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Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia

Vol. 5, July–December 2005

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Preface

It is generally acknowledged that economic interdependence and frequent political interaction alone do not bring about the necessary conditions for a regional community. Stronger and sustainable intellectual underpinnings that bring about a shared sense of values and common aspirations are an essential element in community building. *Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia*, compiled biannually by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), represents an exploration of effective means of strengthening the intellectual underpinnings of the emerging community in East Asia through continued intellectual dialogue and information exchange among policy research institutions, policy thinkers, and public intellectuals. This is done through regular monitoring of policy-relevant dialogue and research throughout the region. We view this as an integral part of JCIE's own efforts to promote joint research and policy dialogue in Asia Pacific, with the belief that such activities can contribute to the East Asian community-building process.

This publication is an extension of work conducted from 1995 to 2002 by Paul Evans, Shirley Yue, and a team of researchers at York University and then the University of British Columbia, with Ford Foundation funding, whereby an inventory of multilateral security dialogues in the Asia Pacific was produced. From 1998 onward, this was funded as part of the Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP), a consortium of policy research institutions in the Asia Pacific region with generous funding from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When the initial life of that project came to an end in 2002, it was agreed that JCIE would continue the monitor of research and dialogue in Asia Pacific with an expanded and greater focus on East Asian community building.

While building on past accomplishments, we seek even greater collaboration among research institutes in the monitoring of dialogue and research in the region. We see the process of information gathering for this monitor as contributing in a small way to the building of a network among research institutes in the Asia Pacific, and hope that it will reinforce JCIE's efforts to expand the network among policy research institutes and like-minded public intellectuals.

Notes on Scope and Process

The *Dialogue and Research Monitor* contains an inventory of dialogue and research activities occurring in the preceding six months that are related to security or non-traditional security—including what is increasingly regarded as “human security”—and to community building in Asia Pacific, particularly in East Asia. The regional demarcation of Asia Pacific follows the current commonly understood

definition of the area, which includes East and Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. Generally speaking, the dialogue and research activities covered in this volume are sponsored by institutions in Asia Pacific, have an agenda focusing on issues related to this region, and include participants mainly from this region. Activities that include participants from a single country or that are bilateral are not usually included.

The search for entries for this report is conducted both through the network of partners in intellectual dialogues and information exchange that JCIE has developed over the years and through the websites, newsletters, and publications of various sponsoring organizations and prominent institutional actors in the Asia Pacific region. This is augmented by a process of following up on meetings that are held regularly or that have been listed in previous editions of *Dialogue and Research Monitor*. While best efforts have been made to provide a comprehensive and accurate inventory of information, there will obviously be some information that the Monitor has failed to cover. Nonetheless, we hope that our readers will be able to gain a sense of the issues being considered today, the contexts in which they are being studied and discussed, and the various actors involved.

If you are aware of meetings, research, or publications that should be included in the next editions of the *Dialogue and Research Monitor*, please send information to:

Kim Gould Ashizawa at <ashizawa@jcie.org>.

JCIE would also appreciate any assistance concerning incomplete or inaccurate information.



Current and past editions (1999–) of *Dialogue and Research Monitor* are available online at:
<<http://www.jcie.or.jp/drm/index.html>>.

Overview Report

The list of meetings, research, and publications that follows covers the period from July to December 2005, an extremely eventful period for the countries of Asia Pacific in terms of cooperation on security-related issues broadly defined and in terms of further development toward an East Asia community. There was a notable increase in the number of Track 1 dialogues identified in this survey—73 in total—reflecting an intensification of discussions on East Asian regional integration as well as functional cooperation, while the volume of Track 2 dialogues held steady at slightly over 100. The Track 1 meetings were overwhelmingly connected to ASEAN or the ASEAN Regional Forum, which either organized or were directly involved in 46 out of the 73 meetings listed here.

Regional Integration and Community Building

Efforts toward regional integration and community building were progressing during this period in a wide range of fields and through a variety of fora. The topic of community building itself was a focus of discussion at nearly two dozen meetings during this period, while both new and established regional frameworks were examined, including several discussions on how to strengthen ASEAN through the enactment of an ASEAN charter.

Both in Track 1 and Track 2 meetings, there were frequent discussions of ways to develop and strengthen the system of **economic cooperation, trade, and investment** in the region. Particularly at the Track 1 level, talks focused on progress toward the establishment of an ASEAN or East Asian Free Trade Area and an ASEAN Economic Community. Discussions of bilateral or ASEAN+1 free trade agreements were also prevalent. India's relationship to the region was a topic of note in a number of these meetings, and its participation—particularly in meetings related to economic integration—was increasingly evident. In addition, several publications on economic and trade issues were released during this period, covering economic regionalism and integration, East Asian capital markets, regional exchange rate regimes, and the implications for East Asia of changes in the international trading system.

Related to economic ties was the issue of cooperation on **regional development** and the reduction of development gaps between countries in the region. The overall regional economic health during this period was promising, but the benefits of economic growth were still uneven. Some of the development-related dialogues focused on development cooperation on behalf of specific areas, such as Mongolia, Vietnam, the so-called BIMP (Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–Philippines)

region, or the areas hit by the December 2004 tsunami. Other projects looked at specific development issues such as water supply or transportation infrastructure. Several dialogues looked at the progress made to date and the future steps to be taken to reach the Millennium Development Goals in the region. The July 2005 ASEAN Ministerial Meeting led to the creation of a new development mechanism, the ASEAN Development Fund, which is a common pool of financial resources intended to support the implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme.

Cooperation with countries or regions outside of East Asia was another strong area of activity. Track 1 meetings of course included discussions between ASEAN and its dialogue partners (Australia, Canada, the EU, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States), as well as India. Dialogues focused on such topics as US reactions to and role in the development of an East Asia community, lessons from the EU experience for economic integration and community building, and how India might affect and be affected by Asian economic integration. A major new initiative in this sense was the *East Asia Summit*, held on December 14, 2005, in Kuala Lumpur. The summit included the ASEAN+3 members as well as India, Australia, and New Zealand. We will return to that initiative below.

A number of meetings focused on cooperation in addressing specific **subregional issues**. A September workshop, for example, focused on the Greater Mekong subregion—particularly Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam—examining the roles and relationships of these states with the major Asian powers and their integration in the Southeast and East Asian contexts with reference to the security, economic, and sociocultural spheres. Two Track 1 meetings were held to discuss developments in the BIMP East ASEAN Growth Area. And a number of dialogues addressed relations and integration in Northeast Asia under such titles as “A Grand Design for Northeast Asia” and Institutionalizing “Northeast Asia: Making the Impossible Possible?”

Regional Security Cooperation

As we turn to the projects that focused on regional cooperation on security issues, it is helpful to briefly recall the context in which they were occurring. During the latter half of 2005, there were various elements of instability in the Asia Pacific region. In some cases, the root cause was domestic politics or specific political choices. The government of the Philippines was in turmoil as the presidency of Gloria Arroyo came under fire amid accusations of fraud, and the Thaksin government in Thailand similarly faced continuing pressure to resign. In Northeast Asia, tensions between neighbors continued throughout this period as the situation on the Korean peninsula remained unresolved, and Japan’s external relations were strained following Prime Minister Koizumi’s visit in October 2005 to the controversial Yasukuni Shrine.

Looking first at the more traditional aspects of the security challenges, there were a number of events in the second half of 2005 that appeared to bode well for improved stability in the region. One such area was cooperation on **maritime security**. China, South Korea, and Japan came together for a cooperative maritime search-and-rescue exercise in July, for example, while Southeast Asian countries took concrete action during this period to address security in the Malacca Strait and the Sulawesi Sea (Celebes Sea), which are major zones for piracy and potential targets of terrorism. This is an issue that has an impact not just on physical security but on regional trade, tourism, and development as well, and thus it is not surprising that the topic was firmly on the agenda of nine dialogues held in Southeast Asia during this period. Meetings were convened by such organizations as ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (Singapore), and the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP). In some cases, this was treated as one of many security challenges facing Asia Pacific, but more often it was the central focus of the meetings.

The global threat of **terrorism** was brought home to Southeast Asia in October 2005, when bombings in Bali killed 20 innocent people, highlighting the need to address underlying religious, ethnic, and societal tensions. Fourteen Track 1 and ten Track 2 dialogues dealt with the theme of terrorism, while seven publications also touched on this topic. These discussions tended to focus on the practical questions of regional cooperation both within Asia Pacific and between Asia Pacific and other regions on combating terrorism.

Energy security was on the agenda of at least five Track 1 and ten Track 2 dialogues. This was particularly salient in light of the rising oil prices and the impact of Hurricane Katrina on the US oil supply. Discussions within the ASEAN and ASEAN+3 context focused on energy demand, efficiency, and conservation; oil stockpiling as an energy security measure; alternative energy sources; and the establishment of an ASEAN+3 Energy Security Communication System to enhance the region's ability to respond to an energy emergency. The Asia Cooperation Dialogue launched an Energy Forum that focused on the role of energy in supporting economic development and industrialization in Asia. Track 2 dialogues tended to look at the broad framework for energy security cooperation, although there were occasionally discussions of a more practical nature such as the Asian Development Bank's meeting on its program for the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas abatement in Asia.

Regional Cooperation on Human Security

The region's security was also threatened by challenges that strike at the individual level as much or more so than at the national level. The human security threats with which countries in the region continued to grapple included such interconnected problems as poverty, migration, infectious disease, drugs, and human trafficking. Given the transnational nature of these problems, regional cooperation is essential to any solution, and accordingly there has been an increasing trend in recent years to address these topics in regional fora with the same degree of attention and gravity as more traditional security challenges.

Transnational crime continued to be a key topic in discussions on regional cooperation. Efforts to stop human trafficking, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, money laundering, and other crimes were held primarily at the Track 1 level and generally through ASEAN-initiated dialogues. In the latter half of 2005, in the area of drug trafficking, for example, ASEAN sponsored a Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime Plus Three Working Group on Narcotics and the 2nd International Congress of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Response to Dangerous Drugs. They also sponsored a Workshop on Policing Exchange and Cooperation among Capital Police Agencies from ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea that took up the issue of enhanced policy cooperation to combat transnational crime, including drugs.

Less than a year after the tsunami, **disaster response and preparedness** continued to be a focus of roughly a dozen Track 1 meetings and a handful of Track 2 meetings as well. The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction, for example, was held in Beijing on September 27–29, 2005, to follow up on the January 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction. This September meeting produced the Beijing Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia, which contained concrete measures for disaster risk reduction, including early warning systems and information sharing. As noted above, regional efforts to promote economic development in tsunami-hit regions were also addressed. One positive note during this period was the signing of the Aceh peace treaty in August 2005, which offered some hope in that area for recovery and development. (Aceh alone is estimated to have lost nearly a quarter of a million people in the tsunami, while half a million were left homeless.)

Infectious disease was another topic of concern that was discussed in a security context. Avian influenza was rapidly becoming a threat to the health and well being of the Asian region. The first human cases were reported in Indonesia and China during this period, and strains of the flu were spreading rapidly worldwide in animals, turning up in birds not only throughout Asia but in such places as Sweden, Kuwait, and Croatia. Meetings were held during this period by APEC, the World Health

Organization, and ASEAN to discuss preparedness for and response to a potential epidemic. At the same time, HIV/AIDS continued to pose a significant and increasing threat to the region. By the end of 2005, there were roughly 8.3 million adults and children living with HIV in Asia (including South Asia) with over 1 million new cases of HIV infection reported since 2003. Intergovernmental efforts on HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases by ASEAN and the Asia-Europe Meeting were also notable.

Finally, another subject that has received modest but steady consideration over the years in Track 2 dialogues focused on Asia Pacific cooperation is **human rights**. These dialogues were often held in the context of regional frameworks for addressing the issue, such as the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism, or the Framework on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region, but also in the context of greater civil society engagement in development and community building.

The Future of Northeast Asia

As noted above, a number of meetings focused on the subregional level issues facing the Asia Pacific region, and many dealt with relations among the Northeast Asian countries and between those countries and ASEAN. There was an increase in dialogues—including the Six-Party Talks—that revolved around North Korea and the security situation on the **Korean peninsula**. The denuclearization of the peninsula was of course a key issue on the agendas of these meetings, but the majority focused on how to improve or institutionalize multilateral security cooperation in the Northeast Asian regional context. While the Six-Party Talks failed to produce the desired results during this timeframe, they nonetheless represented a cooperative mechanism that many view as having potential for addressing economic and security challenges beyond the North Korean nuclear crisis.

There was increasing reference to **China** as a member of the East Asia community, as a rising economic power, and as a significant partner in addressing human security issues and fostering economic cooperation. Some meetings and research looked at shifts in the China-Japan-US trilateral relationship and its implications for the region. Others focused on the implications of the “rise of China” for Southeast Asia and for US interests. Still others placed the question in the framework of energy strategies and regional security.

As mentioned above, the **East Asia Summit** was a significant event in this context. Initially proposed by an ASEAN+3–initiated study group, the summit was intended as a step toward forming an East Asia community. In addition to the summit itself, five Track 1 and thirteen Track 2 meetings held during the July–December 2005 period considered the possibilities and implications of the upcoming meeting in such areas as

peace and security, economic integration, disease prevention and control, and energy security. These discussions often focused on the role that this annual summit might play in furthering regional integration and specifically how it might complement existing mechanisms such as the ASEAN+3 framework.

The meeting's final declaration noted that the East Asia Summit is intended to be an "open, inclusive, transparent, and outward-looking forum," and its goal is to promote "dialogue on broad strategic, political, and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability, and economic prosperity in East Asia." The future of that new forum and how it will relate to the existing structures such as ASEAN+3, however, remained unclear at the end of 2005.

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Track 1: Governmental Meetings

July

1. **Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit**

Date: July 5, 2005

Location: Astana, Kazakhstan

Organizers/Sponsors: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The heads of the member states expressed their wish for the SCO to move toward more concrete cooperative efforts by implementing the action plan on fulfillment of the program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation among SCO member states. They called for more practical interaction between ministries and departments responsible for external trade and economic activity, transport, environmental protection, tackling of emergency situations, culture, and education, and for the establishment of a rational financial and budgetary policy of the SCO. They also discussed UN reform, security in the changing world, and respect for other cultures. They spoke very specifically about the progress of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure and its future activities. The summit was attended by the heads of state of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Mongolia was admitted as an official observer state. It was observed for the first time by India, Iran, and Pakistan.

For information, see: <http://www.sectSCO.org/home.asp>

2. **ASEAN-Republic of Korea Dialogue**

Date: July 5–6, 2005

Location: Myanmar

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Foreign ministers of ASEAN countries and Korea met to discuss numerous issues. They signed the Joint Declaration on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

3. **6th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Energy–Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (SOME-METI) Consultations; 3rd Senior Officials Meeting on Energy Plus Three (SOME+3) Consultations; 23rd ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM+3)**

Date: July 12–13, 2005

Location: Siem Reap, Cambodia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

At the AMEM+3 meeting, energy ministers from ASEAN nations, China, Japan, and Korea discussed their key energy concerns and agreed to strive toward the goal of “Promoting Greater Energy Stability, Security, and Sustainability through ASEAN+3 Energy Partnership.” They discussed energy demand, efficiency, and conservation; oil stockpiling as an energy security measure; alternative energy sources; and the progress in establishing an ASEAN+3 Energy Security Communication System to enhance the region’s ability to respond to an energy emergency. The ASEAN-only meeting held discussions on the same topics, as well as on building energy security in the path toward an ASEAN community in 2020. They were particularly concerned about high oil prices.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17542.htm>

<http://www.aseansec.org/17538.htm>

http://www.aseanenergy.org/energy_organisations/some_gov/some-reports.html

4. Prevention and Crisis Management of Biological Terrorism Seminar

Date: July 18–22, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Co-hosted by the governments of Japan and Malaysia and held at SEARCCCT (Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism)

Experts from Japan, Canada, France, Singapore, the United States, and the WHO led discussions on bio-terrorism; bio-security; infectious diseases; and surveillance, preparedness, and response. Nearly 50 experts from ASEAN, China, and Korea who are in charge of counter-terrorism against biological terrorism and control of biological agents attended the seminar.

For information, see: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2005/7/0713.html>

5. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Date: July 21–22, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org>

6. 38th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting

Date: July 25–29, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

ASEAN foreign ministers met in Vientiane to review regional and international political, security, and economic developments, and intra- and extra-ASEAN cooperation, including wide-ranging issues related to the establishment of an ASEAN Community in 2020. They agreed to establish the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF), a common pool of financial resources to support the implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP). They signed an agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and called for the creation of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) for facilitating cooperation and coordination within ASEAN and with relevant United Nations and international organizations. They also urged that meaningful UN reform be undertaken.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17384.htm>

[http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/asean3/summary0507.html)

[paci/asean/conference/asean3/summary0507.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/asean3/summary0507.html)

<http://www.aseansec.org/17592.htm>

7. Six Party Talks

Date: July 26–August 7, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

This was the fourth round, but it was the first time talks had been held since June 2004. North Korea had announced in February 2005 that it had made nuclear weapons and was suspending participation in the six-way talks on the crisis, which bring together China, Japan, North and South Korea, Russia, and the United States. Participants later reconvened on September 13, at which time they agreed to a joint statement (see page 13).

8. 6th ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers Meeting

Date: July 27, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Foreign ministers from ASEAN, China, Japan, and Korea discussed international issues of common concern, focusing on developments on the Korean peninsula, UN reform, the ASEAN+3 process and its continued relevance to the development of the East Asian region, and the modalities for the inaugural East Asian Summit to be held in December 2005. ASEAN and Korea signed the ASEAN–Republic of Korea Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17601.htm>

9. ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) (PMC 10+10 Retreat)

Date: July 28, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Foreign ministers from ASEAN countries met amongst themselves and then with their counterparts from each of the dialogue partners—Australia, Canada, the EU, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States. New Zealand acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and also signed the ASEAN–New Zealand Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, and Australia signed the Declaration on Intention to Accede to the TAC. The meeting with the EU reviewed many steps taken toward greater cooperation on trade and other areas. ASEAN and the United States discussed ways to elevate the partnership to the next level and to cooperate in various fields. The ministers attending the retreat exchanged views on international and regional economic issues and the progress of ASEAN integration, including the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP), energy security and cooperation, and disaster management. Specifically they discussed rising oil prices, post-tsunami efforts for reconstruction and rehabilitation in the affected regions, counter-terrorism, emerging infectious diseases, and climate change. The dialogue partners also expressed their support for the ASEAN Development Fund.

For information, see: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/pmc/summary0507.html>
<http://www.aseansec.org/17608.htm>

10. APEC Symposium in Response to Outbreaks of Avian Influenza and Preparedness for a Human Health Emergency

Date: July 28–29, 2005

Location: California, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Discussions were held on the impacts of avian influenza and human health concerns on relevant sectors, response and preparedness, and recommendations to the APEC Health Task Force on meeting the challenges. The APEC Health Task Force was created in October 2003 to address health-related threats to economies, trade, and security, focusing mainly on emerging infectious diseases, including naturally occurring and manmade diseases. This meeting gathered participants from 16 APEC economies, as well as Cambodia and Lao PDR. They represented sectors ranging from agriculture and health to trade and foreign affairs, representatives from the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the private sector.

For information, see: http://www.us-asean.org/Avian_Flu/APEC_symposium.pdf
http://www.apec.org/apec/apec_groups/som_special_task_groups/health_task_force.html

11. 12th Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

Date: July 29, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ARF

Talk was dominated by discussion of the tsunami disaster and regional cooperation on future disaster management and relief. The participants chose to reactivate the Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief, to be chaired by China and Indonesia in the first year. They also discussed the ASEAN Security Community and the Vientiane Action Plan, and New Zealand and Mongolia acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC). The key issues of common concern for the ministers were the Korean peninsula, Myanmar, Iraq, Palestine, the South China Sea, terrorism, nuclear weapons, arms trafficking, human trafficking, and infectious diseases. The meeting was attended by foreign ministers of all ARF member countries, plus the Secretary-General of ASEAN. Timor Leste participated for the first time, becoming the 25th ARF participant. A meeting of the defense and military officials attending the 12th ARF was also held on July 28, 2005.

For information, see: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/arf/state0507.html>
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/>

August

12. 4th Tripartite Meeting of Littoral States of the Straits of Malacca

Date: August 1–2, 2005

Location: Batam, Indonesia

Foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, the littoral states of the Straits of Malacca, agreed to cooperate with user states on security issues. They reviewed the situation in the straits and confirmed their commitment to working to improve the area in accordance with international laws but also respecting their sovereignty in the region.

For information, see: http://app.mfa.gov.sg/internet/press/view_press.asp?post_id=1406

13. 4th Pacific Armies Chiefs Conference (PACC IV)

Date: August 1–4, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: Governments of Thailand and the United States

Participants met on the theme of “Regional Cooperative Approaches to Meet Common Security Challenges.” They discussed the transformation of military establishments by many countries in the Asia Pacific region, the impact it has on the security environment, the extent and nature of the transformation, and the effects on current and future conflicts. Army chiefs from the following 23 countries attended the conference: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the United States, and Vietnam.

For information, see: http://www2.apan-info.net/pacc/PACC_IV.htm

14. Pacific Armies Management Seminar (PAMS) XXIX

Date: August 1–5, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: Governments of Thailand and the United States

Participants took on the same broad theme that the army chiefs were discussing in a parallel conference (PACC), that is, the impacts of transformation on the Asia-Pacific security

environment. The seminar was attended by 98 upper management army representatives from 33 countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Fiji, France, India, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Island, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, the United States, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.

For information, see: http://www2.apan-info.net/pams/pams_xxix.htm

15. High-Level Regional Ministerial Meeting on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Asia and the Pacific: The Way Forward 2015

Date: August 3–5, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Government of Indonesia, in cooperation with the Special Ambassador for the MDGs in the Asia-Pacific region, and with United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), UNESCAP, and UNDP (including the Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific, RBAP)

Discussions during the meeting led to the conclusion of the Jakarta Declaration, establishing concrete steps for cooperation in the region geared toward achieving the MDGs. They reinforced the ideas of regional partnerships, good governance, and the rule of law, getting ODA more targeted for pro-poor poverty reduction strategies; and elaborating on private-public partnerships for development through innovative schemes.

For information, see: http://www.searo.who.int/EN/Section864/Section1004_10142.htm

16. 7th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO)

Date: August 4–10, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS)

The main objective of the APPSMO meetings is to provide a venue and opportunity for prospective senior military officers of the region to acquaint themselves with their counterparts, as well as to foster closer ties and working relationships between defense officials, military officers, and strategic studies analysts in the region, and to nurture a network of defense thinkers and planners. Participants learned about trends and developments in defense and security-related issues in the 21st century through sessions on such themes as New Dimensions in International Security; American Power in the 21st Century; The Rise of China: Regional Responses; and Peacekeeping Operations and Coping with Terrorism. The 58 participants were from Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Vietnam.

For information, see: http://www.idss.edu.sg/networking/networking_APPSMO.html

17. 1st Meeting of the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Declaration of the Conduct of Parties in South China Sea (DOC)

Date: August 4, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The working group was charged with studying and recommending measures to translate the provisions of the DOC into concrete cooperative activities.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

18. Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) Working Group on Kuala Lumpur Declaration of the ASEAN+3 Summit, and on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit; ASEAN Special Senior Officials Meeting

Date: August 12–14, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

19. Workshop on Policing Exchange and Cooperation among Capital Police Agencies from ASEAN, China, Japan, and ROK (10+3)

Date: August 15–20, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Security

More than 80 police officers from the capital cities of 10 ASEAN countries and China, Japan, and the ROK met at the workshop to exchange views and conduct face-to-face discussions on ways to enhance exchanges and cooperation and how to maintain safety during the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. They also talked about how to enhance exchanges and cooperation in police affairs and various other nontraditional public security fields, such as human, arms, and drug trafficking; terrorism; and organized crime.

For information, see: http://english.people.com.cn/200508/19/eng20050819_203350.html

20. 1st ASEAN-China Eminent Persons Group (EPG)

Date: August 17–20, 2005

Location: Qingdao, China

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The EPG was formed to take stock of cooperation and recommend measures for strengthening future ASEAN-China dialogue relations as they approach their 15th anniversary of relations in 2006. Participants discussed the nature of their relations and cooperation in terms of trade; security, especially non-traditional issues; and people-to-people exchange, examining the mechanisms that exist for cooperation and how relations have changed over time. The measures they formulated were in the political/security, economic, and socio-cultural fields, including cooperation in transnational issues, natural disasters, and energy, and they expressed a desire to deepen relations and mutual respect. They also highlighted outstanding issues that need to be dealt with, such as the South China Sea territorial dispute. Each ASEAN country and China was represented by an eminent person, as well as additional resource persons.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ASEAN-China-EPG.pdf>

21. Meeting of the Heads of Special Investigation Units on Anti Trafficking in Persons

Date: August 19–21, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The heads and senior officials of the specialist trafficking units of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand have been meeting on a trimonthly basis since April 2004, to discuss cooperation, communication, and investigative issues in order to strengthen their response to the crime of trafficking. This was one of their regular meetings. The Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking (ARCPPT), an Australian government initiative, has been supporting the police units in this endeavor with technical advice, material support, and administrative assistance. ASEAN's Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Organised Crime

(SOM-TC) created a work plan on human trafficking in 2003 and 2004 to improve regional cooperation on the issue.

For information, see: <http://www.arcppt.org/eng/>

- 22. Senior Economic Officials Meeting—Closer Economic Relations (SEOM-CER); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—Ministry of Commerce (SEOM-MOFCOM); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—Ministry of Economic, Trade and Industry (SEOM-METI); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—Republic of Korea (SEOM-ROK); Senior Economic Officials Meeting Plus Three (SEOM+3); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—India (SEOM-India); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—European Union (SEOM-EU); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—Assistant United States Trade Representatives (SEOM-AUSTR); Senior Economic Officials Meeting—ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SEOM-ACCI)**
Date: August 24–26, 2006
Location: Chiang Mai, Thailand
Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN
For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

- 23. 21st Meeting of the Japan-ASEAN Forum**
Date: August 25–26, 2005
Location: Tokyo, Japan
Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

During the ASEAN-Japan Forum, both sides agreed to expedite implementation of the Plan of Action. Japan also reaffirmed its support for the Vientiane Action Programme and Initiative for ASEAN Integration. The directors-general further discussed the progress of the implementation at the ASEAN+3 directors-general meeting held in October in Kuala Lumpur and emphasized the need for steady implementation of the Plan of Action. It was recommended that coordination and reporting between Japan and the ASEAN Secretariat be improved. The ASEAN-Japan Forum will continue to be the body to follow up and monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action. Japan is also considering ASEAN's proposal to attach an officer at the ASEAN Secretariat to facilitate the monitoring process.

For information, see: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2005/8/0824.html>

- 24. 3rd ASEAN-Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies**
Date: August 29–September 1, 2005
Location: Tokyo, Japan
Organizers/Sponsors: Hosted by the government of Japan

Representatives of ASEAN countries and Japan discussed ways to contribute to human resource development in health and social welfare sectors, and to promote a cooperative relationship for ASEAN+3 Meetings of Health Ministers and Social Welfare Development Ministers.

For information, see: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/report0512.html>

September

- 25. 8th High-Level Task Force on ASEAN Economic Integration (HLTF)**
Date: September 3, 2005
Location: Makati City, Philippines
Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The HLTF was formed in 2003 to enhance cooperation and promote economic integration. It formulated initial recommendations on steps toward integration in 2004, and members meet regularly to assess progress. They report to the ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/hltf.htm>

26. ASEAN+3 Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN+3 SOM) Working Group; East Asian Summit Senior Officials Meeting (EAS SOM) on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the ASEAN+3 Summit

Date: September 4–5, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

27. Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime Plus Three (SOMTC+3) Working Group on Narcotics

Date: September 5–6, 2005

Location: Phuket, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Participants stressed the need for greater coordination to prevent drug trafficking in the countries of ASEAN and China, Japan, and Korea.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

28. Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore

Date: September 7–8, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Hosted by Indonesia; sponsored by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and organized in cooperation with the governments of Malaysia and Singapore

Discussions were held on enhancing safety, security, and environmental protection through littoral and user state cooperation. It has been envisaged that, at the international echelon, the desired level of security in the straits would be sought through awareness increasing, information sharing, personnel training, capacity building, and technical cooperation while, at the same time and in parallel, efforts would be made to enhance navigational safety and environmental protection in the straits. Participants adopted a statement agreeing on a framework of cooperation among stakeholders with an interest in the straits. The meeting was attended by delegations from 34 countries, as well as representatives of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations.

For information, see: http://www.wmu.sof.or.jp/maritime_info.html

29. ARF Seminar on Civil-Military Operations

Date: September 12–13, 2005

Location: Makati City, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); chaired by the Philippines and Australia

The participants discussed the importance of civil-military operations (CMO) in meeting regional peace and security challenges, exchanged ideas on their countries' experiences, participated in practical-level confidence-building activities, and identified possible areas of cooperation in developing CMO as an effective tool, especially in disaster relief operations. They made recommendations on making CMO more effective, such as streamlining guidelines, registering NGOs, building capacity, and undertaking personnel exchange. The seminar was

attended by 57 delegates from 21 out of 25 participant countries of the ARF, as well as representatives of international organizations such as the Red Cross.

For information, see: <http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

30. 34th PASOLS (Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistic Seminar)

Date: September 12–16, 2005

Location: Chiang Mai, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: PASOLS

An annual exchange of senior military officials, this year's meeting focused on the theme of "Mutual Logistics Support for Peacekeeping/Coalition Operations." The meeting was attended by approximately 100 military and defense officials from 25 member nations—Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the United States, and Vanuatu—as well as observers from Cambodia, Mauritius, and Vietnam.

For information, see: <http://www.pasols.org/>
http://www.pasols.org/conference_reports/34pasolspage.htm

31. Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting; ASEAN-US Foreign Ministers Informal Consultation

Date: September 12, 2005

Location: New York, US

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers and the Secretary of State of the United States met and agreed to launch a comprehensive, action-oriented, and forward-looking ASEAN–United States Enhanced Partnership, comprising political and security cooperation, economic cooperation, and social and development cooperation.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17871.htm>

32. Six Party Talks

Date: September 13–19, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

The fourth round of talks resumed, during which principles were agreed upon in a joint statement. The DPRK committed to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards. The United States affirmed that it has no nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and has no intention to attack or invade the DPRK. The DPRK reiterated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the other parties agreed to discuss the subject of the provision of a light water reactor at an appropriate time.

For information, see: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/53490.htm>

33. 2nd ASEAN-UN Summit

Date: September 13, 2005

Location: New York, US

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The leaders of the 10 ASEAN nations met with the Secretary-General of the UN, and they were joined by representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat as well as various UN bodies. They discussed ASEAN-UN relations to date, the need for further cooperation—especially in order to achieve the MDGs—in cases of disease such as HIV/AIDS and natural disasters. They also

discussed energy security, trade and investment, and peace and security, emphasizing the important role of the UN and the initiatives for its reform.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17710.htm>

34. 13th Meeting of the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA)

Date: September 14–16, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The draft 2nd ASEAN Work Programme on HIV and AIDS (AWPII) review document was finalized by ASEAN member countries at an ASEAN Inter-Country Consultation that met September 12–13, 2005, in Manila. The following day, the ATFOA meeting began, reviewing progress to date and considering the next path for fighting HIV/AIDS in ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat, with the assistance of UNAIDS, assessed the implementation of the AWPII and reviewed the situation at the regional and national levels regarding HIV/AIDS-related program interventions, lessons learned, and challenges experienced. The findings provided inputs for developing a 3rd ASEAN Work Programme on HIV and AIDS (AWPIII) covering 2006–2010. At the ATFOA meeting, participants endorsed the AWPII Review and AWPIII Strategic Framework for submission to the ASEAN Summit. Extensive discussions concluded that careful differentiation should be made between HIV and AIDS in order to strengthen the ability to prevent transmission of the virus (HIV) and treat the disease (AIDS), and also help to counter stigma. The meeting was attended by officials from ASEAN member countries, as well as representatives of Canada, the ILO, UNAIDS, USAID, UNDP, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the WHO.

For information, see: <http://www.litbang.depkes.go.id/download/asean/SOMHHD%20Compilation%20Docs/3rd%20SOMHHD-%20Annex%20%234%20-%20Agd%205.%20Follow%20Up%20to%207th%20Summit.doc>

35. ASEAN-Japan Foreign Ministers Informal Consultation

Date: September 15, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/AR06/Calendar.pdf>

36. 13th Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and 10th Ministerial Meeting

Date: September 17–22, 2005

Location: Kota Kinabaku, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Senior officials, ministers, government representatives, and private sector stakeholders of the four-country grouping (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines) formally endorsed the five-year, broad-based economic BIMP-EAGA Roadmap to Development 2006–2010, which aims to guide the sub-region's future economic growth direction. The countries aim to increase trade among them, narrow the development gaps, and coordinate economic growth for sustainable development. Representatives of NGOs, the BIMP-EAGA Business Council, the Asian Development Bank, and the ASEAN Secretariat also attended the meeting.

For information, see: http://www.bkpm.go.id/en/knownow.php?catinfo_id=1&info_id=66

37. 26th ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) General Assembly

Date: September 18–23, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: AIPO and the government of Lao PDR

Delegation heads updated the assembly on events in their countries and on issues that AIPO has been working on in that country, many of them addressing the ASEAN Community and transnational crime, such as drug and human trafficking. They also met to discuss matters of importance to the region such as terrorism, maritime security, the East Asia Summit, the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) and regional integration, and economic and trade issues. Separate discussions were then held with each of the observer countries on peace and security, economic cooperation, trade liberalization and tourism, environmental issues and natural disasters management, educational and cultural cooperation, and technology transfer. Eight member countries participated: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, each represented by a high-ranking parliamentarian. Representatives from Brunei and Myanmar attended as special observers. There were also representatives from eight additional observer countries. Prior to the meeting, the Women Parliamentarians of AIPO (WAIPO) met and discussed poverty reduction, reproductive health, the Beijing Platform for Action, and strategies for achieving the MDGs.

For information, see: <http://www.aipo.org/default.htm>

38. 1st Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Energy Forum

Date: September 26–28, 2005

Location: Bali, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD); hosted by Indonesia

This meeting emphasized the importance of energy in supporting economic development and industrialization in Asia. Participants agreed that the ACD, composed of some of the world's major oil producers and consumers, has great potential to cooperate in this area. Participants therefore decided to draw up an ACD Energy Action Plan. Some of the issues discussed in this forum included examining the possibility of reinvesting revenues that accrue from the energy trade in ACD countries in order to ensure sustainable economic growth and development. This and other issues are expected to be addressed at the 2nd ACD Energy Forum, to be hosted in 2006 by Pakistan.

For information, see: <http://www.acddialogue.com/web/3.php>

39. 19th Meeting of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council

Date: September 27, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations noted that much progress had been made on realizing an ASEAN Free Trade Area. They discussed the progress made in the implementation of the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme, the ASEAN Integration System of Preference (AISP), and the liberalization of information and communication technology goods under the e-ASEAN Framework Agreement; work on the elimination of non-tariff barriers; and developments in the work on rules of origin.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17772.htm>

40. Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction

Date: September 27–29, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Government of China

This conference was organized to garner political support for and to enhance regional cooperation in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, which was agreed upon at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005. Asian countries were encouraged to achieve tangible results in poverty reduction and sustainable development, especially for the reduction of disaster risk. They concluded by signing the Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia, which contains very concrete measures for disaster risk reduction, including early warning systems, information sharing, and reducing risk factors. They also identified the various agencies and existing mechanisms that would be involved in the efforts. Approximately 385 representatives of 42 Asia-Pacific nations, most at the ministerial level, as well as from 13 UN bodies and other international organizations attended. **For information, see:** http://english.people.com.cn/200509/30/eng20050930_211675.html

41. 37th ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting; 4th ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Minister of Commerce of the People's Republic of China Consultation (AEM-MOFCOM); 12th ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan Consultation (AEM-METI); 10th AEM-CER Consultation; Second AEM-Korea Consultation; 8th ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Ministers of People's Republic of China, Japan and Republic of Korea Consultation (AEM+3)

Date: September 28–29, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN; hosted by the government of Lao PDR

The ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations took stock of the strength of their various economies and the region as a whole and discussed progress toward an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the priority sectors for integration and trade facilitation. They also talked about the region's external trade relations and the latest developments in the WTO. Following the 37th AEM, the Economic Ministers of the ASEAN nations met with their counterparts in separate meetings with China, Korea, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, discussing matters specific to each economic relationship. They then met in the AEM+3 format with China, Korea, and Japan and talked about economic relations in ASEAN and Northeast Asia, the recommendations of the East Asia Study group (EASG) and other mechanisms for promoting ASEAN+3 economic cooperation. Another high priority was energy security cooperation.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17778.htm>
<http://www.aseansec.org/17712.htm>

42. 4th AEM-India Consultation

Date: September 30, 2005

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) and the Minister of Commerce and Industry of India exchanged views on global and regional developments, in particular issues that could potentially shape ASEAN and India economic relations. They noted the increased trade between them and discussed a possible ASEAN-India free trade area.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17799.htm>

October

43. 2nd ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Cyber Terrorism

Date: October 3–5, 2005

Location: Cebu, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN; Commission on Information and Communications Technology (CICT); in cooperation with the Office of the National Security Adviser, the National Security Council, Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Philippine Center for Transnational Crime

This was the second forum on this topic, following a meeting hosted by the Philippines and Korea in October 2004. The seminar was divided into four major themes: (1) the protection of a nation's critical infrastructure; (2) cyber crisis management; (3) cyber terrorism as a regional threat; and (4) issues and concerns affecting a regional response. Delegates from various countries delivered their respective country presentations on the different aspects of cyber terrorism. Cyber security experts and policy-level officials, terrorism experts, and diplomats from 19 ARF countries, as well as observers from the ASEAN Secretariat and SEARCCT, participated in the seminar.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ARF/13ARF/WS-Civil-Military/2nd-Cyber-Terrorism/Report.pdf>

44. ASEAN+3 Directors-General Meeting

Date: October 5, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Discussions were mainly concerned with preparations for the upcoming East Asia Summit.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

45. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Missile Defense

Date: October 6–7, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); hosted by Thailand and the United States

The seminar was held in an effort to gain greater trust among members through dialogue on missile proliferation and defense. Participants expressed their belief that the proliferation of missiles and related parts, as well as the capacity of missiles to carry weapons of mass destruction, represents a major danger for global security. They stressed that transparency in dealing with such topics is the best way to build trust. The seminar was attended by representatives of ARF member countries and the ASEAN Secretariat.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ARF/13ARF/Misile-Defense/co-chairs%20summary%20report.pdf>

46. 1st Meeting of the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza

Date: October 6–7, 2005

Location: Washington DC, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Hosted by the US State Department

The meeting involved top foreign affairs, health, and agriculture officials from 88 countries, as well as representatives from such international organizations as the WHO, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the World Organization for Animal Health. The meeting's main objective was to affirm the commitment of participating countries to work together in combating avian and pandemic influenza and to identify priority areas for further action. Three main topics were discussed: surveillance and prevention; preparedness, planning, and outreach; and response to and containment of avian influenza. The goals of the partnership are to elevate the avian influenza issue on national agendas; coordinate efforts among donor and affected nations; mobilize and leverage resources; increase transparency in disease reporting

and the quality of surveillance; and build local capacity to identify, contain, and respond to an influenza pandemic.

For information, see: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/2005/55972.htm>

47. 9th ARF Heads of Defense Universities/Colleges/Institutions

Date: October 10–13, 2005

Location: Vietnam

Organizers/Sponsors: National Defence Academy of Vietnam; ARF

Participants agreed strongly on the need to cooperate for regional security, but noted that the environment had been changing with the rise of non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, transnational crime, proliferation of WMD, natural disasters, and infectious diseases. They called for a comprehensive approach based on highly coordinated responses, and noted that the armed forces have a major role to play but that it should be based on strong civil-military coordination. The participants supported the continued exchange of information and personnel as it has had an impact on more effective cooperation. The meeting was attended by representatives from 23 of the 25 ARF member countries.

For information, see: <http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

48. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN SOM)

Date: October 13–14, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

49. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBMs)

Date: October 17–19, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); hosted by the Philippines and the United States

This group replaces the previous ISG on CBMs, reflecting a growing emphasis on preventive diplomacy within the ARF circle. Participants expressed their outrage at continued attacks, highlighting the need for continued cooperation against terrorism. They discussed natural disasters and disaster relief, Myanmar, nuclear weapons, North Korea and the Six-Party Talks, South China Sea, maritime security, and the ever-increasing need to cooperate on non-traditional security issues. They had very extensive talks on how the ARF can implement preventive diplomacy and what approach it should take to do so. Representatives from 20 of the 25 ARF countries, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat attended the meeting. A session of the Defence Officials Dialogue took place on October 17.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ARF/13ARF/ISG-CBM-PD/report.pdf>
http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/intersessional/report_interses_05_06.html

50. 2nd ASEAN and China Cooperative Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) International Congress

Date: October 18–20, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) of China; jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific and ASEAN

Officials from ASEAN, China, and the UNODC reviewed the work done in combating drugs under the ACCORD Plan of Action. Progress had been made in the areas of civic awareness, demand reduction, law enforcement, and alternative development, but the congress expressed concern over the new threat of synthetic drugs like amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and ecstasy. To counter this new trend, the congress revised the ACCORD Plan of Action and endorsed the Initiative on Regional Joint Action against ATS-Related Crimes. The congress also issued a Beijing Declaration.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17851.htm>
<http://www.aseansec.org/17848.htm>;
[http://www.accordplan.net/file/022006/01/Congress%20Report%20-%20Final%20\(01-02-06\).pdf](http://www.accordplan.net/file/022006/01/Congress%20Report%20-%20Final%20(01-02-06).pdf)

51. 8th Annual Chiefs Of Defense Conference

Date: October 24–26, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: US Pacific Command (US PACOM)

Senior military leaders from the Asia Pacific region gathered to discuss mutual security challenges, improve relationships, and foster security cooperation. The theme for this meeting was “Shaping Collective Efforts to Counter Transnational Threats.” The chiefs of defense of 22 nations attended, including Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Comoros, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, South Korea, Timor Leste, Thailand, Tonga, and the United States.

For information, see: <http://www.pacom.mil/news/news2005/051023chod.shtml>

52. 36th Pacific Islands Forum

Date: October 25–27, 2005

Location: Papua New Guinea

Organizers/Sponsors: Pacific Islands Forum

The Pacific Islands Forum (formerly known as the South Pacific Forum) is the region’s principal political institution. The forum brings together the independent and self-governing states of the Pacific in an annual leaders’ summit. The 36th Forum maintained the momentum for improved governance and the pooling of regional resources. Forum leaders endorsed a Pacific Plan to strengthen regional cooperation and integration, and the “Kalibobo Roadmap” to guide the plan’s implementation. The plan contains practical ideas for immediate implementation, gives further political impetus to existing initiatives, and looks toward longer-term economic integration under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER).

For information, see: http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/spacific/regional_orgs/spf.html
<http://www.forumsec.org.fj/>

53. Shanghai Cooperation Organization—Meeting of the Council of Heads of Government/Prime Ministers

Date: October 26, 2005

Location: Moscow, Russia

Organizers/Sponsors: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The council considered a wide range of issues related to further development and deepening of regional cooperation in the areas of maintaining stability, economy and trade, science and technology, culture and humanitarian affairs, and other spheres. This followed up on tasks set by the council at the July 2005 meeting in Astana. The council agreed to step up the development of cooperation on economy and trade, as well as the improvement of investment climate. The action plan on execution of the program of multilateral trade and economic

cooperation between SCO member states, adopted by the heads of government, contains proposals on pilot projects in the areas of energy, transport, telecommunications, science, technology and agriculture. The representatives of the six SCO states and representatives from observer states India, Iran, Mongolia, and Pakistan attended the meeting.

For information, see: <http://www.sectsco.org/html/00030.html>

54. ARF Workshop on Training for Cooperative Maritime Security

Date: October 26–28, 2005

Location: Kochi, India

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); chaired by India and Malaysia

This workshop, which was held in response to a decision reached at the 12th ARF Ministerial Meeting (July 29, 2005), was attended by representatives from 14 of the 25 ARF countries, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat. Participants agreed that because of the transnational nature of maritime security threats, responses require multi-agency collaboration within a nation as well as international cooperation. They felt that training across such agencies and practical exercises would enhance cooperative efforts. They raised the possibility of a regional maritime training facility to streamline practices and also the creation of structures for better information exchange.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ARF/13ARF/ws-maritime-security/report.pdf>

55. Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response

Date: October 31–November 1, 2005

Location: Brisbane, Australia

Organizers/Sponsors: Government of Australia; Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

A high-level meeting, hosted by Australia with the participation of the APEC economies, gathered principal pandemic/disaster management coordinators from the 21 APEC economies who are responsible for their country's response to avian and pandemic influenza. They were joined by APEC health and quarantine experts from throughout the region. Observers at the meeting included representatives from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the ASEAN Secretariat, the Pacific Islands Forum, the APEC Business Advisory Council, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), the International Red Cross, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Organization for Animal Health. The meeting aimed to identify ways in which APEC economies might further cooperate in responding to an outbreak of avian influenza by improving communication between key experts; sharing information about and improving transparency of regional and national strategies for responding to an outbreak; identifying gaps in regional preparedness; and developing mechanisms to better coordinate the regional fight against any outbreaks.

For information, see: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/apec/fs1.html>

http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/documents_reports/health_task_force/2005.html

November

56. ARF Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

Date: November 2–4, 2005

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); hosted by Cambodia and the EU; sponsored by Germany, the Netherlands, and the UK

Participants met to discuss measures to control small arms and light weapons in the region and explore means for future regional cooperation. The urgent need for financial and technical assistance was raised, as was the importance of solid information exchange given the transnational nature of the problem. They recognized the need for cooperation via international measures and through capacity building of relevant agencies but also through coordination with civil society bodies. Representatives from 17 of the 25 ARF member countries attended, as did representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat, UNDP, SaferWorld, Japan Assistance Team for Small Arms Management in Cambodia, Japan Center for Conflict Prevention, and the Working Group for Weapons Reductions.

For information, see: <http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

57. Six Party Talks

Date: November 9–11, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

The fifth round of talks was held. Participants reaffirmed their commitment to the joint statement formed at the conclusion of the fourth round, which called for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula at an early date, and to continued efforts to contribute to lasting peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia. They agreed to work to create concrete measures to progress toward realization of the statement goals. Government officials from China, the DPRK, Japan, the ROK, Russia, and the United States participated in the talks.

For information, see: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/fifth/>

58. 3rd Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) Anti-Terrorism Conference

Date: November 14–15, 2005

Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

ASEM is an informal process of dialogue and cooperation bringing together the 25 EU member states, the European Commission, and 13 Asian countries. The seminar emphasized the implementation of all 12 international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (April 2005). The partners listed 10 areas in which all ASEM partners should take concrete and coordinated measures. These included, among others, completing and updating the directory of existing institutions and fora for intra- and interregional and international cooperation (initiated by Germany), further studying the possible establishment of ASEM-wide networking of Financial Intelligence Units (by Indonesia), and encouraging linkages of regional counter-terrorism centers in Asia and Europe (by Malaysia).

For information, see: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zzjg/gjs/gjzzyhy/2608/2610/P020060915649488286284.pdf>

59. ASEAN Workshop on Combating Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children

Date: November 21–23, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/11-2005.htm>

60. ASEM Workshop on HIV/AIDS

Date: November 22–23, 2005

Location: Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Organizers/Sponsors: Vietnamese government, in cooperation with the governments of the Netherlands, the Philippines, and Sweden, and with technical assistance from UNAIDS in Vietnam

At the 5th ASEM meeting in Hanoi in October 2004, the summit leaders expressed their concerns that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic constitutes a global emergency. They agreed that the fight against HIV/AIDS should feature in the framework of ASEM cooperation, and the first step toward that goal was an ASEM workshop on HIV/AIDS, held in Ho Chi Minh City in November 2005. The title of the workshop, “Learning from each other and moving forward—Asia and Europe together in the fight against HIV/AIDS,” highlighted the need to cooperate and collaborate with neighboring nations and to discuss HIV/AIDS as a part of a regional response to effectively confront the epidemic. The workshop gathered more than 100 participants from 20 countries and focused on four main themes: 1) building effective national responses to HIV/AIDS, 2) critical issues in emerging epidemics, 3) best practices, and 4) the next steps.

For information, see: <http://www.unaids.org.vn/event/asem05.htm>

61. ASEAN-EC Regional Symposium

Date: November 28, 2005

Location: Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The theme of this symposium was “Toward Sustainable, Prosperous and Stable ASEAN.” Participants discussed how local businesses, multinational corporations, and government can work together to initiate, accelerate, and sustain economic growth while protecting the public interest. The meeting also touched on ways in which public service leaders can build an ethical, accountable, and responsive public service and use it to bring various groups in society to a shared focus on common objectives.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17925.htm>

http://www.rtb.gov.bn/news_archive/November05/291105.html

62. 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC); Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) + Russia

Date: November 29, 2005

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

Ministers pursued tighter intra-ASEAN coordination to combat transnational crime. Measures discussed included improving information exchange through the strengthening of personal contacts among law enforcement agencies of ASEAN and establishing Police Liaison Officers in the ASEAN capitals. The meeting also endorsed the revised Work Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17937.htm>

63. ASEM Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Date: November 29–30, 2005

Location: London, England

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

Reporting to foreign ministers, a Senior Officials’ Meeting (SOM) has normally been held twice a year, once on the eve of Ministerial or Summit Meetings and once separately. No chairman’s statement is issued publicly after these meetings, although the chairman does write to participants summarizing the main conclusions of the meeting.

For information, see: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/asem/min_other_meeting/index_min.htm

64. 2nd ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (2nd AMMTC+3)

Date: November 30, 2005

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

ASEAN held several consultations in Hanoi with its dialogue partners in its continued bid to strengthen regional efforts toward combating transnational crime. At the 2nd AMMTC+3, the ministers agreed that ASEAN+3 countries would establish legal instruments to cut off financial support for terrorism and strengthen intelligent information exchange. They also endorsed, in principle, the ASEAN+3 Work Plan in Combating Transnational Crime. ASEAN Ministers also held informal consultations with China on November 30 to review activities of cooperation in combating non-traditional security issues. Russian senior officials, meeting with ASEAN counterparts on November 28, proposed the establishment of four ASEAN-Russia Joint Working Groups on terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, and legal cooperation in prosecuting transnational crime. The ASEAN senior officials agreed to deliberate over this proposal further.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17940.htm>

65. ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM-DR)

Date: November 30–December 2, 2005

Location: Bandung, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); hosted by China and Indonesia

Under the theme of “Civil-Military Cooperation in Disaster Relief,” participants took stock of the capabilities of individual countries in deploying their civil and military assets to disaster-affected areas, discussed enhancing civil-military relations in the ARF process on disaster relief operations, and exchanged views and experiences on disaster preparedness and relief operations. They also discussed future directions of ARF cooperation with regard to natural disasters in the light of many recent disasters in the region. Representatives from 23 of the 25 ARF countries, as well as from the Environment Disaster Management Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs attended the meeting.

For information, see: <http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

December

66. ASEAN Senior Officials Meetings (SOMs) and Ministerial Meetings Related to 11th ASEAN Summit

Date: December 7–11, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

67. 3rd ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD)

Date: December 7–8, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN; hosted by the Indonesian government

The delegates to this meeting discussed regional health and development issues. The discussions covered such issues as the follow-up to the 7th ASEAN Summit Declaration on HIV/AIDS; updates on the Vientiane Action Programme; a report of the Chairpersons of the SOMHD Subsidiary Bodies (the SOMHD Working Group on Project Development, ASEAN Experts Group on Communicable Diseases, ASEAN Expert Group on Food Safety, ASEAN Task

Force on AIDS, and the ASEAN Working Group on Technical Cooperation on Pharmaceuticals); an update on preparations for the 8th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting and the 2nd ASEAN+3 Health Ministers Meeting in Myanmar in 2006; and an exchange of views on policy and technical issues related to avian influenza. The group also discussed cooperation with dialogue partners and international agencies. They also reviewed a draft "First East Asia Summit Declaration on Avian Influenza Prevention, Control, and Response."

For information, see: <http://www.litbang.depkes.go.id/download/asean/SOMHD%20Compilation%20Docs/>

68. 2nd ASEAN+3 Working Group Meeting on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the ASEAN+3 Summit; and 2nd East Asia Summit (EAS) Working Group Meeting on the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit"

Date: December 11, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

69. 2nd Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–Philippines East ASEAN Growth Areas (BIMP-EAGA) Summit; Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) Summit; Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Viet Nam (CLMV) Summit

Date: December 11, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

This meeting primarily focused on addressing and building upon the achievements since the 1st BIMP-EAGA Summit in Bali, held in October 2003, as well as determining the future development direction of the sub-region. Participants reaffirmed the importance of the BIMP-EAGA as a sub-regional growth area within the overall context of narrowing development gaps in ASEAN and noted the need to accelerate its economic development. They agreed to adopt the BIMP-EAGA Roadmap to Development, which will guide the stakeholders in the implementation of practical and sustainable strategies, programs, and projects that will benefit the communities of the member-countries. The BIMP-EAGA Roadmap to Development will be implemented for a period of five years beginning in 2006.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/18498.htm>

70. 11th ASEAN Summit; 9th ASEAN+3 Summit; ASEAN Plus China Summit; ASEAN Plus Japan; ASEAN Plus the ROK; Inaugural ASEAN Plus Russia; and ASEAN Plus India Summit

Date: December 12, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN; hosted by the government of Malaysia

The 11th ASEAN Summit produced a number of significant results. First, the delegates signed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the ASEAN Charter, which is expected to be a landmark constitutional document embodying fundamental principles, goals, and structures of ASEAN cooperation. In this connection, an eminent persons group (EPG) was created to examine and provide practical recommendations on the directions for ASEAN and the nature of the ASEAN Charter. The group discussed progress on the Vientiane Action Programme, the ASEAN Security Community, and other initiatives. They considered speeding up the process of economic integration. Socio-cultural cooperation was another area of focus, as were efforts to bridge the development gap within the region. Participants welcomed the convening of the East Asia Summit as an open and inclusive forum with ASEAN. They agreed

that the efforts of the EAS to promote community building in the region were consistent with the realization of the ASEAN Community and will form an integral part of the evolving regional architecture. Regional security was another topic of focus, as the group reaffirmed its support for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the efforts made by the Six Party Talks, as well as recent ARF initiatives on confidence building measures, and it voiced continued concern about the situation in the Middle East.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17724.htm>

71. 1st Meeting of ASEAN-China Maritime Consultative Mechanism

Date: December 14–16, 2005

Location: Guangzhou, China

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/12-2005.htm>

72. 1st East Asia Summit

Date: December 14, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Chaired by Malaysia, which is also the ASEAN Chair for the year starting in summer 2005

The summit came about after a recommendation for it was included in the report by an East Asia Study Group of government officials, which was established based on an agreement at the ASEAN+3 Summit Meeting held in November 2000. It was suggested as one step toward forming an East Asia Community (EAC). There were 16 participating countries: 10 ASEAN countries, Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand. Conditions for participation in the first EAS were as follows: the country should (1) be a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia member or have the will to become a member, (2) be a complete ASEAN Dialogue Partner, and (3) have substantive relations with ASEAN. At the ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting held in Lao PDR at the end of July this year, it was formally decided that Australia, India, and New Zealand would take part in the EAS.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/>

73. ARF Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security

Date: December 19–20, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); chaired by Japan and Indonesia

Participants worked to identify the challenges to capacity building for maritime security in their countries, determine best practices, and implement practices to improve coordination of responses for maritime security, which is a transnational issue. They decided to take stock of existing agreements for maritime security and agreed that understanding of and action in line with these is crucial and that the words should be translated into action. The workshop was attended by representatives from 22 of the 25 ARF member countries.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ARF/13ARF/ws-capacity-building/co%20chairs%20report.pdf>

Track 2: Multisectoral Policy Meetings

July

1. **7th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP)**

Date: July 1–5, 2005

Location: Kobe, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) Organizing Committee; Japanese Society for AIDS Research, Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention, and Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association

The ICAAP meetings aim at facilitating prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and the promotion of information sharing. Participants included people living with HIV/AIDS, scientific researchers, community activists, health professionals, and government and international agency representatives—all of whom are involved in the search for more effective strategies and increased political commitment to the problem of prevention and treatment in the Asia Pacific region. The main theme of this 7th ICAAP meeting, which drew participants from 60 countries, was “Bridging Science and Community.” Although science has made great strides in the understanding of HIV infection and anti-retroviral development, it is essential that a bridge be built to all affected communities so that they have access to and can participate in the development of prevention, treatment, and care strategies. Sessions focused on such topics as “HIV epidemic and regional response,” “cross-border approaches,” and “prevention and care in the community.”

For information, see: <http://www.icaap7.jp/>

2. **Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT) East Asian Investment Cooperation Working Group Meeting and the First East Asia Investment Forum (EAIF)**

Date: July 1–3, 2005

Location: Shandong Province, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT); jointly sponsored by China Foreign Affairs University, China Development Bank, and the Shandong Government

The July 2005 meeting of the NEAT East Asian Investment Cooperation Working Group gathered 26 representatives from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Discussions centered around economic development and the current state of investment cooperation in East Asia. All participants agreed that East Asian investment cooperation is at a significant turning point and they offered policy recommendations to promote its further development. The working group will draft a report based on the results of the meeting, which will be submitted to the 3rd Annual Conference of NEAT for further discussion. The East Asian Investment Forum was held immediately after the Working Group meeting.

For information, see: http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=50

3. **A Grand Design for Northeast Asia: Phase III—1st International Workshop**

Date: July 8, 2005

Location: Changchun, China

Organizers/Sponsors: National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan; National Development and Reform Commission, China; and the Korean Research Institute for Human Settlements

This was the first of three international workshops held in this third phase, which will culminate in a publication of all the reports and presentations in Japanese and English. Each think tank set up a task force to promote information exchange and to create a common vision toward the development of the Northeast Asian region. The main focus was on transportation infrastructure and networking and on energy and the environment. The meeting was attended by task force members and other Chinese experts. Site visits were arranged to examine local railroad and road transportation connecting the three cities of Shenyang, Dandong, and Dalian.

For information, see: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newsj/kanren/160/163/gaiyou.html>

4. Peace Forum International Conference: East Asian Security

Date: July 18, 2005

Location: Taipei, Taiwan

Organizers/Sponsors: Foundation on International & Cross-Strait Studies (Republic of China, ROC), Brookings Institution, and Tamkang University (ROC); sponsored by the ROC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government Information Office, and Overseas Chinese Commission

This one-day forum brought together scholars and government officials from the Asia Pacific region to examine such issues as China's rise and its regional implications, US strategy in Asia Pacific, and regional cooperation in Asia Pacific.

For information, see: <http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000153>
<http://www.fics.org.tw/eastasia>

5. Transport Infrastructure and Poverty Reduction Workshop

Date: July 18–22, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Investment in transport infrastructure has remained a priority area of attention in developing countries. While it is widely assumed that investment in infrastructure contributes to economic growth, there is a shared concern about the limited knowledge base linking infrastructure to poverty reduction. Experience shows that the poor disproportionately miss out on the benefits of infrastructure projects. This workshop took stock of the current knowledge on the relationship between transport infrastructure and poverty reduction, review lessons learned and best practices, and identify policy and operational implications as well as priorities for future research. Participants included senior government officials as well as NGO and private sector representatives. Targeted countries included Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam.

For information, see: <http://www.adbi.org/event/2005/07/18/851.transport.infrastructure.poverty.reduction/>

6. From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace

Date: July 19–21, 2005

Location: New York, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), in partnership with the United Nations Department of Political Affairs

This three-day meeting brought together more than 900 people from 118 countries with the objective of launching a civil society international movement to prevent armed conflict. The meeting consisted of various fora to develop action plans for the implementation of the Global

Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflict. Working groups focused, for example, on such themes as the roles of civil society in prevention and peacebuilding; promoting human security; indigenous and local approaches for working with conflict peacefully; and local businesses in peacebuilding. They agreed on the need for governments and intergovernmental organizations to direct greater priority and resources to early prevention of armed conflict and human security. They also highlighted the importance of ongoing engagement between civil society, government, and international organizations for prevention and peacebuilding to be sustainable.

For information, see: <http://www.gppac.net/page.php?id=797>

7. The Impact of the Global War on Terrorism and Island State Security

Date: July 19–21, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP), East-West Center

This conference was the fourth in an ongoing series organized by the APCSS, which promotes a policy-oriented and practitioner-focused dialogue on terrorism and other transnational security issues. It explored key security issues facing Oceania and Southeast Asia and opportunities for regional/international cooperation. The conference focused on improving understanding of the scope and nature of terrorism and other transnational problems that require interagency and multinational solutions. Participants found that the threat of terrorism for Pacific Island Countries is low but that there were potential threats and spillovers from Southeast Asia, and that the major threat is the potential use of these countries as transit points to other countries. Participants also stressed the need to place terrorism within a broader context of transnational threats.

For information, see: <http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CRES/2005%20Island%20State%20Exec%20Summ.doc>

8. Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Inter-faith Dialogue

Date: July 21–22, 2005

Location: Bali, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM); sponsored by the governments of Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, and the UK

Under the theme of “Building Inter-faith Harmony within the International Community,” the ASEM Inter-faith Dialogue was organized to foster mutual understanding and respect among all faiths and religions, particularly in Asia and Europe, and to propose recommendations to actualize inter-faith harmony within the international community. The meeting was attended by participants from 39 ASEM partner countries and encompassed prominent faith and religious leaders, intellectuals, the media, and high-ranking government officials. The Bali Declaration on Building Interfaith Harmony was announced at the end of the event, containing recommendations for achieving inter-faith harmony within the international community.

For information, see: http://www.deplu.go.id/?hotnews_id=95
http://www.aseminfoboard.org/content/documents/050722_BaliDeclaration.pdf

9. China-Japan-US Trilateral Conference

Date: July 21–22, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies (CNAPS), Brookings Institution; Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); Keizai Koho Center; hosted by Peking University

In the wake of frictions between China and Japan, more than 20 foreign policy experts and former officials from China, Japan, and the United States met to discuss relations among the three countries. Candid discussions were held on strategic perceptions of the three countries, policies toward the Asia-Pacific region, economic issues, regional points of tension and hot spots, counter-terrorism, and energy. The emphasis was on how to build cooperation and minimize tensions. The participants agreed that a stable and cooperative relationship among China, Japan, and the United States would be in the best interests of the three countries and the rest of the world. The organizers decided to hold another meeting in Japan in the first half of next year to continue their discussions and to produce a report with recommendations to be submitted to their governments.

For information, see: <http://www.brookings.edu/comm/events/20050721china.htm>
http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005_9

10. 55th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: 60 Years After Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Date: July 22–27, 2005

Location: Hiroshima, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Pugwash Council

Scientists and academics from 40 countries gathered for a five-day conference in Hiroshima, which marked the 60th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of that city. Participants discussed the legacy of the 1955 Manifesto issued by Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell, which called for the renunciation of war and of nuclear arms, and which launched the Pugwash Conferences. They also examined issues related to nonproliferation, the Islamic world and its relations with the West, sustainable development, and regional security in East Asia. Participants issued a declaration calling for a renewed commitment to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and the conclusion of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.

For information, see: <http://www.pugwash.org/reports/pac/55/hiroshima2005.htm>

11. 3rd Asia Economic Summit

Date: July 28–29, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute, with the collaboration/support of the Confederation of Indian Industry, China Development Institute, Keizai Koho Center, *BusinessWeek*, and DNM Strategies

This was the 3rd in a series of annual summits organized by the Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute. The theme for the 2005 summit was “Asia on the Move: Enhancing Competitiveness, Expanding Opportunities.” The goal was to expand investment, promote growth, and reconsolidate the economies of the region so as to enable Asia to regain its competitive edge. Government and business leaders, academics, researchers, diplomats, and policymakers from throughout the Asia Pacific region gathered to take stock of the shape of the global recovery and outlook for Asia, assess global and regional economic and strategic trends, assess policy shifts and their impact on Asia, and evaluate Asia’s competitiveness and investment opportunities in the 21st century.

For information, see: http://www.asli.com.my/documents/3rd_Asia_Economic_2005.pdf

August

12. Strategies for East Asia Growth and Openness

Date: August 1–2, 2005

Location: Bogor, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Jakarta and the Australia-Japan Research Centre of the Australian National University, Canberra; with cooperation of the Japanese Ministry of Finance

Representatives from international organizations and government agencies joined economic analysts from the region to examine the future direction of East Asian economic growth and the optimal strategies for growth and openness. Participants examined the rationale for and success of outward-looking growth strategies in East Asia, analyzed growth and openness in the region, examined the US and global current account imbalances and their impact on exchange rates, and discussed a macroeconomic policy review of Indonesia and New Zealand. Particular attention was paid to the recent trend toward preferential trade agreements, which the participants found to be of limited effectiveness in promoting growth. The removal of obstacles to foreign trade and FDI remained the key to promoting the growth of regional economies.

The meeting also marked the launch of the East Asian Bureau of Economic Research, an electronic forum for high-quality economic research on issues facing the East Asian economies. **For information, see:** http://apseg.anu.edu.au/events/ev_conf.php

13. Regional Workshop Launching the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

Date: August 2–3, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The AECEN was officially launched in August to promote improved environmental compliance and enforcement policies and practices through counterpart exchange and information sharing. The regional workshop brought together more than 80 senior environmental officials, judges, lawyers, and civil society leaders from 13 Asian countries—Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam—to develop AECEN programs and activities. Experts from ASEAN, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the OECD also participated. The meeting endorsed the establishment of AECEN as a regional network platform for Asian country members at both the national and regional levels. Member countries issued a joint statement in support of improved environmental compliance and enforcement throughout the region.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/AECEN-Launch/default.asp>

14. Biosecurity Threats in the Asia-Pacific Region

Date: August 8–11, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and the Center of Excellence in Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance

More than 40 civilian and military participants attended this conference, representing such key institutions as the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and others. Also included were medical personnel, academics, and researchers. The conference focused on natural and man-made medical threats facing the Asia

Pacific, especially pandemic diseases such as avian flu, SARS, and other naturally occurring diseases. The goals of the conference were (1) to share perspectives on biosecurity threats; (2) discuss challenges facing the United States and its Asian partners in responding to these threats, (3) examine policy planning and coordination, and (4) recommend improvements that could mitigate future outbreaks. Participants felt that the necessary institutions existed, but that capacity building, network building, resources, and political will were key to effectively meeting the challenges to the region.

For information, see: <http://www.apcss.org/Conference/Conference%20Future%20Summary.htm#C1>

15. Senior Policy Seminar 2005

Date: August 8–10, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: East-West Center

Organized by the East-West Center, this annual seminar brings together senior and influential policymakers, government officials, and academic experts from the United States and the Asia Pacific region for discussions on the economic, social, and strategic dynamics and the future of US policy in the region. The 2005 seminar examined the Asia Pacific policy agenda for the second Bush administration, perceptions of the United States in Asia, large power relations in the region, the major economic and security challenges facing the region, the implications of domestic political changes for regional relations, and transnational issues and regional cooperation. The meeting concluded with a wrap-up session that considered the implications of the discussions for national policies and for the regional architecture.

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

16. CSCAP Study Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Campaign Against International Terrorism With Specific Reference to the Asia-Pacific Region

Date: August 9–10, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP); co-chaired by CSCAP-Malaysia, CSCAP-New Zealand, and CSCAP-Thailand

This was the second and final meeting of a CSCAP study group on terrorism. The group finalized its recommendations in a memorandum that was presented to the 24th CSCAP Steering Committee on December 5, 2005. The memorandum presents a working definition of terrorism as “organized violence employed against civilians for a political purpose.” It particularly addressed international terrorism as personified in the al Qaeda network and other related groups. The group set forth 10 key recommendations, encouraging regional governments to assert greater political will for engagement in strong multilateral cooperation in order to counter terrorism, take a comprehensive approach to the issue, and promote good governance at home as a key step in creating an environment that is impervious to exploitation by terrorist groups.

For information, see: <http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/Mem%20Terrorism.pdf>

17. United States, Japan, and China Relations: Trilateral Cooperation in the 21st Century

Date: August 15–17, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Pacific Forum CSIS, in collaboration with the Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS), Japan, and the China Institute for Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)

The Pacific Forum, RIPS, and the CICIR have convened a series of policy dialogues aimed at strengthening the trilateral relationship. In August 2005, they were joined by the East-West Center to convene the 9th trilateral dialogue, bringing together about 30 analysts from the three countries to exchange views, clarify perceptions, and identify building blocks to improve relations. Participants highlighted the possibilities of, need for, and obstacles to good trilateral relations. In retrospect, it was felt that the terrorist attacks of September 11 created new opportunities for trilateral cooperation, but those efforts had been hampered by widening social divisions in each country that restrict each government's room to maneuver. An increasingly important focus was energy security, given that the United States, China, and Japan are three of the world's four largest primary commercial energy users. A report on the conference is available online.

For information, see: http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/issuesinsights_v05n10.pdf

18. Forum on Water Issues in Southeast Asia: Present Trends and Future Directions

Date: August 16–17, 2006

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

In the 21st century, we may be faced with a global water shortage that has the potential to create conflicts. This major regional two-day forum, involving the business community, academics, and the public sector, examined trends of managing water in Southeast Asia. Participants examined such issues as rural irrigation, watershed management, conservation, transboundary management, public-private sector partnerships, privatization, recycling, and desalination. The first session focused on China and the potential for conflict over water between Asian states. This was followed by a discussion of the Mekong River and the regional security implications of resource development. Another session looked at privatization and water supply management in Malaysia and in the region as a whole, while other sessions focused on the experiences of Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

For information, see: <http://www.iseas.edu.sg/16aug05a.html>

19. International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS) 4

Date: August 20–24, 2005

Location: Shanghai

Organizers/Sponsors: Association for Asian Studies (AAS), the European Associations for Asian Studies, and the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS); hosted by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

The concept of ICAS was born from a desire by the AAS and IIAS to broaden the scope of Asian studies and increase international cooperation among scholars. Since 1995, the AAS, the IIAS, and the European Associations for Asian Studies had been thinking of ways of internationalizing Asian studies. This developed into ICAS. More than 1000 specialists in the field of Asian studies gathered to discuss such themes as Politics between the Local and the National; History, the Cutting Edge of the Present; Environment and Society: Linking the Rural and Urban Dilemma; Media and Communication: Crouching Tiger meets Hidden Dragon; Religion, Interfaith Dialogue; and Made in China? Neo-Liberalism and the Future of the World.

For information, see: <http://www.icassecretariat.org/index.php?q=node/9>

20. IDSS-NBR Conference—Contending Perspectives: Southeast Asian and American Views on a Rising China

Date: August 22–24, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) and the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR); in collaboration with the US Army War College and the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, US Department of State

This two-day event featured three panels, each with specialists from the United States and Southeast Asia, that examined the following topics: 1) China's decade-long rapid economic growth and its effect on the region's export-led economies, 2) Beijing's increasing political influence and its effect on the diplomatic landscape in Southeast Asia, and 3) China's military modernization and its emergence as a major power in Asia. The US reaction to a growing China was seen as an important factor. Southeast Asia generally perceives the rise of China as an opportunity rather than a threat, although the nations are divided on the extent to which they individually interact with China. Finally, the participants noted that China's military modernization is unable to contend with US capabilities, but may pose a greater challenge to the United States and might be used to achieve energy security.

For information, see: <http://www.nbr.org/programs/southeast/index.html#contending>
http://www.nbr.org/programs/southeast/Conf_Report082205.pdf

21. 3rd Annual Conference of the Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT)

Date: August 22–23, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT); Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)

The 3rd meeting of this annual conference was attended by participants from the ASEAN+3 countries. The main theme was "Towards an East Asian Community." Sessions were dedicated to discussions of six reports from working groups that had been established in 2004: Overall Architecture of Community Building in East Asia; East Asian Investment Cooperation; East Asian Financial Cooperation; Energy Security Cooperation in East Asia; Promoting Economic Integration in East Asia through Resolving New Global Imbalances; and Concepts, Ideas, and Empowering Guidelines for East Asia. The findings were then submitted as reference documents for the December 2005 ASEAN+3 Summit.

For information, see: http://www.neat.org.cn/english/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=55

22. Regional Strategic and Political Developments Forum

Date: August 24, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

Southeast Asia has witnessed significant political and security developments over the last few years. While the region is still vulnerable to transnational threats such as terrorism and separatist insurgencies, Southeast Asian states are under pressure to build their national capacities in forging the kind of stability and security that are essential for continued peace and growth. Through a series of elections in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore, a new generation of political leaders has come to power. A new king has come to the throne in Cambodia, and Vietnam will see a change of government leaders at the 10th Party National Congress next year. Much is expected of the region's leadership in forging stronger regional cooperation while they attempt to manage their domestic constituencies. The 2005 ISEAS Regional Strategic and Political Developments Forum focused on these and other developments. It examined broad trends in regional security and in domestic politics and security, as well as the situations in specific countries, including Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

For information, see: <http://www.iseas.edu.sg/24aug05a.html>

23. CSCAP Study Group on Human Trafficking in the Asia-Pacific Region

Date: August 28–29, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP)

This was the second meeting of the CSCAP study group on human trafficking in the Asia Pacific region. At the first meeting, participants had decided to address six key areas: legislation, capacity building, regional arrangements, victim support, public awareness, and crime type convergence. Eleven national CSCAP committees were represented at the second meeting, along with representatives from various nongovernmental organizations. At the end of the meeting it was decided that a draft memorandum would be prepared for the 24th CSCAP Steering Committee meeting in December 2005.

For information, see: <http://www.cscap.org>

http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/docs/CSCAP_Reports_Contributions/2005/HTSGRptAug05.pdf#search=%22CSCAP%20Study%20Group%20on%20Human%20Trafficking%20in%20the%20Asia-Pacific%20Region%22

24. 2nd Southeast Asia Water Forum

Date: August 29–September 3, 2005

Location: Bali, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Global Water Partnership-Southeast Asia, the Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure, and Indonesia Water Partnership; with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Although Southeast Asia is a water-rich region, it is also one of the most populated regions of the world. Nearly 33 percent of the population lives in urban areas; this is expected to increase further by about 3 percent annually. Given the importance of water resources in the region, it is imperative to address water management issues at various levels. In November 2003, the Southeast Asia Water Forum (SEAWF) was conducted to define specific recommendations to address the water issues in the region. The 2nd SEAWF aimed to build a regional commitment toward integrated water resources management and effective water governance among key stakeholders.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/2SEAWF/default.asp>

25. 13th Annual Workshop of the Framework on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region

Date: August 30–September 2, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) and the government of the People's Republic of China

One hundred fifty delegates from member states, national human rights institutions, subregional organizations, NGOs, and United Nations agencies took part in this annual workshop. The 2005 meeting focused on the future of the Asia-Pacific Framework and reviewed progress achieved in the four areas identified within the framework for technical cooperation in human rights in the region: national human rights institutions; national human rights action plans; human rights education; and the realization of the right to development and of economic, social, and cultural rights. Particular attention was given to the role of regional cooperation in combating human trafficking.

For information, see: <http://www.aseanhrmech.org/news/2005/workshop-in-beijing.html>
<http://www.aseanhrmech.org/news/2005/WG-leaders.html>

26. 5th Asian International Forum in Fukuoka—Envisioning an “East Asian Community”

Date: August 31–September 1, 2005

Location: Fukuoka, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Fukuoka Prefecture, Fukuoka City, and the Organizing Committee of the Asian International Forum in Fukuoka

At this forum, Asian, European, and American economic experts of leading think tanks involved in governmental policymaking in their respective countries/regions discussed Asia's present and future developments. The forum focused on the forthcoming East Asia Summit. Participants felt that the summit meeting was bound to be a major milestone in the dynamic process of East Asian regional cooperation, of equal importance to the launching of the Asia-Europe Meeting process (ASEM) in 1996. Several key issues for the agenda of the summit were discussed, including the overall vision and goals of the Community; its membership and leadership; the diversity within the region; the historical legacies dividing East Asian nations and peoples; and immediate first steps to be agreed to in Kuala Lumpur. Discussions also focused on whether and how the East Asian Community would be distinct from ASEAN.

For information, see: <http://www.eias.org/conferences/2005/fukuoa010905.html>

September

27. East Asian Economic Integration: Reality and Vision

Date: September 2, 2005

Location: Seoul, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

KIEP held an international seminar in order to discuss the future of East Asian economic integration. In the wake of the Asian financial crisis, East Asia began to seriously consider economic regionalism. Since 1997, the ASEAN+3 Summit Meeting has become an annual event, serving as the basic institutional framework for regional economic cooperation. In 2001, the East Asian Vision Group submitted a report to the leaders of ASEAN+3, in which it recommended the formation of an East Asian Free Trade Area (EAFTA) well ahead of the Bogor goals set by APEC. Recently, five FTAs have been concluded among East Asian countries, and many more FTA negotiations are underway. In addition, various initiatives are underway to enhance financial cooperation among the ASEAN+3 countries. This seminar gathered experts from throughout the Asia Pacific region to discuss the de facto integration that has been occurring, the trends in East Asian FTAs, and financial integration. The final session asked “how to envision an East Asian Community.”

For information, see: http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e_sub02/sub01_1.asp?sort=&hdate=2005-09-02&seq=20050829163940&p=2&class=01&keytype=&keyword=

28. 15th New Generation Seminar—Health Issues in the Asia Pacific Region

Date: September 4–18, 2005

Location: Honolulu/Bangkok/Hong Kong

Organizers/Sponsors: East-West Center; supported by the Freeman Foundation

Each year the East-West Center invites rising young leaders from the United States and Asia Pacific to participate in the New Generation Seminar, a two-week intensive educational and dialogue program. The program is developed around a thematic focus and provides participants with an opportunity to strengthen their understanding of regional developments and challenges, increase their contacts with counterparts in the region, and become more effective leaders with an international perspective. The 2005 New Generation Seminar included 15 emerging leaders representing Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia,

Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, the Philippines, the United States, and Vietnam. Participants spent one week in Honolulu, exploring broad Asia Pacific regional issues and a second week on a study tour to Bangkok and Hong Kong to explore the theme of “Health Issues in the Asia Pacific Region.”

For information, see: http://www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf_ID=357

29. 16th General Meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)

Date: September 6–7, 2005

Location: Seoul, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC); Korea National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (KOPEC)

About 700 academics and government and business officials gathered in Seoul to explore ways of promoting further economic cooperation in the Asia Pacific region. During the two-day meeting, participants discussed strategies to accelerate progress toward an “Asia Pacific community” in light of the new global economic and political environment. The overall theme of the meeting was “Toward a Pacific Community: Renewing the Commitment.” Specific topics included squaring FTAs with the Bogor goals; private-public partnership for infrastructure development; the trans-Pacific imbalance; and the next steps toward a Pacific Community.

The PECC, a biennial gathering, was founded in 1980 and is the only nongovernmental official observer of APEC. Expert representatives from each of the 25 member states, as well as from multilateral institutions and private sectors, spoke at the meeting on trade, finance, and community building.

For information, see: <http://www.peccxvi.org/>

30. Launch of the Regional Millennium Development Goals (MDG) II Report

Date: September 7, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: UNESCAP, UNDP, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

A new report assessing the region’s progress to date on reaching the MDGs was launched at ADB headquarters in Manila by senior officials from UNESCAP, UNDP, and ADB. The event included a conference and roundtable seminar organized to present and discuss the findings and recommendations. Entitled “A Future Within Reach: Reshaping Institutions in a Region of Disparities to Meet the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific,” the publication also outlines recommendations for improving success in the 10 years remaining to the 2015 MDG deadline. Participants included senior government officials, representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs, academics from Asia and the Pacific region, and representatives of bilateral and multilateral development agencies, who sought to develop approaches to achieving the MDG targets.

For information, see: <http://www.unescap.org/mdgap/events/Launch%20ADB%20Manila%207%20Sep%202005/2005-09-1-Lauch.htm>

31. Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Maritime Security

Date: September 7, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: International Maritime Organization (IMO); hosted by the government of Indonesia; with the cooperation of the governments of Malaysia and Singapore

This meeting gathered leading government and industry officials to take stock of the existing arrangements on, and to seek convergence on the perception of likely threats to, the safety of

navigation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. Participants considered the actions necessary to contribute to the building of confidence among the various stakeholders in order to address the demands of safety, security, and environmental protection while, at the same time, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three littoral states and the relevant provisions of international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

For information, see: <http://www.imo.org/>

32. Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security for the 21st Century

Date: September 12–13, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)

The APCSS sponsored a forum to examine security issues and their implications for theater security cooperation in the region. The goal of the symposium was to foster security cooperation and multilateral dialogue among officials and experts from throughout the Asia Pacific region, at the governmental as well as nongovernmental level. The conference sought to elicit fresh perspectives on Asia Pacific security from throughout the region. It was organized around broad security themes linked to theater security cooperation, including a retrospective look at security cooperation, discussing transnational threats, comprehensive security issues, and the future security focus for the region. One focus of discussion was the recent shift toward a broader concept of security that incorporates nontraditional security issues and that recognizes the existence of non-state and anti-state actors that require different paradigms of state action and interstate cooperation.

For information, see: http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR_ES/Perspectices%20Exec%20Summ.doc

33. Ten Years of ASEM

Date: September 14–15, 2005

Location: Helsinki, Finland

Organizers/Sponsors: University of Helsinki Network for European Studies, in cooperation with the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE)

The 7th ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting (FMM7) in May 2005 endorsed an initiative by Finland and Japan to commission a critical review of the first decade of ASEM. With Finland's hosting of the next summit (ASEM6) in September 2006 in mind, an international conference on "Ten Years of ASEM" was held to reflect on past achievements, present conditions, and future directions of the Asia-Europe Meeting. The conference engaged not only academics and independent think tanks, but also government officials and representatives from the EU Commission in a discussion on multiple issues related to the ASEM process of informal dialogue in the political, economic, and social/cultural arenas. Brainstorming sessions were held to generate fresh perspectives for ASEM6 and on the future of this dialogue forum in general. The conference was organized as part of an ongoing research project conducted in collaboration with JCIE.

For information, see: <http://www.eias.org/conferences/2005/tenasem140905.html>

34. High-Level Conference on Asian Economic Community: Vision of a New Asia

Date: September 15–16, 2005

Location: Taiyuan, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India; in collaboration with Shanxi University of Finance & Economics, China; supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan), and the Taiyuan Municipal

Eminent scholars from China, India, Japan, and ASEAN countries participated in this conference, along with senior officials of regional development institutions such as the Asian Development Bank and UNESCAP. Participants at this meeting, which was the third in a series, discussed the relevance of an Asian economic community and the implications of the upcoming East Asia Summit; China and India's roles as co-drivers of Asian growth and prosperity; the building blocks of Asian regional integration; monetary and financial integration in Asia; and the strategic implications of such integration. Participants saw a need for evolving an Asian identity as a step toward creating "One Asia." For this, people-to-people contacts and interaction between think tanks were viewed as important.

For information, see: <http://www.ris.org.in/>
http://www.newasiaforum.org/third_highlevel_building_a_new_asia_conference.htm

35. Conference on Strengthening the Korea-ASEAN Relationship

Date: September 15, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, and the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korea; funded by the Korea Foundation

This one-day meeting brought together Korean and ASEAN country scholars to examine the state of relations between Korea and the ASEAN nations. The meeting began with an overview of the respective regional security environments and security challenges facing ASEAN and Korea. Participants then focused on non-traditional security threats, economic cooperation (including a Korea-ASEAN FTA), ASEAN-Korea cooperation in the development of the new members of ASEAN, and ASEAN-Korea cooperation toward strengthening East Asia integration. Each session offered both the Korean and ASEAN perspectives on the issues.

For information, see: <http://www.iseas.edu.sg/15sep05a.html>

36. Growing Integration of the Greater Mekong: Sub-regional ASEAN States in Asian Region

Date: September 19–22, 2005

Location: Yangon, Myanmar

Organizers/Sponsors: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), in collaboration with the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS)

This workshop focused on the many aspects of regional integration of ASEAN states in the Greater Mekong sub-region, particularly Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Among other issues, participants discussed the roles and relationships of major Asian powers and the Greater Mekong Sub-Regional ASEAN states; and the integration of Greater Mekong sub-regional ASEAN states in the Southeast and East Asian context with reference to the security, economic, and socio-cultural spheres. The meeting also focused on the states in the region, discussing the issues, possibilities, and challenges they face as cooperation and integration grow.

For information, see: <http://www.kas-asia.org/Conferences.htm>

37. Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Greenhouse Gas Abatement (PREGA) Sub-regional Workshop (Mekong, East, and Southeast Asia)

Date: September 19–22, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The ADB conducted a sub-regional workshop in Beijing under its PREGA program. The workshop aimed to bring key national counterpart agency representatives and national technical experts from participating PREGA countries in the Mekong, East Asia, and Southeast Asia regions (China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Vietnam). Each country team presented the status of activities under Phase 2 of the PREGA project. The workshop also served as a venue for information and knowledge exchange on implementation of technologies and financial strategies in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other greenhouse gas abatement measures.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/Prega-Subregional-Workshop/default.asp>

38. 14th Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEF)

Date: September 20–22, 2005

Location: Shenyang, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Hosted by Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEF) and the Shenyang Municipal Government

The 14th annual NEAEF was held in Shenyang, China. The two-day forum examined such issues as the future of Northeast Asia, energy markets in the region, the revitalization of northeast China, and regional cooperation. Participants issued the Shenyang Declaration at the end of the meeting, under which they agreed to conduct joint activities for the implementation of a “Grand Design for Northeast Asia,” which is to serve as a guideline for the promotion of sustainable development in the region. In the field of energy, Northeast Asian neighbors were encouraged to cooperate in diversifying the region’s sources of oil and natural gas, thereby enhancing regional energy security.

The NEAEF is a regional, nongovernmental organization that sponsors and facilitates research, networking, and dialogue relevant to the economic and social development of the region. The forum is also committed to promoting understanding and relations among the peoples of Northeast Asia and North America.

For information, see: <http://www.neaef.org/>
<http://china.org.cn/english/2005/Sep/143171.htm>

39. Regional Transnational Security Initiatives/Homeland Security Summit

Date: September 20–23, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: State of Hawaii

Hosted by the Hawaii State Government with various nongovernmental partners and sponsored by multiple private sector organizations, the summit was attended by more than 900 delegates from throughout the United States and from other countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chile, Comoros, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam. State and local homeland security officials, military and business leaders, scholars, and senior diplomats gathered for detailed discussions of counter-terrorism and homeland security. Discussions focused on the development of innovative response strategies to the threat of terrorism in the region, focusing on leadership and policy, law enforcement, and counter-terrorism regional outreach.

For information, see: <http://www.apcss.org/Conference/Conference%20Future%20Summary.htm#C1>

40. Institutionalizing Northeast Asia: Making the Impossible Possible?

Date: September 21–22, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: United Nations University (UNU) and Aoyama Gakuin University

This event featured a closed workshop followed by an open symposium attended by regional experts from Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, the United States, and international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank. Agenda topics included theories for regionalization and institutionalization, historical considerations, identity, traditional and non-traditional security, economics and energy, the environment, migration and human rights, and how far cooperation in these fields has been institutionalized in Northeast Asia.

For information, see: <http://www.sipeb-square.net/sipeb-blog/d-office/archives/2005/08/9.html>

41. Southeast Asia and “Rising” China: A Political Economy Perspective on US Interests and Policies

Date: September 21, 2005

Location: Washington DC, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Henry L. Stimson Center

The Southeast Asia Project of the Stimson Center held a roundtable discussion to assess the nature and implications of the growing economic integration of the ASEAN countries with China. The discussion addressed broader US policy issues presented by China’s fast expanding regional role and influence; challenges to individual Southeast Asian countries arising from increased competitive pressure on politically sensitive economic sectors; and specific US initiatives to promote expanded trade and investment ties with ASEAN, including additional free trade agreements (FTAs) and export promotion programs. The participants in the program included Southeast Asia and China specialists from local academic and policy research institutions, representatives of the international business community, and US government officials involved with Southeast Asian policy issues.

For information, see: <http://www.stimson.org/southeastasia/?SN=SE20060111940>

42. 7th Steering Group Meeting of the ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

Date: September 26–27, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Steering Group meetings provide a regular opportunity to discuss and review on-going and planned anti-corruption efforts, achievements, and priorities and to report on progress in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia-Pacific. The 7th Steering Group Meeting had three main objectives: 1) to report on recent anti-corruption reform projects; 2) to complete the steering group’s review process on implementing the action plan’s standards for curbing corruption in public procurement; and 3) to assess trends in countries’ overall compliance with the standards and principles of the action plan. Participants included focal points from the 25 countries that have endorsed the action plan, members of the advisory group to the steering group, senior government officials from observer countries interested in

joining the Initiative, and representatives of relevant international institutions interested in supporting the Action Plan implementation process.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/ADB-OECD-AntiCorruption/7th-SGM/default.asp#participants>

43. 1st ASEAN+3 Youth Forum on Friendship and Cooperation

Date: September 26–October 1, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN; All-China Youth Federation

Youth from around the Asian region were invited to a forum in Beijing. The agenda of the meeting was to strengthen mutual cooperation and to promote common development and vision among ASEAN, China, Japan, and Korea. A representative from each participating country delivered a speech. A Young Entrepreneur's Forum was also scheduled to take place.

For information, see: <http://www.brudirect.com/DailyInfo/News/Archive/Sept05/280905/nite09.htm>

44. The Proposed East Asian Community—Inventing a New Framework for Peace and Security in Northeast Asia

Date: September 26, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Strategic Peace & International Affairs Research Institute (SPIRIT), Tokai University (Japan)

This meeting was held in anticipation of the December 2005 East Asia Summit, which was expected to represent a significant step forward in integration. On the other hand, obstacles to such integration still exist, as seen by the recent tensions between Japan and China, and Japan and Korea, along with the cautious note being sounded by the United States on Asian integration. Participants from Japan, Korea, China, the United States, and Australia gathered to discuss the EAC concept as it relates to regional politics in Northeast Asia, the issues between “South” and “North” in Asia, and security issues in Asia.

For information, see: <http://www.tokai.ac.jp/SPIRIT/e/activity/20050926e.html>
<http://www.tokai.ac.jp/SPIRIT/activity/symposium/20050926.html>

45. A Grand Design for Northeast Asia: Phase III—2nd International Workshop

Date: September 28, 2005

Location: Anyang, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan; National Development and Reform Commission, China; and the Korean Research Institute for Human Settlements

This was the second of three international workshops held in this third phase. The main focus was on development of strategic industrial clusters and eco-tourism in Northeast Asia. Local site visits were arranged to the North-South national border, KINTEX (Korean International Trade Exposition), and a special symposium on the comprehensive development of the Korean peninsula's infrastructure.

For information, see: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newsj/kanren/160/167/gaiyou.html>

46. ASEAN 100 Leadership Forum—Southeast Asia in Transition: Where to From Here?

Date: September 28–29, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia Inc. Forum

The ASEAN 100 Leadership Forum is a highly interactive meeting for one hundred outstanding Southeast Asians from business, government, and civil society. The forum focuses explicitly on new and emerging leadership. It brings together outstanding Southeast Asian men and women who are expected to play key leadership roles in government, business, and civil society in the next five years. Participants engaged in dialogue and debate on key issues and challenges facing the region and their implications for business and politics. In particular, the meeting featured active debate on the future of Southeast Asia in light of leadership transitions in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, and of the economic reemergence of China and India. **For information, see:** http://www.asiaincforum.com/event_asean100.htm

47. 5th Regional Anti-corruption Conference of the ADB-OECD Anti-corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

Date: September 28–30, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The 5th Regional Anti-corruption Conference was composed of two plenary sessions and six capacity-building workshops designed to give participants an opportunity to enhance their practical knowledge in applying anti-corruption tools and to learn about tested methods to combat corruption in specific areas. The workshops also built on the intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation of the ADB/OECD initiative to further advance regional and worldwide judicial cooperation and to foster supportive measures by governments to strengthen private sector ethics.

Participants included representatives from the 25 countries that have endorsed the ADB/OECD Anti-corruption Action Plan, senior government representatives from other Asian and Pacific countries, representatives from nongovernmental organizations actively involved in combating corruption in the Asia Pacific region, internationally recognized experts from ADB countries, and members of the OECD Working Group on Bribery.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/ADB-OECD-AntiCorruption/5th-RACC/default.asp>

October

48. IDSS–Ford Foundation 2nd Dissemination Workshop—Non-traditional Security in Asia: Understanding the Dynamics of Securitisation in Asia

Date: October 2–3, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore; the Ford Foundation; and the Faculties of Political Science and International Relations of Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University

The Program on Non-traditional Security (NTS) Issues in Southeast Asia is administered by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies at Nanyang Technological University and is funded by the Ford Foundation. The objective of the program is to facilitate discussion on non-traditional aspects of security as they relate to Southeast Asia in the post–Cold War regional security environment. Twenty-six researches were commissioned to conduct studies encompassing aspects of globalization, regional institutions, governance in plural societies, and environmental security in individual states or the region as a whole.

The October 2005 seminar was held to share the findings of the studies with a wider audience beyond the academic community and to help the wider community understand how

and why certain NTS issues need to be securitized or desecuritized in order for various actors, both state and non-state, to respond to these challenges adequately.

For information, see: http://www.idss-nts.org/activities/dissemination_seminars.htm

49. Regional Conference on Civil Society Engagement in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Date: October 3–5, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: South East Asian Committee for Advocacy (SEACA), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Asian Partnership for Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (AsiaDHRR), and Sustainability Watch-Asia

This conference gathered 78 representatives of various civil society organizations and networks to discuss ASEAN as a platform for pro-poor advocacy in Southeast Asia; the current and strategic role of ASEAN in Southeast Asian development, the political and economic dynamics of ASEAN, and ASEAN's positions on key advocacy issues of civil society in the region. Participants also discussed how Southeast Asian civil society could use mechanisms for participation in policymaking within ASEAN for pro-poor policy advocacy. Panel sessions were held on the role of ASEAN in relation to agriculture, migrants, security, human rights, the environment, and urban development.

For information, see: <http://www.seaca.net/viewArticle.php?aID=829>
<http://www.seaca.net/viewSection.php?sID=110>

50. 2nd NCAFP Trilateral US-Japan-Republic of Korea Roundtable

Date: October 3, 2005

Location: New York, US

Organizers/Sponsors: National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP), the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), and the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea (IPSIKOR)

This was the 2nd in a series of meetings of security specialists from the United States and its two Northeast Asian allies, Japan and South Korea. Current and former government officials as well as academics were in attendance. The earlier meeting was held in Tokyo in January 2005, while a third round was scheduled for Seoul in April 2006. The purpose of these meetings is to provide an opportunity for policy analysts from the three sides to engage in frank and forthright dialogue out of the media spotlight, to talk about current and longer-range issues, as well as to chart a common strategy for dealing with security challenges. This meeting concentrated on four issues: Japan and the "history" issue; the rise of China; the North Korean nuclear problem; and mechanisms for dealing with regional security.

For information, see: http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundoct05_zagoria.htm

51. Japan's Foreign and Security Policies: Alternatives, Drivers, and Implications

Date: October 4–6, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)

Japan's foreign and security policies are of critical importance to long-term regional stability and US interests in the Asia Pacific region. This conference brought together 40 American, Japanese, and other Asian participants from the government, academia, and other research organizations to address three topics: 1) the ongoing debate within Japan about foreign and security policy alternatives; 2) the various factors that shape Japan's decisions regarding its

foreign and security policies; and 3) the implications of possible alternative directions for the US-Japan alliance and key Asian security issues.

Participants discussed the tension between Japan's alliance with the United States and its participation in regional multilateralism. Japan has sought to bridge this tension by emphasizing trans-Pacific multilateralism that includes the United States. Japan's interest in regional economic multilateralism persists, and some participants warned that US criticism of such interests undermines Japan's efforts and that it would be in US interests to have Japan rather than China shaping regional economic efforts.

For information, see: <http://www.apcss.org>

52. Non-governmental Six-Party Talks on Cooperation in Northeast Asia

Date: October 6, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Korean Association of International Studies (KAIS) and the Institute 21 for Peace Studies; supported by Ministry of Unification, Asan Foundation, Korea Foundation, Korea Research Foundation

In October 2005, KAIS hosted the Non-governmental Six-Party Talks on Cooperation in Northeast Asia: Issues and Agenda. Inspired by the government-level Six-Party Talks, this conference used a similar format, but it tried to address a wider variety of issues in Northeast Asia at the civilian level. Participants presented civilian perspectives on major issues related to multilateral regional cooperation. KAIS invited scholars from all six countries concerned. (Unfortunately, they did not succeed in having North Korean scholars at the conference.) Panels focused on multilateral approaches to peace building in Northeast Asia and cooperation in both traditional and non-traditional areas of security.

For information, see: [http://www.kaisnet.or.kr/Upfile/News/\(3\).pdf](http://www.kaisnet.or.kr/Upfile/News/(3).pdf)

53. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Expert Eminent Persons Workshop

Date: October 10, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia, and Singapore Institute for International Affairs (SIIA)

ARF Expert Eminent Persons (EEPs) from ASEAN countries are nominated and registered by their respective governments as advisors to the ARF. They met for the first time for a workshop in October 2005 to discuss how the EEPs could assist the ARF in its confidence-building and preventive diplomacy mandate and functions. One of the outcomes of the workshop was the creation of an "ASEAN EEP Caucus," for which SIIA will provide information sharing and secretariat support as an interim measure.

For information, see: <http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/LinkClick.aspx?link>
<http://www.aseansec.org%2feep-arf.pdf&mid=648>

54. China and Northeast Asian Energy Strategies

Date: October 10–11, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Australia-Japan Research Centre and the China Economy and Business Program of the Australian National University; Energy Research Institute of China; Korea Energy Economics Institute; Institute of Energy Economics of Japan

A major conference was held in October 2005 as the first event of a research project on China's role in Northeast Asian energy strategies. Issues discussed at the conference included

Chinese energy demand and supply to 2020; prospects for international supplies of energy to China; issues and prospects: perspectives from Japan and Korea; energy market reform in the electric power sector in China; environmental issues and their impact on Chinese energy use; and rapid industrialization and the demand for energy and minerals: China and East Asia.

For information, see: <http://www.crawford.anu.edu.au/pdf/ajrc/annreport.pdf>

55. 2nd Meeting of the ASEAN-China Eminent Persons Group (EPG)

Date: October 12–13, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

The ASEAN-China Eminent Persons Group (EPG) was initiated at the 8th ASEAN-China Summit in November 2004 in Vientiane, Lao PDR, to take stock of the cooperation and recommend measures for strengthening future ASEAN-China dialogue relations as both sides commemorate the 15th year of relations in 2006. The ASEAN-China EPG met for the second time to deliberate on key challenges and opportunities in the growing relationship, the vision for future relations, and guiding principles that will support an enhanced ASEAN-China strategic partnership. They also identified a number of short-, medium-, and long-term measures to propel future relations. Following the meeting, a report was presented to ASEAN and the Chinese government.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/ASEAN-China-EPG.pdf>

56. Liberal International Women's Workshop and the Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats General Assembly

Date: October 12–15, 2005

Location: Taipei, Taiwan

Organizers/Sponsors: Liberal International (LI), Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats (CALD), and Democratic Progressive Party of Taiwan; with support from the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy

LI is committed to promoting the role of women in political parties, an effort that was intensified with the initiation of a series of conferences and workshops on the role of women in political parties. In 2005, LI held a workshop and conference in Taiwan, organized jointly with CALD, with a regional focus on Asian political parties. This event involved women and men from the grassroots to the elite levels of political leadership. The event began with a workshop and training session designed for women planning to run for political office, plus political party staff and campaign workers. Second, an expanded conference was held, coinciding with the general assembly of CALD, involving women political leaders, party executives, and members interested in advancing women in politics through political parties. This event was hosted by the Democratic Progressive Party, which is the current chair party of CALD.

For information, see: http://www.cald.org/website/LI-CALD%202005/li_cald.htm

57. Asia-Pacific Security Forum: Old Challenges and New Developments in Asia Pacific Security

Date: October 13–14, 2005

Location: Taipei, Taiwan

Organizers/Sponsors: Pacific Forum CSIS (US), the Institute for National Policy Research (Taiwan), the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (Philippines), and the Institut Français des Relations Internationales (ifri, France)

The Asia-Pacific Security Forum is intended to promote greater awareness of regional security issues, including (but not limited to) the cross-Straits relationship. Since 1997, this forum has

helped ensure that issues related to Taiwanese security are objectively discussed in the international arena. The 2005 forum addressed the theme of “Old Challenges and New Developments in Asia Pacific Security.” The first panel examined Northeast Asian issues such as the future of US alliances in the region and the challenge of building a Northeast Asian Community, the potential for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and a framework for reorganizing the regional security environment. The second session addressed the cross-Strait relationships and the implications for US-China relations. Finally, the third panel focused on Southeast Asia, its relations with the United States and China, and the security challenges facing that region.

For information, see: <http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000161>

58. Vietnam-China–United States Trilateral Dialogue

Date: October 20–22, 2005

Location: Nha Trang, Vietnam

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia Foundation, Vietnam Institute of International Relations

The Asia Foundation and the Institute for International Relations co-organized a conference to examine the dynamics of the trilateral relationship between Vietnam, China, and the United States. The conference included presentations and discussions led by scholars and foreign affairs analysts from the three countries. The broad objectives of the conference were to identify key trends in Vietnamese, Chinese, and US foreign policies and the interrelationships among them; discuss traditional and non-traditional security challenges in East Asia, including possible solutions and areas of cooperation among the three countries; and examine regional cooperative mechanisms and initiatives aimed at enhancing security and promoting economic development. More than 30 leaders from Vietnamese, Chinese, and US universities, institutes, and organizations participated in the conference.

For information, see: <http://www.asiafoundation.org/IR/trilateral.html>

59. 11th Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) Forum: Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community

Date: October 23–24, 2005

Location: Washington DC, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), with the cooperation of the United States Asia Pacific Council (USAPC)

Growing economic integration and political cooperation among countries in East Asia have increasingly been associated with aspirations to build an East Asia regional community, and it is crucial that the United States and East Asia remain constructively engaged in a dialogue about the community-building process. JCIE and the USAPC have launched a study and dialogue on this topic and in October 2005, a workshop was held in Washington DC with prominent experts from East Asia and the United States. The following day, the participants presented their arguments to the public at the USAPC Washington Conference (see below).

For information, see: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/apap/forums/11th.html>

60. US Asia Pacific Council Washington Conference 2005

Date: October 25, 2005

Location: Washington DC, US

Organizers/Sponsors: US Asia Pacific Council (USAPC)

Fifteen distinguished scholars, former diplomats, and economists from the United States and Asia participated in USAPC’s 3rd Annual Washington Conference entitled, “New Challenges in the Transpacific Partnership.” The event featured panel discussions on such topics as the

implications for the United States of the East Asian Summit, the compatibility of APEC with East Asian regionalism, China's changing role in Asia and the world, and transpacific imbalances. It effectively continued an examination of East Asian regionalism begun the day before in a program entitled "Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community" (see above).

Participants observed that the United States appears indifferent to important economic and political changes in East Asia that are fostering creation of a regional community. They stressed that Washington should not ignore or resist such trends, but rather it should welcome closer regional cooperation. The group argued that by remaining engaged in the regional transformation, the United States provides a backdrop of economic and political stability.

For information, see: <http://www.usapc.org/>

61. Creating the East Asian Free Trade Area (EAFTA)

Date: October 27, 2005

Location: Seoul, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) and Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

FTA negotiations are in full swing in East Asia. As of March 2005, five FTAs had become effective and over 10 more were being considered. However, all of these agreements are bilateral or regional arrangements, such as the agreement between the ASEAN-plus-one and other nations. In terms of a regional FTA, East Asia undoubtedly lags behind the European Union, which has expanded to cover 25 countries, and the Americas, which has been pressing ahead with negotiations to develop NAFTA into the FTAA. Countries in this region recognize the need for an FTA in East Asia, but discussions on how to achieve this plan have yet to take place. This symposium discussed in detail the roadmap toward creating the EAFTA, focusing on issues that were identified during three earlier symposium discussions.

For information, see: http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e_sub02/sub01_1.asp?sort=&hdate=2005-10-27&seq=20051024092442&p=2&class=01&keytype=&keyword=

62. New Partnership for Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia

Date: October 28, 2005

Location: Seoul, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Korea Energy Economic Institute (KEEI) and Korea University

This international conference on regional energy cooperation focused on how to improve cooperation between governments and the energy sector in implementing energy projects in Northeast Asia. Roughly 100 government officials and energy experts from Russia, China, Japan, France, and Korea attended the meeting. Sessions focused on "Changing International Environment for Energy Cooperation," "Toward a New Framework of Government-Business Cooperation," and "The Implementation of Northeast Asia Energy Cooperation Project."

For information, see: http://www.neasiaenergy.net/nea%5Ce_publications.nsf/ByView00tot/B71355F9ABD6B2D9492570D00010FA2C?OpenDocument&viewname=00tot

63. 3rd East Asia Forum

Date: October 30–31, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Hosted by China Foreign Affairs University

Established in 2003, the East Asia Forum is one of the 17 important cooperative measures under the framework of ASEAN+3, aiming at providing a platform for cross-sectoral dialogue and cooperation. The 3rd East Asia Forum was held in Beijing and was attended by nearly 100

government officials, scholars, and business leaders from ASEAN, China, Japan, and Korea. The delegates exchanged views on the future development, goals, policies, and existing problems of East Asia cooperation. The meeting affirmed that East Asia economic integration has become an inevitable trend and that countries should push forward with East Asia community building. Participants noted the success of the ASEAN+3 process in expanding and deepening exchanges and cooperation in various fields. They emphasized that East Asia should uphold open regionalism and inclusiveness and agreed that the East Asia Summit and other mechanisms such as “10+3” should be mutually complementary and make joint contributions to East Asia cooperation and the development of the world.

For information, see: http://www.neat.org.cn/english/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=62

64. Joint Study Convention on East Asia Cooperation

Date: October 30, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT)

The Joint Study Convention on East Asian Cooperation was proposed by Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao at the ASEAN+3 Summit last year. It was meant to pool the academic resources in the region to discuss the key issues of East Asian cooperation. The meeting was attended by about 50 experts and scholars in East Asian studies from ASEAN, China, Japan, Korea, and the ASEAN Secretariat. At the meeting, scholars exchanged views on the East Asia economic integration progress. They agreed that East Asian studies should be strengthened, think tanks should be encouraged and given full play, and joint efforts should be made for further and comprehensive development of East Asian cooperation. A summary report was adopted following the conference.

For information, see: http://www.neat.org.cn/english/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=61

November

65. Trilateral Tools for Managing Complex Contingencies: US-Japan-Korea Cooperation in Disaster Relief and Stabilization

Date: November 2, 2005

Location: Washington DC, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA), in collaboration with the Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) and Yonsei University's Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS)

Dozens of government officials, foreign policy experts, and nongovernmental representatives from the United States, Japan, and South Korea gathered for a seminar in Washington DC to discuss the importance of international cooperation for managing complex contingencies. Panelists summarized the findings of the IFPA project and analyzed recent trends and case studies related to trilateral (and broader regional) civil-military cooperation to manage complex contingencies (e.g., Southeast Asian tsunami relief efforts or national reconstruction in Afghanistan or Iraq). A discussion was also held with government representatives and researchers from the United States, Japan, and Korea. The focus was on looking ahead to identify opportunities, priorities, and challenges with respect to humanitarian assistance/disaster relief and crisis management contingencies, and the potential role of US–Japan–South Korea trilateral cooperation in these matters.

For information, see: http://www.ifpa.org/projects/cgp_tcog.htm

66. 13th Conference of the East and Southeast Asia Network for Better Local Governments

Date: November 2–4, 2005

Location: Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Singapore and Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF) Manila

The 13th Conference of the East and Southeast Asia Network for Better Local Governments was held in November on the theme of “City Revitalization through Eco Urban Tourism.” Experts from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam delivered papers on their respective cities. Topics included such themes as “city revitalization through asset management” and “policies and strategies for eco urban tourism.”

For information, see: <http://www.kas-asia.org/new.htm>

67. Indigenous Peoples and Rights Based Development: Engaging in Dialogue

Date: November 4–5, 2005

Location: Baguio City, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: UNDP Regional Indigenous Peoples Programme (UNDP/ RIPP) and the Cordillera Indigenous Peoples Law Center (DINTEG)

This was the inaugural workshop of the new UNDP/RIPP, which aims to strengthen policy dialogue at the local, national, and regional level and to facilitate coordination of indigenous people’s rights and sustainable development in the Asian region. The initiative focuses on policy dialogue, advocacy, and capacity-building measures. The meeting’s objectives were to provide a forum in which key indigenous leaders in the region can discuss and exchange ideas on strategies for engagement with international financial institutions; establish a core group to help guide the dialogue; and finalize the details for the workshop and training program. The workshop was attended by representatives of indigenous peoples from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, and Thailand.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/IP-RBD/default.asp#participants>

68. 1st CSCAP Export Controls Experts Group Meeting

Date: November 7–8, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP)

This event was the inaugural meeting of a CSCAP subgroup of the Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) in the Asia Pacific. Thirty participants and observers attended. The objective of the study group is to create an East Asian Action Plan to Counter the Proliferation of WMD, modeled after the EU’s WMD action plan. Since export controls are a core component of that effort, the subgroup was formed. The meeting examined the current state of the field and considered the future action plan of the subgroup.

For information, see: <http://www.cscap.ca/pdf/CSCAP%20Export%20Controls%20Experts%20Group%20-%20Tokyo%20Meeting%202005.pdf>

69. Workshop on Framing the ASEAN Charter

Date: November 7, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

This workshop brought together experts from Singapore and around the region to discuss the ASEAN Charter. A report on the workshop was published by ISEAS and submitted to the Eminent Persons Group, appointed by ASEAN to examine possibility of having an ASEAN Charter. The workshop members stressed the need for a charter in order to establish the association as a juridical person and a legal entity. Such a charter would clarify ASEAN's objectives, "enshrine the values and principles to which the association's members adhere," and define the institutions, mechanisms, and processes for dealing with transnational problems. The charter should also clarify the relationship between the association and the member-states. Specific recommendations were presented in this report, which is available online.

For information, see: http://www.iseas.edu.sg/iframes/iframe_res.htm
http://www.iseas.edu.sg/Framing_ASEAN_Charter.pdf

70. Northeast Asia and Mongolia: Opportunities and Challenges

Date: November 8–10, 2005

Location: Hawaii, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS); co-sponsored by the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies of the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center; in cooperation with the Mongolian Academy of Management

Among the key objectives for this APCSS conference was to assess the role of Mongolia in regional processes in Northeast Asia, such as economic integration, development of common infrastructure, use of energy resources, protection of the environment, and cooperation in fighting transnational crimes. Participants discussed the current state and future prospects of Mongolia's relations with her immediate neighbors in order to understand their likely impact on US-Mongolia partnership and key Asian security issues, and they identified opportunities for promoting multinational cooperation in Northeast Asia.

The conference brought together government ministers, senior diplomats, defense officials, businessmen, journalists, and leading academics from Mongolia, China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, Canada, and the United States.

For information, see: http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics_conferences.htm#2004

71. Experts' Meeting on Long-Term Scenarios of Asia's Growth and Trade

Date: November 10–11, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Over the past two decades, intensified Asian regional integration and the economic emergence of China and India have transformed the economic landscape of Asia and portend fundamental shifts in global economic relations. Understanding how these key drivers will evolve in the medium and long term is important for policymakers in the region.

This workshop focused on the Asian region and the application of applied general equilibrium models in building long-term scenarios and policy analysis. Economists examined such issues as demographic change and international migration; agricultural production, consumption, and trade; and such new issues in trade as the potential for infrastructure to serve as a catalyst for Asian regional integration and growth.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/Experts-Meeting/default.asp>

72. 2nd Meeting of the CSCAP Study Group on Future Prospects for Multilateral Security Frameworks in the North Pacific/Northeast Asia

Date: November 11–12, 2005

Location: Seoul, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP); hosted by Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS); co-chaired by CSCAP-China, CSCAP-Japan, CSCAP-Korea, US-CSCAP

This CSCAP study group was attended by representatives from seven CSCAP member councils—Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and the United States—as well as government officials and researchers from various countries throughout the region. The meeting began with an overview of the security situation in Northeast Asia and the tasks ahead for multilateral security cooperation. The next session turned to the theoretical framework, approaches, and mechanisms for multilateral security cooperation. The participants then heard presentations on the Six-Party Talks and the potential for that framework to develop into a multilateral security framework. Non-traditional security threats were also considered. The final session considered the final output of the study group, which will be an edited book to be completed in 2006.

For information, see: http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/docs/CSCAP_Reports_Contributions/2005/MSFSGRptNov05.pdf#search=%22cscap%20korea%22

73. 2nd Congress of the Asian Political & International Studies Association (APISA)

Date: November 14–16, 2005

Location: Hong Kong, China

Organizers/Sponsors: APISA

APISA is an independent, nongovernmental, and nonprofit organization. The general meeting of APISA members is convened biannually as a congress on a rotational basis in the sub-regions of Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. The second congress focused on the theme of “Governance Dilemmas in Asia: Public Action in a Competitive and Insecure World.”

For information, see: <http://www.apisanet.com>

74. ASEAN Roundtable 2005: The Asian Tsunami—Implications on Regional Development and Security

Date: November 17–18, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS); supported by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

The tsunami disaster should not be viewed as a singular event with only a short-term impact on the region. Clearly, its longer-term implications on Southeast Asia’s regional development and security remain uncertain and need to be assessed. In this context, the ASEAN Roundtable 2005 brought together policymakers, academics, and experts from different fields to examine the medium to long-term implications of the Asian tsunami on regional development and security.

For information, see: http://www.iseas.edu.sg/iframes/iframe_res.htm

75. High-Level Conference on Asian Economic Integration: Towards an Asian Economic Community

Date: November 18–19, 2005

Location: New Delhi, India

Organizers/Sponsors: Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India, in collaboration with the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS); supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan, and the UNDP Regional Office in Colombo

This two-day conference, the fourth in a series of meetings organized by RIS in collaboration with think tanks around the region, had the participation of eminent scholars, experts, and policymakers from Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Sessions examined the relevance of Asian economic integration for the “Asian Century,” the trends and potential for regional trade and investment liberalization, the current status and potential for monetary and financial cooperation in Asia, prospects for regional cooperation for Asian energy security, Asian identity and strategic issues, and the agenda for the East Asia Summit.

For information, see: <http://www.ris.org.in/>

76. Debating the East Asia Summit: IDSS Roundtable

Date: November 21, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore

The inaugural East Asia Summit (EAS), to be held in December 2005, promises to serve as a new multilateral institution in response to the changing economic and politico-security architecture in East Asia. At the IDSS Roundtable on the summit, it was stressed that the EAS should be viewed as a distinct entity with 16 members, and not as an “ASEAN+3+3” manifestation. Also, the EAS should be a complement to existing regional multilateral institutions. IDSS presenters advocated that the EAS should adopt a “thematic and problem-oriented approach” to address issues such as terrorism, maritime security and piracy, health and human security, and economics and energy security.

For information, see: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/>

77. Regional Meeting on Avian Influenza and Pandemic Preparedness and Regional Meeting on the Health Aspects of Emergency Preparedness and Response

Date: November 21–24, 2005

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Organizers/Sponsors: World Health Organization Southeast Asia Regional Office (WHO SEARO)

WHO SEARO is working closely with its member countries to develop concrete plans to strengthen emergency preparedness and response in the health sector as part of overall national preparedness plans. Given the urgency for countries to have national preparedness plans, the WHO organized two regional meetings in Bangkok, bringing together experts to work toward concrete national plans. A four-day regional meeting on “Avian Influenza and Pandemic Preparedness” brought together epidemiologists and laboratory experts from 11 countries, with the aim of building a network for rapid exchange of information and expertise.

At the same time, a three-day regional meeting on “The Health Aspects of Emergency Preparedness and Response” was held on November 21–23, which brought together more than 100 global, regional, and country experts. They sought to establish benchmarks for preparedness plans and to help to better prepare the health sector to deal with emergencies.

For information, see: http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section316/Section503/Section1861_10606.htm

78. 7th EU–East Asia Think Tank Dialogue

Date: November 22–23, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN-ISIS; with support from the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

This was a follow-up to the annual EU–ASEAN+3 Think Tank Dialogue, with the theme of “Community Building in Europe and East Asia: Challenges, Opportunities and Future Prospects.” The dialogue was attended by participants from selected ASEAN-ISIS institutes; experts from Japan, Korea, and China; and representatives from the EU Commission and the EU Parliament. Topics included the enlargement and integration of the EU and East Asia; challenges and opportunities in community building in Europe and Asia from the historical, security, and economic perspectives; people’s participation in community building; and future prospects for community building in each region.

For information, see: <http://www.eias.org/conferences/2005/7ttdialogue221105.html>

79. Asia Energy Forum 2005

Date: November 25, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

The Institute of Energy Economics held a forum on Asian energy issues, drawing experts from Japan, China, India, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Russia, Vietnam, Korea, and the UK. The daylong meeting began with a speech on oil security and prices. The first session focused on the establishment of an energy security system and regional cooperation in Asia. The second session discussed how to promote mutual investments between oil producing and consuming countries to secure stable supplies of oil and natural gas. The final session dealt with nuclear power, new and renewable energy development, and regional cooperation in Asia.

For information, see: <http://eneken.ieej.or.jp/en/seminar/aef2005/aef2005min.htm>

80. Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Group Regional Meeting

Date: November 25–27, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) as the secretariat for the Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Group

The sixth meeting of the Pacific Asia Group was held in Beijing. Members met to discuss the regional political and security agenda, including the challenges of security in an increasingly interdependent East Asia, and ways to manage regional economic interdependence. Other topics included the rise of China and its global implications, creating a roadmap for East Asia community building, and domestic developments within the three trilateral regions and their implications for global governance.

For information, see: <http://www.trilateral.org/PAGP/REGMTGS/05beijing.htm>

81. Asia e-University Roundtable

Date: November 28–29, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD); hosted by Open University Malaysia; in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

This roundtable meeting was a follow-up to the 4th ACD Ministerial Meeting, held in Islamabad, Pakistan, in April 2005, at which members agreed to the formation of the Asia e-University (AeU). The aim of the roundtable meeting was to discuss the academic model to be used, including the programs and quality issues, and to consider e-learning initiatives and collaboration projects. AeU is an initiative of Malaysia, the ACD’s prime mover for e-education. Based on the recommendations of the 2004 Kuala Lumpur ACD e-Education

Workshop and the Islamabad Declaration 2005, Malaysia took the initiative to establish the AeU with the support of the 26 ACD member countries. The AeU is to be a multinational university set in Asia, run by Asians for Asia.

For information, see: http://www.oum.edu.my/aeu/roundtable_meeting1.html

82. Maritime Security in Southeast Asia: 2nd IDSS-NUPI Workshop

Date: November 29–30, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

As Southeast Asian nations are put on guard against maritime piracy and terrorism, maritime security issues have become increasingly salient. In light of this, IDSS and NUPI have worked together to address maritime security in Southeast Asia, looking at topical issues like the contemporary threat of maritime terrorism, the security of regional sea lanes, the phenomenon of piracy, the issue of archipelagic sea lanes, flags of convenience, maritime disputes in the South China Sea, and the regimes that would aid in the building of good order at sea. This joint project consists of two workshops, the first of which was held in Oslo in June.

For information, see: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/>

December

83. The Changing Korean Peninsula and the Future of East Asia—CNAPS Regional Forum

Date: December 1, 2005

Location: Seoul, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies (CNAPS) of the Brookings Institution, the Seoul Forum for International Affairs, the Korean-American Association, and *JoongAng Ilbo*

The CNAPS held its 6th annual fall conference in Seoul, less than two weeks after President Bush's November 2005 trip to Asia. The conference brought a delegation of Brookings Institution leaders and scholars together with Korean scholars and former diplomats to discuss "The Changing Korean Peninsula and the Future of East Asia." The meeting provided an opportunity for participants to take a step back to analyze the latest developments on the Korean peninsula, including North Korea's continued nuclear ambitions, the Six-Party Talks, and the future of the Republic of Korea–United States alliance. Participants also considered alternative futures for Northeast Asia. CNAPS collaborates with NGOs, universities, and media outlets to host a public conference in a different Asian city each year.

For information, see: <http://www.brookings.edu/fp/cnaps/events/20051201.htm>

84. 4th United Nations–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues: Strengthening the NPT and the Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Means of Delivery

Date: December 1–3, 2005

Location: Busan, Korea

Organizers/Sponsors: Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Government of the Republic of Korea; hosted by Busan City

The conference will discuss various issues related to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), including challenges to the nuclear non-proliferation regime and

ways to strengthen and effectively implement the NPT. It will also address the nuclear fuel cycle and missile non-proliferation. Furthermore, the conference will discuss issues related to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, addressing outreach and implementation issues in Asia and the Pacific region. Approximately 30 participants from governments, academic and research institutes, and NGOs, mainly from Asia and the Pacific region, and from international organizations attended the conference in their personal capacity.

For information, see: <http://disarmament.un.org/rcpd/2005.htm>

85. ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC): Conference on Good Governance, Democracy, and ASEAN

Date: December 2–3, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC)

The AIPMC Conference on Good Governance, Democracy, and ASEAN brought together regional lawmakers and other relevant stakeholders to discuss and promote good governance in the region while focusing on the current dire situation in Myanmar. ASEAN has recognized the importance of promoting good governance in the region both for economic growth and political stability, and encourages democratic development, anti-corruption, transparency, and the upholding of human rights by its member states. In this context, this conference enabled ASEAN legislators to strategize and strengthen their efforts to promote good governance and concrete democratic reforms within military-ruled Myanmar. The caucus members are from Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Myanmar; Cambodian legislators were expected to join in the following few months.

For information, see: http://www.aseanmp.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=2&Itemid=27&limit=9&limitstart=9

86. CSCAP Study Group on Capacity Building for Maritime Security Co-operation in the Asia Pacific

Date: December 2–3, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) Australia, CSCAP Singapore, Institute for Defense and Strategic Studies (IDSS) at Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)

The third meeting of this study group was intended to refine the notion of capacity in the context of maritime security cooperation in the Asia Pacific; to identify weaknesses in present arrangements and see how they can be overcome; and to support links between CSCAP and relevant Track 1 organizations. The first session dealt with contemporary maritime security issues in the Asia Pacific, including developments in South China Sea cooperation and island disputes in Northeast Asia. Session two examined the issue of violence at sea, including piracy and terrorism. The third session addressed capacity building for situational awareness, or knowing what is happening in adjacent regional and national waters, which is a key area for maritime security cooperation. A final session looked at the role of maritime security forces in facilitating regional cooperation on this issue.

For information, see: <http://www.cscap.ca/pdf/CSCAP%20Maritime%20Cooperation%20Study%20Group%20-%20Singapore%20Meeting%202005.pdf>

87. CSCAP Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia Pacific

Date: December 2–3, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP)

The second meeting of this study group gathered more than 40 participants and observers from 13 member committees. The meeting began by looking at developments in the global nonproliferation regime. Participants voiced concerns that the regime is leaky, that the danger of nuclear breakout is real, and that the Asia Pacific region has an obligation to tackle nonproliferation problems. Current and potential regional efforts to enforce global norms were also discussed.

For information, see: <http://www.cscap.ca/pdf/CSCAP%20WMD%20Study%20Group%20-%20Manila%20Meeting%202005.pdf>

88. The Importance of ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia

Date: December 2, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Keizai Koho Center

A symposium was held at Keidanren Kaikan that brought together economic researchers from ASEAN countries and Japan. The panelists discussed ASEAN strategies to promote further economic development and the role of Japan in the process. They also exchanged views on the economic and political challenges of creating an East Asian Economic Community. A total of 160 people attended.

For information, see: http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005_15

89. International Workshop on Non-traditional Security in East Asia

Date: December 3, 2005

Location: Beijing, China

Organizers/Sponsors: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies

This international workshop on “Non-traditional Security in East Asia” was convened to introduce and discuss three books: *State and Civil Society in the Context of Transition*; *Pluralism and Society in East Asia*; and *Development, Migration and Security in East Asia*. Scholars and experts from East Asia delivered speeches and participated in the discussion on topics of government and NGOs, migration and cross-border issues, and cohesion and conflict in pluralist societies.

For information, see: <http://iaps.cass.cn/english/news/showcontent.asp?id=207>

90. CSCAP 24th Steering Committee Meeting

Date: December 5, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) China

An organizational meeting of CSCAP was held in preparation for the general meeting.

For information, see: http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/docs/CSCAP_Reports_Contributions/2005/24SCMtgrptWeb.pdf

91. Forum on Gender Issues and HIV/AIDS in Southeast Asia: Trends and Challenges for the 21st Century

Date: December 5, 2005

Location: Singapore

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS); supported by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

The forum was the first cooperative endeavor between the KAS Singapore Office and the ISEAS Gender Studies Programme. Participants offered an overview of the trends, practices, and different experiences in each Southeast Asian country.

For information, see: <http://www.kas.de/proj/home/news/73/2/index.html>
<http://www.iseas.edu.sg/researchprojects.htm>

92. ASEAN Civil Society Conference

Date: December 6–9, 2005

Location: Shah Alam, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Center for ASEAN Studies, with the support and cooperation of a number of Malaysian civil society organizations

More than 120 participants from civil society organizations from all 10 ASEAN states took part in a regional conference on the theme of “Building a Common Future Together.” Over the last 20 years, the emergence of a multitude of civil society organizations has strengthened citizens’ participation in political processes, somewhat increasing democratic accountability. Still, there are monumental challenges ahead, and participants deliberated on some of these, including human dignity; economy and trade; environment and natural resources management; women, youth and indigenous groups; and ASEAN identity and media. This was the first time ASEAN civil society had been invited by ASEAN Heads of State to present the conclusions of their deliberations to the 11th ASEAN Summit, which took as its theme “One Vision, One Identity, One Community.”

For information, see: <http://www.seaca.net/viewArticle.php?aID=851>

93. 5th CSCAP General Conference: Addressing Emerging Security Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region

Date: December 6–7, 2005

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) Indonesia; co-sponsored by Aus-CSCAP, CSCAP Canada, and CSCAP Japan.

Approximately 120 foreign participants and 180 Indonesians attended this conference. Participants included CSCAP members, activists, journalists, academics, and diplomats. The conference concentrated on practical issues relating to counter-proliferation and to developing a regional response to proliferation. The seven main topics were 1) a new security paradigm for Northeast Asia security; 2) terrorism; 3) human trafficking; 4) WMD developments; 5) international arms control; 6) maritime security; and 7) prospects for regional cooperation in East Asia. The final session of the conference covered specific cases in regional cooperation—disaster prevention, regional peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and infectious diseases.

For information, see: <http://www.cscap.ca/pdf/2005%20General%20Conference%20Report.pdf>

94. 1st Asian Political Parties Workshop on Efficient Party Management

Date: December 7–8, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Singapore and the Asia and Pacific Office of the Centrist Democrat International (CDI)

Secretaries-general and senior party leaders from 12 Asian political parties gathered in Manila for a two-day workshop on efficient party management. Broaching the issue of party platforms and programs, party organization and financing, and communications and campaigning, the workshop facilitated the exchange of experiences among senior party leaders of Asian political parties and experts from Europe. Discussion focused on ingredients of efficient party management and the importance of political party dialogue in Asia.

For information, see: <http://www.kas-asia.org/Conferences.htm#7dec2005>

95. Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Resettlement Risk Management

Date: December 8–9, 2005

Location: Manila, Philippines

Organizers/Sponsors: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

A regional workshop on Capacity Building for Resettlement Risk Management was held at the ADB Headquarters in Manila. Delegates attending the meeting came from Cambodia, India, and China. The workshop served as a forum for presenting country reports and as a means for coordination between countries on improving understanding and capacity for managing involuntary resettlement-related risks.

There were more than 60 participants representing national agencies, national consultants, NGOs, and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies with interest in and expertise on managing involuntary resettlement risks in development projects.

For information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2005/RETA-6091/default.asp>

96. International Symposium on Economic Integration in Asia and India: What is the Best Way of Regional Cooperation?

Date: December 8, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Developing Economies (IDE)-JETRO

In keeping with the flow toward globalization of the world economies, regional economic integration has been progressing in the EU and Americas and is now progressing among countries in Asia as well. India has also taken steps toward economic integration by magnifying its trade and investments in the Asian markets. This symposium specifically focused on how Asian countries would be affected by India's participation in economic integration, how India itself would be affected domestically in this process, and how the regions could successfully pave the way toward economic integration.

For information, see: <http://www.ide.go.jp/English/Lecture/Sympo/india.html>

97. Workshop on Governance and Regionalism in Asia

Date: December 8–9, 2005

Location: Hong Kong, China

Organizers/Sponsors: University of Hong Kong Centre of Asian Studies; sponsored by the Japan Foundation

The Centre of Asian Studies held a two-day workshop on Governance and Regionalism in Asia. This was the first of three planned workshops on the topic of new regionalism that the center is convening between 2005 and 2007. The 2005 workshop looked at the intersection of regionalization and governance structures in Asia. Coming a week before the inaugural East Asia Summit, this workshop represented a unique opportunity to explore the key issues facing regional policymakers. Twenty speakers participated, coming from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore, the UK, and the United States. The meeting was open to the public.

For information, see: <http://www.hku.hk/cas/Event/8-9Dec2005.html>

98. 3rd East Asia Congress—East Asian Cooperation: Past Accomplishments, Future Goals

Date: December 9–11, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

This was the third gathering of the East Asia Congress, an annual gathering of regional policymakers, scholars, the private sector, and the media organized by ISIS Malaysia's East Asia Economic Centre. The 2005 meeting began with a session on what East Asian countries should do to address saving-investment imbalances. The subsequent sessions examined such issues as a framework for East Asian exchange rate cooperation; promoting portfolio capital flows in East Asia; facilitating East Asian foreign direct investment, mergers and acquisitions, and business alliances; strengthening the domestic and regional foundations for security and stability in East Asia; political and institutional imperatives for an East Asian Free Trade Area; and the way forward for deepening East Asian community building.

For information, see: <http://www.isis.org.my/files/eaec/3EACProg.pdf>

99. 2005 ASEAN Business & Investment Summit

Date: December 10–11, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN Business Advisory Council

The objectives of the ASEAN Business & Investment Summit are to foster an exchange of views and perceptions between the private sector and government within ASEAN and East Asia; to facilitate commerce and trade between the communities within ASEAN and the East Asia regions; to explore intra- and inter-ASEAN/East Asia business and investment opportunities; and to provide an interactive platform for industry and business in the region to showcase their potential.

For information, see: <http://aseansummit.bernama.com/business/>
<http://www.asli.com.my/cgi-bin/details.cfm?type=conference&id=118>

100. ASEM's Role in Enhancing Asia-Europe Cooperation: Ten Years of Achievements and Future Challenges

Date: December 11–13, 2005

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Organizers/Sponsors: Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the EU Institute in Japan (EUIJ); sponsored by the Tokyo Club and the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The conference and symposium were a component of the ASEF/JCIE joint research project "10 Years of ASEM," which aimed to critically review the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process over the past 10 years and present a vision for the forum's future. Sixty-eight participants, including many government officials from both Asia and Europe, participated in the conference, while approximately 70 participants from corporations, the media, research centers, governments, and universities attended the public symposium. A program and summary are available online at the JCIE website. Sessions focused on Asia and Europe in a changing global environment, and on prospects for Asia-Europe relations and expectations for ASEM. The final report, which assesses 10 years of achievements of ASEM and its future challenges, was presented at the ASEM 6 Senior Officials Meeting (ASEM 6 SOM) in Vienna in March 2006.

For information, see: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/symposium/program0512.html>
<http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/forums/asem10/>

101. Meeting of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on the ASEAN Charter

Date: December 12–13, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN

An Eminent Persons Group (EPG) comprising 10 highly distinguished and well respected citizens from ASEAN member countries met for the first time to examine and provide recommendations on the direction of ASEAN and the nature of the ASEAN Charter. The EPG was established as ASEAN leaders, meeting at the 11th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur on December 12, signed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the ASEAN Charter. The actual process of drafting the ASEAN Charter will be done by a high-level task force and will only begin after the EPG has submitted its recommendations to the ASEAN leaders at the 12th ASEAN Summit in 2006. The charter will serve as a legal and institutional framework for ASEAN. It will codify all ASEAN norms, rules, and values and reaffirm that ASEAN agreements signed and other instruments adopted before the establishment of the ASEAN Charter shall continue to apply and be legally binding where appropriate.

For information, see: <http://www.aseansec.org/17945.htm#Article-5>

102. 4th Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT) Country Coordinators (CC) Meeting

Date: December 13, 2005

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organizers/Sponsors: Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT)

Country coordinators from 12 of the 13 NEAT member countries participated in this meeting, which reviewed the state of the policy recommendations presented by the 3rd NEAT Annual Conference to the ASEAN+3 Summit. Participants considered proposals for the establishment or continuation of working groups, and the proposed theme, program, and agenda for the 4th NEAT Annual Conference, to be held in Kuala Lumpur in August 2006. Participants were also briefed on the 9th ASEAN+3 Summit Meeting.

For information, see: http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/index/index.php

103. The Rise of China and the Future of the Asia-Pacific Region

Date: December 13, 2005

Location: Taipei, Taiwan

Organizers/Sponsors: Asia Foundation, Taiwan; sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan

An international conference and roundtable were held to discuss the rise of China and its impact on relations among Asia Pacific countries, with topics including China's role in the future world order, its economic impact on the region, the future security framework in the region, and how Taiwan should position itself in response to the changes. Panelists from Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, the United States, and Indonesia discussed the social and political impact of China's rise on the region, asking whether China's rise would help or hinder the development of more open, just, and democratic societies in the region.

For information, see: <http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000171>

104. CSIS-JETRO Conference: Integration of East Asian Economies—A Role for the United States and Japan

Date: December 14, 2005

Location: Washington DC, US

Organizers/Sponsors: Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

The CSIS Japan Chair and JETRO held a conference titled “Integration for East Asian Economies: A Role for the United States and Japan.” The first session focused on regional perspectives. Some participants expected region-wide economic integration in East Asia within the next 15 years, while others felt that such developments, particularly the proliferation of FTAs in Asia, should be tempered. Participants also examined East Asian integration and business diversification.

For information, see: http://www.csis.org/component/option,com_csis_events/task,view/id,812/

105. Roundtable on the Vientiane Action Programme

Date: December 19–20, 2005

Location: Bali, Indonesia

Organizers/Sponsors: ASEAN; co-organized with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

The working group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism held a roundtable discussion following up the Vientiane Action Programme of ASEAN 2004–2010.

For information, see: http://www.aseanhrmech.org/news/2006news/bali_roundtable_dec05.htm

106. Regional Conference: China’s Development and Prospect of ASEAN-China Cooperation

Date: December 20–21, 2005

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

Organizers/Sponsors: Centre for ASEAN and China Studies (CACS)

The CACS was established in Hanoi, Vietnam, on December 20, 2005. More than 100 ambassadors, officials, and scholars attended the founding ceremony. An inaugural conference began that same day, during which experts and scholars from China and ASEAN held discussions on the topics of China’s development, the relationship between ASEAN and China, and the bilateral relationship between ASEAN countries and China.

For information, see: <http://www.cacs.org.vn/webplus/viewer.asp?pgid=4&aid=118>

Research Projects

1. China and East Asian Energy

Australian National University's Crawford School of Economics and Government (formerly the Asia Pacific School of Economics and Government); Energy Research Institute of China; Japan Institute of Energy Economics; Korea Energy Economics Institute

Fall 2005–2010

Description: The Crawford School has initiated a major research project on China and East Asian energy. The research team, under the direction of Professor Peter Drysdale, is working in collaboration with experts from major energy research centers in China (Chinese Energy Research Institute), Japan (Japan Institute of Energy Economics), and Korea (Korea Energy Economics Institute). The agenda provides for regular dialogues with participants from the energy and policy sectors in East Asia and Australia.

Related Events: 1st meeting—October 10–11, 2005 (Beijing); 2nd meeting—August 29–30, 2006

Output: The project will involve annual conferences, regular publications, dialogues, and workshops with industry and policy partners.

Funding Sources: International Centre for Excellence of Asia Pacific Studies

Contact/Website: <http://www.crawford.anu.edu.au/default.php>

2. Comparative Regionalism Project (CREP)

University of Tokyo's Institute of Social Science; Tamio Nakamura, project leader
2005–2008

Description: "Regionalism" is gaining popularity as a form of governance in major geographical regions of the present world. European countries have developed the European Union (EU) over the past 50 years. North and South American countries are preparing for the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). In East Asia, many countries—particularly the ASEAN countries, China, Korea, and Japan—have been negotiating bilateral and/or regionally multilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) and economic partnership agreements (EPAs) since the late 1990s. The CREP project aims (a) to identify similarities and differences among those three major regional arrangements in legal, economic, and political terms; (b) to clarify their impact upon local, national, regional, and global governance; and (c) in relation to East Asia, to discuss possible courses of action in the near future. Based on the findings, the research team will develop theoretical frameworks for Asian regionalism.

Related Events: Monthly seminars are being held as well as an annual international meeting. The first international workshop was in September 2005, with subsequent meetings in July 2006 and in 2007.

Output: A book will be published to synthesize the results of the project.

Funding Sources: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Contact/Website: <http://project.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/crep/e-index.htm>

3. An East Asian Community and New Dynamism of Regional Governance

Council on East Asian Community (CEAC); Akihiko Tanaka, project director
October 2004–September 2007

Description: This three-year research project aims to clarify the roots, background, and theoretical framework of the concept of an East Asian Community and to provide a policy perspective regarding how the United States should partake in this framework, taking the intentions and strategies of Asian countries into consideration. Some of the issues addressed in

papers prepared for the 2005 workshop included the political process of the emerging East Asian Community; regional economic integration in the areas of trade and financial and monetary development; the potential for political and social integration in the region; and the significance of cultural diversity for an East Asian Community.

Related Events: 1st International Workshop—"An East Asian Community and the United States," June 17–19, 2005, Tokyo; 2nd workshop—June 20–21, 2006, Tokyo

Output: A book will be published in the 3rd year of the project.

Funding Sources: Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP)

Contact/Website: <http://www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/061102.pdf>

4. Management of Internal Conflicts in Asia, Phase 2

East-West Center, Washington DC

2005–2007

Description: This multiyear project (2002–2007) investigates the domestic, transnational, and international dynamics of internal conflicts in the Asia Pacific and explores strategies and solutions for the peaceful management and eventual settlement of these conflicts. Issues investigated include sovereignty, autonomy, economic development, migration, security operations, and secessionist movements. The second phase (2005–2007) investigates the nature, consequences, and management of conflicts in Sri Lanka, Burma, southern Thailand, Nepal, and northeastern India. Study Group members are drawn from the academic and policy communities in the United States and the relevant Asian countries including minority communities.

Related Events: 1st meeting of the second phase—Washington DC, October 30–November 3, 2005 (attended by participants from the United States, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Nepal, and India); meetings of the study groups have also been held

Output: Based on the research findings, 20 to 25 policy papers will be prepared, which will be published in the East-West Center Washington's Policy Studies series.

Funding Sources: Carnegie Corporation of New York

Contact/Website: <http://washington.eastwestcenter.org/>

5. Natural Resources and Violent Ethnic Conflict in the Asia/Pacific

East-West Center; Arun Swamy, project director

Ongoing

Description: The purpose of this project is to bridge the analytic gap between scholars who focus on ethnic conflict and those who have focused on resource conflict. The project features case studies in which both ethnic and resource grievances are present. Each case study is being presented by two authors familiar with the case, one working in each of the two traditions, each of whom will write a separate paper. Papers are currently being revised for publication.

Related Events: The project held a comparative interdisciplinary workshop on the relationship between natural resources and violent ethnic conflict in the Asia Pacific region. The workshop was held at the East-West Center in Honolulu in March 2005.

Funding Sources: United States Institute for Peace

Contact/Website: http://www.eastwestcenter.org/res-pr-detail.asp?resproj_ID=168

6. Nuclear Weapons and Security in 21st Century Asia, phase 1

East-West Center Washington DC; Muthiah Alagappa, project director

2005–2010

Description: This six-year, three-phase project (2005–2010) seeks to initiate a comprehensive and systematic study of the nuclear situation in Asia through research, publications, and

training. Specifically, it investigates 1) nuclear weapons and delivery systems in the national security policies of key states in the Asian security complex; 2) the resulting nuclear dynamics and their implications for regional security; 3) the development of the intellectual foundations for ideas, concepts, theories, and strategies relevant to the present nuclear age to foster conceptual and theoretical scholarly work and to enable more effective policy debates on ways to address real problems linked to the acquisition, deployment, and control of nuclear weapons; 4) “new” ideas and institutions to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, especially to “undeterrable” non-state actors. The first phase of this project will focus on two sets of issues: a comparative study of the national perspective on the utility and role of nuclear weapons, and the resulting nuclear dynamics and their implications for security.

Related Events: First project meeting—May 1–3, 2006

Contact/Website: <http://washington.eastwestcenter.org/>

7. Rise of China and India: A US-Japan Study 2006

Chicago Council on Global Affairs, the Pacific Council on International Policy (PCIP), and the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

September 2005–October 2006

Description: The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, the Pacific Council on International Policy (PCIP), and the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) conducted a one-year study group on the rise of China and India, examining the implications for the United States, Japan, and the bilateral relationship between the two. The study group was comprised of American and Japanese business, government, and academic leaders and was cochaired by Kenneth Dam, former US deputy secretary of the Treasury, and Noboru Hatakeyama, chairman and CEO of the Japan Economic Foundation and former vice-minister of international affairs for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan.

The research sought to make a substantive contribution to the US and Japanese policymaking processes and public discourse on how the two nations can improve cooperation and engagement with China and India. In particular, the group focused on “win-win” approaches for the United States and Japan to facilitate sustained growth and development in China and India, advance the evolving trade relationships between the four nations and the potential for new Asian free trade areas, help solve the energy and environmental challenges faced by the four countries, and promote innovation and technological development in support of growth.

Related Events: Meetings in San Francisco and Chicago in September 2005; meetings in Tokyo in July 2006

Output: Study group report, “Engaging China and India: An Economic Agenda for Japan and the United States,” released in October 2006.

Funding Sources: Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP)

Contact/Website: http://www.chicagocouncilonglobalaffairs.net/taskforce_details.php?taskforce_id=5

8. The Rise of China and the Remaking of East Asia

Council on Foreign Relations; Elizabeth Economy, project director

January 2005–present

Description: This project is exploring how China is moving to reshape the political, economic, and security landscape of Asia and what steps the United States must take to ensure that its interests continue to be addressed in this changing environment.

Output: The findings will be published as a book.

Contact/Website: http://www.cfr.org/project/455/rise_of_china_and_the_remaking_of_east_asia.html

9. Rise of Popular Government and Nationalism in Northeast Asia—Study Group

Council on Foreign Relations (US); Eric Heginbotham, project director

July 2005–present

Description: This study group will assess Northeast Asia's new political, economic, and social geography and the implications for American policy. Over the last two decades, democratization and liberal economic reform have swept Northeast Asia. The impact on regional foreign policies and international relations, however, may not be entirely what American policymakers hoped for as they pressed for these changes. In Taiwan and South Korea, democracy has opened new opportunities for American diplomacy, but it has also introduced new and sometimes dangerous variables. Taiwan's "identity politics" have complicated US relations with China. And the rise of a new generation in South Korea, with very different views of North Korea and represented by a more assertive government, has limited Washington's room to maneuver in dealing with Pyongyang. China has not "democratized," but the government finds it increasingly difficult to control and contain popular nationalist sentiments. And although political reform in Japan has enabled a closer alliance with the United States, there too popular politics is facilitating the reemergence of nationalist forces. Dealing effectively with the new governments of East Asia will require a new understanding of the opportunities and challenges posed by the political and economic transformations underway there.

Output: This project will result in a book.

Contact/Website: http://www.cfr.org/project/462/study_group_on_the_rise_of_popular_government_and_nationalism_in_northeast_asia.html

10. Strategic Vision for Implementing Integration in the East Asian Financial Market

National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA); Hideki Kanda, study chair

July 2005–June 2006

Description: The rapid progress of globalization has facilitated free competition among nations and regions. In this climate, obtaining funds and efficiency in the circulation process have become fundamental to all industries. As a result, there is growing demand for improving the quality of soft infrastructure in the financial market. The European Union (EU) has made pioneering attempts to establish a common soft infrastructure in the financial market by accumulating both consultations and achievements. Similarly, in East Asia the establishment of a common soft infrastructure in the region's financial market has become an urgent priority. The project's study group will be chaired by Professor Hideki Kanda of the University of Tokyo and participated in by researchers and policy specialists from Japan and South Korea. Participants will jointly reexamine the importance of a common East Asian financial market. In addition, with reference to the EU as a pioneering case, the study will explore an integrated financial market appropriate for the region. This project aims to present a grand design and action plan for creating a strategic vision for the establishment of a soft infrastructure.

Contact/Website: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200508/200508.html#2>

Publications

1. ***An Agenda for the East Asian Summit: 30 Recommendations for Regional Cooperation in East Asia***

See Seng Tan and Ralf Emmers, eds.
Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS)

This report comprises a set of 30 policy recommendations that its authors regard as germane to the East Asia Summit's evolution. The first part of the report, entitled "Confidence and Institution Building," recommends that EAS participants treat the upcoming session in December 2005 as essentially a confidence-building exercise. The second part of the report, entitled "Functional Cooperation," proposes that EAS members adopt a problem-oriented approach to regional challenges. The report outlines a potential agenda for the EAS, which is divided into "baskets" of immediate challenges—terrorism, piracy and maritime security, and health security—and of medium to long-term challenges—free trade, energy security, human security (including poverty eradication and disaster management), transnational crime, and WMD proliferation.

http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/conference_reports/EASProject.pdf

2. ***Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2005***

Richard W. Baker and Charles E. Morrison, eds.
Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE)

This 9th annual edition of the *Asia Pacific Security Outlook* provides assessments of the security environment, defense issues, and regional and global cooperation from the perspectives of the countries that participate in the ASEAN Regional Forum, and it includes thematic essays on human security and the peace process in South Asia. In light of the impact of the great tsunami of December 26, 2004, which took a quarter of a million lives in Southeast and South Asia, human security is a key theme in this volume. In addition, a number of more traditional security issues were also contributing to a more uncertain security outlook for 2005: the continuing crisis over North Korea's nuclear program; further terrorist attacks; and stresses in the relations of major regional powers. On the positive side, authors note that the governments of the region were engaged in an intense and virtually continuous dialogue over regional security issues, and practical steps were being taken to strengthen cooperation.

<http://www.jcie.or.jp/books/abstracts/A/apso2005.html>

3. ***Asia Water Watch 2015***

Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP),
and World Health Organization (WHO)

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), identified in the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration, reflect the commitment of the world community to work together to reduce global poverty. The MDGs' Target 10 calls for the world to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2015. It presents a particularly formidable challenge for Asia and the Pacific, where one in three persons does not have access to safe, sustainable water supplies, and one in two to sanitation. This report assesses the region's prospects of reaching Target 10. Important to the progress and prospects of the region is the rationale that this report presents: it is not investing for water's sake, but for poverty's sake.

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Asia-Water-Watch/default.asp>

4. *The Best of Times, the Worst of Times: Maritime Security in the Asia-Pacific*

Joshua Ho and Catherine Zara Raymond, eds.

Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

This book brings together international experts to discuss issues and current trends relating to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific. It looks at the issue first by surveying both the global maritime outlook and the outlook in each of the regions of Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. From these regional perspectives, trends in commercial shipping and force modernization and issues such as weapons proliferation and maritime terrorism are discussed. Next, the specific challenges that the maritime community faces are examined, including maritime boundary and territorial disputes in the South China Sea, the force modernization of three Northeast Asian navies, and the specter of maritime terrorism. The volume concludes by looking at some new initiatives for maritime cooperation.

<http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/books.html>

5. *Capital Markets in Asia: Changing Roles for Economic Development*

Donna Vandenbrink and Dennis Hew, eds.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

Researchers from think tanks in 10 East Asian economies examine the aspects of capital market development that they view as most significant to their home economy. In many economies in the region, financing start-up firms in dynamic industries such as ICT has become a major issue. The banking system, which dominates financing in East Asia, is not well suited to this task. In many ways, capital market financing meets the needs of East Asian economies to support their future industrial development. Greater reliance by East Asian firms on capital markets may strengthen their competitiveness by stabilizing access to funds for growth and improving corporate governance, and a greater role for capital markets in the region will support the emergence of indigenous firms and will drive the formation of an information infrastructure in the region.

<http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

6. *Crossing National Borders: Human Migration Issues in Northeast Asia*

Tsuneo Akaha and Anna Vassilieva, eds.

United Nations University Press

International migration and other types of cross-border movement are becoming an important part of international relations in Northeast Asia. In this pioneering study, experts on China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, and Russia examine the political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions of the interaction between border-crossing individuals and host communities. The book highlights the challenges facing national and local leaders in each country and suggests needed changes in national and international policies. The authors analyze population trends and migration patterns in each country: Chinese migration to the Russian Far East; Chinese, Koreans, and Russians in Japan; North Koreans in China; and migration issues in South Korea and Mongolia.

<http://www.brookings.edu/press/books/clientpr/unupress/crossingnationalborders.htm>

7. *East Asian Economic Regionalism: Feasibilities and Challenges*

Choong Yong Ahn, Richard E. Baldwin, and Inkyo Cheong, eds.

Springer

Since the Asian financial crisis, East Asian countries have been accelerating their ongoing market-driven economic integration as well as institutional economic integration. The question is whether East Asia can reach an East Asian FTA (EAFTA), which is the first step toward institutional economic integration. *East Asian Economic Regionalism* analyzes the feasibility of economic integration in East Asia and discusses emerging efforts in East Asia with special reference to an EAFTA. This volume explores the diverse positions on East Asian economic integration of ASEAN countries, as well as the Northeastern countries of China, Japan, and Korea. It also provides an economic assessment of an EAFTA and evaluates East Asian economic integration.

<http://www.springer.com/west/home/economics/international+economics?SGWID=4-40540-22-40802817-0>

8. *An East Asian Single Market? Lessons from the European Union (Policy analysis)*

Simon Hix and Hae-Won Jun

Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

Regional economic integration has been one of the most significant developments in the global political economy in the last 20 years. However, in East Asia institutionalized economic integration has progressed slowly. This working paper by Simon Hix of the London School of Economics and Hae-Won Jun of Yonsei University considers the possibility of economic integration in East Asia from the perspective of the single market in Europe. It examines the requirements for creating a single market based on the European experience and considers the economic and political benefits that such integration might bring to the region.

http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e_sub03/sub01_2.asp?sort=01&seq=20060208131839

9. *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2005: Dealing with Shocks*

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

The 2005 survey reviews progress made in the UNESCAP region over the past year, assessing macroeconomic performance, issues, policies, and socioeconomic implications and prospects. The survey focuses on the feasibility of achieving the Millennium Development Goals including poverty, education, health, gender equality, and the environment. Current distribution and trends of official development assistance and development cooperation among developing countries are also examined. The 2005 edition of the survey covers present and future possible shocks and gives governments remedies for recovery and long-term strategies.

http://www.unescap.org/unis/library/pub_pdf/escat_2005.pdf

10. *The Emerging East Asia Community: Should Washington be Concerned? (Issues & Insights, Vol. 5, No. 9)*

Ralph A. Cossa, Simon Tay, and Lee Chung-min

Pacific Forum CSIS

In the post-Cold War and post-September 11 world, a great deal of attention has been paid to multilateral cooperation in East Asia and to the formation of cooperation and dialogue mechanisms aimed at creating a sense of East Asian and Asia-Pacific community. The United States has been an active partner in some of these community-building efforts and, in recent years, has been generally supportive of—or at least not actively opposed to—those in which it is not a member. This appears to be changing, however, as Washington keeps a cautious eye on the evolution of an East Asian Summit (EAS). The question is whether Washington should be included as a member or an observer in this evolving East Asia community. In this volume, three different perspectives are provided regarding the evolving East Asia community and its implications for the United States.

<http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/v05n09.pdf>

11. *Exchange Rate Regimes in East Asia*

Institute for International Economics (IIE)

This book, based on an October 2004 conference sponsored by IIE and the Korea Development Institute (KDI), discusses key dimensions of exchange rates and exchange rate regimes in the East Asian region. Experts from both institutes have contributed to this volume. C. Fred Bergsten presents the policy context and makes the case for coordinated international action, while other chapters address real exchange rates and profitability of firms, with a focus on Korea; the macroeconomic impacts on Korea of a revaluation of the Chinese renminbi; China's exchange rate regime and the reforms most suitable for it; the costs and benefits of a stable exchange rate regime in East Asia; and a proposal for a new global exchange rate regime and its implications for East Asian currencies.

http://bookstore.petersoninstitute.org/merchant.mvc?Screen=PROD&Product_Code=5390

12. *Framing the ASEAN Charter: An ISEAS Perspective*

Rodolfo C. Severino, compiler

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

In this booklet, ISEAS has put together ideas for the proposed ASEAN Charter—a concept which the leaders of ASEAN have endorsed on the conviction that such a document would help in making ASEAN a more robust force for peace and stability, a more deeply integrated and more competitive economic community, a more effective instrument for regional cooperation, and a worthier vessel for the hopes of Southeast Asia's people. The ideas in the booklet were generated in a series of small gatherings at ISEAS that culminated in a workshop among scholars and thinkers from within and outside ISEAS, from Singapore, and from elsewhere in the region. These recommendations are intended to assist those involved in the drafting of the charter.

<http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg/>

13. *A Future Within Reach: Reshaping Institutions in a Region of Disparities to Meet the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific*

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

This is the second in a series of regional reports on the MDGs in the region, commissioned through a tripartite initiative of UNESCAP, UNDP, and the ADB. As an advocacy document, it is intended to provide government policymakers and other development stakeholders with the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the region's progress toward the MDGs. It also offers a range of policy options for improving the region's prospects for meeting the goals, particularly those related to providing basic services on health, education, water, and sanitation and to enhancing regional cooperation.

http://www.unescap.org/mdgap/regional_reports.htm

14. *The Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases: Exploring Effective Regional and Global Responses*

Asia Society and Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE)

This conference report summarizes the discussions and key themes that emerged at a March 2004 conference in Tokyo on the "Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Communicable Diseases in Asia." Asia is emerging as a crucial new battleground in the fight against AIDS and other communicable diseases. The threat posed by these diseases is further

amplified by rising regional and global interdependence, and the actions taken today in Asia will determine how successful the world will be in combating these epidemics in the coming decades. This report highlights the need for strong political leadership, multisectoral cooperation, and community-level engagement. It stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to the issue, one that involves improved education at all levels of society.

http://www.jcie.or.jp/japan/gt/n03/040322report_e.pdf

15. *The Illusive Quest for an Asian Common Currency: Economic Mirage or Realpolitik? (Policy Analysis)*

James H. Chan-Lee

Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

The Asian financial crisis underscored the folly of running fixed exchange rates with an independent monetary policy, open capital accounts, and volatile capital flows. Interest in an Asian Common Currency is growing, but the needed political commitment, institutions, and market-based financial systems are absent. This paper benchmarks the quality of institutions and financial systems to assess the enigmatic roles of the renminbi and yen. A prioritized policy-matrix focused on building institutions and robust banking systems are outlined. Accelerated trade liberalization, economic cooperation, and political integration are crucial before a joint float or a common currency can be envisaged realistically.

http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e_sub03/sub01_2.asp?sort=01&seq=20060208131400

16. *Information Kit: Mobilizing Responses to Fight HIV/AIDS in the Asian and the Pacific Region*

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

It is now widely accepted that HIV/AIDS is a threat to social and economic development with serious implications not only for the health and wellbeing of individuals but also for productivity, economic development, the social fabric of communities, and national security. HIV/AIDS therefore requires the full commitment of all sectors: public, private, and civil society. What might an expanded response to HIV/AIDS that extends beyond the health sector and calls for the mobilization of all societal resources to combat the disease look like? This report provides information on the response to HIV/AIDS in the region and case studies of specific responses in the workplace, private sector, and educational networks.

<http://www.unescap.org/esid/hds/pubs/2356/2356.pdf>

17. *International Trade in East Asia*

Ito Takatoshi and Andrew K. Rose, eds.

University of Chicago Press

As a result of new trade agreements, financial crises, the emergence of the WTO, and other less obvious developments, international trade has undergone a series of significant changes. *International Trade in East Asia* provides a summary of empirical factors of international trade as they pertain to East Asian economies such as China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. Comprised of 12 studies, the volume highlights many of the trading practices between countries within the region as well as outside of it. The authors bring into focus some of the region's endemic and external barriers to international trade. Chapters examine such issues as the development of preferential trade agreements and the potential impact of an East Asia Free Trade Agreement.

<http://www.press.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/hfs.cgi/00/160773.cml>

18. *Korea at the Center: Dynamics of Regionalism in Northeast Asia*

Charles K. Armstrong, Gilbert Rozman, Samuel S. Kim, and Stephen Kotkin, eds.
M.E. Sharpe

The common images of Korea view the peninsula as a long-standing battleground for outside powers and the Cold War's last divided state. But Korea's location at the very center of Northeast Asia gives it a pivotal role in the economic integration of the region and the dynamic development of its more powerful neighbors. A great wave of economic expansion, driven first by the Japanese miracle and then by the ascent of China, has made South Korea the hub of the region once again, a natural corridor for railroads and energy pipelines linking Asiatic Russia to China and Japan. The contributors to this volume offer a stimulating appraisal of Korea as the key to the coalescence of a broad, open Northeast Asian regionalism in the 21st century.

<http://www.mesharpe.com/mall/resultsanew.asp?Title=Korea+at+the+Center%3A+Dynamics+of+Regionalism+in+Northeast+Asia>

19. *Meeting the China Challenge: The United States in Southeast Asian Regional Security Strategies*

Evelyn Goh
East-West Center

A key determinant of stability in East Asia has been the US presence. The existing literature tends to assume that China's rise is leading to a systemic power transition scenario in which the region will have to choose between a rising challenger and the incumbent power. Yet, there is a consensus among analysts that Southeast Asia has adopted a twin strategy of deep engagement with China on the one hand and, on the other, "soft balancing" against potential Chinese aggression or disruption of the status quo. This study examines the Southeast Asian regional security dynamic by investigating the regional security strategies of three key states: Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The focus is on how these states envisage the United States acting out its role as security guarantor vis-à-vis the China challenge.

http://www.eastwestcenter.org/res-rp-publicationdetails.asp?pub_ID=1618&SearchString=

20. *New Security Challenges and Opportunities in East Asia: Views from the Next Generation (Issues & Insights No. 7)*

Brad Glosserman, ed.
Pacific Forum CSIS

In the second volume of papers by Pacific Forum CSIS Young Leaders fellowship program, participants addressed generational change in East Asia and the need to incorporate the trend into policy discussions. The papers in this volume were written for the April 2005 US-ROK conference and the May 2005 meeting of the Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia Pacific, part of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP).

<http://www.nautilus.org/napsnet/sr/2005/0572CSISPacForumYLP.pdf>

21. *Pacifying the Pacific: Confronting the Challenges*

Mohamed Jawhar Hasaan, ed.
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

This volume is a product of the 18th Asia Pacific Roundtable (2004), which addressed a number of comprehensive security challenges confronting the region. Uppermost were the implications to global and regional security posed by the policies adopted by major powers

following the September 11 attacks and the continuing threat posed by international terrorism. One major subject was whether there would be a change in US foreign and security policy following the 2004 presidential election, what forms any change may take, and the likely implications. Another issue raised was whether the policies and measures instituted to defeat terrorism, as well as the invasion of Iraq, were not in fact further aggravating the problems.
http://www.isis.org.my/html/publicns/pub_books.htm

22. *Paths to Regionalisation: Comparing Experiences in East Asia and Europe*

Sophie Boisseau du Rocher and Bertrand Fort, eds.
Marshall Cavendish Academic

The aim of this book is to explain the different experiences in region building in East Asia and Europe, the two regions of the world that are making major contributions to the experience (and theory) of region building. East Asia and Europe have evolved in different ways, with different logics and mechanisms, but it does not mean that they do not have common interests or things to learn from each other. This book seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the experiences and challenges in both regions and to stimulate a much-needed reflection on the benefits of regions to harnessing globalization.

http://www.marshallcavendish.com/marshallcavendish/academic/redirector.xml?url=/marshallcavendish/academic/catalogue/books/regionalism_n_regional_security/9812103740.xml

23. *Piracy in Southeast Asia: Status, Issues, and Responses*

Derek Johnson and Mark Valencia, eds.
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) and the International Institute of Asian Studies (Leiden)

In the Southeast Asian context, where the incidence and violence of piracy have been growing and where maritime terrorism is a potentially horrific threat, there is an urgent need to come up with innovative ways to counter maritime violence. Beyond providing a solid foundation for the analysis of maritime piracy in Southeast Asia, the book also gives considerable attention to the challenges of regional cooperation. It is indeed regional cooperation that can make a major impact on piracy if more effective collaboration can be negotiated. The immediate practical challenge that emerges clearly from the contributions to this book is the need to continue to support initiatives to build trust and cooperation at the regional level in Southeast Asia.

<http://www.iias.nl/iias/show/id=47972>

24. *Regionalism in Northeast Asia: Opportunities and Challenges (Conference Report)*

Hyungdo Ahn, Yong Shik Choo, eds.
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

KIEP, the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), and Maeil Business Newspaper and Maeil Business TV News co-hosted a conference entitled "Regionalism in Northeast Asia: Opportunities and Challenges," held at SAIS on September 22, 2005. This conference was organized to address regional dynamism and its implications for a post-Cold War order in Northeast Asia. This volume reports on the discussions and debates which focused on links between economic regionalism and a new security configuration, North Korean nuclear and energy issues, South Korea's role in economic regionalism, and implications of the US-ROK relationship for future regional security.

<http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/>

25. *Report on the Post-Yokohama Mid-term Review of the East Asia and the Pacific Regional Commitment and Action Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, 8–10 November 2004, Bangkok*

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

The Regional Commitment and Action Plan of the East Asia and Pacific Region against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children specifically called for a mid-term review meeting to examine the progress of actions taken in the region since the Second World Congress. The meeting was also intended to identify gaps in the implementation of the key areas of action specified in both the Declaration and Agenda for Action adopted at the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in 1996, and the Regional Commitment and Action Plan. The areas specified were those of prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration, coordination and cooperation, and child and youth participation. http://www.unescap.org/unis/library/pub_pdf/escat_2005.pdf

26. *Reshaping the Asia Pacific Economic Order*

Hadi Soesastro and Christopher C. Findlay, eds.
Taylor & Francis

Relationships and alignments among the nations of the Asia Pacific are in flux. Current global political, economic, and security uncertainty, heightened by 9/11 and the subsequent War on Terror, has fuelled a reassessment by many Asia Pacific nations about the structure and form of future economic and political cooperation and development. This volume, which resulted from the 2003 meeting of the Pacific Trade and Development Conference (PAFTAD), features contributions from eminent economists and political scientists in the Asia Pacific region, who explore the forces reshaping the regional economic order and where these changes may lead. The book examines what new structures may eventually emerge on both sides of the Pacific and how cross-Pacific relations will therefore be affected. <http://www.taylorandfrancis.com>

27. *Seabed Petroleum in Northeast Asia: Conflict or Cooperation?*

Selig Harrison
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

With its energy needs steadily multiplying, Northeast Asia will require ever increasing petroleum imports for its economic expansion and survival. This report draws both on extensive field research in Northeast Asia and on two workshops in Beijing co-sponsored by the Wilson Center and the China Institute of International Studies. Selected working papers by conference participants from China, Japan, and North and South Korea are included. http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1462&fuseaction=topics.publications&group_id=132292

28. *The Six Party Talks and Beyond: Cooperative Threat Reduction and North Korea*

Joel Wit, Jon Wolfsthal, and Choong-suk Oh
Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

For the past year, CSIS and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) have examined the potential role of cooperative threat reduction in eliminating North Korea's weapons of mass destruction and its ballistic missile program. While skeptics would assert it is unrealistic to conduct such programs with North Korea, the study concludes that conducting cooperative programs with Pyongyang is possible under the right political circumstances. These programs would serve the interests of the United States, particularly in

enhancing transparency and in ensuring a long-term solution to the WMD threat, as well as North Korea by making available resources to help in the elimination process and by redirecting important assets to civilian uses. The study lays out a range of possible cooperative threat reduction programs.

http://www.csis.org/component/option,com_csis_pubs/task,view/id,2585/

29. *Southeast Asian Affairs 2005*

Chin Kin Wah and Daljit Singh, eds.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

Since its inception 30 years ago, *Southeast Asian Affairs* (SEAA) has been an indispensable annual reference for policymakers, scholars, analysts, journalists, and others. Succinctly written by regional and international experts, SEAA illuminates significant issues and events of the previous year in each of the ten Southeast Asian nations and the region as a whole.

<http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg/>

30. *Strategic Asia 2005–06: Military Modernization in an Era of Uncertainty*

Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, eds.

National Bureau for Asian Research

This annual publication examines the strategic balance in Asia and the ongoing military modernization programs in the region, assessing the implications for the United States. Through a combination of country, regional, and topical studies, *Strategic Asia 2005–06: Military Modernization in an Era of Uncertainty* assesses how Asian states are modernizing their military programs in response to China's rise as a regional power, the war on terrorism, changes in US force posture, the revolution in military affairs, and local security dilemmas. In addition, each chapter examines the changing balance of power in Asia and identifies likely threats and opportunities that may arise in the next five years.

<http://www.nbr.org/publications/book.aspx?ID=c2b2e079-6d34-4220-aaf0-32b441ae33ab>

31. *Tools for Trilateralism: Improving US-Japan-Korea Cooperation to Manage Complex Contingencies*

James Schoff

Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA)

One of the more successful recent innovations in the area of US-Japan and US–South Korea alliance management has been the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) for developing common policies toward North Korea. The three countries can learn from the TCOG and use other diplomatic and military planning tools to improve the way that they prepare for and respond to complex contingencies, such as a large-scale natural disaster, a regional or global epidemic, or the adverse affects of a failing nation-state. This book is the product of archival research and interviews with government officials and military officers from all three countries. It offers the first comprehensive study of the TCOG from the perspective of the three nations' participants.

<http://www.ifpa.org/home.htm>

32. *Violence in Between: Conflict and Security in Archipelagic Southeast Asia*

Damien Kingsbury, ed.

Monash University Press and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

Security issues have been a dominant theme in maritime Southeast Asia, with few regions of the world as prone to political instability and lack of government authority. This reflects the

fractured state of the region and the consequences of colonialism. More recently, the rise of pan-global militant Islamism has provided its own ideological and security overlay. But militant Islam is not new to this region, and many of the current conflicts have their roots in events decades and even centuries old. This book considers a range of security issues that have affected archipelagic Southeast Asia, addressing sites of conflict in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines.

<http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg/>

33. *Women in Motion: Globalization, State Policies, and Labor Migration in Asia*

Nana Oishi

Stanford University Press

Most agree that global restructuring increasingly forces a large number of women in developing countries to emigrate to richer countries. But is poverty the only motivating factor? In *Women in Motion*, Nana Oishi examines the cross-national patterns of international female migration in Asia. Drawing on fieldwork in ten countries—both migrant-sending and migrant-receiving—the author investigates the differential impact of globalization, state policies, individual autonomy, and various social factors. This is the first study of its kind to provide an integrative approach to and a comparative perspective on female migration flows from multiple countries.

<http://www.sup.org/book.cgi?isbn=0804746370>

34. *A World of Regions: Asia and Europe in the American Imperium*

Peter Katzenstein

Cornell University Press

Observing the dramatic shift in world politics since the end of the Cold War, Peter Katzenstein argues that regions have become critical to contemporary world politics. This view is in stark contrast to those who focus on the purportedly stubborn persistence of the nation-state or the inevitable march of globalization. In detailed studies of technology and foreign investment, domestic and international security, and cultural diplomacy and popular culture, the author examines the changing regional dynamics of Europe and Asia. Regions, Katzenstein contends, are interacting closely with an American imperium that combines territorial and non-territorial powers. Regions may provide solutions to the contradictions between states and markets, security and insecurity, nationalism and cosmopolitanism.

http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/cup_detail.taf?ti_id=4368

Preliminary List of Dialogues: January–June 2006

January

3rd Meeting of ASEAN Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Task Force

Date: January 4–6, 2006

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Regional Outlook Forum 2006

Date: January 5, 2006

Location: Singapore

<http://www.iseas.edu.sg/iframes/rof06paper.htm>

Japan-WHO Joint Meeting on Early Response to Potential Influenza Pandemic

Date: January 12–13, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou04/pdf/06a1-en.pdf>

4th Pugwash Workshop on East Asian Security: Stability, Security and Cooperation in Northeast Asia

Date: January 13–16, 2006

Location: Beijing, China

<http://www.pugwash.org/about/calendar.htm>

14th Annual Meeting of Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum

Date: January 15–20, 2006

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

<http://www.appf.org.pe/>

Seminar on the Promotion of Accession to the International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols for the Asia-Pacific Countries

Date: January 25–27, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2006/1/0124-2.html>

ASEAN Regional Workshop on Standby Arrangements and Standard Operating Procedures (Emergency Relief Component)

Date: January 25–26, 2006

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

6th Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)

Date: January 27, 2006

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

Countering the Support Environment for Terrorism in the Asia-Pacific Region

Date: January 31–February 2, 2006

Location: Hawaii, US

http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics_conferences.htm

8th Asian Security Conference: Changing Security Dynamic in West Asia: Relevance for the Post 9-11 Systemic

Date: January 30–February 1, 2006

Location: New Delhi, India

<http://www.idsa-india.org/>

February

International Symposium on Security Affairs 2006 “Military Transformation in the 21st Century: Challenge for New Security Environment”

Date: February 1, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.nids.go.jp/english/index.html>

4th Asia-Pacific Round Table

Date: February 6–7, 2006

Location: Singapore

<http://www.globalfoundation.org.au/AsiaPacificRoundTable2006.html>

Regional Workshop on Strengthening Regional Activities on Mobile Populations and HIV Vulnerability Reduction

Date: February 8–10, 2006

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

2nd Meeting of the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC)

Date: February 8–9, 2006

Location: Hainan, China

1st Northeast Asia Trilateral Forum (Japan-China-Korea Wisemen’s Meeting)

Date: February 12–13, 2006

Location: Seoul, Korea

<http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp/FR/FEAT/nasia/index.html>

3rd Asian Senior-Level Talks on Non-proliferation (ASTOP)

Date: February 13, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2006/2/0203-3.html>

Regional Workshop on Designing Effective Second Generation HIV Surveillance Systems and Interpreting the Data for Use in HIV and AIDS Policy and Planning

Date: February 13–17, 2006

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

2nd Meeting of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on the ASEAN Charter

Date: February 13–15, 2006

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Building Multi-Party Capacity for a WMD-Free Korean Peninsula

Date: February 17, 2006

Location: Hawaii, US

<http://www.ifpa.org/confwrkshp/Honolulu0206.htm>

3rd Meeting of the ASEAN+3 Energy Security Forum

Date: February 17, 2006

Location: Singapore

http://www.aseanenergy.org/energy_organisations/some_gov/some-reports.html

6th Project Steering Committee Meeting for East Asia Emergency Rice Reserve

Date: February 17–18, 2006

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

APSEC Conference 2006: Asia Pacific Security: Enduring Concerns

Date: February 19–20, 2006

Location: Singapore
<http://www.asiapacsecurity.com/>

ASEAN Special Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Date: February 20–21, 2006
Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

13th ASEAN-ISIS Colloquium on Human Rights (AICOHR)

Date: February 21–24, 2006
Location: Manila, the Philippines
http://www.kas.de/proj/home/events/73/1/year-2006/month-1/veranstaltung_id-18867/

4th Focal Point Meeting on ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)

Date: February 21–24, 2006
Location: Siem Reap, Cambodia

Review of Governance in Asia

Date: February 21, 2006
Location: Brussels, Belgium
<http://www.eias.org/conferences/2006/governance210206.html>

Terrorism, Geopolitics and Multinational Security Cooperation in Central Asia

Date: February 22–24, 2006
Location: Hawaii, US
http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics_conferences.htm

7th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights: “Human Rights and Ethnic, Linguistic and Religious Minorities”

Date: February 23–24, 2006
Location: Budapest, Hungary
www.asef.org

International Symposium on Trafficking in Persons

Date: February 25, 2006
Location: Tokyo, Japan
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/i_crime/people/sympo0602.html

March

2nd ARF Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBM and PD)

Date: March 1–3, 2006
Location: Manila, the Philippines
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

CSCAP Legal Experts Study Group Meeting

Date: March 3–4, 2006
Location: Phuket, Thailand
<http://www.cscap.ca/>

6th ASEAN-US Informal Coordinating Mechanism (ICM)

Date: March 4, 2006
Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Asia 2015—Promoting Growth, Ending Poverty

Date: March 6–7, 2006
Location: London, UK
<http://www.asia2015conference.org/>

4th Conference on Northeast Asian Security

Date: March 6, 2006

Location: New York, US

http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundmar06_zagoria.htm

Multilateral Dialogue to Resolve the North Korean Nuclear Issue—4th Conference on Northeast Asian Security

Date: March 6, 2006

Location: New York, US

http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundmar06_zagoria.htm

ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Date: March 8–10, 2006

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Grand Design for Northeast Asia: Phase 3 Workshop

Date: March 10, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.nira.go.jp/newsj/kanren/170/176/index.html> <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200506/200506.html#4>

Symposium on Japan and India: Challenges and Prospects in Asia and Pacific in the 21st Century

Date: March 10, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/india/sympo0603/index.html>

East Asia Summit Senior Officials Meeting (EAS SOM)

Date: March 10, 2006

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

CSCAP Study Group Meeting on Regional Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding

Date: March 11–12, 2006

Location: Vancouver, Canada

<http://www.cscap.ca/CSCAP%20Website%20Updates%20June%202006/PK%20and%20PB%20-%20Final%20Report.pdf>

Security in North East Asia

Date: March 13–17, 2006

Location: Wilton Park, UK

Maritime Security Conference on “Globalisation and National Security”

Date: March 15–16, 2006

Location: Singapore

Brainstorming on ASEAN Charter

Date: March 17–18, 2006

Location: Singapore

<http://www.kas-asia.org/Conferences.htm#24mar2006>

10th Meeting of the Expanded Senior Panel of the Limited Nuclear Weapons Free Zone for Northeast Asia (LNWFZ-NEA)

Date: March 19–22, 2006

Location: Shanghai, China

http://www.cistp.gatech.edu/cistp/programs/10thplenarypress_Release.pdf

East Asia and Pacific Regional Consultation on Children and AIDS

Date: March 22–24, 2006

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

3rd Meeting of the CSCAP Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia Pacific

Date: March 26–27, 2006

Location: Singapore

<http://www.cscap.ca/CSCAP%20Website%20Updates%20June%202006/WMD%203%20-%20Final%20Report.pdf>

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Date: March 27–29, 2006

Location: Singapore

<https://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

NIRA-ADB Joint Forum: The Prospects for an Asian Bond Market

Date: March 27, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.nira.go.jp/newsj/kanren/170/178/index.html>

HIV/AIDS: Scaling-Up Effective Interventions and the Contribution of the Private Sector

Date: March 30–31, 2006

Location: London, UK

3rd ASEAN Leadership Forum—Moving From Dialogue to Action

Date: March 30–31, 2006

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

<http://www.asli.com.my/cgi-bin/prevdetails.cfm?type=conference&id=125>

April

Forum on National Plans as Poverty Reduction Strategies in East Asia

Date: April 4–6, 2006

Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/0,,contentMDK:20862416~pagePK:146736~piPK:146830~theSitePK:226301,00.html_http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2006/poverty-reduction-in-EA/default.asp

APEC Symposium on Emerging Infectious Diseases

Date: April 4–5, 2006

Location: Beijing, China

http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/news___media/media_releases/060406_prc_eid_symposium.html

3rd Asia-Pacific Business Forum (APBF)—Public-Private Partnerships for Development in Asia and the Pacific

Date: April 7–8, 2006

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

<http://www.unescap.org/apbf/index.asp>

Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) 16

Date: April 9–11, 2006

Location: Tokyo, Japan

3rd Meeting of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on the ASEAN Charter

Date: April 17–20, 2006

Location: Bali, Indonesia

Brainstorming on ASEAN Charter

Date: April 17–19, 2006

Location: Bali, Indonesia
<http://www.kas-asia.org/Conferences.htm#24mar2006>

Underlying Conditions of Terrorism

Date: April 18–20, 2006
Location: Hawaii, US
http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics_conferences.htm

3rd National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP) Trilateral Republic of Korea-Japan-US Roundtable

Date: April 18–19, 2006
Location: Seoul, Korea
http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundapr06_usjapanrok.htm

ASEAN-China Economic Forum: Economic Cooperation and Challenges Ahead

Date: April 20–21, 2006
Location: Singapore
http://www.iseas.edu.sg/iframes/iframe_res.htm

22nd ASEAN-Japan Forum

Date: April 20–21, 2006
Location: Sabah, Malaysia

2nd Annual Weatherhead East Asian Institute China Symposium—Feeding the Giant: The Domestic and Global Impact of China's Energy Needs

Date: April 21, 2006
Location: New York, US
<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/weai/symposium-two.html>

Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2005: Asia Searching for Win-Win, New Role for Asia

Date: April 21–23, 2006
Location: Boao, China
<http://www.boaoforum.org/html/home-en.asp>

Discussion on the ASEAN-US Plan of Action

Date: April 25–26, 2006
Location: Vientiane, Lao PDR

4th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC)

Date: April 25–29, 2006
Location: Beijing, China
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

3rd Annual Asian Dialogue on HIV/AIDS—Building a Social Agenda for HIV/AIDS: Sharing Asian Experiences

Date: April 26–28, 2006
Location: Mumbai, India
<http://www.asiasociety.org/asiandialogue/index.html>

3rd Meeting of the CSCAP Study Group on Multilateral Security Cooperation in North Pacific/Northeast Asia

Date: April 28–29, 2006
Location: Beijing, China
<http://www.cscap.ca/>

1st ACD Finance Ministers Meeting

Date: April 30–May 1, 2006

Location: Phuket, Thailand

May

APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Avian and Pandemic Influenza

Date: May 4–6, 2006

Location: Da Nang, Vietnam

Inaugural Meeting of ASEAN Defense Ministers

Date: May 9, 2006

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

2nd CSCAP Export Controls Experts Group Meeting

Date: May 11–12, 2006

Location: Beijing, China

<http://www.cscap.ca/>

35th Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar (PASOLS 35)

Date: May 15–18, 2006

Location: Christchurch, New Zealand

ASEAN Special Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Date: May 16–18, 2006

Location: Karambunai, Malaysia

Consultation on ASEAN+3 Emerging Infectious Disease (EID) Programme Phase 2 Framework

Date: May 16–17, 2006

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia

8th Steering Group Meeting of the ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

Date: May 17–19, 2006

Location: Manila, the Philippines

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2006/8th-steering-group-meeting/default.asp>

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Defence Officials' Dialogue

Date: May 17, 2006

Location: Karambunai, Malaysia

<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

UN Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Date: May 17–19, 2006

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/dc3023.doc.htm>

PECC Pacific Food Outlook Meeting

Date: May 17–18, 2006

Location: Singapore

3rd ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Security Policy Conference

Date: May 18, 2006

Location: Karambunai, Malaysia

<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

ASEAN+3 Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Date: May 18, 2006

Location: Karambunai, Malaysia

The Williamsburg Conference

Date: May 18–20, 2006

Location: Maryland, US
http://www.asiasociety.org/policy_business/williamsburg06.pdf

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Senior Officials' Meeting

Date: May 19, 2006
Location: Karambunai, Malaysia
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

Japan-US-China Trilateral Conference and Symposium—"Peace and Stability in East Asia: What Our Future Trilateral Relationships Should be Like"

Date: May 20–23, 2006
Location: Tokyo, Japan
http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss6.html#2006_5

27th ASEAN Chiefs of Police (ASEANPOL) Conference

Date: May 22–26, 2006
Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

19th ASEAN-US Dialogue

Date: May 23, 2006
Location: Bangkok, Thailand

5th ACD Ministerial Meeting

Date: May 23–24, 2006
Location: Doha, Qatar
<http://www.acddialogue.com/web/57.php>

The Future of Asia 2006—12th Nikkei International Conference

Date: May 25–26, 2006
Location: Tokyo, Japan
<http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp/FR/NIKKEI/inasia/future/2006/2006news15.html>

4th Japan–Pacific Islands Forum Summit

Date: May 26–27, 2006
Location: Okinawa, Japan
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/spf/palm2006/info.html>

CSCAP Capacity for Maritime Cooperation Study Group Meeting

Date: May 27–28, 2006
Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
<http://www.cscap.ca/>

25th CSCAP Steering Committee Meeting

Date: May 29, 2006
Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
<http://www.cscap.ca/>

6th Meeting of the ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM)

Date: May 29, 2006
Location: Manila, the Philippines

ASEAN-China Senior Officials Consultations; ASEAN-China Senior Officials Meeting on the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC)

Date: May 29–31, 2006
Location: Siem Reap, Cambodia

Asia Pacific Roundtable

Date: May 30–June 1, 2006

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
<http://www.cscap.ca/>

CSCAP Steering Committee Meeting

Date: May 31, 2006
Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

June

5th Annual Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue)

Date: June 2–4, 2006
Location: Singapore
<http://www.iiss.org/conferences/the-shangri-la-dialogue>

Cross-Strait Challenges and Third Party Engagement: US-Japan-Taiwan Trilateral Meeting

Date: June 4–6, 2006
Location: Hawaii, US
<http://www.csis.org/isp/taiwan/>

Climate Change and Energy Security: The Role of ASEM in Facilitating Cooperation between Europe and Asia

Date: June 8, 2006
Location: Helsinki, Finland
<http://www.aseminfoboard.org/Calendar/Activities/>

World Economic Forum on East Asia

Date: June 15–16, 2006
Location: Tokyo, Japan

2nd International Workshop on “An East Asian Community and the United States”

Date: June 20–21, 2006
Location: Tokyo, Japan
<http://www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/061102.pdf>

Japan-US-Asia Dialogue

Date: June 22, 2006
Location: Tokyo, Japan
<http://www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/060622prog.pdf>

DPRK Energy Experts Working Group Meeting

Date: June 26–27, 2006
Location: California, US
<http://www.nautilus.org/DPRKEnergyMeeting.html>

4th ASEM Conference on Counter-Terrorism

Date: June 26–27, 2006
Location: Copenhagen, Denmark
<http://www.aseminfoboard.org/Calendar/Activities/?id=178;>

EU-Asia Relations—Cooperating on Regional Security and Integration

Date: June 26–27, 2006
Location: Brussels, Belgium
<http://www.asia-alliance.org/index.php?q=node/5#attachments>

1st Plenary Meeting of ARF Experts/Eminent Persons

Date: June 29–30, 2006
Location: Jeju Island, Korea
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

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