - (i) The request shall be made in writing, accompanied with a copy of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) and shall specify the reasons and any additional information

suggesting that the particulars given on the said Certificate of Origin (Form E) may be inaccurate, unless the retroactive check is requested on a random basis.

- (ii) The Customs Authority of the importing Party may suspend the granting of preferential treatment while awaiting the result of verification. However, it may release the products to the importer subject to any administrative measures deemed necessary, including imposition of customs duties at the higher applied rate or equivalent amount of deposit, provided that they are not held to be subject to import prohibition or restriction and there is no suspicion of fraud.
 - (iii) The Customs Authority or the Issuing Authorities of the exporting Party receiving a request for retroactive check shall respond to the request promptly and reply not later than ninety (90) days after the receipt of the request.
- (b) If the Customs Authority of the importing Party is not satisfied with the outcome of the retroactive check, it may, under exceptional cases, request for verification visits to the exporting Party.
 - (i) Prior to the conduct of a verification visit pursuant to the provisions herein, the Customs Authority of the importing Party shall notify the competent authority of the exporting Party with an aim to mutually agree on the conditions and means of the verification visit.
 - (ii) The verification visit shall be conducted not later than sixty (60) days after receipt of the notification pursuant to sub-paragraph (b)(i).
 - (c) The verification process, including the retroactive check and verification visit, shall be carried out and its results communicated to the Customs Authority and/or the Issuing Authorities of the exporting Party within a maximum of one hundred and eighty (180) days. While awaiting the results of the verification visit, sub-paragraph (a)(ii) on the suspension of preferential treatment shall be applied.
 - (d) The preferential treatment may be denied when the exporting Party fails to respond to the request to the satisfaction of the Customs Authority of the importing Party in the course of a retroactive check or verification process, as the case may be, within the time frame for verification under paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).
 - (e) Each Party shall maintain the confidentiality of the information and documents provided by the other Party in the course of verification process. Such information and documents shall not be used for other purposes, including being used as evidence

in administrative and judicial proceedings, without the explicit written permission of the Party providing such information.

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENT RULE 19

- (a) The application for the Certificate of Origin (Form E) and all documents related to such application shall be retained by the Issuing Authorities for not less than three (3) years from the date of issuance.
- (b) Information relating to the validity of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be furnished upon request by the importing Party.
- (c) Any information communicated between the Parties concerned shall be treated as confidential and shall be used for the validation of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) purposes only.
- (d) For the purposes of the verification process/retroactive check pursuant to Rule 18 the producer and/or exporter applying for the issuance of a Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall, subject to the domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules of the exporting Party, keep its supporting records for application for not less than three (3) years from the date of issuance of the Certificate of Origin (Form E).

SPECIAL CASES RULE 20

When the destination of the products exported to a specified Party is changed, before or after their arrival in the Party, the following rules shall be observed:

- (a) If the products have already been submitted to the Customs Authority in the specified importing Party, the Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall, by a written application of the importer, be endorsed to address the situation. The original shall be kept by the Customs Authority and the photocopy of the Certificate of Origin (Form E) shall be provided to the importer.
- (b) If the changing of destination occurs during transportation to the importing Party as specified in the Certificate of Origin (Form E), the exporter shall apply in writing, accompanied with the issued Certificate of Origin (Form E), for the new issuance of the Certificate of Origin (Form E).

RULE 21

For the purpose of implementing Rule 8(c) of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA, where transportation is effected through the territory of one or more non-ACFTA Parties, the following shall be submitted to the Customs Authority of the importing Party:

- (a) A through Bill of Lading issued in the exporting Party;
- (b) A Certificate of Origin (Form E) issued by the relevant Issuing Authorities of the exporting Party;
- (c) A copy of the original commercial invoice in respect of the product; and
- (d) Supporting documents in evidence that the requirements of Rule 8(c) subparagraphs (i),(ii) and (iii) of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA are being complied with.

RULE 22

- (a) Products sent from an exporting Party for exhibition in another Party and sold during or after the exhibition into a Party shall benefit from the ASEAN-China preferential treatment on the condition that the products meet the requirements of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Authority of the importing Party that:
 - (i) an exporter has dispatched those products from the territory of the exporting Party to another Party where the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
 - (ii) the exporter has sold the products or transferred them to a consignee in the importing Party; and
 - (iii) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter to the importing Party in the state in which they were sent for exhibition.
- (b) For purposes of implementing the above provisions, the Certificate of Origin (Form E) must be submitted to the Customs Authority of the importing Party. The name and address of the exhibition must be indicated, a certificate issued by the Issuing Authorities of the Party where the exhibition took place together with supporting documents prescribed in Rule 21(d) may be required.
- (c) Paragraph (a) shall apply to any trade, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar show or display in shops or business premises with the view to the sale of foreign products and where the products remain under customs control during the exhibition.

RULE 23

The Customs Authority of the importing Party shall accept a Certificate of Origin (Form E) in cases where the sales invoice is issued either by a company located in a third country or by an ACFTA exporter for the account of the said company, provided that the product meets the requirements of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA. The third party invoice number should be indicated in Box 10 of the Certificate of Origin (Form E), the exporter and consignee must be located in the

Parties and the copy of the third party invoice shall be attached to the Certificate of Origin (Form E) when presenting to the Customs Authority of the importing Party.

ACTION AGAINST FRAUDULENT ACTS
RULE 24

- (a) When it is suspected that fraudulent acts in connection with the Certificate of Origin (Form E) have been committed, the Government authorities concerned shall co-operate in the action to be taken in the territory of the respective Party against the persons involved.
- (b) Each Party shall be responsible for providing legal sanctions for fraudulent acts related to the Certificate of Origin (Form E) in accordance with its domestic laws, regulations and administrative rules.

RULE 25

In the case of a dispute concerning origin determination, classification or products or other matters, the Government authorities concerned in the importing and exporting Parties shall consult each other with a view to resolving the dispute, and the result shall be reported to the other Parties for information.

Original (Duplicate/Triplicate)

1. Products consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No. ASEAN-CHINA FREE TRADE AREA PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate)			
2. Products consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		FORM E Issued in _____ (Country) See Overleaf Notes			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) Departure date Vessel's name/Aircraft etc. Port of Discharge		4. For Official Use <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s) _____ Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Party			
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and type of packages, description of products (including quantity where appropriate and HS number of the importing Party)	8. Origin criteria (see Overleaf Notes)	9. Gross weight or other quantity and value (FOB)	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statement are correct; that all the products were produced in (Country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these products in the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA for the products exported to (Importing Country) Place and date, signature of authorised signatory			12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority		
13 <input type="checkbox"/> Issued Retroactively <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Movement Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Third Party Invoicing					

OVERLEAF NOTES

1. Parties which accept this form for the purpose of preferential treatment under the ASEAN-CHINA Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff:

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
 CAMBODIA
 CHINA
 INDONESIA
 LAOS
 MALAYSIA
 MYANMAR
 PHILIPPINES
 SINGAPORE
 THAILAND
 VIETNAM

2. **CONDITIONS:** The main conditions for admission to the preferential treatment under the ACFTA Preferential Tariff are that products sent to any Parties listed above:

- (i) must fall within a description of products eligible for concessions in the country of destination;
- (ii) must comply with the consignment conditions that the products must be consigned directly from any ACFTA Party to the importing Party but transport that involves passing through one or more intermediate non-ACFTA Parties, is also accepted provided that any intermediate transit, transshipment or temporary storage arises only for geographic reasons or transportation requirements; and
- (iii) must comply with the origin criteria given in the next paragraph.

3. **ORIGIN CRITERIA:** For exports to the above mentioned countries to be eligible for preferential treatment, the requirement is that either:

- (i) The products wholly obtained in the exporting Party as defined in Rule 3 of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA;
- (ii) Subject to sub-paragraph (i) above, for the purpose of implementing the provisions of Rule 2 (b) of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA, products worked on and processed as a result of which the total value of the materials, parts or produce originating from non-ACFTA Parties or of undetermined origin used does not exceed 60% of the FOB value of the product produced or obtained and the final process of the manufacture is performed within territory of the exporting Party;
- (iii) Products which comply with origin requirements provided for in Rule 2 of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA and which are used in a Party as inputs for a finished product eligible for preferential treatment in

another Party/Parties shall be considered as a product originating in the Party where working or processing of the finished product has taken place provided that the aggregate ACFTA content of the final product is not less than 40%; or

- (iv) Products which satisfy the Product Specific Rules provided for in Attachment B of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA shall be considered as products to which sufficient transformation has been carried out in a Party.

If the products qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 8 of this form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his products qualify for preferential treatment, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 11 of this form	Insert in Box 8
a. Products wholly produced in the country of exportation (see paragraph 3 (i) above)	"WO"
b. Products worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting Party which were produced in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) above	Percentage of single country content, example 40%
c. Products worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting Party which were produced in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) above	Percentage of ACFTA cumulative content, example 40%
d. Products satisfied the Product Specific Rules (PSR)	"PSR"

4. **EACH ARTICLE MUST QUALIFY:** It should be noted that all the products in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.
5. **DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS:** The description of products must be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the Customs Officers examining them. Name of manufacturer, any trade mark shall also be specified.
6. The Harmonised System number shall be that of the importing Party.
7. The term "Exporter" in Box 11 may include the manufacturer or the producer. In the case of MC the term "Exporter" also includes the exporter in the intermediate Party,
8. **FOR OFFICIAL USE:** The Customs Authority of the importing Party must indicate (✓) in the relevant boxes in column 4 whether or not preferential treatment is accorded
9. **Movement Certificate:** In cases of Movement Certificate, in accordance with Rule 12 of the Operational Certification Procedures, "Movement Certificate" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓). The

name of original Issuing Authorities of the Party, date of the issuance and the reference number of the original Certificate of Origin (Form E) to be indicated in Box 13.

10. **THIRD PARTY INVOICING:** In cases where invoices are issued by a third country, "the Third Party Invoicing" in Box 13 shall be ticked (✓). The invoice number shall be indicated in Box 10. Information such as name and country of the company issuing the invoice shall be indicated in Box 7.
11. **EXHIBITIONS:** In cases where products are sent from the exporting Party for exhibition in another Party and sold during or after the exhibition for importation into a Party, in accordance with Rule 22 of Attachment A of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA, the "Exhibitions" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓) and the name and address of the exhibition indicated in Box 2.
12. **ISSUED RETROACTIVELY:** In exceptional cases, due to involuntary errors or omissions or other valid causes, the Certificate of Origin (Form E) may be issued retroactively in accordance with Rule 11 of Attachment A of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA. The "Issued Retroactively" in Box 13 shall be ticked (✓).

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 9th ASEAN and China Transport Ministers Meeting

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
12 November 2010**

1. The Ninth ASEAN and China Transport Ministers (ATM+China) Meeting was held on 12 November 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting was preceded by the Ninth ASEAN and China Senior Transport Officials Meeting (9th STOM+China) held on 10 November 2010. The Meeting was co-chaired by by H.E. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and H.E. Mr. Feng Zhenglin, Vice Minister of Transport of the People's Republic of China.
2. The Ministers welcomed the outcomes of the 13th ASEAN-China Summit held on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, particularly on China's active role and enhanced cooperation with ASEAN in priority areas, including infrastructure development and transport. The Ministers agreed to work closely together in identifying potential projects to implement the initiatives put forth by Premier Wen Jiabao of China at the 12th ASEAN-China Summit in 2009 in Thailand, including the setting up of a US\$ 15 billion credit facility and a US\$ 10 billion China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund with a focus on areas of priority such as infrastructure and connectivity, particularly transport infrastructure and projects relevant to people's livelihood.
3. The Ministers were pleased to note the steady progress of the implementation work programme for the Strategic Plan for ASEAN-China Transport Cooperation endorsed by the 8th ATM+China, which would enhance international and cross-border transportation and facilitation in key ASEAN-China Transport Corridors, namely:
 - i) China-Myanmar-Andaman Sea,
 - ii) China-Lao PDR/Myanmar-Thailand-Malaysia-Singapore,
 - iii) China-Vietnam-Laos- Cambodia,
 - iv) Vietnam-Cambodia- Thailand-Myanmar, and
 - v) Vietnam-China-Myanmar- Bengal-India.
 Some of the proposed projects under this Strategic Plan have secured technical supports from China and other international donors. The ASEAN Transport Ministers encouraged China to sponsor those projects that have not secured technical and funding assistance.
4. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the MOU on the ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism (ACMCM) that would strengthen ASEAN-China friendly relationship and cooperation in the maritime sector, covering the areas of port state control, marine environmental protection against pollution, maritime transport security, aids to navigation, seafarers training and certification, and marine casualties and marine incident investigation, through among others, sharing experience and capacity building. The conclusion of the MOU on ACMCM will complement the ongoing activities under the ASEAN-China Maritime Transport Agreement (ACMTA), including the exchange of information on the development of ports infrastructure between ASEAN and China and the maritime training programmes initiated by China.
5. The Ministers concluded the ASEAN-China Air Transport Agreement (AC-ATA) and its Protocol 1 which would allow designated airlines of ASEAN to provide air services from any city with

international airport in its territory to any city with international airport in the territory of China and vice versa with full third and fourth freedom traffic rights. In addition to its important role in supporting the establishment of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area in 2010, this Agreement would also establish efficient and competitive international air transportation between ASEAN and China to enhance trade, the welfare of consumers and economic growth. The Ministers agreed that further ASEAN-China air transport liberalisation be achieved progressively using a step-by-step approach. In this regard, the Ministers tasked their senior officials to pursue expansion of the Agreement to include fifth freedom traffic rights through the conclusion of the subsequent protocols, and report the progress at the 10th ATM+China Meeting in 2011.

6. The Ministers noted the outcomes of the following ASEAN-China Transport events/meetings held in 2010:

- The Fourth ASEAN-China Working Group Meeting on Regional Air Services Arrangements held on 12-14 May 2010, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China;
- The ASEAN-China Workshop on Port Facility Security (PFS) held on 26-30 July 2010 in Beijing, China;
- The ASEAN-China Workshop on Secondary Roads Linking to ASEAN Highways held on 30-31 August 2010 in Guangzhou, China;
- The First Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for ASEAN-China Transport Cooperation held on 1-3 September 2010 in Guangzhou, China;
- The Sixth Meeting of ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism held on 20-21 October 2010 in Nanning, China; and
- Six Scholarships for Master Programme with More Selections of Majors Eligible for ASEAN Member Countries' personnel to Dalian Maritime University.

7. The Ministers welcomed the following projects/activities for implementation in 2011:

- The Fifth ASEAN-China Working Group Meeting on Regional Air Services Arrangements;
- The Second Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for ASEAN-China Transport Cooperation;
- The Seventh Meeting of ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism;
- The 2nd Asia-Europe (ASEM) Transport Ministers Meeting; and
- Scholarship for Master Programme in Dalian Maritime University.

8. The Tenth ASEAN and China Transport Ministers Meeting will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2011.

LIST OF MINISTERS

(a) H.E. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam; (b) H.E. Mr. Tram Iv Tek, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia; (c) H.E. Mr. Feng Zhenglin, Vice Minister of Transport of the People's Republic of China; (d) Mr. Moh. Iksan Tatang, Secretary General, representing H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi, Minister for Transportation of Indonesia; (e) H.E. Mr. Sommad Pholsena, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Lao PDR; (f) H.E. Dato' Seri Kong Cho Ha, Minister of Transport of Malaysia; (g) H.E. U Thein Swe, Minister of Transport of Myanmar; (h) H.E. Mr. Jose P. De Jesus, Secretary of Transportation and Communications of the Philippines; (i) H.E. Mr. Raymond Lim Siang Keat, Minister for Transport of Singapore; (j) Mr. Silpachai Jarukasemratana, Deputy Permanent Secretary, representing H.E. Mr. Sophon Zaram, Minister of Transport of Thailand; (k) H.E. Mr. Ho Nghia Dzung, Minister of Transport of Viet Nam; and (l) H.E. Mr. Sundram Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Secretariat.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Maritime Consultation Mechanism

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
12 November 2010**

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao PDR"), Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Government of the People's Republic of China hereinafter referred to collectively as "the Parties" or individually as "a Party");

NOTING the Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of the Member Countries of the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Transport Cooperation signed in 2004;

NOTING the Agreement on Maritime Transport between the Governments of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the People's Republic of China (herein referred to as ACMTA) signed on 2 November 2007; and,

NOTING the proposal to set up a Consultation Mechanism between ASEAN Member States and China at the Second ASEAN and China Transport Ministers Meeting held in October 2003 in Yangon, Myanmar, to expand cooperation in the maritime sector, was welcomed by all the Parties.

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I OBJECTIVE

The Parties agree to establish a maritime consultation mechanism between ASEAN and China in accordance with the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen their friendly relationship and cooperation in the maritime sector.

ARTICLE II AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Parties will, subject to the laws, rules, regulations and national policies from time to time in force, governing the subject matter in their respective countries, whilst respecting the territorial sovereignty and integrity of each country, endeavour to take necessary steps to encourage and promote technical cooperation in the following areas on the basis of equality, mutual respect and reciprocity:

1. Port State Control

Undertake closer regional cooperation on port state control the following:

- 1.1. Provide each other with information on port state control;
- 1.2. Designate points of contact to facilitate communication and coordination on port state control matters; and
- 1.3. Establish a mechanism for port state control officers to exchange expertise and to share experience.

2. Marine Environmental Protection Against Pollution

- 2.1. Cooperate on oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) pollution prevention from ships and oil and HNS spill preparedness and response by:
 - 2.1.1 Exchanging information and best practices; and
 - 2.1.2 Undertaking capacity building activities.
- 2.2. Cooperate on ship's ballast water management by holding regional workshops, seminars or trainings, including exchange of information and best practices.

3. Maritime Transport Security

Exchange of information and sharing of experience on the implementation of the IMO International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code.

4. Aids to Navigation

- 4.1 Cooperate on aids to navigation within the framework of International Association of Lighthouse Authority (IALA) to enhance safety of navigation;
- 4.2. Promote the use of advanced aids to navigation systems, such as Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and Automatic Identification System (AIS);
- 4.3. Promote capacity building in the field of aids to navigation by holding technical seminars and workshops; and
- 4.4. Promote the use of Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) and Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS).

5. Seafarers Training and Certification

- 5.1. Hold workshops on seafarers training, examination and certification, to upgrade the quality of seafarers in the region;
- 5.2. Strengthen the exchange on seafarer management policies and cooperation verification of authenticity of seafarers' certificates; and
- 5.3. Promote collaboration between maritime educational and training institutions through exchange of teaching staff and students.

6. Marine Casualties and Marine Incident Investigation

- 6.1. Share information on maritime safety management and expertise in marine casualties and marine incident investigations; and
- 6.2. Undertake capacity building activities.

ARTICLE III DESIGNATED AUTHORITY

1. The designated authority responsible for the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding for each Party is the relevant competent maritime authority of the respective Parties listed in the attached ANNEX A, whichever the case may be.

2. Each Party undertakes to provide information on any change or addition to its designated authority.

ARTICLE IV IMPLEMENTATION

1. Aiming at a close cooperation in the effective implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, meetings of the ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism will be convened once a year in China.
2. Notwithstanding the ACMTA, all the issues of maritime safety and marine environmental protection shall be discussed at Meetings of the ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism.
3. Senior officials of the designated authorities of ASEAN Member States and China shall participate in the annual Consultation Mechanism meetings. China Maritime Safety Administration (CHINA MSA) and the ASEAN Secretariat will jointly act as the Consultation Mechanism's technical secretariat.
4. Reports of outcomes of the ASEAN-China Maritime Consultation Mechanism meetings shall be submitted to the ASEAN and China Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM+China) / ASEAN and China Transport Ministers Meeting (ATM+China), for further action and/or guidance.

ARTICLE V FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The financial arrangements to cover expenses for the cooperative activities undertaken within the framework of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be mutually agreed upon by the respective Parties on a case-by-case basis subject to the availability of funds.

ARTICLE VI PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. The protection of intellectual property rights shall be enforced in conformity with the respective national laws, rules and regulations of the Parties and with other international agreements signed by and among the Parties.
2. The use of the name, logo and/or official emblem of any of the Parties on any publication, document and/or paper is permitted only upon prior written approval of the Parties concerned.
3. Notwithstanding anything In paragraph 1 above, the intellectual property rights in respect of any technological development, and any products and services development, carried out:

- (a) jointly by the Parties or research results obtained through the joint activity effort of the Parties, shall be jointly owned by the Parties in accordance with the terms to be mutually agreed upon;
and
- (b) solely and separately by either Party or the research results obtained through the sole and separate effort of either Party, shall be solely owned by the Party concerned.

ARTICLE VII CONFIDENTIALITY

Any confidential information, document or data received pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding shall not be disclosed or distributed to any third party, except to the extent authorized in written form to do so by the Party providing the information, document or data.

ARTICLE VIII SUSPENSION

Each Party reserves the right for reasons of national security, national interest, public order or public health to suspend temporarily, either in whole or in part, the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding. Such suspension shall take effect immediately after written notification has been given to the other Party through diplomatic channels and will end as soon as the situation returns to normal. Such intention to uplift suspension shall be notified to the other Parties through the ASEAN Secretariat.

ARTICLE IX REVISION, MODIFICATION AND AMENDMENT

1. Any Party may request in writing a revision, modification or amendment of all or any part of this Memorandum of Understanding.
2. Any revision, modification or amendment agreed by the Parties shall be reduced into writing and signed by the authorised signatories of the Parties. It shall form part of this Memorandum of Understanding.
3. Such revision, modification or amendment shall come into force on such date as may be determined by the Parties.
4. Any revision, modification or amendment shall not prejudice the rights and obligations arising from or based on this Memorandum of Understanding before or up to the date of such revision, modification or amendment.

**ARTICLE X
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

Any dispute or differences arising out of the interpretation or implementation or application of the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be settled amicably through consultation or negotiation between the Parties.

**ARTICLE XI
ENTRY INTO FORCE, DURATION AND TERMINATION**

1. This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force on the date of signing and shall remain in force for a period of five (5) years.
2. Thereafter, it shall be automatically extended for successive periods of five (5) years.
3. Notwithstanding anything in this Article, any Party may terminate this Memorandum of Understanding by notifying the other Party, through the ASEAN Secretariat, of its intention to terminate this Memorandum of Understanding by a notice in writing at least three (3) months to its intention to do so.
4. The termination of this Memorandum of Understanding shall not affect any project or activity already undertaken under this Memorandum of Understanding, which has not been completed, unless the Parties agree otherwise in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments of ASEAN Member States and the Government of China, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

DONE at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, this 12th Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in two original copies in the English Language.

For the Government of
Brunei Darussalam:
DATO ALAIHUDDIN
TAHA
Permanent
Secretary Ministry of
Communications

For the Government of
Kingdom of Cambodia:
LENG THUN YUTHEA
Under Secretary of State
Ministry of Public Works
and Transport

For the Government of
the People's Republic of
China:
FENG ZHENGLIN
Vice Minister Ministry of
Transport

For the Government of the
Republic of Indonesia:
SUNARYO
Director-General for Sea
Transportation Ministry of
Transportation

For The Government
of the Lao People's
Democratic Republic:
MATH SOUNMALA
Director General
Department of Planning
and Cooperation
Ministry of Public Works
and Transport

For The Government of
Malaysia:
DATO' LONG SEE WOOL
Secretary General
Ministry of Transport

For the Government of the
Union of Myanmar:
WINN PE
Director General
Department of Transport

For the Government
of the Republic of the
Philippines:
JOSE P. DE JESUS
Secretary of
Transportation and
Communications

For the Government of the
Republic of Singapore:
CHOI SHING KWOK
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Transport

For the Government of
the Kingdom of Thailand
TAWALYARAT ONSIRA
Director General Marine
Department Ministry of
Transport

For the Government of the
Socialist Republic of Viet
Nam:
PHAM THANH TUNG
Director General
International Cooperation
Department Ministry of
Transport

ANNEX A
LIST OF DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

- (a) Marine Department
Ministry of Communications
Serasa, Muara BT 1728
Brunei Darussalam
- (b) Merchant Marine Department
General Department of Transport
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
St. 598, Chrang Chamres II, Russeykeo
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- (c) Maritime Safety Administration of China (China MSA)
11 Jianguomennei Avenue
Beijing, China
- (d) Directorate General of Sea Transportation
Ministry of Transportation
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat no. 8
Gedung Karsa, Lantai 4
Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia
- (e) Department of Waterways
Ministry of Public Work and Transport
Lane Xang Avenue
Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR
- (f) Maritime Division
Ministry of Transport
Level 6, Block D5, Complex D
Federal Government Administrative Centre
62616 Putra Jaya, Malaysia
- (g) Department of Marine Administration
Dawbon Dockyard Road
Ya Mon Nar 2nd Qr
Dawbon Township
Myanmar P.O. Box 194
Yangon, Myanmar
- (h) Department of Transportation and Communications
Columbia over
Ortigas Avenue
Mandaluyong City, Philippines
- (i) Shipping Division
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA)
#21 PSA Building
460 Alexandra Road
Singapore 119963
- (j) Marine Department
Ministry of Transport
1278 Yotha Road Sampanthawong
Bangkok 10100
Thailand

- (k) Vietnam Maritime Administration (VINAMARINE)
No. 8 Pham Hung, Cau Giay
Ha Noi, Viet Nam

**Air Transport Agreement between the
Governments of the Member States
of the Association of Southeast Asian
Nations and the Government of
the People's Republic of China**

12 November 2010

The Governments of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to collectively as "ASEAN" or "ASEAN Member States", or individually as "ASEAN Member State") which comprise the Governments of:

Brunei Darussalam,
the Kingdom of Cambodia,
the Republic of Indonesia,
the Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Malaysia,
the Union of Myanmar,
the Republic of the Philippines,
the Republic of Singapore,
the Kingdom of Thailand,
the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

and

the Government of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "China");

referred to collectively as "the Contracting Parties" or individually as "a Contracting Party";

RECALLING the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Between China and ASEAN of 2002;

RECALLING the ASEAN-China Aviation Cooperation Framework endorsed at the 6th ASEAN and China Transport Ministers' Meeting held on 2 November 2007 in Singapore, which aims to facilitate traffic and movement of passengers and cargo to increase the trade and economy of ASEAN and China, in support of the establishment of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area in 2010;

NOTING the existing bilateral air services agreements between the ASEAN Member States and China;

AFFIRMING that the integrity, solidarity and integration of ASEAN be accorded priority in the realisation of an ASEAN-China Air Transport Agreement;

DESIRING to establish integrated, efficient and competitive international air transportation between ASEAN and China to enhance trade, the welfare of consumers and economic growth;

DESIRING to contribute to the progress of regional and international civil aviation by gradual liberalisation of air transport between ASEAN and China;

REAFFIRMING the principles and provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944;

DESIRING to conclude an agreement for the purpose of operating air transport between ASEAN and China;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Agreement only, unless otherwise stated, the term:

- (1) "Air transportation" means the public carriage by aircraft of passengers, baggage, cargo and mail, separately or in combination, for remuneration or hire;
- (2) "Aeronautical authorities" means, in the case of the ASEAN Member States, the Minister responsible for civil aviation of each ASEAN Member State; in the case of China, the Civil Aviation Administration of China; or in both cases any other authority or person empowered to perform the functions at present exercised by the said authorities;
- (3) "Agreement" means this Agreement, its Annexes and Implementing Protocols and any amendments thereto;
- (4) "Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944, and includes: (i) any amendment that has entered into force under Article 94(a) of the Convention and has been ratified by all the Contracting Parties to this Agreement, and (ii) any Annex or any amendment thereto adopted under Article 90 of the Convention, insofar as such Annex or amendment is, at any given time, effective for all the Contracting Parties to this Agreement;
- (5) "Territory" means the land territory, internal waters, archipelagic waters, territorial sea, the seabed and the sub-soil thereof and the airspace over them;
- (6) "Designated airline" means an airline which has been designated and authorised in accordance with Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation) of this Agreement;
- (7) "Route Schedule" means the Route Schedule annexed to this Agreement or as amended in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 (Amendment and Modification) of this Agreement;
- (8) "Specified route" means the route specified in the Route Schedule;
- (9) "Tariff" means any fare, rate or charge for the carriage of passengers, baggage and/or cargo (excluding mail) in air transportation (including any other mode of transportation in connection therewith) charged by airlines, including their agents, and the conditions governing the availability of such fare, rate or charge;
- (10) "User charges" means a charge made to airlines by the competent authorities, or permitted by them to be made, for the provision of airport property or facilities or of air navigation facilities, or aviation security facilities or services, including related services and facilities, for aircraft, their crew, passengers and cargo;
- (11) "Air service", "international air service", "airline", and "stop for non-traffic purposes" have the meanings assigned to them in Article 96 of the Convention;
- (12) "Depositary" for ASEAN Member States and China means the Secretary-General of ASEAN;
- (13) All references to the singular shall be construed to include the plural and all references to the plural shall be construed to include the singular as the context requires.

ARTICLE 2 GRANT OF RIGHTS

1. Each Contracting Party grants to the other Contracting Parties the rights specified in this Agreement for the purpose of operating international air services on the routes specified in the Route Schedule (hereinafter referred to as "the agreed services").
2. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the airline(s) designated by each Contracting Party shall enjoy the following rights:

- (a) the right to fly across the territory of the other Contracting Parties without landing, along the air route(s) prescribed by the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Parties;
 - (b) the right to make stops in the territory of the other Contracting Parties for non-traffic purposes;
 - (c) the rights otherwise specified in this Agreement, including those rights stated in Annex I (Scheduled Air Services), Annex II (Non-Scheduled/Charter Air Services), and, where applicable, Annex III (Implementing Protocols) of this Agreement.
3. The airline(s) of each Contracting Party, other than those designated under Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation) of this Agreement, shall also enjoy the rights specified in paragraphs 2(a) and (b) of this Article. These airlines shall be required to meet other conditions prescribed under the laws, regulations and rules normally applied to the operation of international air services by the Contracting Party considering the application. .
4. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to confer on the designated airline(s) of one Contracting Party the privilege of taking on board, in the territory of another Contracting Party, passengers, cargo and mail carried for remuneration and destined for another point in the territory of that other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 3 DESIGNATION AND AUTHORISATION

1. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to designate in writing one or more airlines to operate the agreed services in accordance with this Agreement and to withdraw or alter such designation. Such designation shall be communicated in writing through diplomatic channels to the Depositary, who shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties.
2. On receipt of such a designation, and of application from the designated airline, in the form and manner prescribed for operating authorisation and technical permission, each Contracting Party shall grant the appropriate operating authorisation and technical permission with minimum procedural delay, provided that:
- (a) (i) substantial ownership and effective control of that airline are vested in the Contracting Party designating the airline, nationals of that Contracting Party, or both; or
 - (ii) subject to acceptance by a Contracting Party receiving such

application from an ASEAN Member State, the designated airline which is incorporated and has its principal place of business in ASEAN, is and remains substantially owned and effectively controlled by one or more ASEAN Member States and/or its nationals, and the ASEAN Member State designating the airline has and maintains effective regulatory control;

And

- (b) the Contracting Party designating the airline is in compliance with the provisions set forth in Article 7 (Safety) and Article 8 (Aviation Security) of this Agreement; and
 - (c) the designated airline is qualified to meet other conditions prescribed under the laws and regulations normally applied to the operation of international air services by the Contracting Party receiving the designation.
3. On receipt of the operating authorisation and technical permission of paragraph 2 of this Article, a designated airline may at any time begin to operate the agreed services for which it is so designated, provided that the airline complies with the applicable provisions of this Agreement.
4. The Contracting Parties granting the operating authorizations and technical permissions in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall notify such action to the Depositary, who shall subsequently inform all Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 4 WITHHOLDING, REVOCATION, LIMITATION AND SUSPENSION OF AUTHORISATION

1. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to withhold the operating authorisation and technical permissions referred to in Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation) of this Agreement with respect to an airline designated by another Contracting Party, and to revoke, limit, suspend or impose conditions on such operating authorisations and technical permissions, temporarily or permanently in the event:
- (a) the airline has failed to prove that it is qualified under Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation) paragraphs 2 (a) (i) or (ii) of this Agreement as applicable; or
 - (b) the other Contracting Party is not maintaining and administering the standards as set forth in Article 7 (Safety) and Article 8 (Aviation Security) of this Agreement; or
 - (c) the airline fails to comply with the laws and regulations referred to in Article 5 (Application of Laws and Regulations) of this Agreement.

2. Unless immediate action is essential to prevent noncompliance with paragraphs 1 (b) or 1 (c) of this Article, the rights established in this Article shall be exercised only after consultations with the Contracting Party designating the airline, in conformity with Article 20 (Consultations) of this Agreement.
3. A Contracting Party that has exercised its right to withhold, revoke, limit, suspend or impose conditions on the operating authorisation or technical permissions of an airline in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall notify the Depository of its actions and the Depository shall thereafter promptly inform all the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 5 APPLICATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. While entering, within, or leaving the territory of one Contracting Party, its laws and regulations relating to the operation and navigation of aircraft shall be complied with by the airlines designated by the other Contracting Parties.
2. While entering, within, or leaving the territory of one Contracting Party, its laws and regulations relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of passengers, crew, baggage or cargo on aircraft (including regulations relating to entry, clearance, aviation security, immigration, passports, customs and quarantine, or in the case of mail, postal regulations) shall be complied with by, or on behalf of, such passengers, crew or cargo of the airline(s) of the other Contracting Parties.
3. No Contracting Party shall give preference to its own or any other airline over a designated airline of another Contracting Party engaged in similar international air transportation, in the application of its immigration, customs, quarantine and similar regulations.

ARTICLE 6 DIRECT TRANSIT

Passengers, baggage, cargo and mail in transit through the territory of each Contracting Party and not leaving the area of the airport reserved for such purpose shall be subjected to no more than a simplified control except for reasons of aviation security, narcotics control, prevention of illegal entry or in special circumstances. Baggage, cargo and mail in direct transit shall be exempt from customs duties and other similar taxes.

ARTICLE 7 SAFETY

1. Each Contracting Party shall recognise as valid, for the purpose of operating the air services provided

for in this Agreement, certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency, and licences issued, or validated by the Contracting Party that designates that said airline and still in force, provided that the requirements for such certificates or licences are at least equal to the minimum standards which may be established pursuant to the Convention. Each Contracting Party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognize as valid for the purpose of flight above its territory, certificates of competency and licences granted to or validated for its own nationals by another Contracting Party.

2. Each Contracting Party may request consultations at any time concerning the safety standards maintained by another Contracting Party in areas relating to aeronautical facilities, flight crew, aircraft and the operation of aircraft. Such consultations shall take place within thirty (30) days of that request.
3. If, following such consultations, the first Contracting Party finds that the said other Contracting Party does not effectively maintain and administer safety standards in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that meet the Standards established at that time pursuant to the Convention, that other Contracting Party shall be informed of such findings and of the steps considered necessary to conform with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Standards. That other Contracting Party shall then take appropriate corrective action within an agreed time period.
4. Pursuant to Article 16 of the Convention, it is further agreed that, any aircraft operated by, or on behalf of a designated airline of one Contracting Party, on service to or from the territory of another Contracting Party, may, while within the territory of that other Contracting Party, be the subject of a search by the authorized representatives of that other Contracting Party, provided this does not cause unreasonable delay in the operation of the aircraft. Notwithstanding the obligations mentioned in Article 33 of the Convention, the purpose of this search is to verify the validity of the relevant aircraft documentation, the licensing of its crew, and that the aircraft equipment and the condition of the aircraft conform to the ICAO Standards.
5. When urgent action is essential to ensure the safety of an airline's operation, each Contracting Party reserves the right to immediately suspend or vary the operating authorisation or technical permission of that airline.
6. Any action by one Contracting Party in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article shall be discontinued

once the basis for the taking of that action ceases to exist.

7. With reference to paragraph 3 of this Article, if it is determined that a Contracting Party remains in non-compliance with the ICAO Standards when the agreed time period has lapsed, the Secretary-General of the ICAO should be advised thereof. The latter should also be advised of the subsequent satisfactory resolution of the situation.

ARTICLE 8 AVIATION SECURITY

1. Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, the Contracting Parties reaffirm their obligation to one another to protect the security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference forms an integral part of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of their rights and obligations under international law, the Contracting Parties shall, in particular, act in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971, as well as with any other convention and protocol relating to the security of civil aviation which all the Contracting Parties adhere to.
2. The Contracting Parties shall provide upon request all practicable assistance to one another to prevent acts of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft and other unlawful acts against the safety of such aircraft, their passengers and crew, airports and air navigation facilities, and to address any other threat to the security of civil aviation.
3. The Contracting Parties shall, in their mutual relations, act in conformity with the aviation security provisions established by the ICAO and designated as Annexes to the Convention, to the extent that such security provisions are applicable to the Contracting Parties; they shall require that operators of aircraft of their registry or operators of aircraft who have their principal place of business or permanent residence in their territory and the operators of airports in their territory act in conformity with such aviation security provisions.
4. Each Contracting Party agrees that its designated airline(s) shall be required to observe the aviation security provisions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article required by another Contracting Party for entry into, departure from, or while within, the territory of that other Contracting Party. Each

Contracting Party shall ensure that adequate measures are effectively applied within its territory to protect the aircraft and to inspect passengers, crew, carry-on items, baggage, cargo and aircraft stores prior to and during boarding, loading, deplaning or unloading. Each Contracting Party shall also give sympathetic consideration to any request from another Contracting Party for reasonable special security measures to meet a particular threat.

5. When an incident or threat of an incident of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft or other unlawful acts against the safety of such aircraft, their passengers and crew, airports or air navigation facilities occurs, the Contracting Parties shall assist one another by facilitating communications and other appropriate measures intended to terminate rapidly and safely such incident or threat thereof.
6. When a Contracting Party has reasonable grounds to believe that another Contracting Party has departed from the aviation security provisions of this Article, the aeronautical authorities of the first Contracting Party may request immediate consultation with the aeronautical authorities of that other Contracting Party. Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of such request shall constitute grounds for application of Article 4 (Withholding, Revocation, Limitation and Suspension of Authorisation) of this Agreement. When justified by an emergency, or to prevent further non-compliance with the provisions of this Article, the first Contracting Party may take interim action prior to the expiry of fifteen (15) days.
7. Each Contracting Party shall require the airline(s) of another Contracting Party providing service to that Contracting Party to submit a written operator security programme which has been approved by the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Party of that airline for acceptance.

ARTICLE 9 TARIFFS

1. The tariffs to be applied by the designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party for air services covered by this Agreement shall be established at reasonable levels, due regard being paid to all relevant factors, including interests of users, cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit, tariffs of other airlines and other commercial considerations in the market place.
2. Tariffs charged by airlines need not be required to be filed with, or approved, by the Contracting

Parties. However, in the event the national law of a Contracting Party requires prior approval of a tariff, the tariff application shall be dealt with accordingly. In such cases, the principle of reciprocity may be applied by the Contracting Parties concerned at their discretion.

3. The Contracting Parties agree to give particular attention to tariffs which may be objectionable because they appear unreasonably discriminatory, unduly high or restrictive because of the abuse of a dominant position or artificially low because of direct or indirect governmental subsidy or support or other anti-competitive practices.
4. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that their designated airline(s) provide the general public with full and comprehensive information on their air fares and rates and the conditions attached in advertisements to the public concerning their fares.
3. If the aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party consider that an operation intended or conducted by a designated airline of another Contracting Party may constitute anti-competitive behaviour in accordance with the indicators listed in paragraph 1 of this Article, or any discrimination by means of undue state aid and/or subsidy by that other Contracting Party, they may request consultations in accordance with Article 20 (Consultations) of this Agreement with a view to resolving the problem. Any such request shall be accompanied by notice of the reasons for the request, and the consultations shall begin within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of such request.
4. If the Contracting Parties concerned fail to reach a resolution of the problem through consultations, they may invoke the dispute resolution mechanism under Article 21 (Settlement of Disputes) of this Agreement to resolve the dispute.

ARTICLE 10 SAFEGUARDS

1. The Contracting Parties agree that the following airline practices may be regarded as possible anti-competitive practices which may merit closer examination:
 - (a) charging fares and rates on routes at levels which are, in the aggregate, insufficient to cover the costs of providing the air services to which they relate;
 - (b) the addition of excessive frequency of air services;
 - (c) the practices in question are sustained rather than temporary;
 - (d) the practices in question have a serious negative economic effect on, or cause significant damage to another airline;
 - (e) the practices in question reflect an apparent intent or have the probable effect of crippling , excluding or driving another airline from the market; and
 - (f) behaviour indicating an abuse of dominant position on the route.
2. The grant of state aid and/or subsidy shall be transparent among the Contracting Parties, and shall not distort competition among the designated airlines of the Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties concerned shall furnish other interested Contracting Parties, upon their requests, with complete information on such grants and any revision to or extension of such grants. Such information shall be treated with the utmost sensitivity and confidentiality.

ARTICLE 11 FAIR COMPETITION

1. Each Contracting Party shall allow a fair and equal opportunity for the designated airline(s) of all the Contracting Parties to compete in providing the international air services governed by this Agreement.
2. Each Contracting Party agrees to take action to eliminate all forms of discrimination and/or anti-competitive practices by a Contracting Party and/or its designated airline(s) that it deems to adversely affect the competitive position of a designated airline(s) of the other Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 12 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations of the other Contracting Parties, the designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party shall have the right:
 - (a) in relation to entry, residence and employment, to bring in and maintain in the territory of the other Contracting Parties

managerial and other specialist staff, office equipment and other related equipment and promotional materials required for the operation of international air services;

- (b) to establish offices in the territory of the other Contracting Parties for the purposes of provision, promotion and sale of air services;
- (c) to engage in the sale of air services in the territory of the other Contracting Parties directly and, at its discretion, through its licenced agents; to sell such air services, and any person shall be free to purchase such air services in local currency of that territory or, subject to the national laws and regulations, in freely convertible currencies of other countries;
- (d) to convert and remit to the territory of its incorporation, on demand, local revenues in excess of sums locally disbursed. Conversion and remittance shall be permitted promptly without restrictions or taxation in respect thereof at the rate
- (e) of exchange applicable to current transactions and remittance in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations of the Contracting Party concerned; and
- (f) to pay for local expenses, including purchases of fuel, in the territory of the other Contracting Parties in local currencies. At their discretion, the designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party may pay for such expenses in the territory
- (g) of the other Contracting Parties in freely convertible currencies, according to local currency regulations.

ARTICLE 13

COOPERATIVE MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS

1. In operating or holding out the agreed services on the specified routes, the designated airline(s) may, subject to national laws and regulations and policies, enter into cooperative marketing arrangements which may include but are not limited to joint venture, blocked space or code-sharing arrangements, whether as the operating or the non-operating airline (hereinafter referred to as the "marketing airline") with:
 - (a) an airline(s) of the same Contracting Party; and
 - (b) an airline(s) of the other Contracting Parties; provided that all participants in such arrangements hold the underlying traffic rights and appropriate authorisation and meet the requirements applied to such arrangements.
2. Before its proposed introduction, the marketing or operating airline may be required to file for approval

with the aeronautical authorities of relevant Contracting Parties of any cooperative marketing arrangements entered into, in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. When holding out air services for sale, the marketing airline will make it clear to the purchaser of tickets for such services, at the point of sale, which airline(s) will be the operating airline on each sector of the services and with which airline(s) the purchaser is entering into a contractual relationship.

ARTICLE 14

LEASING

1. Each Contracting Party may prevent the use of leased aircraft for air services under this Agreement which does not comply with Article 7 (Safety) and Article 8 (Aviation Security) of this Agreement.
2. Subject to paragraph 1 of this Article, the designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party may use aircraft (or aircraft and crew) leased from any company, including other airlines, provided that:
 - (a) this would not result in a lessor airline exercising traffic rights it does not have;
 - (b) that the financial benefit to be obtained by the lessor airline will not be dependent on the profit or loss of the operation of the designated airline concerned; and
 - (c) that the responsibility for the continued airworthiness and the adequacy of operating and maintenance standards of any leased aircraft operated by an airline designated by a Contracting Party will be established in conformity with the Convention.
3. An airline designated by a Contracting Party is not otherwise prohibited from providing air services using leased aircraft (or aircraft and crew) provided that any lease arrangement entered into satisfies the conditions normally applied by the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 15

INTERMODAL TRANSPORT

Subject to the national laws and regulations of each Contracting Party, any designated airline and indirect providers of cargo transportation of each Contracting Party shall be permitted without restriction to employ in connection with international air freight services any surface transportation for cargo to or from any points within or outside the territories of the Contracting Parties, including transport to and from all

airports with customs facilities, and including, where applicable, the right to transport cargo in bond under applicable laws and regulations. Such cargo, whether moving by surface or by air, shall have access to airport customs processing and facilities. Subject to the national laws and regulations of each Contracting Party, the designated airline may elect to perform their own surface transportation or to provide its through arrangements with other surface carriers, including surface transportation operated by other airlines and indirect providers of cargo transportation. Such intermodal cargo services may be offered at a single, through price for the air and surface transportation combined, provided that shippers are not misled as to the facts concerning such transportation.

ARTICLE 16 USER CHARGES

1. Each Contracting Party shall not impose or permit to be imposed on the designated airline(s) of another Contracting Party user charges higher than those imposed on the airlines of any other Contracting Party or non-Contracting Party operating similar international services.
2. Each Contracting Party shall encourage consultations on usercharges between its competent charging authorities and airlines using the services and facilities provided by those charging authorities, where practicable through those airlines' representative organisations. Reasonable notice of any proposals for changes in user charges should be given to such users to enable them to express their views before changes are made. Each Contracting Party shall further encourage its competent charging authorities and such users to exchange appropriate information concerning user charges.

ARTICLE 17 CUSTOMS DUTIES

1. Each Contracting Party shall on the basis of reciprocity exempt a designated airline(s) of another Contracting Party to the fullest extent possible under its national law from customs duties, excise taxes, inspection fees and other national duties and charges on aircraft, fuel, lubricating oils, consumable technical supplies, spare parts including engines, regular aircraft equipment, aircraft stores and other items such as printed ticket stock, air waybills, any printed material which bears the insignia of the company printed thereon and usual publicity material distributed free of charge by those designated airlines, intended for use or used solely in connection with the operation or servicing of aircraft of those designated airlines operating the agreed air services.

2. The exemptions granted by this Article shall apply to the items referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:
 - (a) introduced into the territory of a Contracting Party by or on behalf of the designated airline(s) of another Contracting Party;
 - (b) retained on board aircraft of the designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party upon arrival in or departure from the territory of another Contracting Party; or
 - (c) taken on board aircraft of the designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party in the territory of another Contracting Party and intended for use in operating the agreed air services whether or not such items are used or consumed wholly within the territory of the Contracting Party granting the exemption, provided the ownership of such items is not transferred in the territory of the said Contracting Party.
3. The regular airborne equipment as well as the materials and supplies normally retained on board the aircraft of a designated airline(s) of a Contracting Party may be unloaded in the territory of another Contracting Party only with the approval of the customs authorities of that Contracting Party. In such case, they may be placed under the supervision of the said authorities up to such time as they are re-exported or otherwise disposed of in accordance with customs regulations.
4. The exemptions provided by this Article shall also be available where the designated airline of a Contracting Party has contracted with another designated airline, which similarly enjoys such exemptions from another Contracting Party or other Contracting Parties, for the loan or transfer in the territory of the other Contracting Party or Contracting Parties, of the items specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 18 STATISTICS

The aeronautical authorities of each Contracting Party may provide the aeronautical authorities of another Contracting Party, upon request, with periodic statistics or other similar information relating to the traffic carried on the agreed services.

ARTICLE 19 APPROVAL OF SCHEDULES

1. The designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party may be required to submit its envisaged flight schedules for approval to the aeronautical authorities of another Contracting Party at least sixty (60) days prior to the operation of the agreed services. Any modification thereof shall be submitted for consideration at least thirty (30) days prior to the operation.

2. For supplementary flights which the designated airline(s) of one Contracting Party wishes to operate on the agreed services outside the approved timetable, that airline must request prior permission from the aeronautical authorities of that other Contracting Party. Such requests shall usually be submitted at least four (4) working days prior to the operation of such flights.

ARTICLE 20 CONSULTATIONS

1. In the spirit of close cooperation, the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties shall consult with one another from time to time with a view to ensuring the implementation of, and satisfactory compliance with, the provisions of this Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed, such consultations shall begin at the earliest possible date, but not later than sixty (60) days from the date another Contracting Party receives, through diplomatic or other appropriate channels, a written request, including an explanation of the issues to be raised. When the date for consultations has been agreed, the requesting Contracting Party shall also notify all the other Contracting Parties of the consultations and the issues to be raised. Any Contracting Party may attend. Once the consultations have been concluded, all the Contracting Parties as well as the Depositary shall be notified of the results.
2. Any Contracting Party may also request to hold a "Working Group Level" meeting, up to Ministerial level, if and when deemed necessary, to advance the process of consultations.

ARTICLE 21 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Should any dispute between the Contracting Parties arise, the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties involved shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation. In the event that no agreement is reached, it shall be settled through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 22 AMENDMENT AND MODIFICATION

1. Any Contracting Party may propose an amendment to this Agreement. The text of any such amendment and the reasons shall be transmitted to the Depositary, who shall transmit them to each Contracting Party.
2. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Depositary whether or not the proposed amendment is acceptable, and also submit any comments thereon.

3. If all the Contracting Parties agree to the proposed amendment and notify the Depositary accordingly, the amendment shall enter into force on the date of the eleventh notification. Such amendment shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 23 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGREEMENTS

1. This Agreement or any actions taken thereto shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under any existing agreements or international conventions to which they are also party, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this Article.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the rights or the exercise of these rights by any Contracting Party under the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, in particular with regard to freedom of the high seas, rights of innocent passage, archipelagic sea lanes passage or transit passage of ships and aircraft, and consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.
3. In the event of any inconsistency between a provision of this Agreement and a provision of any existing bilateral or multilateral air services agreement(s) (including any amendments thereto), by which two or more of the Contracting Parties are bound or which is not covered by this Agreement, the provision which is less restrictive or more liberal or which is not covered by this Agreement, shall prevail among the Contracting Parties if they are concurrently bound by the aforesaid bilateral or multilateral air services agreement(s) and this Agreement. If the inconsistency concerns provisions relating to safety or aviation security, the provisions prescribing a higher or more stringent standard of safety or aviation security shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

ARTICLE 24 REGISTRATION

Upon entry into force, this Agreement and any amendment thereto shall be registered with the ICAO by the Depositary.

ARTICLE 25 FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This Agreement shall be deposited with the Depositary, who shall promptly furnish a certified true copy thereof to each Contracting Party.
2. Each Contracting Party shall complete its relevant internal legal procedures necessary for

the entry into force of this Agreement. After the completion of its internal legal procedures, each Contracting Party shall give written notification to the Depository, who shall promptly inform each Contracting Party of such deposit.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of deposit with the Depository of:

- (a) the written notification from China; and
- (b) written notifications from at least two ASEAN Member States;

whichever date is later, and shall enter into force only among the Contracting Parties that have deposited their written notifications. For each of the Contracting Parties depositing their written notifications after the Agreement has entered into force, the Agreement shall enter into force for that Contracting Party on the date of deposit of its written notification.

4. Upon deposit of the relevant written notifications for this Agreement and its Implementing Protocol(s) to the Depository, a Contracting Party undertakes to accord all the Contracting Parties which have deposited the relevant written notifications no less favourable treatment with respect to the traffic rights laid out in the Implementing Protocol(s) of this Agreement.

5. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, the Implementing Protocol(s) as listed in Annex III of this Agreement shall enter into force upon deposit of the written notifications as set out in the "Final Provisions" of each of the respective Implementing Protocol(s).

6. The Depository shall notify the Contracting Parties of the entry into force of this Agreement.

7. The Depository shall maintain a centralised register of airline designations and operating authorisations or technical permissions in accordance with Article 3 (Designation and Authorisation) of this Agreement.

8. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notification of withdrawal to the Depository, who shall, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notification of withdrawal, notify the other Contracting Parties.

9. The withdrawal shall be effective twelve (12) months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Depository, unless the Contracting Party withdraws its written notification by written communication to the Depository within the twelve (12)-month period.

10. In the event that any obligation of a Contracting Party under this Agreement remains outstanding at the time of withdrawal from this Agreement, all the provisions of this Agreement shall continue to apply until such obligation has been fulfilled by that Contracting Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Air Transport Agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the People's Republic of China, on the dates herein below indicated, in duplicate in the English and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic. In the event of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of
Brunei Darussalam:
PEHIN DATO
ABDULLAH BAKAR
Minister of
Communication
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government of
the People's Republic of
China;
LI JIAXIANG
Administrator
Civil Administration of
China
Date: 12 November 2010

For the the Government
of Kingdom of Cambodia:
MAO HAVANHALL
Secretary of State
State Secretariat of Civil
Aviation
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government
of the Republic of
Indonesia:
H. IKSAN TATANG
Secretary General
Ministry of Transportation
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government
of the Lao People's
Democratic Republic:
SOMMAD PHOLSENA
Minister of Public Works
and Transport
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government of
Malaysia:
DATO' SERI KONG CHO
HA
Minister of Transport
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government of
the Union of Myanmar:
U THEIN SWE
Minister for Transport
Date: 12 November 2011

For the Government
of the Republic of the
Philippines:
JOSE P. DE JESUS
Secretary of
Transportation and
Communications
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government
of the Republic of
Singapore:
RAYMOND LIM
Minister for Transport
Date: 12 November 2010

For the Government of
the Kingdom of Thailand:
SOPHON ZARAM
Minister of Transport
Date: 13 Januari 2011

For the Government of
the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam:
HO NGHIA DZUNG
Minister of Transport
Date: 12 November 2010

ANNEX I Scheduled Air Services

Section 1

Route Schedule

1. The designated airline(s) of the Contracting Parties shall be allowed to operate the agreed services on the following routes:

For the designated airline(s) of each ASEAN Member State:

Points of Origin In ASEAN	Intermediate Points	Points of Destination in China	Beyond Points
Any points in an ASEAN Member State designating the airline	Any points	Any points	Any points

For the designated airline(s) of China:

Points of Origin In China	Intermediate Points	Points of Destination in ASEAN	Beyond Points
Any points	Any points	Any points	Any points

2. Unless otherwise agreed between ASEAN and China, the points in China selected by any Contracting Party shall not be in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Province.

Section 2

Operational Flexibility

3. Each designated airline may, on any or all flights and at its option:
 - (a) operate flights in either or both directions;
 - (b) combine different flight numbers within one aircraft operation;
 - (c) serve intermediate and beyond points(s) in the territory of the Contracting Parties on the routes in any combination and in any order; and
 - (d) omit stops at any point(s) provided that the agreed services begin or terminate in the territory of the Contracting Party designating the airline

without directional or geographic limitation and without loss of any right to carry traffic otherwise permissible under this Agreement; provided that the service serves a point in the territory of the Contracting Party designating the airline and all the points served are international airports.

ANNEX II NON-SCHEDULED/CHARTER AIR SERVICES

1. The airline(s) of each Contracting Party designated pursuant to this Agreement to operate under this Annex shall have the right to operate non-scheduled air services between the Contracting Parties. The airlines must request prior permission from the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party. Such requests shall usually be submitted at least fourteen (14) working days prior to the operation of such air services.
2. In accordance with its own laws and regulations, the non-scheduled/charter air services of the designated airline(s) of each Contracting Party shall not unduly affect the operation of the agreed services on the routes.

ANNEX III IMPLEMENTING PROTOCOLS

The Contracting Parties shall conclude Implementing Protocols which shall form integral parts of this Agreement, including:

- Protocol 1 Unlimited Third and Fourth Freedom Traffic Rights Between Any Points in Contracting Parties.

Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2011-2015)

Preamble

1. On November 29 2004, the Heads of State/ Government of the Association of South East Asian Nations and the People's Republic of China signed the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2005-2010) in Vientiane, Lao PDR.
2. Within the framework of the implementation of the Plan of Action 2005-2010, ASEAN and China concluded activities on political-security, economic and socio-cultural pillars in order to help strengthen the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015. Under the political-security cooperation, frequent contacts and interactions between leaders, ministers and senior officials have been

undertaken including the convening of the ASEAN-China Commemorative Summit in 2006 in Nanning. Significant progress has also been achieved in the context of the follow-up to the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), ASEAN Plus Three (APT), East Asia Summit (EAS) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

3. The ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) which has been realised since 1 January 2010 should further promote comprehensive economic cooperation including investment cooperation through, inter alia, the utilization of the USD \$10 billion ASEAN-China Investment Cooperation Fund that was sponsored in a commercial nature mainly by the Export-Import Bank of China for infrastructure, energy, natural resources and ICT development in ASEAN Member States. Cooperation in the fields of agriculture, ICT, transport including the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link, China and the Mekong River Basin development cooperation, and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) on Maritime Cooperation and Aviation Cooperation Framework have contributed to the strategic partnership for peace and prosperity.
4. Functional cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology, Education, Culture, Human Resources and Social Security Cooperation, Poverty Alleviation, Local Government Cooperation and People-to-people exchanges, Environmental Cooperation, Media Cooperation, Quality Inspection Cooperation and Intellectual Property Rights have also significantly contributed to the ASEAN-China Partnership for Peace and Prosperity.
5. Progress also achieved in the APT cooperation framework including on the multilateralisation of the Chiang Mai Initiative and the Asian Bond Markets Initiative, tourism cooperation and energy cooperation.

A. Plan of Action in 2011-2015

In order to continue to deepen the ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity and support the establishment of the ASEAN Community in 2015, the two parties will pursue the following joint actions and measures, in conformity with their obligations under international law and in accordance with domestic law and policies:

1. **Political and Security Cooperation**
 - 1.1. **Regular High-Level Contacts, Visits and Interactions**
Maintain regular high-level contacts and make good use of all available opportunities to exchange views on ASEAN-China

relations and regional and international issues of common interests;

1.2 Political Dialogue and Cooperation

Enhance dialogue and cooperation at the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference + 1 Session with China, ASEAN-China Senior Officials Consultations (SOC), ASEAN-China Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC), and other dialogue and cooperation mechanisms in various fields to ensure the timely and effective implementation of decisions and initiatives taken at the ASEAN-China Summit;

1.3 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

Uphold the spirit of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) to enhance regional peace, security, prosperity and mutual confidence and trust, including, among others, supporting ASEAN in conducting and hosting workshops and symposium to assess the TAC implementation progress;

1.4 Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone

Support ASEAN's efforts towards realizing a Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and reaffirm China's readiness to sign the Protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty, together with the other Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) as soon as possible;

1.5 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC)

1.5.1 Push forward the full and effective implementation of the DOC in the South China Sea to maintain regional stability and promote cooperation in South China Sea including through the regular convening of the ASEAN-China Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on the DOC and the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC and continued joint efforts in drafting the Guidelines for the implementation of the DOC while working toward the eventual conclusion, on the basis of consultations and consensus, of a code of conduct in the South China Sea;

1.5.2 Promote trust and confidence building through cooperative activities, in accordance with the principles of the DOC, in particular, those of consultations and consensus among

the concerned Parties in the South China Sea, pending the peaceful settlement of the territorial and jurisdictional issues as stated in the DOC.

1.5.3 Adhere to the terminologies used in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and other instruments of the International Maritime Organisation;

1.5.4 Promote joint cooperation and dialogue in areas such as marine scientific research, protection of the marine environment, safety of navigation and communication at sea, search and rescue operation, humane treatment of all persons in danger or distress, fight against transnational crimes as well as cooperation, among military officials.

1.6 Human Rights

1.6.1 Collaborate on human rights through regional dialogues, seminars and workshops, education and awareness raising activities, as well as exchanges of best practices and other capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This includes supporting the work of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), which is the first regional mechanism and overarching institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in ASEAN;

1.7 Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security

1.7.1 Implement the ASEAN-China MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues (2010 – 2014). Increase exchange of visits and enhance cooperation under the framework of ASEAN Plus One Ministerial and Senior Officials Meetings on Transnational Crimes, ASEAN-China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) as well as other relevant frameworks to strengthen exchange of information in the field of non-traditional security;

1.7.2 Promote sharing of information, exchange of experiences, and best practices as capacity building measures through mutual visits, training courses and seminars

- between relevant agencies of ASEAN and China on counter- terrorism and transnational crimes including illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons especially women and children, arms smuggling, sea piracy, money laundering, international economic crimes and cybercrimes;
- 1.7.3 Promote and enhance capacity building efforts between ASEAN and China in the area of combating the activities of Trafficking in Persons;
- 1.7.4 Collaborate to enhance competency in drug control, criminal forensic technology, border control management, anti-money laundering, counter financing of terrorism, investigation into international economic crimes and cybercrimes;
- 1.7.5 Promote close cooperation and coordination of law enforcement agencies between ASEAN and China through, among others, utilization of existing regional and international facilities and mechanism, where applicable;
- 1.7.6 Strengthen cooperation on criminal investigation and prosecution in accordance with domestic law and policies, and encourage signing of bilateral cooperation agreements between China and individual ASEAN Member State while further strengthening cooperation within the existing bilateral frameworks, where applicable;
- 1.7.7 Promote mutual visits and exchange among police academies in ASEAN and China;
- 1.7.8 Promote linkages and increase exchange of visits of experts and scholars on specific areas and support joint research in the field of non-traditional security and share research results; and
- 1.7.9 Strengthen cooperation on law and legal matters.

1.8 Military Exchanges and Cooperation

- 1.8.1 Hold regular defense and security consultations between relevant countries, gradually expand cooperative forms and areas to enhance mutual confidence and trust in defence and military fields with a view to maintaining peace and stability in the region;
- 1.8.2 Continue to strengthen exchanges involving high-level military personnel,

professional groups, and conduct joint training and personnel exchanges; and

- 1.8.3 Support and participate in the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting- Plus.

1.9 20th anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations in 2011

- 1.9.1 Work together to hold a series of activities to celebrate the 20th anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations in 2011.

2. Economic Cooperation

2.1 ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA)

- 2.1.1 Implement agreements under the ACFTA and assist enterprises of both sides to take advantage of the benefits arising from the various ACFTA agreements;
- 2.1.2 Monitor problems arising from the implementation of ACFTA and resolve these amicably and constructively through consultations;
- 2.1.3 Work together to establish the Virtual Centre in 2010 and the ASEAN-China Centre in 2011;
- 2.1.4 Actively undertake cooperation in trade and investment facilitation, transport infrastructure connectivity and construction, human resources development through exchange of expertise and economic and technical cooperation;
- 2.1.5 Utilize various trade promotion activities in ASEAN and China such as the ASEAN-China Expo, ASEAN-China Business and Investment Summit, Western China International Fair, and China Kunming Import and Export Commodity Fairs as platforms to promote mutual understanding, cooperation and expansion of two-way trade and investments;
- 2.1.6 Effectively utilize the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area Business Portal;
- 2.1.7 Continue to work towards improved market access and progressive liberalisation of trade in services with substantial sectoral coverage, in accordance with the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and China; and
- 2.1.8 Promote exchanges and cooperation among chambers of commerce of ASEAN and China through workshops and other mutually agreed activities.

2.2 Financial Cooperation

- 2.2.1 Further enhance the effectiveness of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM);
- 2.2.2 Continue to engage in discussions on how to further enhance regional financial cooperation under the ASEAN Plus Three framework and explore future priorities of financial cooperation;
- 2.2.3 Collaborate in the establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO), an independent regional surveillance unit that will monitor and analyse regional economies, which contributes to the early detection of risks, swift implementation of remedial actions and effective CMIM decision-making;
- 2.2.4 Enhance the macroeconomic and financial stability of regional economies by fostering the development of local-currency-denominated bond markets through the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI), promoting the issuance of and facilitating the demand for local currency-denominated bonds, as well as improving the regulatory framework and related infrastructure for the bond markets;
- 2.2.5 Promote human resource development and capacity building in banking and financial sectors; and
- 2.2.6 Enhance cooperation and technical assistance to develop ASEAN-China capital markets.

2.3 Agricultural Cooperation

- 2.3.1 Continue to strengthen dialogue and exchanges in agriculture issues and information under the ASEAN Plus Three framework;
- 2.3.2 Implement the Memorandum of Understanding between ASEAN Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China on Agricultural Cooperation;
- 2.3.3 Implement the initiatives of ASEAN-China Action Plan on Comprehensive Food Productivity Enhancement and ASEAN-China Rural Development Promotion Program;
- 2.3.4 Strengthen agricultural production and technology cooperation including hybrid rice and advance quality and high-yield agricultural demonstration activities by supporting R&D centers in Member States for improved crop species;

- 2.3.5 Continue to enhance exchanges involving advanced applicable technologies and cooperate in planting, animal husbandry, fishery, management of peat land and relevant fields;
- 2.3.6 Enhance economic and trade cooperation in the agricultural field to promote the trade of farm tools, processing machinery and techniques and equipment, farm produce, agricultural means of production, grains and improved species;
- 2.3.7 Enhance cooperation on preventing and controlling cross-border animal and plant diseases by exchanging information, techniques and experiences on early warning, epidemic surveillance and development of vaccine to improve animal and plant disease prevention networks and disease notification system;
- 2.3.8 Explore regional-specific and unified standards for cross-border animal and plant inspection and quarantine, in association with the profile of animal and plant import and export between ASEAN and China;
- 2.3.9 Work towards the early conclusion of the Agreement on ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve and hold regular ASEAN Plus Three Food Security Cooperation Strategic Roundtable Conference to explore the channel and mechanism for strengthening strategic cooperation in food security with a view to improving regional food security ;
- 2.3.10 Promote sustainable use and management of forest resources and water resources through enhancing dialogue and cooperation;
- 2.3.11 Harmonise related protocols on food safety and organise a network of food laboratories in ASEAN and China; and
- 2.3.12 Enhance cooperation in human resources development through a series of training courses on agricultural technologies to help train agricultural technicians and officials for ASEAN Member States.

2.4 ICT Cooperation

- 2.4.1 Continue to conduct policy dialogue and exchanges through the ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting on ICT and other mechanisms;
- 2.4.2 Further implement the MOU between ASEAN and China on Cooperation

in Information and Communications Technology, and the Plan of Action to Implement the Beijing Declaration on ASEAN -China ICT Cooperative Partnership for Common Development;

- 2.4.3 Develop long-term cooperation on network security emergency drills for the purposes of maintaining and enhancing cyber security, and preventing and combating cyber crimes;
- 2.4.4 Push forward cooperation in developing rural telecommunications, expanding network application and improving ICT application;
- 2.4.5 Promote human resources development cooperation through various training courses, seminars, workshops as well as exchanges of visits among ICT experts;
- 2.4.6 Support ASEAN in its implementation of e-ASEAN Framework Agreement through the exchange of experience and best practices particularly on electronic commerce; and
- 2.4.7 Promote and support the implementation of ASEAN ICT Master Plan 2015.

2.5 Transport Cooperation

- 2.5.1 Strengthen policy dialogue and exchanges through the ASEAN-China Transport Ministers' Meeting;
- 2.5.2 Implement the MOU between ASEAN and China on Transport Cooperation signed between ASEAN and China;
- 2.5.3 Support the implementation of the ASEAN Master Plan on Connectivity, including financial and technical assistance;
- 2.5.4 Make good use of the ASEAN-China Investment Cooperation Fund and other relevant funds to gradually advance infrastructure connectivity involving railway, road, maritime, and inland waterways in line with the priority projects, among others, in the Strategic Plan for ASEAN-China Transport Cooperation;
- 2.5.5 Promote maritime transportation and development of seaports with the objective of improving connectivity in all ASEAN Member States and China;
- 2.5.6 Work toward the early signing and implementation of the ASEAN-China Air Transport Agreement (ATA) and explore the expansion of the ATA between ASEAN and China;

- 2.5.7 Complete the Kunming-Bangkok highway and accelerate the construction of the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL); and
- 2.5.8 Strengthen cooperation in human resources development in the field of transport.

2.6 Tourism Cooperation

- 2.6.1 Strengthen policy dialogue and cooperation through the ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting on Tourism;
- 2.6.2 Strengthen ties and cooperation among tourism authorities and enterprises of ASEAN and China at all levels, and encourage joint development of tourism products;
- 2.6.3 Encourage each other's participation in the annual ASEAN Tourism Forum and in the International Tourism Fair in China;
- 2.6.4 Strengthen cooperation to implement the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan for 2011- 2015 through joint programs on marketing and promotions, human resource development, travel and investment facilitation, research and study on the outbound market and characteristics of Chinese tourists; and
- 2.6.5 Encourage cooperation and explore the development of measures to facilitate coordination during emergency and crisis situations and to cushion impacts of unforeseen circumstances on tourism.

2.7 Energy and Mineral Cooperation

- 2.7.1 Strengthen policy exchanges and dialogue on energy particularly on hydropower, mineral and geosciences and share information and experiences on energy development, particularly on hydrology, hydropower, coal and geothermal energy, among others, through regional fora and seminars;
- 2.7.2 Enhance energy cooperation and encourage investment in joint energy infrastructure development in resource exploration, power generation, downstream oil and gas industry, renewable and alternative energy, civilian nuclear energy for peaceful use while giving careful and due regard to the security, environmental, health and internationally recognized safety standards of the energy source, for mutual benefit;

- 2.7.3 Enhance cooperation, information sharing and technical exchange in the development of new and renewable energy sources and technologies such as bio-energy, hydropower, wind, solar, clean coal, hydrogen and fuel cell;
- 2.7.4 Enhance cooperation in the promotion of energy conservation and sharing best practices in energy efficiency and conservation;
- 2.7.5 Encourage enterprises from both sides to invest in mineral resource exploration and development for mutual benefit while ensuring environmental protection and sustainable development; and
- 2.7.6 Enhance geological and mineral cooperation through joint study, capacity building programmes, development of database and information exchange and sharing of experiences for mutual benefit.

2.8 Cooperation in Quality Inspection

- 2.8.1 Implement the MOU between ASEAN and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Strengthening Sanitary and Phytosanitary Cooperation and the MOU between ASEAN and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Strengthening Cooperation in the Field of Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment;
- 2.8.2 Hold regular ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting on Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine to enhance the exchanges and cooperation between relevant authorities; and
- 2.8.3 Continue regular dialogue between ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standard and Quality (ACCSQ) and General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ) to explore and undertake joint study and capacity building projects.

2.9 Customs Cooperation

- 2.9.1 Negotiate and sign the MOU between ASEAN and China in Customs Cooperation as early as possible;
- 2.9.2 Promote trade facilitation cooperation between ASEAN and China through development of customs techniques and application of ICT in customs cooperation;

- 2.9.3 Promote Implementation of the World Customs Organization (WCO) SAFE Framework of Standards by considering, among other things, exchange of customs information and carry out pilot cooperation projects of mutual recognition of Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programmes, as appropriate;
- 2.9.4 Promote ASEAN-China customs reform and modernisation process with emphasis on capacity building; and
- 2.9.5 Continue to support the implementation of projects related to customs in the Initiative of ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan 2 (2009-2015) to train middle and senior level customs officials of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

2.10 Cooperation in Intellectual Property Rights

- 2.10.1 Implement the MOU between ASEAN and China on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property; and
- 2.10.2 Strengthen exchanges in the field of intellectual property rights and help ASEAN train professionals on intellectual property rights.

2.11 Narrowing Development Gap

- 2.11.1 Intensify support and assistance, financially and technically, for ASEAN's narrowing development gap and integration efforts by implementing the IAI and its Work Plan II through enhancing infrastructure development, human resource development, information and communication technology and regional and sub-regional development.

2.12 Mekong River Basin and Sub-regional Development Cooperation

- 2.12.1 Promote dialogue in the area of national development between national planning agency and think-tanks of both sides on regular basis with a view to enhancing capacity to sharing knowledge, expertise and best practices;
- 2.12.2 Continue to strengthen cooperation under the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC) frameworks;
- 2.12.3 Actively consider building transport infrastructure such as road and

- railway, linking relevant ASEAN Member States and China as well as support the development of transportation programmes under the GMS framework;
- 2.12.4 Encourage China to continue the ongoing cooperation with Lower Mekong Countries to share information, experiences and best practices on basin planning and sustainable development to enhance prosperity in the sub-region;
- 2.12.5 Improve navigational safety on the Lancang-Mekong River in a sustainable manner through consultations among the riparian countries, while undertaking to preserve the environment and unique way of life of the people who live along the river, and develop international shipping and explore methods to simplify exit and entry procedures in waterway transportation as well as cooperate with each other to mitigate the negative impacts of the navigation to riparian countries;
- 2.12.6 Consider sharing information and experiences of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Navigation Channel Improvement Project on the Mekong River;
- 2.12.7 Promote the GMS Business Forum to become a prominent feature in regional economic cooperation and strengthen cooperation and exchanges among Chambers of Commerce to promote private sector participation in regional cooperation;
- 2.12.8 Ratify GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA) at an earliest time and launch one-stop pilot check under the framework of CBTA to promote trade facilitation;
- 2.12.9 Work towards the establishment of a regional tourism corridor;
- 2.12.10 Support the development of economic corridors under the GMS framework;
- 2.12.11 Facilitate cooperation among sub-regional private-sector and promote sectoral exchanges and cooperation;
- 2.12.12 Formulate GMS Power Development Master Plan, taking into account the existing GMS Master Plan and the Master Plan for Power Inter-connection, continue to support orderly development of GMS power resource, improve GMS Regional Power Trade Cooperation Database/Website, carry out study and training on important issues of GMS power market, and enhance international exchanges on GMS electricity regulation;
- 2.12.13 Under the existing mechanism, enhance exchanges of information and strengthen cooperation on the sustainable usage and management of water resources in the Lancang-Mekong River, towards reasonable and equitable use of water and related resources and promoting capacity building in basin development and integrated water resources management including flood and drought management in riparian countries;
- 2.12.14 Promote GMS environmental cooperation, especially on bio-diversity conservation through poverty alleviation, capacity building and rural environmental management, and consistently improving the GMS Bio-diversity Corridor Initiative Project; and promote sustainable use, including the equitable access and benefit sharing of the sub-region's genetic resources as provided by the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity;
- 2.12.15 Work towards managing and monitoring water quality of Mekong River;
- 2.12.16 Promote forestation/forest rehabilitation and sustainable forest management among riparian countries through capacity building, policy dialogue, project demonstrations and information exchange, to bring soil erosion under control, improve the productive capacity and social-economic benefits of forest ecosystems;
- 2.12.17 Promote cooperative activities to address climate change;
- 2.12.18 Continue to implement GMS cross-border public health cooperation for the purpose of reducing cross-border transmission and outbreak of communicable diseases;
- 2.12.19 Support the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA);
- 2.12.20 Implement the Framework for Economic Cooperation between BIMP-EAGA and China;
- 2.12.21 Strengthen cooperation in the priority sectors identified for BIMP-EAGA development, namely agriculture, transport, infrastructure, ICT, natural resources, tourism and SMEs;

2.12.22 Cooperate in resources development through direct investment, trade, project-contracting, and economic and technical cooperation; and

2.12.23 Provide technical and capital assistance for BIMP-EAGA programmes and projects through various channels.

2.13 SMEs Cooperation

2.13.1 Strengthen policy consultations and dialogue between the relevant authorities on SMEs and pragmatically advance SMEs cooperation;

2.13.2 Share best practices and experiences on the development of SMEs through seminars, workshops and symposiums; and

2.13.3 Encourage active participation of ASEAN Member States in the China International SMEs Expo to promote SMEs of both sides to expand their markets.

2.14 Industrial Cooperation

2.14.1 Proactively explore and conduct exchanges and cooperation in the industrial field.

3. Social and Cultural Cooperation

3.1 Cooperation in Public Health

3.1.1 Enhance policy dialogue and exchanges through ASEAN-China Health Ministers' Meeting;

3.1.2 Deepen cooperation in preventing and controlling communicable diseases, especially on early detection, report, prevention, control and treatment, and conduct exchanges of technologies, personnel and experiences to enhance response capability;

3.1.3 Cooperate in preparedness and responses against pandemic influenza and provide ASEAN Member States with the supply of vaccines, antiviral drugs and Personal Protective Equipment;

3.1.4 Strengthen cooperation on traditional medicine, complementary and alternative medicines (TM/CAM) focusing on its protection, development and integration to healthcare system;

3.1.5 Explore the possibility of cooperating in non-communicable diseases at an appropriate occasion for the purpose of improving public health and living standard of local residents, reducing the

burden of non-communicable diseases and promoting social harmony;

3.1.6 Strengthen cooperation in the areas of health promotion and the promotion of healthy cities and sustainable sanitation management;

3.1.7 Continue to cooperate in training of health professionals; and

3.1.8 Promote academic exchanges and cooperation on mental health.

3.2 Cooperation in Science and Technology

3.2.1 Promote exchanges and practical cooperation in science and technology through ASEAN-China Joint Science and Technology Committee and ASEAN Plus Three Directors-General Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation;

3.2.2 Consider developing a specific plan on scientific and technological cooperation including technology transfer and exchanges;

3.2.3 Hold training courses on applicable technologies for technicians and management staff of ASEAN Member States;

3.2.4 Continue to hold Science and Technology Exhibitions which would serve as platforms for technology transfer to ASEAN and promote the transformation of scientific and technological achievements including the Advanced Rural Appropriate Technology and High-tech Exhibition under ASEAN-China Expo as well as the ASEAN Science and Technology Week; and

3.2.5 Convene workshops, joint research and other mutually agreed activities with ASEAN and implement cooperation and exchanges on issues of common concern, such as energy, environmental protection, climate change, communicable diseases prevention and treatment, disaster prevention and traditional medicine.

3.3 Cooperation in Education

3.3.1 Increase visits of high-level educational authorities. Make good use of the ASEAN-China Education Exchange Week to conduct comprehensive, multi-level and wide ranging exchanges and cooperation;

3.3.2 Continue to promote student mobility and increase the number of Chinese Government scholarships to ASEAN Member States, and encourage

- mutual recognition of academic degrees, and support China's initiative on "Double 100,000 Goal of Students Mobility in 2020", where appropriate;
- 3.3.3 Continue to deepen practical cooperation between secondary and tertiary institutions with emphasis on talent cultivation, student mobility, mutual recognition of academic credits, joint research and language teaching, where appropriate;
- 3.3.4 Continue to promote youth exchanges in the fields of languages, culture, art and heritage with a view to enhancing mutual understanding and further deepen friendship;
- 3.3.5 Continue to hold various short-term training at different levels and offer scholarships in MPA and Master's programs in diplomacy/international studies to study in China for senior administrative staff of ASEAN Member States;
- 3.3.6 Promote academic exchanges and encourage the co-hosting of academic conferences, offering courses on languages, cultures, arts and heritage, politics and economics of ASEAN Member States and China, enhancing national condition and policy study and advocating joint efforts to offer post-graduate degrees in these areas; and
- 3.3.7 Encourage effective bilateral cooperation policies, objectives and measures to deepen academic collaboration among universities and intellectuals and promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two parties.

3.4 Cooperation in Culture

- 3.4.1 Continue to enhance policy communication and exchanges among authorities in charge of culture;
- 3.4.2 Implement the ASEAN-China MOU on Cultural Cooperation and Interaction Programme of Cultural Industry between ASEAN and China;
- 3.4.3 Conduct active exchanges and cooperation in literature, performing arts, visual arts, art education and cultural industry;
- 3.4.4 Encourage and support cooperation between departments of historical relics, archaeology and cultural heritage preservation, museums, archives, libraries, and cultural institutes;

- 3.4.5 Cooperate to explore markets for cultural products and vigorously develop cultural industry;
- 3.4.6 Support each other in hosting high-profile traditional cultural and art events;
- 3.4.7 Jointly preserve and promote national and traditional festivals as well as encourage and support exchanges and cooperation in traditional games and sports;
- 3.4.8 Continue to hold ASEAN-China Cultural Industry Forum;
- 3.4.9 Strengthen cooperation on human resource development and training in the cultural field, including through the exchange of experiences on the hosting of large scale activities; and
- 3.4.10 Promote exchange of experts and expertise in culture, art and heritage.

3.5 Cooperation in Human Resource and Social Security

- 3.5.1 Implement human resources development plan as announced by the Leaders of the two parties, conduct training for civil servants and encourage exchange of experiences and joint cooperation in human resources market building, labour market information, technology development, labour law and regulations and social security policies through workshops and training courses;
- 3.5.2 Continue to strengthen policy exchanges, dialogue and technical cooperation through ASEAN Plus Three Labour Ministers' Meeting (ALMM Plus Three);
- 3.5.3 Encourage different sectors, private enterprises included, to participate in human resources development and exchanges;
- 3.5.4 Explore ways to establish social welfare and protection cooperation mechanism between ASEAN and China and expand exchanges of policy, information and experiences in social welfare and protection. Support comparative study on welfare and protection policy by experts and researchers;
- 3.5.5 Strengthen cooperation on social welfare, especially on the welfare of senior citizens, persons with disabilities, women and children; and
- 3.5.6 Continue to strengthen policy exchanges, dialogue and technical

cooperation through ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development.

3.6 Cooperation in Poverty Reduction

- 3.6.1 Strengthen cooperation on poverty reduction and establish a mechanism of routine contacts and policy consultations among competent authorities and continue to hold the ASEAN-China Social Development and Poverty Reduction Forum;
- 3.6.2 Continue to hold a series of seminars on poverty reduction policy and practices and offer academic degree in education on poverty reduction and development for ASEAN Member States, strengthen cooperation on human resources development in this area;
- 3.6.3 Facilitate poverty reduction authorities to establish cooperation through mutual visits of personnel, knowledge sharing, information exchanges and joint study; and
- 3.6.4 Render policy consultations and technical support and participate in the design of poverty reduction projects and formulation of national poverty reduction strategies in accordance with the needs of ASEAN Member States.

3.7 Environmental Cooperation

- 3.7.1 Implement the China-ASEAN Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation 2009-2015 and jointly develop the ASEAN-China Environmental Protection Action Plan at an appropriate time;
- 3.7.2 Support the work of the ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Centre to promote environmental cooperation as outlined in the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation 2009-2015;
- 3.7.3 Strengthen exchange and cooperation on environmentally sound industry, including cooperation on environmentally sound technologies, environmental labeling and cleaner production, to support ASEAN and China's endeavor in pursuing green and environmentally sustainable development;
- 3.7.4 Strengthen dialogue and exchanges in urban and rural environmental protection and implement demonstration projects on cooperation in urban and rural environment to

improve living environmental quality in the region;

- 3.7.5 Enhance public environmental awareness and environmental education cooperation among capacity building organisations on environment through exchanges and cooperation, including gender perspectives, in the management and conservation of the environment as well as the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan 2008-2015 (AEEAP);
- 3.7.6 Carry out joint-training courses, joint researches, staff exchange programmes and post-graduate scholarship programmes to enhance capacity and raise the level of regional environmental management;
- 3.7.7 Carry out cooperation in co-beneficial areas such as study/research, capacity building and experience sharing in the field of air and water quality management, and health protection;
- 3.7.8 Promote cooperation on environmental protection with the objective of attaining environmental sustainability as contained in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint; and
- 3.7.9 Establish the ASEAN-China Environmental Ministerial Meeting mechanism at an appropriate time.

3.8 Cooperation in Media

- 3.8.1 Continue to strengthen policy communication and dialogue through the ASEAN-China Ministers Responsible for Information Meeting;
- 3.8.2 Organise exchange visits for journalists reporting on special topics with a view to constantly improving reporting coverage and depth;
- 3.8.3 Promote mutual visits and exchanges of journalists and strengthen cooperation in news reporting;
- 3.8.4 Strengthen cooperation on news network;
- 3.8.5 Explore ways to co-host film and TV festivals in ASEAN and China;
- 3.8.6 Cooperate in making films, production, and marketing of TV programmes, including encouraging and facilitating industry co-productions of film and TV programmes, and promote exchanges of programmes;
- 3.8.7 Encourage participation in key films, TV and music festivals and/or trade events in ASEAN and China;

- 3.8.8 Conduct training for technicians and professionals in the TV and broadcasting sectors of ASEAN Member States; and
- 3.8.9 Engage and encourage the mainstream media to promote a positive international image of ASEAN-China relations.

3.9 Cooperation in Disaster Management

- 3.9.1 Explore the possibility of establishing an ASEAN-China Senior Officials' Consultations mechanism on Disaster Management to strengthen information and sharing of experiences in disaster risk reduction, relief and rehabilitation;
- 3.9.2 Step up training for disaster risk reduction, relief and rehabilitation and improve hardware and software infrastructure on disaster management through projects and exchanges involving experts;
- 3.9.3 Explore the feasibility of an ASEAN-China Cooperation Agreement on Disaster Reduction and Relief, taking into account the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (AADMER), at an appropriate time; and
- 3.9.4 Promote capacity building on Emergency Medical Service (EMS), through information sharing, exchanging experiences and knowledge and providing workshops and training courses on EMS administration and support, among others.

3.10 Local Government Cooperation and People-to-People Exchanges

- 3.10.1 Promote exchanges of experience between provincial and local governments;
- 3.10.2 Promote exchange programmes for women at all levels, including the following:
 - Convene the ASEAN-China Women Forum at an appropriate time;
 - Continue to support women's organizations in ASEAN Member States to promote women's development;
 - Encourage to use ASEAN-China Women's Training Centre to convene training courses on ASEAN gender equality and role of women in development;

- Engage the ASEAN Ladies Circle in Beijing to promote friendship activities;
- and
- Explore ways to cooperate with the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW).

3.10.3 Promote exchange programmes for youth, including the following:

- Continue to support the implementation of the Beijing Declaration of the Ministers Responsible for Youth of ASEAN and China on ASEAN-China Cooperation on Youth;
- Enhance policy dialogue and exchanges through ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting on Youth Affairs;
- Continue to convene the ASEAN-China Youth Camp and the ASEAN-China Youth Civil Servants Exchanges;
- Continue to hold the Lancang-Mekong Youth Friendship Exchanges;
- Facilitate and encourage the ASEAN-China Young Entrepreneurs' Association to become a prominent entity and promote exchanges of young entrepreneurs;
- Continue to hold training courses for ASEAN young leaders;
- Continue to send young Chinese volunteers to ASEAN Member States.

3.10.4 Promote cooperation in elderly persons affairs, including the following:

- Strengthen cooperation on elderly people-related affairs and promote information exchanges and share experiences on ageing of population and work together to explore measures for strengthening family support to the elderly and old-age services;
- Enhance exchanges and cooperation among officials as well as promote the trainings for professionals and non-governmental organisations involved in elderly people-related affairs; and
- Encourage mutual visits among elderly people between ASEAN Member States and China and promote culture exchanges.

3.10.5 Promote cooperation among People-to-People Friendship Organisations, including the following:

- Continue to hold the Conference on ASEAN-China People-to-People Friendship Organisations and related activities; and
- Continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation among friendship organisations between the two parties.

4. Cooperation on International and Regional Affairs

4.1 East Asia Cooperation

- 4.1.1 Continue to support ASEAN's centrality in regional processes;
- 4.1.2 Remain engaged in discussion and continue coordination on regional architecture;
- 4.1.3 Continue to support ASEAN Plus Three cooperation as a main vehicle to realise the long-term objective of establishing an East Asian community with ASEAN as the driving force. Strengthen ASEAN Plus Three cooperation in food, energy and environmental protection. Fully utilise the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund and support the lead shepherds in various areas of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation;
- 4.1.4 Support the unique role of the Leader-led EAS and exchange views on important issues such as international financial institution reform, food security, energy security, disaster management, climate change, education, culture and human resources development. Support EAS to remain as an open, transparent and inclusive forum; and
- 4.1.5 Cooperate to promote common interests in East Asia and cope with common challenges through East Asia Forum, Network of East Asia Think Tanks (NEAT) and other mechanisms.

4.2 Inter-regional Cooperation

- 4.2.1 Continue to maintain close coordination and cooperation in the ARF, APEC and ASEM;
- 4.2.2 Actively promote the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) process; and
- 4.2.3 Further promote dialogue and mechanism in South-South Cooperation such as the G-77 and

China, as well as other inter-regional frameworks such as the Forum of East Asia and Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) and New Asian-African Strategic Partnership.

4.3 Cooperation in the UN

- 4.3.1 Continue to enhance cooperation at the United Nations on issues of mutual interest and common concern, inter alia, UN reform, matters affecting international peace and security, counter-terrorism, climate change and development agenda; and
- 4.3.2 Enhance closer communication and coordination between the Permanent Representatives of ASEAN Member States and China at the UN.

4.4 Cooperation within Other International Organisations

- 4.4.1 Strengthen coordination and cooperation on G20-related matters, including supporting the continued participation of the ASEAN Chair in future G-20 Summits and, where appropriate, its related Meetings;
- 4.4.2 Cooperate to move forward the Doha Development Agenda negotiations based on the progress already made, towards an early and successful conclusion, whereby the needs and interests of developing countries are fully taken into consideration; and
- 4.4.3 Support the accession of Lao PDR to the WTO at the earliest possible time.

B. Funding

1. The activities mentioned in this Plan of Action will mainly be funded by the ASEAN-China Cooperation Fund (ACCF) and other funding sources from ASEAN and China.
2. Make use of ASEAN-China Investment Cooperation Fund and USD \$15 billion credit provided by China to ASEAN Member States to support cooperation in infrastructure, energy and natural resources, ICT and relevant activities.
3. Encourage international financial institutions/agencies, development partners and their respective private sectors to participate in the implementation of major projects of interest to them under this Plan of Action.
4. Continue to strengthen existing funding mechanisms and look into providing requisite resources in accordance with their respective capacities as well as to explore strategies to

effectively and innovatively mobilise resources to ensure the effective implementation of this Plan of Action.

C. Institutional Arrangements

1. Concerned sectoral bodies in ASEAN and agencies in China will jointly draw up specific work programmes/projects to implement the various actions and measures as outlined in this Plan of Action with the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat.
2. China will provide technical support to the ASEAN Secretariat in order to coordinate and implement this Plan of Action.
3. Regular review of this Plan of Action will be conducted through existing mechanisms, such as the ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting on various fields, ASEAN-China SOC, and ASEAN-China JCC to ensure that the Plan of Action remains relevant to the needs and priorities of the ASEAN-China dialogue relations and to incorporate new and urgent areas of cooperation given the dynamic regional and international environment.
4. Upon completion of this Plan of Action, the ASEAN-China JCC under the supervision of the ASEAN-China SOC will prepare a new five-year Plan of Action for the consideration and adoption by the ASEAN-China Summit through the ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting.

ASEAN - European Union

18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting Co-Chair's Statement

Madrid, Spain, 26 May 2010

1. The 18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting, under the theme of "Partners in Regional Integration", was held in Madrid, Spain on 26 May 2010 and co-chaired by their Excellencies Miguel Ángel Moratinos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Spain, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the European Commission Lady Catherine Ashton and His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting was attended by Foreign Ministers from ASEAN and EU Member States and the Secretary-General of ASEAN.

PART I: BUILD A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL PARTNERSHIP

2. The Ministers reaffirmed the unique character of the partnership between the EU and ASEAN, the two regions of the world that are most advanced in regional integration. This is a partnership built on over thirty years of dialogue and co-operation, and based on a spirit of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. It is being supported and reinforced by the Nuremberg Declaration on an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership as well as the Partnership and Co-operation Agreements (PCAs) being negotiated with ASEAN Member States, a process which has gained momentum from the recent signing of the first PCA with Indonesia. The Ministers underlined the potential strategic importance of the partnership representing, as it does, almost one and a quarter billion people. They reaffirmed their shared desire to promote political stability and security, economic progress, justice, democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law and social equality, peace, and sustainable development in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.
3. The Ministers resolved to intensify relations further through deepening political engagement and developing a comprehensive co-operation, based in particular on the Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership for the period 2007-2012. Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the EC-ASEAN Co-operation Agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur on 7 March 1980, the Ministers expressed

satisfaction at the significant development of co-operation and its diversification into new areas. They commended the outcomes of the Phnom Penh Agenda agreed at the 17th Ministerial Meeting for priorities in implementing the Plan of Action in 2009-2010 (Annex 2). They agreed on new priority activities under the Plan of Action for 2011-2012 (Annex 1). They tasked senior officials to report on further progress, as well as propose new directions for ASEAN-EU co-operation after 2012, at the next ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting.

A. Supporting ASEAN's wider regional role

4. The EU underlined its continuing support for ASEAN's central role in driving wider co-operation in the region. In this regard, the Ministers expressed support for ASEAN's two-pronged approach for accelerating its integration and community building efforts while intensifying its external relations including through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference Plus One, the ASEAN Plus Three and the East Asia Summit. The Ministers agreed that these processes should be mutually reinforcing and therefore encouraged enhanced links between the ASEAN Political-Security Community and the ARF in order to achieve synergies on issues of common concern. They also looked forward to the implementation of the ARF Vision Statement in order to further strengthen the Forum's relevance and effectiveness.
5. The Ministers welcomed the progress in amending the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia (TAC) to allow the EU to join the Treaty. They looked forward to the EU's accession to the TAC, on completion of the necessary procedures. The EU emphasised that its application to accede to the TAC had been intended as a signal of support for ASEAN, and for integration initiatives in the wider region, and the benefits that these could bring in terms of enhanced stability, security and economic prosperity. The EU, as the first Dialogue Partner to establish informal relations with ASEAN in 1972, wished to engage further with the region in order to help achieve these benefits.

B. Exchanging views on developments in ASEAN and the EU

6. The Ministers welcomed ASEAN's continued progress in regional integration following adoption of the ASEAN Charter, in particular the efforts to realise the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015. The Ministers noted the full implementation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and the entry into force of the ASEAN-China FTA, ASEAN-Republic of Korea FTA, ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA and the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement on 1 January 2010. They also noted the launching of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation on 24 March 2010, establishing a pool of foreign-currency reserves (\$120 billion) among ASEAN, China, Japan and Republic of Korea.
7. The Ministers took note of the outcome of the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 8-9 April 2010 particularly on the commitment to implement the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community by 2015 and the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity. ASEAN welcomed the EU's assistance in promoting and developing connectivity in the region including in air, sea and land transportation links and looked forward to deepening the exchange of views with the EU in light of its advanced physical infrastructures, communication systems and sophisticated technologies.
8. The Ministers agreed to strengthen mutual cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights. They expressed their satisfaction at the growing dialogue on human rights between the EU and countries of Asia and discussed the possibility of working together to address the growing spectrum of human rights issues. The Ministers also welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). In this regard, they supported increased dialogue between the EU and ASEAN. The Ministers welcomed the recent establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC). ASEAN welcomed the EU's support in achieving the mission of the ACWC.
9. The Ministers noted the interest of EU to explore the possibility of engaging in defence cooperation with ASEAN.
10. The Ministers exchanged views on Myanmar. They took note of the political developments in the country including preparations for the general elections to be held this year, with the EU raising the issue of Aung San Suu Kyi. Both sides emphasized that the political and socio-economic challenges facing the country should be resolved through engaging all stakeholders in an inclusive political process leading to national reconciliation and to peaceful transition to civilian government. Therefore they called on the Government of Myanmar to make the forthcoming elections a credible, transparent, democratic and inclusive process. They believed that the early release of those under detention would contribute to making the elections more inclusive and help bring about a peaceful political transition. They

also encouraged the Government of Myanmar to continue to engage in meaningful manner with the international community, including ASEAN and the UN.

11. The Ministers welcomed the intent of the EU to step up its dialogue with the authorities of the country and other key stakeholders by sending a delegation to Myanmar to explore the possibilities for developing its engagement. Both sides agreed to continue their dialogue including on how to step up assistance to the people of Myanmar in order to contribute to the urgently needed improvement of social and economic conditions. The Ministers affirmed their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Myanmar. In that context, they reiterated that the future of Myanmar lies in the hands of all of its people.
12. With regard to developments in the EU, ASEAN welcomed the ratification and entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and the recent appointments of the President of the European Council and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission. ASEAN hoped that these appointments will bring about regular and effective consultations between ASEAN and the EU. Furthermore, Ministers noted the EU's briefing on their 2020 Strategy aimed at turning the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.
13. The Ministers welcomed the recovery of both regions from the global financial and economic crisis. In spite of the positive developments, both sides called for close cooperation to achieve a more balanced international financial architecture, including a more equitable representation of developing countries, and more effective global governance. The Ministers agreed that by promoting trade, investment and financial links between ASEAN and the EU, growth and prosperity would be enhanced in both regions. Thus, they welcomed the commitment to strengthen trade relations further between the two regions, and the renewed engagement to achieve that, including the launch of this year's bilateral FTA negotiations between the EU and individual ASEAN Member States. These agreements could provide a stepping stone for a future agreement in the regional context. Ministers encouraged the relevant senior officials on both sides to work together to examine further ways in which the EU and ASEAN could strengthen their economic relationship in view of the AEM-EU Consultations to be held in Danang, Vietnam in August 2010.

C. Working together in ASEM

14. The Ministers welcomed the strategic importance of the ASEM as a vehicle to promote partnership for dialogue and co-operation between Asia and Europe. In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed the mutually reinforcing roles of the ASEAN-EU Dialogue and ASEM in maintaining peace and stability as well as promoting conditions conducive to sustainable economic and social development for the benefit of their peoples. The Ministers would continue to work to ensure that both processes achieved their maximum potential. They also noted that Belgium would host the 8th ASEM Summit on 4-5 October 2010 with the theme 'Improving the Quality of Life: Achieving greater wellbeing and more dignity for all citizens', deepening and reinforcing the ASEM dialogue towards a closer partnership mode.

D. Joining efforts to address global issues

Alliance of Civilizations Initiative

15. Ministers reaffirmed their support for the UN Alliance of Civilisation (AOC) initiative and welcomed the efforts made by the UN SG and the High Representative for the AOC in promoting mutual understanding and respect among civilisations. The adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/14 on the AOC on 10 November 2009 supports a wide range of activities and allows the initiative to be more operative. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the growing community of the Group of Friends of the AOC and the results of the two Global Forums held in Madrid in 2008 and in Istanbul in 2009. They welcomed the next Global Forum of the AOC in Brazil on 28-29 May 2010, as a new opportunity to foster inclusive dialogues and to develop synergies in working in favour of common values and shared interests among diverse cultures and communities.
16. The Ministers expressed support for the implementation of the 64th UNGA Resolution (A/RES/64/81) "Promoting Inter-religious and Intercultural Dialogue, Understanding and Cooperation for Peace" and the interfaith dialogue initiatives in the UN. They took note of the recent adoption of the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action on interfaith dialogue and cooperation for peace and development at the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting.

Non-proliferation

17. The Ministers recalled that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a crucial instrument for maintaining and reinforcing

international peace, security and stability. In this context, Ministers welcomed the efforts of the 2010 NPT Review Conference to achieve a substantive and balanced outcome on all three mutually-reinforcing pillars of the Treaty of non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime by promoting the universalisation of all relevant Treaties and fulfilling their obligations under international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties.

18. The Ministers reiterated that for the NPT goals to be achieved, all NPT State Parties must adhere to their obligations under the NPT. They also called upon all States that are outside of the NPT to accede to the Treaty as Non-nuclear Weapons States. ASEAN emphasised its Statement delivered at the 2010 NPT Conference on 4 May 2010. Ministers expressed appreciation to the Philippines for its able and effective Presidency of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
19. The Ministers called upon all States that have yet to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to do so, without delay and conditions, particularly the nine remaining States listed in Annex II, with a view to securing the Treaty's early entry into force since the Treaty forms an essential part of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Ministers welcomed the intention of Indonesia to advance the ratification of the CTBT.
20. The Ministers called upon all concerned States to begin with negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
21. The Ministers recognised the importance of the Treaty of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in contributing towards global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and peace and security in the region. ASEAN encouraged the early accession by the Nuclear Weapons States to the Protocol of the Treaty in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty.
22. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to curbing illegal trade and excessive accumulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in accordance with the UN programme of action on SALW. The Ministers underlined the need for all Member States to fully engage in the upcoming Biannual Meeting of States to discuss the UN Programme of Action on SALW. The Ministers agreed to pursue the efforts led by the United

Nations to establish international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms. The EU expressed the belief that this should be achieved through an arms trade treaty.

23. The Ministers welcomed the offer of the Lao PDR to host the First Meeting of State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 9 – 12 November 2010 in Vientiane, Lao PDR following its entry into force.

Fight against terrorism

24. The Ministers welcomed efforts undertaken by ASEAN and EU Member States to promote counter-terrorism co-operation and enhance human security, through collective and bilateral approaches. They looked forward to the upcoming review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. They tasked the relevant officials to take the necessary steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Co-operation to Combat International Terrorism adopted at the 14th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting in Brussels in January 2003. They agreed to pursue the negotiations on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. The Ministers recognized that measures taken to prevent and counter terrorism must be carried out in accordance with, and full respect for, international law as well as relevant domestic law. The Ministers reiterated their support to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation among regional counter terrorism institutions and agencies such as the Jakarta Law Enforcement Centre for Cooperation (JCLEC), the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Kuala Lumpur and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok.
25. The Ministers recognised the increasing interconnections between terrorism and transnational organised crime and the need for a constant update on strategies, well-targeted objectives, better co-ordinated multilateral efforts and law enforcement. Ministers also agreed that the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (or "Palermo Convention") and the UN Convention Against Corruption (or "Merida Convention") are the primary tools to address these challenges and are committed to promoting their universal ratification and full implementation.

Sustaining the world economic recovery

26. The Ministers exchanged views on how the EU and ASEAN could best help to achieve a sustained and balanced global recovery. Taking into account its economic resilience during the

current crisis, Asia could be a major contributor to global economic growth in the coming years, and boosting domestic demand would be important to rebalance growth.

27. The Ministers resolved to contribute to reform the global economic and financial architecture in order to safeguard the global economy from future crises, and to promote regional and global economic growth and recovery. They also welcomed the representation and governance reforms of the International Financial Institutions agreed by the G-20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009, to ensure their legitimacy and effectiveness.

Doha

28. The Ministers reaffirmed the Doha Development Agenda as a priority for both ASEAN and the EU and stressed the importance of achieving an early, ambitious and balanced conclusion at the earliest opportunity. They emphasised the need to ensure that negotiations remain on track. A successful and balanced conclusion of the DDA is crucial in the context of the current global economic weakness and would help reduce protectionism. It would also send an important signal of their governments' continued belief in and support for strengthening the multilateral trading system. In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to keep markets open, reject protectionism, refrain from raising new barriers to trade and investment while avoiding the WTO-inconsistent measures. ASEAN Ministers also expressed their appreciation for the EU's continued support for accession of Lao PDR to the WTO.

Climate change and the environment

29. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change issued at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Ministers affirmed that the best way to achieve a comprehensive post 2012 climate agreement is to pursue a deal under the auspices of the UNFCCC. The Ministers noted the large number of countries associating themselves with the Copenhagen Accord. Ministers acknowledged the need for closer co-operation in environmental conservation, sustainable development and natural resource management, including sustainable management of forest resources and the areas of biodiversity and trans-boundary environmental pollution control and management. In this regard, ASEAN welcomed EU efforts in developing a post-2010 biodiversity policy framework. ASEAN expressed appreciation for the EU's long-standing support to the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity and underlined its firm commitment to continue its efforts

to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of this endeavour, including through contributions by ASEAN Member States to the ASEAN Biodiversity Fund. The Ministers also encouraged further co-operation in relation to coral reefs, fisheries, food security, adaptation to climate change and the implementation of the Manado Oceans Declaration.

30. The Ministers, recognising that averting dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system requires the increase in global mean surface temperature to be kept below 2°C compared with pre-industrial levels, underlined their commitment to work together to address climate change and encouraged all UNFCCC Parties to engage constructively and work towards a legally binding global agreement at COP 16/CMP 6 in December 2010.
31. ASEAN warmly welcomed the EU's initiative by introducing, after COP 15, the "Fast Track" financial commitment to provide EUR 2.4 billion to developing countries annually from 2010 – 2012.
32. ASEAN called upon the EU to take full account of the specific needs and special situations of ASEAN Member States, particularly the least developed countries in ASEAN and those most affected by climate change, and to support them with adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, transfer of technology, as well as capacity enhancement, to enable them to develop on a low emission pathway.
33. While noting that developing countries may undertake actions voluntarily and on the basis of support, the EU encouraged ASEAN to make active contributions to the global efforts to address climate change through the development and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), in accordance with their different national circumstances.

E. Consulting on regional issues of global concern

34. Ministers stressed the need to maintain peace and stability in the region as well as the importance of the international non proliferation regime. They urged the DPRK to comply fully with the UNSC Resolutions and decisions and to refrain from actions which could exacerbate the situation and recalled that the DPRK cannot have the status of the nuclear weapon state in accordance with the NPT. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Six-Party Talks as the best means to achieve denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. They expressed concern about the 21 April 2010 memorandum issued by the DPRK's Foreign Ministry on the nuclear issue. They also emphasized the importance of

addressing the humanitarian concerns.

35. The Ministers reiterated their deep concern over the rising tension following the sinking of the Cheonan and recent publication of the findings of an investigation conducted by Republic of Korea in cooperation with a number of countries. They expressed condolences to the victims and their families. The Ministers called on all parties concerned to exercise restraint and to step up efforts to promote lasting peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.
36. The Ministers welcomed the start of proximity talks between Israelis and Palestinians as a positive step forward and confirmed the urgency of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In line with the Middle East Quartet statement in Moscow on 19 March 2010 they called for urgent progress towards the two-state solution with the State of Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. The Ministers support the United States' efforts to ensure negotiations on all final status issues, including borders, Jerusalem, refugees, security and water, respecting previous agreements and understandings. Ministers expressed concern about the situation on the ground, including in East Jerusalem. The Ministers urged the government of Israel to immediately end all settlement activities in East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank, including natural growth, and to dismantle all outposts erected since March 2001. The Ministers remained gravely concerned about the situation in Gaza; they urged the full implementation of UNSCR 1860 and the full respect of international humanitarian law. They reiterated their call for an immediate, sustained and unconditional opening of crossings for the flow of humanitarian aid, commercial goods and persons to and from Gaza. They recalled that a comprehensive peace must include a settlement between Israel and Syria and Israel and Lebanon. The Ministers encouraged inter-Palestinian reconciliation behind President Mahmoud Abbas and supported the mediation efforts of Egypt and the Arab League in this respect. The Ministers reiterated their appreciation of the Arab Peace Initiative which offers a framework for the achievement of a comprehensive peace in this region.
37. The Ministers noted with deep concern the situation regarding the Iranian nuclear programme and urged Iran to fulfil the obligations set out in UN Security Council Resolutions on this matter. They noted the importance of full and transparent co-operation by Iran with the IAEA. The Ministers expressed their support for a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue and underlined the importance to take appropriate measures to that

end in the context of the dual track approach.

38. The Ministers, noting its importance, expressed their support of promoting peace, stability and development in Afghanistan and maintaining Afghanistan's unity and territorial integrity, including successfully executing the forthcoming parliamentary elections and for continued improvement of the electoral process, governance, civilian capacity and human rights issues. They noted the need for a more regional approach by engaging Afghanistan's neighbours and continued engagement of the international community to assist the Government and people of Afghanistan in regaining their livelihood, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their country under full Afghan ownership.
39. Ministers congratulated Pakistan on the adoption of the 18th Constitutional Amendment as a positive step towards strengthening parliamentary democracy. They expressed confidence that it would contribute towards good governance and human rights, electoral reform, sustainable development and countering extremism and terrorism.

F. Next ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting

40. Ministers agreed that the 19th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting will take place in Brunei Darussalam in 2012.

PART II: REVIEW OF ONGOING CO OPERATION

41. The Ministers reviewed EU-ASEAN co-operation programmes and activities aimed at enhancing overall Dialogue Relations and supporting the ASEAN integration and community building process by 2015. ASEAN greatly appreciated the EU's assistance and support for the period 2007-2013, around €70 million for ASEAN and €1.3 billion for development and poverty-reduction to individual ASEAN Member States, thus helping to bridge the development gap in the region. Noting that EU integration was much further advanced, the Ministers encouraged EU to share experiences with ASEAN on regional integration. In this regard, they welcomed the study visit of the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives to Brussels and Berlin now planned for the later half of 2010.
42. The Ministers also underlined the importance of strengthened region to region co-operation in the trade area (outside the framework of the FTA negotiations) on issues such as negotiating capacity of ASEAN, exchange of experience on regional integration and capacity building on technical trade issues for the ASEAN Secretariat

and ASEAN Member States.

43. In addition, the Ministers noted the progress made in the implementation of the Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (READI) which provides opportunities for both sides to strengthen co-operation in non-trade areas. They noted, in particular, the growing number of dialogues, including information society, climate change, energy, science and technology and the recently launched dialogue on disaster preparedness. The Ministers encouraged relevant senior officials to intensify and expand dialogue in different sectors. They looked forward to the launch of the new READI facility in 2010 that will provide additional resources to underpin such dialogues.
44. The Ministers assessed experience so far and agreed that the successful implementation of co-operation programmes depends, inter alia, on two factors: a) the absorption capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat and b) an effective ASEAN-led donor co-ordination process to make sure that contributions from all partners are used optimally. The Ministers tasked relevant officials to follow-up speedily on these issues.

Political and Security Co-operation

45. The Ministers noted the initiative of the EU to establish a regional Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Centre of Excellence in South East Asia, to promote a regional approach in the field of CBRN risk mitigation, facilitate the exchange of expertise and best practices, and enhance the CBRN safety and security culture.
46. The Ministers committed to promote greater collaboration in addressing non-traditional security issues. In this context, ASEAN noted with appreciation EU support through the EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme which aims to develop a more efficient border management system in ASEAN Member States as well as combat trafficking of persons and illegal migration control. The Ministers also reaffirmed their commitment to promote co-operation in combating other forms of transnational crime such as illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, arms smuggling, international economic crime and cyber crime, money laundering, acts of piracy and robbery against ships.

Economic Co-operation

47. The Ministers agreed to enhance co-operation on food and energy security between ASEAN and the EU. Global demand for food is expected to significantly increase by 2050, much of this extra demand coming from developing countries, where

population growth is fastest. But more unpredictable rainfall and sea level rise in some regions due to climate change could strongly challenge our ability to meet this increased demand. Developing countries are amongst the most vulnerable in terms of long-term food security given low incomes, often poor nutritional status (especially of women and children) and the impact of price volatility on affordability. Thus, the Ministers agreed to promote open trade in staples and other food products; to put greater emphasis on improving nutrition; and to support greater cooperation exploring alternatives to conventional energy resources through, among other things, the development of renewable energy sources, while taking into account the potential impact on agricultural land for food crops. In this context, the Ministers expressed support for the realisation of commitments of the G8 Summit in L'Aquila 2009 and the Declaration of World Food Security 2009 as well as the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework.

48. On developing alternative and renewable energy resources, the Ministers encouraged greater efforts to create a favourable investment climate, co-operation in R&D technology transfer and capacity building. They recognised the urgent need to pursue low-carbon technologies and green economy solutions to mitigate the impact of climate change. They welcomed the ASEAN-EC Energy Work Plan which was adopted at the 2nd ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Energy – EU Dialogue on 14 May 2009 in Chiang Mai, Thailand as the implementation framework for the ASEAN-EC Energy Dialogue. They also stressed biofuel sustainability, energy efficiency and energy security as two key issues in the ASEAN-EU energy relationship.
49. The Ministers noted similarities between the development of the single EU aviation market and the planned single ASEAN aviation market by 2015 and expressed their interest in exchanging experiences in this field to the mutual benefit. Ministers agreed therefore to enhance EU-ASEAN technical and regulatory co-operation in the air transport sector in areas such as air traffic management, aviation security, aviation safety, environment and economic regulation. They expressed interest in exploring scope for more comprehensive co-operation in the area of civil aviation between the EU and ASEAN.
50. The Ministers stressed the importance of increasing availability and improving the quality of statistical data as an essential economic management tool. They therefore welcomed on-going co-operation efforts in this direction between ASEAN and the EU in the area of economic statistics.

51. The Ministers welcomed the reinforcement of the bi-regional policy dialogue in the field of research between the ASEAN Committee of Science and Technology (COST) and the European Commission. This dialogue provides a solid framework for co-operation in many areas such as food, agriculture and biotechnologies, health, information and communication technologies, marine sciences, renewable energy and climate change. In that respect, Ministers noted with satisfaction the results of the 1st ASEAN-EC Dialogue Meeting on Science and Technology which took place in Vientiane, Laos, on 20-21 May 2010.
52. The Ministers welcomed the setting-up of a co-operation framework in the field of civilian use of satellite navigation systems, and expressed their willingness to promote the involvement of their relevant institutions and organisations. They encouraged in particular the establishment of a permanent EU-ASEAN collaboration centre on civilian use of satellite navigation systems.

Socio-cultural Co-operation

53. The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA centre). The Ministers also welcomed the launching of the AADMER Work Program. The Ministers noted that a stronger dialogue and co-operation has been initiated between the ASEAN Secretariat and EC's Directorate-General on Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) in order to further enhance ASEAN's disaster management and humanitarian assistance capabilities. This co-operation will be further facilitated and strengthened by the Regional READI facility.
54. The Ministers welcomed intensified co-operation between the EU and ASEAN on disaster risk assessment, early warning, risk reduction and disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation, especially in light of the Climate Change challenges in the ASEAN region. This co-operation will further intensify with EU's support for the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010 - 2015, including the establishment of the AHA Centre as part of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint.
55. The Ministers agreed on the need to remain vigilant and proactive vis-à-vis emerging infectious threats, in particular highly-pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and pandemics. They noted the outcome of the International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza, held in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 19 to 21 April 2010, which commended the ongoing efforts of countries in tackling HPAI and pandemics and at the same time noted the continued threat of HPAI. The unprecedented global mobilization against HPAI had helped strengthen the capacity of ASEAN Member States to prevent and respond to health risks emerging at the interface between animals, humans and environment. Moreover, the investments made since 2005 in pandemic preparedness had considerably facilitated a smooth response to the A/H1N1 (2009) pandemic.

Joint Media Statement of the 9th AEM-EU Consultation

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 27 August 2010

1. The Ninth Consultations between the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and the EU Trade Commissioner were held on 27 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet Nam. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, and H.E. Mr. Karel De Gucht, EU Trade Commissioner.
2. Ministers welcomed that, notwithstanding the drop due to the global economic crisis, trade and investment relations between ASEAN and EU remain substantial as the EU continues to be ASEAN's second largest trading partner and the biggest source of investment flows with a share of almost 20%. They also noted that despite a decline, total trade between ASEAN and EU in 2009 was still more robust than world trade which dropped by 22.6%. Moreover, data for the first half of 2010 already show a sharp recovery of bilateral trade flows (especially in the second quarter) with volumes expected to return to or surpass the pre-crisis level (USD 208.3/EUR 135 billion in 2008).
3. Ministers exchanged views on the global economic crisis and measures to strengthen the economy. They reiterated their commitment to remain outward looking, to fight protectionism and to maintain trade and investment policies that would underpin sustainable economic growth. Ministers also reaffirmed that the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) is a priority for both ASEAN and

the EU and stressed the importance of achieving an early, ambitious and balanced conclusion.

4. Ministers acknowledged the long standing relationship between ASEAN and the EU and recognised the importance of trade and investment for the two regions together accounting for one fourth of world trade. They expressed their commitment to further strengthening trade relations and economic cooperation between ASEAN and the EU, and underscored the importance of renewed engagement to achieve that.
5. Ministers supported deeper co-operation between ASEAN and the EU and stated their commitment to work closely together and to meet regularly at the annual AEM meeting. They announced that an ASEAN-EU business summit would be held in 2011 to enhance business to business dialogue and to raise awareness about business and investment opportunities in ASEAN and the EU.
6. Ministers also pledged to encourage the intensification of contacts between ASEAN and EU officials in areas of mutual interest such as trade facilitation, intellectual property rights, and trade in goods and services, and to build on existing co-operation activities in the trade and economic area with particular attention to the less developed countries in ASEAN.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Karel De Gucht, European Union Trade Commissioner; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; Datuk Rebecca Fatima Sta. Maria, Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia (representing H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia); H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Press Release of the 18th ASEAN-EU Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC) Meeting

Jakarta, Indonesia, 30 November 2010

1. The 18th ASEAN-EU Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC) Meeting was held on 30 November 2010 at the ASEAN Secretariat and attended by the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN, the European Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat. The Meeting was co-chaired by Her Excellency Pengiran Hajjah Basmillah Pengiran Haji Abbas, Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to ASEAN and Mr. Seamus Gillespie, Head of Unit, External Relations, Directorate-General of the European Commission.
2. The Meeting welcomed the 30th anniversary of the signing of the ASEAN-EEC Co-operation Agreement on 7 March 1980 in Kuala Lumpur. The Meeting expressed satisfaction at the significant cooperation that has been achieved since then in the areas of political-security, economic and socio-cultural cooperation.
3. The Meeting recalled the successful outcome of the 18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (AEMM) held on 26 May 2010 in Madrid, Spain, during which the Ministers agreed to further strengthen relations between the two regions through deepening political engagement and developing comprehensive co-operation, based on the Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership for the period 2007-2012 and its subsequent periodic lists of activities, namely the Phnom Penh Agenda (2009-2010) and the new Indicative List of Activities for 2011 – 2012, which was agreed by the Ministers at the 18th AEMM.
4. The Meeting exchanged views on the latest developments in both ASEAN and the EU. The EU side welcomed the outcome of the recent 17th ASEAN Summit and Related Summits in Ha Noi, where ASEAN Leaders reviewed the good progress made in implementing the Roadmap for ASEAN Community and the ASEAN Charter. With regard to developments in the EU, the ASEAN side welcomed the ratification and entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and the appointments of the President of the European Council and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission. The ASEAN side also welcomed information on the institutional changes in relation to EU Foreign Policy.

5. In response to the EU's interest to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the Meeting welcomed the signing of the Third Protocol amending the TAC on 23 July 2010 during the 43rd ASEAN Foreign Ministers and related meetings in Ha Noi. The entry into force of the Protocol will provide a more inclusive nature to the TAC, enabling accession by, not only states but also regional organisations whose members are Sovereign States, such as the EU. The Meeting looked forward to its full ratification by all the High Contracting Parties and the EU's accession to the TAC once the Third Protocol enters into force.
 6. The Meeting noted that ASEAN's trade with its Dialogue Partners remained strong despite the global financial/economic crisis, with the EU continuing to be ASEAN's second largest trading partner and the biggest source of investment flows with a share of 18.5%. Moreover, the Meeting took note of preliminary figures which indicated a sharp recovery of ASEAN-EU trade flows in the first half of 2010.
 7. The Meeting recalled the outcome of the 9th AEM-EU Consultations held on 27 August 2010 in Da Nang, Viet-Nam, during which the Ministers expressed their commitment to further strengthening trade relations and economic cooperation between ASEAN and the EU and looked forward to the next SEOM-EU Consultations advancing these further.
 8. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the visit of the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR's) to Brussels and Berlin last July. ASEAN highly appreciated the generous support of the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Commission in hosting the visit. The CPR also expressed appreciation for the opportunity to gain firsthand information on EU institutions and its decision-making processes as well as the sharing of experiences on their successes and challenges in their integration process. The visit also reflected the commitment and desire of both sides to promote closer ASEAN-EU cooperation and is part of efforts to implement the Plan of Action to Implement the Nuremberg Declaration on an Enhanced ASEAN-EU Partnership for the period 2007-2012.
 9. The Meeting reviewed ASEAN-EU development cooperation programmes that have been implemented since the last ASEAN-EU JCC meeting in February 2009 in Phnom Penh. The Meeting commended the effective implementation of ongoing programmes, which mainly falls under the Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 and Multi Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2007-2010. The Meeting expressed satisfaction that the programmes carried forward also contribute to the implementation of Phnom Penh Agenda.
 10. With the adoption of the three ASEAN Community Blueprints, the ASEAN side expressed appreciation to the EU for its continued support towards timely achievement of an ASEAN Community by 2015. The EU's continuous support is reflected in the broad-ranging ongoing and future programmes that aim to meet ASEAN needs and priorities in each ASEAN Community Pillar. The Meeting looked forward to the launching of the three programmes in 2011 namely the Enhancing ASEAN FTA Negotiating Capacity/Support to the ASEAN-EU FTA negotiating process, ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project (AATIP), Regional EC-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (READI) Facility and ASEAN Economic Integration Support Programme (AEISP).
 11. The ASEAN side welcomed the EU's commitment to provide up to € 30 million support to implement ASEAN priorities and needs under its MIP 2011-2013. The Meeting took note that MIP 2011-2013 aims to mainly facilitate the implementation of the ASEAN Charter, the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015 and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.
 12. The Meeting agreed to convene the 19th ASEAN-EU JCC Meeting in 2011 at the ASEAN Secretariat.
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ASEAN - India

Joint Media Statement of the 2nd Meeting of ASEAN and India Tourism Ministers

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
25 January 2010**

1. The Tourism Ministers from ASEAN and India met at their Second Meeting on 25 January 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam chaired the Meeting with H.E. Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Minister of State for Tourism, Government of India as Co-chairperson.
2. The Ministers had a fruitful exchange of views on the impact of the global economic downturn to tourism sector, and shared common view that tourism could take more active role as a strong potential contributor to economic recovery. They unanimously acknowledged the urgency and necessity of cooperation to realize mutual prosperity of the tourism industry in the region, and pledged commitments to revitalize international and intra-regional tourism. The Ministers agreed to further strengthen and enhance mutual cooperation to deal with the forthcoming challenges.
3. The Ministers noted that the number of tourist arrivals between ASEAN and India had shown steady growth. In 2009, the number of tourist arrivals from India to ASEAN recorded more than 1.9 million.
4. The Ministers noted with appreciation the progress of the ASEAN-India tourism cooperation especially in joint marketing, crisis communications, tourism investment and tourism standards activities. The Ministers were pleased with the outcomes of the ASEAN-India Workshop on the Development of Buddhist Pilgrimage Tourism held on 24-28 August 2008 in Yangon, Bagan and Mandalay, Myanmar with the theme of "Strengthening Partnerships for Peace and Harmony through Buddhist Circuit". The Ministers welcomed the work plan for the Development of ASEAN-India Buddhist Pilgrimage Tourism including the development of the webpage, tour packages, listing of potential industry players, production of documentary film, photo exhibition and printing promotional material.
5. The Ministers supported the establishment of the ASEAN Tourism Promotional Chapter (APCT)

in Mumbai. The APCT will be an important collaborative platform for ASEAN NTOs to market Southeast Asia to the Indian consumers. ASEAN's Tourism Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Indian Minister for the endorsement of the establishment of an APCT in Mumbai and the facilitation to be extended for its activities upon the application of the Secretary-General of ASEAN

6. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN-India Aviation Cooperation Framework by transport officials as the foundation for closer aviation cooperation between ASEAN and India. They are confident that its early implementation will result in a more liberalized environment which will be beneficial to tourism integration in ASEAN and India.

LIST OF MINISTERS

The Meeting was attended by:

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Thong Khon, Minister of Tourism, Cambodia; H.E. Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Minister of State for Tourism, Government of India; H.E. Mr. Jero Wacik, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Somphong Mongkhonvilay, Minister, Chairman of Lao National Tourism Administration, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Dr. Ng Yen Yen, Minister of Tourism, Malaysia; H.E. Major. Gen. Soe Naing, Minister, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, Myanmar; H.E. Mr. Oscar P. Palabyab, Undersecretary of Tourism, Philippines; H.E. Mr. S. Iswaran, Senior Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Singapore; Mr. Vichai Srikhman, Chairman, Tourism Authority of Thailand; H.E. Mr. Huynh Vinh Ai, Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam; and Mr. Tran Dong Phuong, Head of Infrastructure Division, ASEAN Secretariat, representing Dr Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Media Statement of the 8th AEM-India Consultation

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 27 August 2010

1. The ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and the Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India met at the Eighth AEM-India Consultations in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 27 August 2010. The Consultations was co-chaired by H.E.

Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam and H.E. Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry of India.

2. The Ministers exchanged views on the global economic environment, noting with satisfaction that emerging economies in Asia were leading the recovery in the global economy. India's economy is poised to expand by 9.4% in 2010, while ASEAN's real GDP is expected to be over 5%, much higher than the 1.5% recorded in 2009. In 2009, ASEAN's trade with India remained high and India remains ASEAN's seventh largest trading partner. Over the same period, ASEAN also witnessed an increase of 40.8% in India's foreign direct investment to ASEAN. This placed India as the sixth largest investor in ASEAN. The Ministers expressed confidence in the strengthening economic ties between the two sides, further boosted by the implementation of the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement in 2010. The Ministers encouraged the full implementation of the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement by all countries within 2010 so that the private sector could reap the full benefits offered by the Agreement.
3. The Ministers noted the progress in the negotiations on product specific rules of origin under the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement. The Ministers reiterated that PSRs should be liberal and trade facilitative. In this view, the Ministers encouraged officials to finalise an initial package of PSRs for possible endorsement in October 2010.
4. The Ministers noted the progress that has been made in the negotiations on services and investment. They urged both Parties to finalise the services text and concurrently complete negotiations on the schedules of commitments, noting the mandate of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and India for substantial sectoral coverage and GATS-plus commitment, as well as the need for ambitious and commercially meaningful offers. The Ministers also called for intensification of negotiation on core issues in investment.
5. In this respect, Ministers tasked the negotiators to step up their engagement for completion of these negotiations. The Ministers underscored the importance of trade in services and investment negotiations to complement the trade in goods agreement, in order to further enhance the economic integration of ASEAN and India.
6. In line with the transparency requirements of the WTO, ASEAN and India have notified the ASEAN-India FTA agreements to the WTO under the Enabling Clause. The Ministers also took the

opportunity to review the progress of the WTO Doha negotiations, remaining convinced that a strong multilateral system based on mutually beneficial and balanced outcomes in agriculture, NAMA and services are key to a stable and progressive global trading system. The Ministers assured Lao PDR of their continued support in her accession to the WTO.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry, India; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; Datuk Rebecca Fatima Sta. Maria, Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia (representing H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Chairman's Statement of the 8th ASEAN-India Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

1. The 8th ASEAN-India Summit, chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was held on 30 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Meeting was attended by the Heads of State/Government of the ASEAN Member States and H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.
2. We reviewed ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations and expressed satisfaction at the growth of our cooperation which has developed into a multi-faceted and dynamic partnership contributing to regional peace, mutual understanding and closer economic interaction. We appreciated that India attached great importance to ASEAN-India

relation, considering it as a pillar of India's "Look East" policy, and shared the view that the ASEAN-India dialogue partnership was a building block for a robust architecture for regional cooperation. We also appreciated India's support for ASEAN's central role in all ASEAN-related architecture and reaffirmed our commitment to the ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership, the East Asia Summit, and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

3. We welcomed the proposal of India to host the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in India in 2012 and tasked our officials to work out substantive activities to mark a twin celebration of the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations and the 10th Anniversary of the ASEAN-India Summit.
4. We commended the efforts of both sides to draft the ASEAN-India Plan of Action (POA) to implement the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2010-2015), which would serve as a key instrument to make ASEAN-India cooperation more action-oriented, contributing to the deepening of the ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership and complementing the ASEAN integration and community building. We adopted and agreed to launch the POA on this occasion and tasked our Ministers and officials to implement the POA through concrete projects and practical cooperation.
5. We were pleased to note that in 2009, despite the global financial/economic crisis, India remained the seventh largest trading partner of ASEAN and the sixth largest investor in ASEAN with an increase of 40.8% in the foreign direct investment from India to ASEAN. In this regard, we reaffirmed our commitment made at the 7th ASEAN-India Summit to achieve our bilateral trade target of US\$ 70 billion by 2012.
6. We welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN – India Trade in Goods Agreement (AI-TIGA) for all Parties. We tasked our Economic Ministers to ensure the smooth and transparent implementation of this Agreement. We looked forward to the early completion of the negotiations on Trade-in-Services and Investments Agreement under the ASEAN – India Free Trade Area framework (AIFTA).
7. We welcomed India's proposals to convene an ASEAN-India Business Fair (AIBF) and the ASEAN-India Business Summit (AIBS) scheduled for early March 2011 in New Delhi. We also welcomed the proposal to hold Delhi Dialogue III which provides the platform for security and political dialogue between India and ASEAN.
8. We welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to take stock of the 20 years of ASEAN-India cooperation and chart future direction of ASEAN-India dialogue relations by drafting a new ASEAN-India Vision 2020 Document for presenting at the Commemorative Summit in 2012.
9. We welcomed India's continued support to the Initiative for ASEAN Integration and the ASEAN Connectivity and to narrow the development gap within ASEAN. In this connection, we appreciated India's readiness to increase the number of the ASEAN-India Entrepreneurship Development Centres and Centres for English Language Training in CLMV countries as well as the establishment of the IT Training Centres in the CLMV Countries.
10. ASEAN Leaders appreciated India's continued contribution to the development of transportation networks between ASEAN and South Asia particularly through the construction of the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway and looked forward to its extension to Laos and Cambodia as well as the development of a new India-Myanmar-Laos-Viet Nam-Cambodia highway. ASEAN leaders also called for further engagement of India in the ASEAN Connectivity Initiative, both in the hardware and the software linkages. In this regard, we also welcomed India's offer to support realisation of ASEAN Master Plan for ICT connectivity and noted with appreciation the specific proposals made by India in its Concept Paper. We also appreciated India's continued support to ASEAN countries in capacity development by offering scholarships through Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme and Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Programme.
11. We noted with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the initiatives proposed by the Prime Minister of India at the 7th ASEAN-India Summit in the areas of business and tourism facilitation and the progress made on finalization of the MOU on Cooperation in Tourism and the setting up of the ASEAN Promotional Chapter on Tourism (APCT) in Mumbai, trade and industry, food security, agriculture, India-ASEAN Round Table, applications of space technology for disaster management, carrying payloads and scientific experiments.
12. We reiterated the importance of closer aviation cooperation and open skies in supporting business growth, tourism and greater interactions between our peoples. In this regard, we tasked our Ministers and officials to accelerate the discussion on the ASEAN-India Air Transport Agreement for its early conclusion.

13. We welcomed the adoption of the Rules for Operation and Management of ASEAN-India Green Fund and operationalization of ASEAN-India Science and Technology Development Fund (AISTDF). We noted with appreciation the decisions identifying the projects at the 1st Meeting of General Council of AISTDF held on June 1, 2010 at New Delhi and the launching of the AISTDF website. We also noted with appreciation the India's concept paper on setting up of the Network on Climate Change and tasked our Ministers and relevant officials to initiate concrete projects in support of cooperation in the areas of science and technology and environment. In this connection, we also welcomed India's proposal to set up a Centre for Tracking and Data Reception and Imaging Facility in Viet Nam, which is sponsored by the ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund. We tasked our relevant Ministers and officials to considering this proposal.
14. ASEAN Leaders appreciated India's continued efforts in promoting people-to-people exchange and mutual understanding through visits to India of students, members of the media and diplomats, which help to foster ASEAN-India relations at the people's level. In this regard, we welcomed the visit of Indian India parliamentary delegation to the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly in September 2010 and the granting of "observer status" to the delegation during their visit.
15. ASEAN leaders welcomed the forthcoming Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Ministerial Meeting to be held in India by the end of this year which would help bring ASEAN-India relationship closer together.
16. ASEAN Leaders welcomed India's constructive role in the G-20 Summit and agreed to strengthen coordination and cooperation on G20-related matters, including supporting ASEAN Chair's continued participation in the G-20 Summit on a regular basis and contribution to the G-20 process.
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Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2010-2015)

Taking into account the recent developments in ASEAN, in particular the entering into force of the ASEAN Charter, the adoption of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community by 2015 and the issuance of ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity 2009;

Aiming at deepening and intensifying the partnership and cooperation between ASEAN and India for the period of 2010-2015 in a more comprehensive manner and in response to new and future regional and global challenges over the next five years;

Following five years of successful implementation of the Plan of Action, ASEAN and India agreed to implement the following activities, in conformity with their obligations under international law and in accordance with their respective domestic law, regulations and policies, with a view to supporting ASEAN integration and the Community building efforts and deepening of ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership:

Political and Security Cooperation

1. Convene the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in 2012 to mark 20 years of ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership in India;
2. Foster collaboration and consultations between ASEAN and India on the issues of common interests in the international arena, including the United Nations, international financial institutions, WTO and G20, among others, so as to articulate the aspirations of the developing countries for equitable treatment and representation of their views;
3. Establish an ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to chart a vision statement towards the long-term strategic partnership between ASEAN and India in addressing regional and global issues;
4. Establish an ASEAN-India round table comprising think tanks, policy makers, parliamentarians scholars, media, business and youth representatives to provide policy inputs on future areas of cooperation;
5. Enhance cooperation in the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to promote confidence building and preventive diplomacy,

particularly in cooperation to implement the ARF Vision Statement and its Plan of Action in support of strengthening the ARF;

6. Promote the ADMM-Plus as a useful platform for dialogue and security cooperation, in particular for forging practical cooperation to address the security challenges facing the region;
7. Support the implementation of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty as an effective instrument towards the promotion of international peace and security;
8. Deepen cooperation in combating international terrorism, including under the framework of the "ASEAN-India Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism," signed in Bali, Indonesia on 8 October 2003, and under the ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime adopted at the 16th ASEAN Regional Forum in Phuket, Thailand on 23 July 2009;
9. Support the implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism signed on 13 January 2007 in Cebu, Philippines and the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism endorsed at the 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in Siem Reap, Cambodia, 17 November 2009;
10. Strengthen capacity-building efforts in the area of combating international terrorism through training and consultations between officials, analysts, field operators, seminars, conferences and operations, as appropriate; Strengthen counter-terrorism capacity building cooperation for transport, customs, immigration and quarantine inspections;
11. Enhance cooperation to improve border and customs controls, in order to prevent and detect the cross-border movement of terrorists and to prevent goods as well as materials that may be used in terrorist acts;
12. Convene the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) + India Consultations, as required;
13. Take into consideration the importance of holding the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) + India Consultations on a regular basis;
14. Building institutional linkages for information sharing, and cooperation on legal assistance for law enforcement in criminal matters in accordance with their national laws and on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit;
15. Promote effective cooperation in maritime safety, search and rescue operation (SAR) through activities such as experience sharing, technology cooperation and exchange of visits of authorities concerned;
16. Intensify dialogue between ASEAN and India through exchanges amongst officials, think-tanks and relevant stakeholders with the aim to promote human rights, strengthen the rule of law and promote principle of democracy;
17. Promote capacity building for good governance, the strengthening of the rule of law and judiciary systems;
18. Support the work of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights;

Economic Cooperation

19. Enhance ASEAN-India capacity building programme and economic development cooperation to support the ASEAN effort in enhancing regional integration, realizing the ASEAN Community by 2015, and narrowing development gap among ASEAN Member States;
20. Encourage the ASEAN-India FTA negotiations, particularly on Trade in Services and Investment to conclude at an early opportunity in order to establish the ASEAN-India Regional Trade and Investment Area as outlined under the Framework Agreement for Comprehensive Economic Cooperation while taking into account the different level of development and capacity of the individual ASEAN Member States, especially Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV);
21. Undertake capacity building programmes, workshops and seminars that support ASEAN-India FTA negotiations, Rules of Origin (ROO), services liberalization, regulatory aspects of E-Commerce, elimination of non-tariff barriers, Competition Policy and Intellectual Property Rights;
22. Encourage the re-activation of the ASEAN-India Business Council and the ASEAN-India Business Summit in order to strengthen business networks and opportunities;
23. Promote and facilitate flows of foreign direct investment into ASEAN countries and India through cooperation among investment promotion agencies, linkages between investors and local entrepreneurs, and dissemination of information on investment rules, regulations and policies of general application that pertain or affect investments in its territory by investors of the other Party;

24. Hold an ASEAN Trade and Industrial Exhibition in India in early 2011 and an India Trade and Industrial Exhibition in ASEAN Member States;
25. Deepen cooperation in the area of aviation under the ASEAN-India Aviation Cooperation Framework adopted at the 14th ASEAN Transport Ministers' Meeting in Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines on 6 November 2008, including the convening of air services consultations by the ASEAN-India Working Group on Regional Air Services Arrangements to work towards concluding an Air Transport Agreement between ASEAN and India based on 'open skies' principles covering both air freight and passenger services.
26. Forge closer cooperation to enhance transportation infrastructure, networks and operations, including air, maritime, road, rail, and multi-modal transport, in accordance with the ASEAN Leaders Statement on ASEAN Connectivity adopted at the 15th ASEAN Summit in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand on 24 October 2009;
27. Promote capacity building and sharing of technology in the field of Infrastructure and policy planning and regulations of transportation and logistics between ASEAN and India;
28. Work closely to promote connectivity in the region by completing the missing links between South and Southeast Asia, including expediting the completion of India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway and extension to Laos and Cambodia; developing a new India-Myanmar-Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia highway; and encouraging private sector participation in the development of roads and railways in ASEAN Member States, particularly in CLMV;
29. Support continued consultations between ASEAN and India to promote tourism cooperation, including in the areas of joint marketing, crisis communications, tourism investment and tourism standards activities;
30. Support the continued participation of ASEAN Chair at G20 Summits;
31. Support the accession of Lao PDR to the World Trade Organization (WTO);
32. Foster collaboration and contribute to reforming the global economic and financial architecture to safeguard the regional and global economies from future crises particularly through initiatives that promote regulatory financial reforms;
33. Further develop capital market infrastructure in areas of legal and regulatory and supervisory framework and cross-border trading clearance settlement; and assist ASEAN Member States, particularly CLMV in the development of their capital markets;
34. Undertake joint activities, including exchanges and study visits to enhance the development and capacities of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Government officials who are responsible for SME development in India and ASEAN Member States;
35. Provide experts in the field of Entrepreneurship Development and Small and Medium Enterprise to support Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in CLMV and establish additional EDCs;
36. Strengthen the interaction between the Ministries related to Agriculture including Aquaculture, Livestock, Horticulture and Commodities in the ASEAN Member States and India;
37. Enhance cooperation in the agriculture sector with a view to meeting the challenges of food security; and endeavour to launch cooperation projects to exchange information and technology, and to develop joint research projects in the fields of agricultural machinery, agricultural products marketing and improvement of agricultural infrastructure, including the development of irrigation system;
38. Encourage the progress of agriculture-related industries such as agricultural technologies and crop varieties development and breeding technologies through the conduct of exhibitions, expositions and seminars;
39. Develop Human Resources in Forestry and Fisheries sub-sector by providing opportunities for ASEAN young generation to learn Management and Conservation of natural resources and build capacity in Forestry and Fisheries Information System and Space Technology (Remote Sensing and GIS);
40. Develop human resources in the area of agriculture by providing opportunities for ASEAN young farmers to learn techniques, management and farm working practices;
41. Enhance cooperation in Standards and conformance, including technical infrastructure and competency in laboratory testing, post market surveillance, and sectoral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) on Conformity Assessment in order to reduce technical barriers to trade;

42. Establish linkages between national standards and conformity assessment bodies and technical regulators for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures and results and capacity building; and promote technical assistance in the area of standards and conformance to CLMV;
 43. Support the implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015, which will serve as a guideline for the ASEAN energy cooperation to support the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community 2015, particularly on programme areas ASEAN Power Grid, Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline, Coal and Clean Coal Technology, Regional Energy Policy and Planning, and Energy Efficiency and Conservation and Renewable Energy;
 44. Promote the facilitation of trade and investment in energy sector, including energy infrastructure and oil and natural gas related projects, pursue an integrated and coordinated development programme to establish compatibility of electricity grids, and work towards liberalization of power trade among ASEAN Member States and India; strengthen cooperation in energy efficiency and conservation through institutional capacity building and increasing private sector engagement; cooperate in the development and utilisation of renewable and alternative energy sources;
 45. Develop and strengthen institutional linkages between ASEAN and India, including the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), to cooperate on R&D into energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy security, policy and planning, and to establish programmes of cooperation;
 46. Support rural household electrification programmes of CLMV, including solar, bio mass, bio gas, micro hydro and off-grid electrification;
 47. Convene meeting between ASEAN Ministers on Energy and Minister of New and Renewable Energy of India to advance energy cooperation;
 48. Facilitate and enhance trade and investments through the better understanding of mineral policies, incentives, taxation, mineral resource information as well as exchange of resource and trade information, geothermal energy data, groundwater and availability of geological maps; and promote a platform for dialogue in which the private sector can more effectively and efficiently collaborate in mutually beneficial mining cooperation;
 49. Develop policy guidelines and standards for ASEAN-India Best Mining Practices to promote environmentally and socially sustainable mineral development;
 50. Develop institutional and human capacity building in the geological and mineral sector to ensure and adequately address the current needs and future demands of the minerals industry and economy in ASEAN Member States and India;
 51. Promote scientific and technological research and development of minerals and geosciences for development of value added products for mutual benefits;
 52. Enhance cooperation on Information and communication technology (ICT) such as sharing of best practices in policy, regulation and technological development, including through existing high level meeting between ASEAN and India on ICT;
 53. Promote and facilitate ASEAN-India ICT workshops and training of ICT capacity building; such as in the areas of software development; e-governance, e-commerce, satellite and spectrum technology, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), and ICT to mitigate impacts of climate change;
 54. Conduct consultations between governments, private sector and industry group to facilitate investments in ICT, focusing on broadband connectivity and broadband applications in ASEAN;
 55. Strengthen cooperation and capacity building in information security and cyber-security, cyber laws and regulations; joint research and development activities in the area of interactive digital media;
- Socio-Cultural Cooperation**
56. Intensify ASEAN-India development cooperation in support of ASEAN efforts in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and enhancing regional integration and realizing an ASEAN Community by 2015;
 57. Support the establishment and operationalisation of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and support ASEAN in achieving goals related to Disaster Risk, Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Disaster Preparedness and Response as reflected in the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2010-2015;
 58. Enhance capacity building on Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS);

59. Continue to support the Centres for English Language Training and to establish additional Centres in ASEAN Member States;
60. Undertake activities and develop programmes/projects under the ASEAN-India Science and Technology Development Fund;
61. Promote policy dialogue in the area of science and technology; support joint industrial, R&D projects in mutually identified areas, promote public outreach programmes, including participation of children in Science Congresses and internship programmes for ASEAN and Indian young scientists;
62. Establish IT Training Centres in CLMV and other interested ASEAN Member States; set up software development and training centres in CLMV and consider appropriate accreditation to these training centres;
63. Provide assistance in information technology curriculum development and IT teacher trainings to CLMV;
64. Enhance the IT skills of the workforce in ASEAN through provision of scholarships for ASEAN students, joint training programmes and courses, e-Learning, seminars, workshops as well as exchange of visits of IT experts;
65. Promote cooperation in space technologies including capacity building, sharing of satellite data for management of natural disaster and launching of small satellites and scientific instruments and payloads for experiments in remote sensing and communications;
66. Work towards developing low cost drugs and traditional medicines to make medicines more affordable to people, and to explore a framework as appropriate for cooperation in these areas;
67. Enhance consultations, including on stockpiling of antiviral and other essential medicines and medical equipment to jointly prevent and control the HIV/AIDS, influenza A(H1N1) and other pandemic diseases; and provide technical and financial assistance for capacity building to cope with emerging infectious disease;
68. Promote sharing of information and exchange of experts in the field of public health, medicine, physical and health education;
69. Undertake programmes/projects under the ASEAN-India Green Fund to strengthen cooperation in both research on climate change and development of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures; provide technical and financial assistance and capacity building for ASEAN Member States to address climate change;
70. Promote dialogue between government officials and civil societies of ASEAN and India in the areas of rural development, poverty eradication, women empowerment, and protection of children against exploitation, empowerment for persons with disabilities, gender equality and old age care that will help provide additional income to rural households and improve the quality of lives, through among others:
 - i. Training programmes on good practices in rural development and poverty eradication;
 - ii. Establish Rural Development Research Institute (RDRI) in CLMV to promote training and sharing experiences on poverty eradication; and
 - iii. Study tours to the poverty reduction projects in ASEAN Member States and India
71. Promote cooperation in biotechnology through capacity building and joint researches for mutual benefit;
72. Promote scientific and technological research and development of advanced materials for development of value-added products;
73. Enhance cooperation in education in line with the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on Strengthening Cooperation on Education to Achieve an ASEAN Caring and Sharing Community adopted on 24 October 2009;
74. Further increase the number of fellowships for ASEAN students, especially to those from CLMV to pursue higher education in India and provide scholarships in the area of performing and visual arts;
75. Promote academic curriculum benchmarking to enhance comparability of educational systems, and develop academic credit transfer schemes between ASEAN and Indian academic institutions; and further promote closer collaborations between universities in ASEAN and India through the ASEAN University Network;
76. Continue to promote people-to-people contacts, including through visits to ASEAN and India of students, youth, academia, scholars, librarians and diplomats, which help to foster ASEAN-India relations at the peoples level; as well as organise regular mass-media exchange programmes to ASEAN and India;
77. Strengthen parliamentary contacts, including through the framework of ASEAN Interparliamentary Assembly (AIPA);

78. Promote dialogue, networking and exchange of visits among government authorities responsible for cultural affairs, cultural institutions, museums, archives and libraries, artists, experts, music, acrobatics, dance, art, animation and cinematography;
79. Facilitate exchange and linkage programmes in the areas of creative and performing arts, cultural education, conservation and management of cultural and archaeological heritage, protection of traditional knowledge and folklore, cultural enterprises and creative industries;
80. Promote greater awareness and appreciation of each other's traditions, heritage and cultures, including through regularly held cultural festivals, art exhibitions, film festivals and other cultural events; discuss and exchange experiences on preserving traditional cultural values and work together to prevent theft, illicit and illegal trade and trafficking, and transfer of cultural properties;

Follow-up Mechanism

81. Regularly review the progress of implementation of the Plan of Action through the existing mechanisms of the ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations; and
82. Submit progress reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to the annual ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) + 1 session with India and the annual ASEAN-India Summit.

ASEAN - Japan

Joint Media Statement of the 16th AEM-METI Consultations

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010

1. The Sixteenth Consultations between the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and the Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan (16th AEM-METI Consultations) was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26 August 2010. The Consultations was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, and H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan.
2. The Ministers noted that due to the current global economic crisis, total trade between ASEAN and Japan went from USD 214.4 billion in 2008 to USD 160.9 billion, representing a decline of 25 percent. However, the Ministers also noted that Japan remained an important trading partner for ASEAN with a share of 10.5 percent of total ASEAN trade in 2009.
3. The Ministers were pleased to note that foreign investment flows from Japan to ASEAN was not affected by the global crisis with a growth of USD 4.7 billion in 2008 to USD 5.3 billion in 2009, representing a growth of nearly 14 percent. Japan has remained an important source of foreign investment with a share of 13.4 percent of total inward investment to ASEAN in 2009.

ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (AJCEP)

4. The Ministers were pleased to note that all Parties have ratified the AJCEP Agreement, which entered into force on 1 December 2008. The Ministers recognised that the full implementation of the AJCEP Agreement will re-invigorate trade and investment in the region, as well as strengthen economic cooperation among the countries in East Asia. Towards this end, the Ministers tasked officials to address all implementation issues and concerns to ensure the smooth implementation and maximum utilisation of the AJCEP. The Ministers also emphasised the importance of promoting certainty, transparency and predictability in the implementation of the AJCEP and therefore urged officials to complete the process of transposing and verifying tariff reduction schedules to HS 2007.
5. The Ministers also shared the intention to commence negotiations on investment and trade in services, aiming to reach substantive outcomes by the 2011 AEM-METI Consultations.

ASEAN-Japan Economic Cooperation

6. The Ministers expressed appreciation to Japan's continuing commitment to strengthen economic relation between ASEAN and Japan and to further enhance cooperation in promoting ASEAN economic integration, especially in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. The Ministers also tasked the ASEAN-Japan Sub-Committee on Economic Cooperation, through the AJCEP Committee, to meet regularly to ensure the effective implementation of economic cooperation activities. Towards this end, the Ministers recognise the need to appropriately utilise available funds.

Smart Community Initiative

- Ministers noted the initiative proposed by the Government of Japan toward realising smart communities in the East Asia and ASEAN countries, which will accommodate smart energy systems and various smart social infrastructures leading to sustainable society in the region, with the support from the Japan Smart Community Alliance (JSCA) and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (NEDO), through various tangible activities including missions and projects.

Asian Sustainable Chemical Safety Plan

- The Ministers expressed appreciation on Japan's commitment to promote the "Asian Sustainable Chemical Safety" Plan. The technical cooperation on personnel training and ERIA research on chemical management system in ASEAN and East Asia would contribute in developing sustainable society in the region.

Asia Knowledge Economy Initiatives

- The Ministers also welcomed the ongoing Asia Knowledge Economy Initiatives, such as promoting "Green IT", assuring information security in business activities, establishing e-commerce infrastructure, and supporting for fostering of IT professionals.

Future Direction of Japan's Economic Cooperation for ASEAN

- Ministers welcomed the report on the outcomes of the 3rd Dialogue between the Secretary General of ASEAN and Federation of Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in ASEAN (FJCCIA) which captures the needs and strategies of Japanese business community operating in the region. In this connection, Ministers encouraged relevant officials to study the proposals in the "Request from Japanese Business Community in ASEAN" with a view to further improving the business environment of ASEAN through the efforts to realise the ASEAN Economic Community. Malaysia, as the host country of the 4th FJCCIA Dialogue, welcomed the Chair of the ASEAN Economic Ministers and other Ministers to join the event.

AEM-METI Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee (AMEICC)

- The Ministers noted with appreciation the progress in implementing the AMEICC projects, especially those related to the further development of CLMV

members towards realising the ASEAN Economic Community. They affirmed their commitment to further strengthen the economic partnership between ASEAN and Japan by implementing the proposed projects through AMEICC and other schemes, especially for the enhancement of regional economic integration.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Media Statement of the 2nd Mekong-Japan Economic Ministers' Meeting

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010

- The 2nd Mekong-Japan Economic Ministers' Meeting was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26 August, 2010. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment, Vietnam, and H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan. The Meeting was attended by H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia, H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan, H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR, H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar, H.E. Satit Wongnongtaey, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office, Thailand and H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment, Vietnam.

2. The Ministers welcomed the “Business Recommendations on the Mekong-Japan Economic and Industrial Cooperation Initiative (MJ-CI) Action Plan”, which was reported in the Mekong-Japan Industry and Government Dialogue on 25 August, 2010.
3. The Ministers discussed and reviewed the “Mekong-Japan Economic and Industrial Cooperation Initiative (MJ-CI) Action Plan”, which indicates actual measures for development of hard infrastructure, trade facilitation, enhancement of SMEs, and enhancement of the service and new industrial sectors, based on the “Business Recommendations on the MJ-CI Action Plan”. The Ministers also agreed that the “MJ-CI Action Plan” should be implemented in coordination and discussion with the AEM-METI Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee’s Working Group on West-East Corridor Development (AMEICC WEC-WG) in cooperation with businesses, in close coordination with respective government agencies.
4. The Ministers endorsed that the “MJ-CI Action Plan” should be submitted to the Leaders at the forthcoming Mekong-Japan Summit to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam on 29 October, 2010 for the adoption. The Ministers confirmed that the progress report on the implementation of the “MJ-CI Action Plan” should be submitted to the Mekong-Japan Economic Ministers every 6 months up to the next Mekong-Japan Economic Ministers’ Meeting in 2011, where this mechanism and the “MJ-CI Action Plan” will be reviewed.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Satit Wongnongtaey, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister’s Office, Thailand; H.E. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister of Planning and Investment, Vietnam.

Chairman’s Statement of the 13th ASEAN-Japan Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

1. The 13th ASEAN-Japan Summit, chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dzung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was held on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Heads of State/Government of the ASEAN Member States had a productive meeting with H.E. Mr. Naoto Kan, Prime Minister of Japan.
2. The ASEAN Leaders warmly congratulated H.E. Mr. Naoto Kan on his re-election as Prime Minister of Japan and expressed their conviction that his able leadership would further strengthen and consolidate the existing close relationship between ASEAN and Japan.
3. We appreciated Japan’s contribution to ASEAN Integration and community building efforts and reaffirmed the importance of our long-standing friendship and strategic partnership based on enhancing peace, stability, and prosperity in the region. We decided to commence the process of reviewing the Tokyo Declaration for the Dynamic and Enduring ASEAN-Japan Partnership in the New Millennium and its Plan of Action with a view to issuing a new declaration and the revised Plan of Action at the 14th ASEAN-Japan Summit to be held in 2011 in Indonesia.
4. The ASEAN Leaders appreciated the appointment of Japanese Ambassador to ASEAN in April and expected the early establishment of Japan’s permanent mission to ASEAN in Jakarta. We committed to strengthening coordination and cooperation mechanism in Jakarta through Committee of Permanent Representatives + Japan process. We stressed the importance of maintaining the Japan – ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) to secure funding for the implementation of the ASEAN-Japan cooperative activities.
5. ASEAN Leaders underscored the importance of Japan in ASEAN’s external economic relations, which account for 10.5 percent and 13.4 percent of ASEAN’s trade and investment in 2009, respectively. ASEAN Leaders expressed appreciation to Japan’s continued commitment to further enhancing cooperation in promoting ASEAN economic integration, and in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN.
6. We were pleased to note the progress made in implementing the ASEAN Japan Comprehensive

Economic Partnership Agreement (AJCEP), since its entry into force on 1 December 2008. We tasked our

Economic Ministers to address all implementation issues to ensure the smooth implementation and maximum utilization of the AJCEP. We also welcomed the recent development toward commencement of negotiations on trade in services and investment, and endeavored to achieve substantive outcomes by August 2011.

7. We welcomed the report on the outcome of the 3rd Dialogue between the Secretary General of ASEAN and Federation of Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in ASEAN (FJCCIA). We reaffirmed the importance of private sector's engagement in ASEAN Community building process. We welcomed the proposal by Malaysia to host the 4th FJCCIA Dialogue in 2011.
8. ASEAN Leaders welcomed Japan's support for ASEAN integration and narrowing the development gap based on Japan-ASEAN Strategic Partnership, including Japan's contribution to the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund, the implementation of Japan's initiative to strengthen Asia's growth potential, and Japan's proposal to further promote "ASEAN-Japan Partnership for New Growth in Asia" through supporting the implementation of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015.
9. ASEAN Leaders welcomed Japan's readiness to contribute to the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, especially Japan's "Initial Plan for Cooperation on ASEAN Connectivity" as a token of Japan's strong support for ASEAN's initiative. ASEAN Leaders called on Japan to support the enhancement of both hard and soft infrastructure through developing economic corridors and key infrastructure, human resource development and capacity building. We instructed our ministers and officials to further enhance ASEAN-Japan institutional connectivity through establishing and implementing the ASEAN single window and other trade facilitation measures. We appreciated Japan's plan to assist ASEAN customs authorities in modernizing their customs operation through the Asian Development Bank. The ASEAN Leaders also noted the intention of Japan to promote its policy to further expand "Open Skies" with ASEAN countries.
10. We reiterated the importance of the ongoing cooperation to narrow the development gap and connectivity both in hinterland and in the archipelagic states through such sub regional development efforts as the Mekong-Japan partnership, BIMP-EAGA, and IMT-GT. We appreciated the on-going progress in implementing the outcome of the First Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting and welcomed the successful convening of the 2nd Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting, in Ha Noi on 29 October 2010, the 2nd Mekong-Japan Economic Ministers' Meeting in Da Nang, on 26 August 2010 and its Action Plan, and the 3rd Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Ha Noi, 21 July 2010. We supported and noted with satisfaction the steady implementation of Action Plan 63 which includes an action plan to implement "A Decade toward the Green Mekong" initiative and the "Mekong Japan Economic Industrial Cooperation initiative (MJ-CI) Action Plan".
11. We reaffirmed the importance of resolving the climate change issues and committed to working closely together towards a positive outcome at COP-16/CPM-16 to be held in Mexico in December 2010. We also welcomed all efforts to address climate change and biodiversity issues discussed at the Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership in Nagoya, Aichi on 26 October 2010 and the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) held in Nagoya on 18-29 October 2010. In this context, ASEAN leaders welcomed the invitation of ASEAN officials responsible for climate change policy to Japan in order to deepen mutual understanding on climate change policy.
12. We reiterated the importance of sustainable development, including energy efficiency and energy conservation for sustainable development and in this regard appreciated Japan's initiatives such as the Smart Community Initiative, the Asian Sustainable Chemical Safety Plan. We also looked forward to the success of the forthcoming ASEAN-Japan Transport Ministers Meeting and the ASEAN-Japan Public and Private Joint Forum for the promotion of safer and more environmentally friendly vehicles as well as Japan's new initiative on environment improvement in the transport sector.
13. We noted with appreciation Japan's active contribution to socio-cultural cooperation, especially in the fields of humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, human resource development, industrial relations, and health and welfare. With regard to disaster relief field, in order to improve regional capacity, and strengthen international cooperation and coordination for disaster relief, we welcomed the co-hosting by Japan and Indonesia of the Disaster Relief Exercise (DiRex) 2011 in the framework of ARF. We shared the necessity to promote exchange among the universities and researchers in the region. In this regard, the ASEAN Leaders appreciated Japan's ongoing cooperation to support ASEAN University Network and South

East Asia Engineering Education Development Network. We also recognized the importance of enhancing regional cooperation in the field of science and innovation, and shared Japan's initiative on "East Asia Science and Innovation Area" as a long-term vision and aspiration.

14. We highly appreciated the contribution of the ASEAN-Japan Centre to promote trade, investment and tourism, and noted with appreciation its important role in narrowing the development gap. We were pleased with the progress of youth exchanges under the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths which have invited approximately 7200 ASEAN youths, contributing to community building within ASEAN and in East Asia.
15. We appreciated Japan's cooperation in improving the regional capacity to combat terrorism, particularly through the ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue and reaffirmed our commitment to the joint efforts. We shared the common recognition that it is vitally important to ensure regional peace and stability, maritime security and safety, unimpeded commerce and freedom of navigation, in accordance with universally agreed principles of international law, given the growing interdependence of trade, investment and people-to-people exchange, and the growing interconnectivity at seas.
16. We appreciated Japan's contribution to the completion of ASEAN Security Outlook to enhance transparency and confidence-building in the region. We welcomed the successful convening of the 1st ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) held in Viet Nam in October 2010 and committed to work together to strengthen defense cooperation in this framework. We also noted a proposal to further strengthen defense dialogue and exchange bilaterally and through fora such as Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Minister-level Meeting.
17. We supported ASEAN's central role in regional cooperation and were resolved to enhance regional cooperation in the evolving regional architectures. We committed to working together to strengthen EAS with the participation of the Russia Federation and the United States of America from 2011.
18. Recognizing that peace and security on the Korean Peninsula would greatly benefit the region, we reaffirmed our support for a nuclear weapons-free Korean Peninsula. We encouraged the parties to resume the Six-Party Talks in due course and settle all disputes by peaceful

means. We also emphasized the importance of addressing the issues of humanitarian concerns of the international community.

19. ASEAN Leaders highly appreciated Japan's constructive role in the G-20 and Japan's support for the ASEAN Chairs to participate in the G-20 Summits in the future on a regular basis to share ASEAN's insight and perspective on global economic and financial issues. We welcomed Japan's chairmanship of the forthcoming APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Yokohama on 13-14 November 2010 and looking forward to its successful outcome.

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 8th ASEAN and Japan Transport Ministers Meeting

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
12 November 2010**

1. The Transport Ministers of ASEAN Member States and Japan met for the 8th ASEAN and Japan Transport Ministers Meeting (ATM+Japan) in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on 12 November 2010. H.E. Mr. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and H.E. Mr. Toshiaki Koizumi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan co-chaired the Meeting.
2. The Ministers were pleased with the remarkable progress made in the implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership (AJTP). The Ministers welcomed the work plans for 2010–2011 based on the Manila Action Plan. The Ministers endorsed a new initiative for the promotion of safer and more environmentally-friendly vehicles named as the "ASEAN-Japan Cooperative Program on Development of Technical Regulations and Establishment of a Type Approval System for Vehicles". The Ministers noted with appreciation that the 9th ASEAN-Japan Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM+Japan) adopted the "List of Measures and Ways of implementation under the AJTP", which is the integral part of the "ASEAN-Japan Action Plan on Environment Improvement in the Transport Sector (AJ-APEIT)".

3. With the advent of ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, environment and safety issues are coming up as predominant concerns to be addressed along with the accelerated progress of urban centralisation and motorisation attributed to the economic development and globalisation in the region. In this context, the Ministers recognised the importance of promoting activities on international harmonisation of technical regulations and type approval system for vehicles so that people can benefit from a broad use of safer and more environmentally-friendly vehicles. As for Japanese assistance in this field, the Ministers expressed their appreciation for Japan's new initiative to step up its supporting activities to ASEAN Member States and also expressed their desire for the outcomes of the "Public-Private Joint Forum" to be held in Tokyo in January next year.
4. Upon completion of AJ-APEIT with the finalisation of the "List of Measures and Ways of implementation under the AJTP", the Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the preparedness to implement environmental measures to realise low-carbon and low pollution transport systems in the region through cooperation and collaboration between ASEAN Member States and Japan.
5. The Ministers were pleased to acknowledge the intention of Japan to promote its policy to further expand "Open Skies" with ASEAN countries expressed at the 13th ASEAN-Japan Summit. The ASEAN Ministers welcomed Japan's initiative to commence consultations with ASEAN Member States on bilateral basis early next year. At the same time, the Ministers tasked the senior officials to explore the expansion of the initiative into a regional arrangement.
6. The 9th ATM+Japan Meeting will be convened in Cambodia in 2011.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Mr. TRAM Iv Tek, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia; Mr. Moh. Iksan Tatang, Secretary General, representing H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi, Minister of Transportation of Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Toshiaki Koizumi, Parliamentary Secretary for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan; H.E. Mr. Sommad Pholsena, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Lao PDR; H.E. Hon. Dato' Seri Kong Cho Ha, Minister of Transport of Malaysia; H.E. U Thein Swe, Minister of Transport of Myanmar; H.E. Hon. Jose P. De Jesus, Secretary of Transportation and Communications of the Philippines; H.E. Mr. Raymond

Lim Siang Keat, Minister for Transport of Singapore; Mr. Silpachai Jarukasemratana, Deputy Permanent Secretary, representing H.E. Mr. Sophon Zaram, Minister of Transport of Thailand; H.E. Mr. Ho Nghia Dzung, Minister of Transport of Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. Sundram Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Secretariat

List of ASEAN and Japan Transport Partnership Activities

(Transport Logistics)

- ASEAN-Japan Logistics Project
- Support of Sub-Regional Logistics Training Center Project
- Support of "Roadmap towards an Integrated and Competitive Maritime

Transport in ASEAN"

(Safety and Security)

- ASEAN-Japan New Air Navigation System
- ASEAN-Japan Aviation Security Project
- ASEAN-Japan Seafarers Policy Cooperation
- ASEAN-Japan Maritime Transport Security Program
- ASEAN-Japan Port Technology Joint Research Project
- ASEAN-Japan Intelligent Transport System Development
- Automobile Technical Cooperation Project on Safety and Environment
- ASEAN-Japan Road Transport Safety Project

(Environment)

- ASEAN-Japan New Air Navigation System
- ASEAN-Japan Airport Study Project
- ASEAN "Mega-Float" Promotion Project
- ASEAN-Japan Port Technology Joint Research Project
- ASEAN-Japan Intelligent Transport System Development
- Automobile Technical Cooperation Project on Safety and Environment
- ASEAN Railways Revival Plan
- Urban Public Transport Policy Framework
- ASEAN-Japan Alternative Fuel Project for Transport Sector
- ASEAN-Japan Action Plan on Environment Improvement in the Transport Sector

(Common Infrastructure and Others)

- Transport Policy Officials Training Program in Japan
- ASEAN-Japan Transport Information Platform Project
- ASEAN-Japan Cruise Promotion Program

ASEAN-New Zealand

Joint Statement of the ASEAN-New Zealand Commemorative Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

“Trusted Friends, Dynamic Partners”

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and New Zealand today celebrated 35 years of the ASEAN-New Zealand Dialogue Relationship at a Commemorative Summit held in Ha Noi.

Looking back – a steadfast and fruitful partnership

2. We recalled the original vision of the first Dialogue Meeting in Wellington in 1975 was to develop close and increasingly mutually beneficial relations and to strengthen our economies and advance the welfare of our peoples. Much has been achieved to realise this vision. There is no better illustration of this than the entry into force this year of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) – the first single undertaking and most comprehensive economic agreement concluded by ASEAN with any dialogue partner.
3. We affirmed that AANZFTA, as a ‘living agreement’ and through its implementation agenda, is a new pillar of the relationship and a strong basis on which to build deeper economic integration. Today our combined trade makes ASEAN New Zealand’s third largest trading partner with trade in one week now equalling that traded in a whole year in 1975. This shows the extent to which our livelihoods have grown together. We look forward to the accelerated growth and benefits for our peoples that will flow from the AANZFTA.
4. We emphasised the importance of connecting our peoples, and welcomed the evolution of substantial two-way tourism flows, services, sector linkages and education ties. In the year to June 2010, 192,000 of our respective citizens visited ASEAN countries or New Zealand for social, tourism, education and business reasons. New Zealand welcomed the contribution fast-growing ASEAN populations were making to New Zealand society and ASEAN affirmed that New Zealanders were dynamic contributors to business, education and other sectors in the region.
5. We support the development of an ASEAN-centred regional architecture that is open, transparent,

and inclusive and that will help drive economic prosperity, promote regional peace and stability as well as enhance socio-cultural cooperation. We underscored the multifaceted nature of our partnership, through close cooperation in the wider regional architecture, spanning the East Asia Summit, ASEAN-CER, ASEAN Regional Forum, the ADMM Plus and ASEM, which will contribute positively to this regional architecture. We emphasised the importance of working together to take forward broader regional frameworks, with ASEAN providing a strong and cohesive core at the centre of these arrangements.

6. New Zealand welcomed ASEAN’s growing profile on the global stage and supported ASEAN’s regular participation in the G20 Summits and related meetings. ASEAN Leaders expressed appreciation for New Zealand’s steadfast support of its development and integration over the past 35 years. This has included long standing and consistent development assistance to developing member states, early accession to the TAC and through the evolution and implementation of the ASEAN Charter.

Looking forward – dynamic partners, integrated communities

7. Looking together to the future, we heralded the conclusion of the ASEAN-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership and Plan of Action 2010-2015. Agreed by ASEAN and New Zealand Foreign Ministers in July, the Comprehensive Partnership and Plan of Action charts the ‘event horizon’ of our relationship for the next five years and helps underpin ASEAN’s own Roadmap for Integration.
8. We underscored the importance of narrowing the development gaps in the region and of attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To this end, ASEAN Leaders welcomed the commitment New Zealand has made to sustaining its development assistance into the future and commended New Zealand’s announcement of four flagship initiatives within the framework of the Plan of Action, namely the ASEAN-New Zealand Scholarships Programme (which would provide 170 scholarships annually for the next five years), a Young Business Leaders Exchange Programme and programmes on Disaster Risk Management and Agricultural Diplomacy, as a notable demonstration of New Zealand’s firm commitment to the Comprehensive Partnership.
9. ASEAN Leaders expressed solidarity with New Zealand following the Canterbury earthquake, and we discussed the importance of continuing

close cooperation on disaster preparedness and response management, prone as we all are to natural disasters and linked as well by the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' which present devastating natural disaster challenges. We thus underscored the importance of working together and with other partners in developing an effective regional disaster management arrangement, including New Zealand's support for the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Center (AHA Center) that will enable the region to have more effective and timely response to disasters.

10. We eagerly anticipated the effective realisation of the ASEAN Community by 2015. New Zealand affirmed its support for the implementation of the three blueprints, along with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), under the ASEAN Roadmap for an ASEAN Community and looked forward to further contributing in a concrete way through the Joint Comprehensive Partnership and its Plan of Action.
11. We affirmed the importance of the AANZFTA implementation agenda, particularly the 5-year AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Programme, which is a very important element of AANZFTA's strategic approach to economic cooperation. We committed to continue close cooperation between ASEAN and 'Closer Economic Relations' partners, New Zealand and Australia, as we work collectively towards a more integrated region, both with and between ASEAN and the CER economies.
12. There is much to be shared. Building on the strong AANZFTA foundation, and New Zealand's and Australia's extensive experience in the process of economic integration, we noted New Zealand's proposal to establish a Track 1.5 'Integration Partnership Forum' between ASEAN, New Zealand and Australia to share experiences in economic integration and connectivity and to chart the course for ASEAN-CER integration into the future. We tasked our officials to explore conceptualisation of the forum. We underscored the importance of strengthening the existing annual ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Dialogue in Kuala Lumpur as an important forum of this new Integration Partnership process.
13. New Zealand commended ASEAN's important work on connectivity and confirmed its willingness to jointly seek greater connectivity and integration between our countries and communities. In this regard, together we encouraged enhanced cooperation to implement the Master Plan on

ASEAN Connectivity to promote greater economic dynamism, prosperity, and greater understanding between the peoples of the region. We also identified the interoperability of qualifications frameworks as an area of future cooperation to deepen education connections within the region.

14. We acknowledged the many institutional linkages that have developed between New Zealand and ASEAN Member State institutions in education, including joint courses, English language training and mentoring programs. We endorsed the enhancement of these linkages as a realistic approach to promote a wider and more dynamic institutional connectivity – including twinning arrangements and expert secondments - between relevant agencies and institutions in ASEAN and New Zealand. We directed our officials to pursue these opportunities and to discover more as ASEAN's integration plans evolve and take form.
15. We affirmed the value of continued engagement at Leadership level between ASEAN and New Zealand and welcomed the steady pace of visits by Leaders and Ministers within our region. The New Zealand Prime Minister also expressed a wish to welcome ASEAN Leaders to New Zealand in the future.
16. In concluding, ASEAN Leaders expressed appreciation for New Zealand's steadfast support for ASEAN centrality in the emerging regional architecture and for ASEAN integration as part of the development of the ASEAN Community in 2015. We all underscored the importance we attach to building ever-stronger partnerships among us. Looking across the spectrum of actions currently underway - and ideas that have been ignited for the future - we affirmed the continuing value of the ASEAN New Zealand relationship in delivering mutual benefits to both partners. We committed to furthering the relationship as trusted friends and dynamic partners to strengthen our economies and advance the welfare of our peoples.

ASEAN - Republic of Korea

Joint Media Statement of the 7th AEM-ROK Consultation

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010

1. The Seventh Consultations between the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and the Minister for Trade of the Republic of Korea was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26 August 2010. The Consultation was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Vietnam and H.E. Mr. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade of the Republic of Korea.
2. The Ministers reviewed the bilateral economic and trade cooperation activities implemented under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Partnership among the Governments of ASEAN Member States and the Republic of Korea, particularly the implementation of the Agreement on Trade in Goods, the Agreement on Trade in Services and the Agreement on Investment as well as other economic cooperation activities.
3. The Ministers noted that, despite the global economic crisis, according to ASEAN statistics, trade relations between ASEAN and Korea were still quite robust in 2009. Compared to the 22.6 percent decline in global trade in 2009, total trade between ASEAN and Korea showed strong performance in 2009 with only a slight decline of 4.5 percent from the previous year, reaching the level of USD 74.7 billion from USD 78.3 billion in 2008. The Ministers noted that the 2009 value of total trade between ASEAN and Korea was much higher than its pre-crisis level, which is USD 61.2 billion in 2007. ASEAN was the third largest trading partner of Korea in 2008 and conversely, Korea was the fifth largest trading partner of ASEAN.
4. The Ministers noted that total flows of Foreign Direct Investment from Korea declined by 10.21 percent in 2009 with ASEAN receiving a substantial amount of FDI of USD 1.4 billion last year.

Implementation of the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement

5. The Ministers welcomed the realisation of tariffs elimination on almost 90 percent of products classified in the Normal Track as of 1 January 2010, among ASEAN 5 (i.e. Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and

Singapore) and the Republic of Korea. The Ministers noted that, In line with the transparency requirements of the WTO, ASEAN and Korea have notified the ASEAN-Korea Trade in Goods Agreement to the WTO.

6. The Ministers endorsed the recommendation of the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA) Implementing Committee to commence the review of the ASEAN-Korea Trade in Goods Agreement starting with an impact assessment study to be jointly undertaken by Korea and ASEAN. The Ministers agreed that the study would provide policymakers with an overview of any implementation gaps in the ASEAN-Korea Trade in Goods Agreement; assess the Agreement's impact; and provide recommendations on how the Agreement could be enhanced to make it more beneficial to all Parties.
7. The Ministers noted the concerns over the low utilisation of the AKFTA, which could be attributed not only to the low awareness by businesses of the AKFTA and the lack of information on preferential and/or reciprocal tariff rates but also to the practical difficulties in the administrative procedures to claim tariff concessions under the AKFTA. In this regard, Korea proposed subjects to be discussed, such as a possible pragmatic approach to implement the mutually agreed changes to the OCP and its attachment (certificate format), the possibility of introducing the Approved Exporter System and a system of self-certification of origin in the long-run, the liberalisation of the Sensitive Track, and review of the reciprocity tariff rate system. The Ministers instructed the Implementing Committee to spur its efforts to develop solutions for the subjects from next rounds of the IC as well as to look into the factors to improve the utilisation of the AKFTA and explore options to address them.
8. The Ministers underscored the importance of addressing this matter for businesses in ASEAN and Korea to maximise the potential of the AKFTA. The Ministers tasked officials to submit their recommendations on the enhancement of the utilisation of the AKFTA, together with their recommendations from the outcome of the review of the AKFTA Trade in Goods Agreement, at the AEM-ROK Consultations in 2011.
9. The Ministers also tasked officials to put priority attention to improving awareness of the AKFTA among business sector of both sides and promoting its utilisation in identifying economic cooperation projects and activities.

10. The Ministers noted that almost all Parties have ratified the ASEAN-Korea Trade in Services Agreement, and urged the remaining Party to do so as soon as possible. The Ministers reiterated the benefits of the Agreement for service providers and the business community of ASEAN and the Republic of Korea.
11. The Ministers were pleased to note that the ASEAN-Korea Agreement on Investment has now entered into force for all Parties.
12. The Ministers agreed to target the implementation of all agreements by all Parties by the ASEAN-ROK Summit scheduled in October 2010.

Economic Cooperation

13. The ASEAN Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Republic of Korea for the third contribution of USD 500,000 to the ASEAN-Korea Economic Cooperation Fund, making Republic of Korea's contribution to the Fund to-date amounting to over USD 1.5 million. In addition, the Ministers also welcomed the fact that the annual contribution to the ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund would increase to 5 million USD from 3 million USD from this year.
14. The Ministers noted the 21 projects currently under implementation under the ASEAN-Korea Economic Cooperation Fund. In order to ensure the effective utilisation of the fund, the Ministers tasked the ASEAN-Korea Working Group on Economic Cooperation, through the AKFTA Implementing Committee, to continue to review the economic cooperation programme under the ASEAN-Korea Framework Agreement, with the view to assessing and evaluating its effectiveness and contribution to ASEAN-Korea comprehensive economic cooperation.

G20 Seoul Summit

15. The Ministers recognised the importance of issues discussed in the G20 process in pursuit of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. In this regard, they welcomed the chairmanship of the Republic of Korea in the G20 Summit in Seoul this November. The ASEAN Minister welcomed Korea's efforts to reflect the views of ASEAN in the process of preparing for the Seoul Summit. The Republic of Korea confirmed that it would make particular efforts to incorporate the perspectives and concerns of emerging and developing countries into the G20 agenda, and thereby contribute to enhancing legitimacy of the G20 and strengthening the recovery of the global economy.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade, Republic of Korea; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Chairman's Statement of the 13th ASEAN-Republic of Korea (ROK) Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

1. The 13th ASEAN-ROK Summit, chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was held on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States had a substantive meeting with H.E. Mr. Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea.
2. We noted with satisfaction the substantive progress of the ASEAN-ROK relations over the past 21 years since the establishment of dialogue relations in 1989, and in order to further deepen and broaden our relationship, we agreed to elevate the ASEAN-ROK comprehensive cooperation to that of strategic partnership, which corresponds to the aspirations of the peoples of ASEAN and the ROK. In this regard, we adopted of the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-ROK Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity at the 13th ASEAN-ROK Summit in Ha Noi.
3. We also noted with satisfaction the effective implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Cooperation Partnership (2006-2010). In this connection, we adopted the new Plan of Action

to Implement the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity for the period of 2011-2015.

4. The ASEAN Leaders appreciated ROK's firm and consistent support for ASEAN Community building and ASEAN's role as the driving force in an evolving regional architecture. In this connection, the ASEAN Leaders called for ROK's further support and engagement in Mekong sub-regional frameworks (including ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC), Cambodia – Laos – Vietnam Development Triangle (CLV), Cambodia – Laos – Myanmar - Vietnam group (CLMV), Ayeyawady - Chao Phraya - Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS), Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), Mekong River Commission (MRC)), Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), and others, with a view to narrowing down the development gap in the region and supporting ASEAN's efforts of regional integration.
5. The ASEAN Leaders welcomed and appreciated ROK's new proposal on establishing an ROK-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting so as to strengthen economic and development cooperation with the countries in the Mekong region. We urged our relevant officials to discuss ways to implement Korea's initiative.
6. We were pleased to note that, despite the global economic slowdown, trade between ASEAN and the Republic of Korea remained quite robust and reached USD 74.7 billion in 2009, much higher than pre-crisis levels. ROK was the fifth largest trading partner of ASEAN and conversely, ASEAN was the third largest trading partner of Korea in 2008. We, however, noted that in 2009, there was a decline by 10.21 percent in total flows of Foreign Direct Investment from ROK to ASEAN.
7. We welcomed the entry into force of all Agreements under the ASEAN – Korea Free Trade Area framework (AKFTA) for all Parties and noted the developments in this implementation. We, however, requested ASEAN-ROK Economic Ministers to expedite their works in accelerating a higher utilization for AKFTA's concession. In this regard, we renewed our commitment to achieve the target of increasing two-way trade volume to US\$ 150 billion by 2015 through the ASEAN-ROK FTA.
8. The ROK welcomed the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity at the 17th ASEAN Summit in Ha Noi. The ASEAN Leaders appreciated ROK's active role and enhanced cooperation with ASEAN in such priority areas as transport, information and communication technology (ICT), rural technology, energy, finance, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), disaster management, environment and climate change, infectious disease, food security, culture and arts, people-to-people contact, tourism, education and human resource development, and looked forward to ROK's participation and assistance in the implementation of the adopted Master Plan, which will truly be beneficial to the realization of an integrated ASEAN Community by 2015.
9. The ASEAN Leaders welcomed the ROK's initiative of Low-Carbon Green Growth and commitment to cooperate through East Asia Climate Partnership to support ASEAN Member States in responding to climate change and maintaining sustainable development. We agreed to explore and develop concrete projects under the initiative for the greater benefit of the region.
10. We took note of the follow-up to the initiative by the ROK to establish the Asian Forest Cooperation Organisation (AfoCO) including the drafting of the Agreement for the Establishment of AfoCO, with an aim to strengthening forestry cooperation and enhancing the capacity in dealing with climate change in the region. We viewed the initiative as a strategic cooperation programme between ASEAN and ROK, through a phased approach, starting with the ASEAN-ROK Forestry Cooperation Programme.
11. We welcomed the establishment and operation of the ASEAN-Korea Centre in Seoul. We attached great importance to the Centre as it serves as an important channel to further promote trade, investment, tourism and cultural exchanges between ASEAN and the ROK.
12. 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 denuclearization 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 their implementation, and of addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.

13. We recognized the importance of issues discussed in the G-20 process in pursuit of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. In this connection, we welcomed the chairmanship of the ROK of the forthcoming G-20 Summit in Seoul on 11-12 November 2010 and its efforts to reflect the views of developing countries, including ASEAN, in the process of preparing for the Seoul Summit to be held on 11-12 November 2010. The ASEAN Leaders expressed their high appreciation to the ROK for her support and invitation for the ASEAN Chair, Viet Nam, to attend the G-20 Summit in Seoul later this year and welcomed the ROK's further support for the ASEAN Chair's participation at the G-20 Summits on a regular basis.

Commemorative Summit on 2 June 2009 and other arrangements supporting the Dialogue partnership;

WELCOMING the establishment of the ASEAN-Korea Centre in March 2009 to promote trade, investment, tourism and culture between ASEAN and the ROK;

ALSO WELCOMING the entry into force of the Agreement on Trade in Goods and the Agreement on Trade in Services, and the signing of the Investment Agreement under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation among the Governments of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Republic of Korea, which marked the completion of the ASEAN-ROK Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA) and the realisation of the AKFTA on 1 January 2010;

FURTHER WELCOMING the establishment of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) and the ROK's inclusion in the ADMM-Plus;

ACKNOWLEDGING the commitment of ASEAN and the ROK to work closely in supporting ASEAN integration and narrowing the development gap in the region as provided for in the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015);

FURTHER WELCOMING the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter, establishment of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN, strengthening of the ASEAN Secretariat, establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children as well as the appointment of Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to ASEAN; and

UNDERSCORING the commitment to handle ASEAN-ROK mutual relations in accordance with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, the TAC in Southeast Asia and the generally accepted principles of international law;

RECOGNISING the growing interdependence and integration between ASEAN and the ROK driven by trade, investment and people-to-people interactions for peace and prosperity;

FURTHER WELCOMING the recommendation made by the ASEAN-ROK Eminent Persons Group (AKEPG) to elevate the ASEAN-ROK partnership to a higher level;

BEING DETERMINED to enhance and move the ASEAN-ROK comprehensive cooperation partnership towards a strategic partnership, which corresponds to the aspirations of the peoples of ASEAN and the ROK, in order to address common challenges and promote

Joint Declaration on ASEAN-Republic of Korea Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

WE, the Heads of State/Government of Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Republic of Korea (ROK) gathered on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, for the 13th ASEAN-ROK Summit;

RECALLING with satisfaction that the ASEAN-ROK relations have deepened and broadened over the past 21 years since the establishment of dialogue relations in 1989;

NOTING the significance of the ASEAN-ROK Commemorative Summit which was convened on 1-2 June 2009 under the theme of "Partnership for Real, Friendship for Good" to celebrate 20 years of close partnership and friendship and the New Asia Initiative of the ROK to strengthen cooperation with ASEAN;

RECALLING the accession of the ROK to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) on 27 November 2004, the signing of the Joint Declaration of the Leaders at the 8th ASEAN-ROK Summit on 30 November 2004 in Vientiane and the adoption of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on 13 December 2005, the adoption of the ASEAN-ROK Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism on 27 July 2005, the signing of the Joint Statement of the ASEAN-ROK

peace, stability and prosperity in ASEAN and the wider East Asian region.

Hereby AGREE to commence an ASEAN-ROK Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity comprising political and security cooperation, economic cooperation, socio-cultural cooperation, regional and international cooperation and development cooperation. To this end, we agree to:

Political and Security Cooperation

1. Strengthen political and security cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK, thereby contributing to the realisation of an ASEAN Political-Security Community by 2015.

Political and Security Dialogue

2. Engage in regular dialogue at various levels including regional and multilateral mechanisms in order to promote peace, stability, security, development and prosperity in the region.
3. Promote the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) process and the ADMM-Plus as frameworks for regional defence and security dialogue and cooperation.
4. Hold, when necessary, ASEAN-ROK security-related dialogues to ensure regional peace and stability and to address the security challenges facing the region.

Strengthening Peace and Stability

5. Strengthen cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK at regional and international levels to ensure non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) including preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons, promoting nuclear disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy in order to achieve a nuclear weapon-free world consistent with the provisions of the Treaty on Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).
6. Cooperate to effectively prevent, disrupt, and combat transnational crime, especially terrorism, sea piracy, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, money laundering, arms smuggling, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, international economic crime and cyber crime as well as to ensure regional security in accordance with national policies, domestic laws and legislation and international law.
7. Strengthen the implementation of the ASEAN-ROK Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, which was signed on 27 July 2005 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

8. Support dialogue and cooperation towards the goal of attaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, particularly through the Six-Party Talks process, and other processes as appropriate, such as the ARF.
9. Support ASEAN's central role in the regional architecture through ASEAN initiated processes such as the ASEAN Plus Three (APT), East Asia Summit (EAS), and the ARF.
10. Promote and strengthen cooperation in the areas of human rights, good governance, democracy and rule of law.

Economic Cooperation

11. Intensify the ASEAN-ROK economic ties, thereby contributing to the realisation of an ASEAN Economic Community by 2015.
12. Make efforts to realise the target set forth at the ASEAN-ROK Commemorative Summit in June 2009 to increase bilateral trade to USD 150 billion by 2015.

Effective AKFTA Implementation

13. Implement AKFTA fully and effectively in order to promote trade in goods and services, investment and other economic relations between ASEAN and the ROK as well as to promote economic growth and development in ASEAN and the ROK, and to contribute to ASEAN's internal economic integration and development.
14. Strengthen the implementation of AKFTA by faithfully pursuing liberalisation in accordance with the agreed timeframe and undertaking ASEAN-ROK economic cooperation projects.
15. Improve the utilisation of the AKFTA by enhancing awareness among businesses, making the implementation procedure of the AKFTA more business-friendly, and exploring various ways to maximise mutual benefits and the opportunities available under the agreement.

Strengthen Economic Cooperation

16. Enhance economic cooperation, especially capacity building in various fields such as finance, customs, construction and transport, agriculture and commodities, labour, tourism, energy, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), science and technology, food security, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), forestry, mining, fisheries, logistics, intellectual property rights, connectivity and infrastructure development.

17. Fully utilise the ASEAN-Korea Centre to facilitate promotional activities for trade and investment, including product exhibitions, exchange of trade and investment missions, and exchange of information on trade and investment.

Regional Economic Integration

18. Cooperate to effectively implement the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) and further develop the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI).
19. Cooperate to explore and advance processes for broader and deeper economic integration between ASEAN, the ROK and other regional partners, while recognising the primacy of ASEAN's internal economic integration and development, and respecting ASEAN's interests in the development of such processes.
20. Strengthen collaboration and policy consultation between ASEAN and the ROK in major multilateral fora including the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the G-20 and other regional and multilateral economic organisations and in this connection, support the continued participation of the ASEAN Chair in the future G-20 Summits, and their related meetings as appropriate, on a regular basis.
21. Work towards achieving a more balanced and open international financial architecture, by participating in reforms of financial regulations, prudential frameworks, and international financial institutions.
22. Support ASEAN efforts to develop enhanced connectivity within the region and beyond.

Tourism

23. Promote tourism in ASEAN and the ROK through regular tourism exhibitions and other related activities, in close collaboration with the ASEAN-Korea Centre.

Socio-Cultural Cooperation

24. Promote socio-cultural cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK, thereby contributing to the realisation of an ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community by 2015.

Education

25. Jointly promote education as a vehicle to achieve socio-economic development. In particular, ASEAN and the ROK will share their educational experiences, especially the education policies

on good ethics and character-building towards supporting ASEAN and the ROK human resource development.

26. Promote and facilitate student and academic exchanges.

Culture and People-to-People Exchanges

27. Promote cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts, particularly among the youth, in the public and private sectors to deepen mutual understanding and friendship.

Consular Cooperation

28. Strengthen consular cooperation, especially in the protection of the nationals of both sides, including tourists, business people, officials who are travelling to ASEAN and the ROK as well as students, permanent residents and workers residing in the ASEAN Member States and the ROK.

Human Resources Development, Employment and Social Welfare

29. Enhance cooperation to develop human resources, occupational skills and social insurance.
30. Enhance cooperation to improve social welfare, especially for vulnerable people.

Environment and Climate Change

31. Welcome the ROK's initiative on Low-Carbon Green Growth and cooperate through the East Asia Climate Partnership to support ASEAN Member States in responding to climate change.
32. Enhance ASEAN-ROK cooperation in environmental management including integrated water resource management; environmentally sustainable cities; environmentally sound technologies and cleaner production; biodiversity conservation; public awareness and education; sustainable use of coastal and marine environment and transboundary environmental pollution.
33. Strengthen ASEAN-ROK cooperation on programmes to mitigate and address the impact of climate change and promote sustainable development.

Disaster Management

34. Strengthen cooperation in disaster risk assessment, identification, monitoring and early warning, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, recovery,

technical cooperation and research, in support of the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), and the operationalisation of regional disaster management and emergency response centres with an aim of mitigating the impacts of disaster, reducing disaster losses and enhancing joint emergency response to disasters.

Expanding Cooperation in Addressing Global Issues

35. Cooperate to deal with the global challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, current global economic and financial crisis, food security, energy security and communicable and infectious diseases.

Development Cooperation

36. Welcome the ROK's commitment to continue expanding the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to ASEAN and to share its development experience with ASEAN.
37. Continue to support ASEAN community-building efforts through the ASEAN-ROK Special Cooperation Fund (SCF), ASEAN-ROK Future Oriented Cooperation Project (FOCP) Fund and ASEAN-ROK Economic Cooperation Fund.
38. Contribute to sub-regional initiatives including the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and other sub-regional economic cooperation frameworks so as to contribute to narrowing the development gap in the region.

Implementation and Funding Arrangements

39. In order to realise the purposes of this Declaration, we agreed to the following:
- A detailed Plan of Action is adopted.
 - Existing funding mechanisms will be augmented and strengthened, including the SCF and the FOCP Fund and ASEAN-ROK Economic Cooperation Fund for effective implementation of activities in line with this Declaration and the Plan of Action.
 - Requisite resources will be provided by ASEAN and the ROK to implement the activities in accordance with their respective capacities, including by mutually exploring creative resource mobilisation strategies.
 - Progress made in realising the objectives of this Declaration will be reviewed by our Ministers and other mechanisms within the dialogue framework.

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2nd ASEAN and Republic of Korea Transport Ministers Meeting

Brunei Darussalam, 12 November 2010

- The Second ASEAN and ROK Transport Ministers (ATM+ROK) Meeting was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on 12 November 2010. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and H.E. Mr. In Sub Kwak, Deputy Minister of Logistics and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Korea.
- The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-ROK Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity and the new Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity for the period of 2011-2015 at the recently concluded ASEAN-ROK Summit in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Ministers were encouraged that the ASEAN and ROK Leaders agreed to pursue ways to strengthen policy consultation and the exchange of information and technology in the areas of airport facilities, city development and other infrastructure, such as the ASEAN Highway Network Development Project, and to enhance technical cooperation and capacity building in infrastructure, including the planning, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, ports and the development of smart transport systems. The Ministers noted that ROK will support the efforts of the respective countries to establish the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link, and cooperate to provide assistance such as participating in feasibility studies.
- The Ministers endorsed the ASEAN-ROK Transport Cooperation Roadmap, as well as the 27 joint projects for implementation for the period 2010-2015. The joint projects cover enhancing human resource development and education, institutional and technical assistance, and infrastructure feasibility studies in the areas of logistics, aviation, roadway, railway, sea/port and inland waterway. The Ministers tasked their senior officials to finalise the Annual Work Plan for the Roadmap for adoption at the next ATM+ROK in 2011. The Ministers welcomed the convening of a training course on "Capacity Building for Shipping and Port Logistics Affairs" in December 2010 in Busan as an initial activity of the ASEAN-ROK Transport Cooperation Roadmap. In addition, the Ministers tasked their senior officials to

make efforts for the discussion on air services liberalisation between ASEAN and ROK and report progress at the Third ATM+ROK Meeting.

4. The Ministers supported the convening of the annual ASEAN-ROK Transport Cooperation Forum, to discuss the annual project plans, their progress, challenges and improvements and to share information on green transport policies and practices as well as to develop joint responses or initiatives to address climate change.
5. The Third ATM+ROK Meeting will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2011.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E Pehin Dato Abdullah Bakar, Minister of Communications for Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Mr. Tram Iv Tek, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia; Mr. Moh. Iksan Tatang, Secretary General, representing H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi, Minister of Transportation of Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Sommad Pholsena, Minister of Public Works and Transport of Lao PDR; H.E. Hon. Dato' Seri Kong Cho Ha, Minister of Transport for Malaysia; H.E. U Thein Swe, Minister of Transport of Myanmar; H.E. Mr. In Sub Kwak, Deputy Minister of Logistics and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Land, Transport & Maritime Affairs of Republic of Korea; H.E. Hon. Jose P. De Jesus, Secretary of Transportation and Communications for the Philippines; H.E. Mr. Raymond Lim Siang Keat, Minister for Transport for Singapore; Mr. Silpachai Jarukasemratana, Deputy Permanent Secretary, representing H.E. Mr. Sophon Zaram, Minister of Transport of Thailand; H.E. Mr. Ho Nghia Dzung, Minister of Transport of Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. Sundram Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Secretariat.

Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-Republic of Korea Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2011-2015)

In welcoming the elevation of the dialogue relations between Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Republic of Korea (ROK), the Leaders of ASEAN and the ROK adopted the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity at the 13th

ASEAN-ROK Summit on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Satisfied with the close and progressive cooperation that ASEAN and the ROK have forged since the establishment of the dialogue relations in 1989, the Leaders agreed upon strategic areas of future cooperation covering political, economic, environmental, social, cultural fields and on regional and global issues.

The Leader of the ROK reaffirmed his support for the Bali Concord II signed on 7 October 2003 and the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015) signed on 1st March 2009 by the ASEAN Leaders to realise the ASEAN Community by narrowing the development gaps within ASEAN and accelerating integration of ASEAN.

The Leaders of ASEAN and the ROK at the 13th ASEAN-ROK Summit on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, adopted this ASEAN-ROK Plan of Action to provide concrete actions and initiatives for realising their commitments as reflected in the Joint Declaration in conformity with their obligations under international law and in accordance with their domestic laws and policies.

1. Political and Security Cooperation
 - 1.1 Expanding Exchanges in the Political and Security Field:
 - 1.1.1 Continue high-level contacts between ASEAN and the ROK through existing bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms within the frameworks of ASEAN, ASEAN Plus Three (APT), and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and increase exchanges between officials in the political and security areas;
 - 1.1.2 Work towards contributing to the realisation of the goals and objectives as set out in the ARF Vision Statement and its Plan of Action in support of strengthening the ARF;
 - 1.1.3 Promote concrete cooperation projects within the ARF including cooperation in cyber-security and countering cyber-terrorism;
 - 1.1.4 Continue the ASEAN-ROK Future-Oriented Cooperation Project, which promotes exchanges between diplomats and government officials of both sides, and extend the Project to cover exchanges among officials in the political, national security and national defence fields;
 - 1.1.5 Strengthen cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK government-affiliated research institutes in the political and security fields such as

- the ASEAN-Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) through exchange of experts, joint research projects and joint seminars; and
- 1.1.6 Promote linkages and increase exchange visits among military and security training institutions to enhance cooperation in the region.
 - 1.2 Strengthen cooperation and increase consultation through the ARF and the APT process with a view to achieving peace, security and stability in the region.
 - 1.3 Promote the ARF and the ADMM-Plus as useful platforms for security cooperation, in particular for forging practical cooperation to address the security challenges facing the region.
 - 1.4 Explore ways to establish ASEAN-ROK security-related dialogue through existing ASEAN-ROK consultation channels such as ASEAN-ROK Dialogue.
 - 1.5 Enhance multilateral and regional cooperation aimed at non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, including related materials in line with the relevant international conventions and treaties and support the implementation of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ).
 - 1.6 Promote and enhance cooperation on Human Rights, Good Governance, Democracy and Rule of Law through, among others, the following:
 - 1.6.1 Collaborate with ASEAN on human rights through regional dialogues, seminars and workshops, education and awareness raising activities, as well as exchange of best practices and other capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - 1.6.2 Support the work of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), which is the first regional mechanism and overarching institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in ASEAN, and its work plan and cooperate in multilateral fora including the Bali Democracy Forum and the UN Human Rights Council;
 - 1.6.3 Support the work of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC);
 - 1.6.4 Promote sharing of experiences and best practices through workshops and seminars on good governance, democracy and human rights; and
 - 1.6.5 Strengthen and deepen cooperation with ASEAN against corruption, through, inter-alia, encouraging the ratification or accession to, and implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
 - 1.7 Promote and enhance cooperation in combating terrorism and transnational crimes:
 - 1.7.1 Strengthen cooperation in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner at bilateral, regional and international levels including the ASEAN-ROK Dialogue as well as other regional frameworks such as the ARF and the APT process, and the UN;
 - 1.7.2 Enhance the regional capacity to combat terrorism and other transnational crimes by exchanging information, sharing best practices and expertise, strengthening capacity building among their law enforcement agencies making use of the existing centres in ASEAN such as the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Thailand, the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Malaysia and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Indonesia;
 - 1.7.3 Strengthen cooperation in the eight priority areas of ASEAN and ASEAN Plus Three cooperation namely terrorism, trafficking in persons, arms smuggling, sea piracy, money laundering, illicit drug trafficking, international economic crime and cyber crime through the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the ASEAN Plus Three process and other mechanisms;
 - 1.7.4 Develop a framework for cooperation to effectively implement the ASEAN-ROK Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism through SOMTC+ROK Consultation and other existing mechanisms, and closely cooperate in the fields of immigration controls,

- law enforcement, transport security, and prevention of financing of terrorists, capacity building and related organisations;
- 1.7.5 Further strengthen cooperation in drug detection and forensic tools development, in particular forensic management; and
 - 1.7.6 Cooperate and coordinate to effectively prevent, disrupt and combat transnational crime, including trafficking in persons, arms smuggling, and cyber crime through sharing of information, intelligence and best practices, promoting cyber security, technology transfer, strengthening trainers' networks, technical assistance and capacity building in the area of law enforcement.
- 1.8 Promote cooperation on maritime issues, including security:
- 1.8.1 Increase and enhance cooperation in the fields of maritime security and safety, and marine environmental protection in accordance with international law by promoting capacity building, training and technical cooperation, information sharing, intelligence exchange, sharing best practices and knowledge as well as other appropriate forms of cooperation respecting the principle of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States and bearing in mind the primary responsibilities of the littoral States in this matter.
- 1.9 Promote the role of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) as the code of conduct for inter-state relations in Southeast Asia as well as encourage other countries outside the region to accede to the Treaty to further promote regional peace, security, stability, prosperity, mutual confidence and trust.
- 1.10 Promote the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States as envisaged in the TAC.
2. Economic Cooperation
- 2.1 Consultation Channels for Economic Cooperation:
 - 2.1.1 Enhance consultation to establish comprehensive economic cooperative relations through the existing ASEAN Economic Ministers-ROK (AEM-ROK) Consultations, the Senior Economic Officials' Meeting (SEOM)-ROK Consultations and between respective ASEAN sectoral and other bodies and the ROK in areas such as finance, construction and transportation, agriculture and commodities, labour, tourism, energy, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), forestry, mining and fisheries;
 - 2.1.2 Promote cooperation and exchanges between business organisations of ASEAN and the ROK to pursue closer private sector collaboration;
 - 2.1.3 Strengthen cooperation of private sector within the context of East Asia Business Council (EABC) with the view to promoting greater linkages between firms in ASEAN, the Republic of Korea, Japan and China; and
 - 2.1.4 Continue cooperation to help the ASEAN-Korea Centre serve as an effective channel for the enhancement of trade, investment, tourism and culture between ASEAN and the ROK. Utilise the ASEAN-Korea Centre to facilitate promotional activities for ASEAN-ROK Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA), trade and investment, including product exhibitions, exchange of trade and investment missions, and exchange of information on trade and investment.
 - 2.2 ASEAN-ROK Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA):
 - 2.2.1 Ensure the implementation and expand areas of economic cooperation, including cooperation projects referred to in Chapter 3 of the AKFTA in support of the AKFTA under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation (CEC) between ASEAN and the ROK and its Annex;
 - 2.2.2 Complete the tariff liberalization within the agreed timeframes and pursue further liberalisation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ASEAN-ROK Trade in Goods Agreement;
 - 2.2.3 Fully engage in the consultation process of the Implementing Committee in order to monitor and improve the implementation of the AKFTA; and

- 2.2.4 Disseminate information of the AKFTA to the business community and achieve maximum utilisation of the Agreement by making the implementation procedures of the AKFTA more business-friendly, including through the ASEAN-Korea Centre.
- 2.3 ASEAN-ROK Economic Cooperation Fund:
- 2.3.1 Closely monitor the implementation of the ASEAN-ROK economic cooperation projects and develop guidelines for improved project selection and impact assessment; and
- 2.3.2 Augment and strengthen funding mechanisms such as ASEAN-ROK Economic Cooperation Fund to explore ways to expand cooperative activities.
- 2.4 Trade Promotion Activities:
- 2.4.1 Make mutual efforts to expand trade through various avenues such as goods exhibitions and expositions as well as through the exchange of trade delegations;
- 2.4.2 Facilitate the increased entry of ASEAN imports, especially agricultural products, into the ROK market; and
- 2.4.3 Support continued participation of the ASEAN Chair in the future G-20 Summits, and their related meetings as appropriate, on a regular basis.
- 2.5 Customs Cooperation:
- 2.5.1 Promote exchange of information, subject to the national laws of each side and with the exception of confidential information, on the respective customs procedures, enforcement and risk management techniques in the ASEAN and the ROK;
- 2.5.2 Promote secure and efficient trade between ASEAN and the ROK through supply chain security measures in accordance with international agreements;
- 2.5.3 Continue consultations and cooperation within the ASEAN-ROK Customs Consultation with a view to enhancing policy coordination in the customs areas;
- 2.5.4 The ROK will provide training opportunities for ASEAN customs officials to share expertise on streamlining and simplification of customs procedures;
- 2.5.5 Endeavour to promote application of information technology in customs procedures to facilitate trade; and
- 2.5.6 Strengthen customs cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK to improve utilisation of the AKFTA, including exchanging customs experts.
- 2.6 Investment Promotion:
- 2.6.1 Enhance cooperation through the existing dialogue mechanisms and the ASEAN Plus Three process to develop cooperative measures and actions for promoting mutual investment, conducting capacity building activities, exchanges of experts and sharing related experiences, technology, information and policies;
- 2.6.2 The ROK will conduct investment missions into ASEAN and encourage more private companies from the ROK to invest in ASEAN Member States and vice versa;
- 2.6.3 Hold the ASEAN-Korea CEO Summit in the ROK and ASEAN, when appropriate, among others, with the proposal of active participation by the SMEs, to strengthen business networks and promote trade opportunities following the successful outcome of the inaugural CEO Summit held in Jeju Island in June 2009;
- 2.6.4 Encourage the establishment of an ASEAN-Korea Business Council which should be private sector driven and not government imposed, to promote their active involvement in the implementation, inter alia, of the AEC Blueprint and AKFTA and to organise promotional activities;
- 2.6.5 ASEAN will take measures to further improve its investment environment, so as to draw additional investments from outside the region, including the ROK;
- 2.6.6 Promote close cooperation by introducing environment friendly technology and undertaking cooperative projects and studies to deal with climate change and in exchange programmes related to reducing green house gas emissions on the basis of training, education and public awareness on climate change mitigation; and

- 2.6.7 Support rural household electrification programmes of CLMV, including solar, bio mass, bio gas, micro hydro and off-grid electrification.
- 2.7 Financial Cooperation:
- 2.7.1 Strengthen cooperation within the ASEAN Plus Three Finance Ministers' Meeting (AFMM Plus Three) Process to support stable economic growth in the region;
- 2.7.2 Support the development and growth of the Asian bond markets for the security and advancement of the region's financial market; including exploring creative and innovative and mutually beneficial approach to push forward the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI) in line with the new ABMI Roadmap to lay foundation for the development and expansion of regional bond markets through mobilization of savings for productive investments, particularly infrastructure development, to spur regional growth;
- 2.7.3 Enhance regional financial stability through Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM), the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI), including the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) and the enhancement of the macroeconomic surveillance in the region;
- 2.7.4 Actively participate in policy dialogue on macroeconomic and financial policies to reinforce economic and financial integration in the region;
- 2.7.5 Undertake proactive and decisive policy actions to restore market confidence and ensure continued financial stability to promote sustainable economic growth; and
- 2.7.6 Cooperate in building up capacity of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam (CLMV) in the fields of analysis, policy-planning, and human resources development.
- 2.8 Energy Security:
- 2.8.1 Promote close cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK to enhance capacity building of energy security including in the areas of institutional framework, technology transfer through workshops, seminars, and dispatch of technical experts;
- 2.8.2 Strengthen cooperation in renewable energy technology and alternative energy and energy efficiency in order to reduce the usage of fossil fuels;
- 2.8.3 Cooperate closely in the research and development of renewable and alternative energy, such as wind, solar, hydro, bio, civilian nuclear energy, and vehicle engine compatible to biofuel; and expand cooperation on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); and
- 2.8.4 Collaborate between the institutions of both sides to enhance energy efficiency by increasing exchange of expertise in the related fields.
- 2.9 Infrastructure Development:
- 2.9.1 The ROK will support the implementation of the Master Plan on Connectivity developed by ASEAN which will enhance linkages between South East Asia and beyond;
- 2.9.2 Pursue ways to strengthen policy consultation and the exchange of information and technology in the areas of airport facilities, city development and other infrastructures, such as the "ASEAN Highway Network Development Project." To this end, ASEAN and the ROK will cooperate to conduct seminars and exchange of experts;
- 2.9.3 The ROK will support the efforts of the respective countries to establish the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link, and cooperate to provide technical and financial assistance such as by participating in feasibility study projects, etc; and
- 2.9.4 Enhance technical cooperation and promote capacity building in infrastructure, including the planning, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, ports and the development of smart transport systems.
- 2.10 Cooperation on Construction, Distribution and Transportation:
- 2.10.1 Cooperate for the implementation of the Framework of Transport Cooperation between Transport Authorities of ASEAN and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of the ROK, which was adopted in December 2009, and the ASEAN-ROK Transport Cooperation Roadmap;
- 2.10.2 Forge closer cooperation to enhance transport infrastructure, networks,

- and operations, including air, maritime, road, rail, and multi-modal transport for fast, efficient, safe, and secure movement of goods and people in the region;
- 2.10.3 Exchange information, experiences, and best practices in transport operation, infrastructure development, and safety measures;
- 2.10.4 Need to establish a cooperative system between ASEAN and the ROK that covers all modes of transportation, including logistics;
- 2.10.5 Strengthen competitiveness and efficiency in logistics in terms of operation, related equipment by promoting exchanges of experts and information, and by sharing experiences and technology in the related policies;
- 2.10.6 Exchange experts, information and experiences on the Intelligence Transport System (ITS) and Database (DB) system in the transportation field in order to improve traffic flow and to enhance the effectiveness of transportation related policies;
- 2.10.7 Encourage dialogue between governments and related businesses to exchange information and technology; cooperate to share experiences and best practices in order to establish standard specifications in the fields of railway, subways, Light Rail Transit (LRT) and others;
- 2.10.8 Cooperate to improve the safety of automobiles through the development of safety standards in accordance with international standards set by the Working Party 29: World Forum for Harmonisation of Vehicle Regulation, promotion of communication between governments and related businesses to strengthen the competitiveness of the automobile industry and exchange visits of experts, and share experiences and best practices;
- 2.10.9 Deepen cooperation in the area of aviation through concluding an air services agreement between ASEAN and the ROK for both air passenger and air freight services between ASEAN and the ROK;
- 2.10.10 Explore the establishment of a framework for strengthening ASEAN-ROK sea transport cooperation;
- 2.10.11 Promote ASEAN-ROK sea transport cooperation through effective measures to ensure navigation safety, encourage information sharing, enhance port linkages and promote human resource development; and
- 2.10.12 Promote ship building manufacture by technological transfer and exchange of know-how.
- 2.11 Food, Agriculture and Forestry:
- 2.11.1 Enhance cooperation in the field of agriculture through the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) Plus Three and implement major agreements reached at this meeting;
- 2.11.2 Endeavour to launch cooperation projects to exchange information and technology, and to develop joint-research and development projects in the fields of food production, poverty alleviation, agricultural and livestock industry, agricultural machinery, agricultural products marketing, improvement of agricultural infrastructure by encouraging more investment and involvement of private sector and development of rural areas;
- 2.11.3 Develop joint collaborative projects in post-harvest technology, including food storage, processing and distribution;
- 2.11.4 The ROK will continue to contribute to ASEAN's efforts on enhancing human resources development in the agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors through programmes such as organising workshops in ASEAN Member States, the dispatch of experts, exchanges of know-how and best practices on enhancing the agricultural productivities, post harvest handling, food security, and providing opportunities for ASEAN young farmers to learn techniques, management and farm working practices;
- 2.11.5 Encourage the progress of agriculture-related industries such as agricultural technologies and crop varieties development and breeding technologies through the conduct of exhibitions, expositions and seminars; and
- 2.11.6 Provide technical assistance for research and development in the area of conservation and sustainable use of agricultural land and plant genetic resources.

2.12 Marine Affairs and Fisheries:

- 2.12.1 Make mutual efforts to exchange information and expertise in the fields of fisheries, deep sea fisheries, aquaculture, sea farming, quality control, processing and distribution of marine and fisheries products, and postharvest technology;
- 2.12.2 Develop measures to harmonise the technological standards of marine and fisheries products in order to promote trade in this field between ASEAN and the ROK; and
- 2.12.3 Undertake cooperative measures to develop human resources and promote investment in the related industries of fisheries in the ASEAN Member States.

2.13 Narrowing the Information Gap and Strengthening Competitiveness in ICT:

- 2.13.1 The ROK will cooperate closely in building IT infrastructure and in developing policies and human resources to narrow development gap in the IT sector among ASEAN Member States, as part of the "Special Cooperative Project for narrowing East Asia Information Gap" which was adopted at the 6th ASEAN Plus Three Senior Economic Officials Meeting in 2002;
- 2.13.2 The ROK will create an educational environment that fosters the improvement of IT capacity in ASEAN Member States, particularly for disadvantaged groups, by providing more ICT electronic infrastructure access and facilities including the Information Access Centres, particularly to CLMV and the less-developed areas of ASEAN Member States;
- 2.13.3 The ROK will cooperate to nourish effective IT policy development of ASEAN by sharing information and experiences with IT policy makers and experts from ASEAN Member States;
- 2.13.4 Further strengthen the consultations and advance joint programmes and initiatives in building the ICT knowledge partnership between ASEAN and the ROK, ICT human resource development, information security, e-government, digital convergence and collaboration to address new challenges brought about by technology changes;

2.13.5 The ROK will assist in the wide distribution of information technology throughout the ASEAN Member States by holding computer and internet training sessions for local residents with the help of World Friends Korea who are dispatched to each ASEAN Member State for foreign internet training;

2.13.6 The ROK will lend support to students of ASEAN Member States so that they can complete their undergraduate programme pursue master's/post-graduate studies, in the field of IT at Korea's major universities including Seoul National University and Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology;

2.13.7 Work towards establishing a region-wide IT network given the ROK's capacity in IT, including digital media, animation, film production, gaming technology and comics; and

2.13.8 Promote and support the implementation of the ASEAN ICT Master Plan 2009-2015.

2.14 Strengthening Competitiveness in Science and Technology:

2.14.1 The ROK will assist in promoting exchange of information to strengthen scientific technology competitiveness, and developing technology management and innovation to build the capabilities of Science & Technology experts and officials in ASEAN;

2.14.2 Implement joint efforts to enhance economic growth and ASEAN's community well being by intensifying cooperation activities, promoting R&D collaboration, and technology development in the areas of food technology, new materials, micro-electronics, non-conventional energy, meteorology, advanced materials technology, environment technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology, space technology and applications and other high value-added industries, especially latest technology of marine biology or genetic engineering; and

2.14.3 Promote joint research and young generation scientists exchange programmes, including the gifted in science.

2.15 Fostering Small and Medium Enterprises:

2.15.1 The ROK will assist ASEAN in implementing the Strategic Action

- Plan for ASEAN SME Development 2010-2015;
- 2.15.2 Initiate discussions for developing effective measures to foster small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly within ASEAN local communities;
 - 2.15.3 Support SMEs to gain access to the international market and enjoy the benefits of the AKFTA; and
 - 2.15.4 Cooperate for a more efficient ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, particularly on ROK-led initiatives to build up networks among ASEAN and ROK SMEs.
- 2.16 Cooperation in the Field of Labour:
- 2.16.1 Develop "More and Better Jobs" through training programmes and the exchange of experts in the fields of labour standards, labour relations, labour market information, gender equality in employment, as well as development of vocational skills;
 - 2.16.2 Enhance cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK on migrant workers in order to optimise the productivity for the benefit of both the employers and the employee;
 - 2.16.3 Explore cooperation between ASEAN and the ROK on the comprehensive management of migration, especially on the promotion of legal migration through, inter alia, policy dialogue and sharing of best practices;
 - 2.16.4 Continue expanding the Official Development Assistance (ODA) for sustainable economic and social development and poverty alleviation in the ASEAN Member States, especially in the less-developed countries of ASEAN;
 - 2.16.5 The ROK will share its development experience and to expand training and capacity-building programmes for the development of human resources, and overseas volunteer programmes. At the ASEAN-ROK Commemorative Summit in 2009, the ROK announced its plans to invite 7,000 trainees from ASEAN Member States over the next seven years; and
 - 2.16.6 Continue the annual Human Resources Development Programme for Officials of ASEAN Member States, including setting up networks among the students, experts and researchers who graduated from the ROK, bearing in mind the priorities for human resource development emphasised by the ASEAN Labour Ministers in the context of globalisation, HRD planning and labour market monitoring, enhancing labour mobility, strengthening social security and tripartite cooperation.
- 2.17 Enhancing Cooperation in Tourism:
- 2.17.1 Strengthen cooperation to implement the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan for 2011-2015 through joint programs on marketing and promotions, human resources development, travel and investment facilitation, research and study on the outbound market and characteristics of Korean tourists;
 - 2.17.2 Promote cooperation in tourism by strengthening related networks in the government and private sector to regularly exchange information on tourism and cooperate to develop efficient policies for the advancement of the tourism industry;
 - 2.17.3 Pursue, with a view to promoting ASEAN's tourism industry, diverse projects utilising ASEAN's rich cultural heritage such as the creation of a "Cultural Map of ASEAN";
 - 2.17.4 Jointly cooperate in developing exchange programmes, tourism professional capacity building, sustainable tourism destination management and development strategic planning to foster professionalism in the tourism industry. As a part of these efforts, the ROK will continuously provide education programmes on Korean language and Korean culture for ASEAN tourism professionals and to encourage Koreans to travel to ASEAN Member States; and
 - 2.17.5 Continue cooperation to help the ASEAN-Korea Centre serve as a focal point for the enhancement of tourism and cultural exchanges between ASEAN and the ROK.
- 2.18 Food Safety and Food Security:
- 2.18.1 Closely and actively cooperate in promoting mutual understanding of their respective policies and regulations in the areas of food safety, animal (including fish) and plant quarantine and disease control;
 - 2.18.2 Share information and technologies in the related areas;
 - 2.18.3 Develop human resources in the field

- of quarantine and inspection through efforts such as organising training programs and workshops for ASEAN;
- 2.18.4 Work towards the early conclusion of the Agreement on ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) to ensure food security in the region; and
- 2.18.5 Share each other's expertise to enhance technology on food safety and quality assurance standards, post harvest technique and biotechnology, in line with the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework.

3. Socio-Cultural Cooperation

- 3.1 ASEAN-ROK Future-Oriented Cooperation Project (FOCP) Fund:
 - 3.1.1 Actively and continuously conduct future-oriented cooperation projects to promote and strengthen people-to-people exchanges in the fields of culture, media, education, and the arts, and encourage mutual understanding among the peoples of ASEAN and the ROK; and
 - 3.1.2 Make efforts to improve the efficiency of exchange programmes for government officials and educational programmes for junior or mid-level diplomats through the FOCP to encourage mutual understanding among government officials from ASEAN and the ROK.
- 3.2 Increase Understanding and Awareness between ASEAN and the ROK:
 - 3.2.1 Promote exchange activities including Korea-ASEAN Cooperation Forum (KACF) with a view to further deepening mutual understanding;
 - 3.2.2 The ROK will initiate and continue various programmes for Koreans and people of ASEAN Member States to mutually experience each others' culture through the "Korea Foundation Cultural Centre" in Seoul, which was established in 2005;
 - 3.2.3 Promote greater exchanges of students and teachers to facilitate the sharing of experiences for further cross-cultural understanding between ASEAN and the ROK;
 - 3.2.4 Encourage the ROK to increase the number of scholarships to ASEAN and ROK students to pursue tertiary education, and to promote ASEAN studies in the ROK and Korean studies in ASEAN;

- 3.2.5 Organise activities in ASEAN and the ROK to promote public awareness on ASEAN-ROK relations, including regular media and information exchanges, networking and strengthening human resource development in the field of information through the cooperation and assistance of the ASEAN-Korea Centre; and
- 3.2.6 Strengthen and broaden the network beyond government institutions to the parliamentarians, business circles and other stakeholders.

3.3 Exchange in the fields of Culture and Arts:

- 3.3.1 Increase culture and arts networking and exchange and human resource development through the reciprocal holding of exhibitions, cultural performances, youth and female personnel exchange programme, cultural awareness promotions and other similar projects;
- 3.3.2 Provide further opportunities to share experiences and best practices on creating and implementing culture and arts policies, and encourage people-to-people exchange in various fields of culture and arts, such as performance art and cultural heritage; and
- 3.3.3 Increase exchanges of experiences and information in the field of art management by holding workshops and networking the professionals in this area in order to promote the culture and arts industry in both ASEAN and the ROK.

3.4 Consular Cooperation

- 3.4.1 Strengthen consular cooperation, in the protection of our nationals, including tourists, business people, officials who are travelling to ASEAN and the ROK as well as permanent residents, workers residing in the ASEAN Member States and the ROK, without impinging on the sovereignty of ASEAN Member States and the ROK in upholding their domestic laws and policies.

3.5 Exchange of Mass Media:

- 3.5.1 Encourage mutual participation in International Film Festivals that are held in ASEAN and the ROK and increase exchange of popular culture through instruments such as films, TV programmes and print media;

- 3.5.2 The ROK will extend training programmes that invite ASEAN experts and students in the fields of TV, film, theatre, dance, and music production to cooperate in the development of human resources of ASEAN popular culture; and
- 3.5.3 Promote exchange and closer cooperation in broadcasting to contribute to the broadcasting industry development and to enhance the cultural diversity of the ROK and ASEAN.
- 3.6 Preservation of Cultural Heritage:
- 3.6.1 Strengthen joint research on the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage; and
- 3.6.2 The ROK will support the capacity building of ASEAN experts in the field of cultural heritage preservation through the "Asia Cooperation Programme in Conservation Science."
- 3.7 Expanding Youth Exchanges:
- 3.7.1 Continue to implement the "ASEAN-Korea Youth Exchange Programme" which has been held annually since 1998, and strengthen follow-up measures, such as the establishment of networks among participants, so as to encourage continued interaction among the participating youths, including exchanges of young scholars, young business people and young officials;
- 3.7.2 Jointly organise a variety of programmes and activities such as the "ASEAN Youth Camp" for youths and future leaders, facilitating interactions among the private and public sectors of both sides and the young leaders of civic organisations;
- 3.7.3 Focus on implementing cooperation areas agreed at the ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY) to enhance coherence of youth policies and cooperation; and
- 3.7.4 Continue to implement, expand and develop various programmes involving the ASEAN-ROK youth, such as young parliamentarians, legislators and local community leaders, young good-will ambassadors, community based adventure activities, ASEAN-ROK young volunteers, young and upcoming new talents including artistes, young sportsmen, exchange and attachment of the academic staff of the learning institutions, including research centres, study visits or programme for youth and women and exchange programme for civil society organisations to strengthen closer relations and promote better understanding for the future generations.
- 3.8 Promoting ASEAN and Korean Studies:
- 3.8.1 The ROK will make efforts to promote Korean studies including language education by expanding Korean research programmes in ASEAN universities, holding training programmes by Korean language experts in ASEAN Member States and supporting the development of Korean language teaching materials;
- 3.8.2 The ROK will make efforts to provide necessary support for ASEAN teachers to study Korean language and fellowship opportunities for ASEAN students majoring in Korean Studies;
- 3.8.3 The ROK will explore measures for continuously expanding Korean language fellowship programmes to ASEAN diplomats, officials and students in order to help develop their Korean language proficiency;
- 3.8.4 The ROK will make best efforts to provide necessary support in the establishment, operation, and activities of the centers for Korean Studies in the ASEAN Member States; and
- 3.8.5 The ROK, to promote mutual understanding between ASEAN and the ROK, will provide scholarship opportunities for the participation of Korean students in the ASEAN Studies Programme launched by the ASEAN University Network (AUN).
- 3.9 Education Cooperation:
- 3.9.1 Support the establishment of ASEAN-ROK Cyber University;
- 3.9.2 Continue to carry out workshops, joint research and training, and exchange of fellowships with the ASEAN University Network (AUN) through the existing ASEAN-Korea Academic Exchange Programme;
- 3.9.3 Continue the provision of scholarships for ASEAN students through the existing International College Student

Exchange Programme;

- 3.9.4 The ROK will support educational programmes in the field of science and technology;
- 3.9.5 Initiate ICT Education Network in order to promote ICT human resources development; and
- 3.9.6 The ROK will assist in vocational and technical education by, among others, encouraging the private educational institutions to provide more industrial attachments to young ASEAN technicians to hone their competencies and skills.

3.10 Sports:

- 3.10.1 Cooperate to develop diverse joint projects that promote ASEAN-ROK sports exchange;
- 3.10.2 Promote exchange of information of sports medicine and science, technical information, and research related to the development of ASEAN-ROK sports;
- 3.10.3 Exchange of athletes and sports teams to attend games or joint training camps between ASEAN-ROK sports community;
- 3.10.4 Exchange of coaches, officials, referees, researchers and other sports experts; and
- 3.10.5 Exchange of knowledge of construction, operation and management of sports venues/facilities.

3.11 Cooperation on Social Welfare and Development:

- 3.11.1 Strengthen the capacity of ASEAN in establishing the social security systems;
- 3.11.2 Continue to implement joint activities addressing public health, the welfare of children, women, elderly and people with disabilities;
- 3.11.3 Support the strengthening of entrepreneurship skills for women, youth and persons with disability; and
- 3.11.4 Cooperate to support the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC).

3.12 Environment:

- 3.12.1 Encourage the ROK to share its practices gained from its "Low-Carbon Green Growth" which introduced environment-friendly technology and undertake cooperative projects and studies to deal with climate change. Promote cooperation in exchange programmes related to reducing green house gas emissions on the basis of training, education, and public awareness on climate change mitigation;
- 3.12.2 The ROK will provide short-term training programmes and offer master and doctorate degree courses to ASEAN students in order to help develop their capacities in the field of environment;
- 3.12.3 The ROK will increase training programmes, including capacity building with ASEAN based on the agreed eleven priority areas of environmental cooperation, as in section D of the ASCC Blueprint;
- 3.12.4 Cooperate closely on capacity building and transfer of technology, through training courses and exchange visits, in water resources management to ensure sustainable usage and access to clean water;
- 3.12.5 Cooperate in preventing forest degradation through the sharing of related policies, information and experiences, especially in the areas of tropical forest rehabilitation, forest fire prevention and control and landslide prevention; contribute to improving income growth and the living standard of local communities through sustainable forest management; and explore the possibility of establishing a regional mechanism for forestry cooperation;
- 3.12.6 Cooperate in preventing coastal and marine pollution through exchange of experts, sharing related policies, data and information;
- 3.12.7 Promote the development and transfer of clean technology;
- 3.12.8 Share the ROK's expertise on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, including through green technology, with ASEAN and in particular with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB); and
- 3.12.9 Strengthen cooperation in the context of the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), especially on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD) including through clean development mechanism, sustainable forest management, wasteland restoration, and peatland management.

3.13 Health:

- 3.13.1 Cooperate in establishing effective monitoring and surveillance systems for newly emerging infectious diseases (EID), including zoonotic diseases in the region and actively participate in prevention efforts through regular workshops, joint researches expert exchanges, and training activities, including the promotion of a common guiding principle on health screening at ports of entry;
- 3.13.2 Strengthen monitoring and actively participate in establishing a cooperative network system for ASEAN Plus Three EID monitoring and information sharing;
- 3.13.3 Continue to support the implementation of Home Based Care for Older People aiming to expand and replicate the pilot model to other areas and to strengthen the development of delivery system and policy of home based care at national and regional level;
- 3.13.4 Mutually recognise the seriousness of the regional situation of HIV and AIDS and cooperate in the prevention of such diseases, exchange related information to provide effective joint measures against the spread of HIV/AIDS, and cooperate to develop joint policies and programmes for combating HIV and AIDS;
- 3.13.5 The ROK will provide technical assistance to ASEAN for establishing and improving local hospitals, especially in underdeveloped areas to improve hospital facilities and the overall medical environment of CLMV countries;
- 3.13.6 Strengthen collaboration in cancer and infectious disease research activities, which the ROK is both active and strong in, including networking research centres among ASEAN and the ROK;
- 3.13.7 Cooperate closely in the stockpiling of antiviral, other essential medicines and Personal Protective Equipment

(PPE) to respond effectively to pandemic outbreaks;

- 3.13.8 Cooperate in maximising the benefits and minimising the risks of Traditional and Complementary and Alternative Medicine (TM/CAM) under the ASEAN Plus Three Framework of Cooperation on Integration of Traditional Medicine/ Complementary and Alternative Medicine into National Healthcare Systems;
- 3.13.9 Cooperate closely in promoting community-based support for people affected by chronic diseases; and
- 3.13.10 Support the transfer of technology and exchange of knowledge between ASEAN and the ROK on health promotion.

3.14 Cooperation in Disaster Management:

- 3.14.1 Support the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and expand scientific and technological cooperation and information exchange to support the establishment of an ASEAN early-warning system to reduce the risks of natural disasters;
- 3.14.2 Enhance joint effective and timely response to assist the affected countries in the event of major natural disasters;
- 3.14.3 Exchange of expertise and experience in enhancing capacities on disaster management and response;
- 3.14.4 Strengthen community - based preparedness and participation through promotion of indigenous knowledge and practices; public awareness, education; and sharing of best practices and lessons learned to build disaster resilient community;
- 3.14.5 Jointly develop and implement various cooperative projects, including training programmes, workshops in strengthening disaster management and emergency response skills of disaster responders and enhancing public awareness and preparedness on disaster prevention and mitigation in order to minimise human and material losses in the region; and
- 3.14.6 Exchange best practices and information on urban search and rescue and promote linkages and exchange of visits.

- 3.15 Cooperation in Strengthening Civil Service Matters
 - 3.15.1 Promote and strengthen cooperation in Civil Service matters through the ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters with the ROK (ACCSM+ROK) and ACCSM Plus Three Mechanisms; and
 - 3.15.2 To study possible areas of cooperation which the ACCSM could undertake with the ROK and the Plus Three in the future.
- 4. Cooperation in Regional and International Fora
 - 4.1 Acknowledging the necessity for revitalising the UN system, ASEAN and the ROK will closely cooperate to contribute to the UN reform to better reflect every member country's interests under the principles of democracy, representation and effectiveness;
 - 4.2 Extend support to Lao PDR that has yet to join the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and cooperate for her early accession to the WTO; and
 - 4.3 Strengthen collaboration and policy consultation between ASEAN and the ROK in major multilateral fora including the WTO, ARF, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the G-20, Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), and Forum for East Asia Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC).
- 5. Fostering East Asia Cooperation
 - 5.1 Strengthen East Asia cooperation by implementing the APT Cooperation Work Plan and by promoting and strengthening functional cooperation in the various agreed sectors within the ASEAN Plus Three framework;
 - 5.2 Utilise the APT Summit and East Asia Summit to promote dialogue cooperation and community building in the region;
 - 5.3 Encourage active participation and involvement of the business community, academia and all sectors of society in promoting and strengthening East Asian cooperation;
 - 5.3.1 Promote East Asian studies and encourage greater participation from experts and scholars not only from the government, but also from other areas such as the private sector, the academia and non-government organisations (NGOs);
 - 5.3.2 Cooperate in promoting the interest and addressing the challenges facing the APT countries through mechanisms such as the East Asia Forum (EAF), Network of East Asia Think-tanks (NEAT) and other related meetings; and
 - 5.3.3 Explore the better utilisation of existing mechanisms such as the EAF, the NEAT, the Network of East Asian Studies (NEAS) and other initiatives to avoid overlapping in efforts in implementing the APT Cooperation Work Plan and enhancing East Asia cooperation.
- 5.4 Promote East Asian identity by strengthening cooperation in the social and cultural fields to elevate the cooperation to the same level as political and economic cooperation. Towards this end, ASEAN and ROK could consider initiatives such as the designation of an East Asia Week to increase awareness and understanding of East Asian identity and society.
- 6. Development Cooperation
 - 6.1 Basic Framework for Development Cooperation:
 - 6.1.1 ASEAN-ROK Special Cooperation Fund
 - 6.1.1.1 The ROK will continue to support the ASEAN-ROK Special Cooperation Fund (SCF) to promote the exchange of experts and information and the establishment of cooperative projects in various areas, including the environment, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, health, culture, education, economics and human resources development;
 - 6.1.1.2 Further expand cooperative projects into the fields of arts, tourism, ICT, and science and technology to forge mutual understanding between the peoples of ASEAN and the ROK;
 - 6.1.1.3 Closely cooperate in the ASEAN-ROK Joint Planning and Review Committee to enhance the effectiveness and ensure the transparent operation of the ASEAN-ROK funds; and

- 6.1.1.4 The ROK will continue its efforts to increase its contribution to the ASEAN-ROK SCF to assist in further expanding cooperative projects.
- 6.1.2 The ROK will contribute to the economic and social development of ASEAN Member States by strengthening bilateral consultation and coordination.
- 6.1.2.1 The ROK will cooperate with ASEAN Member States to examine the possibility of providing technical support for the development of human resources for the least developed countries (LDC) of ASEAN.
- 6.1.3 Promoting the Development Cooperation Network:
- 6.1.3.1 To promote the efficiency and coherence of development cooperation policies towards ASEAN, the ROK will strengthen networks among its government-related agencies and examine the possibility of establishing a channel for regular dialogue;
- 6.1.3.2 Explore, for better coordination of development cooperation activities and projects, a channel for regular dialogue, if necessary with the participation of the ASEAN Secretariat, among the development cooperation agencies of ASEAN and the ROK; and
- 6.1.3.3 Strengthen networking between the ASEAN Secretariat and the ROK to further enhance the capacity building of the ASEAN Secretariat.
- 6.2 Mekong sub-region:
- 6.2.1 The ROK will examine the possibility of providing technical and technological support to the countries in the Mekong sub-region in collaboration with international organisations such as the Mekong River Commission, the World Bank, and the ADB for the development of the Mekong River Basin region in accordance with the local requirements.
- 6.3 Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS):
- 6.3.1 The ROK will examine the possibility of participating in ACMECS projects, particularly in the fields of ICT, transportation, infrastructure, agriculture, environment and human resources development, and consult with ACMECS countries on the modalities for its participation.
- 6.4 Cambodia – Laos – Viet Nam (CLV) Development Triangle:
- 6.4.1 The ROK will study the CLV Development Triangle and explore the possibility to provide relevant assistance in enhancing ASEAN's integration efforts.
- 6.5 Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Malaysia the Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA):
- 6.5.1 The ROK will cooperate with the BIMP-EAGA countries to promote human resources development and capacity building in the following areas: agriculture, fisheries, tourism, transportation, environment, ICT, the small and medium enterprises;
- 6.5.2 The ROK will explore the possibility of dispatching experts to the BIMP-EAGA countries to examine and study prospective areas for cooperation. BIMP-EAGA countries will provide information on relevant projects to the ROK;
- 6.5.3 Encourage resource development through direct investment, project contracting and technology sharing;
- 6.5.4 Explore the possibility of establishing dialogue channel between the BIMP-EAGA countries and the ROK, as well as between relevant private sector organisations, in order to synergise links and expand mutual trade and investment; and
- 6.5.5 Explore opportunities for possible technical and capital assistance for BIMP-EAGA programmes and projects.
- 6.6 Fostering Grass-Root Economies:
- 6.6.1 The ROK will support training programmes aimed at sharing information on its agricultural policy and

rural development experiences such as the “Saemaul Campaign”, advanced technologies for rice cultivation and development of water resources for agriculture, and livestock technologies to support the development of rural areas and agriculture infrastructures including the development of irrigation system in ASEAN Member States particularly in CLMV; and

6.6.2 Upon the request of each ASEAN Member States, the ROK will progressively increase dispatch of overseas volunteer teams which are currently working to support income growth in rural areas through small size project developments, mainly in ASEAN rural areas and small towns.

6.7 Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI):

6.7.1 The ROK will contribute to narrowing the development gap in ASEAN and deepening integration through the prompt completion of the IAI projects in which it is participating; and

6.7.2 The ROK will contribute its third tranche of USD five million for the years 2013-2017, and will examine the possibility of making an additional contribution in the future.

Funding and Implementation

1. The actions, initiatives and activities outlined in this Plan of Action will be implemented using available resources, such as the ASEAN-ROK SCF, the ASEAN-ROK FOCP, ASEAN-ROK Economic Cooperation Fund, project funding from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and other sources. ASEAN and the ROK will extend financial support to the implementation of the measures in this Plan of Action based on their respective capacities.
2. The ROK has increased its contribution to the ASEAN-ROK Special Cooperation Fund and ASEAN-ROK Future Oriented Cooperation Project Fund by US\$ 2,000,000.00 in total beginning the fiscal year of 2010 to support the effective implementation of various actions and measures proposed in this Plan.
3. ASEAN and the ROK, with the assistance of their respective line agencies and the ASEAN Secretariat, will formulate a detailed implementation plan to prioritise the implementation of this Plan of Action. The ROK will provide the ASEAN Secretariat with necessary technical assistance and support for

the coordination and implementation of this Plan of Action.

4. ASEAN and the ROK will monitor the progress of the implementation of this Plan of Action through existing mechanisms within the dialogue framework such as the ASEAN-ROK Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the ASEAN-ROK Dialogue and the ASEAN-ROK Joint Planning and Review Committee (JPRC) and report regularly on the progress of the implementation at the ASEAN-ROK Summits.
5. At appropriate intervals of the implementation of this Plan of Action, ASEAN and the ROK will conduct comprehensive reviews to ensure the effectiveness and timely execution of the measures and actions in the Plan of Action.
6. Both sides may make revisions to this Plan of Action, as and when necessary based on mutual consultation and consent, given the dynamic developments in the ASEAN-ROK dialogue partnership as well as the region.

ASEAN - Russian Federation

Joint Media Statement of the 1st AEM-Russia Consultation

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 24 August 2010

1. The First AEM-Russia Consultations were held on 24 August 2010 in Da Nang, Vietnam. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam, and H.E. Elvira Nabiullina, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.
2. Ministers welcomed the first AEM-Russia Consultations and expressed hope that the Consultations will provide the catalyst for expanding ASEAN-Russia trade and economic relations. Ministers exchanged views on the current developments affecting regional and global trade and noted that, that the total trade between ASEAN and Russia declined in 2009 compared with 2008 mainly as a result of the global crisis as both ASEAN and the Russian Federation are emerging economies. Ministers however also

noted that despite the decline the trade value in 2009 is still higher than the pre-crisis level.

3. Ministers were pleased to note that the global crisis did not affect foreign investment flows from Russia, which grew significantly last year. Ministers noted that despite the global crisis, investment flows from other emerging regions have become more significant compared to those coming from the developed economies.
4. Ministers exchanged views on the various proposals to enhance ASEAN-Russia economic cooperation. Ministers agreed that it would be in the best interest of both ASEAN and Russia to enhance economic cooperation. Encouraged by the reinvigoration of consultations at the Senior Economic Officials level, Ministers agreed that the SEOM-Russia Consultations would be the main body for coordinating economic cooperation projects and activities. Ministers tasked Senior Economic Officials to look into the various proposals, including establishment of a Joint Expert Group that would include business sector representatives to develop a comprehensive economic cooperation roadmap, and submit their recommendations at the next AEM-Russia Consultations.
5. Ministers looked forward to the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit, to be held in Viet Nam in October 2010, where a Joint Statement of the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit will be adopted by the Leaders. Ministers agreed to meet again for the 2nd AEM-Russia Consultations in August 2011.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Elvira Nabiullina, Minister of Economic Development, Russian Federation; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Statement of the 2nd ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

1. WE, the Heads of State/Government of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Russian Federation, held the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit on 30 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam.
2. WE recalled that the First ASEAN - Russian Federation Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 13 December 2005 laid a foundation for the Dialogue Partnership and defined priority areas of cooperation.
3. WE noted with satisfaction that ASEAN and the Russian Federation have developed mutually beneficial cooperation on a broad range of areas and have moved to practical implementation of joint projects. This provided foundation upon which relations could be strengthened and enhanced to acquire a more dynamic and comprehensive character guided by the Joint Declaration of the Heads of State/Government of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Head of State of the Russian Federation on Progressive and Comprehensive Partnership and its Comprehensive Programme of Action (CPA) to Promote Cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Russian Federation (2005-2015) issued in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 13 December 2005.

Strengthening and Deepening of Dialogue Partnership

4. WE reaffirmed our commitment to consolidate and further promote ASEAN-Russian progressive and comprehensive partnership towards enhancement of the relations to a higher plane.
5. WE decided to work closely together in the evolving regional architecture in the Asia-Pacific. We shared the view that the regional architecture should be based on principles of collectivity, multilateralism and equality, on the generally accepted norms of international law. We reaffirmed the importance of maintaining ASEAN centrality in the emerging regional architecture that is open, transparent

and inclusive. ASEAN supported Russia's deeper engagement in the evolving regional architecture. We discussed the growing efforts to promote regional cooperation in East Asia and reaffirmed the importance of ASEAN centrality in the EAS process. ASEAN welcomed the Russian Federation's intention to participate in the East Asia Summit (EAS), taking into account the Leaders' led, open and inclusive nature of the EAS and welcomed the attendance of Foreign Minister Mr. Sergey Lavrov at the 5th EAS, as the guest of the Chair, on 30 October 2010 in Ha Noi.

6. WE welcomed the Russian Federation's support for the ASEAN's efforts to enhance regional connectivity which will promote future peace and prosperity in the region. ASEAN welcomed the participation of the Russian Federation in the regional integration processes, considering it as an important factor of stability and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific.
7. WE reaffirmed our commitment to enhance regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific. In this regard ASEAN welcomed the efforts of the Russian Federation to prepare for the Chairmanship in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and to host APEC Summit in 2012. We believed that Russia's joining the Asia-Europe Meetings (ASEM) at ASEM Summit in Brussels on 4-5 October 2010 would add substantial value to the inter-regional cooperation.
8. WE reaffirmed our strong commitment to further strengthen the existing dialogue mechanisms, inter alia, the ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit, ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) +1 Session with the Russian Federation, ASEAN-Russian Federation Senior Officials Meeting, ASEAN-Russian Federation Joint Cooperation Committee, ASEAN-Russian Federation Joint Planning and Management Committee, and other joint bodies that exist and may be established in the future.
9. WE considered the ASEAN-Russian Federation Dialogue Partnership Financial Fund (DPFF) established in accordance with the decisions of the First ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit to be an important tool of practical interaction and fruitful cooperation. ASEAN welcomed the annual contributions of the Russian Federation to the DPFF used to finance the implementation of joint cooperation projects. The Russian Federation reaffirmed its willingness to continue to make contributions to the DPFF on an annual basis.
10. ASEAN welcomed Russian Federation's strong commitment in support of ASEAN's Integration and

Community building process, including through the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and looked forward to the Russian Federation's support for the implementation of IAI Work Plan II and other sub-regional initiatives aimed at bridging the development gap among ASEAN Member States.

11. WE resolved to strengthen and further enhance our dialogue and cooperation and decided to commemorate the 15th Anniversary of the ASEAN-Russian Federation Dialogue Relations in 2011.

Political and Security Cooperation

12. WE confirmed that ASEAN and Russia share common views on the various international and regional issues. Bearing in mind the complexity and the global nature of many challenges facing humanity, we are convinced that they can be effectively addressed only through mutual cooperation and close coordination of efforts of the entire world community.
13. WE recognized the increasingly complicated nature of global security threats, we reaffirmed continued commitment to increase cooperative efforts through closer coordination on the basis of fundamental principles and norms of international law, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference into internal affairs and the non use of force in violation of the UN Charter in addressing the emerging security threats and global issues.
14. WE are committed to maintaining and strengthening the central and coordinating role of the United Nations in promoting international peace and security. In this respect, we are determined to strengthen collaboration within the UN and other international frameworks.
15. WE believe that international security is indivisible and universal and are convinced that national security cannot be ensured at the expense of others. We emphasized the need to fully respect and take into account the legitimate interests and concerns, and the domestic laws and regulations of all states.
16. WE are determined to expand cooperation and collaboration with all interested partners with a view to building long-lasting peace, stability and security in the region and create favourable conditions for global sustainable development in the interests of the international community. In this regard, the Russian Federation welcomed ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development, which was adopted by the ASEAN leaders in Ha Noi, on 9 April 2010.

17. ASEAN expressed its full support to the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Prague on April 8, 2010, that is an important step towards universal and complete nuclear disarmament and contribution to maintenance of international peace, security and stability. To this end, we reiterated our commitment to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.
18. WE welcomed the outcome of the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington on 12-13 April 2010. ASEAN and the Russian Federation are determined to enhance practical cooperation aimed at strengthening physical nuclear security and ensuring reliable protection against potential threat of nuclear terrorism, "black markets" of nuclear materials and other proliferation challenges.
19. WE supported international efforts aimed at general and complete disarmament and strengthening global regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We welcomed the results of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference which took place in May 2010. We encouraged the full implementation of the UN SC Resolution 1540 by all States. ASEAN and Russian Federation strongly believe that modern challenges to the international security related to nuclear issues should be addressed on the basis of the NPT. We attach great importance to efforts of the world community aimed at prevention of deployment of arms in outer space and development of transparency and confidence building measures in outer space activities. We congratulated the Philippines for its able and effective Presidency of the May 2010 NPT Review Conference which resulted in its concrete outcomes.
20. WE are convinced that the establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) can contribute towards global nuclear complete disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation which are crucial for regional peace, security and stability. We confirmed that ASEAN and Russia will work constructively with a view to ensuring early accession of the Nuclear Weapon States to the Protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty. To that end, the Russian Federation is willing to continue together with the parties concerned, including all Nuclear Weapon States, consultations with ASEAN on early resolution of outstanding issues pertaining thereof on the basis of the groundwork already done.
21. WE supported establishing of ASEAN Defence Ministers Meetings with Dialogue Partners (ADMM-Plus) as an important factor contributing to peace and stability in the Asia Pacific.
22. WE accepted to strengthen and further intensify cooperation in combating transnational crimes, such as, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons especially women and children, smuggling of migrants, sea piracy, arms smuggling, money laundering, international economic crime and cyber crime in accordance with general principles of international laws and relevant international instruments, as well as laws and regulations of ASEAN Member States and the Russian Federation and relevant international treaties to which we are party.
23. WE strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and consider it as one of the most serious challenges facing the world. We are convinced that terrorism shall not be associated with any religion, nation, civilization or ethnic group. ASEAN and the Russian Federation confirmed readiness to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation under the aegis of the UN and to pay special attention to prevention of terrorism, counteraction to its ideology and suppression of terrorist recruiting, and to employ the potential of civil society, business circles and mass-media to that end. We decided to explore cooperation to combat terrorism, including possible cooperation to address underlying causes of terrorism, and exchange of information in the areas of intelligence. In this regard, we are determined to convene the ASEAN-Russian Federation Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime Consultation (SOMTC-Russia) annually and welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN-Russia Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime and the adoption of the ASEAN-Russia Work Plan on Countering Terrorism and Transnational Crime in May 2009 and reaffirmed commitment to its consistent implementation.
24. WE accepted to intensify contacts and to exchange experience as well as best practices between law enforcement agencies on countering international terrorism and transnational crime using the potential of the regional counter-terrorism centres in the ASEAN Member States. We pledged to improve intelligence and information sharing on counter-terrorism measures in accordance with laws and regulations of ASEAN Member States and the Russian Federation including the capacity building as well as development of more effective counter-terrorism policies and legal, regulatory and administrative counter-terrorism regimes. In this regard, we encouraged the countries that have

not done so, to work towards becoming parties to all 16 international conventions and protocols relating to counter-terrorism.

25. ASEAN welcomed the Russian Federation's active and constructive role in ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and related activities which have contributed to peace, stability and security in Asia Pacific region and looked forward to the close cooperation of the Russian Federation in promoting comprehensive security in the region. ASEAN welcomed the efforts of the Russian Federation to enhance ARF anti terrorist capacity within the mechanism of the ARF Inter-Sessional Meetings on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime as well as Russia's participation in activities of other ARF mechanisms dealing with new challenges and threats.
26. WE noted the increasing relevance of establishing a regional partnership network of multilateral organizations and fora. In this context, ASEAN and the Russian Federation will work towards further developing interaction between ASEAN and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and their antiterrorism structures.
27. WE underlined the importance of strengthening information security built on 2009 UN General Assembly resolutions 64/25 and 64/211.

Economic Cooperation

28. WE acknowledged the importance of closer cooperation in promoting ASEAN-Russia economic relations. In this regard, we recalled the signing of the Agreement between the Governments of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation on Economic and Development Cooperation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 10 December 2005 and recommended to explore collective efforts for its full implementation.
29. WE reiterated our continued commitment to implement the ASEAN-Russia Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) to promote cooperation between ASEAN and Russia Federation (2005-2015) which would contribute to ASEAN's efforts in building ASEAN Community especially in narrowing the development gap, regional integration and connectivity.
30. WE recognized the important role and contribution of the ASEAN-Russian Federation Senior Economic Officials Consultation (SEOM-Russia) in facilitating ASEAN-Russia economic and trade cooperation. We therefore welcomed decision of the ASEAN-Russian Federation Economic Ministers Consultations (AEM-Russia) to task Senior Economic Officials to work on various proposals including the development of a comprehensive economic cooperation roadmap to enhance the ASEAN-Russia economic relations.
31. WE believed that development of direct contacts between the business circles is necessary for achieving a new level of cooperation in trade and economy. In this regard, we assessed positively the past ASEAN-Russia Business Fora and accepted to hold it in future on the sidelines of ASEAN-Russia Summits and on other occasions. ASEAN will invite Russian businessmen to join ASEAN Business and Investment Summits.
32. WE resolved to contribute to reforming the international financial system to achieve a more comprehensive, equitable and inclusive system that takes into consideration the interests and voices of the emerging and developing economies with a view to safeguarding the global economy from future crises, and to promote regional and global economic growth and recovery. ASEAN and Russia strongly opposed to all forms of protectionism in international trade. Russia pledges to assist ASEAN's efforts to implement the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint which would create greater business opportunities in the region. We would consider ways to increase ASEAN-Russia cooperation in industry, SME development, R&D exchange in various sectors of energy, among others.
33. WE are committed to increasing cooperation, including building capacity in energy and recognized the need to undertake collective initiatives to ensure stable energy supplies through large scale development of alternative and renewable energy sources, energy conservation and energy efficiency, capacity building programmes, energy infrastructure, promoting coal, oil and gas exploration. ASEAN and the Russian Federation supported the promotion of peaceful use of nuclear energy and relevant international efforts in nuclear non-proliferation. ASEAN welcomed the efforts by the Russian Federation in reforming the legal framework of international energy cooperation. We also welcomed the ASEAN-Russia Energy Cooperation Work Programme for 2010-2015 adopted at the ASEAN-Russia Senior Officials on Energy Consultation (SOME-Russia) held on 20 July 2010 in Da Lat (Vietnam) and accepted to take the necessary steps for its due implementation.
34. WE welcomed and are willing to support the cooperation between Russia and Mekong countries.

35. WE fully supported the early accession of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Russian Federation to the World Trade Organization (WTO).
36. WE forged closer cooperation in capacity building and human resources development in the area of information and communication technology (ICT), including WTO-related ICT-issues, through, inter alia, exchange of information and best practices, training courses, e-learning, workshops, seminars, exchange of visits of ICT experts and officials.
37. WE recognized the benefits of free trade in promoting economic growth and prosperity for our nations. We note that trade liberalization is becoming the predominant trend in international economic relations.
38. WE welcomed the development of cooperation in the sphere of high technologies and expressed the readiness to explore enhanced cooperation in the field of aeronautics, including technological and industrial collaboration.
39. The Russian Federation also welcomed ASEAN's contribution to the deliberation of the G20 on global economic and financial issues and supported regular participation of the ASEAN Chair at the future G20 Summits, and their related meetings, as appropriate.
42. WE welcomed the adoption of the Plan of Action of the ASEAN-Russian Federation Working Group on Science and Technology (2007-2011) and are determined to further enhance cooperation in Science and Technology including the promotion of dialogue among the officials, scientists and researchers and technology transfer and exchange. We attach great importance to the ASEAN – Russia Working Group on Science and Technology and agreed that its activities should be focused on innovative development in such areas as live systems, energy and resources efficiency and conservation, combating the spread of infectious and other dangerous diseases, nano materials, ICT systems, agro- and biotechnologies and food security. We noted the broad prospects for cooperation in space research and peaceful use of outer space. Russia will continue to render assistance in training students from ASEAN Member States by providing scholarships for education at the Russian universities.

Socio-Cultural Cooperation

40. WE intended to advance cooperation in disaster management and emergency response, taking into account the threat posed by natural and man-made disasters to the population and economies of ASEAN Member States and the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). ASEAN and the Russian Federation would build on existing initiatives to improve national and regional crisis management centers, emergency monitoring and forecasting systems, as well as training of professional staff for national emergency services, which would be reflected in an ASEAN-Russia Disaster Management Cooperation Work Plan for 2010-2015.
41. WE recognized the progress made in the ASEAN-Russian development cooperation and agreed to intensify it to support ASEAN's efforts in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), narrowing the development gap among the ASEAN Member States through supporting the implementation of the IAI Work Plan II and enhancing regional integration and realizing an ASEAN Community by 2015.
43. WE decided to promote cooperation activities, particularly in the areas of bridging the digital divide, network and information security, digital content and media, digital trade and mutual recognition of electronic signatures for cross-border transactions, satellite and spectrum technology, navigation systems. We expressed desire to enhance interaction in ensuring international information security, adoption of minimum standards for privacy of information subject to respective national laws, regulations and policy, and equal participation of states in Internet management while increasing the role of the International Telecommunication Union and other international organizations in Internet management. We also decided to enhance cooperation to enable improved ICT connectivity between ASEAN and the Russian Federation.
44. WE noted the need to advance international cooperation in addressing global climate change under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. ASEAN and Russia expressed willingness to work together to ensure a fruitful outcome of the Cancun UN Climate Change Conference that will lead towards an effective global agreement to address climate change in accordance with principles and provisions of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan, in particular on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as well as respective capabilities.
45. WE would intensify multifaceted cooperation to ensure favourable sanitary and epidemiological conditions and to prevent the spread of pandemic

diseases that may affect the integration processes, enhancement of development trade and economic, as well as humanitarian cooperation.

46. WE welcomed the signing on 30 October 2010 of the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Governments of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation, which will promote and deepen ASEAN-Russian Federation Cultural Cooperation and contribute positive impacts on building the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. We tasked our Ministers concerned to engage closely to follow-up the Agreement.
47. WE are determined to promote tourism and other forms of people-to-people interaction that facilitates the atmosphere of friendship and trust. In this regard, we welcomed the adoption of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the ASEAN-Russia Federation Tourism Consultations and encouraged the regular convening of the ASEAN-Russia Federation Tourism Consultations to foster greater tourism cooperation. We expressed satisfaction with the implementation of joint cooperation programs in this sphere and welcomed the growth of tourist flows between ASEAN and the Russian Federation.
48. WE decided to explore cooperation and information sharing on social development to boost productivity and welfare of our citizens through productive welfare and women's empowerment and gender responsive programmes and services. Alongside this emphasis on gender equality, we sought to enhance partnership in human development and education, social protection, human, economic and social rights and environmental sustainability for a holistic focus on social dimensions of welfares.
49. WE welcomed the launching of the ASEAN Centre at Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) and recognized its importance towards deepening mutual understanding and promoting people-to-people contacts. Towards this end, ASEAN and the Russian Federation will provide all necessary assistance to the Centre.
50. WE encouraged the development of inter-civilizational, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, considering it as a crucial element in preventing global and regional conflicts, and ensuring international peace and security. We welcomed and encouraged the holding of more conference on interfaith dialogue.

Implementation of Joint Statement

51. WE decided to undertake all necessary efforts to implement the actions and measures in this Joint

Statement. Progress made in the implementation of this Joint Statement will be reviewed by the Foreign Ministers and Senior officials within the ASEAN-Russian Federation dialogue framework and will be reported to the ASEAN-Russian Federation Summits.

52. WE decided to task the Ministers concerned to oversee the implementation of the CPA in their respective sectors, taking into account the global and regional developments.
53. WE urged the promotion and implementation in good faith of the Joint Statement in all its aspects.

ADOPTED in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on the 30th Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten.

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Governments of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), on the one part, and the Government of the Russian Federation, on the other part (collectively referred to as "Parties," and each Individual Government of a Member Country of ASEAN or the Government of the Russian Federation as a "Party");

COMMITTED to the goals and objectives of the Agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation on Economic and Development Cooperation signed on December 10, 2005 and Comprehensive Programme of Action to Promote Cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Russian Federation 2005-2015 signed on December 13, 2005;

COGNIZANT of the need to further strengthen the relations between Member States of ASEAN and the Russian Federation in the cultural sphere;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:**ARTICLE 1**

The Parties shall, in accordance with this Agreement and subject to the national legislation and policies of their States promote and develop cooperation and exchanges in the fields of music, theatre, archives, libraries, museums, cultural heritage, dance, visual arts, film, copyright, folk-crafts, decorative and applied arts, circus and other artistic forms and herein below.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties shall cooperate on training and enhancing the skills of practitioners in specific fields of culture and arts. The Parties shall undertake to facilitate exchanges of academic staff, teachers, experts and students on programmes mutually beneficial to both Parties and shall develop programmes between educational, cultural and arts institutions of the Parties. The competent bodies of the Parties shall exchange information on cultural events such as seminars, contests, conferences, colloquiums, round tables, festivals and other forms of creative and scientific exchanges in their States. The Parties shall also encourage their representatives to participate in these events.

ARTICLE 3

The Parties, in accordance with their international obligations and national legislation and policies of their States shall cooperate to prevent illegal export and import of cultural heritage property of their States and shall exchange information relating to such matter.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties shall cooperate in protecting, preserving, conserving, restoring and utilizing archaeological and historical monuments, museum collections and other objects of cultural legacy, and facilitate joint efforts of their States towards this purpose.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties shall facilitate cooperation in cinematic arts among national cinema agencies and organizations of their States through the following:

- Cooperation between cinema institutions and associations of filmmakers;
- Exhibition of films and participation of artists and film makers in international film festivals (taking place in the territory of either Parties), subject to regulations of such festivals;
- Drawing up of film agreements to facilitate joint production of film projects and exchanges of films.

ARTICLE 6

The Parties shall facilitate contacts in the field of folk culture and folk-crafts, including exhibitions, festivals and performances of folk artists and festivities in events organized in their States.

ARTICLE 7

The Parties shall hold consultations and develop cooperation, in areas of mutual interest, on the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore and the sharing of benefits arising from their use.

ARTICLE 8

The Parties shall encourage exchanges of copies/ originals of archival and other documents and materials related to cultural, historical, geographical and socio-political developments in their States in order to promote greater understanding and cross-cultural cooperation.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties shall encourage cooperation between publishing houses and book trading organizations of their States, including translation and publishing of the works of national authors in the languages of their States as well as joint participation of relevant organizations in international book exhibitions and fairs in their States.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties shall encourage cooperation and exchange among libraries and museums of their States.

ARTICLE 11

The Parties shall encourage youth and children exchanges through appropriate programmes and projects in culture and arts.

ARTICLE 12

The specific terms (including financial) of organizing events shall be determined through direct consultations of the competent bodies of the Parties. Unless otherwise agreed the sending Side shall bear international round-trip transport expenses for its delegates; and the receiving Side shall provide board and lodging, translation and domestic transport expenses.

ARTICLE 13

This Agreement shall be implemented by the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (ASEAN-COCI) and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

These bodies will also be the respective contact agencies that are responsible for coordinating the selection, implementation and supervision of cooperation projects.

The above bodies of the Parties shall determine through consultations the details, schedule and arrangements for the implementation of the cooperation provided in this Agreement.

The ASEAN-Russia dialogue partnership mechanisms shall be used for above purposes.

ARTICLE 14

In accordance with the international treaties to which they are parties as well as the respective national legislation of their States, the Parties shall ensure effective protection of intellectual property rights obtained through cooperation and exchanges within the framework of this Agreement.

The specific terms for use of any tangible or intangible cultural materials in any event, exchange, cooperation or other activity under this Agreement, including any compensation for the use of such materials, shall be agreed to in writing by the Parties on a case-by-case basis through consultations among the competent bodies of the Parties.

ARTICLE 15

The Parties, if necessary, may jointly organize specific programmes of cooperation and conclude agreements in the fields of culture and heritage.

ARTICLE 16

Any amendments to the present Agreement shall be mutually agreed upon by the Parties and formalized in separate protocols, which shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 17

In case of disputes between the Parties related to the interpretation and/or implementation of this Agreement, the Parties shall endeavor to settle such disputes amicably through negotiations and consultations.

ARTICLE 18

The Parties agree that the working language of mutual communications under the present Agreement shall be English.

ARTICLE 19

This Agreement shall not affect the rights and obligations of each of the Parties under other existing agreements to which it is party.

ARTICLE 20

Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties, the termination of the present Agreement shall not affect the implementation of on-going activities or programmes that have been agreed upon prior to the termination of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 21

The present Agreement shall be applicable with regard to any new Member State of ASEAN by signing of separate protocols between the Parties.

ARTICLE 22

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the day of the receipt by the Secretary-General of ASEAN of written notification that the Governments of all Member States of ASEAN and the Government of the Russian Federation have completed their internal procedures necessary for its entry into force.

This Agreement shall remain in force for 5 years and shall be automatically extended for further 5 year periods, unless the Governments of all Member States of ASEAN or the Government of the Russian Federation notify the Secretary-General of ASEAN in writing of intention to terminate the Agreement six months before the end of the initial or any of the successive 5 year periods.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments of the ASEAN Member States and the Russian Federation, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on the Thirtieth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten, in duplicate, in English and Russian each, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of
Brunei Darussalam:
MOHAMED BOLKIAH
Minister of Foreign
Affairs and Trade

For the Government of
the Russian Federation:
SERGEY V. LAVROV
Minister of Foreign
Affairs

For the Royal Government
of the Kingdom of
Cambodia:
HOR NAMHONG
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister of Foreign
Affairs and International
Cooperation

For the Government of
the Republic of Indonesia:
DR. R.M. MARTY M.
NATALEGAWA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government
of the Lao People's
Democratic Republic:
DR. THONGLOUN
SISOULITH
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of
Malaysia:
DATUK RICHARD RIOT
ANAK JAEM
Deputy Minister of
Foreign Affairs

For the Government of
the Union of Myanmar:
NYAN WIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government
of the Republic of the
Philippines:
ALBERTO G. ROMULO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the
Republic of Singapore:
GEORGE YONG-BOON YEO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government of
the Kingdom of Thailand:
KASIT PIROMYA
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:
DR. PHAM GIA KHIEM
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs

ASEAN - United States

Joint Statement of the 2nd ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting

New York, US, 24 September 2010

1. We, the heads of State/Government of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the United States (U.S.), held our Second ASEAN-U.S. Leaders' Meeting on September 24 in New York. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Nguyen Minh Triet, President of Viet Nam, in his capacity as Chairman of ASEAN, and H. E. Barack Obama, President of the United States of America. The Secretary-General of ASEAN was also in attendance.
2. ASEAN appreciated the United States' sustained engagement at the highest level with ASEAN Member States. We reaffirmed that U.S. participation in the annual Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) meetings, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the upcoming ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus) process, sustained engagement through the U.S.-ASEAN Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement (TIFA), U.S. accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), and the establishment of a permanent Mission to ASEAN have all demonstrated the United States' firm commitment to continue to strengthen comprehensive relations with ASEAN. We welcomed the appointment of the first resident U.S. Ambassador to ASEAN in Jakarta.
3. We recognized these elements of greater engagement between ASEAN and the United States. We agreed to further deepen our current partnership in order to provide the framework for continued growth in ASEAN-U.S. relations and to expand the significant contributions our cooperation already has made to peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia and the broader East Asia region. We welcomed the idea to elevate our partnership to a strategic level and will make this a primary focus area of the ASEAN-U.S. Eminent Persons Group and will task it to develop concrete and practical recommendations to that end by 2011. We also looked forward to the adoption of the new five-year Plan of Action for 2011-2015.

4. ASEAN Leaders welcomed the United States' support for ASEAN Community and Connectivity. We will strengthen cooperation with the United States in addressing issues related to human rights, trade and investment, energy efficiency, agriculture, educational, cultural and people-to-people exchanges, interfaith dialogue, science and technology, disaster risk management and emergency response, health and pandemic diseases, environment, biodiversity conservation, climate change, combating illicit trafficking in persons, arms and drugs and other forms of transnational crimes. We resolved to deepen cooperation against international terrorism under the framework of the ASEAN-U.S. Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.
5. We discussed the growing efforts to promote regional cooperation in East Asia and reaffirmed the importance of ASEAN centrality in the EAS process. ASEAN welcomed the U.S. President's intention to participate in the East Asia Summit (EAS) beginning in 2011 and Secretary Clinton's attendance as a guest of the chair at the Fifth EAS meeting on October 30, 2010 in Ha Noi. ASEAN and the United States expect to continue to exchange views with all stakeholders to ensure an open and inclusive approach to regional cooperation in the future.
6. We reviewed our discussion from our first historic meeting in Singapore last year and noted with satisfaction the substantial accomplishments of the U.S.-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership. We reaffirmed the importance of our common goals, and tasked our officials to continue to pursue programs and activities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, enhance regional integration, and support the realization of an ASEAN Community by 2015.
7. We committed to further enhance cooperation on sustainable agriculture development and food security through the LAquila Food Security Initiative, in particular to promote investment in country led-plans, greater efficiency of production and distribution, capacity building, sharing of experience and best practices, research and development as well as infrastructure development. In particular, we pledged to strengthen food security through support for the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (SPA-FS) and through the promotion of agricultural and fisheries trade.
8. We acknowledged the continued relationship on technical assistance and capacity-building for intellectual property protection and enforcement matters through a Letter of Arrangement between the ASEAN Secretariat and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, in place since 2004 and recently extended for another five years, and commended the results from previous training under this arrangement.
9. Building on our decision at the First ASEAN-U.S. Leaders Meeting, further consultations between relevant U.S. Cabinet Secretaries and their ASEAN counterparts should be explored and encouraged to develop areas of mutual cooperation.
10. ASEAN and the United States have learned valuable lessons from the crises of 1997 and 2008 and resolved to contribute to the reforms in the global financial architecture to safeguard the global economy from future crises, and committed to establish a durable foundation for future growth that is more balanced in its sources of demand and provides for development in line with the G-20 Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth. In this respect, the United States acknowledged ASEAN's constructive role in multilateral fora, including its contributions to the G-20 process.
11. We welcomed the rebound in trade between ASEAN and the United States and remained committed to further enhance economic cooperation in order to sustain the recovery and create jobs and additional economic opportunities in each of our countries. Two-way ASEAN-U.S. trade in goods reached \$84 billion in the first six months of this year, an increase of 28-percent over last year. In addition, the stock of U.S. foreign direct investment in ASEAN totaled \$153 billion in 2008 and the stock of ASEAN foreign direct investment in the United States was \$13.5 billion.
12. We supported the intensification of efforts to advance new initiatives identified by all Parties under the ASEAN-U.S. Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement (ASEAN-U.S. TIFA), including completion of a trade facilitation agreement, continued development of trade finance and trade and environment dialogues, and continued cooperation on standards under the ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality (ACCSQ). We welcomed that our Finance Ministers have met, for the first time, to discuss issues of mutual concern in the global economy, and regional developments.
13. We recognized that corruption and illicit trade undermine development, investment, tax revenues and legitimate business in the region, creating insecurity in our communities and long-term barriers to growth. For this reason, we

underscored the importance of ratification and full implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption. We also recognized the need to deepen our cooperation, especially in regard to discussions on achieving more durable and balanced global growth, increasing capacity building activities in the key areas such as combating corruption and illicit trade, preventing bribery, enhancing transparency in both public and private sectors, denying safe haven, extradition and asset recovery. We also welcomed the G-20's efforts to advance the fight against corruption.

14. We welcomed continued progress on regional trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, including through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) process, as well as ongoing negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership involving several members of ASEAN as well as the United States.
15. We recognized that climate change is a common concern of humankind. In line with the Bali Roadmap, we reaffirmed that all countries should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We agreed to strengthen our cooperation on addressing the climate change issues including on adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. We recognized the important contribution of the Copenhagen Accord and are committed to work together towards a successful outcome of the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico.
16. We appreciated the United States' support for the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and the offer to support the Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children through capacity building programs. We looked forward to the outcomes from the AICHR study tours that are to take place in the United States later this year and the visit of the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children planned next year.
17. ASEAN Leaders welcomed the continued U.S. engagement with the Government of Myanmar. We expressed our hope that ASEAN and U.S. engagement encourages Myanmar to undertake political and economic reforms to facilitate national reconciliation. We welcomed the ASEAN Chair's Statement of 17 August 2010. We reiterated our call from the November 2009 Leaders Joint Statement that the November 2010 general elections in Myanmar must be conducted in a free, fair, inclusive and transparent manner in order to be credible for the international community. We emphasized the need for Myanmar to continue to work together with ASEAN and the United Nations in the process of national reconciliation.
18. We reaffirmed the importance of regional peace and stability, maritime security, unimpeded commerce, and freedom of navigation, in accordance with relevant universally agreed principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and other international maritime law, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.
19. ASEAN Leaders welcomed the signing of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms on 8 April 2010 in Prague. ASEAN and the United States consider this an important step towards a world without nuclear weapons. In addition, ASEAN and the United States reaffirmed that the establishment of the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) contributes towards global nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, regional peace and stability. We encouraged Nuclear Weapon States and State Parties to the SEANWFZ to conduct consultations, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty. In this regard, ASEAN welcomed the U.S. announcement at the 2010 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that it is prepared to consult and resolve issues that would allow the United States to accede to the SEANWFZ Protocol. ASEAN congratulated the United States on the successful outcomes of the April 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, in which several ASEAN countries participated, and will work together implement the pledges and commitments they made there, and to engage others in the global effort to prevent nuclear terrorism.
20. We reiterated our commitment to prevent the use and spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), in an effort to build a world free of their threats. We congratulated the Philippines for its able and effective Presidency of the May 2010 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and stressed the necessity for all NPT Parties to continue to fulfill our respective obligation under the NPT. We reiterated the importance of a balanced, full and non-selective application and implementation of the Treaty's three pillars - nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

21. We reaffirmed the importance of continuing to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1929 on Iran as well as 1718 and 1874 on Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK). We called on both countries and the international community to implement their obligations under the aforementioned resolutions. We further called on DPRK to implement its commitments under the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and return, at an early date, to the NPT and to IAEA safeguards. We also urged the DPRK to comply fully with its obligations in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.
22. The Leaders of ASEAN and the United States welcomed the ADMM-Plus as a framework that could help strengthen the existing cooperation on regional defense and security between ASEAN and its partners in accordance with ADMM's open, flexible and outward-looking orientation. ASEAN welcomed the planned participation of the Secretary of Defense in the inaugural meeting of the ADMM-Plus in October.
23. We welcomed the continuation of the U.S.-Lower Mekong Initiative to promote cooperation in the areas of environment, health, education and infrastructure development. We supported the continued convening of the ministerial meetings between the United States and Lower Mekong Basin countries. We encouraged U.S. engagement and support to Brunei Indonesia Malaysia Philippines-East Asia Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Indonesia Malaysia Thailand-Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS), Cambodia Laos Myanmar Viet Nam (CLMV), Heart of Borneo, and other sub-regional cooperation frameworks.
24. We recognized the importance of cooperation among ASEAN educational and research institutions and encouraged more such academic linkages. In this regard, we noted with appreciation the ERIA-Harvard University Cooperation in academic exchanges and research collaboration, particularly their joint-sponsored Symposium in Ha Noi on 26 October 2010 entitled "Evolving ASEAN Society and Establishing Sustainable Social Security Net."
25. We stressed the importance of sustaining dialogue at the highest level between the two sides and committed to hold our third meeting next year in conjunction with the 2011 East Asia Summit.

ASEAN Plus Three

Joint Media Statement of the 9th Meeting of ASEAN, China, Japan and Republic of Korea Tourism Ministers (9th M-ATM Plus Three)

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
25 January 2010**

1. The Ninth Meeting of the Tourism Ministers of ASEAN, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK) was held on 25 January 2010 in conjunction with the ASEAN Tourism Forum 2010 and the Thirteenth Meeting of ASEAN Tourism Ministers. The Meeting was preceded by the ASEAN, China, Japan and ROK NTOs held on 23 January 2010. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam and co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Thong Khon, Minister of Tourism of Cambodia.
2. The Ministers noted that tourism performance in the ASEAN, China, Japan and ROK region has been recovering from the impact of the global economic crisis. The initial figures of international visitor arrivals from China, Japan and ROK indicated that these Countries continued to be the important source market for ASEAN Member States, with more than 15 million arrivals or 23.3 per cent of total international tourist arrivals in ASEAN.
3. The Ministers were pleased with the progress of APT joint activities that have contributed to the progress of the Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017), namely ASEAN Plus Three Youth Summit organised by Indonesia on 16-19 June 2009 in Bali, and the completion of the initiative on the promotion of the well being of tourist conducted by the APT Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) Programme Phase II to promote health and safety of travellers and host communities in the ASEAN Plus Three Countries.
4. The Ministers appreciated China for the holding of the "China-ASEAN Tourism Cooperation Forum" on 19-20 November 2009 in Kunming to discuss possible ways to further strengthen inter-government cooperation to facilitate seamless travel, promote tourism investment opportunities, joint tourism marketing and promotion, and enhance human resource development. The Meeting also thanked China for provision of

complimentary booths to ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat at China International Travel Mart (CITM) 2009 which were utilized to support the establishment of ASEAN Common Area and promotion of ASEAN Cruise Tourism.

5. The Ministers welcomed the efforts of Japan in implementing various ASEAN-Japan tourism projects/activities in 2009, including organising a training programme for tourism industries, the convening of "ASEAN Tourism Fair" inviting artists/artisans and dance/music performers from ASEAN held on 26-31 August 2009 in Niigata City, the ASEAN Tourism Seminar and Tourism Night on 31 August 2009 at Hotel Okura, Niigata City, and Public Relations.
6. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to Japan for their continued support in ASEAN's cruise tourism development. The Ministers look forward to Japan's support to the proposed ASEAN cruise Infrastructure Development Study which will provide a baseline study of ASEAN's available cruise infrastructure. The study will also propose new itineraries and the necessary infrastructure upgrading that will ensure the region is able to fully capture the benefits of cruise tourism.
7. The Ministers were pleased to note the activities carried out by ROK in further progressing tourism cooperation with ASEAN, such as enhancing regional cooperation through marketing partnership and promotion of multi-destination itineraries, publishing ASEAN pamphlets in Korean language in order to increase tourist flow between ASEAN and Korea, and ASEAN Tourism HRD Program. The Ministers thanked ROK for its active contribution in enhancing ASEAN-ROK tourism cooperation.
8. The Ministers expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and People of Brunei Darussalam for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegations and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

LIST OF MINISTERS

The meeting was attended by:

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Thong Khon, Minister of Tourism, Cambodia; H.E. Mr. Zhu Shanzhong, Vice Chairman of China National Tourism Administration, China; H.E. Mr. Jero Wacik, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Yuji Fujimoto, Parliamentary Secretary for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan; H.E. Mr.

Somphong Mongkhonvilay, Minister, Chairman of Lao National Tourism Administration, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Dr. Ng Yen Yen, Minister of Tourism, Malaysia; H.E. Major. Gen. Soe Naing, Minister, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, Myanmar; H.E. Mr. Oscar P. Palabyab, Undersecretary of Tourism, Philippines; H.E. Mr. Jae Min Shin, Vice-Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Rep. of Korea; H.E. Mr. S. Iswaran, Senior Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Singapore; Mr. Vichai Srikwan, Chairman, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Huynh Vinh Ai, Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam; and H.E. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Statement on ASEAN Plus Three Youth Actions on Environment

Brunei Darussalam, 25 April 2010

1. We, the 140 ASEAN Plus Three Youths, selected on the basis of our contributions and commitments to youth environmental activities, were honored to participate in the ASEAN Plus Three Youth Environment Forum 2010: Creating a Climate for Change held on 22-25 April 2010 in Brunei Darussalam. We appreciated the opportunity to share information and experiences on environment and climate change.
2. We recalled the ASEAN vision to realize an ASEAN Community that is people-centred, socially responsible with a view to achieve solidarity, unity and a common identity. We also hope to build a sharing and caring society which is inclusive and harmonious where the well-being, livelihood, and welfare of the people are enhanced.
3. We are fully aware of the impact of environmental degradation, in particular climate change on the survival and livelihood of local communities and are alarmed by the exploitation of natural resources and loss of biodiversity in all parts of the world.
4. We recognize that the youths can play an important role in advocating environmental messages to the community through their active participation in environment-related activities to safeguard the environment for the benefit of the present and future generations.
5. We recognize the paramount importance of our participations, contributions, and stewardship

- roles in conserving and protecting the environment hand-in-hand as we will be leaders of tomorrow, who will shape the future of our societies and cultures to make our world sustainable.
6. We brainstormed and shared our concerns, challenges and experiences in our respective countries, and resolved to play our part in addressing environmental issues. We commit ourselves to undertake the following ten activities in our region and respective countries:
 1. Environmental Amazing Race is a cycling contest to promote the use of bicycles as a mode of everyday transport and to appreciate nature.
 2. Environmental Exchange Programme for youths from the different countries to share knowledge and best practices.
 3. Green Curtain where plants are grown on the base of windowsills or from the top of windows to reduce carbon emissions and help cool the room.
 4. ASEAN Plus Three "Green Day" where ASEAN Plus Three people will wear green outfits and conduct green activities.
 5. Eco Bags is a simple campaign to approach the public to use eco bags instead of plastic bags.
 6. Eco-friendly Competitions where environment related contests are launched in schools to showcase the abilities, talents and creativity of students and depict their responsibility for the protection and conservation of nature.
 7. Lunch Box Day is a day to avoid the usage of plastic wares as personal lunch boxes will be used for meals.
 8. Social Networking where people are able to be updated on each countries' environment-related activities via Facebook.
 9. "No Motor" Campaign where people will not drive their cars and instead use public transport in a particular day of a week.
 10. Save One Cup of Water for You and for Me is a water saving contest to nurture the sense of appreciation to natural resources and encourage people to save water.
 7. We also resolved to raise public awareness and environmental activism among the public. For this purpose we have agreed on the following slogans which we shall promote to our peers and the general public.
 1. Green Nature for the Future
 2. Don't be an Intruder, be a Green Lover!
 3. Echo the Eco
 4. Plastic bags are so last year. Reusable bags are here
 5. Youths are the future generation. Let's work together to save the nation
 6. S.T.O.P (Stop Today Or Pay)
 7. There is no PLANet B
 8. The Earth doesn't live because of us, we live because of the Earth
 9. One Earth, One Chance
 10. W.A.T.E.R (We Are The Earth Rescuers)
 8. We pledge to follow up on activities that we have proposed during the ASEAN Plus Three Youth Environment Forum 2010 and take actions by adopting an environmentally friendly lifestyle to the best of our own ability in our respective countries.
 9. We commit to ensure that the forum objectives are met, even after the conclusion of the forum. Everyone has a role to play and we will do our utmost to help sustain our environment.
 10. We participated in a climate change negotiation simulation exercise to understand the complexity of the negotiation process, especially in reaching a consensus among different interest groups. We were made aware of the constraints and different situations that these interest groups are facing, and how important it is to compromise to reach an agreement.
 11. We are aware of the importance of sustainable networking among our peers in the ASEAN Plus Three countries in order to update ourselves on new activities that we implement in our everyday life for the environment in our respective countries. Thus, we agree to make use of the ASEAN Environmental Education Inventory Database, and also social youth networking tools like Facebook, Twitter, and Youtube, to sustain our network.
 12. We thank the Government of Brunei Darussalam, in particular the Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development, supported by the Ministry of Education and in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat, for hosting and organising the ASEAN Plus Three Youth Environment Forum 2010. We also thank the Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Japan through Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) for extending financial support to make this Forum possible.
 13. We, the ASEAN Plus Three Youths attending the ASEAN Plus Three Youth Environment Forum 2010, hope that ASEAN Youth Environment Forum will be sustained and continued to engage and empower youths.
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Joint Ministerial Statement of the 13th ASEAN Plus Three Finance Ministers' Meeting

Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2 May 2010

Introduction

1. We, the Finance Ministers of ASEAN, China, Japan and Korea (ASEAN Plus Three), convened our thirteenth meeting in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, under the cochairmanship of H.E. Vu Van Ninh, Minister of Finance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and H.E. Xie Xuren, Minister of Finance of the People's Republic of China. The President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Deputy Secretary General of ASEAN for the ASEAN Economic Community were also present at our meeting.
2. We exchanged views on regional economic and financial development and policies. We also reviewed the progress of regional financial cooperation, including the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM), the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI) and the ASEAN Plus Three Research Group. Furthermore, we explored ways to further enhance these initiatives for higher efficiency and more positive impact.
3. In particular, we are pleased to announce that the CMIM agreement came into effect on 24 March 2010. Consensus has been reached on all the key elements of the regional macroeconomic surveillance unit of the CMIM, called the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO). We are also pleased to announce the establishment of the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) as a trust fund of ADB with an initial capital of US\$700 million.

Recent Economic and Financial Developments in the Region

4. Against the backdrop of an unprecedented international financial crisis, we are pleased that member countries have undertaken proactive policy measures including economic stimulus packages in a decisive and timely manner to sustain financial stability and restore economic growth. The East Asian economies are among the first to rebound soundly, and have become one of the key drivers of the global economy recovery.
5. However, we recognize that downside risks to the overall global recovery remain: the ample liquidity in the global market driving up asset prices and

increasing inflationary pressures; sovereign debt risks precipitating renewed global risk aversion and destabilizing international capital flows into Asian economies; the slow recovery of the labor markets in developed economies hindering the recovery of global private consumption. Furthermore, the East Asian economies now face the challenge of promoting sound economic structural reform in preparation for the next phase of growth.

6. In this context, we are determined to remain vigilant on the market developments, to maintain the consistency and stability of macroeconomic policies, and to adopt appropriate exit strategies, in accordance with our respective economic fundamentals, to promote medium and long term fiscal sustainability and financial stability. We reiterated our commitment to accelerate and deepen economic structural reforms, promote domestic demand and employment, resist protectionism and further promote trade and investment. We believe that these efforts will significantly contribute to the recovery and long-term prosperity of the world economy.
7. In this regard, we recognize the importance of issues discussed in the G20 process in pursuit of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. To this end, we welcome the chairmanship of Korea in the G20 Seoul Summit this November.

Strengthen Regional Financial Cooperation

8. On the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM), the CMIM agreement came into effect on 24 March 2010. (Annex 1: Key Points of CMIM Agreement) We also agreed to the adjustment in the contributions of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand for them to contribute equally to the CMIM. Having developed from the existing CMI bilateral swap network, the CMIM is in nature a multilateral currency swap arrangement which covers all ASEAN Plus Three members. With the core objectives (i) to address balance of payment and short-term liquidity difficulties in the region, and (ii) to supplement the existing international financial arrangements, the CMIM will further enhance regional capacity to safeguard against downside risks and challenges in the global economy. We instructed our deputies to further enhance the effectiveness of CMIM.
9. We have reached agreement on all the key elements of the AMRO. The AMRO will be located in Singapore to monitor and analyze regional economies, which contributes to the early detection of risks, swift implementation of remedial actions, and effective decision-making of the CMIM. We instructed that technical details

necessary for actual establishment of AMRO be worked out for the start of the AMRO operations early next year. To further enhance surveillance, we also agreed to improve the Economic Review and Policy Dialogue (ERPD) process.

10. On the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI), we stressed the importance of the ABMI in promoting development of local currency-denominated bond markets and enhancing macroeconomic and financial stability. We appreciated the fact that in the midst of the recent economic crisis, many countries in the region successfully issued government bonds to finance their economic stimulus packages. We also recognized the increasing importance of mobilizing regional savings for regional investments, in order to sustain sound economic growth for ASEAN Plus Three countries. In this regard, we instructed our Deputies to explore ways to further promote cross-border bond transactions in the region along with the development of local currency-denominated bond markets.
11. We are pleased to announce the establishment of the CGIF as a trust fund of ADB with an initial capital of US\$700 million. The main objective of the CGIF is to support the issuance of corporate bonds in our region, and thus contribute to the development of regional bond markets. We along with ADB will soon subscribe for the financial contribution and finalize necessary technical details including the Operational Policies and the business plan for the CGIF to start operations before the end of 2010.
12. We took note of the Group of Experts' findings and suggestions on facilitating cross-border bond transactions and settlement, and welcomed the establishment of the technical working group on Regional Settlement Intermediary (RSI) to further evaluate the policy recommendations. We endorsed the establishment of ASEAN Plus Three Bond Market Forum (ABMF) as a common platform to foster standardization of market practices and harmonization of regulations relating to cross-border bond transactions in the region. We expect tangible results from the forum in a timely manner so that the process evolves into a continuous exercise. We also welcomed the pilot project on cross-border infrastructure bond issuance by the Lao government, which is expected to be implemented in Thailand by the end of this year.
13. On further enhancing the regional financial cooperation, we recognized that in face of new challenges posed by the need to preserve global financial stability and promote sustainable

economic development, we agreed to bring the regional financial cooperation to a higher and more strategic level. In this respect, we have tasked our deputies to conduct an immediate assessment of our previous achievements in regional financial cooperation and suggest the strategic direction of ASEAN Plus Three financial cooperation. We have also agreed to set up a "Taskforce on the Future Priorities of ASEAN Plus Three Financial Cooperation," which will provide important support to our deputies on this endeavor.

14. On the ASEAN Plus Three Research Group, we acknowledged the efforts of the Research Group on studies regarding the local currencies-denominated trade settlement and the liquidity risk management in the region. We endorsed three topics for the 2010/2011 Research Group activities as follows:
 - (1) Possible Use of Regional Monetary Units - identification of issues for practical use;
 - (2) Lessons from Asia's Experiences with Sudden Capital Flows; and
 - (3) Fiscal and Financial Impacts of the Climate Change and Policy Challenges in East Asia.

Conclusion

15. We expressed our appreciation to the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China for their excellent arrangements as co-chairs of the ASEAN Plus Three Finance Ministers' Process in 2010. We also thanked the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for its warm hospitality.
16. We agreed to meet in Vietnam in 2011. Indonesia and Japan will be the co-chairs of the ASEAN Plus Three Finance Ministers' Process in 2011.

ANNEX 1

Key Points of CMI Multilateralization Agreement

Basic Objective

1. The CMIM Agreement contains 24 Articles and 9 schedules. The basic objectives of this CMIM Agreement are (i) to address short-term liquidity difficulties in the region and (ii) to supplement the existing international financial arrangements.

CMIM Contract Parties and Effective Date

2. CMIM Contract parties comprise the 26 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of ASEAN+3 and the Monetary Authority of Hong

Kong, China. This CMIM Agreement became effective on 24 March 2010.

Total Size and Contribution (Attachment)

3. The total size of CMIM is USD 120,000,000,000 (one hundred twenty billion). Individual country's contribution, borrowing multiples and voting power are as agreed in the AFMM+3 in Bali in May 2009 and as amended in the AFMM+3 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on 2 May 2010. The contribution to CMIM is agreed to be made through the exchange of Commitment Letter that commits to provide financial support within the amount of contribution.

Drawing

4. The Central Bank of ASEAN+3 countries as well as Monetary Authority of Hong Kong, China are to swap their local currencies with the US dollar for an amount up to their contribution multiplied by their respective purchasing multiples.

Maturity

5. Each drawing of liquidity support in the form of bilateral currency swap shall mature basically 90 days after the date of drawing, and can be rolled over for 7 times at the maximum (approximately 2 years).

Coordinating Countries

6. Two countries will be appointed to coordinate the swap activation process when a request for drawing is made. Two Coordinating Countries shall be the two co-chairs of the ASEAN+3 Finance Minister Process, one Coordinating Country from ASEAN member countries and the other from China, Japan and Korea.

Decision-making

7. Fundamental issues (total size of CMIM, contribution of each CMIM party etc) for the CMIM would be determined by a consensus approval at Ministerial Level Decision Making Body, which consists of ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers. Executive level issues (initial execution of drawing, renewal of drawing, events of default) would be determined by 2/3 majority at Executive Level Decision Making Body (ELDMB), which comprises the deputy-level representatives of ASEAN+3 Finance Ministries and Central Banks and Monetary Authority of Hong Kong, China.

Conditions Precedent and Covenants

8. A CMIM party which requests for drawing has to meet conditions before the voting for a swap

request; such as completion of review of the economic and financial situation and no events of default. As well, each CMIM party is requested to comply with covenants such as submission of the periodic surveillance report and participation in the ASEAN+3 Economic Review and Policy Dialogue.

Escape

9. In principle, each of the CMIM parties may only escape from contributing to a swap request by obtaining an approval of Executive Level Decision Making Body. In exceptional cases such as an extraordinary event or instance of force majeure and domestic legal limitations, escape is possible without obtaining ELDMB approval.

Periodic Review of CMIM Arrangement

10. The CMIM parties shall jointly carry out a basic review of the CMIM Arrangement and the key terms and conditions of the CMIM every 5 years. Also, ad-hoc reviews may be conducted when necessary.

Attachment: CMIM CONTRIBUTIONS, PURCHASING MULTIPLES

	Financial contribution		Purchasing Multiple	Basic votes (no. of vote)	Votes based on contribution (no. of vote)	Total voting power			
	USD (billion)	(%)				(no. of vote)	(%)		
China*	38.40	China (Excluding Hong Kong, China) 34.2	32.0	28.50	0.5	1.60	34.20	35.8	25.43
		Hong Kong, China 4.2		3.50	2.5	0	4.20	4.2	2.98
Japan	38.40	32.00	0.5	1.60	38.40	40.00	28.41		
Korea	19.20	16.00	1	1.60	19.20	20.80	14.77		
Plus 3	96.00	80.00		4.80	96.00	100.80	71.59		
Indonesia	4.552	3.793	2.5	1.60	4.552	6.152	4.369		
Thailand	4.552	3.793	2.5	1.60	4.552	6.152	4.369		
Malaysia	4.552	3.793	2.5	1.60	4.552	6.152	4.369		
Singapore	4.552	3.793	2.5	1.60	4.552	6.152	4.369		
Philippines	4.552	3.793	2.5	1.60	4.552	6.152	4.369		
Vietnam	1.00	0.833	5	1.60	1.00	2.60	1.847		
Cambodia	0.12	0.100	5	1.60	0.12	1.72	1.222		
Myanmar	0.06	0.050	5	1.60	0.06	1.66	1.179		
Brunei	0.03	0.025	5	1.60	0.03	1.63	1.158		
Lao PDR	0.03	0.025	5	1.60	0.03	1.63	1.158		
ASEAN	24.00	20.00		16.00	24.00	40.00	28.41		
Total	120.00	100.00		20.80	120.00	140.80	100.0		

AND VOTING-POWER DISTRIBUTION

Joint Statement of the ASEAN Plus Three Labour Ministers Meeting

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 24 May 2010

1. The ASEAN Labour Ministers and their counterparts from the Plus Three Countries (China, Japan and ROK) convened their seventh Meeting in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on 24 May 2010 under the chairmanship of H.E. Madam Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) of Viet Nam. The Meeting was also attended by the Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN.
2. The Ministers reviewed the progress of the cooperation under the framework of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, and exchanged views on a wide-ranging issues relating to efforts to promote and enhance decent work for all.

Impact of Global and Financial Crisis on Labour Market in the Region

3. The Ministers noted that the recent global economic and financial crisis has adversely impacted the labour markets in the region. The impact may differ by country, but there were significant job losses registered particularly in countries whose economy relies heavily on exports industries.
4. Although the economy in the region is showing signs of recovery from the crisis, the recovery is expected to be slow. In this regard, Ministers agreed to step up concerted efforts among the ASEAN Plus Three countries which could play a key role in helping the region to sustain its recovery.
5. The Ministers noted that the 2nd ASEAN Human Resource Conference will be convened in Ha Noi on 25 May 2010 under the theme of "Human Resources for Economic Recovery and Development".

Strengthening Labour Cooperation in the Region

6. The Ministers expressed their firm support in advancing cooperation in labour under the purview of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) declared by the 14th ASEAN Summit in March 2009 and the new ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme 2010-2015. The Ministers also agreed to address challenges in narrowing development gap in ASEAN and strengthen cooperation in promoting human development activities.

7. The Ministers noted the successful hosting of the China-ASEAN High Level Seminar on Social Insurance on 9-11 September 2009 providing a platform for ASEAN and China to exchange views on policies and best practices on social insurance systems and also challenges faced in their effective implementation.
8. The Ministers welcomed the new initiative of China to organise a High Level Seminar on Vocational Training to be held in China in November 2010.
9. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress of the second phase of the "ASEAN-Japan HRD Collaboration Programme for CLMV" which was launched on 9 May 2008 back-to-back with the 20th ALMM. Activities implemented in the 2nd year under the Programme include the Training Course on "Skills Evaluation System in Cooperation with the Private Sector" on 27 July - 7 August 2009 both in Japan and Indonesia. Following the Training Course, national seminars were also held in each CLMV countries from November 2009 - January 2010.
10. The Ministers noted that two regional seminars were successfully organised under the "ASEAN-ILO/Japan Programme on Industrial Relations" (AIJPIR). The 1st seminar was held in February 2009 with the theme "Towards ASEAN Integration: Promoting Good Practices for Sound and Harmonious Industrial Relations". The 2nd Seminar was held in February 2010 with the theme "Emerging Industrial Relations Issues and trends in the ASEAN Countries in the time of Financial/Economic Crisis." Both seminars provided platforms for tripartite partners to discuss various best practices to promote industrial relations, including labour dispute settlements, collective bargaining, social dialogue and responses to the current financial crisis. The Ministers also welcomed the 3rd Seminar of AIJPIR in the Philippines under the theme "Legal Framework and Practice for Labour Dispute and Settlement in November 2010.
11. The Ministers noted with appreciation that Japan is considering the extension of the AIJPIR to the next phase.
12. The Meeting noted the successful convening of the 3rd ASEAN Plus Three Policy Dialogue on Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSH-MS) on 12 to 13 February 2010 in Luangprabang, Lao PDR, addressing OSH-MS for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME).
13. The Ministers welcomed the new initiative of Japan to implement a project "Promoting Employment

Safety-Net Building in Asia” addressing the region’s needs in transferring the experience and expertise of employment safety-net, in particular, unemployment insurance systems, and building the capacity of employment service agencies which can implement the system in fair and effective manner.

14. The Minister lauded the successful holding of the 11th HRD Programme held in ROK from 25 November to 4 December 2008 which carried the theme “Challenges and experiences on mainstreaming labour and employment issues in the national agendas”. The Ministers noted that the event was very useful in sharing ideas and challenges in translating labour and employment issues in national agendas.

Next ASEAN Plus Three Labour Ministers Meeting

15. The Ministers agreed that the next ASEAN Plus Three Labour Ministers Meeting would be held in Cambodia in 2012 back-to-back with the 22nd ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting.

List of Ministers or Their Representative Attending the ASEAN Plus Three Labour Ministers Meeting, 24 May 2010, Ha Noi

H.E. Pehin Dato Adanan Yusof, Minister of Home Affairs of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Vong Sauth, Minister of Labour and Vocational Training of Cambodia; H.E. Sun Guoxiang, Ambassador of China to Viet Nam; H.E. Muhaimin Iskandar, Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of Indonesia; H.E. Tashiaki Ota, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan; H.E. Onechanh Thammavong, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Lao PDR; Y.B Datuk Dr. S. Subramaniam, Minister of Human Resources of Malaysia; H.E. U Aung Kyi, Minister for Labour of Myanmar; H.E. Marianito Roque, Secretary of Labour and Employment of the Philippines; H.E. Chae Pil Lee, Deputy Minister of Planning and Coordination, Ministry of Labour of the ROK; H.E. Gan Kim Yong, Minister for Manpower of Singapore; H.E. Phaithoon Kaeothong, Minister of Labour; H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; H.E. Dato’ Misran Karmain Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Social-Cultural Community, on behalf of the Secretary General of ASEAN

Chairman’s Statement of the 11th ASEAN Plus Three Foreign Ministers Meeting

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 21 July 2010

1. The 11th Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and the People’s Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea was held in Ha Noi on 21 July 2010. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Dr. Pham Gia Khiem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
2. The Ministers noted with pleasure the significant progress achieved so far in ASEAN Plus Three cooperation and in the implementation of the 2nd Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation and the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017). They stressed the need for further strengthening policy coordination and sustaining economic growth in the region.
3. The Ministers noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders’ Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development issued at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi on 9 April 2010, ASEAN’s initiative to develop a Master Plan on ASEAN connectivity, and ASEAN’s continuous effort to explore effective financing instruments and policies, including a possible ASEAN Infrastructure Development Fund, which would contribute to developing East Asia into a region of enhanced connectivity and dynamic growth.
4. The Ministers noted with satisfaction recent developments in the ASEAN Plus Three financial cooperation. They welcomed the realisation of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) on 24 March 2010 and noted the on-going preparation for the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO). They also welcomed the agreement of the 13th ASEAN Plus Three Finance Ministers’ Meeting on 2 May 2010 to endorse the establishment of ASEAN Plus Three Bond Market Forum (ABMF) and the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) and hoped for the CGIF’s operationalisation before the end of 2010.
5. The Ministers welcomed the contribution of US\$ 3 million by the ASEAN Plus Three countries in the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund (APTCF) and looked forward to the increasing number of projects to be proposed by the ASEAN Plus Three countries for funding by the APTCF.

6. The Ministers recognised the rapidly expanding ASEAN Plus Three economic cooperation activities, particularly the realisation of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) on 17 May 2010, the establishment of ASEAN-China Free Trade Area on 1 January 2010 and other efforts to liberalize trade among ASEAN Plus Three countries, including studies on the East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia (CEPEA).
7. The Ministers were pleased at the achievements recorded in ASEAN Plus Three cooperation on other areas, particularly labour, culture and arts, tourism. They noted that two new areas, namely, information and education, have been added to ASEAN Plus Three cooperation. They welcomed the Inaugural Meeting of the ASEAN Plus Three Ministers Responsible for Information (AMRI Plus Three) on 6 November 2009 in Vientiane, Lao PDR which explored ways and discussed mechanisms of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation in information.
8. They also appreciated Thailand's efforts to initiate the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation on education and looked forward to the convening of the 1st ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials' Meeting on Education (SOM-ED Plus Three) in November 2010 in Thailand to consider a draft ASEAN Plus Three Plan of Action on Education.
9. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of ensuring food and energy security in the region. In this regard, they welcomed the efforts to create the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) as a permanent mechanism to ensure food security in the region and the intention to develop a comprehensive strategy on sustainable and integrated food and bio-fuels production and consumption.
10. The Ministers expressed their commitment to work closely together towards a positive outcome at COP-16/CMP-6 to be held in Mexico in December 2010. In this regard, they welcomed the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change on 9 April 2010 as well as Viet Nam's initiative to convene an East Asia Forum on Climate Change. They encouraged enhanced regional and sub-regional cooperation including in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and the Mekong River Commission (MRC).
11. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation in addressing threats of disease outbreaks and were satisfied with the successful completion of the ASEAN Plus Three Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) Programme Phase II and looked forward to the commencement of the next phase of cooperation with active participation of ASEAN Plus Three countries. The Ministers welcomed ASEAN's efforts to develop an ASEAN Roadmap on Control of Avian Influenza to ensure the attainment of HPAI (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza)-free ASEAN by 2020.
12. The Ministers noted new proposals for cooperation in the ASEAN Plus Three framework which, among others, includes cooperation in food safety and standards, water management, deforestation prevention and reforestation, disaster management, including the "ASEAN Plus Three International Conference on Disaster Management" to be held in August 2010 in Tokyo.
13. The Ministers reaffirmed that the ASEAN Plus Three process would continue as one of the main vehicles towards the long-term goal of building an East Asian community with ASEAN as the driving force. At the same time, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture and recognised the mutually reinforcing and complementary roles of the ASEAN Plus Three process and such regional fora as EAS, ARF and APEC to promote East Asian community building.
14. On regional and international issues of common concern, the Ministers noted that despite downside risks to the global recovery from an unprecedented international financial crisis, the East Asian economies are among the first to rebound soundly, and have become one of the key drivers of the global economic recovery. They reiterated the commitment to accelerating and deepening economic structural reforms, promoting domestic demand and employment, resisting protectionism and further promoting trade and investment for the recovery and long-term prosperity of the world economy.
15. The Ministers recognised the importance of issues discussed in the G-20 process in pursuit of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. In this regard, they welcomed the chairmanship of the Republic of Korea in the G-20 Summit in Seoul this November and reiterated their support for the ASEAN Chairman to participate at the forthcoming Seoul G-20 Summit and for the continued participation of the ASEAN Chairman in the future G-20 Summits on regular basis.
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 denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and encouraged the parties to return to the Six Party Talks in due course. They stressed the need to fully implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They also emphasised the importance of addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.
18. The Ministers looked forward to their next meeting in Indonesia in 2011.

Joint Statement of the 4th ASEAN Plus Three Health Ministers Meeting

Singapore, 23 July 2010

We, the Health Ministers of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea met on 23 July 2010, in Singapore.

United by the common aim of improving the health situation in the region, we discussed progress in implementing joint activities in the health sector and we explored areas for future collaboration.

“Healthy People, Healthy Region”

We recognised that in this era of globalisation and industrialisation, health systems in the region are faced with the “dual burden” of infectious diseases (such as HIV and AIDS, avian and pandemic influenza, and other emerging infectious diseases); and , chronic and lifestyle-related diseases (such as obesity, cancer, diabetes, heart diseases and mental illnesses).

We have agreed to address the potential challenges that the health sector is facing, through increased regional cooperation and collaboration. We have tasked the ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials to review existing cooperation activities and develop a framework of cooperation and cooperation plan in order to strengthen our collaboration.

Healthcare Reform

We noted the disparities of health services accessibility among different groups and changing population demographics. We acknowledged a need to have continuous healthcare reform to deliver good quality, affordable, equitable and sustainable healthcare services for our people.

We expressed strong interest for greater collaboration on healthcare reform in areas such as healthcare financing development, human resources development, and healthcare technology. We task our senior officials to consider avenues for realising such collaboration, through policy dialogues or even cross attachments through fellowships programme.

ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation in Health

We realised the urgency of meeting the MDGs by 2015. The ASEAN Plus Three cooperation provides a valuable platform for helping the countries in the region speed up the timetable of realising this important target.

We have noted the progress made in ASEAN Plus Three collaboration in health since we first met in 2004. We support the development of collaborative networks in the areas of health promotion; capacity building for health professionals; human resource development, addressing infectious diseases; developing traditional, complementary and alternative medicine; and formulating policy coherence for health and social welfare development in ASEAN and Plus Three Countries.

We welcome the achievements made by the ASEAN Plus Three Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) Programme, which was concluded on 30 June 2010. We express appreciation to the Government of Australia for supporting the programme during its first and second phase, which aimed to enhance regional preparedness and capacity through integrated approaches to prevention, surveillance and timely response to emerging infectious diseases, including avian and pandemic influenza.

We endorse the establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Partnership Laboratories (APL) to further strengthen the laboratory surveillance and networking within the region. We thank the National Institute of Infectious Diseases of Japan (NIID) for the support of the ASEAN Plus Three Partnership Laboratories, by providing capacity building in laboratory diagnosis and for providing laboratory test kits.

We noted that most of the emerging infectious diseases are of animal origin and acknowledged the need for greater collaboration between the animal health and the public health sectors on zoonoses. We therefore

support the closer collaboration between animal and human health sectors.

We support the development of networking among field epidemiology training programmes in ASEAN and Plus Three Countries.

Next ASEAN Plus Three Health Ministers Meeting

We look forward to further exchanges of views on joint collaboration in health development at our next meeting in Thailand in 2012.

Joint Media Statement of the 13th AEM Plus Three Consultations

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010

1. The Thirteenth Consultations between the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and Economic Ministers from the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26 August 2010. The Consultations was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. Chen Deming, Minister of Commerce of the People's Republic of China; H.E. Mr. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan; and H.E. Mr. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade of the Republic of Korea.
2. The Ministers exchanged views on regional and global economic developments particularly the current global crisis, which has significantly affected ASEAN trade with the Plus Three countries. The Ministers were pleased that, despite the global economic slowdown, ASEAN trade with the Plus Three Countries remained robust. Trade with these countries reached USD 413.8 billion in 2009, declining by only 15.5 percent compared to USD 489.5 billion reported in 2008, registering a 27 percent share of total ASEAN trade last year. The Ministers noted that despite the decline, the 2009 value of total trade between ASEAN and its Plus Three Dialogue Partners was still higher than its pre-crisis level of USD 405.4 billion in 2007.
3. The Ministers noted that, despite the global crisis and the decline of global foreign investment flows, total flows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from the Plus Three Countries into ASEAN were still strong with a slight decline of 1.3 percent from USD 8.4 billion in 2008 to USD 8.2 billion in 2009.
4. The Ministers recalled the Leaders' commitment to the ASEAN Plus Three process as a main vehicle towards the long term goal of building an East Asia Community with ASEAN as the driving force.

East Asia Free Trade Area

5. The Ministers welcomed the progress report on the work of the four ASEAN Plus Working Groups that were tasked to look into the recommendations in the studies on the East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) in parallel. The Ministers were encouraged that two Working Groups (i.e. Rules of Origin and Tariff Nomenclature) were ready to engage ASEAN's FTA partners in September 2010. The Ministers urged the other Working Groups (i.e. Customs Procedures and Economic Cooperation) to intensify internal discussions with the view to opening up discussions to ASEAN's FTA partners as soon as possible. The Ministers underscored the importance of ASEAN centrality in the process of regional economic integration in East Asia. The Ministers agreed to submit a progress report of the ASEAN Plus Working Groups to the Leaders at the 13th ASEAN Plus Three Summit.
6. The Ministers welcomed and exchanged views on China's concept paper on trade facilitation, i.e. the Roadmap on Trade Facilitation among ASEAN Plus Three. The Ministers noted that most of the measures in the proposed Roadmap came from the Workshop on Trade Facilitation among ASEAN Plus China, Japan and Korea that was held in Changchun, China on 24-25 November 2009. The Ministers expressed appreciation to China for hosting the Workshop and encouraged countries to continue this effort.
7. The Ministers re-affirmed the importance of improving trade facilitation among the ASEAN Plus Three countries. The Ministers noted the decision of the ASEAN Economic Ministers to refer China's proposal to the ASEAN Plus Working Groups for assessment and consideration in the context of their ongoing consolidation work.

ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation in Response to the Global Economic and Financial Crisis

8. The Ministers noted the progress in the implementation of economic cooperation projects and welcomed China's proposal to organise the "Workshop on the Effects of the Global Financial Crisis on Trade and Investment in ASEAN Plus Three Countries and Countermeasures" in Kunming, Yunnan Province in November 2010.

The workshop will study measures in response to the financial crisis and focus on how to strengthen regional cooperation and improve the stability of national economies, etc.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

9. The Ministers exchanged views on recent developments in the Doha Development Round in the WTO. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance they attach to the multilateral trading system in sustaining economic growth and development, and promoting economic stability. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment for active contribution to the conclusion of the WTO Doha Development Round, with balanced and ambitious outcomes as soon as possible. The Ministers also reiterated their support to the accession of Lao PDR to the WTO at the earliest possible time.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

10. The Ministers welcomed the outcomes of the Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade held in Sapporo on 5-6 June 2010, and APEC Growth Strategy High Level Round Table held in Beppu on 7-8 August, 2010. They looked forward to the fruitful outcomes at the APEC Leaders' and Ministerial Meetings on 10-14 November 2010 in Yokohama.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Chen Deming, Minister of Commerce, China; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan; H.E. Mr. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade, Republic of Korea; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Joint Press Statement of the 10th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministers of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea (10th AMAF Plus Three)

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 24 October 2010

1. The ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministers of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea held their Tenth Meeting in Phnom Penh on 24 October 2010, under the chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia.
2. The Ministers reaffirmed their strong support in advancing cooperation in food, agriculture, and forestry sectors as guided by the Second Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation, including the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017), which was adopted at the 11th ASEAN Plus Three Summit held in November 2007 in Singapore.
3. The Ministers welcomed and supported the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Strategy on Food, Agriculture and Forestry with the goal to ensure long-term food security and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN and Plus Three Countries. The Cooperation Strategy provides a comprehensive framework to foster cooperation among the ASEAN Plus Three countries in the areas of Strengthening Food Security, Biomass Energy Development, Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Animal Health and Disease Control, and Cross-Cutting Issues (i.e. enhancement of capacity-building and human resource development; strengthening of information and knowledge networking and exchange; enhancement of productivity, quality and marketability of agriculture and agricultural products; and strengthening collaboration on research and development)
4. The Ministers noted the on-going progress in the development of ASEAN Plus Three Comprehensive Strategy on Food Security and Bioenergy Development as tasked by the Leaders at the 12th ASEAN Plus Three Summit in October 2009 in Thailand. The Ministers reiterated that food security is a major contributing factor for sustained economic and social development and stability in the region.

5. The Ministers agreed to formalise the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) as a permanent scheme for meeting emergency requirements and achieving humanitarian purposes. The Ministers urged all ASEAN Plus Three Countries for early signing of the Agreement and affirmed their support for implementation of the scheme.
6. The Ministers commended good progress made in the 2nd phase of ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project on its activities including capacity building on food security information, Early Warning Information and Agricultural Commodity Outlook.
7. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction on the project activities as well as the solid progress of the evaluation of those activities as instructed by the 9th AMAF Plus Three Meeting. The Ministers endorsed three new project proposals from the Plus Three Countries, which aim to build capacity in food security, rural household biogas technology and management, and regional mangrove conservation cooperation.
8. The Ministers welcomed the Niigata Declaration on Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Security, which was announced at the First APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security held on 16-17 October 2010 in Niigata, Japan. The Ministers recognised that the Niigata Declaration shared similar inspiration with the on-going efforts of AMAF Plus Three cooperation towards regional food security through sustainable development of the agriculture sector and facilitation of food investment, trade and markets.
9. The Ministers agreed to have their Eleventh Meeting in Indonesia in 2011. The Ministers expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and People of Cambodia for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

LIST OF MINISTERS

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia; H.E. Dr. Suswono, Minister of Agriculture, Indonesia; H.E. Dr. Ty Phommasack Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR; H.E. Datuk Seri Noh Bin Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia; H.E. Mr. Ohn Myint, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Myanmar; H.E. Dr. Segfredo R. Serrano, Undersecretary of Department of Agriculture, Philippines; H.E. Dr. Mohamad Maliki Bin Osman, Parliamentary Secretary for National Development, Singapore; H.E. Mr. Theera Wongsamut,

Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand; H.E. Mr. Ho Xuan Hung, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. Gao Hongbin, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, People's Republic of China; H.E. Ms. Masayo Tanabu, Vice-Minister Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan; H.E. Mr. Chung Seung, Vice-Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Republic of Korea; H.E. Mr. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community.

Chairman's statement of the 13th ASEAN Plus Three Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

1. The 13th ASEAN Plus Three Summit, chaired by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was held in Ha Noi on 29 October 2010. The Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member Countries, the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea attended the Meeting.
2. We reaffirmed that the ASEAN Plus Three process with ASEAN as the driving force would continue to be a main vehicle to achieve the long-term goal of building an East Asian community and contribute to the sustainable development in the region. We reaffirmed our strong support for ASEAN's central role in the existing regional mechanisms and in the evolving regional architecture. We recognised the mutually reinforcing and complementary roles of the ASEAN Plus Three process and such regional fora as EAS and ARF to promote East Asian community building.
3. We reviewed with pleasure the progress in ASEAN Plus Three cooperation and the implementation of the 2nd Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation and the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017). We were pleased that, given the global economic slowdown, ASEAN Plus Three economic cooperation remained robust with significant trade of US\$ 413.8 billion and US\$ 8.2 billion in investment in 2009. We stressed the need for further strengthening policy coordination and sustaining economic growth in the region.
4. We encouraged efforts toward trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation among ASEAN Plus Three 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 China's concept paper on the Roadmap on Trade Facilitation among ASEAN Plus Three and noted the decision by ASEAN's Economic Ministers to refer this proposal, together with Japan's concept paper on the Initial Steps towards Regional Economic Integration in East Asia: A Gradual Approach, to the ASEAN Plus Working Groups for their consideration. We also welcomed China's continued commitment to be the lead shepherd on trade and economic cooperation and US\$ 1 million special donation from China to the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund focusing on EAFTA related activities.
5. We underlined that strengthening financial cooperation is important for financial stability and sustainable economic development in the region and noted with satisfaction recent developments in the ASEAN Plus Three financial cooperation. We welcomed the realisation of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) on 24 March 2010 and the operationalisation of the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) in early 2011. We also welcomed the establishment of ASEAN Plus Three Bond Market Forum (ABMF) and the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) and expected the CGIF's operationalisation before the end of 2010.
 6. We were committed to enhancing transport connectivity within ASEAN as well as between ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries. In this regard, we looked forward to the realisation of the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on Full Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) and the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan (ASTP) 2011-2015, which enhance intra-ASEAN transport connectivity as well as intensify and accelerate works on transport facilitation, and transport connectivity with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, especially the Plus Three Countries.
 7. We welcomed the adoption of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and looked forward to contributing to the implementation of the Master Plan. In this connection, we encouraged the Transport Ministers to explore a possibility of establishing an ASEAN Plus Three Ministers Meeting on Transport to enhance ASEAN Plus Three connectivity as stated in the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan.
 8. We reaffirmed the importance of promoting regional economic competitiveness and equitable economic development. In this regard, we welcomed the launching of the "ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Competition Policy", the "Handbook on Competition Policy and Law in ASEAN for Business", and the development of the Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Development 2010-2015 to replace the ASEAN Policy Blueprint for SME Development 2004-2014.
 9. We reaffirmed the importance of ensuring food security in the region and noted with pleasure the implementation of the Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation on Food Security and Bio-energy Development, such as efforts towards the realisation of the ASEAN Plus Three Comprehensive Strategy on Food Security and Bio-energy Development and the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) as well as the early conclusion and signing of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) Agreement, which will help establish a permanent mechanism to ensure food security in the region.
 10. We welcomed the successful convening of the 7th ASEAN Plus Three Energy Ministers Meeting on 22 July 2010 in Viet Nam and tasked relevant Ministers to strengthen energy cooperation. In this connection, we supported the on-going efforts to develop the "3rd ASEAN Energy Demand Outlook" and welcomed initiatives in ASEAN Plus Three energy fora, such as the Energy Security and Oil Stockpiling, Natural Gas and Oil Market, New and Renewable Energy, and Energy Efficiency and Conservation, including the ASEAN Plus Three Oil Stockpiling Roadmap and ASEAN Plus Three Joint Workshop on Effective Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy Guidelines in June 2010. We also welcomed the intention to develop a comprehensive strategy on sustainable and integrated food and bio-fuels production and consumption as well as programmes to promote the effective use of civilian nuclear energy, coal, oil, natural gas and the development of renewable energy in the region.
 11. We noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Sustained Recovery and Development issued at the 16th ASEAN Summit in Hanoi on 9 April 2010, the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity adopted at the 17th Summit, and ASEAN's effort to explore effective financing instruments and policies which would contribute to developing East Asia into a region of enhanced connectivity and dynamic growth.

12. We supported the ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement on Human Resources and Skills Development for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Growth adopted at the 17th ASEAN Summit and ASEAN's measures to improve the quality and capacity of human resources in the region. In this regard, we took note of the Luang Prabang Joint Declaration on ASEAN Plus Three Civil Service Cooperation adopted by the Heads of the ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM) Plus Three on 29 October 2010 and looked forward to intensifying cooperation among ASEAN Plus Three countries in the area of human resources.
13. We welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the rights of Women and Children (ACWC) on 7 April 2010 and expressed our support to Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children adopted at the 17th Summit in Hanoi.
14. We reaffirmed the importance of resolving the climate change issues and committed to working closely together towards a positive outcome at COP-16/CMP-6 to be held in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010. In this regard, we noted with appreciation the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change on 9 April 2010 and Viet Nam's initiative to convene an East Asia Forum on Climate Change. We welcomed China for hosting the Tianjing climate negotiation meeting which contributed to the outcome of the Cancun conference. We also welcomed all efforts to address climate change as well as biodiversity issues discussed at the Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership in Nagoya, Aichi on 26 October 2010 and the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya on 18-29 October 2010. We encouraged enhanced regional and sub-regional cooperation including in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and the Mekong River Commission (MRC).
15. We reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation to prevent disease outbreaks and were satisfied with the successful completion of the ASEAN Plus Three Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) Programme Phase II. We looked forward to the early start of the next phase of cooperation with active participation of ASEAN Plus Three countries. We supported ASEAN's efforts to develop an ASEAN Roadmap on Control of Avian Influenza to ensure the attainment of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)-free ASEAN by 2020.
16. We welcomed all efforts to promote ASEAN Plus Three cooperation on disaster management, including the ASEAN Plus Three International Conference on Disaster Management in Tokyo in August 2010, the proposal to utilise information and communication technology in disaster management. In this regard, we welcomed Japan's continued commitment to lead cooperation in this field.
17. We noted with pleasure that two new areas, namely, information and education had been added to ASEAN Plus Three cooperation. We welcomed the Inaugural Meeting of the ASEAN Plus Three Ministers Responsible for Information (AMRI Plus Three) on 6 November 2009 in Vientiane to explore effective ways and mechanisms of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation in information. We appreciated Thailand's efforts to initiate the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation on education and looked forward to the adoption of an ASEAN Plus Three Plan of Action on Education at the 1st ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials' Meeting on Education on 25 November 2010 in Bangkok. We welcomed the proposal to convene an ASEAN Plus Three Education Ministers' Meeting in due course.
18. We welcomed the contribution of US\$ 3 million by the ASEAN Plus Three countries in the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund (APTCF) and looked forward to the increasing number of projects to be proposed by the ASEAN Plus Three countries for funding by the APTCF.
19. We were pleased at the achievements recorded in ASEAN Plus Three cooperation in other areas, including tourism, science and technology, culture and people-to-people contact. We noted new proposals for cooperation in the ASEAN Plus Three framework which, among others, includes cooperation in food safety and standards, deforestation prevention and reforestation.
20. We had broad exchange of views on regional and international issues of common concern. Noting that despite slow and fragile global recovery from the worst international financial crisis, the East Asian economies were among the first to rebound soundly and became one of the key drivers of the global economic recovery. We reiterated our commitment to enhancing macroeconomic coordination, promote growth and jobs, resist protectionism, reach an ambitious and balanced conclusion of Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and reform of the international financial system and institutions. We shared a common concern over the short-term capital inflow into the region and its pressure on local currencies. We tasked

our Finance Ministers to consider possible measures to deal with this problem.

21. We expressed our support for the framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the world's economy as pursued by the G-20 process. In this regard, we expressed our appreciation to the Republic of Korea for her able chairmanship in preparing for the G-20 Summit in Seoul this November. We also reiterated our support for the ASEAN Chairs at G-20 Summits on regular basis. We looked forward to the successful outcome of the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Yokohama on 13-14 November 2010.
22. 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 denuclearization 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 their implementation, and of addressing the issue of humanitarian concerns of the international community.
23. We appreciated the proposal by the President of the Republic of Korea to establish an East Asia Vision Group II (EAVG II) to do stock-taking and recommend future direction for ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, and tasked our relevant officials to implement this initiative.
24. We also noted the Memorandum No.7 on Policy Recommendations on Strengthening the Pillars of East Asian Community Building, prepared by the Network of East Asian Think Tanks (NEAT) in Manila on 23-24 August 2010. We appreciated the contribution of NEAT and encouraged relevant ASEAN Plus Three sectoral bodies to look into NEAT's policy recommendations.

Luang Prabang Joint Declaration on ASEAN Plus Three Civil Service Cooperation

Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, 29 October 2010

WE, the Heads of Civil Service of Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the People's Republic of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (the Plus Three Countries), on the occasion of our ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM) Plus Three Meeting in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 29 October 2010;

RECALLING the initial agreement reached at the inaugural ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM) Plus Three Meeting in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 30 October 2009 to pursue cooperation on civil service matters;

RECOGNISING the direct responsibility of the ACCSM Plus Three to take an active part in implementing the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007 – 2017), particularly in promoting good governance, enhancing administrative effectiveness, efficiency and transparency through policy dialogue and capacity building activities;

REAFFIRMING our common belief that civil service cooperation will contribute significantly to strengthening the foundations of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, facilitate economic and institutional connectivity, and promote people-to-people contacts in East Asia;

REAFFIRMING ALSO that civil service cooperation is a key to narrowing the development gaps among ASEAN Member States and between ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries;

BELIEVING that we have the precious experiences, modern know-how and best practices in civil service matters that should be shared to benefit all in ASEAN Plus Three Countries;

AND CONVINCED that our civil service cooperation will contribute to strengthening peace and security, as well as promoting prosperity and social well-being in East Asia and beyond;

THEREFORE WE HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. We will meet once every two years to discuss civil service policy issues of common interest;
2. We will explore practical areas of cooperation in line with the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007-2017), starting with the following:

- a. Strengthening E-governance
 - b. Improving effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and productivity in public sector, and
 - c. Strengthening human resource management and human resource development
3. We will endeavour to implement civil service cooperation projects and undertake relevant cooperative activities that will develop best practices in civil service matters to benefit all in ASEAN Plus Three Countries;
 4. We will endeavour to mobilise necessary resources and expertise to support timely and efficient implementation of this Joint Declaration;
 5. We will report our progress to the ASEAN Plus Three Summit through ASEAN Plus Three Foreign Ministers Meeting;
 6. We will establish the ACCSM Plus Three Joint Technical Working Group to carry out appropriate follow-up measures, including formulating a work plan, under our policy guidance;
 7. The ACCSM Plus Three Joint Technical Working Group will operate under the rules of procedure to be determined by the ACCSM Plus Three, and
 8. The ASEAN Secretariat will be requested to provide necessary support for the ACCSM Plus Three Joint Technical Working Group.

ADOPTED by the Heads of Civil Service of Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the People's Republic of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (the Plus Three Countries) on this Twenty-Ninth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Joint Statement of the 3rd ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development (3rd AMMSWD Plus Three)

“Strengthening Family Institution: Caring for the Elderly”

**Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam,
26 November 2010**

1. We, the Ministers/Representatives responsible for social welfare and development of ASEAN Member States, the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea convened the Third ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development (3rd AMMSWD Plus Three) on 26 November 2010 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, which carried the theme “Strengthening Family Institution: Caring for the Elderly”.
2. We noted that one of the purposes of ASEAN as set out in the ASEAN Charter is to enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development, social welfare and justice.
3. We reaffirmed the priorities set out in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint in building a people-oriented ASEAN with special emphasis on measures that would safeguard the interests and rights, provide equal opportunities as well as raise the quality of life and standard of living for women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.
4. We supported the Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children adopted at the 17th ASEAN Summit on 28 October 2010. The Declaration recognises the role of women and children in the ASEAN Community building.
5. With the aim of enhancing the ASEAN Plus Three collaboration in social welfare and development, we had valuable information sharing and exchanged of views on “Strengthening Family Institution: Caring for the Elderly”. We recognised the growing trend of ageing populations in ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries as life expectancies are rising steadily and the need to address the challenges in providing adequate care and support for the elderly who are in need of social assistance. In this regard, we stressed the importance of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation

- in providing care and support as well as promoting the quality of life and well-being of the elderly. The role of family, being the basic unit of society, should be strengthened in promoting active and healthy elderly.
6. We commended the development of the ASEAN Strategic Framework for Social Welfare, Family and Development for the period of 2011-2015 which is built on the priorities of the previous framework and commitment to realise the ASEAN Community of caring societies by 2015 as well as focusing on the scope of cooperation in social welfare and development of children, persons with disabilities and the elderly with sustained impact both nationally and regionally.
 7. We acknowledged the achievements of the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation in social welfare and development and were committed to fostering concerted efforts for the benefits of the peoples of ASEAN. We expressed our high appreciation to the continued support of the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea in enhancing the social welfare and social cohesiveness of ASEAN.
 8. We noted the convening of the ASEAN Plus Three Seminar on Urban Disaster Emergency Management in Beijing on 5-7 May 2010, the ASEAN Plus Three Workshop on Social Welfare for Persons with Disabilities in Beijing on 20-21 September 2010 and the China-ASEAN Workshop on Policies for Social Assistance in Beijing on 19-21 October 2010.
 9. We also noted the convening of the Eighth ASEAN-Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies on 30 August – 2 September 2010 in Tokyo, Japan, under the theme "Poverty alleviation with a focus on vulnerable people through strengthening collaboration between the social welfare and health services".
 10. We further noted the progress of Phase III (2009-2012) of the ASEAN-ROK Home Care for Older People in the ASEAN Member States Project.
 11. We thanked the Government and people of Brunei Darussalam for their warm and generous hospitality accorded to us and our respective delegations and the excellent arrangements for the Meeting.
 12. We welcomed the generous offer of Cambodia to host the Eighth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development and the Fourth ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development in 2013.
 13. The Third ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development was held in the traditional spirit of ASEAN solidarity and cordiality.
- H.E. Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Laila Diraja Dato Paduka Haji Hazair bin Haji Abdullah
Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports
Brunei Darussalam
- H.E. Ahmad Yahya
Secretary of State for Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
Cambodia
- H.E. Jiang Li
Vice Minister of Civil Affairs
People's Republic of China
- H.E. Adang Setiana
Deputy Senior Minister for Public Welfare
Republic of Indonesia
- Mr. Taro Muraki
Assistant Minister for International Affairs
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Japan
- H.E. Laoly Faiphengyao
Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare
Lao PDR
- H.E. Heng Seai Kie
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Malaysia
- U Soe Kyi
Director General
Department of Social Welfare
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
Myanmar
- H.E. Alicia R. Bala
Undersecretary for Social Welfare and Development
Philippines
- H.E. Choi Won-young
Vice-Minister of Health and Welfare
Republic of Korea
- H.E. Yu-Foo Yee Shoon
Minister of State for Community Development, Youth and Sports
Singapore

Mrs. Sirirat Ayuwathana
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Thailand

H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan
Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
Viet Nam

H.E. Dato' Misran Karmain
Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural
Community (ASCC)

East Asia Summit

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.

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 4th East Asian 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 Plus Three 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

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; H.E. Pehin Dato Mohammad Yasmin Umar, Minister of Energy, at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Suy Sem, Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia; H.E. Qian Zhimin, Deputy Administrator, National Energy Administration of China; H.E. Shri Murli Deora, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India; H.E. Darwin Zahedy Saleh, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia; H.E. Chiaki Takahashi, Vice Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan; H.E. Soulivong Daravong, Minister of Energy and Mines of Lao PDR; 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; H.E. Lun Thi, Minister of Energy of Myanmar; Mr Andrew Robertson, Senior Advisor, International Energy Relations, New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development; H.E. Jose Rene D. Almendras, Secretary, Department of Energy, the Republic of the Philippines; H.E. Junggwon Kim, Deputy Minister of Knowledge Economy of the Republic of Korea; H.E. S. Iswaran, Senior Minister of State (Trade and Industry), Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore; H.E. Wannarat Channukul MD, Minister of Energy of Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam; and H.E. S. Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Economic Community, on behalf of Secretary-General of ASEAN.

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

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 on-going 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 noted with pleasure its important contributions towards 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 emphasized 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 denuclearization 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 5th 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 Plus Three, 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;

Joint Media Statement of the Informal Working Lunch of the Economic Ministers of the EAS Participating Countries

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010

1. Economic Ministers from the ten ASEAN Member States, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand gathered in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26 August 2010 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 noted that, despite the global economic crisis that started in September 2008, trade between ASEAN and its trading partners in the EAS remained strong compared to the trend of global trade. ASEAN's total merchandise trade with the six countries declined by 16.1 percent from USD 598.8 billion in 2008 to USD 502.1 billion in 2009 - quite robust if compared to the 22.6 percent decline in global trade last year. The Ministers also noted that the US\$ 502.31 billion trade between ASEAN and the EAS countries in 2009 is higher compared to pre-crisis levels. In 2007, ASEAN trade with EAS countries was valued at USD 490.4 billion.
3. The Ministers were pleased to note that, despite the global economic crisis that resulted in a 37.1 percent decline in global investment flows, FDI flows from the Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand grew by 5.84 percent, from USD 9.5 billion in 2008 to USD 10 billion in 2009. The Ministers noted that this represents a 25.3 percent share of total FDI flows to ASEAN in 2009.
4. The Ministers recalled Leaders' conviction that the EAS should continue to help a prosperous and harmonious East Asia with ASEAN as the driving force working in close partnership with other participants of the EAS.

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP IN EAST ASIA (CEPEA)

5. The Ministers welcomed the progress report on the work of the four ASEAN Plus Working Groups that were tasked to look into the recommendations in the studies on the East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) in parallel. The Ministers were encouraged that two Working Groups (i.e. Rules

of Origin and Tariff Nomenclature) were ready to engage ASEAN's FTA partners in September 2010. The Ministers urged the other Working Groups (i.e. Customs Procedures and Economic Cooperation) to intensify internal discussions with the view to opening up discussions to ASEAN's FTA partners as soon as possible. The Ministers underscored the importance of ASEAN centrality in the process of regional economic integration in East Asia. The Ministers agreed to submit a progress report of the ASEAN Plus Working Groups to the Leaders at the 5th East Asia Summit.

6. The Ministers noted the success of the two Workshops on Rules of Origin in East Asia Economic Integration, which provided good opportunity for government officials, academicians and the business representatives to interact and discuss issues related to the implementation of the rules of origin in ASEAN's Plus One FTAs. The Ministers encouraged the ASEAN Plus Working Groups to take on board the relevant recommendations from these Workshops in their discussions. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to Japan and Indonesia for hosting the Workshop in Tokyo and Jakarta, respectively, and welcomed the offer of India to host the third workshop.
7. The Ministers welcomed and exchanged views on Japan's concept paper on Initial Steps towards regional Economic Integration in East Asia: A Gradual Approach. The Ministers noted the decision of the ASEAN Economic Ministers to refer Japan's proposal to the ASEAN Plus Working Groups for assessment and consideration in the context of their ongoing consolidation work.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR ASEAN AND EAST ASIA

8. The Ministers noted the progress of 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., including the assistance provided to ASEAN in improving the AEC Scorecard and in drafting the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan. The Ministers welcomed the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan (CADP), which ERIA is developing in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the ASEAN Secretariat pursuant to the Joint Press Statement of the East Asia Summit on the Global Economic and Financial Crisis.
9. The Ministers looked forward to ERIA's continued support and contribution in enhancing economic integration and community-building in ASEAN and the greater East Asian region through its research

works and the policy recommendations arising from that research.

SMART COMMUNITY INITIATIVE

10. The Ministers welcomed the initiative proposed by Japan toward realizing smart communities in the East Asia and ASEAN countries, which will accommodate smart energy systems and various smart social infrastructures leading to sustainable society in the region, with the support from the Japan Smart Community Alliance (JSCA) and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), through various tangible activities including missions and projects.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

11. The Ministers exchanged views on recent developments in the Doha Development Round in the WTO. They shared the view that a strengthened multilateral trading system is a source of economic growth, development and stability. The Ministers reaffirmed their resolve for active contribution in bringing the WTO Doha Development Round to a balanced and ambitious conclusion as soon as possible. The Ministers also re-iterated their support to the accession of Lao PDR to the WTO at the earliest possible time.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Bruce Gosper, Deputy Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia; Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Chen Deming, Minister of Commerce, China; H.E. Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry, India; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Masayuki Naoshima, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan; H.E. Kim Jong-Hoon, Minister for Trade, Republic of Korea; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; Hon. Tim Groser, Minister of Trade, New Zealand; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

ASEAN - United Nations

ASEAN – UN – USAID Joint Press Release: ASEAN, UN and USAID Conduct Major International Exercise to Prepare for Severe Pandemic

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 10 August 2010

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will shortly host a pandemic preparedness and response exercise focusing on managing the impacts of severe pandemics on societies, governments and organisations in the Southeast Asian region. The exercise, which is a first of its kind anywhere in the world, will take place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 16-20 August 2010. It is expected to attract over 170 high-level participants from governments, UN agencies, international bodies and non-governmental organisations.

The unprecedented event aims to improve the capabilities of ASEAN Member States, both individually and collectively, to prepare for and respond to a severe pandemic with potentially devastating effects on the region. The exercise also sets out to improve multisectoral preparedness and response at the country, regional and global level among the Member States and other international actors.

A severe pandemic could have hugely damaging effects on the Southeast Asia region. While many countries are engaged in meeting such a threat, much of the focus in the past has been on health area preparedness. ASEAN Member States increasingly recognize that non-health sectors can also be gravely affected, impeding a government's capacity to respond to a pandemic. This thinking has led to the need to come together to identify the gaps in pandemic preparedness, and to strengthen collaboration and coordination among Member States.

In expressing his appreciation for the event and emphasizing its importance, the Secretary-General of ASEAN, Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, said that 'the table-top exercise will help us fulfill the wishes of our ASEAN leaders for our region to be ready in times of pandemics. We will use the exercise to identify our gaps in pandemic preparedness and prepare for a regional pandemic preparedness plan as called for in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint. Lessons learnt from this exercise can be used not only for cases of pandemics but also for other severe events affecting our region, such as natural disasters.'

Dr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister, First Vice President, National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia, emphasized the value of the event to the region; 'Cambodia was one of the first countries in Southeast Asia to focus its preparedness efforts on non-health sectors. This event provides the opportunity to bring the multisector preparedness focus to a regional level and set an example that can be followed on a global front.'

The transboundary nature of pandemics means that they seldom remain isolated within a single country. Effective regional arrangements are imperative to ensure the continuity of operations and subsequent security of a country during a pandemic. The pandemic preparedness and response exercise aims to strengthen these arrangements.

The 'Southeast Asia Regional Multisectoral Pandemic Preparedness and Response Table Top Exercise: Managing the Impact of Pandemics on Societies, Governments and Organisations', is being funded with support from the USAID.

ASEAN – UN – USAID Joint Press Release: Major International Exercise Strengthens ASEAN Member States Preparation for Pandemics

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 20 August 2010

A major international pandemic preparedness exercise closed in Phnom Penh on Friday 20 August, having explored key issues that Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) need to consider when preparing to face future pandemics. The event, which was a first-of-its-kind anywhere in the world, saw ASEAN Member States work together in a 5-day simulation to prepare for the occurrence of a major pandemic.

ASEAN Member States and the international community, including humanitarian organisations and technical experts, identified possible impacts of a severe pandemic on essential services such as energy, transportation and finance, and the key challenges associated with responding regionally and internationally to such a crisis. Participants gained more understanding of the existing regional preparedness and response plans, current gaps in those plans, and mechanisms that can be used in response efforts.

Participants also confirmed the essential service sectors that must be supported in a response and identified planning and response elements, and issues required to ensure continuity of operations by governments and civil society at national and regional levels.

The participants identified points for action by ASEAN, the Member States, and other regional and international organizations and nations that provide assistance, as well as addressing improvements to how ASEAN Member States should coordinate and cooperate amongst themselves, with the United Nations (UN) and other key international agencies. The lessons learnt from the exercise will facilitate participants to make improvements in their respective strategies, protocols and plans, and strengthen existing standard operating procedures, and plans for interagency and cross-border cooperation.

The week-long event, which was hosted by ASEAN, the UN and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), saw the participation of over 130 high-level participants from governments, UN agencies, international bodies, non-governmental organisations and ASEAN Member States Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Speaking during the event, the Minister of Health of the Royal Government of Cambodia, HE Dr. Mam Bun Heng, stated that, 'the exercise has been instrumental in highlighting the non-health sectors that can be disrupted during a pandemic, preventing a government from responding to its full capacity. The exercise has also shown how, by working together across Member States, we can better prepare for times of crisis, to the benefit of our individual nations and the region as a whole. The simulation has showcased the true merits of collaboration in times of disaster and has left us better placed to deal with future pandemics'.

Also speaking at the closing ceremony of the exercise, ASEAN Secretariat's Director for Cross-Sectoral Cooperation Directorate, Mr. Dhannanjaya V. Sunoto, said that, 'I feel that we have emerged stronger as a region after this week. However, a greater task lies ahead. We now have to work closer together to strengthen our pandemic preparedness and response plans.'

The 'Southeast Asia Regional Multisectoral Pandemic Preparedness and Response Table Top Exercise: Managing the Impact of Pandemics on Societies, Governments and Organisations', was funded with support from the USAID.

Co-Chairs' Statement of the 3rd ASEAN-UN Summit

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 October 2010

1. We, the Leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Secretary-General of the United Nations met on 29 October 2010 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam.
2. The Third ASEAN-UN Summit was co-chaired by the ASEAN Chairman, H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The Third ASEAN-UN Summit was attended by His Majesty Haji Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, H.E. Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Bouasone Bouphavanh, Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, H.E. Dato' Sri Mohamad Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia, H.E. Thein Sen, Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, H.E. Benigno S. Aquino III, President of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, and H.E. Abhisit Vejjajiva, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. H.E. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN, was also in attendance.

ASEAN-UN Cooperation

4. Recalling the First ASEAN-UN Summit in Bangkok on 12 February 2000 and the Second ASEAN-UN Summit in New York on 27 September 2005, the Meeting welcomed developments in the ASEAN-UN partnership since then, including the granting of observer status to ASEAN at the United Nations General Assembly in 2006 and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between ASEAN and the United Nations on ASEAN-UN Cooperation in 2007.
5. Welcoming the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter, the United Nations looked forward to supporting ASEAN community-building in all three pillars through appropriate steps, including those outlined in the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community, and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

The Meeting commended the successful operation of the ASEAN-led mechanism and the Tripartite

Core Group (TCG), comprising the Government of Myanmar, ASEAN and the United Nations, in response to Cyclone Nargis. The Meeting was briefed by the leader of Myanmar delegation on the recent developments in the country on the eve of the 7 November 2010 elections. The Secretary-General of the United Nations also briefed the meeting on his good offices, stressing the need for a credible democratic transition and national reconciliation, including the holding of free, fair and inclusive elections.

Global Financial Crisis, Climate Change and Food and Energy Security

6. The Meeting expressed concern on the impact of the global financial crisis on the most vulnerable sectors of society and agreed to work together on social protection policies and programmes. The Meeting agreed that the financial crisis should not affect the implementation of international commitments on financing for development, nor lead to the adoption of trade-distorting and protectionist measures. The United Nations welcomed ASEAN's continuing efforts to establish the ASEAN Economic Community and pursue free trade arrangements/comprehensive economic partnerships with Dialogue Partners.
7. The Meeting stressed the importance of addressing climate change and welcomed progress made by ASEAN towards achieving priorities set out in Bali Action Plan. The Meeting looked forward to a successful conclusion of the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Cancun, Mexico.
8. The Meeting agreed that food security challenges should be addressed holistically in conjunction with natural resource management including water resources. The Meeting further agreed to explore ways to promote energy cooperation to ensure greater security and sustainability of energy. The United Nations will support ASEAN's efforts to promote the development of centres for research and development on renewable energy in the region.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

9. The Meeting noted with satisfaction that ASEAN Member States are on track to attaining many of the MDGs. The United Nations welcomed the adoption of a Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs in ASEAN. The Meeting also welcomed the UN report "Striving Together: ASEAN & the UN" and continuing close cooperation between ASEAN and UN Agencies working through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM)

in the attainment of the MDGs. Further, the Meeting emphasised the importance of closing development gaps in the region and welcomed the UN's contribution to the implementation of the Second Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan (2009-2015). The Meeting agreed to explore feasible means to develop tripartite cooperation involving ASEAN, the United Nations and developed countries, on the basis of global partnerships for development, to help close development gaps in the region.

Cooperation in Disaster Management including Post-Nargis Recovery Efforts

10. The Meeting welcomed the launching of the Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP) and welcomed the adoption of the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-UN Collaboration in Disaster Management and agreed to prepare and implement the "ASEAN-UN Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management 2011-2015", through close consultation between the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), the ASEAN Secretariat, the RCM and other established UN mechanisms for coordination of responses to disasters.
11. Stressing the importance of having effective standby facilities to coordinate distribution of relief and recovery assistance to affected countries in the region, the Meeting agreed to have both the ASEAN and UN Secretariats continue to develop modalities for closer links and exchanges of information between the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).

Peace and Security

12. The United Nations welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, and agreed to work closely with ASEAN in the effort to strengthen ASEAN's capacities to address non-traditional security issues including combating transnational crime, and terrorism.
13. The Meeting noted the vital role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international and regional peace and security and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with principles of the UN Charter and international law. In this regard, the Meeting looked forward to enhanced cooperation and exchanges of experiences and best practices through a series of ASEAN-UN seminars, workshops and trainings on issues such as preventive diplomacy, peace-

keeping and peace-building. ASEAN and the UN will continue to strengthen cooperation, particularly in the area of multi-dimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building. This work would also enhance ASEAN's ability to promote comprehensive security.

14. The Meeting also underscored the importance of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) as an essential component for regional peace and stability, thereby contributing to international peace and security as a whole.
15. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of regional peace and stability, maritime security, and peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with relevant universally agreed principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and other international maritime law.

International and Regional Issues of Common Concern

16. The Meeting exchanged views on regional and international issues of common concern including the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East, and viewed this dialogue as a means to enhance understanding of the issues from the regional and global perspectives while emphasising the importance of mutual respect and understanding in such dialogue.

Human Rights

17. The Meeting underscored the importance of the promotion and protection of human rights at the national, regional and international level, and of the importance of collaboration and coordination between each of these levels. The UN welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights in October 2009 and the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children in April, and looked forward to collaborating with these bodies on enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights through exchanges of best practices and capacity building.

Joint Action and Follow-up Coordination Mechanisms

18. The Meeting decided that under the overall guidance of the ASEAN Chair and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretariats of the two Organisations will be entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate the implementation of the following during 2011-2012:

- Continued provision of UN assistance to ASEAN in the implementation of the MDGs. The two Organisations to jointly explore feasible means to help close development gaps among ASEAN Member States;
- Collaboration through exchanges of best practices and capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Exchange of experiences and best practices through a series of ASEAN-UN seminars, workshops and trainings on issues such as preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping and peace-building;
- Preparation and implementation of the "ASEAN-UN Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management 2011-2015", which features in the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-UN Collaboration in Disaster Management;
- Regular Secretariat-to-Secretariat dialogue on ASEAN-UN partnership, including to identify further areas for enhanced cooperation and collaboration;
- Cooperation to support the implementation of the IAI Work Plan II and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

19. The Meeting looked forward to the convening of future ASEAN-UN Summits on a regular basis. The Meeting agreed that the present annual meetings between the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the General Assembly, with the presence of the Secretary-General of ASEAN (ASEAN-UN Ministerial Meetings, or AUMM), should continue to take place during the annual General Assembly meeting in September.
20. The Meeting acknowledged that coordination on policy matters will be undertaken by the ASEAN Chair and the UN Secretary-General while the AUMM will be the primary mechanism at the policy level for enhancing ASEAN-UN partnership in between the Summits, including the review of the implementation of cooperation activities.

Joint Declaration on ASEAN-UN Collaboration in Disaster Management

Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 30 October 2010

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN) on the occasion of the 3rd ASEAN-UN Summit in Ha Noi, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on 30 October 2010;

RECOGNISING the growing impact of natural disasters and the need to address the effects of such disasters has led ASEAN to strengthen its disaster management strategies in the region, including strategies for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery;

RECALLING the Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention in the Aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster of 26 December 2004, adopted at the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on the Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami held in Jakarta on 6 January 2005;

RECALLING ALSO the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) which was fully ratified by its Member States and came into force on 24 December 2009;

ADHERING to the objective of AADMER which is to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation;

RECALLING ALSO the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 which recognizes the need to strengthen and make more effective the collective efforts to provide humanitarian assistance; the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/152 of 3 March 2003 which, among others, encourages the strengthening of co-operation among States and with the United Nations and regional organizations in building capacities at all levels, and to predict, prepare for and respond to natural disasters; the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 59/279 of 19 January 2005 to strengthen emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)'s guidance of 24 November 2006 on using the cluster approach to strengthen humanitarian response;

RECALLING ALSO the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action set out by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005 which aim to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters and, among others, stress the need to strengthen and, when necessary, develop co-ordinated regional approaches, and create or upgrade regional policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities;

UNDERLINING the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/46 of 19 December 2006 on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the ASEAN-United Nations Memorandum of Understanding of 27 September 2007;

NOTING the successful collaboration between ASEAN and the United Nations in responding to Cyclone Nargis which impacted the Union of Myanmar in 2008 has reinforced the need to deepen cooperation between the two entities;

AND BELIEVING that greater and closer collaboration between the ASEAN disaster management mechanism and that of the United Nations will build disaster-resilient nations and safer communities in the region;

WE HEREBY DECLARE as follows:

- 1 The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and the United Nations Regional Coordinating Mechanism (UN-RCM) and other established UN mechanisms for coordination of disasters shall jointly prepare the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015);
2. The ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) shall address, among others, both operational issues and capacity-building issues prioritised in the AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015), including the establishment of the AHA Center;
3. The ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) covering, among others, risk and vulnerability assessment and risk reduction; preparedness, early warning and monitoring; prevention and mitigation; response and recovery; and aspects of reconstruction and development will be used as the guiding document for ASEAN-United Nations cooperation in disaster management in the region;
4. The ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-

2015) will take into account relevant experience and lessons learned from the successful collaboration between ASEAN and the United Nations following Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, the past and ongoing cooperation between ASEAN and different United Nations agencies, as well as the current developments, regional trends and challenges within the region;

5. Implementation of the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) shall be jointly reviewed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), supported by the ASEAN Secretariat, and the United Nations Regional Coordinating Mechanism (UN-RCM) and other established UN mechanisms for coordination of disasters;
6. Overall progress of the implementation of the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015) shall be reported to the next ASEAN-United Nations Summit.

ADOPTED at the 3rd ASEAN-UN Summit on this Thirtieth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Ten in Ha Noi, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

ASEAN - Golf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Joint Press Statement of the 2nd ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting

Singapore, 1 June 2010

1. We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), had a fruitful Second ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting in Singapore from 31 May - 1 June 2010. We discussed the favorable developments and the future directions of ASEAN-GCC cooperation. We also had productive discussion and exchanged views on international issues of common concern.
2. We reiterated the importance of the ASEAN Charter of 2007, and the GCC Charter of 1981

and the GCC-ASEAN Joint Vision adopted in Manama in 2009, which serve as the foundation for pursuing closer and beneficial cooperation of the two regions. We expressed concern over the current global financial crisis and stressed the importance for greater cooperation in the spirit of South-South Cooperation including the WTO-Doha Round, the international financial, economic and trading organisations and regional groupings. We will continue to reject protectionism, particularly to reaffirm our commitment to refrain raising new barriers to trade and investment to mitigate the impact of the crisis and ensure sustainable recovery.

3. We welcomed the development of a regional architecture in the Asia-Pacific that is open, transparent and inclusive, and based on ASEAN centrality and supplementary to, and built upon the existing ASEAN mechanism. We also supported ASEAN Connectivity as well as efforts to expand the connectivity between Southeast Asia and the GCC regions, whether in the area of transport linkages or enhanced people-to-people contacts. This enhanced connectivity should also help promote better understanding between the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East as a whole and, in this connection; we looked forward to the convening of the Third Asia-Middle East Dialogue (AMED) in Thailand in December 2010.
4. We also welcomed the contributions made by ASEAN and GCC in promoting peace and prosperity in the Middle East, and the efforts by the State of Qatar to help the parties in the conflict in Darfur to reach a fair and sustainable peace and affirmed the need for continued negotiations in Doha by the parties concerned to resolve the issue.
5. We welcomed the ongoing accreditation process of the ambassadors of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar to ASEAN and reaffirmed their commitment to accredit their respective ambassadors to ASEAN in Jakarta and the ASEAN Ambassadors to the GCC in Riyadh in order to further enhance partnership. In this regard, the Kingdom of Bahrain expressed its intention to accredit its Ambassador based in Bangkok as its Ambassador to ASEAN.
6. We stressed the need for greater international cooperation to address the serious challenges of climate change and the environmental deterioration that have had negative effects on socio-economic development. In particular, we encouraged developed countries to support developing countries with adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, transfer of technology, as well as capacity enhancement to enable mitigation and adaptation

efforts by developing countries through effective institutional arrangements.

7. We reaffirmed and built upon our new partnership in the economic, cultural, scientific and social fields, and to promote people-to-people contacts as envisaged in our Joint Vision adopted at our First Meeting in Manama, Bahrain in June 2009. In this connection, we adopted the ASEAN-GCC Two-Year Action Plan (2010-2012), which identifies activities and measures for closer collaboration and cooperation to be jointly undertaken for the next two years, through sectoral working groups and the two Secretariats, on the areas of trade and investment, economic and developmental cooperation, education and training, culture and information, and mutual consultation in international matters. The two Secretariats will prepare regular progress reports on the implementation of the Action Plan to the Ministers for their consideration and further guidance.
 8. We agreed to promote greater understanding of ASEAN and GCC with a view to forging for closer economic cooperation and integration, including exploring the possibility of developing a trade and investment framework agreement. In this connection, we agreed to task the two Secretariats to convene as soon as possible a roundtable discussion among the officials concerned from both sides to discuss possible economic integration and cooperation initiatives between ASEAN and GCC and prepare the path for closer economic cooperation in order to have a better understanding of ASEAN and GCC as regional organizations, including its trade and investment regimes as well as to discuss possible areas of cooperation and mechanisms for regional engagement.
 9. We reiterated the importance of food security and tasked our relevant officials concerned and two Secretariats to explore ways and means to develop programmes/projects and joint ventures in agricultural productivity, supply, food security stockpile, agro and food industry and food standards, including halal products and halal food sciences, through greater investment on infrastructure and logistics, research and development, and trade facilitation and promotion in food stuff.
 10. We agreed to strengthen the ASEAN-GCC cooperation in the field of energy and called for the relevant sectoral working groups to meet in the near future to identify areas of cooperation.
 11. We stressed the need to increase people-to-people contact through promotion of dialogue among civilizations and cultures, dissemination of tourism information and establishment of linkages in education. We believed that such contacts and dialogue would help promote better mutual understanding, enhanced trust, and greater respect for diversity, thus contributing to a culture of peace. We also attached importance to enhanced cooperation to address common challenges, including transnational crime, terrorism and public health challenges. We welcomed the GCC proposal to establish an international center for combating terrorism, and encouraged cooperation between ASEAN and GCC in exchange of information and experiences on counter-terrorism.
 12. We expressed our support for enhancing the prospects for future cooperation between the two sides through the exploration of new opportunities for cooperation in areas of labour, improving preparedness for future global economic crisis, enhanced consular cooperation, electricity, water, transport, communications, planning, development, communications and information technology.
 13. We agreed to explore the possibility to set up an ASEAN-GCC foundation and tasked the two Secretariats to submit a recommendation on this matter to the next ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting.
 14. We agreed to convene the Third ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting in 2011 in the United Arab Emirates and thereafter to convene the ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting on an annual basis, alternately in an ASEAN and GCC country.
 15. We expressed our deep appreciation to the Government and people of Singapore for their generous hospitality and excellent arrangement for the Second ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting.
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Joint Statement of Foreign Ministers of ASEAN-GCC Countries

Singapore, 1 June 2010

At the Second ASEAN-GCC Ministerial Meeting in Singapore on 1 June 2010, the Foreign Ministers considered the recent attacks by the Israeli authorities against personnel aboard the humanitarian vessel, Mavi Marmara on 31 May 2010.

The Ministers strongly deplored and condemned this Israeli raid and act of violence in international waters. The Ministers expressed condolences to the victims of the raid and solidarity with the people and Government of Turkey and other countries.

The Ministers urged the immediate release of those who are still held hostage by the Israeli authorities.

The Ministers called for the removal of the Israeli blockade in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, in particular UN Security Council Resolution 1860.

Through the aforementioned raid and violence, Israel has once again created additional hurdles to the Middle East peace process which is currently entering a critical phase with the launching of the "proximity talks".

The Ministers agreed on the need for international cooperation to ensure that Israel is held accountable for its action in accordance with international law. Specifically, the Ministers urged the United Nations to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its Charter, including through investigation of the Israeli attack in order to ensure its accountability.

ASEAN-GCC Two-Year Action Plan 2010-2012

	Area of Cooperation	Suggested Actions	Target Dates
1	Trade and Investment	1. GCC Secretariat and ASEAN Secretariat to conduct visits to better understand economic integration in ASEAN and GCC. 2. Conduct Round Table discussion between ASEAN and GCC economic officials in 2010 to explore the following areas:	2010 2010

	Area of Cooperation	Suggested Actions	Target Dates
		a) The possibility of developing a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) for economic, investment and technical cooperation b) The possibility of an FTA agreement 3. The ASEAN and GCC Secretariats will facilitate both sides in exploring the promotion of investments in the following fields identified in the Manama Joint Vision statement: a. Agriculture, including Halal research, food security and possible stockpiling arrangements; b. Energy, including alternative and renewable energy; c. Tourism, including health and eco-tourism; d. Connectivity (including transport and communications) to support increased trade and investment between the two regions; e. Construction and Services sectors	2010
2	Economic & Development Cooperation	1. Enhance cooperation in financial and banking services 2. Establish contact between GCC & ASEAN Chambers of Commerce. 3. Formation of the GCC-ASEAN Business Forum, in coordination with the Chambers of Commerce 4. First GCC-ASEAN Investment Conference, in coordination with the chambers of commerce	2010 2011 2011
3	Education, Culture, & Information	A) EDUCATION: 1. GCC-ASEAN experts meeting to develop common programmes for cooperation in the fields of education. 2. Organize joint conferences for institutions of education and scientific research to focus on: a. Educational and Vocational training in the areas of school administration, math, science and technology, and linguistics, and vocational areas; b. Development of university curricula in each region to include courses about the other region. c. Develop scholarship programs for ASEAN students to study in GCC Member Countries and vice versa. d. Exchange of scholars, students and researchers e. Organize joint conference for cultural institutions	2010 2010 - 2012

	Area of Cooperation	Suggested Actions	Target Dates
		B) CULTURE AND INFORMATION: 1. Hold GCC-ASEAN experts meeting to develop joint cooperation programs in the areas of culture and information. 2. Organize GCC-ASEAN joint conference for the cultural and media institutions to identify cooperation activities in these fields, and the possibility of exchanging or holding joint cultural activities and exhibitions. 3. "GCC Days" festivities in ASEAN capitals 4. "ASEAN Days" festivities in GCC capitals 5. Hold joint cultural productions or exchange of cultural performances.	
4	Implementations Mechanisms	The ASEAN and GCC Secretariats shall facilitate meetings between specialized working groups from each side, on each topic of the Action Plan, to implement the Action Plan.	2010 - 2012

ASEAN - CER (Australia and New Zealand)

Joint Media Statement of the 15th AEM-CER Consultations

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 26 August 2010

1. The 15th Consultations between the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and the Ministers of Australia and New Zealand (Closer Economic Relations – CER) was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26 August 2010. The Consultations was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam; the Honorable Mr. Tim Groser, Minister for Trade of New Zealand; and Mr. Bruce Gosper, Deputy Secretary of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand Trade and Investment Relations

2. The Ministers exchanged views on regional and global economic developments, including the global financial crisis. The Ministers noted that ASEAN trade with Australia and New Zealand declined in 2009 as compared to 2008, mainly brought about by the global financial/economic crisis that intensified in September 2008. The Ministers also noted that total trade value between ASEAN and Australia-New Zealand remained strong and has grown steadily over the last decade.
3. The Ministers noted that, despite the global financial crisis and the decline of global foreign investment flows, total level (or stock) of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Australia-New Zealand in ASEAN grew from USD 10 billion in 2008 to USD 14.9 billion in 2009.

ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand FTA

4. The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) on 1 January 2010. Noting that not all Parties have ratified the Agreement, the Ministers urged Parties concerned to expedite internal procedures and/or resolve any outstanding issues in order to have all Parties implementing the Agreement by 1 January 2011. The Ministers were pleased to note the notification of the Agreement to the WTO on 8 April 2010.
5. The Ministers noted the developments on the implementation of the AANZFTA following the entry into force of the Agreement. The Ministers welcomed the efforts of the FTA Joint Committee and its various Committees/Sub-Committees in carrying out the AANZFTA mandate, which include the built-in agendas and, importantly, the economic cooperation work program that would play a central role in ensuring AANZFTA commitments are implemented smoothly.
6. The Ministers were pleased to note the implementation of the AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Programme (AECSP), especially the endorsement of ten activities in several areas that include rules of origin, intellectual property, trade in services, investment and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The Ministers were confident that the AECSP and the Parties' strategic approach to economic cooperation would help not only to ensure the smooth implementation of AANZFTA commitments but also to address regional development gaps to enable all Parties, especially the less developed

ones, to take full advantage of the opportunities and benefits of the AANZFTA. The ASEAN Economic Ministers expressed their appreciation to Australia and New Zealand for the continued support given to ASEAN through the AECSP.

7. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the AANZFTA Support Unit at the ASEAN Secretariat on 16 August 2010. The AANZFTA Support Unit will provide technical assistance and secretariat support to the AANZFTA Joint Committee and the Parties in implementing the Agreement.
8. The Ministers were particularly pleased to note the efforts of the FTA Joint Committee to promote the AANZFTA through joint public outreach activities, i.e. business advocacy workshops and business forums, publication of the "A Guide for ASEAN Business" and "Primer on Rules of Origin" and the development of the AANZFTA Website (<http://aanzfta.asean.org>), which would serve as a "one-stop-shop" for all information relating to the implementation of the AANZFTA.
9. The Ministers underscored the need to sustain the interest of the business sector on the AANZFTA and the importance of bringing them, especially small- and medium-enterprises, into the mainstream of the AANZFTA process. The Ministers encouraged the FTA Joint Committee to utilize every available opportunity to engage the business community in public outreach events.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Bruce Gosper, Deputy Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia; Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister and Minister of Commerce, Cambodia; H.E. Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade, Indonesia; H.E. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Lao PDR; H.E. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; H.E. U Soe Tha, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; Hon. Tim Groser, Minister of Trade, New Zealand; H.E. Gregory L. Domingo, Secretary of Trade and Industry, the Philippines; H.E. Lim Hng Kiang, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; H.E. Porntiva Nakasai, Minister of Commerce, Thailand; H.E. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam; H.E. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN.
