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Track 1 - Governmental Meetings

1. Trilateral Coordination Oversight Group Meeting (TCOG)

Washington D.C., January 7

Foreign ministry officials from Japan, Korea and U.S. participated. The three delegations expressed serious concern over recent steps taken by North Korea to lift its nuclear freeze and called upon North Korea to undo these measures and not take any precipitous action. They urged North Korea to comply with the IAEA and to eliminate its nuclear weapons program. They reiterated their intention to pursue a peaceful and diplomatic resolution of the issue. They stressed that North Korea's relations with the entire international community hinge on its taking prompt and verifiable action to completely dismantle its nuclear weapons program and come into full compliance with its international nuclear commitments.

Web site: http://www.infojapan.org/region/asia-paci/n_korea/nt/joint0301.html

2. "Strengthening Export Controls on Small Arms and Light Weapons" (SALW) - Implementing the UN Programme of Action

London, January 14-15

Total of 133 participants, mostly government officials from 49 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East, North America and South America that produce or export small arms and light weapons, as well as representatives of non-governmental and international organizations. The conference considered how to implement the July 2001 *UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects* (UN PoA). Participants agreed that the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALW pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, security and sustainable development. Participants agreed that governments of states that transfer SALW bear responsibility for controlling trade in the weapons and recognized the need to strengthen their export controls and ensure that terrorists and criminals that violate international humanitarian law or abuse human rights do not gain access to them. Hosted by U.K.'s Foreign Office, the Department for International Development (DFID), and the Ministry of Defence.

Web site: http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/exp_controls_small_arms.pdf

3. ASEAN Workshop on Combating Terrorism & Police Expo 2003

Jakarta, January 20-22

Approximately 100 delegates including the police chiefs from the ten ASEAN countries and other law enforcement officials and anti-terrorism experts from ASEAN and its dialogue partners in the Asia-Pacific came together to exchange views on anti-terrorism and transnational organized crime. Southeast Asian police agreed to establish an anti-terrorism task force in each country to strengthen cooperation in curbing terrorism and to collaborate on post-terrorist attacks. This would enhance communications and provide assistance to member countries in identifying, pursuing and arresting suspects. Sponsored by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Contact Geraldine Goh, Senior Officer, Public Information, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia, fax: +62-21-739-8234 or 724-3504, email: geraldine@aseansec.org

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/13995.htm>

4. Pacific Islands Countries Regional Seminar on Small Arms

Tokyo, January 20-22

44 representatives of the Pacific Islands countries and other interested countries, 5 individuals from the UN and other international and regional organizations and 5 representatives of NGOs and civil society attended the seminar. This seminar was intended to enhance the awareness of the small-arms-related problems of the Pacific Islands region. Unique measures are required to address the problem in the Pacific Islands region owing to the inadequate management of weapons storage, which leads to the illegal circulation of weapons, and the difficulty of enforcing customs regulations at the border, all of which lead to the prevalent illicit trade in weapons. Organized by the Governments of Japan and Australia.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2003/1/0122.html>

5. Counter Terrorism Finance Workshop

Singapore, January 21-22

Senior officials from the foreign ministries, law enforcement and financial regulatory agencies of more than 20 countries in ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) exchanged views and national experiences in order to promote international cooperation in combating terrorist financing. The workshop dealt with compliance with UN resolutions and also examined ways to reinforce the counter terrorism finance capabilities of domestic institutions. Senior representatives from the UN's Counter Terrorism Committee, FATF and the Asia/ Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) also addressed the workshop. Hosted by the Governments of the United States and Singapore.

Web site: <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/terfin/17089.htm>

6. 14th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (AEMM)

Brussels, January 27-28

The AEMM brought together Foreign Ministers from the 10 ASEAN and 15 EU member countries, and the European Commission to further strengthen the links between ASEAN and Europe. At the 14th AEMM, preceded by an ASEAN-EU SOM, Ministers discussed regional and global political-security issues, exchanged views on the regional and international economic situation, and reviewed ASEAN-EU relations. The 14th AEMM issued a Joint Declaration on Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and agreed to exchange information on the creation of effective policies regulatory frameworks. This agreement includes more cooperation between the police forces of both regions. The EU reiterated her readiness to assist ASEAN integration, such as building ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) based on the experiences of the European Economic Community (EEC). They agreed to strengthen bilateral flows of trade and investment and greater cultural cooperation.

7. ASEAN-SOM

Phnom Penh, February 11-12

8. ASEAN Cooperation Forum on HIV/AIDS

Bangkok, February 19-20

Participants were from ASEAN member countries, the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS, the ASEAN Secretariat and also representatives of donor countries and regional and international agencies such as UNAIDS. The meeting was intended to promote understanding of the AWPII (ASEAN Work Programme on HIV/AIDS II)'s goals, programs and priorities, as well as to mobilize technical and financial support of donor countries, non-governmental organizations and international agencies. The participants discussed ways to make HIV/AIDS part of the development agenda, and to reduce the socio-economic impact of the disease on society.

Web site: http://www.aseansec.org/aidsforum_programme.pdf

9. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Intersessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBMs) Workshop on Maritime Security Challenges

Mumbai, February 27 - March 1

More than 60 participants from 16 countries and international organizations such as International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and International Maritime Board (IMB). After briefings on actions being taken by various countries to combat terrorism, piracy and armed robbery at sea, participants discussed specific measures, such as global standard operations, sharing of information, satellite tracking of vessels, as well as the challenges to these actions. Finally, they discussed illegal immigration and people smuggling and the necessity for laws on these issues. Co-hosted by the Governments of India and the United States of America, and convened by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and Headquarters, Integrated Defence Staff.

10. 2nd ASEAN+3 Directors-General Meeting

Jakarta, February 28 - March 1

A regular meeting to ensure the progress of the ASEAN+3 process. The participants discussed a number of recommendations made by the East Asia Study Group (EASG) in areas of economics, health and IT. They agreed to implement project proposals from Japan on human resource development and people exchanges among researchers, academia, business people and professionals. They also agreed to pursue the formation of the East Asia Forum, comprising government officials, academics and business, as proposed by Korea. The ASEAN + 3 leaders agreed to enhance cooperation, coordination and the sharing of information in the fight against terrorism and transnational crime.

11. 1st ASEAN-China Investment Consultation

Singapore, March 17

12. ASEM Conference on rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration of the victims of trafficking in persons

Bangkok, March 19-21

13. ASEAN Foreign Ministers Informal Meeting

Karambunai, Sabah, Malaysia, March 18-19

This meeting, held on the eve of the war in Iraq, saw leaders disagreeing on some points related to the war in Iraq but agreeing on the following: opposition to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; upholding the principles of the UN; and ensuring a strong UN role in rebuilding post-war Iraq and in providing humanitarian assistance. They agreed on the need to resolve international conflicts through diplomacy, particularly in the case of the Korean peninsula.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/viewpdf.asp?file=/ar03/pdf/Chapter1.pdf>

14. 1st ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM CT-TC)

Karambunai, Sabah, Malaysia, March 21-22

Representatives from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam attended the Meeting. The agenda centered on recent terrorist activities, and counter-terrorism measures and border security to manage the movement of people, goods and documents. Participants provided updates on their nations' counter-terrorism measures, stressing the importance of cooperation and intelligence sharing, and the need for developing countries to be assisted in capacity building and acquisition of the necessary technology. This is also necessary to better understand the flow of people and prevent the movement of terrorists and their resources. Participants also noted the creation of the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT), spearheaded by Malaysia. Co-chaired by Malaysia and the United States.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/15133.htm>

15. ARF Inter-Sessional Group on Confidence-Building Measures Vientiane, March 26-28

Representatives of all ARF countries except Papua New Guinea and the DPRK were in attendance. With the ARF goal of increasing the participation of defense and military officials, most delegations included defense officials at both ISGs. The agenda included discussions on: Exchange of Views on the Regional and International Security Situation - mainly terrorism and international cooperation to counter that threat, concern regarding the worsening situation on the Korean peninsula, regret that the Iraq situation had not been resolved by diplomatic means; Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime of Concern to the Region; Consideration of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs); Future Direction of ARF, including discussions on assisting the ARF Chair through the ASEAN Secretariat, developing the Register of Experts and Eminent Persons, strengthening CBMs, boosting the involvement of defense officials in the ARF process, enhancing linkages with Track 2 and other organizations and providing substantive follow-up to the ARF's work on preventive diplomacy. Co-chaired by the Governments of New Zealand and Laos.

Web site: http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/intersessional/report_interses_02_03.html

16. First Meeting of the ASEAN - US Informal Coordinating Mechanism Vientiane, March 28

This meeting took stock of ASEAN-US development cooperation and planned future activities based on the ASEAN Cooperation Plan (ACP) signed by ASEAN and U.S. in August 2002, for cooperation in information technology, agricultural biotechnology, health,

and disaster response.

17. ASEAN AEM Retreat, AEM - EU Consultations Luang Prabang, Laos, April 2-4

18. 19th ASEAN-Japan Forum Tokyo, April 7-8

The meeting reviewed ASEAN-Japan economic relations, ASEAN-Japan Exchange Year 2003, human resource development, development cooperation and political and security issues including the holding of the ASEAN-Japan commemorative summit. Hosted by the Japanese MOFA.

Web site: <http://www.myanmar.com/ACOCI/NEWS/news2003/April/Apr11.html>

19. 7th ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Meeting Makati City, Philippines, April 8-9

Korea reiterated its commitment to participate in the ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation and both sides expressed their commitment to implement the short-term measures as well as to work towards the realization of the long-term measures recommended in the Final Report of the EASG.

20. Civil-Military Cooperation in Peace Operations Seminar Tokyo, April 14-18

Military and civilian police participants from 14 countries in Asia and the Pacific - Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, U.S., and Vietnam. Also 9 international organizations (IOs), including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), UN Emergency Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and some NGOs - Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA), Municipal Institute for International Cooperation (Japan), Association for Aid and Relief (Japan), and Peace Winds Japan. Additional Japanese NGOS participated in a panel on the closing day. Five-day multinational seminar-game aimed at uncovering civil-military relationship issues that accompany modern peace support operations. The topics covered were Evolving UN Peace Operations, The Humanitarian Role in Peacekeeping Operations, The Role of the Military in Peace Operations, and Policy and Political Factors in Shaping the Civil-Military Relationship. Organized by The Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, a civil-military liaison organization. The Governments of Japan and the United States, and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations produced the game. Co-sponsored by the International Peace Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the US Pacific Command through its support of the Asia Pacific Peace Operations Capacity Building Program. Contact The Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, email:

pr@coe-dmha.org

Web site: <http://coe-dmha.org/APRI/Japan/index.htm>

21. ASEAN-India Joint Cooperation Committee

New Delhi, April 22-23

The parties reviewed the progress of existing ASEAN-India projects and looked into new areas of cooperation. India expressed interest in promoting cooperation with ASEAN in the areas of science and technology, space technology, biology, and agriculture.

22. The Beijing Talks Between China, the DPRK and the United States

Beijing, April 23-25

Attended by governmental delegations of the three countries. United States and China made it clear that they and their allies hoped to achieve disarmament on the Korean peninsula through peaceful and diplomatic means. They reaffirmed their commitment to a multilateral approach and the US applauded China's efforts to bring the countries together. North Korea showed discontent at the US not changing its stance that North Korea needed to scrap its nuclear program before progress could be made. Hosted by the Chinese Government.

Web site: <http://www.acronym.org.uk/docs/0304/doc06.htm>

23. Special ASEAN + 3 Ministers of Health Special Meeting on SARS

Kuala Lumpur, April 26

Health Ministers from the ASEAN countries plus China, Japan and Korea met and agreed to adopt cooperation at national and regional levels to prevent and control the spread of SARS. Proposals for cooperative measures included enhancing the exchange of information, including the use of a website to support the exchange of information, the establishment of an ASEAN center of excellence for disease control, assistance of professional knowledge, sharing of experience, training of medicare staffs, and close coordination among countries in carrying out preventive activities along borders.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/sars1.htm>

24. ASEAN Special SOM, ASEAN+3 SOM ARF SOM and Working Group Meetings

Siem Reap, April 27-30

ASEAN Special SOM (28-29/4): Primarily concerned with preparations for the 36th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) and others to be held in Phnom Penh on 16-20 June 2003, with discussions on the draft statement of the 36th AMM and the draft statement of the 10th ARF Chair. Also discussed were ASEAN external relations, including the preparation of procedure for ASEAN dialogue partners, especially China and Russia to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC). They also held discussions on various regional issues, such as terrorism, post war situation in Iraq, Middle East, Korean peninsula and the spread of SARS.

ASEAN + 3 SOM (29/4): participation of ten ASEAN members, China, Japan, South Korea, as well as ASEAN Secretary General. The meeting focused mainly on examining the implementation of the statement on East Asia, terrorism, Korean peninsula, regional and international situation and the implementation of the resolutions reached at the previous ASEAN +3 Summit. This meeting discussed the establishment of the East Asia Forum initiated by South Korean Prime Minister, the preparation for ASEAN + 3 Ministerial Meeting, and the arrangement for ASEAN + 3 Summit - October 2003 in Bali. ASEAN + Japan SOM met to discuss the statement for ASEAN + Japan Summit to commemorate the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Relations (December 11-12, 2003 in Tokyo). ASEAN SOM also met with China and Russia regarding the procedure for the admission of China

and Russia into the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC).
ARF Senior Officials' Meeting (ARF SOM) (30/4-1/5): participation of the senior officials of 23 ARF member countries. The meeting focused on the regional and international situation, particularly the measures against the threat of international terrorism, the post war situation in Iraq, and the tension on the Korean peninsula, the fight against piracy, especially the discussion and adoption of the ASEAN Regional Forum's statement on cooperation against piracy and other threats to the security of navigation, and adoption of the ARF's statement on cooperation against terrorism.

Web site: <http://www.mfaic.gov.kh/Information/Bulletin/2003/April/April%20Bulletin.htm>

25. The Second Bali Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

Bali, April 28-30

The Conference was attended by 28 Ministers from 32 countries across the Asia-Pacific (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, DPRK, East Timor, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), India, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam), as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), representatives from the International Organisation for Migration and a further 13 international agencies, representatives from 14 observer countries and over 300 experts. Participants met to discuss the increasingly complex migration management challenges facing governments of the region. They noted the significant progress in the areas of model legislation to criminalize people smuggling and trafficking, strengthening of cooperation between law enforcement agencies and mechanisms to facilitate information exchange. Plans for the experts groups include future work on public awareness, returns, legislation, law enforcement, border management and improved measures to verify identity and procedures for document examination. Hosted by the Foreign Ministers of Australia and Indonesia.

Web site:

http://www.foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2003/joint_people_smuggling_conf_2.html

26. Special ASEAN Leaders Meeting on SARS and Special ASEAN-China Leaders Meeting on SARS

Bangkok, April 29

Attended by all Heads of State of ASEAN and China. Following on from the ASEAN+3 Health Ministers Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, the leaders of ASEAN and China met in Bangkok and reaffirmed their commitment to full and speedy implementation of measures to restore the security, safety and confidence of people throughout the East Asian region. They discussed the exchange of technical assistance and information on the treatment of SARS and the latest developments based on unified rules, standards and methods. They agreed to appoint a focal / contact point to facilitate communication in an emergency and to carry out cooperative research and training on SARS.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/sars2.htm>, <http://www.aseansec.org/sars3.htm>

27. ASEAN-New Zealand Joint Management Committee Meeting

Wellington, May 6

The parties discussed ways to improve the process, coordination, management, and cost-sharing of development cooperation projects.

28. 19th ASEAN-Australia Forum

Bandar Seri Begawan, May 8-9

Participated in by all members of ASEAN, Australia and representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat. They discussed the range of security challenges confronting the region, such as the threat posed by international terrorism to regional peace, security and economic prosperity, but agreed that the situation was fairly stable. They agreed also that the cooperation between the states on counter terrorism had been excellent and renewed their commitment to cooperation and information sharing, as well as in the prevention of transnational problems such as people-smuggling, narcotics trafficking, money laundering and HIV/AIDs.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/14777.htm>

29. Workshop on Sea Piracy

Penang, Malaysia, May 12-15

30. The Third Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting (PALM2003)

Okinawa, Japan, May 16-17

Attended by the leaders of the 16 members of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) - Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshal Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Kitibati, Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, and Niue. Nauru was not present. Discussed regional development strategies and other issues including security, environment, SARS, education and human resources development, health and trade and investment. At the conclusion, Australia, Japan and New Zealand issued a joint statement confirming their commitment to a safe and prosperous Pacific Islands region.

Hosted by Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/spf/palm2003/outcome-6.html>

31. 5th ASEAN-India SOM

New Delhi, May 20-21

Attended by foreign affairs ministry officials from all ASEAN countries and India, as well as representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat. The attendees discussed India-ASEAN relations and agreed that greater cooperation was important for the stability of the region. They noted the economic benefits to be realized from the relationship and restated their commitment to formulating a Framework Agreement on Economic Cooperation. They also committed to increased cooperation in combating terrorism.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/14796.htm>

32. ASEAN Workshop on Counter Terrorism

Kuala Lumpur, May 27-29

33. The Third Shanghai Cooperation Organization Leadership Summit

Moscow, May 28-29

Attended by the Prime Ministers of the 6 member countries - China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Leaders discussed how to strengthen coordination and expand cooperation in the current situation, to promote regional peace and development. They reached consensus on a broad scale and issued the Moscow Declaration

after the meeting, agreeing to establish the SCO Secretariat in Beijing and the headquarters of the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Center in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Participants urged each other to adhere to and safeguard the "Shanghai spirit" of mutual trust and benefit, equality, consultation, respect for different civilizations, and common prosperity. China also stated that the priority for the SCO is to speed up its organizational and institutional construction, and to broaden cooperation on security and economic matters.

Web site: http://russia.shaps.hawaii.edu/fp/russia/20030529_sco_c_1.html,
<http://www.vic-info.org/RegionsTop.nsf/0/c957ee055ae8b4900a256d360083cfa5?OpenDocument>

34. U.S. State Department Workshop on Trafficking in Persons Bangkok, June 3-5

35. ASEAN, China, Japan, and the ROK (10+3) High-Level Symposium on SARS

Beijing, June 3-4

More than 100 health officials and experts from ASEAN countries, China, Japan and Korea, in addition to the World Health Organization and health officials from Canada, France, Mongolia, U.K., and U.S., and delegates from Cameroon and Russian embassies in China. Follow-up to the Special ASEAN-China Leaders Meeting on SARS held in April, the intention of the symposium was to exchange information and experience on SARS prevention and treatment, particularly on issues like epidemiological investigation, clinical treatment, diagnosis and medical research so as to seek more international cooperation. Organized by the Ministry of Health of China and Chinese Medical Association.

Web site: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/SARS/66204.htm>

36. ARF CBM Workshop on Managing Consequences of a Major Terrorist Attack

Darwin, Australia, June 3-5

Attended by 72 experts in emergency response, civil defense, aid and police/law enforcement agencies as well as Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam, and officers from the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. Participants shared perspectives on strengthening cooperation among ARF countries in order to respond to a major terrorist attack, including one using chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons. They were given practical situations and asked to consider the scope for practical cooperation amongst the relevant agencies and discussed the lessons learned from the October 2002 Bali bombings. A list of recommendations was compiled and Singapore volunteered to coordinate a list of national disaster-response contacts, with a view to establishing and maintaining a register of countries operational and management capabilities. Hosted by the Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Web site: http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/terrorist/consequence_management_workshop.html

37. 3rd Meeting of the ASEAN-Japan Committee on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation (AJCCEP) Yangon, June 8-9

Representatives from various ministries, such as agriculture and economy from ASEAN and Japan attended this meeting. The first and second of these meetings were held in Malaysia in March and in Japan in April respectively. All meetings are designed to move the November 2002 Phnom Penh joint declaration into a framework and then on to realization of cooperation in economic initiatives.

38. ASEAN+3 Petroleum Security Workshop

Kuala Lumpur, June 9-10

Attended by representatives of ministries in charge of energy from the ASEAN nations plus China, Japan and Korea as well as representatives from various energy-concerned institutions and associations. Discussions included proposals for approaches to Cooperation on Energy Security from ASEAN and China, Japan and Republic of Korea, the development of a framework including objectives, and the creation of a Task Force for cooperation on energy security. Organized and co-hosted by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) Japan, Ministry of Energy, Communications and Multimedia (MECM) Malaysia and ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE). Contact: ASEAN Centre for Energy, email:

ace-hq@aseanenergy.org

Web site:

<http://www.petronas.com.my/intranet/ascope/ascope.nsf/0/04abdd8d2c46ea0148256d4700104ed5?OpenDocument>

39. Third Annual ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)- At the threshold of the 22nd ASEAN Games in December, SOMTC+3, SOMTC+China, SOMTC+US, SOMTC+EU Hanoi, June 9-13

SOMTC - June 9-10, SOMTC+3 - June 11, SOMTC + China - June 12, SOMTC + US - June 12, SOMTC + EU - June 13.

Attended by 150 international delegates from ASEAN member countries, Japan, China, South Korea, Europe and U.S. and some international organizations such as Interpol. During the course of the five meetings, senior officials reviewed and worked out concrete measures to strengthen the cooperation within ASEAN and between ASEAN and its dialogue partners. This includes cooperation on combating transnational crimes, such as terrorism, people smuggling, narcotics-related, money laundering, sea piracy, and high-tech crimes. 3rd annual SOMTC reviewed the implementation of the Work Program to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime. The ASEAN countries reaffirmed efforts in the fight against transnational crimes in order to build a politically stable region for co-operation and development. At the meeting with China, the two sides agreed to enhance the exchange of technical and intelligence information. They also agreed to exchange experience in combating international crime, to promote personnel exchange and training for law enforcement officers and experts, to strengthen the law enforcement cooperation, and to encourage joint research activities. Organized by the Ministry of Public Security, Vietnam

Web site: http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200306/13/eng20030613_118192.shtml

<http://www.quehuong.org.vn/so227-2003/tin7.htm>

40. Special ASEAN+3 Health Officials Meeting on SARS - "ASEAN is a SARS Free Region."

Siem Reap, June 10-11

Health Ministers from all ASEAN nations, except Myanmar, and health department officials

from China, Japan and Korea, plus observers from Canada, Mongolia and the World Health Organization, attended this meeting which was preceded by an ASEAN + 3 Senior Health Officials Meeting on June 8-9. The participants discussed how to strengthen the region's capacity to prevent and control SARS and other infectious diseases. A framework action plan, adopted by the ministers, highlighted four priority areas such as guidelines for international travel, ASEAN SARS containment information network, capacity building for outbreak alert and response and public education and information.

Web site: http://www.aseansec.org/health+3_sars.htm

41. Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group Meeting (TCOG)

Honolulu, June 13

Three-way talks between foreign ministry officials from Japan, Korea, and U.S. They agreed to continue to seek a complete, verifiable, and irreversible end to North Korea's nuclear weapons program through peaceful, diplomatic means. They also agreed that this should take a multilateral approach. The three delegations expressed concern about illegal activities by North Korean entities, including drug running and counterfeiting, and discussed means of cooperating among themselves and with other countries and international organizations to stop such activities. They acknowledged China for coordinating the 6-way talks with North Korea in April.

Web site: http://www.infojapan.org/region/asia-paci/n_korea/nt/joint0306.html

42. ASEAN SOM

Phnom Penh, June 14

Senior officials were presented with a Plan of Action (POA) for the establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism by the related Working Group. The action plan sets four ventures: involve ASEAN governments in its pursuit for a mechanism by drafting a concept paper about the proposed regional human rights system; strengthen the involvement of ASEAN officials in the initiative through appropriate exchanges and dialogues; and directly link with heads of state to encourage them to take steps to promote and protect human rights in their respective countries and in the region. The plan also calls for multi-sector input and the creation of a Southeast Asian Centre for Human Rights to assist in promotion and education as well as capacity building of national institutions.

43. The 36th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM), ASEAN +3 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Meeting of the Commission for Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ), 10th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Post Ministerial Conferences, 3rd Ministerial Meeting on Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)

Phnom Penh, June 16-20

16-17 June 36th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting

Attended by the Foreign Ministers and other delegates from the foreign ministries of the ASEAN countries, and the Foreign Affairs Ministers from Papua New Guinea and East Timor as observer and guest respectively. Theme was "Towards an ASEAN Economic Community - Integrated and Outward-Looking." Participants applauded their ability to cooperate on major regional issues, as was shown in how they dealt with SARS, and stressed the importance of solidarity, especially on issues such as terrorism. They reaffirmed the need to move into deeper regional economic integration and toward an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the consequent need to narrow the development gap within ASEAN.

They discussed other issues of significance to regional and international security such as the Korean peninsula, Iraq and the Middle East. <http://www.aseansec.org/14833.htm>

17 June ASEAN + 3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Including meetings of ASEAN+3 SOM, ASEAN+3 Directors-General.

17 June 5th Meeting of the Commission for SEANWFZ (Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone)

18 June 10th ASEAN Regional Forum

Attended by Ministers from ARF member countries. The key topics at this forum were terrorism, transnational crime and nonproliferation. The ministers adopted the "ARF Statement on Cooperative Counter-Terrorist Actions on Border Security", expressing their determination to take cooperative, practical and concrete measures to strengthen their borders against terrorism. They urged North Korea to comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and reverse its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The participants also pressed the military junta governing Myanmar to make efforts towards democracy in that nation. Finally, they agreed to the importance of linkages between Track 1 and Track 2 activities and agreed to aim to enhance this interaction. Web site: http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/statements/10_chair.html

19 -20 June ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) 10 +10

Attended by the Ministers (or their representatives) of the 10 ASEAN nations and ASEAN's 10 Dialogue Partners - Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Russia and U.S. The UNDP is also a Dialogue Partner. Participants exchanged views on regional and international issues such as the Middle East and terrorism, financial and trade issues, development cooperation, showing their support for the Initiative for ASEAN Integration, transnational issues such as trafficking in persons and drugs, HIV/AIDS, SARS and the environment. Separate bilateral meetings between ASEAN and each dialogue partner followed this. The "Joint Declaration of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Russia and Member States of ASEAN on Partnership for Peace, Stability and Security in the Asia-Pacific Region" was agreed to by both sides. Web site:

<http://www.aseansec.org/14852.htm>

20 June 3rd Ministerial Meeting on Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)

Participants were the Foreign Ministers of India, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. They assessed their co-operation in tourism, culture, education and transport and agreed that they needed to move from ideas to practical projects in accordance with the Hanoi Plan of Action. They all expressed their wishes for peace, stability and development of the region.

Web site: <http://vietnamnews.vnagency.com.vn/2003-06/21/Stories/04.htm>

General website: <http://www.mfaic.gov.kh./36thAMM%201.htm>

List of related documents available: http://www.aseansec.org/89_14740.htm

44. WHO Global Conference on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), SARS: Where Do We Go From Here?

Kuala Lumpur, June 17-18

More than 900 government officials, health ministry officials, scientific, medical and disease experts, medical research facility and WHO officials from 44 countries (Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, U.K., U.S., Vietnam, Zimbabwe). They met to

exchange clinical and epidemiological experiences in dealing with SARS, discuss regional responses and to determine the best practices for treating it. SARS proved how rapidly new disease can spread in the present highly inter-connected and mobile world and underlined the need for a timely, transparent and efficient communication exchange between all countries. Conversely, it was found that the inter-connected world made it easier to share new research and disseminate key information in an effort to fight the disease.

Web site: http://www.who.int/csr/sars/conference/june_2003/materials/report/en/

45. The Second Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Ministerial Meeting Chiang Mai, Thailand, June 21-22

156 participants from the 18 member countries- Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam. They were foreign ministers, ministers of commerce and industry, other government officials, ambassadors and other embassy representatives. The participants agreed with the importance of strengthening closer cooperation through the framework of ACD - a fundamental channel to boost mutual benefits on the basis of regional diversity and existing potentials. Individual countries presented papers on issues such as energy, IT, tourism though the key area of work for the ACD is on financial issues such as the creation of an Asian currency and an Asian credit-rating agency. The main outcomes of the meeting were the adoption of the Chiang Mai Declaration on Asian Bond Market Development, to give that process political impetus, and the welcoming to the ACD of the four new member countries - Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, Oman and Kuwait.

Web site: <http://www.acddialogue.com/web/21.php>

46. Workshop on Strengthening Capacity Building for Epidemiological Surveillance of SARS in ASEAN+3 Countries Bangkok, June 25-27

47. 21st ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM), Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME), SOME+3, SOME-METI (Japan) Langkawi Island, Malaysia, June 30 - July 3

Attended by energy and other senior ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations plus the ministers from China, Japan and Korea for the latter meetings. The ministers took stock of the progress that had been made in energy cooperation such as on a gas pipeline project and in conservation. They recognized the growing demand for energy in East Asia and thus the need for cooperation with China, Japan and Korea to resolve mutual issues of energy security, natural gas and renewable energy development and oil.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/14955.htm>

48. 2nd ASEAN-China Investment Consultation Cebu, Philippines, July 2-4

49. Meeting on Strengthening Capacity and Quality Assurance of Diagnostic Laboratories to Support Infectious Disease Surveillance in the ASEAN+3 Countries Kuala Lumpur, July 7-9

50. United Nations First Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

New York, July 7-11

Almost 100 countries from all the continents attended the meeting and made presentations. Statements were also made by regional and international organizations such as NATO, ASEAN and various UN organizations and by NGOs. Governmental and non-governmental participants reported on the progress made towards implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the 2001 UN Small Arms Conference. They expressed regret at the slow pace of progress, particularly in North Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia, most likely owing to a lack of resources or political will or both. It was felt by civil society organizations that human security perspectives remain poorly understood and indeed resisted by most governments; but the UN meeting provided another opportunity to shift the terms of debate and prioritize solutions to end the human cost of arms availability. Contact: Ms. Pamela Maponga, Deputy Chief of the Conventional Arms Branch, Department for Disarmament Affairs, phone/fax: +1-212-963-1121, email: salw2003@un.org
Web site: <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/cab/salw-2003.html>

51. ASEAN-China Symposium on Economic and Social Impact of SARS **Beijing, July 15-16**

52. 5th Asia-Europe (ASEM) Foreign Ministers Meeting **Bali, July 23-24**

Foreign Ministers from Asian member countries: Brunei, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and European member countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, U.K. plus the European Commission. The Foreign Ministers exchanged views primarily on issues of global security such as: anti-terrorism, Korean peninsula and calling on DPRK to cooperate with the IAEA and reverse its withdrawal from the NPT, post war Iraq and the need for UN involvement, new developments in Europe and Asia, and SARS and other transmittable diseases. One key outcome was an ASEM declaration calling on the government in Myanmar to immediately release Aung San Suu Kyi and resume its efforts toward national reconciliation and democracy. The ministers also emphasized the importance of enhancing their capacity to fight terrorism while still respecting human rights.

Web site: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asem/min_other_meeting/chair5.pdf

53. 4th Meeting of the ASEAN-Japan Committee on CEP (AJCCEP) **Singapore, July 26-27**

Ministers from Japan and ASEAN pursued further areas for economic cooperation, including cooperation in competition policies.

54. ASEAN SEOM Consultation with Dialogue Partners (India, CER, Plus 3, METI-Japan, MOFCOM-China, EU and USTR) **Singapore, July 30 - August 1**

55. 34th Pacific Islands Forum

Auckland, August 12-19

The leaders from Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. New Caledonia and East Timor also attended as observers. Discussions focused mainly on current issues such as the Solomon Islands Intervention Force, North Korea's nuclear program, environmental obligations, social development and economic/trade integration. Hosted by the New Zealand Government. Web site: <http://www.forumsec.org.fj/docs/Communique/2003%20Communique.pdf>

56. ASEAN SOM

Surabaya, Indonesia, August 26-28

57. Six-Party Talks on the North Korea Nuclear Crisis

Beijing, August 27-29

Delegates represented the foreign ministries of China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, and U.S. All agreed that the North Korean nuclear issue should be resolved peacefully through dialogue, that actions that may escalate the situation should not be taken, and that the six-party talks should be continued. All countries had bilateral meetings with North Korea. During these Japan expressed its wish to resolve the issue of abduction of its citizens as well as the nuclear issue.

Web site: <http://www.acronym.org.uk/docs/0308/doc10.htm>

58. 5th Meeting of the ASEAN-Japan Committee on Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCCEP)

Phnom Penh, August 27-29

Various ministers from ASEAN and Japan worked to further develop the framework for economic cooperation.

59. ASEAN SEOM, SEOM-MOFCOM, China Consultations, SEOM-METI, Japan Consultations, SEOM+3 Consultations Phnom Penh, August 30-31

60. 2nd ASEM Seminar on Enhancing Support and Cooperation for Strengthening Social Policies to Assist Trafficked Women and Children Bangkok, September 1-3

Attended by 150 participants from China, EU, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand and several other Asian countries. Many discussions with regards to trafficking took place, the most controversial being the topic of decriminalization of trafficking victims, with respect to immigration laws. Sponsored by the governments of Philippines, Sweden, and Thailand.

Web site: <http://www.cfo.gov.ph/filtiesjulysept.pdf>

61. The 35th ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting (AEM); 6th AEM+3 Consultation; AEM-MOFCOM China; AEM-METI Japan; 2nd AEM-India; AEM-Closer Economic Relations (CER) with Australia and New Zealand; AEM-USTR, AEM-EU Consultations

Phnom Penh, September 2-5

The ASEAN Economic Ministers and other delegates discussed the state of the ASEAN economy and reflected on important events from the previous year and the impact they had, such as the war in Iraq and the onset of SARS. They discussed moves that needed to be made to create the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the creation of a dispute resolution system. In the AEM+3 meeting that followed, the economic ministers from the ASEAN nations plus China, Japan and Korea discussed recent economic developments in the region and expressed satisfaction at the progress in economic cooperation and regional integration initiatives. They also considered the role of other cooperative groups such as WTO, APEC and ASEM and some specific areas for cooperation such as energy and intellectual property rights.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/15065.htm> (AEM) <http://www.aseansec.org/15077.htm> (AEM+3)

62. 23rd ASEANAPOL (ASEAN Chiefs of Police)

Manila, September 8-12

Participated by delegates from nine ASEAN countries (all except Indonesia), as well as from Australia, New Zealand, European and International Police. Objectives of the conference were to further enhance police professionalism, forge stronger regional cooperation in police work focussing on coordination in combating illicit drug trafficking, international terrorism and commercial crimes like bank, credit card and document fraud. The police chiefs expressed a commitment to share any acquired information or intelligence on terrorism and other criminal activities which may disrupt forthcoming events such as the APEC and ASEAN summits and Southeast Asian Games, to be held in Vietnam in December. Hosted by Philippines National Police

Web site: <http://www.whatson-expat.com.ph/articles/2003/sep14/headlines.htm>

63. ASEAN SOM

Lombok, Indonesia, September 10-12

64. ASEAN-EU Senior Officials Meeting

Lombok, Indonesia, September 13-14

65. ASEM Seminar on Anti-terrorism

Beijing, September 22-23

Attended by representatives of ASEM member countries. The discussions focussed on assessment of the anti-terrorism situation in Asia and Europe as well as in the rest of the world, exchange of experiences and practices of anti-terrorism, and consideration of concrete measures to strengthen ASEM cooperation. Participants maintained that terrorism in the international scene remained a source of serious concern and a profound threat to stability, peace and security in Asia, Europe and beyond. Co-sponsored by the governments of China, Denmark, Germany, Japan and Spain.

Web site:

http://www.iiias.nl/asem/asem2003/ChairsSummary_ASEMseminarAnti-terrorism.pdf

66. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

Beijing, September 23

Attended by the Prime Ministers and their delegations of the 6 member countries - China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The Prime Ministers discussed regional economic cooperation and SCO organization building. They also discussed the progress made in concrete cooperation in economic and trade areas. They proposed to reduce the barriers to free movement of goods within the region, to cooperate on large projects related to technology and infrastructure, and to gradually achieve a free trade zone. They signed 6 documents at the close of the meeting which cover multi-lateral economic and trade cooperation among SCO members, SCO budget for the year 2004, rules and regulations on salary guarantee and allowances for staff members of the SCO permanent body, local anti-terrorism institution and personnel arrangement, technical initiation of the SCO permanent body, and a joint communique. Hosted by the Chinese Government.
Web site: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2003-09/23/content_1095248.htm

**67. 11th ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA)
Bali, September 29 - October 1**

**68. ASEAN SOM+3 and SOM+1 with China, Japan, ROK and India and
Joint Ministerial Meeting (AMM, AEM)
Bali, October 4-5**

**69. 9th ASEAN Summit, 7th ASEAN+3 Summit, 2nd ASEAN-India
Summit, ASEAN+ China, ASEAN+ Japan, ASEAN+Korea
Bali, October 7-8**

Over two days, leaders of the ASEAN member countries, plus leaders of China, India, Japan, and Korea met and discussed issues of common concern to all members, including political and economic developments, in particular the latest situation on the Korean Peninsula, recent developments on terrorism and the issue of Iraq and the Middle East.

9th Summit: ASEAN Leaders pledged to achieve an ASEAN Community by the year 2020 which would rest on the three pillars of ASEAN Security Community (ASC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-cultural Community (ASCC) embodied in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II).

ASEAN + 3 Summit: Leaders pledged to strengthen their bonds and partnership with China, Japan and Korea and to bring these in line with their strategy of reinforcing ASEAN's competitiveness through mutually-beneficial trade and investment cooperation. ASEAN+3 Leaders expressed concern at the recent terrorist attacks in Jakarta and at the UN Headquarters in Iraq and reiterated their determination to intensify joint efforts in combating terrorism in East Asia and globally. They exchanged views on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful solution through dialogue, welcoming the Six-Party Talks, and they endorsed the Implementation Strategy of the Short-Term Measures of the Final Report of the East Asia Study Group (EASG).

Bilateral meetings: ASEAN Leaders and Dialogue Partners reiterated their commitment to ASEAN in a number of key areas: counter terrorism and other form of transnational crimes; economic integration of ASEAN, such as the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), and sub-regional initiatives; establishment of Asian Bond as an alternative for regional financing; and efforts on containing and avoiding of SARS, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Leaders also discussed the Korean Peninsula, the future of East-Asian cooperation, poverty alleviation, human resources development and the development of infrastructures for ASEAN Integration. Of particular note, China acceded to the Treaty of Amity and

Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), India signed of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Republic of India and acceded to the TAC and Japan signed the Framework for Comprehensive Economic Partnership between ASEAN and Japan.

Contact: 9th ASEAN Summit Secretariat, fax: +62-21-381-3038, email:

secretariat@9aseansummit.com or info@9aseansummit.com

Web site: <http://www.9aseansummit.com/>

70. "Building Regional HIV Resilience along Asian Highway Network" Bangkok, October 13-15

36 participants from the Ministries of Public Works, Transport, Communication, Post and Construction, the Departments of Custom, Highways and Planning, the National AIDS Authorities as well as NGOs from Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. As a result of improvements and linkages to the ASEAN Highway Network, a rapid increase in HIV/AIDS vulnerabilities related to mobility is evident. Participants agreed that building resilient and empowered communities by improving their choices in reducing HIV/AIDS vulnerability associated with development along the ASEAN Highway Network is critical. Participants firmly believe that the opportunity to prevent the spread of HIV by building community resilience is now and recommended the following: commit to allocate resources for HIV prevention in the transport sector, include HIV impact assessments as part of feasibility studies, incorporate HIV prevention programmes within large infrastructure construction projects; and form national mobility technical working groups to ensure monitoring the implementation of the above commitments. The workshop was jointly organized by UNDP South East Asia HIV and Development Programme (UNDP-SEAHIV), the ASEAN Secretariat, and World Vision International. Contact Dr. Lee Nah Hsu, UNDP South East Asia HIV and Development Programme, fax: +662-280-1852, email: seahiv.dev@undp.org
Web site: <http://archives.healthdev.net/sea-aids/msg00889.html>

71. 7th ARF Meeting of the Heads of Defence Colleges/Institutions New Delhi, October 15-22

Attended by more than 40 participants, largely the heads of defence colleges from 18 ASEAN Regional Forum member countries. The main theme of the conference was the role of the military in responding to disasters and providing humanitarian assistance. Other discussions looked at the participation of each country in UN peacekeeping activities and the importance of deciding on the composition of activities and engaging in activities that are appropriate to the conditions and special circumstances of each country. The countries further deepened relations and strengthened ties through undertaking training together.
Web site: http://www.nids.go.jp/dissemination/nids_news/2003/pdf/200310.pdf (Japanese only)

72. Tokyo Defense Forum - 8th Forum for Defense Authorities In the Asia-Pacific Region Tokyo, October 21-22

Participants from 21 countries - Australia, Brunei, Canada, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam as well as from the EU. Through a number of sessions, participants cited the key issues of the time as being preventing the

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, North Korea, and cooperating in fighting terrorism, drugs and maritime security. They also advocated greater transparency in defense policy as a confidence building measure and a way to prevent conflict arising through misunderstanding. Hosted by the Japan Defense Agency.

73. Conference on Institutional Development in Finance in East Asia Bangkok, October 31 - November 1

75 participants represented ministries of finance, central banks, academic and economic institutions, and regional and international organizations such as ASEAN, Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, UN and World Bank. They were from Australia, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. There was consensus that the economies of East Asia lack adequate institutions, legal and supervisory systems and good governance. Greater economic integration calls for the establishment of these mechanisms as well as the need to assist the less developed economies. While there are institutions for dialogue on these issues, none is solely focussed on developing and integrating the East Asian economies and the participants agreed to the need for one, which also incorporates think tanks, academics, policy makers and the private sector. Organized jointly by the Fiscal Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Thailand and The Australian National University. Contact the Thai Investor Service Center (TISC). Contact fax: +66-2357-3518, email: tisc@thailandoutlook.com
Web site: http://www.thailandoutlook.com/top_menu/special/the_conference.asp

74. Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2003 - "Asia Searching for Win-Win: Development through Cooperation"

Boao, Hainan Province, China, November 2-3

Approximately 1200 delegates including current and former leaders from Asian countries, prominent figures from the business community, academics, and representatives of the World Bank and Asia Development Bank. Discussions were launched to promote greater cooperation in economic, trade and financial matters, looking particularly at the present economic situation in Asia and Asian Free Trade Arrangements. Organized by Boao Forum for Asia. Contact fax: +86-898-62778702, email: bfa@boaoforum.org
Web site: www.chinaview.cn/boao/

75. 1st ASEAN-Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies - Tokyo, November 4-7

38 health and social welfare ministry officials from the 10 ASEAN countries, plus Japan, Mongolia and Sri Lanka as well as officials from the ASEAN Secretariat and WHO. The main theme for discussions was human resources development for social welfare and health services in ASEAN countries and neighbor economies. Organized by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan International Corporation of Welfare Services (JICWELS) and sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

Web site:

http://www.jicwels.or.jp/1st%20ASEAN%20JAPAN/1st_asean_japan_eng.htm#1aseanjapanenglish

76. Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP)

Tokyo, November 13

Attended by representatives from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. The first dialogue of its kind, discussions were focussed on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons), their delivery means, their related materials and technology, and the importance of regional cooperation in these efforts. There was consensus that de-nuclearization of the Korean Peninsula would lead to peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region, that export controls should be tightened and that sharing of information of experiences and best practices between the region's countries should be increased.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/astop/summary0311.html>

77. ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures Beijing, November 20-22

Representatives from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam attended the Meeting, most of the delegations including defence officials. All agreed that terrorism and making the Korean peninsula weapons-free remained the greatest causes for concern but that the trend in the region was definitely towards peace, cooperation and development. Participants had in-depth discussions on strengthening cooperation in addressing non-traditional security issues. They were of the view that non-traditional security issues, including terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, money laundering and cyber crimes, continued to pose threats to the peace and security of the region and it should remain as one of the priorities on the ARF agenda. They therefore emphasized the importance of capability building, information sharing and intelligence exchanges.

Web site: http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/intersessional/report_interses_03_04.html

78. ASEAN-Japan Anti-Terrorism Summit Tokyo, December 3-4

Attended by government officials from ASEAN nations and Japan. They met to discuss joint measures against terrorism in the region, as well as to discuss threats from international terrorism networks.

Web site: http://www.inq7.net/brk/2003/dec/03/brkafp_4-1.htm

79. ASEAN-Japan Investment-Business Alliance Seminar, "Strengthening the Economic Relationship between ASEAN and Japan"

Tokyo, December 10-11

20 participants including the leaders and trade ministers from Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam as well as Japanese businessman. Agenda included speeches by country leaders and dialogue on the ASEAN and Japanese business strategies and investment environments. The countries called for more cooperation and Laos requested Japanese assistance in developing the Mekong River Basin. Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi called for efforts to eradicate poverty in East Asia as well as cooperation amongst the coast guards to respond to the increasing threats to maritime transport. Sponsored by Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), ASEAN-Japan Centre, Nippon Keidanren, The Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry and supported by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Keizai

Doyukai and the ASEAN Secretariat.

80. Japan-ASEAN Commemorative Summit in Japan Tokyo, December 11-12

The leaders of all ASEAN countries plus Japan met for a summit to commemorate 30 years of bilateral relations. They signed the Tokyo Declaration, which outlines the further promotion of comprehensive economic partnership, the creation of an East Asian community and an Action Plan that incorporates approximately 120 concrete measures for ASEAN-Japan cooperation, including cooperation to crack down on human trafficking and terrorism, the battle against drugs and piracy, and to enhance the regional financial system through the creation of Asian bond markets. Japan also signed the Declaration on Accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia. The leaders discussed the importance of the ASEAN-Japan relationship and agreed to "act together, advance together". Japan reaffirmed its intention to give priority to ASEAN in formulating its policies. They also discussed the Iraq situation and the dispatch of Japanese Self Defense Forces (SDF) for humanitarian assistance as well as the commencement of Free Trade Agreements with several nations and development of the Mekong region. Individual bilateral meetings between the leaders and foreign ministers of each country followed the summit. Organized by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/year2003/summit/>

81. The Inaugural Plenary Meeting of the East Asia Forum - "Peace, Prosperity and Progress in East Asia: Challenges and New Visions" Seoul, December

68 participants included former leaders from the region, ministry officials, business leaders and distinguished scholars from ASEAN countries and China, Japan and Korea. They discussed finding common visions and identity to facilitate regional integration, building prosperity including bridging the digital divide, poverty alleviation and competing economic hubs, and implementing the EASG recommendations. Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea. Co-organized by the Korea International Trade Association, Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Center for International Studies, The Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Yonsei University. Contact phone: +82-2-2123-3578, email: innamsik@yonsei.ac.kr

Web site: <http://www.eastasiaforum.org/eaf2003/eaf2003.asp>

Track 2 Meetings

1. Forced Migration and Global Processes - 8th Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Chiang Mai, Thailand, January 5-9

Asian academics, policy-makers and practitioners came together to discuss forced migration, as distinct from refugees, under the three sub-themes of development, human rights and security. Organized by the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM), The Asian Research Centre for Migration, Chulalongkorn University.

Web site: <http://www.uni-bamberg.de/~ba6ef3/iasfm/8thirap.htm>

2. Regional Outlook Forum 2003 Singapore, January 7

Approximately 450 participants from ASEAN and other nations joined in this forum. Discussions were on political and economic trends in Asia Pacific and within the 10 ASEAN nations, as well as on thematic issues such as the terrorist threat, Islam, Malaysia (including its disputes with Singapore), the implications of Singapore's Free Trade Agreements, and public debt in Thailand. The basis for discussions was papers by more than 20 contributors which have been made into a publication: Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 2003-2004, available electronically at <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg/> Organized by Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). Contact fax: +65-6775-6264, email: admin@iseas.edu.sg

3. The Second Japan-ASEAN Dialogue: "Japan and ASEAN: Cooperation for Peace and Prosperity in the Asia-Pacific Region" Tokyo, January 16-17

More than 150 participants from ASEAN nations and Japan, including Foreign Ministry officials, media, academic and business leaders. They had dialogue on the Japan- ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEP) and China's economic relations with ASEAN and how Japan should treat them. They agreed that by advancing all the bilateral free trade agreements, economic liberalization in East Asia could be achieved and that the concept of East Asia is valuable to promote regional integration. Organized by The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) and ASEAN ISIS. Contact email: info@gfj.jp

Web site: http://www.gfj.jp/e_gf/conver_e/conver11/japan_asean.htm

4. Southeast Conference of the Association for Asian Studies (SEC/AAS) 42nd Annual Meeting Georgia, U.S., January 17-19

Attended by more than 100 scholars from China, India, Japan, Mongolia, Russia and U.S. Topics discussed included Reexamining Democracy, Governance & Security in Southeast Asia, Mongolia and Northeast Asia: Economic & Security Issues, Social and Political Issues in Mainland Southeast Asia, War and Diplomacy in Central, East and Southeast Asia, China in the 21st Century - Prospects and Realities Following the 16th Party Congress. Organized by the Association of Asian Studies and sponsored by Armstrong Atlantic State University.

Contact: William Head, fax: +1-478-926 7464, email: william.head@robins.af.mil.

Web site: <http://www.lib.duke.edu/reference/kenb/program2003.htm>

5. "Nontraditional Roles of the Military and Security in East Asia"

Tokyo, January 21-22

The 12 participants were academics, researchers and defense and security experts from Australia, China, Japan, Philippines and Singapore. They discussed the new roles of the military in the 21st Century, the changing nature of armed conflicts, change in responses after September 11 and peacekeeping missions in Cambodia and East Timor. They expressed a need for greater regional cooperation in military matters. Organized by the National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS). Contact email: genaff@nids.go.jp

Web site: <http://www.nids.go.jp/english/dissemination/other/symposium/e2002.html>

6. "Building a New Japan-ASEAN Partnership-Governance, Human Security & Community Building." - Japan ASEAN Workshop in Okinawa followed by Japan ASEAN International Open Symposium, "Okinawa's Vision: As an Actor in the Asia-Pacific"

Okinawa, Japan, January 21-22

Academics and think tank leaders from Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand participated in the intimate workshop during which they discussed initiatives for enhancing governance since the Asian economic crisis, the ASEAN divide, cross border issues and a possibility of cooperation for community building between Japan and ASEAN countries. At the Open Symposium, more than 150 participants from ASEAN and Japan, especially Okinawa explored what was meant by greater ASEAN-Japan cooperation and the possibility of Okinawa's role as an exchange center in East Asia. Organized by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) in cooperation with Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC).

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/year2003/sympo-1.html>

7. Japan in Asia: What Should We Do? - Asia as a Political System

Tokyo, January 27

Approximately 125 participants including representatives of academic research institutes, media, business, foundations and embassies. A large majority of the participants were from Japan, and the remainder were from Australia, Bangladesh, China, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Korea, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S., and Yugoslavia. The main themes were how Japan viewed itself, the implications of the rise of China for Japan and Japan's role in Asia. Organized by the Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) and sponsored by Nippon Foundation with cooperation from Yomiuri Shimbun. Contact JFIR email: info@jfir.or.jp

Web site: http://www.jfir.or.jp/e/research_e/seminar05/conversation.htm

8. IDSS Conference on "After Bali: The Threat of Terrorism in Southeast Asia"

Singapore, January 27-28

The 80 participants were academics, government officials and media representatives from Singapore and the region, including Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. Participants discussed factors related to terrorism such as religion and ideology, Al Qaeda, and the media, and the various responses by ASEAN, U.S., and Indonesia. The

papers prepared for this workshop were later compiled into a publication of the same name, edited by Kumar Ramakrishna & See Seng Tan and released in 2003. Organized by Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS) Singapore and sponsored by The Global Forum of Japan and International House of Japan. Contact IDSS, email: WWWIDSS@ntu.edu.sg
Web site: http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/network_02.htm

9. 3rd APAP Myanmar Seminar - Macro-economic Policies and Challenges of Globalization

Yangon, February 7-8

Participants from ASEAN-ISIS, Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (Myanmar ISIS) and Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), officials of Myanmar Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassadors from ASEAN countries and participants gathered to examine areas of intra-ASEAN cooperation and developments in the Asia-Pacific. Co-organized by JCIE and ASEAN-ISIS. Contact JCIE, fax: +81-3-3443-7580, email: admin@jcie.or.jp
Web site: http://www.mewashingtondc.com/Newsletter_3_Feb_2003.htm

10. 20th Annual Southeast Asia Conference 2003 - A Workshop on Southeast Asian Futures: Cosmopolitanism, Sovereignty, Subjectivity

Berkeley, U.S., February 7-8

The primarily academic audience was addressed by subject matter experts from China, Japan, U.S. and Southeast Asian nations. Main panels were conducted on themes including "Rethinking Government: International Movements and Sovereign Power" and "Violence, Subjectivity and the Politics of Nation" and discussions covered a wide range of topics from culture, migration and conflict to trade and development looking at Southeast Asia as a whole and also at specific examples in Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. Organized by The Center for Southeast Asia Studies and the Berkeley Southeast Asianists graduate group. Contact CSEAS, fax: +1-510-643-7062, email: cseas@uclink.berkeley.edu
Web site: <http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~cseas/archive/conf2003.html>

11. Meeting between ASEAN SOM and ASEAN-ISIS

Phnom Penh, February 10

12. Implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects: The Asia-Pacific Perspective

Bali, Indonesia, February 10-11

Approximately 30 officials and experts from 10 ASEAN countries, Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka attended the workshop. The workshop was a follow-up to the previous UN meetings on small arms and light weapons, which aim to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action decided upon during a 2001 meeting. Participants discussed and examined specific examples of various countries procedures in terms of the role of national contact points and coordinating agencies, trans-border cooperation and information sharing, laws surrounding small arms and light weapons and procedures for export/ import control and stockpile management, as well as civil society perspectives in the region. Attendees also compiled their contribution to the planned July 2003 biennial meeting of states, including a list of necessary next steps.

Organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and co-sponsored by the Governments of Indonesia and Japan. Contact Tsutomu Ishiguri. fax: +1-212-963-4989, email: ishiguri@un.org
Web site: <http://disarmament2.un.org/rcpd/2003.htm>

13. Workshop on UN Peace Operations in the Asia Pacific Region Tokyo, February 12-13

Organized by Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Singapore, in cooperation with United Nations University. Sponsored by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Contact Yoshie Sawada, UNU, email: Sawada@hq.unu.edu

14. Central Asia, Global Terrorism & Asia-Pacific Security Hawaii, February 12-14

The conference brought together ambassadors, senior diplomats, prominent practitioners and leading academics from 10 countries of the region. Discussions focused on regional cooperation against terrorism, domestic and external sources of Islamic militancy, nationalism and war, transnational crime and human security, Central Asia's energy resources, geopolitical interests of the Great Powers and confidence building measures in the region. Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact email: pao@apcss.org
Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/030212-14ES.htm

15. North Korea: New Challenges, New Solutions Stanford, U.S., February 14-15

This conference brought together scholars and policymakers from China, Japan, Korea, Russia and U.S. The participants discussed various policy issues towards North Korea and then produced a policy proposal to be presented to the new Korean government, as well as to the governments in Japan and U.S. Related Publication: Addressing the North Korea Nuclear Challenge, Policy Brief, http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/20180/APARC_Brief_1_2003.pdf
Organized and sponsored by the Asia/Pacific Research Center (A/PARC) at Stanford University. Contact Neely Main, email: nmain@stanford.edu
Web site: <http://iis-db.stanford.edu/viewevent.lhtml?eid=1476&cntr=aparc>

16. Peace-Building and Economic Cooperation in Northeast Asia in the 21st Century: New Situations and New Challenges of Japan, Special International Symposium Kyoto, February 15-16

Scholars from China, Japan and Korea met to discuss the themes of security and economic cooperation as well as the role of Japan in Northeast Asia, and the prospects for forming a regional community. Organized by Institute of International Relations and Area Studies, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto. Jointly sponsored by Forum of Korean Reunification, Seoul National University (SNU), Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Institute of Japanese Studies, CASS, with support from Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Hankyoreh Shinmun Co. and The Academic Forum for Northeast Asia of Kyoto Prefecture. Contact fax: +81-75-465-8245, email: kokuchi@st.ritsumei.ac.jp
Web site: http://www.ritsumei.ac.jp/acd/re/k-rsc/ras/ras_index.htm

17. The Third United Nations-ASEAN Conference on Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in Southeast Asia: ASEAN/UN Experiences in anticipating and mediation conflict"

Singapore, February 17-19

68 participants and observers from the 10 ASEAN member countries, China, Japan, Singapore, the ASEAN Secretariat, UNDP, UNDPA and IDSS - government officials from defence and foreign ministries in their private capacity, academics and media representatives. The frank and open discussions focused on regional mechanisms for conflict prevention, 5 case studies in conflict prevention and peace-building in the region (Cambodia, East Timor, Aceh, South Philippines, Bougainville), best practices and lessons learned, how the examples can be helpful in building regional capacity for dealing with future crises, and how to enhance ASEAN-UN cooperation in these tasks. While ASEAN was not intended as a mechanism for conflict prevention and peace-building, the "ASEAN Way" has contributed to peace and stability in a region fraught with bilateral tensions and domestic threats to peace and stability. One key issue discussed at the conference was the dilemma between respecting national sovereignty and the responsibility to protect. Organized by the Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore and co-sponsored by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies, ASEAN-Institute for Strategic and International Studies, and the ASEAN Secretariat. Contact IDSS, email: wwwidss@ntu.edu.sg
Web site: http://www.aseansec.org/un_singapore.htm

18. Tenth ASEAN-ISIS Colloquium on Human Rights (AICOHR) and the State of Human Rights in Southeast Asia

Manila, February 20-22

40 academic leaders, human rights groups representatives, and justice ministry officials from Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as more than 15 local observers. Participants exchanged views on the connection of human rights and human security, the impact that terrorism has had on this and whether human rights and economic development needed to be a trade-off. They stressed the need to move forward with an idea of a human rights scorecard for ASEAN, in collaboration with the ASEAN People's Assembly (APA). Hosted by the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), Philippines and co-sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS).

Web site:

http://www.siiionline.org/asean/articles/tenth_asean_isis_colloquium_on_human_rights.pdf

19. International Symposium on Human Security: "Human Security - Its role in an era of various threats to the international community"

Tokyo, February 25

More than 1000 participants, including Foreign Ministers, members of the Commission on Human Security and experts in various fields from Japan, Poland, Thailand, U.S. et al. NGOs, universities and various UN groups were also represented. The Commission presented the key findings of its report (which had been confirmed at their final meeting on Feb 23-24) and then participants discussed the recommendations made to the international community. The agenda followed three themes: human security in conflict, human security and development, human security in theory and practice, including the introduction of

concrete examples of actions. Organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.
Web site: http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/human_secu/sympo0302_s.html

20. 5th Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow Tokyo, February 26

Directly following the international symposium on human security and attended by approximately 40 participants - members of the Human Security Commission members, politicians, NGOs, scholars, government officials, international organizations, governmental development agencies from Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) and Japan who can be promoters and practitioners of human security. Participants were challenged to come up with proposals for moving the theories of the Commission on Human Security's report into concrete actions and to develop a mechanism for ensuring the theories be incorporated into human security projects. They were especially concerned with putting human security on the global agenda. Organized under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, and the Japan Foundation. Contact JCIE, fax: +81-3-3443-7580, email: admin@jcie.or.jp

Web site: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/tomorrow5/index.html>

21. 31st Williamsburg Conference Bangkok, February 28 - March 2

83 leaders in government, business, academia, civil society, and journalism and 26 observers from 19 countries - Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, DPRK, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. They discussed regional economic growth, prospects for regional institutions e.g. APEC, corporate governance, strategies for putting AIDS in Asia on the agenda, the root causes of terrorism and religious extremism, environmental and resource issues and the role of civil society and the private sector. The second day focused on regional security issues including U.S. policy in Asia and how the war on terrorism has affected relations with Asian nations and stability in the region, as well as U.S. domestic politics. Finally they looked at Thailand for possible lessons in development and democracy, debated whether China posed a threat or an opportunity to its neighbors and discussed the future of ASEAN. Organized by the Asia Society, hosted by The King Prajadhipok's Institute of Thailand and sponsored by the Lee Foundation and the Starr Foundation.

Web site: http://www.asiasociety.org/policy_business/williamsburg03.html

22. Asian Innovation Forum 2003 Bali, March

This meeting brought together scholars, businessmen, politicians and civic activists from different countries of South East Asia. Organized by the Information & Resource Center, Singapore. Contact email: webmaster@asiandialogue.com

23. Building a New Asia: Towards an Asian Economic Community New Delhi, March 10-11, 2003

An opportunity for scholars and other civil society groups to interact and exchange views with members of the Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD). Participants discussed the role of ACD and moves towards an economic community such as developments in the creation of an Asian bond market. Organized by the Research and Information System for the

Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), India in collaboration with the Malaysian Institute for Economic Research and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia, and supported by The Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

Web site: <http://www.acddialogue.com/web/28.php>

24. Tenth Meeting of the CSCAP North Pacific Working Group

Berkeley, U.S., March 13-15

Attended by 30 CSCAP working group members from Canada, China, DPRK, European Union, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines and U.S. and 15 other participants - experts, consular representatives and academics - from China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and U.S. The focus of discussions was on developments on the Korean peninsula and responses/ policies of neighboring countries, regional cooperation in and the security implications of terrorism (especially how countries policies have changed since September 11), how economic cooperation can pave the way to security cooperation, and the need to examine the human security impacts of the changing order. Participants concentrated on the causes of the tensions on the Korean peninsula and various ways to resolve the nuclear impasse and whether this is best done bi- or multilaterally. Organized by East Asia Institute, University of California, Berkeley and CSCAP USA. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email:

cscap@isis.po.my

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/pacific.htm>

25. The Responsibility to Protect: Perspectives from Southeast Asia Workshops

Bangkok and Singapore, March 19 and March 20

The 50 participants were academics, local officials, government representatives and the media, from ASEAN countries, Canada, France and Japan, as well as representatives from the UN. These seminars reviewed the key findings of the report on the responsibility to protect, produced out of a conference organized by the International Commission on Intervention and Sovereignty and the book published by the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa in 2001. The participants considered the concept's relevance in Southeast Asia and debated its policy implications. Organized by Chulalongkorn University and the Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore respectively. The Bangkok meeting was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Singapore one was funded by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). Contact IDSS, email: WWWIDSS@ntu.edu.sg

26. The US-Japan Alliance and North Korea's nuclear issue - lessons learned from the '94 crisis

Tokyo, March 21

Panelists from U.S., Japan and Korea discussed the key issues before an audience of Japanese participants. Discussions centered on the roles and responsibilities of Japan, Korea and the U.S. in preventing a war in Iraq situation from occurring on the Korean peninsula to ensure ongoing peace and security in Asia. Organized by Asahi Shimbun and University of Shizuoka Center for Korean Studies, and jointly sponsored by The Peace Foundation 21(Korea), China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, and the Asahi Shimbun Asia Network (AAN).

Web site: <http://www.asahi.com/sympo/kaku/> (Japanese only)

27. APAP Forum - The Rise of China and the Governance of the Asia Pacific Region

Kunming, China, March 21-23

30 intellectual leaders from Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Philippines, Singapore and U.S. Participants discussed political and economic developments in China, the perspectives of a number of China's neighbors on these developments, China and regional community building and China's role in regional security. Papers presented were published as "Rise of China and a Changing East Order" in March 2004. Organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). Contact fax: +81-3-3443-7580, email: admin@jcie.or.jp

28. The Future of ASEAN

Singapore, March 22

Organized by the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA).

29. 'Countering the New Terrorism: Options and Strategies for Policy-Makers' - CSCAP-ARF Track Two Workshop on Counter-Terrorism

Vientiane, March 25

21 CSCAP members and intellectual leaders from Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, India, Laos, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The workshop looked at counter-terrorism measures and strategies such as legislation, regional and international cooperation, listing and tracking terrorist groups and activities, sharing comparative experiences and intelligence sharing. They also looked at the connection between religious extremism, particularly Islam, and terrorism and the need to understand the root causes in order to establish effective strategies. Participants agreed that the informal links of cooperation, particularly between law enforcement agencies, need to be institutionalized. They felt that CSCAP could help by developing a set of best practices in counter-terrorism. Supported by Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore, Laotian Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA), CSCAP Canada and Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) Canada. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my
Web site:

<http://www.cscap.org/documents/CSBMs%20report%20-%20Vientiane%20-%20March%202003.htm>

30. International Symposium on New Threats and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Tokyo, March 25

About 50 mainly university academics and experts, but also including some government officials in their private capacities from Japan, U.S. and other countries gathered for this symposium. Participants agreed that Japan had played a major role in the non-proliferation of weapons but that tension on the Korean peninsula makes the discussions and actions even more urgent. Some said it was UN Security Council members' responsibility to ensure peace and stability in the world and they should therefore lead in the non-proliferation efforts. They also called on China to open dialogue on its weapons programs, especially with respect to arms exports, given that it is not currently party to any of the international weapons agreements. Jointly organized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and United Nations

University.

31. "Japan, the United States, and East Asia: Emerging Regional Challenges"

Tokyo, March 25

Approximately 130 participants from EU, Japan, Taiwan, U.K. and U.S. They were academics and researchers, government officials, diplomats, and representatives from think tanks, media, defense academies and business. Hosted by The National Bureau of Asian Research in collaboration with the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) and the Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM) and sponsored by the Freeman Foundation and CGP. Contact Mr Joseph P. Ferguson, fax: +1-206-632-7487 email: jferguson@nbr.org

32. 2003 Pacific Symposium "Toward a Durable Regional Security Strategy"

Honolulu, March 25-27

The symposium was attended by over 220 civilian experts and military officers from 35 countries in the region. The discussions started with reactions to the National Security Strategy (NSS), which focuses on maintaining peace and stability and advancing democracy and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and how the Strategy could be implemented more effectively. Concern was voiced about U.S. unilateralism and preemptive attacks. This was followed by panels on the challenges of the war on terrorism in the Americas, South Asia and Southeast Asia, why democracy, concern for the human security, good governance and other factors are necessary to attain a durable security environment, and the role of major powers, regional institutions and security cooperation in promoting stability. There was also lengthy discussion on the importance of diffusing the mounting tensions on the Korean peninsula and the India-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir. Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), National Defense University, and the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS). Contact email: pao@apcss.org

Web site:

http://www.ndu.edu/inss/symposia/pacific2003/Pac03_Proceedings_Summary.html

33. 12th Comprehensive & Cooperative Security Working Group Meeting Wellington, April 8-9

Representatives from CSCAP member nations Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, DPRK, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and U.S. attended the meeting. The focus of papers and discussions was on two issues in particular: the underlying factors that contribute to terrorism, ranging from historical and economic to religious and political, as well as national, regional and international perspectives in addressing these factors and necessary policy responses to counter terrorism once such factors are explored. They stressed that measures may not be appropriate across the board and need to be formulated based on the root cause of each instance of terrorism. Organized by CSCAP New Zealand. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my
Web site: http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/docs/cscap_reports/12CCSSynopsis.pdf

34. 34th Plenary Meeting of the Trilateral Commission Seoul, April 11-14

More than 130 participants - academics, present and former government officials, media,

company executives and representatives of research institutes, international organizations and foundations - from Austria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, Spain, U.K. and U.S. Among the topics discussed were: South Korea's political and socio-economic agenda; prospects for Pacific Asian integration from both economic and socio-cultural perspectives; Japan and Europe's domestic and international agendas; the implications of the rise of China; new security challenges in East Asia such as North Korea and the role of Russia and the United States in this; prevention, intervention and multilateral cooperation in the fight against terrorism; global trade negotiations; and the new global order after the war in Iraq. Organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), Pacific Asia secretariat for the Trilateral Commission, Contact fax: +81-3-3443-7580, email: admin@jcie.or.jp
Web site: <http://www.trilateral.org/annmtgs/programs/03seoul.htm>

35. Regional Security Consultation on Burma

Singapore, April 13-14

Organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Contact fax: +65-629-76-762, email: enquiries@fesspore.org

36. ASEAN Regional Workshop on HIV/AIDS: Addressing Stigma and Discrimination

Melaka, Malaysia, April 25-28

The 156 participants included representatives from various national youth coordination councils in the ASEAN region, youth workers/leaders, National AIDS programme managers serving as focal points on HIV/AIDS, representatives of collaborating Ministries and international non-governmental organizations working in youth related aspects of HIV/AIDS programmes. Discussions were intended to be an exchange of information and experiences in order to determine best practices for providing health services to the youth of ASEAN living with HIV/AIDS. They looked into the following issues: stigma and discrimination, priorities for young women, and education and information dissemination to promote safe sexual behavior. Participants agreed at the close of the meeting of the need for an ASEAN Regional Youth Network on HIV/AIDS. Organized by World Youth Foundation; co-organized by UNAIDS, Ministry of Youth & Sports Malaysia, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malacca State Government and the ASEAN Secretariat. Contact: World Youth Foundation email: wyf@po.jaring.my.
Web site: <http://www.wyf.org.my/event2.htm>

37. Bridging Change in Asia: New York Looks to Korea and Japan

New York, April 25-26

This conference brought together leading academics, policymakers, diplomats, business executives, writers and artists from Japan, Korea, and U.S. On the first day, participants explored regional security issues concerning North Korea, China and Russia, and prospects for Japan-Korea economic relations. The following day participants discussed Japan-Korea relations to date and the advent of greater exchange of popular culture between the two nations. Publication of same name can be found at:

http://www.japansociety.org/events/merchandise_detail.cfm?id_merchandise=12342476

Co-organized by Japan Society and The Korea Society, and sponsored by Asahi Shimbun International, Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, Citigroup, Japan Air

Lines, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Mizuho Securities USA, Reuters, and World Policy Institute. Contact Japan Society, phone: +1-212-832-1155.
Web site: http://www.japansociety.org/events/event_detail.cfm?id_event=1785167081&

**38. Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP)
Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) Working Group
Nuclear Energy Experts Group (NEEG) Meeting
Las Vegas, May 7-10**

More than 20 representatives from eight member committees and several invited observers attended the meetings from Australia, Canada, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, U.S. plus Pakistan and Taiwan as observers. Representatives reported on their country's nuclear energy policies and developments. This was followed by a review of the Korean peninsula situation with a suggestion for a multilateral regime to verify all nuclear agreements and discussions on nuclear waste management. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email:

cscap@isis.po.my

Web site: <http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/html/2003Meetings.html>

**39. Yomiuri International Forum 2003 - North Korean Nuclear Weapons
and Security in East Asia**

Tokyo, May 12

Japanese, Korean and U.S. foreign affairs experts met before a crowd of approximately 400 people to discuss how to cope with problems concerning North Korea, including its nuclear development program and the Japanese nationals abduction issue. Cosponsored by Tokyo Colloquium and the Yomiuri International Economics Society (YIES). Contact email:

kaigi@yomiuri.com

Web site: <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/forum/kokusai/200305/kokusai200305main.htm>

(Japanese) http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/y_forum-e/forum0305_top.htm (English)

**40. Workshop on SARS and Asia's Economy: Impacts and Policy
Recommendations**

Beijing, May 13-14

Economy experts from international organizations such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, representatives of multinational corporations, institutions such as the ASEAN Secretariat and concerned Government agencies of China, as well as academics, researchers and the media gathered for this conference. Participants assessed the short- to medium-term economic impacts of SARS on Asian economies and aimed to provide policy recommendations on how to minimize the adverse impacts of SARS through regional cooperation and participation with the private sector and NGOs. Organized by the Boao Forum for Asia and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Contact email:

bfa@boaoforum.org

Web site: <http://www.boaoforum.org/english/Events/event2-index.shtml>

**41. The 5th ASEM Informal Seminar on Human Rights Series "Human
Rights and Economic Relations"**

Lund, Sweden, May 15-16

The 75 participants were made up of academics, trade unionists, government officials and NGOs. They represented all of the ASEM member countries including the EC. There were

also some international organization representatives, such as from the WTO. This conference was the culmination of papers and presentations from two working groups held in Osaka in September 2002 and Bangkok in February 2003 respectively. The first looked at the role of multinational companies in human rights including corporate social responsibility, good practices and accountability; the second explored issues of good practices in foreign direct investment, the implications on human rights of technology and bridging the development divide. The participants discussed and debated the ideas raised by each working group. The project was sponsored by French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (Sweden) and the Asia-Europe Foundation. Contact ASEF, email: caroline@asef.org
Web site: <http://www.asef.org/projectpast.asp?projcode=142&deptcode=2>

42. "Challenges and Opportunities for Regional Cooperation in the APEC Region - The Perspective from East Asia"

Tokyo, May 16

20 panelists including government officials, lawyers, academics and business representatives from APEC economies, including Australia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand and the U.S. as well as representatives of international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, spoke before an audience of approximately 160 people. Participants discussed the future, benefits and drawbacks of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), prospects for regional financial cooperation and the progress of the Chiang Mai Initiative and creation of an Asian Bond Market, and the importance of protecting intellectual property rights for the social and economic development of the APEC region. Organized by the Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) and APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) Japan. Contact Mr. Goro Sato, Deputy Executive Director, ABAC, fax: +81-3-5255-6366, email: secretariat@abac.gr.jp
Web site: http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade_policy/apec/data/200305_symposium.pdf

43. The Second Workshop on "Confidence-Building Mechanism in East Asia"

Tokyo, May 23-24

The meeting gathered 11 project members from China, Japan, Korea, Russia, and U.S. The Singapore and Taiwan members were unable to attend because of travel restrictions resulting from the outbreak of SARS. Participants explored the various East Asian nations confidence building mechanisms and sought convergence on those ideas. They agreed that the North Korean nuclear situation complicates security in East Asia, that Japan and Korea should maintain their alliances with U.S., and that the U.S. and China's future roles will be critical to East Asian security. They stressed the importance of increased institutionalization of confidence building mechanisms in East Asia and inclusion of North Korea in dialogue. Organized by the Hiroshima Peace Institute. Contact Ikuko Togo, fax: +81-82-544-7573, email: office-peace@peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp
Web site: <http://serv.peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp/English/dletter/ne1708.pdf>

44. Workshop on "The ASEAN Regional Forum at Ten and Europe's Contribution"

Phnom Penh, May 27-28

The participants from ASEAN and European countries in this meeting represented civil society, track 2 institutions such as ISIS, universities, research institutes and various government agencies such as the EU and the ASEAN Secretariat. Participants looked at the

ARF's achievements and challenges to date and discussed the ongoing relevance of the forum in the current security environment. They also examined Europe's contribution to ARF, the future direction of ARF and whether multilateralism is the answer to ASEAN's security needs. The participants concluded that the ARF is no doubt still highly relevant in Asia Pacific as a forum for consultation and dialogue on political and security issues but requires more institutionalization. Members need to move progress at a greater speed and beyond the consensus-building approach. They also found that the EU experience cannot be replicated but lessons can be learned. Finally, participants agreed that multilateralism is important and that there is a greater need for interaction and dialogue between tracks 1 and 2 in both the ASEAN and ARF processes. Organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace. Contact FES, email:

enquiries@fesspore.org

Web site: <http://www.fesspore.org/pdf/ARF/ARF%20CICP%20Conference%20Report.pdf>

45. Third Workshop for an ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights

Bangkok, May 27-29

Participants representing governments, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions of Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, including a representative from the ASEAN Secretariat were present during the event. There were also guests and observers from other countries, various international and regional institutions, civil society groups and funding agencies. Workshop discussions consisted of an examination of development and progress, various human rights policies and issues of common concern. Participants decided on concrete next steps including: request ASEAN-ISIS review the draft agreement for establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Commission; support coordination and networking activities of the National Human Rights Institutions; expand the basis of activities by involving the UN and other International Agencies; and continue the step-by-step, multi-track approach towards establishing a regional human rights mechanism in line with ASEAN Vision 2020 and its present and future Plans of Action (POA). The POA was then submitted to ASEAN SOM in Phnom Penh on June 14, 2003. Organized and hosted by the Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, and the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism.

Web site: http://www.aseanhrmech.org/WGPages/activities_033rdws.htm

46. Shangri-La Dialogue - The Second IISS Asia Security Conference

Singapore, May 30 - June 1

Participated by Defence Ministers from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.K., and U.S. Also attended by regional chiefs of defence staff, national security advisors, parliamentarians, former defence and foreign ministers, defence experts industrialists. Key agenda topics included U.S. strategy and security in the Asia-Pacific, regional perspectives on Asia-Pacific security, confronting terrorism in Southeast Asia and non-proliferation in Northeast Asia. Sponsored by Autonomy, BAE SYSTEMS, The Boeing Company, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation, Thales, Mitsubishi International Corporation, the Asahi Shimbun, Singapore Technologies Engineering, the Australian Department of Defence, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies, the Robert and Ardis James Foundation and the Starr Foundation. Organized by The International Institute for Strategic

Studies, United Kingdom. Contact fax: +44-20-7836-3108, email: iiss@iiss.org
Web site: <http://www.iiss.org/shangri-la.php?PHPSESSID=9b1c57ed2e690cf7719b6a4dcec1e8c9>

47. Seminar on "ASEAN Cooperation: Challenges and Prospects in the Current International Situation "

New York, June 3

Participants included representatives of ASEAN and ASEAN dialogue partners missions to the UN in New York, UN Secretariat, NGOs, and experts and practitioners from universities, governments and think-tanks. They discussed the historical context and achievements of ASEAN and the challenges it faces - external challenges such as terrorism and U.S. unilateralism, and internal challenges such as the gaps between initiative and implementation and the principle of non-interference. For the future, they agreed that ASEAN can and should move towards a security community and should, increasingly incorporate civil society. Organized by Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York.

Web site: <http://www.indonesiamission-ny.org/issuebaru/Mission/asean/asean.htm>

48. 9th International Conference on "The Future of Asia" - "Genesis of a New Asian Order"

Tokyo, June 5

Participants included current and former government leaders and ministers from Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as business executives. They discussed the need for ever-increasing dialogue and regional cooperation to ensure stability and continued economic growth in an uncertain period with issues of terrorism, the war in Iraq and North Korean nuclear development. They also discussed the rise of China, an East Asian economic region, the role of women, and leadership change in several of the countries. Organized by Nikkei Shimbun.

Web site: <http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp/FR/NIKKEI/inasia/future/2003/>

49. "Security and Stability in Northeast Asia and Restoring Confidence" - The Ninth Kanazawa Symposium

Kanazawa, Japan, June 10-12

More than 20 participants - local and central government officials, security, defence and nuclear experts, academics and representatives of international organizations such as the UN and UNHCR - from Australia, India, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia and U.S. This symposium had three main themes: security and stability in Northeast Asia and restoring confidence, the Korean peninsula, and regional cooperation and community building. Within these broad themes participants discussed the creation of a weapons free zone in Central Asia, combating terrorism and organized crime, progressing in non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and small arms, humanitarian intervention and preventive diplomacy, reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula, and regional cooperation issues such as refugees, water, energy, environment and economy. Organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. Contact Tsutomu Ishiguri, fax: +1-212-963-4989, email: ishiguri@un.org

Web site: <http://disarmament2.un.org/rcpd/10june03cnf.htm>

50. The 2003 APEC Future Leaders Economic Think Tank

Sydney, June 11-15

Approximately 30 senior officials from government financial institutions- such as departments or ministries of treasury and finance, central banks and regulatory agencies from APEC member economies Australia, Canada, China, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. The main theme for discussions was cross-border financial transactions and how the countries can cooperate for good governance and effective surveillance of the systems. They talked about cooperating on issues such as preventing money laundering and financing terrorism, the role of civil society, and capacity building in developing countries. Organized by the Asia-Australia Institute of the University of New South Wales. Contact fax: +61-2 9385-9220, email: aai@unsw.edu.au
Web site: http://www.aai.unsw.edu.au/rf/apec2003/info_kit/Information_Kit.pdf

51. "Human Security in East Asia"

Seoul, June 16-17

This meeting brought together more than 40 experts, academics and experts in defence, strategy, international relations and social sciences, including presidents of universities and political science institutes, mainly from Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, as well as ambassadors. On the agenda were issues such as current definitions of human security and their relevance for East Asia, the identification of major threats to human security in the region, and an evaluation of current pro-human security initiatives in the different countries concerned. Organized by UNESCO, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, and Korea University's Ilmin International Relations Institute. Contact : Mrs Hyun-sook Seo, Korean National Commission for UNESCO, fax: +82-2-755-7477, email: hsseo@unesco.or.kr

52. Asian Studies in an Internet Connected World: Evolving an Asia-Pacific Community? Annual Meeting of ASPAC

Honolulu, June 19-22

More than 180 primarily academic professionals from Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, North Korea, Scotland, Singapore Taiwan, U.K. and U.S. They participated in concurrent panel sessions and roundtables on a broad range of topics all related to the Asia Pacific or Asian Studies, including Japan in Northeast Asia and Northeast Asian security, immigrants in Japan, globalization and trans-border challenges, Asia Pacific responses to U.S. policies, the impact of the internet on ethnic groups, gender, journalism, NGOs, religion and linguistics. Organized by ASPAC (Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, the West Coast Regional Affiliate of Association for Asian Studies), hosted by The East-West Center Association and sponsored by the University of Hawaii School for Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies. Contact: William Vanderbok, email: Vanderbok@socal.rr.com
Web site: <http://mcel.pacificu.edu/aspac/home/aspac.html>

53. 13th Meeting of the CSCAP Working Group on Transnational Crime - "Taking Stock and the Road Ahead"

Manila , June 27-28

Attended by CSCAP representatives from Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, ROK, Singapore, Thailand, U.S., plus Taiwan. Participants discussed the war against terrorism, the global order after the war in Iraq, regional responses to terrorism, the

links between terrorism and transnational crime which includes money laundering and arms smuggling, and the economic impacts of this. Following were detailed discussions on the future direction of the group including projects on ASEAN's capacity to respond to terrorism and transnational crimes. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my
Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/crime.htm>

54. Japan-ASEAN Colloquium 2003 - "Partnership for Peace, Stability and Prosperity in the 21st Century"

Kuala Lumpur, June 29-30

Approximately 50 participants from all the ASEAN nations and Japan. They were opinion-makers, researchers and academics, diplomats and some business representatives. They talked about finding stability through the creation of a regional community, how Japan can assist ASEAN in narrowing the digital divide, and how both ASEAN and Japan can further cooperate in the economic and financial sphere. Organized by ISIS Malaysia. Financially supported by the Japan Foundation Asia Centre and assisted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia and The Embassy of Japan, Kuala Lumpur. Contact ISIS, Yati, phone: +603-2693 4991, email: yati@isis.po.my

55. Island State Security: "Oceania at the Crossroads"

Honolulu, July 15-17

Attended by 135 security experts and practitioners, from almost 40 Asia Pacific countries. They discussed regional security challenges and the policy responses being made to terrorism, money laundering and organized crime. Participants agreed that the states of Oceania are still young and fragile, however are unlikely to fall victim to a terrorist attack, and asserted that they needed to cooperate in solving the region's problems. Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact fax: +1-808-971-8999, email: pao@apcss.org
Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/030715-17.htm

56. The Future of ASEAN: Towards a Security Community

Singapore, July 17

Jointly hosted by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore and the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS).

57. 53rd Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: Advancing Human Security: The Role of Technology and Politics

Halifax and Pugwash, Canada, July 17-21

Approximately 175 participants - academics, research institute representatives, technology and science experts, disarmament advocates, research students, journalists and government officials - from 39 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America, including Canada, India, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Russia, U.S. and Vietnam. Discussions focused on the threats to human security inherent in the continued reliance of world powers on nuclear weapons for national security. They discussed U.S.' responsibility to lead the way in reducing nuclear weapons, the uncertainty surrounding North Korea, and concern over Israel, Iran, India and Pakistan's nuclear development. They pushed for moves to get closer to realizing the Non-Proliferation Treaty objectives and for improved accounting, control, and waste disposal of nuclear materials. Organized by Pugwash Conferences. Contact Dr. Jeffrey Boutwell, Executive Director, phone: +1-202-478-3440, email: pugwashdc@aol.com

Web site: <http://www.pugwash.org/reports/pac/paclist.htm>

58. ASEAN-Japan Exchange Year 2003 Open Symposium -Toward ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership

Tokyo, July 23

Attended by key economic researchers from Japan and Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. This symposium was organized for the presentation of the joint study findings on the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) between IDE, JETRO and ten ASEAN research institutes as part of the ASEAN-Japan Research Institute Meeting (AJRIM). Their summary included the following findings: AJCEP will be a building block for the East Asia Economic Community that covers ASEAN+3, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, enabling East Asia to be equivalent to other economic blocks such as the U.S. and EU; each ASEAN economy needs to go through adjustments such as reduction of barriers, a shift to a competitiveness-enhancing policy, and capacity building; Japan has to resolve agricultural issues and liberalization of mobility of people needs to be implemented. Organized by the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE), JETRO. Contact Research Project Division phone: +81-43-299-9521, email:

sympo-sc@ide.go.jp

Web site: <http://www.ide.go.jp/English/Inter/Sympo/asean.html>

59. Forum on Regional Strategic and Political Developments

Singapore, July 24

Speakers were from ASEAN nations, Australia and the U.S. including representatives from government ministries participating in their private capacities and approximately 250 participants - leading academics and opinion-makers from the private and public sector, as well as the diplomatic corps. An annual forum held to discuss the latest security and political developments in Southeast Asia. Discussions were on East and Southeast Asian geopolitical situation after the Iraq war, taking into account issues such as the rise of China, SARS, North Korea and international terrorism. They also discussed other security challenges such as internal conflicts, e.g. in Indonesia, territorial and bilateral disputes, impending leadership change in Malaysia, and radical Islam in the region. Organized by ISEAS. Contact fax:

+65-6775-6264, email: admin@iseas.edu.sg

Web site: <http://www.iseas.edu.sg/cspl.html#forums>

60. Terror from the Sky - Indiscriminate Bombing from Hiroshima to Today

Hiroshima, August 2

Panelists from Denmark, Japan and the U.S. spoke before a public audience of approximately 230 people, mostly Japanese academics, government officials and interested members of the general public. They discussed different episodes in history where indiscriminate bombing occurred leading to masses of civilian victims and participants were asked to consider the consequences through stories of Hiroshima A-bomb victims.

Organized by the Hiroshima Peace Institute. Contact fax: +81-82-544-7573, email:

office-peace@peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp

Web site: <http://serv.peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp/English/aneu/802sympo.htm>

61. International Symposium for Peace: Towards the Abolition of Nuclear Weaponry - Standing Up to the Theory of Power

Hiroshima, August 3

Panelists from Japan, Norway and the U.S. and 350 participants, mainly from across Japan. Participants discussed their desires to rid the world of nuclear weaponry and suggested alternatives that may prevent something like devastation in Hiroshima from happening again. Organized by Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. Co-sponsored by Asahi Shimbun and Hiroshima City. Contact email: hpcf@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp
Web site: <http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/peacesite/peaceculture/English/08E.html>

62. First East Asia Congress

Kuala Lumpur, August 4-6

Approximately 1500 people including high government officials, diplomats, business leaders, scholars and media from ASEAN nations and China, Japan and Korea. This workshop was intended to crystallize a concept of an emerging East Asian community of peace, prosperity and progress. Participants discussed free trade agreements, collaboration in financial systems, such as an Asian Monetary Fund, health and education, managing labor migration, encouraging tourism, and building the institutions and a roadmap for realizing an East Asian community. Organized by ISIS Malaysia. Contact phone: +603-2693-9366, email: zainab@isis.po.my or maria@isis.po.my
Web site: <http://www.geocities.com/eastasiacongress2003/>

63. IDSS Asia Pacific Program for Senior Military Officials

Singapore, August 4-10

Fifty senior military officials from various countries in Asia and the Pacific attended this programme. Organized by IDSS Singapore. Contact email: WWWIDSS@ntu.edu.sg
Web site: http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/network_02.htm

64. 19th CSCAP Steering Committee

Kuala Lumpur, August 5-6

Representatives from CSCAP member countries Canada, China, DPRK, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and U.S. attended this meeting. Following reports from each of the CSCAP working groups, participants discussed the following agenda: strengthening cooperation in non-traditional security areas such as SARS, the implications for the Asia Pacific region of the Iraq war in terms of politics, security and economics, developments on the Korean peninsula and the realignment of U.S. military bases in the Asia Pacific. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my

65. 17th Asia-Pacific Roundtable - Confidence Building and Conflict Reduction

Kuala Lumpur, August 7-9

Approximately 220 academics, research institute representatives, defense and intelligence experts, government officials, diplomats and journalists from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPRK, East Timor, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S., Vietnam and representatives from the ASEAN, UN and Pacific Islands Forum secretariats. A security-focused annual conference, this year's topics for discussion included international relations and regimes, implications of the war in Iraq, security and economic outlook for the coming year, ASEAN economic community, responding to terrorism in Southeast Asia and why there had been no positive change in transnational

crime. They also discussed advancing disarmament, labor migration, Islam and the challenges it presents, the internet's impacts on national security, environmental degradation, the concept of a responsibility to protect and the issue of intervention and state sovereignty, the Korean peninsula, and women, Islam and human security. There were also in-depth sessions on Indonesia, Palestine and East Timor. Organized by ASEAN-ISIS and ISIS Malaysia. Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Contact ISIS Malaysia, email: webmaster@isis.po.my

66. CSCAP 20th Meeting of the International Working Group on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs)

Singapore, August 11-12

28 CSCAP member country representatives from Australia, Canada, China, DPRK, Europe, India, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam and 4 observers from Singapore and Taiwan. The focus was arms control - the current situation in the Asia Pacific, whether recent developments such as the war in Iraq, Korean peninsula and India-Pakistan tensions would lead to more or less proliferation, and what kind of mechanisms, such as notification regimes and weapons databases they could implement to decrease proliferation. Participants agreed on the need to harmonize anti-proliferation mechanisms with the UN. The key points for argument were on the connection between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, the future of the India-Pakistan standoff, whether more non-proliferation institutions and treaties were required or whether to overhaul the existing ones, and what North Korea's intentions are. They agreed that North Korea was in violation of the IAEA provisions and must completely abandon its weapons programs but that it was partly justified in its security concerns and that the U.S. should provide some type of security guarantees. They also looked at two case studies on export control in Europe and India. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my

67. Globalisation, Conflict and Political Regimes in East and Southeast Asia

Fremantle, Australia, August 16-19

About 20 participants included prominent academics and researchers from Australia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore and U.K. Participants discussed the impact of globalisation and the challenges it presents to political regimes and state power in the region, such as the necessity to undertake various governance and institutional reforms, and proposed potential conflicts and possible outcomes owing to globalisation. The participants looked closely at China, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. Organized by the Asia Research Centre, Murdoch University and Southeast Asia Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong. Contact fax: +61-9-9310-4944, email: G.Rodan@murdoch.edu.au
Web site: <http://www.warc.murdoch.edu.au/asiaview/AsiaViewOct03.pdf>

68. Senior Policy Seminar

Honolulu, August 17-20

This annual meeting brings together about 25 senior and influential policymakers, government officials, academic experts and media representatives from Asia-Pacific and the U.S. and this year included individuals from Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea. The discussions crossed broad topics in economy, culture and strategy including the Korean peninsula and nuclear security, the war in Iraq and implications for Asia, perceptions

of the U.S. in Asia, Southeast Asia's contribution to the war on terrorism, managing conflict and making use of multilateral institutions. Organized by the East-West Center (EWC). Cosponsors include EWC, Friends of the EWC, Pacific and Asian Affairs Council and the Pacific Forum. Contact Sheree Groves, email: seminars@EastWestCenter.org
Web site:

http://www.eastwestcenter.org/semedu-program.asp?program_ID=8&Topic=Leaders%20ZZ%20Policymakers&Area=Seminars

**69. Regional Conference on "Towards ASEAN Vision 2020 -
Implementing & Adapting the Hanoi Plan of Action "
Vientiane, August 18-19**

Approximately 40 ASEAN experts, scholars and officials from almost all ASEAN member countries. Aimed to critically assess and discuss the implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action in terms of economic integration, institution building, and regional security. Steps towards an economic community were perceived as barely implemented due to lack of political will, competition between governments and a large development gap between ASEAN nations. Participants agreed that the "ASEAN way" of non-interference and consensus should be reviewed in the interest of efficiency and effectiveness, and that ASEAN needs more solid and transparent institutions. Outcomes were given as recommendations to Lao government for when it takes over the ASEAN chairmanship in 2004. Organized by the Lao Institute of Foreign Affairs and the Regional Office of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Singapore (FES). Contact fax: +65-6297-6762, email: enquiries@fesspore.org

Web site: <http://www.fesspore.org/events.htm>

**70. Initiative for a Southeast-Asia Human Development Report
(SEA-HDR)**

Manila, August 18-20

The meeting was attended by UNDP country office representatives from Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as experts on human development and regional integration issues from ASEAN member countries, government representatives and regional partners (ADB and SEAMEO SEARCA). Intended to spearhead the process of developing a Human Development Report for Southeast Asia, one step in creating the community of caring societies as envisioned in ASEAN Vision 2020, participants produced a framework for the project, agreed on strategic issues and themes and produced an outline of the resulting report. This followed a discussion of regional challenges and the relevance of various human development indicators for Southeast Asia. The report is intended for use by governments of ASEAN and dialogue partners, regional organizations, civil society organizations and others. Organized by Asia-Pacific Human Development Report Initiative of UNDP, ASEAN-UNDP Partnership Facility, UNDP-Philippines, UNDP-Indonesia. Hosted by ISDS Philippines. Contact ISDS, email: idsphil@cnl.net or UNDP-Philippines, fax: +63-2-893-9801, email: marilou.blancaver@undp.org

**71. "Arms Control, Disarmament and Their Future" - United Nations
Conference on Disarmament Issues**

Osaka, August 19-22

30 defence and foreign affairs ministry representatives and other local and central government officials (acting in their private capacities), researchers, members of NGOs and

other organizations working for peace and disarmament and representatives of international organizations such as IAEA and UN, from Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, Thailand, U.K., U.S. and Uzbekistan. The sessions were on the threat of terrorism and the role of the UN; weapons of mass destruction - maintaining and enforcing non-proliferation and export controls and understanding the threat from biological and chemical weapons; other disarmament issues such as small and light weapons and transparency; and moving from a culture of violence to a culture of peace. Organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific in cooperation with the Government of Japan and Osaka City. The Conference was financed through voluntary contributions made to the Regional Centre by the Government of Japan and Osaka City. Contact Tsutomu Ishiguri, fax: +1-212-963-4989, email: ishiguri@un.org Web site: <http://disarmament2.un.org/rcpd/19aug03cnf.htm>

72. Third International Convention of Asian Scholars (ICAS) Singapore, August 19-22

Over 1,000 scholars from about 50 countries - Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., Ukraine, U.S. and Vietnam. 940 papers were presented in 250 sessions, on topics ranging from science and technology, archaeology and history, economics and politics, literature and film, philosophy and religion, and a host of multidisciplinary areas such as migration and social networks, gender and sexuality, family and aging, and popular culture and urban development. Hosted by The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. Contact ICAS3 Organising Committee, fax: +65- 6777-0751, email: icas3sec@nus.edu.sg Web site: <http://www.icassecretariat.org/>

73. ASEAN Roundtable 2003: Roadmap to an ASEAN Economic Community

Singapore, August 20-21

This meeting brought together approximately 50 academics and experts on economic integration to discuss exactly what is meant by an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and how to realize it by 2020. They determined that a number of new ASEAN institutions would be necessary to make progress, as is the commitment of policy makers. Each country was able to put forward its challenges and concerns. Publication with the same name forthcoming. Organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) and co-sponsored by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. Contact fax: +65-6775-6264, email: admin@iseas.edu.sg Web site: http://www.iseas.edu.sg/issue01_lr.pdf

74. Asia Pacific Peace Research Association (APPRA) Conference 2003 - "Visioning Alternatives to Violence"

Siem Reap, August 21-24

Approximately 70 participants from Bangladesh, Cambodia, East Timor, Fiji, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S. and Uzbekistan. They were peace activists, researchers, students and some government officials attending in their

private capacity. They discussed the issue that many nations spend significantly on militarization yet fail to look after the human security of their citizens or provide basic services such as health care, education, food and water. They pointed out that this can lead to armed struggle, terrorism and civil disobedience. They also discussed globalization and the benefit of truth and reconciliation commissions in dealing with violations of human rights by some nations. Organized by APPRA. Contact email: info@appra.org
Web site: <http://www.appra.org/conference.htm>

**75. Integration and Innovation: Finding Common Ground for a Dynamic Asia, 12th Annual International Student Conference
Seoul, August 21-24**

The 38 speakers were former government officials, academic and business leaders, and representatives of development-related international organizations, such as the World Bank from Argentina, Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, U.K. and U.S., plus 433 students of universities from 33 countries around the world, mainly from Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and U.S. The discussion encompassed key issues for Asia Pacific such as the rise of China, security challenges such as terrorism, North Korea, and the Kashmir stand-off, financial transparency and global accountability, innovations in economic policy which integrate environmental and social concerns, and alleviating poverty in Asia. Organized by HPAIR (Harvard Project for Asia and International Relations). Contact email: hpair@hcs.harvard.edu
Web site: <http://hpair.student.harvard.edu/history/2003.php>

**76. The United States, East Asia and the Middle East after the War in Iraq
Taipei, August 26-27**

Participants took up the topics of international cooperation in global counter-terrorism, lessons learned from the war in Iraq, the role of democratic countries in rebuilding Iraq and promoting democracy in the Middle East, the post-Iraq international strategic situation, and the implications of the Iraq war and tensions with North Korea on the U.S. Presidential election in 2004. Organized by Institute for National Policy Research (INPR), Taiwan and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China. Contact email: inprpd@ms8.hinet.net

77. The 13th New Generation Seminar - "Challenges of Religious Diversity"

Honolulu, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur, August 31 - September 13

17 participants from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and U.S. representing Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. They were academics, members of advocacy groups and political parties, parliamentarians, researchers, a journalist and a lawyer. The program was designed to promote mutual understanding amongst participants representing major religious groups from countries in the region, to broaden perspectives and develop an Asia Pacific community. They discussed the issues related to religious diversity and the impacts on politics, international affairs, social issues and development. The participants met with experts on the key issues areas such as security, energy, the rise of China and North Korea. In Kuala Lumpur, they also attended a conference entitled "Challenges of Religious Diversity in Asia and America", bringing together scholars, NGO representatives, community leaders and religious groups to discuss the strengths and challenges of religious diversity. Organized by East-West Center and funded by the Freeman Foundation. Contact

Ann Hartman, NGS Program Coordinator, fax: +1-808-944-7600, email:
seminars@EastWestCenter.org
Web site: www.eastwestcenter.org/sem-ld.asp

78. "Regional Security Architecture and Global Peace Stability" - First Shanghai Workshop on Global Governance

Shanghai, September

Foreign policy experts from China, France, Germany and U.S. Participants discussed the existing security situation in Asia, the institutions that exist to respond to security challenges, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, and whether it is well equipped for the role, and issues of non-conventional security arising in Asia. Jointly organized by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) and the Shanghai Institute for International Studies. Contact FES, email: enquiries@fesspore.org
Web site: <http://www.fesspore.org/pub.htm>

79. Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue 14

Qingdao, China, September 1-2

38 academics, research institute representatives, foreign and defense ministry officials, diplomats and one observer from China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Russia, and the U.S. The meeting was held immediately after the six-party talks in Beijing and the informal setting allowed participants to talk in an open manner about the talks, which some of them had attended. Representatives from each of the six countries gave presentations on their national perspectives on regional security. This was followed by sessions on averting conflict on the Korean peninsula, raising discussions on concrete steps needed to make progress in the next round of negotiations based on the Beijing Talks findings, and the present status and prospects for economic integration and free trade in Northeast Asia. On August 29, defense military officials from China, Japan, Korea, Russia and U.S. had met to provide updates on their military strategy and discuss prospects for military cooperation in the region. Organized by Wired For Peace. Contact Susan Shirk, email: sshirk@ucsd.edu
Web site: <http://www.wiredforpeace.org/neacd14.php>

80. 15th Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) General Meeting - Securing the Future

Brunei, September 1-3

There were five hundred delegates from the region's business, government and research communities from 25 Asia Pacific member countries. They discussed issues vital to stability and economic growth in the Asia Pacific including the Doha Development Agenda, financial reform, public-private sector partnerships and energy security. There were also various workshops, including one on developing a regional bond market. The meeting closed with a call for a renewed commitment to the Asia Pacific approach to regional integration.
Web site: <http://www.pecc.org/PECC2003Brunei/index.htm>

81. Pacific Armies Chiefs Conference (PACC) and Pacific Armies Management Seminar (PAMS) - Regional Cooperative Approaches to Common Security Challenges

Seoul, September 1-4, 2003

Chiefs of Armies from 22 Asia Pacific nations; Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, East Timor, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, U.S. and Vietnam. Participants discussed what the transnational traditional and non-traditional security

challenges are in the present environment and how the role of armies is changing. They also discussed the success or otherwise of regional cooperative efforts. This meeting was run concurrently with the Pacific Armies Management Seminar that was attended by 86 defence force and academy members from 32 countries (the above 22 plus Brunei, China, France, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Pakistan, Palau and U.K.) and followed common themes. Organized by PACC/ PAMS. Contact Terrence M. Slattery, fax: +1-808-438-9452, email: slattert@shafter.army.mil
Web site: http://www2.apan-info.net/pacc/PACC_III.htm (PACC) and http://www2.apan-info.net/pams/pams_xxvii.htm (PAMS)

82. The International Conference on Peace, Development and Regionalization in East Asia, Leaders Dialogue Seoul, September 2-3

The 30 participants were academics, former Prime Ministers and ambassadors, and current government officials acting in their private capacities from Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Russia, Taiwan and U.S. Discussions were on mutual issues of security in East Asia, linking policy experts with practitioners in the interest of peaceful conflict management and crisis prevention, with special attention given to the North Korean nuclear issue and the ongoing rift between China and Taiwan. They also discussed each of the countries policies in these respects, the human security challenges such as North Korean refugees and ethnic tensions, and financial and economic challenges in the region. Co-organized by the East Asia Institute (EAI) and the Gorbachev Foundation. Contact Byunk-Kook Kim, EAI Director, fax: +82-2-2277-1684, email: bkk@korea.ac.kr
Web site: http://www.eai.or.kr/who-en/de_event01.htm

83. Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, and the Non-Profit Sector Makati City, Philippines, September 5-7

Participants representing civil society organizations from Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines and Taiwan. This group focused on the legitimacy of NPOs and the need to develop mechanisms to improve the internal governance, transparency, and accountability of civil society organizations. Participants discussed the role of civil society, its relationship with the government in each country and how it can work with the corporate sector. Organized by the Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium (APPC). Contact Rory Tolentino, Executive Director, phone/fax: +632-4261427, email: roryappc@info.com.ph
Web site: <http://www.asianphilanthropy.org/staging/about/ConferenceReport.pdf>

84. 13th Meeting of the CSCAP Maritime Cooperation Working Group - "Facilitating the Security of Shipping and Seaborne Trade in the Asia Pacific"

Manila, September 6-7

Attended by 25 representatives of CSCAP and Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) and 20 observers, mostly from APEC. A joint meeting with participants from the PECC, they agreed to the need for increased cooperation but also to the challenges of burden sharing and capacity building. They agreed that the increased security at sea and ports, as outlined in a number of new measures, expected to be implemented by July 2004, needed to be balanced against an efficient flow of trade and not stifling developing countries with the extra costs of implementing the necessary changes. They worked towards a memorandum to

be submitted to the track 1 audience such as individual governments, APEC and ARF. Contact Teresita Navalta, Network Coordinator, Philippine Center for Marine Affairs, phone/fax: +632-681-9872, email: tsn@edsamail.com.ph
Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/maritime.htm>

85. NGO-CSO Open Forum - The Millennium Development Goals and Our Roles; JANIC-CSONJ International Conference - Global Partnership Towards Achieving The Millennium Development Goals Tokyo, September 8-9

Approximately 200 leaders and representatives of NGOs, parliamentarians, diplomats, students and senior citizens from Europe, Brazil, Japan and other Asian countries, as well as representatives of international organizations such as UNDP and the World Bank. Participants in the forum talked about what their countries are doing towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in such areas as AIDS, education and the environment. At the conference, participants took a checkpoint of the world's progress toward MDGs, discussed what Japan's role is and explored NGO collaboration with various groups such as business, media and governments in order to achieve the goals. Organized by Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) and CSO Network Japan and sponsored by The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership and The Asia Foundation. Contact Miyashita or Suzuki at JANIC, phone: +81-3-3294-5370, email: ngocso_forum@yahoo.co.jp
Web site: <http://www.janic.org/en/forum.html>,
<http://www.japan-uk-ngolink.org/pdfs/archive/CSOForumMDGmeetingprogrammeFinalversionOct2003.pdf>

86. Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations 56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference New York, September 8-10

More than 2000 people from 600 UN-affiliated NGOs from 86 countries, and government and UN officials, academics, members of the private sector, media, and representatives of civil society. The purpose of the conference was to discuss policies and programs that ensure human dignity and security by emphasizing social and economic development, human rights, and a healthy environment instead of military action. The focus of the conference was an assessment of the millennium development goals as well as discussion of the Commission on Human Security's report. Organized by United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) / NGO Section. Contact email: dpingo@un.org
Web site: <http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/56final.pdf>

87. PASOLS (Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar) XXXII Singapore, September 8-12

Approximately 110 senior military officers from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, U.S., Vanuatu and Vietnam. Main themes covered were disaster response, the use of technology for sharing information, and logistics briefings to enable improved regional cooperation in multilateral initiatives in the region. Organized by PASOLS Secretariat and USPACOM and sponsored by Headquarters United States Commander-In-Chief Pacific Area Command (HQ USCINCPAC). Contact fax: +1-808-477-0944, email: preston.arnold@pacom.mil

Web site:

<http://www.pasols.org/PASOLS%2032/Administrative/Administrative%20Main.html>

88. APRC Second International Conference and Workshop

Seoul, September 15-17

Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Russian and U.S. experts spoke before an audience of more than 300 mostly Korean participants during the international symposium discussing the topic "Peace and Stability in Northeast Asia in the 21st Century". 25 international relations and political science experts from 11 countries (Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam) then participated in a workshop for an ongoing Asian values project looking at the relationship between democratization and Asian values from various regional perspectives. Organized by Asia Pacific Research Center (APRC), Kobe Gakuin University in association with Sungkyunkwan University's Research Institute for the Humanities. Contact fax: +81-78-974-5891, email:

aprc-1@law.kobegakuin.ac.jp

Web site: <http://www.law.kobegakuin.ac.jp/~aprc/english/newsletter/pdf/vol2-2.pdf>

89. ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia Community Building

Kisarazu, Japan, September 15-17

The 15 participants are leading intellectuals and opinion-makers from Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and U.S. Participants discussed ASEAN-Japan relations in economic, political, security and cultural terms. They explored the importance of the ASEAN-Japan relationship and its relevance to community building in East Asia. Discussions were compiled into a statement which was presented to the governments of the region prior to the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit held in Japan in December 2003. Papers were published as "ASEAN-Japan Cooperation: A Foundation for East Asian Community" in 2003. Organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). Contact JCIE, fax: +81-3-3443-7580, email:

admin@jcie.or.jp

90. 6th Europe Asia Forum - "Asia-Europe Partnership: New Challenges and New Responses".

Brussels, September 19-20

There were 52 participants from Belgium, Brunei, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Romania, Singapore and Thailand. They were high-profile decision makers from the world of politics, business, academia and the media. The forum addressed Asia's potential for spurring on the world economy and whether regional issues such as North Korea and SARS have the potential to derail the growth; the apparent rift in finding common positions in the European Union as it approaches enlargement particularly on the Iraq war issue; deepening Asia-Europe relations and cooperating to fight terrorism and build bridges to the Islamic world; and cooperating in a uni-polar world in which America's superpower status is unchallenged. The Forum is a joint initiative of the BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt, Munich, and the Institute of Policy Studies, Singapore. Contact: Cecilia Kuek, email:

Cecilia_kuek@ips.org.sg

91. 2003 Moscow International Non-Proliferation Conference

Moscow, September 19-20

Approximately 300 government officials, diplomats, international organization and foundation representatives, academics, members of the military, weapons, defense, energy and security experts and media from 36 countries (Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., Ukraine, U.S. and Uzbekistan). Extensive discussions related to non-proliferation including: challenges in the new security environment, outer space, global cooperation and multilateral export control regimes, terrorism, nuclear energy, the Middle East, North Korea and possibilities for countering and preventing proliferation of weapons in the future. Organized by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and its Carnegie Moscow Center with the Center for Policy Studies in Russia (PIR Center). Contact fax: +7-95-935-8906, email:

info@carnegie.ru

Web site: <http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/resources/moscow2003/home.htm>

92. Third ASEAN People's Assembly (APA) - Towards an ASEAN Community of Caring Societies

Manila, September 25-27

Approximately 200 participants from Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, England, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, U.S., Vietnam and the ASEAN Secretariat. They were academics, representatives of research institutes, foundations and civil society organizations, particularly related to human rights, journalists, diplomats and government officials participating in a private capacity. They aimed to formulate people-oriented principles of governance, improve understanding of the importance of human development and human security and assess progress on achieving a greater voice for the Track 3 process. The session discussions were on the present situation in Southeast Asia after the war in Iraq, democracy, ASEAN security and economic community, Myanmar, movement of people through migration and trafficking, good governance, the role of NGOs in conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, and religion and community building in Southeast Asia. Publication entitled "Challenges Facing ASEAN Peoples" is expected as a result of this assembly. Organized by the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) Philippines with the assistance of ASEAN ISIS and sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Open Society Institute, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and The Asia Foundation. Contact ISDS, email: idsphil@cnl.net

93. National Committee on American Foreign Policy and DPRK Institute for Disarmament and Peace Roundtable on Northeast Asia Security

New York, September 28-30

34 participants in total, including a 4-man delegation from DPRK Institute for Disarmament and Peace, attended this meeting between government officials, and former officials and diplomats from China, DPRK, Japan, Korea and U.S. The meeting was a frank exchange of views on the current nuclear standoff and suggestions for reducing tensions, most participants agreeing that the best vehicle for resolution is through the six-party talks. There was also consensus that non-official dialogue helps to smooth the official dialogue process. All agree the final goal is peaceful resolution and a nuclear-free Korean peninsula. Organized by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. Funded by Carnegie Corporation, The US-Japan Foundation, and the Ford Foundation. Contact fax: +1-212-224-2524, email: NCAFP@aol.com

94. Japan and East Asia in a Globalising World - 719th Wilton Park Conference

Tokyo and Hakone, September 28 - October 2

The 64 participants were government officials, academics, politicians, representatives of international organizations, and business people. They were from Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, Russia, Switzerland, Taiwan, U.K., and U.S., as well as from international organizations such as the European Commission, UN and International Committee of the Red Cross. They addressed how East Asia can most effectively deal with the economic and security challenges resulting from globalization, such as terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, the human security issues of human trafficking and the Korean peninsula. Participants also discussed how to best conduct regional cooperation on economic integration, combating transnational crime and engaging other regions, based on lessons learned from cooperation on issues such as SARS. Organized by Wilton Park Conferences in association with the United Nations University, Tokyo. Supported by Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, and British Airways. Additional support from The British Embassy, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Centre for East Asian Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, California, Ford Foundation, Beijing, Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Contact Robin Hart, email:

robin.hart@wiltonpark.org.uk

Web site: <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/web/conferences/wrapper.asp?confref=WP719>

95. First Annual Conference of Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT)

Beijing, September 29-30

Approximately 100 representatives of think tanks from the 10 ASEAN countries plus China, Japan and Korea and academics came together in order to create a network of think tanks and mobilize the knowledge in the region in order to strengthen cooperation between the region's countries. Participants proposed an East Asia Summit, the first of which will be held in Malaysia in 2005, and expressed urgency in starting research on an East Asia Free Trade Area (FTA) and support for greater integration in East Asia.

Web site: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/zgcydyhz/dqc/t28379.htm>

96. "Reassessing ASEAN-Japan Relations: Between Expectations and Realities"

Singapore, September 30 - October 1

40 prominent academics and opinion makers, representatives of universities and institutes and government officials in their private capacities from Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and U.S. Participants discussed a number of issues from the perspectives of both ASEAN and Japan, including the security situation in ASEAN since September 11, the challenges and opportunities for keeping the U.S. engaged in Southeast Asia, dealing with the rise of China, the role of Japan in re-engineering growth within ASEAN and the prospects for greater economic partnership, cooperation against terrorism, and Japan's contribution to development and human security in the region. Finally they worked on developing an action plan for further strengthening of ASEAN-Japan relations. Organized by Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). Contact fax: +65-6775-6264, email: admin@iseas.edu.sg

**97. Asia-Europe Regionalisation Series - "East Asia and Europe:
Experimenting with Region Building"**

Paris, October 1-3

The 90 participants were primarily academics, media and government officials from most of the ASEM member countries. Participants discussed and analyzed the current state of regional institutions and their socio-political developments and status of security, as well as future prospects for bilateral cooperation between Asia and Europe. They raised lessons learned from European integration as a guide for policy makers and civil society in East Asia, however most participants agreed that East Asia could not simply follow Europe's integration model and must develop its own given its unique characteristics, considering political, military, economic and monetary aspects. Co-organized by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), Centre Asie at the Institut Francais des Relations Internationales (IFRI) and De La Salle University (Philippines). Contact: Caroline, ASEF, email:

caroline@asef.org

Web site: <http://www.asef.org/default.asp>

**98. Globalization, Migration, and Human Security: Challenges in
Northeast Asia**

Tokyo, October 6

Participants were from China, Japan, Korea, Russia, and the U.S. and the meeting was also open to the public. They addressed the mounting challenges of international migration and its human security implications, looking specifically at human trafficking, labor migration, population dynamics and migration trends, and national migration policies. Some migration case studies were also presented. Co-sponsored by The Center for East Asian Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies and The Peace and Governance Programme, United Nations University (UNU). Contact Edward Newman, PhD, Peace and Governance Programme, UNU fax: +81-3-3406-7347, email: Newman@hq.unu.edu

Web site: http://www.unu.edu/hq/rector_office/events2003/events-2003.html

**99. 5th EU-ASEAN Think Tank Dialogue - "Revitalising ASEAN-EU
Partnership to meet Global Security and Economic Challenges"**

Singapore, October 6-7

More than 40 participants from ASEAN and EU countries, including policy experts, researchers from think tanks, universities and institutes, parliamentarians, business sector and NGO representatives. The discussions focused on five key areas: further integration of ASEAN for economic, political and security cooperation, the challenges and opportunities of this especially in light of an enlarged EU, and the future of EU-ASEAN relations. Perceived difficulties for ASEAN integration vis-a-vis EU integration are the lack of regional identity and lack of political will. EU-ASEAN cooperation for resolving the Myanmar issue was widely discussed. Jointly organized by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and Singapore Institute of International Affairs.

Web site: http://www.siiionline.org/articles/5th_eu-asean_dialogue.pdf

**100. 2nd German/Asian Dialogue on Security Policy on "Trans-National
Security Risks in Southeast Asia: Diagnosis, Prognosis, Therapies"**

Jakarta, October 6-7

More than 50 participants - security experts, military officials, researchers and academics from Europe and from 11 countries in Asia - Southeast Asia (including Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), India, Pakistan and Korea. Participants agreed that the root causes of transnational crimes included poverty, injustice and social disorder. They called for the governments to enact consistent policies for disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and resolution of regional conflicts. The participants asserted that security must include "soft" or human security aspects and that civil society had a role to play in resolving such issues. They also agreed that greater cooperation between Asia and Europe was necessary for facing new security challenges such as terrorism. Organized by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Singapore. Contact email: enquiries@fesspore.org
Web site: <http://www.fesspore.org/pub.htm>

101. "East Asian Security Order at the Beginning of the Century"
Tokyo, October 7-8

There were 10 participants in total, including the 2003 fellows in the Defense Research Fellow Exchange Program between Southeast Asia and Japan. They are academics and members of non-governmental research institutes from Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The topics of discussion were American Unilateralism, the role of the UN and the current situation of ASEAN. Participants also exchanged views on the concept of an ASEAN security community, and the influence of Thailand's foreign policy on the direction of ASEAN. Finally, they discussed the various mechanisms for cooperation in the region such as Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), the six-party talks concerning the Korean peninsula and the Southeast Asia Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, and the future of relations between ASEAN and Japan. Organized by National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Japan. Contact fax: +81-3-3713-1760, email: genaff@nids.go.jp
Web site: http://www.nids.go.jp/dissemination/nids_news/2003/pdf/200310.pdf (Japanese only)

102. Asia Pacific NGO Conference - "Challenges and Opportunities of Civil Society in the Asia-Pacific Region"
Taipei, October 8-10

This meeting brought together government officials, academics and civil society organization leaders from Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.S., Vietnam and international organizations such as the World Bank. They discussed what impact NGOs can have on global politics, economics and culture, issues and prospects for the NGO sector from various countries experiences, how to effectively work within international assistance and development programs, about constructing an Asia Pacific NGO network and the areas these networks can collaborate on. Organized by The Asia Foundation in Taiwan (AFIT). Contact fax: +886-2-2509-3240.

103. Japan-ASEAN Security Symposium - "Operationalising Asian Security Cooperation"
Tokyo, October 9-10

Brought together 30 foreign ministry officials and analysts from the leading institutes of strategic and international studies in ASEAN and their Japanese counterparts. Participants discussed how the changes in the geopolitical environment such as a shift in Chinese and U.S. policies presented new opportunities and challenges for ASEAN and Japan. They

agreed that possible areas for security cooperation are: counter-terrorism, export control and transnational crime, military modernization and WMD, maritime security, peacekeeping operations and regional frameworks. They suggested a Japan-ASEAN Senior Officials meeting (SOM) should cover these issues more systematically and that they should be supported by a Track 2 network in this endeavor. Organized by Japan Institute of International Affairs and Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore. Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. Contact IDSS, email: wwwidss@ntu.edu.sg
Web site: http://www.jiia.or.jp/pdf/conference/0210_asean1.pdf

**104. The 29th ASEAN-Japan Business Meeting (The 29th AJBM) -
"Closer Economic Partnership"**

Manila, October 9-10

AJBM consists of business leaders from all ASEAN countries except Cambodia and Laos, plus Japan. This meeting was attended by 68 delegates from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Japan. The main themes for discussion were updates on the economies after the Iraq War and the SARS, the prospects for closer economic partnership between ASEAN and Japan, and expanding the business partnership. The participants signed a joint statement at the conclusion of the meeting urging the leaders of all nations to express determination to formulate a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement at the upcoming Commemorative Summit in Tokyo. Organized by The Philippines National Committee for AJBM.

Web site: <http://www.doyukai.or.jp/ajbm/>

**105. Pacific Council on International Policy Members Weekend
Seattle, October 10-11**

There were approximately 25 speakers and many council members - academics, business, media, law, NGO and religion representatives, human security, foreign policy, security and terrorism experts and current and former government officials - from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Russia and U.S. They focused on the theme of whether recent events and trends in international affairs and U.S. foreign policy are likely to open new vistas for global and regional cooperation, or whether we are entering a more dangerous period of military and economic conflict. They debated unilateralism, the implications of the Bush administration's national security strategy, and the role of non-state actors. They also looked into global health concerns, weapons of mass destruction and human trafficking. Organized by Pacific Council on International Policy. Contact fax: +1-213-740-9993, email:

pcip@usc.edu

Web site: www.pacificcouncil.org

**106. East Asia Economic Summit 2003 - "Asia's Future - Recapturing
Dynamism"**

Singapore, October 12-14

Approximately 800 leaders, defense, trade and foreign ministry officials as well as leaders in the private sector from 32 countries including: Cambodia, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Laos, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam; the ASEAN Secretariat, and international organizations such as UNESCAP and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Discussions included topics of the regional economic outlook, security challenges and the impact of this on East Asia, individual country updates, corporate

governance, and the impact of the failed Cancun WTO meeting. Organized by the World Economic Forum. Contact email: eastasiasummit@weforum.org

Web site:

<http://www.weforum.org/site/homepublic.nsf/Content/East+Asia+Economic+Summit+2003>

107. Humanity, Peace and Security - Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS) Fall Symposium 2003

Washington, D.C., October 14

North Korea and Asia Pacific experts, diplomats, scientists and journalists from Australia, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, Russia, and U.S. took part in this symposium. This was the final in a series that took place throughout 2003. Speakers focused on topics of human rights in North Korea, tensions on the Korean peninsula and the security picture in East Asia, U.S.-Japan security relations and the implications for the Korean peninsula, Australia's role in the region, Russia and China's standpoints and the global economic outlook. Organized by the Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS). Contact fax: +1-610-277-3289, email:

icas@icasinc.org

Web site: <http://www.icasinc.org/2003f/2003fsym.html>

108. International Symposium on "Asia's New Regionalism: ASEAN+3" Urbana-Champaign, U.S., October 16-18

The 16 participants were academics and members of research institutes from China, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and U.S. The symposium explored the economic, political and security challenges to Southeast Asia, China, Korea, Taiwan and Japan and looked at the impact of increasing bilateral ties between these economies and the possibilities and challenges of a region-wide community. They examined the U.S.' interests and roles in Asia. In addition, the symposium addressed questions relating to regionalism, bilateralism and multilateralism. Participants noted that regional issues are causing groups to come together and cooperate, particularly in areas of human security, but agreed that despite this the region still lacks institutions that take action and represent the region as a whole. Organized by Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Illinois. Contact email: eaps@uiuc.edu

109. 3rd Asia-Europe Roundtable - "Peace and Reconciliation: Success Stories and Lessons from Asia and Europe"

Hanoi, October 20-21

The conference brought together 49 participants from 22 countries in Asia and Europe (Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, EU, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Northern Ireland (U.K.), Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Vietnam), comprising parliamentarians, officials, scholars and policy experts, journalists and representatives from think tanks and NGOs, and 20 observers, including ASEM representatives. After hearing case studies from peace-building experiences in Asia such as East Timor and Former Yugoslavia, participants discussed the roles and limitations of external actors and the on-going reconciliation and integration processes in Asia and Europe. The key questions were what is reconciliation, what are the success factors and who are the key actors. Hosted by Institute for International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam at the annual joint initiative of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Office for Regional Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs. Contact ASEF, email: sol.iglesias@asef.org

Web site:

http://www.siiainline.org/articles/success_stories_and_lessons_from_asia_and_europe.pdf,
<http://www.asef.org/default.asp>

110. Pipelines and Fault lines: The Geopolitics of Energy Security in Asia

Honolulu, October 21-23

This conference brought together senior diplomats, practitioners, energy specialists and leading scholars from 9 countries to analyze major trends in energy supply and demand, the energy strategies of great powers, and to examine the feasibility of the various pipeline projects in Northeast Asia, Central Asia, South Asia and the Caucasus where various geopolitical and religious tensions exist. Participants agreed that the issue of energy security will become increasingly important as the economies of Asia continue to grow and become more interdependent and proposed an Asian energy security institution to overcome the issues. Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact email: pao@apcss.org

Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/031021-23ES.htm

111. Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) - Potential and Challenges for Asia-Europe Co-operation On Energy Security

Paris, October 23-24

19 participants - energy experts, academics, researchers and international energy agency representatives- from Belgium, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, and U.K. Discussions included the outlook and policies for energy security in Asia and Europe, regional approaches to energy security, possibilities for Asia-Europe cooperation, geopolitical issues, and reducing the dependence on oil and energy demand and environmental issues in China and East Asia, as part of a task force project on energy security. Organized by Centre asie ifri, Paris, France and the Institute of International Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan. Contact Ifri, email: centreasie@ifri.org

112. 5th ASEF Young Parliamentarians' Meeting - "Promoting Mutual Growth and Development in Asia and Europe Through Strengthened Inter-Parliamentary Dialogue"

Guilin, China, October 23-26

This meeting brought together 42 young parliamentarians from 14 countries in Asia and Europe and the European Parliament. Participants addressed the current state of affairs in both regions under three themes: political and security dialogue, economic cooperation, and dialogue on cultures and civilizations. Discussions focused on the efficacy of current counter-terrorism measures and the necessity for a multilateral response as well as a balance between the fights against terrorism and protection of civil liberties. They also raised the need to jointly address the challenges of globalization as well as to respect and maintain cultural diversity. All agreed that the increasing frequency of dialogue, exchange and cooperation between the regions had contributed to strengthened relations. Organized by ASEF. Contact email: cathy@asef.org

Web site: http://www.asef.org/aeipd/frame.asp?select=about_fifth.asp

**113. The International Migration of "Traditional Women"- Migrant Sex Workers, Domestic Workers, and Mail-order Brides in the Pacific Rim
San Diego, October 24-25**

About 20 participants, academics and researchers and some NGO activists, from Australia, Canada, Germany, U.K. and U.S. The interdisciplinary conference was held to discuss the growth in female migration in the Pacific Rim over the past several decades, particularly from less developed states such as the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia into more developed states such as Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the U.S., and Canada. The specialists looked into the observation that there is a demand for these migrants to play very gender-specific roles and the consequences this migration has for the social structures of both sending and receiving states. Also discussed were trafficking, NGOs role and the related labor laws, or lack thereof. Organized by The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS), University of San Diego, CA. Contact Kristen Hill Maher, fax: +1-619-594-7302, email: kmaher@weber.ucsd.edu
Web site: <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org/conferences.htm>

**114. The Hokkaido Conference for North Pacific Issues' 15th
Anniversary Program
Sapporo, October 24-25**

16 national institute and other researchers from 8 North Pacific countries -Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, North Korea, Russia, U.S. - were joined by approximately 300 other participants, mostly Japanese residents who were scholars, researchers, consular staff and interested members of the public. The researchers met to discuss economic cooperation and security issues in the North Pacific region. They reflected on the 15 years of cooperation, discussed the need for action in regional cooperation and considered the role of Track 2 dialogue and organizations in forwarding multilateral cooperation. Organized by North Pacific Region Advanced Research Center (NORPAC) and National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). Contact Shiho HIRAI, Researcher, NORPAC, fax: +81-11-832-7577, email: shihot@norpac.or.jp or conf.10@norpac.or.jp

**115. Third ISTR Asia and Pacific Regional Conference - Professionalism
and Accountability in the Third Sector
Beijing, October 24-26**

This meeting brought together 49 participants from various universities and research institutes, from Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. The two main themes were transnational civil society and the third sector in the face of terrorism, and discussions were on broad issues such as the third sector's involvement in development, opportunities in China and relationships with respective central governments. Organized by International Society for Third Sector Research and sponsored by Ford Foundation, The Asia Foundation, The Japan Foundation, and The Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Contact Dr Sami Hasan, email: samiul.hasan@uts.edu.au
Web site: <http://www.asianphilanthropy.org/staging/about/beijingP.pdf>

**116. Unequal Worlds And the Roads Ahead - Asia Leadership Fellow
Program Public Symposium**

Tokyo, October 28-29

Panelists were the 8 fellows of the program from Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines and Thailand. There were approximately 50 participants on each day, including scholars, journalists and students. Within the broad theme of "Identity, Security and Democracy", fellows presented their papers on various issues such as military and its effect on democracy, media, cooperation on energy, the situation of Koreans in Japan, and other economic and cultural issues impacting the region. Organized by International House of Japan and the Japan Foundation Asia Center. Contact International House, fax:

+81-3-3470-3170, email: program@i-house.or.jp

Web site: <http://www.i-house.or.jp>

**117. ISEAS-KKC ASEAN Symposium - " Future Development of the
East Asia Region: ASEAN-Japan Dialogue"**

Tokyo, October 31

17 speakers and panelists (academics and research institute representatives) from Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Hong Kong, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam and an additional 172 participants from research institutes, Japanese companies and foreign companies with a base in Japan. Participants discussed greater economic cooperation in East Asia, the realization of an ASEAN free trade zone, Japan's role, and the outlook for East Asia in terms of a common Asian currency, trade, investment and environmental issues, and geopolitics. In discussions on the ASEAN economy since the 1997 financial crisis, the researchers stated that an economic alliance agreement in East Asia would bring to the region a stable economy that is not affected by the world economy. They also commented that, to realize such an agreement, countries needed not only trade but also the strong political will of Japan and China, calling particularly on Japan to demonstrate strong leadership. Co-organized by Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs (Keizai Koho Center) and ISEAS. Publication of the same name released in Japanese, March 2004. Contact Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs, Ms. Watanabe, fax:

+81-3-3201-1418, email: ikuyo.watanabe@kkc.or.jp

Web site: <http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/index.html>

**118. Challenges of International Cooperation in Complex Humanitarian
Emergencies**

Honolulu, November 4-6

140 senior policy makers, defense officials, humanitarian practitioners, and leading academics concerned with responding to and mitigating the effects of complex emergencies from 33 countries in the Asia Pacific as well as from England and Zambia. The conference examined the challenges facing the major actors in responding to humanitarian disasters, namely governments, international governmental organizations (IGOs), NGOs, military and police. The participants concluded that intrastate conflicts have brought about migration of refugees, violation of human rights, and targeting of specific groups and the roles of humanitarian groups in response to these have been blurred. Long-term strategies need to be established and roles clearly defined so that the humanitarian goals can be achieved through effective cooperation of the involved players. Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact email: pao@apcss.org

Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/03114-6ES.htm

**119. Fourth Workshop on East Asia Energy Futures (EAEF) Project - Project Energy Paths Analysis/Method Training Workshop
Vancouver, November 4-7**

Approximately 25 academics, researchers, businesspeople and energy and environmental experts from Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia and U.S. DPRK was unable to send 6 participants as originally intended. Each country provided an update on energy sector activities and national and regional responses to energy security issues, followed by discussions on the Korean peninsula and implications for regional energy collaboration, and training in Long-Range Energy Alternatives Planning (LEAP) methodology. Co-hosted by the Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability of Berkeley, California and the Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia (UBC). Contact: Dr. David Von Hippel, email: david@igc.org

Web site: http://www.nautilus.org/energy/eaef/Fourth_EAEF/index.html

**120. International Conference - "Peace and Crisis on the Korean Peninsula"
Seoul, November 5**

Attended by approximately 20 security and regional experts, academics and journalists from China, Japan, Korea, Russia and U.S. Participants reviewed the U.S.-Korea alliance, discussed different possibilities for peace building on the Korean Peninsula from the perspectives of the countries of Northeast Asia and analyzed the six-party talks process. They also discussed international cooperation in the efforts to bring peace, the role of the two Koreas, the role of civil society, especially in dealing with human rights violations. There were calls on the U.S. to make the first move to break the stalemate in negotiations with North Korea and questions on possible Japanese nuclear weapons development in response to the North Korean threat. Hosted by the Institute for Far Eastern Studies (IFES) and Graduate School of North Korean Studies, Kyungnam University, and the Korea Press Foundation.

Web site:

http://ifes.kyungnam.ac.kr/ifes/ifes/eng/activity/paper_list.asp?category2=international&bookNO=45&page=1

121. 6th International Human Rights Conference "Human Rights, Ethnic Minorities and Religion: An Asia-Europe Dialogue on the Impact of Multinational Institutions"

Manila, November 10-11

60 delegates from Belgium, Cambodia, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, were politicians, academics and representatives of international organizations, NGOs and minority groups. Delegates discussed recent issues and developments with regards to indigenous people, ethnic minorities and religion in both Southeast Asia and Europe. Asian participants expressed regret that there was no institution or common standards for human rights in ASEAN and that leaders tended to focus on political and economic cooperation. All agreed that security forums such as ARF and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) should be engaged in the human rights debate as they tend to take a "soft" security approach, therefore addressing issues of human security. They also agreed to the importance

of civil society involvement in addressing these issues. Organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Contact fax: +65-629-76-762, email: enquiries@fesspore.org
Web site: <http://www.fesspore.org/pdf/Others/6th%20Human%20Rights%20Summary%20MNL.pdf>

**122. Workshop on the UN Trust Fund for Human Security
New York, November 11**

Representatives from UN Agencies and Programmes. The guidelines of the Report of the Commission on Human Security, advising that human security projects should provide concrete and sustainable benefits to people and communities threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity were discussed. They also emphasized the importance of implementing the human security approach as embodied in the "protection and empowerment" framework through top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment measures; promoting partnerships with civil society groups, NGOs and other local partners and an integrated approach; addressing interconnected human security issues that take into account the multisectoral demands; and not duplicating existing programmes. Organized by The Advisory Board on Human Security. Contact email: chs-secretariat@un.org
Web site: <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/abhs/TFHSworkshop.html>

**123. Democracy, Nationalism and Security in the Asia-Pacific (Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies (CNAPS) Regional Forum)
Taipei, November 12**

Participants were academics, research institute and foundation leaders from China, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and U.S. Participants looked at the changing security environment with respect to the Iraq war, new leadership in China and the crisis in North Korea, the issue of nationalism in China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, with particular focus on what this means for China-Taiwan relations, coupled with democratization and economic progress. They also discussed Taiwan's role in East Asia. Co-organized by Brookings Institution and the Institute for National Policy Research (INPR), Taiwan. Hosted by the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy.
Web site: <http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/fp/cnaps/agenda20031112.pdf>.

**124. "Moving Forward on the Korean Peninsula" - 11th Meeting of the
CSCAP North Pacific Working Group
Seoul, November 14-15**

29 CSCAP representatives and 4 others from Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Philippines, New Zealand, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand, and U.S. Participants discussed the most recent events on the Korean peninsula and the six party talks that took place in Beijing in August, from the perspectives of representatives from the countries that had taken part as well as outsiders. They also examined the experience of NGOs and unofficial engagement in North Korea, developing a blueprint for the future of the Korean Peninsula, as well as economic, energy and human security issues in Northeast Asia. The group also announced plans to form a Six Party Talks Assessment committee to move forward its work. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my
Web site: http://www.cscap.ca/_media/Seoul%20NPWG%202003/Moving%20Forward%20on%20the%20Korean%20Peninsula-agenda-4Nov.pdf

125. Monterey Nonproliferation Strategy Group Conference

Carmel, U.S., November 16

31 distinguished nonproliferation analysts and veteran policy practitioners from Argentina, China, Egypt, France, Russia, Sweden, U.S. and the UN, belong to this group that aims to develop innovative and practical policy recommendations to thwart the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and to sustain nonproliferation norms and regimes. They and other leading analysts discussed the theme "WMD Threats and Cross-Cutting Nonproliferation Challenges: Time for Creative Policy." Specific topics were the impact of North Korean nuclear brinkmanship, Iranian nuclear aspirations, the growing dangers posed by non-state actor acquisition and use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons, and ways to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention. Organized by Center for Nonproliferation Studies Monterey Institute of International Studies and supported by The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Edgerton Foundation.

Web site: <http://cns.miis.edu/research/mnsg/>

126. Inaugural Asia-Pacific Homeland Security Summit & Exposition Honolulu, November 19-21

More than 600 government, military, business, technology innovators, non-government organization and academic leaders from 19 countries/ territories (all ASEAN, American Samoa, Australia, China, Guam, Japan, Korea, Palau, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and U.S.) met for three days of discussion on how to meet new security challenges. Participants discussed progress in responding to terrorist threats and suggestions for how the terrorist interactions could be halted without interrupting commerce between the nations. The participants took the opportunity to discuss best practices, learn about the latest technologies, and develop combined public and private sector strategies for dealing with threats to security. Organized jointly by the Office of the Governor, State of Hawaii Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) and sponsored by many business organizations.

Web site: <http://www.scd.state.hi.us/summit/index.html>

127. "Reassessing Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region" Washington, D.C., November 20-21

Participants were from Australia, China, Canada, EU, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore, U.K. and U.S. They reviewed the existing institutional frameworks - alliances and dialogue for regional security cooperation - and the issues that they are cooperating on from the perspectives of systems designed for security against common threats and for confidence and trust building. They also examined the collaborative efforts in the relatively new areas of human security and counter-terrorism. Jointly hosted by Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore and Mortara Center for International Studies, Georgetown University and sponsored by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Contact Dr. Evelyn Goh, IDSS, email: isclgoh@btu.edu.sg

Web site:

http://www.georgetown.edu/sfs/mortara/conferences/program_security_asia-pacific.pdf

128. 7th Scholarship Conference on the East Asian Economy Taipei, November 23-24

Members of the related research institutes from China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan participated. They discussed the current situation of and outlook for the East Asian economy

given China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), possibilities for free trade agreements between China, Japan and Korea, and progress towards cooperation and community among the East Asian economies. All discussants agreed on the need for further dialogue and exchange between researchers on these topics. Organized by National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan, Chinese Development Institute (CDI), China, Chinese Institute for Economic Research (CIER), Taiwan, Hong Kong Industrial University, and the Korean Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP). Contact NIRA, fax: +81-3-5448-1745, email: prd@nira.go.jp
Web site: <http://www.nira.go.jp/pubj/niranews/pdf/200402.pdf> (Japanese only)

129. 9th Asia-Pacific Journalists Meeting: ASEAN-Japanese Media - Common Issues and Challenges

Tokyo, November 26

Panelists from six countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) participated in the symposium in front of an audience of more than 100 people. Participants discussed the common issues and challenges facing the media in both ASEAN nations and Japan. They looked specifically at how ASEAN countries have reported on Japan, and vice versa; the key issues reported by the region's day-to-day media - security, economic development, foreign affairs, social issues, and religion; and how they can cooperate in the growth of the media and stronger presentation of the region's viewpoints, including sensitive issues such as press freedom. Organized by Foreign Press Center/ Japan (FPC) in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan Foundation. Contact FPC, fax: +81-3-3501-3622, email: cp@fpcjpn.or.jp
Web site: <http://www.fpcj.jp/e/gyouji/asia/asia.html>

130. Asia in the New Millennium: Development, Democracy and Security, Asian Political & International Studies Association (APISA) First Congress

Singapore, November 28-30

A group of about 12 political scientists and experts were selected to contribute their insights on trends, limitations and prospects of democratisation in Asia; political parties and elections in the Asian context; civil society, public sphere and NGOs in the region; current and future challenges to democratic governance in Asia, as well as the changing security structures in Asia after the Cold War, such as terrorism, environment and drug-trafficking. Organized by APISA and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Contact fax: +65-6779-6815, email: apisa@nus.edu.sg or APISA Secretariat: fax: +603-8921-3332, email: secretariat@apisa.org or KAS email: info@kas-asia.org
Web site: www.apisa.org or <http://www.kas-asia.org/Conferences.htm>

131. "Global Governance in the Light of New Security Developments" - Asia Pacific Security Forum

Taipei, November 30 - December 1

Participants were from Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, U.K. and U.S. The main topics were the changing security environment given international terrorism, the debate on preventive action and the world post-Iraq war and in times of greater economic interdependence. Participants also broached regional issues such as the Korean peninsula, terrorism in Southeast Asia, the rise of China, cross-strait issues between China and Taiwan and proliferation of weapons. Also looked at new challenges

such as SARS and broader human security issues. Organized by the Institute for National Policy Research (Taiwan) and co-sponsored by Pacific Forum (CSIS), Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (Philippines) and Institut Francais des Relations Internationals (France). Supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan, and the Mainland Affairs Council.

Web site: www.inpr.org.tw/inprc/recent/APSF2003.htm

132. "ASEAN Plus Three - Perspectives of Regional Integration in East Asia and the Lessons from Europe"

Seoul, November 30 - December 2

Approximately 25 economic and political science academics and researchers, development and economy experts and foundation representatives from Germany, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and the ASEAN Secretariat. Topics included East Asian Community, lessons from Europe in economic integration, integration of East Asia compared with that of Southeast Asia, implications for Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Vietnam, and cooperation beyond economics. Organized by the Institute of East West Studies, Yonsei University, Hanns Seidel Stiftung, Singapore and Seoul Offices, and the East Asia Forum - Korea National Focal Point. Sponsored by Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Germany and Asia research Fund, Korea. Contact Hanns Seidel Stiftung, email: info@hss.or.kr

Web site:

http://koreaweb.ws/pipermail/koreanstudies_koreaweb.ws/2003-November/003972.html

133. "ASEAN Plus Three in the Light of European Integration: The Valuable Lessons"

Seoul, December 2

About 30 academics, researchers and economy experts from EU, Germany, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and the ASEAN Secretariat. They discussed very similar topics to the previous conference and also topics such as why East Asia is lagging behind the EU and North America in forwarding regional integration, comparisons of EU and East Asian economic and security cooperation, and the role of ASEAN in building an East Asian Community. Organized by the Seoul ASEM Institute for International Relations, Association Coreenne des Etudes Politiques Francaises (ACEPF), Hanns Seidel Stiftung, Singapore and Seoul Offices. Sponsored by Bavarian Ministry for the Economy, Transportation and Technology, Maeil Business Newspaper, and K-TV National Visual Media & Publishing Center. Contact Hanns Seidel Stiftung, email: info@hss.or.kr

Web site:

http://koreaweb.ws/pipermail/koreanstudies_koreaweb.ws/2003-November/003972.html

134. "Today's Problems with Security" - Symposium on Human Security Tokyo, December 2

400 participants including academics, government officials and NGO representatives. A symposium to present the Japanese version of the Commission on Human Security's Report. Participants stressed the importance of adopting the human security concept, reflecting it in national and international policies and ensuring its implementation, especially through empowerment of affected individuals and communities. This was followed by a panel discussion on what Japan can and cannot do in Iraq, the issue of providing assistance to North Korea and consideration of local needs in providing support. Jointly sponsored by

Asahi Shimbun and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan.

Web site: <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/abhs/japaneselaunch.html> (English summary),
<http://www.asahi.com/sympo/anzen/index.html> (Detailed Japanese report)

135. Building a Regime of Regional Cooperation in East Asia and the Role which Japan Can Play

Tokyo, December 2-3

26 participants in total, one each from Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, U.S. and the remainder from Japan. There were 122 attendees at the public symposium that followed. Discussions were on East Asian cooperation especially in the areas of security and economics. The key agenda items were the effects of leadership changes on international relations in East Asia, in terms of national security and economic issues, the potential of Free Trade Agreements for enhancing regional cooperation in East Asia, and various methods for countering emerging threats to security in East Asia. The public symposium's main theme was regional cooperation in East Asia and Japan's role in that process. Organized by Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS).

Contact fax: +81-3-5253-2510, email: info@iips.org

Web site: <http://www.iips.org/sym-j2003asia1.html> and

<http://www.iips.org/03Asia/sym-j2003asia2.pdf> (Japanese only; English available from April 2004)

136. Russia and Russian Far East: Transnational Security and Regional Cooperation

Honolulu, December 2-4

The conference brought together senior diplomats, defense officials, businessmen, journalists and leading academics from China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia, and U.S. They examined Russia's strategic interests and multilateral diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific, bilateral relations with China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, the role of the Russian Far East in Russia's external activities as well as domestic priorities, and U.S.- Russian relations in the Asia-Pacific, including military cooperation and confidence building. They concluded that Russia seeks regional stability to continue its economic growth and has good relations with its neighbors, though many in Russia still view China as a threat given its growth, military modernization and the number of refugees flowing into Russia, and that the Far East suffers from many economic and social issues and could be exploited by terrorist organizations for illicit movement of goods and people. Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact email: pao@apcss.org

Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/031202-04ES.htm

137. United Nations-ROK Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues - "Challenges to Non-proliferation and Disarmament Norms in East Asia"

Jeju Island, Korea, December 3-5

21 representatives from governments (acting in their personal capacities), academic and research institutes, international organizations such as IAEA and the UN, as well as non-governmental organizations, from Argentina, Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Philippines and U.S. The topics were challenges to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and disarmament in East Asia and the various responses to these such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), strengthening export controls, ensuring compliance with

agreements such as those on chemical weapons and coordinating responses to the threats caused by missiles and other arms. This was followed by in-depth examination of the crisis on the Korean peninsula, prospects for the six-party talks and what roles the IAEA and UN Security Council should play. Organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Contact Tsutomu Ishiguri, fax: +1-212-963-4989, email: ishiguri@un.org

Web site: <http://disarmament2.un.org/rcpd/3dec03cnf.htm>

138. Changing Concepts of Security in East Asia

Salzburg, Austria, December 3-10

Approximately 60 participants - academics and former ambassadors - from China, Japan, Korea, and U.S. This session was designed to examine the evolving security relationships in the East Asian region and what challenges are posed by the cooperative and competing interests among countries in the region and their various bilateral alignments with countries outside the region. Attention was given to four major sub-themes: the Korean peninsula; China-Taiwan relations; Southeast Asian regional stability; and Washington's bilateral and multilateral relations with countries in East Asia. Organized by Salzburg Seminar. Contact email: info@salzburgseminar.org

Web site: <http://www.salzburgseminar.org/sessions.cfm?PRINT=YES&IDEvent=652>

139. 14th Meeting of the CSCAP Working Group on Transnational Crime - "Global Criminal Threats and Regional Responses"

Jakarta, December 4-5

Attended by CSCAP representatives from Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and U.S., as well as subject matter experts. Participants discussed various issues such as failed states, arms and human trafficking, illicit drug trends and various religious institutions that pose a threat to global and regional security. Discussions also included a review of existing legislation and other relevant instruments for dealing with issues of transnational crime and terrorism and working together on developing a regional blueprint for response. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my

Web site:

http://www.cscap.ca/_media/TNC%20Meeting%20Jakarta%202003/Draft%20Program%2014th%20TNC%20WG%20Meeting.pdf

140. CSCAP General Meeting - "Strategic Outlook in the Asia Pacific"

Jakarta, December 7-9

More than 50 CSCAP representatives, academics, government officials acting in their private capacities and leading security analysts from Australia, China, Canada, DPRK, Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand and U.S. as well as a representative of the Pacific Islands Forum. The meeting topics in regional security including: the rise of China, Korean peninsula, security challenges for East Timor, the Indonesian defense white paper, the world after the Iraq war, possible measures for counter-terrorism including case studies from India, and Malaysia, and a report into the Bali bombings of October 2002, Islam in the region and a new regional security architecture.

Web site: http://www.cscap.ca/_media/General%20Conference%202003/GCAgenda.pdf

141. Japan in Asia: Asia as Economic System

Tokyo, December 8

There were 114 participants in this meeting, including approximately 25 non-Japanese individuals from Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Croatia, Fiji, Hungary, Korea, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, U.S., and Venezuela. They were academics, research institute representatives, media, and business, foundation and embassy representatives. Discussions covered East Asian regionalism in the context of globalization, the impact of the rise of China on its neighbors and determining a roadmap that would lead to an East Asian community. Organized by The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) and sponsored by Nippon Foundation with cooperation from Yomiuri Shimbun. Contact JFIR, fax +81-3-3589-5120, email: info@jfir.or.jp

142. The East Asian Seas Congress 2003 Putrajaya, Malaysia, December 8-12

Participants included related ministers and officials from Brunei, Cambodia, China, DPRK, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Parallel meetings included other stakeholders such as policy-makers, economists, environmental and natural resources managers, non-government organizations representatives, media practitioners, academics, civil society and the private sector. They discussed how to ensure sustainable ocean and coastal development, safety of maritime transport and prevention of pollution in the East Asian Seas. Organized by GEF/UNDP/IMO Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Department of Environment Malaysia. Contact: Dr. Chua Thia-Eng fax: +632-926-9712, email: congress@pemsea.org

Web site: http://pemsea.org/info%20center/big%20events/EAScongress2003_index.htm

143. CALD 10th Anniversary Conference - "Current Political Challenges for Economic Growth in Asia Bangkok, December 9-12

More than 80 members of parliament or political parties advocating democracy in Asia, academics, foundation representatives, ambassadors and current and former government officials, representing Cambodia, European Union, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K. and U.S. They addressed multiple issues including regional economic cooperation, global free trade and related challenges; possible ties between EU and Asia; terrorism in South and Southeast Asia and possible responses; the separatist threat as related to autonomy and minority rights; overcoming traditional conflicts to further economic growth in Asia; and the prospects for democracy in Asia. Organized by Council for Asian Liberals and Democrats (CALD) and supported by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation. Contact CALD, fax: +632-810-3189, email: info@cald.org
Web site: <http://www.cald.org/>

144. Asia Future Leaders Summit - "Thoughts on Asia entrusted to the 21st Century Leaders" ASEAN + 3 Fukuoka, Japan, December 10

Speakers included former Malaysian PM Mahatir, and parliamentarians from Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Organized by Keio University Global Security Research Center. Sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, Fukuoka Prefecture, Mainichi Shimbun and RKB Mainichi Broadcasting Corp. Contact Kato-san, email:

**145. 21st CSCAP Meeting of the International Working Group on
Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs)
Singapore, December 10-12**

35 representatives and observers from 9 member committees (including China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Singapore and U.S.) as well as the director of the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. The discussions for this meeting focused on the role of regional institutions such as ARF and APEC in addressing regional security concerns, how CSCAP should interact with those groups and the possible challenges. They also discussed multilateral approaches to peace on the Korean Peninsula, focusing on the six-party talks; the role of ad hoc multilateral initiatives in addressing proliferation and other security concerns, e.g. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI); and building an export control template for cooperation on this issue. Contact CSCAP Secretariat, email: cscap@isis.po.my

**146. 2nd Media Forum (ASEAN-Japan)
Jakarta, December 11-12**

Organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

**147. Human Security and Health
Tokyo, December 13**

13 speakers and panelists from Japan, U.K., and U.S., as well as representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO) gathered before a crowd of approximately 1000 people. The panelists discussed human security under three themes - the theory and actual implementation of human security, how to create better livelihoods, and the use of traditional medicine in creating better lives for people. Organized by the Takemi Taro Commemorative International Forum Committee and supported by the Japan Medical Association, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Embassy of the United States of America, Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Harvard School of Public Health, with cooperation from the Takemi Commemorative Life Research Foundation. Web site: http://www.igaku-shoin.co.jp/nwsppr/n2004dir/n2570dir/n2570_09.htm (Japanese only)

**148. Asian Consultation on Vienna + 10
Bangkok, December 15-16**

Over 130 participants representing local, national, regional and international NGOs and civil society organizations and UN bodies from more than 20 countries of the Asian region and the rest of the world. Discussions examined the progress or lack thereof in implementing the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA) on Human Rights since its formulation in 1993. There was a consensus that the human rights agenda had been marginalized giving way to issues of globalization, terrorism, and state security and that there was a danger in the lack of multilateralism in response to recent global issues. The lack of political will by UN member states has led to a greater need for civil society to take up the cause even more strongly. Participants felt that the progress was far from satisfactory. They discussed racism as well as the rights of special groups such as children and minorities. Participants agreed that advocacy of human rights was neither an encroachment on national sovereignty nor interference in internal affairs, and international law prevailed over national law. Organized jointly by Asia Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia)

based in Bangkok and NGOs in consultative relationship with the UN (CONGO) Working Group on Asia based in Geneva. Contact Mr. Rashid Kang at Forum Asia on fax: +66-2-693-4939 or email: hrd@forumasia.org or info@forumasia.org
Web site: <http://www.ngocongo.org/ngonew/viennaplus10.htm>

**149. Nuclear Non-Proliferation and the 2005 Review Conference - 732nd
Wilton Park Conference**

Wilton Park, U.K., December 15-19

The approximately 65 participants were security and nuclear experts, current and former government officials, researchers, academics and foundation representatives from Austria, Canada, China, Egypt, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, Russia, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S. as well as from international organizations such as IAEA, NATO and the UN. Conference discussions centered on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) and the current global issues that may have an impact on it such as the Iraq War, North Korea, Middle East, terrorism and U.S. priorities in the nuclear arena and in terms of missile defense. Organised by Wilton Park Conferences. Contact Mrs. Barbara Johnson, fax: +44-1903-815333, email:

barbara.johnson@wiltonpark.org.uk

Web site: <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/web/welcome.html>

Reserve List

Track 1

1. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Madrid, June 12

Attended by representatives of the following governments: Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, U.K. and U.S. The initiative was announced in Poland on May 31, 2003 by U.S. President Bush, is a response to the growing challenge posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related materials worldwide. The outcome of this meeting was the Madrid Initiative, which proposed strategies for intercepting cargoes suspected of containing chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or missile components. The above-mentioned 11 countries agreed to the initiative. Just prior to the signing, and believed to be in connection with the initiative, the U.S. interdicted a ship bound for North Korea, suspected of carrying chemicals for North Korea's weapons program, and Japan tightened its rules and increased its inspections of all North Korean ships calling in to Japanese ports.

Web site: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/psi.htm>

2. Second Meeting of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Brisbane, Australia, July 9-10

Attended by representatives of the eleven governments who signed on to PSI. Members agreed to move quickly on direct, practical measures to impede the trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD), missiles and related items. They stressed that the PSI is a global initiative with global reach. Shortly after this meeting several of the countries agreed separately with the U.S. to intercept North Korean ships suspected of carrying narcotics or weapons materials. Organized by the Australian Government.

Web site: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/globalissues/psi/>

3. Third Meeting of the PSI

Paris, September 3-4

Attended by all PSI member countries. Discussions led to the Statement of Interdiction Principles which members of PSI must commit to. The principles clearly identify concrete actions for interdicting shipments of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems and related materials by any state or non-state actor engaged in or supporting WMD proliferation programs, at any time and in any place, and that WMD is a global threat which calls for a global response. Participants also agreed to a series of maritime, air and land interdiction training exercises.

Web site: http://www.usembassy.it/file2003_09/alia/a3090518.htm

4. The WTO's Fifth Ministerial Conference

Cancun, Mexico, September 10-14

Trade Ministers from WTO member countries failed to reach consensus on a number of trade issues - trade and investment, trade and competition policy, transparency in government procurement, trade facilitation. Participants were urged by the Director-General to reconsider their positions or risk that the deadlock would not end. Cambodia and Nepal acceded to the WTO.

Web site: http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min03_e/min03_e.htm

5. Fourth Meeting of the PSI

London, October 9-10

Representatives from Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, U.K. and U.S. met for the fourth time. Participants reported that more than 50 countries had expressed support for the Statement of Interdiction Principles issued in September but agreed that further outreach was required to ensure full understanding and cooperation. They agreed to continue interdiction exercises and that future exercises should integrate civil, military and law enforcement decision making.

Web site: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/globalissues/psi/>

6. Fifth Meeting of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Washington DC, December 16-17

The meeting involved operational experts, military officials, law enforcement officers and coast guard members from the 11 PSI signee countries and for the first time, additional participants from Canada, Denmark, Norway, Singapore, and Turkey. Discussions focused on ways to enhance the operational capability of PSI participants to undertake air, maritime and ground interdictions of WMD (weapons of mass destruction), their delivery systems, and related materials. Organized by the US Department of Defense.

Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/texts/03121822.htm>

Track 2

7. International Symposium - Terrorism and Empire

Tokyo, January 25

400 people attended a symposium led by scholars from Australia, Japan, Sweden and Wales. The speakers spoke about terrorism, U.S. foreign policy post-September 11 and a "new imperialism", and North Korea. Organized by the International Christian University Peace Research Institute. Contact email: icupri@icu.ac.jp

Web site: <http://subsite.icu.ac.jp/pri/E/news.html>

8. Fourth U.S.-Japan Track II Meeting on Arms Control, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Verification

Washington D.C., March 27-28

The 40 participants and observers from Japan and U.S. were diplomats, government officials, representatives of research institutes, defense academies and arms and security institutes. They discussed the U.S.-Japan alliance, the implications of missile defense, North Korea, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and Asia.

Organized by the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. Contact email: cns@miis.edu

Web site: <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/dc/track2/4th/index.htm>

9. "North Korean Nuclear Development and Security Issues in Northeast Asia"

Fukuoka, Japan, June 12

250 civil servants, business people and members of the general public attended this meeting.

Security experts from Korea and Japan discussed the current deadlock between the United States and North Korea and possibilities for breaking it, in a situation where the consequences of North Korean nuclear development for Northeast Asian security are grave. A Korean participant suggested that the North's buildup of weapons of mass destruction is for preservation of the state and that if the North was given economic aid and a guarantee of continuation of the state that the need for the weapons would disappear. Participants pushed for a peaceful resolution to the issue, however, there was general agreement that there is currently deep mistrust between U.S. and North Korea. Thus the cooperation of other regional powers is essential. Organized by the Asian-Pacific Center, Fukuoka. Contact Ms. Masako Matsuura, fax: +81-92-845-3330, email: masako-m@apc.or.jp

10. UNU Global Seminar - 19th Shonan Session - Will Human Security Supersede The State?-The Tasks Ahead

Kanagawa, Japan, September 1-5

Japanese and foreign students studying in Japan gathered to discuss issues of human security, how civil society can operate in conflict regions, fostering entrepreneurship in poverty-stricken regions, the threat of terrorism and impacts on human security and the capacity of the UN in peace-building. Organized by the United Nations University and supported by the Japan Foundation for UNU. Contact email: gsshonan@hq.unu.edu
Web site: <http://www.unu.edu/hq/japanese/gs-j/gs2003j/shonan19/gso3shonan19-e.html>

11. Asia Pacific Summit 2003

Toronto, October 7-8

This summit brought together business leaders, government ministers, diplomats and trade officials from Canada, China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Taiwan, U.K. and U.S. and other Asia Pacific countries. The first day of the Summit was a focus on India, examining business opportunities and geopolitical issues, such as India's relations with Pakistan, China, U.S. and Southeast Asia. Discussions on day two of the summit focused on Asian investment, looking at the changing investment climate in key Asian markets as well as Asian investment in North America. Organized by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, in partnership with Canada-India Business Council and the Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce, and in cooperation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Contact the Asia Pacific Foundation, email: apsummit@asiapacific.ca
Web site: <http://www.asiapacific.ca/apsummit/apsummit03.cfm>

12. Freeing Burma: How can Asians help?

Singapore, December 7 - cancelled

Prominent democrats from Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore, including some currently serving in government, were to gather at a public forum in Singapore to discuss the political crisis in Myanmar and to explore ways in which Asians can take the lead in helping to bring democracy to the Burmese people. However, they were prevented from holding their meeting by the Singapore Government, which said that the topic was not in the public interest. They had planned to discuss Singapore's heavy investments in Myanmar. Instead the key individuals met in private and discussed the formation of a stronger united front on issues in Myanmar. Organized by Open Singapore Centre (OSC), Alliance for Reform and Democracy in Asia (ARDA), and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD). Contact OSC, fax: +65-6299-1020, email:

opensing@singnet.com.sg

13. "Engaging Korea: The Emergence of Nuclear North Korea" Santa Monica, U.S., December 10

American and Korean experts, former diplomats and policymakers discussed North Korea's nuclear programs, the challenges it poses and possibilities for progress through the six party talks. They also discussed the North Korean internal situation, the response of neighboring countries in the region to the crisis on the Korean peninsula and the evolution of U.S. policy. Co-hosted by the Center for Asia Pacific Policy (CAPP), RAND and the Asia Society. Contact Nina Hachigian, Director, CAPP, email: Nina_Hachigian@rand.org
Web site: <http://www.rand.org/nsrd/capp/events/engaging.html>

Other

14. World Social Forum (WSF)

Port Alegre, Brazil, January 23-28

More than 20,000 delegates representing more than 700 civil society organizations from 156 countries participated in the forum. When including the press, observers, professionals and activists, the total number of participants was 100,000. Discussions at the 2003 forum followed 5 basic themes: democratic sustainable development; principles and values, human rights, diversity and equality; media, culture and counter-hegemony; political power, civil society and democracy; and democratic world order, the fight against militarism and promoting peace. Organized by eight organizations make up the WSF Secretariat: Brazilian Association of Non-Government Organizations (Abong), Association for the Taxation of financial Transactions for the Aid of Citizens (Attac), Brazilian Justice and Peace Commission (CBJP), Brazilian Business Association for Citizenship (Cives), Central Workers Federation (CUT), Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Studies (Ibase), Landless Rural Workers Movement (MST) and Social Network for Justice and Human Rights. Contact email: fsm2003ci@uol.com.br
Web site: <http://www.forumsocialmundial.org.br/home.asp>

15. Gender and Southeast Asia - "Emerging Issues and New Challenges: Human and Resource Development in Southeast Asia including Transitional Societies of Indochina (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar)"

Bangkok, March 15-16

Attended by policymakers, women's organizations, NGO's, activists, researchers, donor agencies, gender focal points and academics. The conference included panels on women and civil society, women's economic activities in the informal sector, small and medium enterprises and the formal sector, and gender mainstreaming. Organized by Women's Action & Resource Initiative (WARI). Contact fax: +662-997-7279, email: concourse02@yahoo.com
Web site: <http://www.geocities.com/wari9/>

16. UNU Global Seminar - Seoul Session - "Community Building in Northeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities" Seoul, July 1-5

80 university students from China, Japan, Korea and Mongolia. Participants attended a series of lectures followed by discussion sessions on various political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of regional integration and cooperation in Northeast Asia. Co-organized by the United Nations University and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO with support from the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, Republic of Korea. Contact email: gsseoul@hq.unu.edu
Web site: <http://www.unesco.or.kr/unugs/program.html>

17. World Peace Conference

Hamburg, October 21-22

Attended by approximately 500 international opinion leaders, politicians, experts, as well as former leaders of various countries throughout the world. Participants discussed world problems and aimed to propose concrete solutions for a more secure and stable world. They approached topics such as child soldiers and religious differences.

Web site: <http://www.world-peace-conference.com/>

Preliminary Inventory, January - June 2004

- 1. 4th ASEAN Ministers Meeting (AMM) on Transnational Crime and AMM+3 Meeting on Transnational Crime**
Bangkok, January 7-10
- 2. Regional Outlook Forum 2004**
Singapore, January 7
Organized by the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS).
- 3. 12th APPF (Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum)**
Beijing, January 11-14
- 4. Conference on Energy Security**
Bali, January 12-14
- 5. Southeast Conference of the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) - 43rd Annual Meeting**
Florida, January 16-18
- 6. ASEAN and SAARC Secretariats Planning Workshop**
Jakarta, January 19-21
- 7. International Symposium on Security Affairs 2004 - "Security Environment in the 21st Century and the Transformation of the Military"**
Tokyo, January 20-21
Organized by National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Japan.
- 8. Seminar on Understanding Myanmar**
Yangon, January 27-28
Organized by Myanmar ISIS and the Myanmar Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 9. IDSA 6th Asian Security Conference - "International Security, Multilateralism and United Nations"**
New Delhi, January 27-28
Organized by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses.
- 10. Ministerial Talks on the Avian Flu Crisis in Asia**
Bangkok, January 28
Organized by the Government of Thailand.
- 11. 17th ASEAN-US Dialogue**

Bangkok, January 29-30

**12. ARF Workshop on Preventive Diplomacy
Japan, February**

**13. Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter-Terrorism
Bali, February 4-5**

Organized by the Governments of Australia and Indonesia.

**14. Sub-Regional Workshop on Disseminating the First Regional
Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report
Mandaluyong City, Philippines, February 4-5**

Organized by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS)

**15. 1st ASEAN Plus Three Energy Security Forum
Cebu, February 11**

**16. The 11th ASEAN-ISIS Colloquium on Human Rights
Manila, February 12-13**

Organized by ASEAN ISIS, ISDS Philippines, Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, and the Institute of International Relations - Taiwan.

**17. The Sixth ASEAN ISIS / IIR Taiwan Dialogue - Transnational Threats:
Issues and Responses
Manila, February 14-15**

Organized by ASEAN ISIS, ISDS Philippines, Institute of International Relations - Taiwan, and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs.

**18. The First Asian Conference on Politics, Religion, and Ethnicity
(ACPRE)**

Manila, February 17-18

Organized by ISDS Philippines, Japan Foundation and the Institute of International Relations - Taiwan.

**19. ASEAN SOM
Jakarta, February 19-21**

**20. "America's Role in Southeast Asia"
Jakarta, February 19-21**

Organized by Asia Foundation and the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), Singapore.

21. Asia Pacific Security Conference (APSEC 2004)

Singapore, February 22

Organized by Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS).

22. 4th UNDP/ UNDP/ ASEAN Secretariat Conference on Conflict Prevention

Jakarta, February 24-25

Organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

**23. Second Round of Six-way Talks on North Korea
Beijing, February 25-**

**24. Tokyo Workshop on Human Security in the United Nations
Tokyo, February 27-28**

Organized by Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE).

**25. CSCAP North Pacific Working Group
Korea, March**

**26. ASEAN-China Special Meeting on the Control of Highly Pathogenic
Avian Influenza
Beijing, March 2**

**27. 16th EAWG Meeting
Hanoi, March 15-16**

**28. APAP Forum: "Toward East Asian Community Building - New
Challenges of Regional Cooperation and Partnership
Tokyo, March 19-21**

Organized by Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE).

**29. 13th Meeting of the Comprehensive Security Working Group
Suzhou, China, March 20-22**

**30. 4th ASEAN-ROK Project Implementation Meeting
Manila, March 22-23**

**31. Special SEOM, SEOM Plus Three, SEOM-MOFCOM, SEOM-METI,
SEOM-Assistant USTR, SEOM-India, SEOM-CER, SEOM-EU
Bangkok, March 22-27**

**32. 7th ASEAN-India Working Group on Development Cooperation
Meeting and 5th ASEAN-India JCC and 6th ASEAN-India Senior
Officials Meeting**

Vientiane, March 23-27

33. AJCCEP Meeting

Tokyo, March 25

34. Asian Democratic Governance

Tokyo, March 26-27

Organized by United Nations University (UNU).

35. ASEAN-Canada Dialogue Meeting

Bandar Seri Begawan, March 30

36. ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes

Manila, March 30-31

37. ASEAN-Australia Joint Planning Committee - AADCP Meeting

Canberra, March 31

38. ASEAN Chair Conference on "Regionalism and Community Building in Southeast Asia: A Decade of Continuities and Change"

Toronto, April 2-4

Organized by Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto at Trinity College.

39. 20th ASEAN-Japan Forum

Putra Jaya, April 6-7

40. 1st EU-Japan-Asia Journalists Conference

Fukuoka, Japan, April 6-9

Organized by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF).

41. 8th Meeting of the ASEAN-ROK Dialogue

Seoul, April 8-9

42. ARF Inter-Sessional Group on Confidence Building Measures

Yangon, April 11-13

43. 3rd Pugwash Conference on East Asian Security - From Confrontation to Dialogue: Prospect of a New Security Framework in North East Asia

Beijing, April 13-16

44. China-ASEAN AIDS Laboratory Network

Beijing, April 14-17

45. ASEAN-Russia JPMC

Singapore, April 15

46. 2nd ASEAN-Korea Experts Group

Seoul, April 16-18

**47. ASEAN SOM on ASEAN Security Community and ASEAN
Socio-Cultural Community**

Jakarta, April 18-19

48. ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting (FMM 6)

Dublin, April 19-21

**49. Asia-Europe Security Dialogue: New Security Challenges for Asia and
Europe**

Beijing, April 21-23

Organized by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF).

**50. 2004 Pacific Symposium - "Meeting U.S. Security Objectives in a
Changing Asia"**

April 22-23

Organized by the National Defense University Institute for National Strategic Studies (NDU-INSS).

51. 10th ASEAN-China Senior Officials Consultations

Phnom Penh, April 22-23

52. 5th ASEAN-China Joint Cooperation Committee

Beijing, April 23-25

53. 3rd Meeting of the ASEAN Plus Three Director-Generals

Beijing, April 26

54. First Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Finance Ministers Meeting

Thailand, April 30

**55. Special ASEAN SOM, ASEAN Plus Three SOM & ARF SOM and
ASEAN SOM on ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action and
ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Plan of Action**

Yogyakarta, May 10-13

56. 4th Annual Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime, 2nd Annual SOMTC Plus Three, 2nd Annual SOMTC + China, 1st Annual SOMTC + Japan
Bandar Seri Begawan, May 10-15

57. ASEAN-Russia SOM
Singapore, May 16

58. 3rd Asia Cooperation Dialogue Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Qingdao, China, May 21-22

59. 22nd Meeting of the Working Group on Confidence and Security Building Measures
Hanoi, May 25-28

60. CSCAP Transnational Crime Working Group
Bangkok, May 26-27

61. CSCAP Working Group on Maritime Cooperation
Hanoi, May 26-27

62. Special Retreat of ASEAN Foreign Ministers on ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Plan of Action
Ubud, Bali, May 28-29

63. 21st CSCAP Steering Committee Meeting
Kuala Lumpur, May 30

64. Asia Pacific Roundtable
Kuala Lumpur, May 31 - June 2
Organized by ISIS Malaysia and ASEAN-ISIS

65. 3rd Shangri-La Dialogue
Singapore, June 4-6

66. 17th EAWG Meeting
Brunei, June 8-9

67. Connecting Civil Society
Barcelona, June 16-18

Organized by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), Casa Asia, Spain and the International Institute for Asian Studies, the Netherlands.

**68. The Third ACD Retreat
China, June 19-20**

**69. Carnegie International Non-Proliferation Conference
Washington DC, June 21-22**

**70. ASEAN SOM, ASEAN Plus Three SOM, ASEAN+1 SOM (China,
Japan and Korea), ASEAN-India SOM, and Executive Committee for
SEANWFZ
Jakarta, June 25-27**

**71. 37th AMM, AMM Plus Three, 11th ARF and PMCs
Jakarta, June 29 - July 2**

Research (preliminary list)

1. IDSS/ NTU in Singapore (with grants from Ford Foundation, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, NTU)

Research on Evolving Approaches to Security in Asia Pacific. First phase was on traditional security and second phase will focus on human security. Web site:

http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/research_03a.htm

2. Institute of International Relations and Area Studies, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

A study of human security (2001~2003).

Web site: http://www.ritsumeikai.ac.jp/acd/re/k-rsc/ras/ras_index.htm

3. Comparative Politics and Policy Advice In The Asian Pacific Region - James McGann

Research into why think tanks and civil society organizations survive in certain countries and not in others, and attempts to explain why open, democratic states are more hospitable to think tanks and other nongovernmental organizations. Completed 2003. James G. McGann, Ph.D., Director Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, Foreign Policy Research Institute, jm@fpri.org, www.fpri.org

4. Transnational Network Project - James McGann

A project on think tank networks and transnational threats evaluates the effectiveness and value of networks in their approach to international security policy.

5. Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences (CBRSS) at Harvard University Program on Human Security

Interdisciplinary research initiative which tackles an issue of increasing global concern: the inadequacy of our present formulation of "human security." The initiative combines public health, international relations, and statistical methodology to re-define human security and to provide more reliable methods of measuring it. While political scientists in international relations are ideally suited to study the outbreak of war and statistical methodologists to provide the best tools for its measurement, public health scholars are unique in their proficiency for understanding the human costs of military conflict. Political scientists at Harvard's Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences have already provided the first valid forecasts of when war will occur. Now with accurate forecasting methods at their disposal, program scholars can now prepare the ground for more reliable research into strategies for the prevention of war. The outcome promises to have profound and far-reaching implications for the global movement in international public policy toward redefining human security. Supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF), the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFA), and the Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences (CBRSS) at Harvard University, in collaboration with the Global Programme on Evidence for Health Policy at the World Health Organization (WHO).

6. Hiroshima Peace Institute - Comparative Research into Genocide and Mass Violence

An international research project that aims at comparing case studies on genocides and other

instances of mass violence, elaborate criteria and elements of comparison, investigate common patterns and draw conclusions for future comparative studies to follow up. So far, there have been limited systematic efforts in this field. Case studies from around the globe. Web site: <http://serv.peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp/English/index.htm>

7. Hiroshima Peace Institute - Nuclear Disarmament in East Asia

This project will address the basic question: "How have developments in the East Asian region helped erode current efforts toward global nuclear disarmament, and what actions in the East Asia region can effectively help promote this goal?" To promote this research, two workshops will be held attended by the members for exchanging information and ideas.

Web site: <http://serv.peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp/English/index.htm>

8. Sophia University, Tokyo - Institution-Building for Human Security - From Asian Perspectives - Kawaguchi Kazuko, Sorpong Peou

Human security is a positive concept of security denoting freedom from multiple sources of threat to human life, such as repressive violence against political dissent and minorities, economic deprivation and political exclusion, but also unconventional sources of threat (AIDS, environmental scarcity, drugs as well as human trafficking). We seek to develop an agenda for promoting human security from Asian perspectives by looking at how states, international organizations, and non-state actors have sought to protect human life in the region. Potential themes include: postwar Japanese experience in "humanizing" the security apparatus, UN intervention in Southeast Asia, criminal justice in Cambodia and East Timor, the International Criminal Court, and the UN and NGO community for basic human needs.

Web site: <http://www.aglos-sophia.jp/en/index.html>

9. Akiko Fukushima - Comparative project on responses to human security by Canada and Japan

10. Chungly Lee - Comparative project on responses to human security by Taiwan and Japan