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## **Track 1 – Governmental Meetings**

### **1. Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami Jakarta, January 6, 2005**

ASEAN Leaders were joined by the heads of state/government of Australia, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, as well as UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and special envoys of the U.S. and other donor countries and heads of international organizations. They met on the aftermath of the massive earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004 and adopted a Declaration of Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. They recognised the need for an unprecedented global response in assisting the national governments to cope. Thus, they insisted on better coordination to ensure that contributions are effective and sustainable, and truly address the suffering of the victims and to prevent such calamity from recurring. On the issue of prevention and mitigation of such calamities in future the leaders decided upon supporting ASEAN's decision to establish regional mechanisms on disaster prevention and mitigation, establishing a regional early warning system, promoting public education and awareness as well as community participation in disaster prevention and developing and promoting national and regional human and institutional capacity, transfer of know-how, technology, and scientific knowledge in building and managing a regional early warning system and disaster management through international cooperation and partnership.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/pmv0501/index.html>

### **2. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting's (SOM's) Brainstorming Session, Senior Officials Meeting on ASEAN Charter and East Asia Summit, ASEAN Deputy Foreign Ministers Meeting**

**Hanoi, January 12-14, 2005**

Deputy Foreign Ministers from 10 ASEAN members and the organisation's Secretariat discussed the compilation of the ASEAN Charter and preparations for the first East Asia Summit, scheduled for December in Malaysia. The participants stressed the necessity to ensure ASEAN's role in organising the event in particular and in the East Asian co-operation process in general. Regarding the ASEAN Charter, the participants exchanged viewpoints on its content, ASEAN's principles and goals in the new situation; fundamental principles, functions and operating mechanism of ASEAN agencies with the aim of enhancing solidarity, the effectiveness and the role of ASEAN during the process of building an ASEAN community from now until 2020.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.gov.vn/nr040807104143/nr040807105001/ns050117134226>

### **3. Meeting of ASEAN Defence Chiefs Kuala Lumpur, January 17-18, 2005**

An annual two-day meeting for the ASEAN defence chiefs. Discussions were focussed on the recent tsunami disaster and the defence chiefs agreed to collaborate more closely using a hotline to communicate with one another in times of major disasters.

### **4. 1st Meeting of the 36th ASEAN Senior Economic Officials (SEOM) Yogyakarta, January 17-19, 2005**

### **5. Special Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME); 4th Special Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME) Plus Three Energy Policy Governing Group Meeting; Seventh Meeting of the Governing Council of the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE)**

**Manila, January 18-20, 2005**

Hosted by the Philippines Government and Department of Energy. Energy ministry officials from the 10 ASEAN countries met to discuss progress made on specific programs within ASEAN and with dialogue partners (such as Japan, Australia, European Union and Germany) and international organizations on various energy-related matters.

Web site: [http://www.aseanenergy.org/energy\\_organisations/some\\_gov/some-gov.html](http://www.aseanenergy.org/energy_organisations/some_gov/some-gov.html)

## **6. China-ASEAN Workshop on Earthquake-Generated Tsunami Warning Beijing, January 25-26, 2005**

The workshop was held according to China's promise at the January 6 Special ASEAN Leaders Meeting to help ASEAN create a strong earthquake and tsunami warning network. With the theme "Action Plan to Formulate a Technology Platform for Earthquake-Generated Tsunami Warning System", the workshop aimed to exchange experiences and lessons learned from the recent Indian Ocean tsunami disaster; exchange information on technology in the field of tsunami warning; and explore ways to carry out joint activities in the field of tsunami early warning through earthquake monitoring. The participants recognized the need to cooperate with various organizations within the region and internationally to establish an appropriate system. They recommended that in view of the need to enhance the earthquake monitoring capabilities and coverage in ASEAN and South Asia regions and for the purpose of rapid, accurate and effective data exchange and warning, an integrated Asian Regional Seismographic Network (ARSN) should be created. This effort will be supported by the Chinese government. Attended by officials, emergency response managers and scientists from ASEAN countries, Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and U.S.; and representatives from ASEAN Secretariat, OCHA/UN, UNESCO, ESCAP/UN, ISDR/UN, WMO/UN, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and Asia Seismology Commission (ASC).

## **7. Senior Officials Meeting and Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements**

**Phuket, January 28-29, 2005**

Organized jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology of Thailand. At the gathering, participants recognized the progress made in discussions through the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, January 18-22, 2005) and the China-ASEAN Workshop on Earthquake-Generated Tsunami Warning. They all agreed to the need for an early warning system for natural disasters to prevent a repeat of the massive loss which had been caused by the tsunami, as a matter of sustainable development. They also discussed information management, capacity-building, and the enhancement of the awareness of natural disasters through education. The setting up of a Voluntary Trust Fund for use in establishing the regional early warning system was also supported, so that there would be a constant stream of funds to support establishing the system and national and regional capacity. Participated in by ministers and special envoys of Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Russia, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, UK, U.S., Vietnam, Luxembourg as EU Presidency and the European Commission. They were also joined by international organizations, such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, the United Nations Special Coordinator for Tsunami Relief, ESCAP, UNDP, UNEP, the World Meteorological Organization, and the International Tsunami Information Center.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/>

## **8. Counter Terrorism International Conference Riyadh, February 5-8, 2005**

Hosted by the Saudi Arabian Government and attended by delegates from 50 countries, as well as representatives of international organizations. They discussed the causes of terrorism as well as the relationship between terror and money laundering, arms and drug trafficking. A declaration was issued, and recommendations were made from four working groups that demonstrate the seriousness of the international community's commitment to combat terrorism. There were calls for strengthened cooperation and coordination among countries to fight terrorism, money laundering, weapons and explosives trafficking and drug smuggling.

Web site: <http://www.saudiembassy.net/Issues/WOTConference/Con1.asp>

## **9. Second Asian Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) Tokyo, February 9, 2005**

Organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan as a follow up to the first meeting held in

Tokyo on November 13, 2003, as part of a process initiated by Japan. This meeting was attended by officials in charge of non-proliferation policies from ASEAN countries, Australia, China, Japan, Korea, and U.S. The officials gathered at this meeting to deepen their understanding on issues related to the enhancement of the non-proliferation regime in Asia. They also met to exchange views on the direction of their cooperation, recognizing that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and missiles, and related materials and technology have become an actual threat to peace and stability of the Asian region and the international community. The meeting's goals were to: review recent trends in the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery in East Asia; enhance understanding of new non-proliferation measures which have been introduced to further strengthen the existing non-proliferation regime, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOG) and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI); deepen understanding on difficulties and obstacles Asian countries may face in implementing treaties and norms related to disarmament and non-proliferation and possibilities for overcoming them.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/astop/talk0502.html>

#### **10. ASEAN-Canada Partnership Symposium**

**Bandar Seri Begawan, February 15, 2005**

This symposium offered a chance for ASEAN countries to learn about Canada's development programs and possibilities for cooperative projects on ICT, animal health and other development issues, consistent with ASEAN's desire to decrease the development gap among its membership.

#### **11. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on Outstanding Political and Security Issues, ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on the ASEAN Charter and the EAS**

**Yangon, February 16-18, 2005**

#### **12. ASEAN Plus Three Expert Meeting on Emerging Diseases**

**Bangkok, February 17-18, 2005**

Hosted by The National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), part of Thailand's National Science and Technology Development Agency. This Expert Group Meeting aimed to give researchers/head of research institutes in ASEAN that have responsibility for research and development in emerging diseases, a forum to exchange information and discuss potential collaborative activities. Attended by 30 representatives from Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, as well as experts from ASEAN Plus Three countries, Hong Kong, and from international organizations such as WHO.

Web site: <http://www.astnet.org/dsweb/View/Collection-155>

#### **13. ARF Intersessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBMs)**

**Potsdam, February 21-23, 2005**

Co-chaired by the European Union and Cambodia. There were extensive discussions on the tsunami aftermath and the creation of disaster prevention and mitigation mechanisms in the region, in particular an early warning system. They suggested that a previously held ISG on disaster relief be held again. Other topics were Myanmar and the convention for democracy, nuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the Six Party Talks, and efforts to implement the Declaration on Conduct in the South China Sea. They discussed non-traditional security issues at length and the need for cooperation and information exchange to deal with them, and the urgent need to build capacity for countries to deal with diseases such as HIV/AIDS. In shaping the ARF for the future, delegates agreed that efforts should be invested into preventive diplomacy and that relations between Track 1 and 2 should be strengthened. Attended by representatives from the ARF member countries, DPRK, ASEAN Secretariat, and the South-East Asian Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT). The meeting was preceded by a Defence Officials' Dialogue February 21 and also included a field trip to the German Expertise Center for early warning and disaster reduction. Contact: German Federal Foreign Office, Division 311, Multilateral Cooperation in Asia, fax: +49 0 30 5000 1703.

Web site: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/intersessional/>



**14. Consultation between the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of the People's Republic of China and the ASEAN Secretariat on the Development of the 2005-2006 Work Plan for ASEAN-China Cooperation on Transnational Crime**

**Jakarta, February 28 – March 1, 2005**

**15. ASEAN Regional Forum Confidence Building Measures (ARF CBMs): Regional Cooperation in Maritime Security**

**Singapore, March 2-4, 2005**

Hosted by Singapore and U.S. Attended by senior officers from the navy, coast guard, port authorities, shipping lines and law enforcement agencies from the ARF member nations – 10 ASEAN countries and 14 dialogue partners. There were sessions on multilateral cooperation, operational solutions to maritime security, shipping and port security, and the applicable technology for maritime security. There was a call for the ARF to move from dialogue on security matters to more concrete exercises, including for fostering information sharing; establishing maritime domain awareness; initiating joint maritime security exercises; cooperating on consequence management; and sustaining capacity building initiatives. Some examples of progress cited in this area were the Five Power Defence Arrangements, an alliance involving Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Britain, which begun conducting maritime security drills in 2004, and a grouping of 22 navies in the Western Pacific region which planned an exercise on maritime security in May. Contact: Naval Operations Department, Republic of Singapore Navy, fax: 65 6762 4426

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/afp/100.htm>

**16. The Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) Working Group on Zone of Peace Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN); Working Group of the Executive Committee for the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ)**

**Jakarta, March 5, 2005**

**17. The Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) Working Group on the ASEAN Charter**

**Jakarta, March 6, 2005**

**18. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting**

**Jakarta, March 6-8, 2005**

**19. ASEAN Regional Forum Seminar on Enhancing Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues**

**Hainan Province, China, March 7-8, 2005**

Participants shared their best practices and experiences in coping with non-traditional security threats, such as terrorism, illicit drugs, piracy, people smuggling and human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and cyber crime. They also discussed regional development. Agreement was reached to develop plans of action to implement the relevant ARF statements on non-traditional security issues. Contact Asian Department, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, fax: 86 10 6596 2964

Web site: [www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf)

**20. ASEAN-EU Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**

**Jakarta, March 9, 2005**

In preparation for the ministerial meeting, senior officials discussed the fight against terrorism, tsunami reconstruction, trade and crime, including money-laundering and human trafficking. The EU is particularly concerned with strengthening ASEAN in the fight against terrorism and other transnational crimes. The EU also highlighted its concern over the lack of democracy in Myanmar.

**21. 2nd Seminar on Maritime Security and Combating Piracy**

**Tokyo, March 9-10, 2005**

Participants met to exchange information on efforts of the ASEAN countries to implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code). Participants agreed to establish a list of focal points in case of piracy and maritime policy authorities, and a list on the security level of vessel and port facilities.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/report0506.html>

**22. 15th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (AEMM)**

**Jakarta, March 10-11, 2005**

Co-chaired by Indonesia as the ASEAN country coordinator and Luxembourg acting as Presidency of the EU, the Meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and the EU, the European Commissioner for External Relations and the Secretary General of ASEAN. Participants reaffirmed the importance of the ASEAN-EU dialogue and relationship as a fundamental cornerstone for the strategic partnership between Asia and Europe; they restated their commitment to combating terrorism and fighting transnational crime; and the EU promised to continue to help reduce development gaps within ASEAN to strengthen regional integration. They also discussed the Middle East, Iraq and the Korean peninsula, Myanmar, climate change and multilateral trade. The Ministers agreed to meet again for the 16th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting in Europe in 2007.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17354.htm>

**23. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**

**Jakarta, March 12-14, 2005**

**24. 2nd Meeting of the 36th ASEAN Senior Economic Officials Meeting**

**Manila, March 15-19, 2005**

**25. 1st Meeting on the Formulation of the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East Asian Growth Areas (BIMP-EAGA) Roadmap**

**Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, March 21-22, 2005**

The first of a series of meetings to be held on creating a roadmap in an effort to strengthen sub-regional cooperation through enhancing trade and investment facilitation measures as well as promote private sector participation. The roadmap will identify EAGA-wide and sector specific targets based on the four areas of BIMP-EAGA cooperation namely, transportation, infrastructure and ICT, natural resources, tourism as well as small and medium enterprises.

**26. ARF CBM Workshop on Peace Arrangements Ensuring Stability and Security in the Region, Including Civil-Military Cooperation**

**Tokyo, March 22-23, 2005**

Hosted by Japan. Participants concluded that traditional peacekeeping operations of monitoring cease-fires and disengagements had become complex peacekeeping missions that would involve not only military peace keepers and police officers, but also civilian administrators, aid workers, legal experts, and other specialists. Taking into account the different conflicts or humanitarian situations, the seminar recommended that the ARF develop a “tool box ”of capabilities from which the most appropriate approach could be selected on matters like command issue, composition of mission, coverage of mandate, and exit strategy. The workshop noted the commonalities between peacekeeping operations and disaster relief assistance and agreed that the ARF should build training partnerships in peace support operations and civil-military cooperation for both situations to ensure an efficient use of the limited resources of ARF participants.

Web site: [www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf)

**27. Inaugural Meeting on Promoting Networking and Exchanges of Experts in the Conservation of the Arts, Artefacts, and Cultural Heritage of East Asia Countries  
Bangkok, March 29-30, 2005**

This meeting was organized in response to one of the short-term measures recommended by the East Asian Study Group (EASG) for advancing integration in the region.

**28. 2nd ASEAN-Canada Dialogue  
Vancouver, April 4, 2005**

Co-chaired by Canada and Brunei with delegations from ASEAN countries and Canada, and the ASEAN Secretariat. They noted the significance of their dialogue in 2004, which opened discussions between them for the first time in seven years. They discussed bilateral relations and trade issues and exchanged views on important global and regional issues, including United Nations reform, the Middle East Peace Process and the situation in East Asia, including the Korean Peninsula. They were particularly committed to cooperating in fighting terrorism and agreed that a collaborative international approach through mechanisms such as ASEAN and APEC was essential, and Canada agreed to help with capacity building in this area. They also discussed non-traditional security issues such as HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, and human and drug trafficking.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17397.htm>

**29. The Fourth Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Foreign Ministers' Meeting and High Level Experts Seminar on Economic Cooperation  
Islamabad, April 4-6, 2005**

Participants discussed regional and international issues and adopted the Islamabad Declaration, which includes the basic principle of cooperation practiced at the ACD. Delegations gave updates on the issues they are prime movers on such as poverty reduction, e-education, tourism, financial cooperation, and small and medium enterprises. They also endorsed the Islamabad Initiative on Economic Cooperation in Asia to intensify cooperation in areas such as human resource development, ICT, energy cooperation, trade liberalization, and transportation and financial links. Finally, they welcomed Russia and Saudi Arabia as new members of ACD. Attended by foreign ministers and other ministry officials from 26 countries (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam, as well as representatives from regional development banks. The next ministerial meeting will be held in Qatar in 2006.

Web site: <http://www.acddialogue.com/web/51.php>

**30. ASEAN + 3 Bird Flu Summit  
Bangkok, April 5-7, 2005**

Attended by ASEAN + 3 countries as well as representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat and WHO.

**31. ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CT-TC)**

**Bangkok, April 6-8, 2005**

Co-hosted by Canada and Thailand. Participants focussed on information sharing and intelligence exchange, document integrity and security, and law enforcement cooperation. To promote intelligence exchange, they agreed on the need to balance the timely, effective, and systematic sharing of information and exchange of intelligence with the appropriate protection for the sources of information, privacy, and human rights. In recognizing the role of document integrity and security in combating terrorism and transnational crime, the ISM agreed on the importance of international standards such as International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and participation in the INTERPOL database of lost and stolen travel documents. An ARF Statement on Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and other Transnational Crimes was endorsed at the ARF SOM in Vientiane and will be forwarded to the 12th ARF for consideration and approval. Next meeting to be held in China in 2006.

Web site: [www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf)

**32. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) Working Group on ASEAN Charter and Special ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on ASEAN Summits  
Cebu, Philippines, April 9-10, 2005**

**33. Annual Retreat of ASEAN Foreign Ministers  
Mactan Island, Philippines, April 10-11, 2005**

Gathering of the foreign ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations for two days of informal meetings. While there is no set agenda, they discussed the December East Asian Summit and which nations to include, possible expansion of ASEAN, the ASEAN Charter and creation of an ASEAN Development Fund. The major consideration for the ministers was the case of whether Myanmar would take up the rotating chairmanship of ASEAN in 2006 as planned, against a backdrop of mounting calls from the politicians of several countries to prevent Myanmar from taking the helm. The controversy is over the country's human rights record, which has brought threats from some countries, such as the U.S., of boycotting ASEAN events should the country be allowed to chair the Association. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was announced that the other ministers decided it most appropriate for Myanmar to decide for itself whether it would assume the chairmanship. They also discussed an ASEAN fund, which could be used in times of disaster, like the tsunami, and an ASEAN disaster mitigation team.

**34. ASEAN-Japan Senior Officials Meeting on an FTA  
April 13-15, 2005**

Senior officials from the 10 ASEAN member countries plus Japan met to discuss the possibilities for a bilateral free trade agreement and said they hope to conclude an FTA in two years time with the agreement in place by 2012. Japan is eager to speed development in ASEAN's less developed countries and would like to conclude separate bilateral agreements with each ASEAN country and then bundle them together with the same standards to support regional economic integration and as one step toward the East Asian community.

**35. BIMP-EAGA Informal Senior Officials Meeting (ISOM)  
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, April 14-15, 2005**

**36. International Bird Flu Conference  
Bangkok, April 19-20, 2005**

Held so that participating countries could clarify the avian flu situation and express their concerns over the spread of the virus.

**37. Asian-African Summit 2005 and the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Asian-African Conference 1955**

**Bandung and Jakarta, April 20-23, 2005**

Co-hosted by the governments of Indonesia and South Africa on the theme of "Reinvigorating the Bandung Spirit: Working towards a New Asian-African Strategic Partnership". Attended by the heads of state or government from more than 100 nations in Africa and Asia. They supported the commitment of Asian-African countries in working toward the realization of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) by implementing concrete actions. They felt that regional/sub-regional organizations have a leading role to play in increasing synergy and cooperation in support of the NAASP. There were a number of side events on renewable energy, women and youth, and the private sector.

Web site: <http://www.asianaficansummit2005.org/default.htm>

**38. 3rd Regional Project Coordinating Committee Meeting: Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking Project**

**Siem Reap, April 26, 2005**

Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking (ARCPPT) is a three year Project funded by the Australian Government. Its goal is to contribute to the prevention of people trafficking in Southeast Asia, and currently operates in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand. The main focus of Project activities is on strengthening the criminal justice process to deal effectively with the crime of trafficking by building up national structures and capacities as well as to improve coordination and cooperation across borders and regionally. ARCPPT works closely with the ASEAN Secretariat to strengthen capacity and prevent trafficking in the region, a major transnational crime issue.

Web site: <http://www.arcppt.org/eng/index.html>

**39. ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting and The Sixth Consultation between the ASEAN Economic Ministers and the European Union Trade Commissioner (6TH AEM-EU Consultation)**

**Ha Long, Vietnam, April 26-27, 2005**

ASEAN Economic ministers first met to discuss progress in regional integration and the existing free trade agreements and talks underway. They took special note of the ASEAN-China agreement starting on July 1, 2005 which is set to reduce tariffs to between zero and five percent on many goods between China and the six wealthiest ASEAN nations by 2010 and the other four nations by 2015. Following this, co-chaired by Indonesia and the EU, economic ministers from ASEAN countries and the EU met. ASEAN talked about progress made in working towards the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) - ASEAN Single Market and Production Base, developments in the implementation of the 11 priority integration sectors, as well as the status of ASEAN's FTA (free trade areas) and CEP (comprehensive economic partnership) negotiations with some Dialogue Partners like China, Japan, India, Korea, and Australia and New Zealand. Both sides reiterated their eagerness to pursue Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI) as a vehicle to develop a partnership for regional integration, establishing greater understanding between the two regions and acting as a framework to establish the direction and priorities for technical assistance and capacity-building. These are considered important components not only in integrating ASEAN member countries but also in fostering ASEAN-EU economic cooperation, which would pave the way towards a closer partnership. Consistent with this, the Ministers agreed on the need to intensify this partnership by starting to prepare together for a possible joint feasibility study to look into, among others, a potential ASEAN-EU FTA.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17440.htm>

**40. 11th ASEAN-China Senior Officials Consultation (SOC)  
Shanghai, April 29-30, 2005**

**41. ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers Meeting (AFMM+3)  
Istanbul, May 4, 2005**

Meeting on the sidelines of the Asian Development Bank annual meeting, chaired by Laos, the finance

ministers from the 10 ASEAN countries and China, Japan and Korea, gathered to discuss the progress of regional financial cooperation, including the Chiang Mai Initiative, the Asian Bond Markets Initiative, and the ASEAN+3 Research Group. With regards to the CMI, they agreed upon specific measures for making it a self-supporting mechanism to improve efficiency and regional economic and financial integration. They made progress on agreements for bilateral currency swaps in the event of a financial crisis. It was noted that these steps could eventually lead to an Asian Monetary Fund. They also called for a review of the IMF member countries and greater Asian representation in it. They agreed to meet again in Hyderabad, India in 2006.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17448.htm>

#### **42. Informal ASEAN Plus Three Foreign Ministers Meeting**

**Kyoto, May 6, 2005**

The foreign ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations plus China, Japan and Korea exchanged ideas on ASEAN Plus Three cooperation and the East Asia Summit.

#### **43. ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting 7 (FMM7)**

**Kyoto, May 6-7, 2005**

Foreign ministers from ASEM member countries held discussions on issues in which they have a common interest, including strengthening of multilateralism, sustainable development and dialogue among cultures and civilisations, under the theme "Deepening of Asia-Europe Dialogue on Global Challenges". They expressed their determination to strengthen the cooperation between Asia and Europe through ASEM in tackling global challenges, specifically, the Korean Peninsula, WMD, Middle East, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and their respective regionalism through the EU and initiatives such as the East Asia Summit. They also discussed improvement of the efficiency of ASEM institutional mechanisms, and future membership/enlargement. In this connection, the Ministers welcomed and endorsed the initiative by Finland and Japan to commission a critical review of the 10 years of ASEM as an input to ASEM6. ASEM member countries are: Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Myanmar, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom and Vietnam. Web site:

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/asem7/speech0505.html>

**44. Third Meeting of the Three-Party Committee of the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea**

**Kyoto, May 7, 2005**

Attended by the foreign ministers of China, Japan and Korea. They evaluated progress made since the Trilateral Summit held in 2004 and they stated that concrete measures should be taken to forward the Action Strategy on Trilateral Cooperation between their three countries. They were pleased with closer economic cooperation and called for further study into a trilateral Free Trade Area which is already being researched by institutes from the three nations. They stressed the need for legal frameworks governing investment and encouraged cooperation on the protection of Intellectual Property Rights. They called for further energy and cultural cooperation, discussed the Korean peninsula and the need to resume Six Party Talks in order to solve the nuclear issue peacefully, and discussed the ASEAN+3 grouping in the lead up to the East Asian Summit. Finally, they discussed the importance of UN reform in order to strengthen the representativeness, transparency and effectiveness of the UN. They agreed to hold another meeting during 2005 in preparation for the 7<sup>th</sup> Trilateral Summit to be held in Malaysia in December 2005.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/asean3/joint0505.html>

**45. 25th ASEAN Chiefs of National Police Conference (ASEANAPOL)**

**Bali, May 17-18, 2005**

The Chiefs of Police from the 10 ASEAN nations called for enhancing the existing mechanisms of cooperation and coordination and building capacity among ASEAN Member Countries in preventing and suppressing all aspects of terrorist activities and other transnational crimes, and enhancing the exchange of information and intelligence. They also signed the MOU and Consortium Agreement for the e-ASEANAPOL (e-ADS) database system. Australia, China, Japan Korea, and New Zealand all participated as observers.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/report0506.html>

**46. ASEAN Special Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN Special SOM) Working Group on Security Cooperation**

**Vientiane, May 17-18, 2005**

The meeting of the supported the idea of convening an ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM).

Web site: [www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf)

**47. ARF Senior Officials Meeting (ARF SOM) and ASEAN + 3 Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**

**Vientiane, May 19, 2005**

ARF SOM officials agreed on the need to move towards preventive diplomacy while continuing with confidence- building activities and will recommend to the 12th ARF to rename the ISG on CBMs to the ISG on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD). In reviewing the international efforts to mitigate the impact of the tsunami disaster, they agreed to reactivate the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM-DR) which China and Indonesia will co-chair.

Web site: [www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf)



**48. 2nd ARF Security Policy Conference**  
**Vientiane, May 19, 2005**

The first conference held in 2004 pushed for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in various areas, including intelligence and information sharing, capacity building, training programmes, consequence management, and the sharing of experiences on the legal aspects of the role of the armed forces in dealing with non-traditional security threats. There was consensus that non-traditional security threats represented a common ground on which to continue dialogue and build concrete cooperation among the national defence forces of the ARF thus the conference was continued. At this the second ASPC, they agreed that fighting terrorism required collective and multilateral responses from all countries concerned and that regional arrangements such as the ARF could play an important role in addressing this threat. There was also consensus that non-traditional security issues were transnational and trans-regional in nature, thus it is important to address them through an integrated use of political, economic, diplomatic, legal, scientific and technological means. Participants also exchanged views on the role of the armed forces in disaster relief and the management of non-traditional security issues. The ASPC agreed to promote joint capacity building in consequence management, and to discuss the organization for command and control as well as the contribution of facilities/forces in disaster relief.

Web site: [www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf),  
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/Default.aspx?tabid=67>

**49. 7th ASEAN-India Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**  
**New Delhi, May 26-27, 2005**

**50. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**  
**Astana, Kazakhstan, June 4, 2005**

SCO, formed in 1996, groups China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The foreign ministers from these countries pledged to strengthen their security alliance and develop closer cooperation against terrorism, especially given the recent violence in Uzbekistan. The documents, also including terms for joint terror operations and assistance in emergencies, will be signed by the nations leaders at a summit in July. The participants also agreed to give observer status in the group to India, Iran and Pakistan.

**51. ASEAN-China Workshop for Senior Police Officers**  
**Beijing, June 12-23, 2005**

Hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security and attended by police officers from ASEAN nations and China in an effort to strengthen cooperation in fighting transnational crime. The workshop is a concrete action to implement the memorandum of understanding for cooperation in the field of non-traditional security issues signed by China and ASEAN in January. Both sides also issued a five-year work plan in line with the memorandum for cooperation in anti-drug, anti-terror and other criminal cases. The attendees are senior police officers responsible for anti-drug, counter terrorism and criminal detection in their countries.



**52. 5th Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), SOMTC+3 Consultation, SOMTC+Australia Consultation, SOMTC+China Consultation, SOMTC+India Consultation, SOMTC+Japan Consultation, SOMTC+ROK**

**Siem Reap, June 13-17, 2005**

At the SOMTC, there was agreement to request the ASEAN SOM and ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLOM) to initiate a joint working group to draft the ASEAN Convention on Counter-terrorism, as called for by the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) adopted by the 10th ASEAN Summit. As part of the VAP Work Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime, facilitating coordination and exchange of information among relevant ASEAN bodies and focal points, there have been several workshops/seminars and many training programs. Participants agreed to revise the Work Programme and focus ASEAN's efforts at combating transnational crime on four prioritised areas, namely, terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and money laundering. There was also acknowledgement of the need for an institutionalized coordination mechanism between SOMTC and other ASEAN bodies involved in combating transnational crime. With Dialogue Partners, ASEAN and China have a Joint Declaration on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues and a corresponding MOU. Under the MOU, ASEAN and China are formulating the 2005-2006 Work Plan on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues. SOMTC agreed to extend the AusAID-funded project, Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking (ARCPPT), currently operating in Myanmar, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia to strengthen criminal justice responses to trafficking. Web site:

[www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/AR05/PR-Peace.pdf)

**53. Brainstorming Meeting to Discuss ASEAN Work Program on HIV/AIDS II (AWPII) and Preparation of ASEAN Work Program on HIV/AIDS III (AWPIII)**

**Jakarta, June 14-15, 2005**

The ASEAN Work Program on HIV/AIDS II, covering the 2002-2005 period, stressed multisectoral cooperation in fighting HIV/AIDS and addressed surveillance and prevention, access to drugs, reagents and condoms, and mobile populations and worked to support national HIV/AIDS programs. UNAIDS is providing technical assistance to the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA) to conduct a review of the AWPII that would also include inputs from stakeholder groups (civil society, national and international NGOs, business sector, and people living with HIV/AIDS) to ensure a "bottom-up" multi-sectoral process. UNAIDS will also assist ATFOA on preparing a framework for a third ASEAN Work Programme on HIV/AIDS (AWPIII).

**54. 5th Meeting of ASEAN Plus Three Directors-General  
Japan, June 14-15, 2005**

**55. ASEAN-Japan Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime  
Tokyo, June 15, 2006**

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/report0506.html>

**56. High-Level Forum on Health MDGs in Asia and the Pacific  
Tokyo, June 21-22, 2005**

Hosted by the Government of Japan, in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO), with the participation of minister-level officials in charge of health, finance or development from 24 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, six major donor countries, and international organizations. The aim of the Forum was to enhance international cooperation by sharing good practices and lessons learned to achieve health MDGs in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan presented successful cases of its ODA projects, emphasized the importance of the "human security" perspectives and promoted the significance of regional cooperation to achieve health MDGs. The outcomes were submitted to the G8 Gleneagles Summit in July and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Millennium Declaration in September.

Web site: [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health\\_c/forum0506/index.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/forum0506/index.html)

**57. "Developing a Coordinated Inter-Agency National Action Plan to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons" Workshop**

**Tokyo, June 27-28, 2005**

Workshop hosted by the Government of Japan, co-chaired by Australia and Japan, and supported by the U.S. Government. The conference was one activity in the Bali Process, which brings participants together to work on practical measures to help combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. The process is funded by the governments of Australia, Indonesia and Japan. This workshop was attended by 128 delegates representing 46 governments and nine international, regional or other non-government organizations. Participants discussed why countries needed a strategic National Action Plan involving all relevant government ministries and community groups to successfully combat trafficking in persons and to provide appropriate care for victims of trafficking. They looked at the key elements that made up successful National Action Plans using examples of best practice guidelines from around the world. They reviewed the current situation around the world, examined the legal frameworks and the roles of various actors in eradicating trafficking. They shared country examples and then discussed regional activities for fighting human trafficking. Web site: <http://www.baliprocess.net/>

**58. 18th ASEAN-U.S. Dialogue**

**Washington DC, June 28, 2005**

Attended by delegates from the ten ASEAN member countries, the U.S. and the ASEAN Secretariat. The two sides recounted the history of their relationship and expressed a desire to cooperate on a whole range of issues including trade, terrorism, maritime security, preventing WMD proliferation and infectious diseases. They agreed that the ARF should be the main instrument for security and political cooperation in the region and ASEAN suggested that the U.S. might accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC). They also discussed UN reform, the Korean Peninsula, Middle East, and the need for close partnership on transnational issues such as human trafficking and arms smuggling. Other major topics included USAID cooperation for the ASEAN Work Programme on HIV/AIDS, environment, disaster management, and WTO negotiations. They agreed to further ASEAN-U.S. relations, especially in light of 30 years of relations in 2007, suggesting a summit, and to encourage greater socio-cultural and people-to-people contacts between the sides. The next ASEAN-U.S. Dialogue will be held in Thailand in 2006.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17530.htm>

**59. 10th Tokyo Defense Forum  
Tokyo, June 28-29, 2005**

Organized annually by the Japanese Defense Agency (JDA), this forum aims at contributing to regional stability by inviting from the Asia Pacific countries officials of Director General class who are responsible for defense policy, to discuss common security issues and improve mutual understanding and transparency. Participants were from 22 countries (Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam), EU, UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and ASEAN Secretariat. The agenda was set with the recent tsunami disaster in mind and contained sessions on “Roles of Armed Forces in Disaster Relief” and “Future Challenges and the Potential for Enhanced Regional Cooperation concerning Disaster Relief Operations by Armed Forces”. Participants from both tsunami affected countries and countries that dispatched their armies to aid in the relief effort shared their experiences as they attempted to construct lessons learned to aid in the event of future disasters and find measures to enhance the effectiveness of such efforts.

Web site: <http://www.jda.go.jp/e/publications/wp2004/pab/joint/20050629a.htm>



## **Track 2 Meetings**

### **1. Regional Outlook Forum**

**Singapore, 6 January, 2005**

Eighth annual forum organized by ISEAS where security experts, academics and others gather to discuss strategic trends in Asia and their expectations for Southeast Asian politics and economics. Sessions were specifically on geostrategic trends in Asia, international and regional dimensions of terrorism, the political outlook for Southeast Asia and the outlook for Southeast Asian economies. Several hundred participants attended from many countries including Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and U.S. and a further 150 at institutions and universities in 10 countries participated via webcast. Contact: [may@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:may@iseas.edu.sg)  
Web site: [www.iseas.edu.sg/nlissue5.pdf](http://www.iseas.edu.sg/nlissue5.pdf)

### **2. The 13th Asia Pacific Parliamentarians Forum (APPF)**

**Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam, January 10-15, 2005**

APPF is aimed at promoting dialogues among members of parliament in the Asia Pacific on security, politics, economic and trade cooperation and culture, contributing to resolving regional issues and maintaining peace, stability, development and prosperity of the whole region. Security and policy discussions were on counter-terrorism, Korean peninsula, Middle East peace process, ARF, and transnational crimes. Economics focussed on the outcome of APEC 2004 in Chile and Towards APEC 2006 in Vietnam, globalization and cooperation in accelerating a new WTO negotiation round, and environment and sustainable development. Social and cultural issues included preserving national cultural identity and promoting exchanges among cultures, cooperation in combating HIV/AIDS, SARS and avian flu for human health, and developing human resources for sustainable development. A special session was added to hear about Indonesia's response to the tsunami. Attended by 275 delegates from 22 of the 28 APPF member countries (Australia, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Micronesia, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam, including observers from Brunei).

Web site: [www.appf.org.pe](http://www.appf.org.pe)

### **3. International Symposium on Peace and Prosperity in Northeast Asia**

**Seoul, January 13-14, 2005**

Hosted by the Uri Party's Policy Development Research Institute and Uri Party Foundation. Participants discussed the economic challenges and the implications for the U.S. and Northeast Asia of reunification on the Korean peninsula. Attended by leading security and Northeast Asian experts and academics from various countries including Denmark, Japan, Korea, Norway, Russia and U.S..

### **4. Japan-EU Think Tank Roundtable – “Next Steps in Global Governance”**

**Tokyo, January 13-14, 2005**

Organized by National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan, and co-sponsored by the Japan Foundation, and the European Policy Centre (EPC). The roundtable project was developed to complement the Japan-EU People-to-People Exchange Year and to increase intellectual exchange and joint research projects between Japan and the EU. The first of its kind held with Japan, a similar one had been held with Chinese researchers in December 2004. It brought together 20 policy analysts and academics who discussed globalization of economies, the Iraq War, terrorism, and other issues changing the state of the world, as well as how to achieve global governance for peace and prosperity in the 21st Century. Participants discussed sensitive issues such as proposals to reform and expand the UN Security Council, the 'responsibility to protect,' the changing nature of sovereignty and Asian and European experiences with integration. They suggested that in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, natural disasters also be added to list of threats the world faces created by the UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. At the conclusion of the roundtable, a public forum was held with approximately 170 participants.

Web site: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/paper/japan-eu/index.html>

**5. 1st meeting on the "Promotion of East Asian Studies"**  
**Tokyo, January 17-19, 2005**

Participated in by academics from the ASEAN+3 nations. The Meeting discussed the modalities for a Network of East Asian Studies (NEAS) and measures to promote East Asian Studies and came up with a set of recommendations. This action was one of the short term-measures recommended by the East Asia Study Group (EASG).

**6. Regional Structures in the Asia Pacific Seminar**  
**Washington, D.C., January 18, 2005**

Hosted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in partnership with the Embassy of Australia to initiate an in-depth discussion on Asian regionalism and multilateralism. They looked at the following questions: What are the trends and implications of Asian regionalism? Are these structures appropriate to address the strategic and economic issues the region will face in the next twenty years? How should these structures develop to better support strategic stability and to help countries meet the social and economic challenges they will face? This seminar brought together a group of senior U.S. policymakers and commentators, as well as those from Asian countries to address these questions. Contact Kazuyo Kato, email: [kkato@csis.org](mailto:kkato@csis.org)

Web site: [http://www.csis.org/component/option.com\\_csis\\_events/task.view/id.25/](http://www.csis.org/component/option.com_csis_events/task.view/id.25/),  
<http://www.csis.org/isp/structures/>

**7. The United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction**  
**Kobe, January 18-22, 2005**

Participated in by more than 4,000 people from UN member countries and international organizations, as well as disaster experts. 800 delegates from 191 UN member countries gathered to discuss new strategies for disaster reduction as human and economic losses from natural disasters pose a major threat to sustainable development. The conference was especially relevant given the very recent Indian Ocean tsunami and earthquake disaster. They aimed to have risk reduction incorporated into development planning to strengthen communities and national capacities to address disasters. They also discussed specialized topics with various international organizations. The UN agreed to create a global early warning system for tsunamis, floods, typhoons and other natural disasters. There were also be public symposia, exhibitions and other events.

Web site: [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org), [www.bousai.go.jp/wcdr/](http://www.bousai.go.jp/wcdr/)

## **8. Towards Building an East Asian Community**

**Kyoto, January 21-22, 2005**

Organized by Ritsumeikan University Institute of International Affairs and Area Studies. Against a backdrop of rapid economic integration and globalization, and with the belief that cooperation in various sectors is essential for smooth regional cooperation, this meeting endeavored to determine ways that international and interdisciplinary cooperation in three areas – economic, political, and social – could lead to a peaceful and prosperous East Asian community. Discussions were on the Korean peninsula, U.S. unilateralism, democratization and other key security related issues, and how the focus should be shifted more to human security, peace and human rights. They also talked about the ASEAN + 3 formation and the appropriate paths for encouraging economic integration.

Web site: [http://www.ritsumei.ac.jp/acd/re/k-rsc/ras/ras\\_index.htm](http://www.ritsumei.ac.jp/acd/re/k-rsc/ras/ras_index.htm)

## **9. The High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change: Implications for UN Strategies and Capacities**

**New York, January 23-25, 2005**

This workshop examined the relationship between the research and policy community with respect to global security issues in the context of the report of the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, which was published in December 2004. The workshop provided an opportunity for the Panel's research team to receive - prior to embarking on what will be a major outreach program - critical input on the conceptual architecture of the report, its core findings and the practicality of its policy recommendations. Discussions also addressed the accessibility of the findings and their likely reception in different political milieux - particularly in the U.S. and the developing world. Over the course of the discussions academic researchers gained a unique insight into the sorts of issues that constrain the creation of reports of this nature and discussed, with colleagues from the policy community, an agenda for follow-on research. Workshop report to follow at:

Web site: <http://www.humansecuritycentre.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=44>

## **10. NCAFP Trilateral Japan-U.S.-Republic of Korea Roundtable**

**Tokyo, January 24, 2005**

Co-sponsored by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP), the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) and the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea (IPSIIKOR). Topics discussed were perspectives on China, perspectives on North Korea, and U.S.-Japan, U.S.-ROK and Japan-ROK relations. The approximately 25 participants included officials, former officials and scholars from Japan, Korea and U.S.

Web site: [http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundjan05\\_zagoria.htm](http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundjan05_zagoria.htm)

## **11. The Tsunami Aftermath: Challenges to Human Security**

**Singapore, January 25, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore under the auspices of the IDSS-Ford Project on Non-Traditional Security. The seminar was intended to assess the social, political, and economic impact of the disaster and its implications on international humanitarian assistance. It was participated in by experts and officials from think tanks, governments, and UN bodies, and members of the general public.

Web site: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/>

## **12. 7th Asian Security Conference**

**New Delhi, January 25-29, 2005**

The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) has been organizing the Asian Security Conference as an annual event since 1999 and it provides a forum wherein a specific theme or issue is addressed in terms of its larger relevance to Asian Security. The theme for this year's conference was "Changing Security Dynamic in Eastern Asia". The three-day Conference had the following structure: Asia and the International Security Environment, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities, Geo-Economic Transformation and Energy Compulsions, Regional Perspectives on East Asian Security, and Focus on Japan's Changing Strategic and Security Profile. Two major issues that were highlighted and deliberated at length upon were: "The Rise of China" and the "The Changing Security

Role of Japan”. The participants were eminent scholars, experts and officials from about 35 countries both within and outside Asia.

Web site: <http://www.idsa-india.org/>

### **13. Building East Asian Identity Workshop**

**Seoul, January 30 – February 1, 2005**

Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea, and organized by the Korean Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, as one of the 27 recommendations of the East Asia Study Group (EASG) in its final report. Topics ranged from constructing identity through educational networks to the role of popular culture in construction of a shared identity. Participated in by academics, top faculty and researchers from academic institutions in ASEAN, China, Japan, and Korea. Web site:

<http://www.kiseas.org/zboard/view.php?id=pds&page=1&sn1=&divpage=1&sn=off&ss=on&sc=on&select arrange=headnum&desc=asc&no=3>

### **14. First ASEAN Inter-parliamentary Caucus (on Myanmar)**

**Jakarta, February 1-2, 2005**

The formation of this caucus follows closely the formation of another by parliamentarians in Malaysia in November 2004 and coincides with another of Indonesian parliamentarians, to deal with the issue of Myanmar and potentially other regional issues. Similar ones are expected to follow in the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The caucus in Jakarta was attended by elected representatives from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. They discussed Myanmar and any progress it is making towards democratization in light of it being scheduled to take chairmanship of ASEAN in 2006. The motivation for the discussions was a fear that if there is no political change then some of the ASEAN members and dialogue partners, such as the EU and U.S., might consider boycotting meetings. The meeting participants decided to send a fact-finding mission to Myanmar in March, with advance notification to the Myanmar government of their concerns for democratization and national reconciliation in Myanmar through meaningful tripartite political dialogue among the military junta, the pro-democracy activists and ethnic groups. They would try to determine the suitability of Myanmar to serve as the ASEAN Chair in 2006 and have agreed that unless they find improvements, Myanmar is not qualified for that role.

Web site: <http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/3939/lks3362.html>



**15. GPPAC Northeast Asian Conference on the Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Violent Conflict**

**Tokyo, February 1-4, 2005**

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) is an international network of organizations working in conflict prevention and peacebuilding worldwide, and has its secretariat at the European Centre for Conflict Prevention. It was created at the suggestion of Kofi Annan in 2001 for a conference of CSOs involved in conflict prevention and for further interaction with the UN. The network members met regionally throughout 2005 to build Global Action Agenda on the role of civil society in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, to be adopted at a Global Conference at UN Headquarters in New York on 19-21 July 2005. The network consists of 15 regions which conduct research, consultation, and meetings and, create Regional Action Agendas to form the basis for the Global Action Agenda. At this meeting, the Northeast Asia Regional Action Agenda was adopted by over 50 conflict prevention actors including NGO activists and specialists after several months of case study collection and documentation by Korean NGOs. The Agenda includes a series of recommendations for action in the following areas: Building a regional system for peaceful coexistence through disarmament and demilitarization; Promoting humanitarian assistance and development assistance; Building a society that recognizes justice, human rights and diversity; and realizing a sustainable economy and economic justice.

Web site: <http://www.gppac.net/page.php?id=95>

**16. International Symposium on Security Affairs 2005 – “The Security Policy of the United States during the Second Bush Administration and Its Implication for the World”**

**Tokyo, February 2-3, 2005**

Organized by the National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Japan, this annual meeting is intended to analyze Japan's security and defense position and to deepen mutual understanding of the issues with neighbors in Asia Pacific. The sessions this year were on American international strategy and strategy for East Asia, and counter terrorism. They discussed specifically the issues in Iraq, a proposed exit strategy for the U.S. military, the goal of spreading democratization in the world, and realignment of U.S. troops. They also discussed the Six Party Talks, UN reform and the expansion of the role of Japan's self-defence forces. Participated in by defense and security experts from Australia, Japan, Korea, Russia, UK, and U.S. Approximately 400 people attended the symposium. Contact email:

[planning@nids.go.jp](mailto:planning@nids.go.jp)

Web site: [http://www.nids.go.jp/english/dissemination/other/symposium/pdf/0119\\_i\\_symposium.pdf](http://www.nids.go.jp/english/dissemination/other/symposium/pdf/0119_i_symposium.pdf)  
[http://www.nids.go.jp/dissemination/nids\\_news/2005/pdf/200502sp.pdf](http://www.nids.go.jp/dissemination/nids_news/2005/pdf/200502sp.pdf) (Japanese only)

**17. EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum: Bridging the Gap – Involving Citizens' Movements and NGOs in the Democratic Process**

**Tokyo, February 3, 2005**

The fifth in a series of forums organized by the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan and United Nations University, in cooperation with the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) at the beginning of the 2005 EU-Japan Year of People-to-People Exchanges. This conference looked at how the EU and Japan can exchange views on optimizing the role that civil society has to play in supporting the democratic system of government. Sessions were on NGOs and human rights, humanitarian assistance and development, the environment and also on creating a civil dialogue.

Panelists were journalists, parliamentarians, government officials, academics and NGOs from European countries, Japan, Middle East, and Mongolia, and they were joined by more than 100 other participants. Contact email: [Forum@hq.unu.edu](mailto:Forum@hq.unu.edu)

Web site: [www.unu.edu/P&g/eu/](http://www.unu.edu/P&g/eu/)

**18. An Integrated Road Map to East Asian Free Trade Agreement**

**Manila, February 4, 2005**

Co-convened by The AIM Policy Center and the Japan Economic Foundation, Manila. Speakers and participants from China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand gathered for an in-depth discussion on the East Asian Free Trade with representatives from government, business sector, academia, and international and regional organizations and NGOs. The

panelists affirmed the need to foster stronger policy coordination, greater liberalization and market openness based on the WTO principles, and a sense of community at the people-to-people level. They believed that East Asian economies would greatly benefit from the creation of EAFTA which would promote domestic structural reforms in agriculture and labor sectors and deepen mutual understanding, contributing to the reduction of political and social frictions. They agreed that key issues are market access, competition policy, rules of origin, investments and services, movement of people, cross border concerns like environmental disasters and epidemics, and regional security arrangements, among others. Political questions include relations between Japan and China and Taiwan and China. They said that integrating the various FTAs to form a single EAFTA will be complex and will require strong political leadership, bilateral and multilateral approaches, and consensus-building. The existing mechanisms, including ASEAN + 3, and plus CER (Australia and New Zealand) and India are all critical steps leading to an East Asian Community. Web site:

<http://www.aim.edu.ph/home/announcementc.asp?id=628>

#### **19. Tokyo Seminar on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Tokyo, February 7-8, 2005**

Co-hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (CPDNP). It was intended to provide a venue of debate ahead of the NPT Review Conference in New York in May. Attended by the president-designate of the 2005 NPT Review Conference, and about 50 persons including governmental high level officials of 20 countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, U.K., U.S.), officials from the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and experts from private think tanks. The sessions were on: Challenges toward the 2005 NPT Review Conference; Nuclear disarmament; Nuclear non-proliferation; Use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; Strengthening the NPT Regime; and Disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/seminar0502-2.html>

#### **20. U.S.-Japan Alliance and Australia – Hawaii Workshop Honolulu, February 8-9, 2005**

The second workshop for a joint research project between the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), U.S.; Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS), Japan; Griffith University, Australia; and Melbourne University, Australia. Funded by the Center for Global Partnership (CGP), Japan Foundation. Participants discussed U.S. military transformation around the globe and the growing complexity of the East Asian security environment given traditional issues such as the Taiwan straits and the Korean peninsula, but also terrorism and nuclear proliferation. With rising cases of terrorism in Southeast Asia, the participants recognized a need to increase economic development and information exchange to make the militaries in the region deterring mechanisms. They felt therefore that a reassessment of the alliances between the U.S., Japan and Australia was essential. The two main proposals were: moving part of the U.S. military base from Okinawa to Australia, relieving pressure on the U.S.-Japan relationship; and creating a three way talks mechanism with a 2+2+2 formation between the heads of foreign affairs and military from each of the countries. Finally, participants talked about maritime security and the increasing threat of piracy, especially in the Malacca Straits. They discussed the types of mechanisms for dealing with the issues, stating that the ARF had limited power for action and that nothing like NATO exists in the region. They felt that the best starting point was cooperation by the three countries who could then be joined by neighboring countries. At the conclusion of the conference, all agreed that they must not allow the three-way security cooperation between Australia, Japan and U.S. to be construed as an exclusive grouping by countries in the Asia Pacific, therefore no specific name or title should be given to the cooperative mechanism.

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

#### **21. CSCAP Study Group on Regional Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Bali, February 12-13, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20-%20PEACEKEEPING.htm>

## **22. Eleventh ASEF University**

**Paris, February 12-26, 2005**

An annual program organized by the Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF) in collaboration with various Asian and European tertiary institutions, this year with the Asia-Europe Centre at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris. 37 undergraduate students from 28 ASEM countries focussed on "Liberty, Security and the New Global Order", their discussions provoked by leading academics, government officials and policy analysts. Specific topics included nuclear weapons, the U.S., enlarged Europe, migrants, Asian security community, and ASEM – its functions and role in the new global order. Contact email: [info@asef.org](mailto:info@asef.org)

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

## **23. Advanced Course on Terrorist Organisations and Operations**

**Singapore, February 14-18, 2005**

Organized by the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) at the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), and sponsored by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK. The training course was held for law enforcement, security and intelligence officers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. They were given an understanding of the regional and global terrorist networks and operations.

Web site: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/publications/newsletter.html>

## **24. International Relations of the Asia Pacific (IRAP) Conference**

**Tokyo, February 15-17, 2005**

With an overarching theme of "United States Foreign Policy and Asia 1945-2005", participants discussed the different phases of history, the changing relations, the post-September 11 security situation and the impact on relations between the U.S. and ASEAN and other Asian players. Sponsored by The Japan Association of International Relations and International Relations of the Asia-Pacific, Oxford University Press, to commemorate 50 years of the association and 5 years since commencement of the publication. Academics and security and Asian experts from Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, UK, and U.S.

Web site: <http://www.jaas.or.jp/dengon/message/158.htm>

## **25. China's Rise: Diverging U.S.-EU Perceptions**

**Washington, D.C., February 17-18, 2005**

Hosted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); part of a broader project on Trans-Atlantic foreign policy discourse, which commenced in 2002 with a grant from the German Marshall Fund of the United States. The China project had two colloquiums in total; the final colloquium was held in Berlin on April 28-29, 2005. All discussions were on China from both U.S. and EU perspectives and related to global governance, domestic development, China as an economic power, lifting the EU arms embargo, Taiwan, and China's role in Asia and its regional initiatives. Attended by participants from the government and academic institutions from the U.S. and Europe.

Web site: <http://www.tfpd.org/china.html>

## **26. The North Korean Nuclear Issue: Non-Proliferation, South Korean and U.S. Foreign Policy** **London, February 21, 2005**

Organized by the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), Chatham House, U.K. Discussions focused on North Korea, economic reform, energy and security matters and foreign policy of Korea and the U.S. towards North Korea, focussing on the latter and the potential in Bush's second term. Participants were regional and security experts, researchers and government officials from Korea, Russia, UK and representing the EU.

Web site: <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/index.php?id=346>

## **27. Second Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) Conference on "Revolution in Military Affairs, Processes, Problems and Prospects"**

**Singapore, February 22-23, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore as the second of its kind, this conference gathered members of military forces, academics and security experts from Canada, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, UK and the U.S. They examined three major themes: the potential impact of RMA on different levels of strategy, the impact of culture on transformation, and country case studies of Japan and Sweden to examine the impact of military transformation on regional landscapes.

Web site: [http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/conference\\_reports/RMA\\_PPP.pdf](http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/conference_reports/RMA_PPP.pdf)

**28. NIRA 30th Anniversary Symposium: Regional Governance Forum – How to Realize East Asian Economic Integration?**

**Tokyo, February 23, 2005**

Experts from Japan and China, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan, discussed specific steps that should be taken to realize economic integration in East Asia, as well as a possible “East Asian Economic Union”. They looked specifically at the importance of good China-Japan relations, where Taiwan fits in, FTAs and other economic agreements within the region, the value of people-to-people exchange, and energy and other environment-related issues. There were also discussions on a NIRA study report on a road map for a Northeast Asian community, on the basis of the recognition that the development and prosperity of the Northeast Asian region would lead to more harmonious coexistence within broader East Asia—including Russia, Mongolia, and North Korea. The forum sought to identify some key elements for establishing a comprehensive development plan and grand design for Northeast Asia.

Web site: [www.nira.go.jp](http://www.nira.go.jp)

**29. ICAS Winter Symposium: Humanity, Peace and Security**

**Washington, D.C., February 24, 2005**

Organized by the Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS). Discussions were primarily on the Korean peninsula tackled from a variety of perspectives including U.S. foreign policy in East Asia, what to do if diplomacy fails, Japan’s perspective on challenges in East Asia and searching for peace. Participants were government officials, experts, journalists and academics from Japan, Korea and U.S.

Web site: <http://www.icasinc.org/2005/2005w/2005wsym.html>

**30. Start-up Consultation Meeting of the United Nations Regional Task Force on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability Reduction**

**Bangkok, February 24-25, 2005**

**31. "Betwixt and Between: Southeast Asian Strategic Relations with the U.S. and China" - IDSS Workshop**

**Singapore, February 24-25, 2005**

This workshop was organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore as part of its inaugural project under the United States program. It brought together 10 scholars from 7 Southeast Asian nations as well as New Zealand, and U.S., who are performing a systematic comparison of Southeast Asian countries’ strategic approaches to the two major powers in the region – U.S. and China - as well as other participants and observers. They found that while Southeast Asia is often portrayed as taking a unified stance, there are in fact a range of views and responses as they deal with fighting terrorism, American unilateralism, and a more engaging China. Participants discussed how the trends present complications and opportunities for Southeast Asian countries, creating important emerging differences in their regional security strategies. A monograph from the workshop was published in July 2005.

Web site: [http://www.idss.edu.sg/networking/past\\_conf.html](http://www.idss.edu.sg/networking/past_conf.html)

**32. Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community**

**Tokyo, February 25-26, 2004**

Organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). The initial workshop for the study and dialogue project of the same name jointly organized by JCIE, East-West Center and the United

States Asia Pacific Council (USAPC). Discussions were on the different visions of an East Asian community held by the various nations, U.S. goals and interests in East Asia, and what steps or changes must be made to make East Asian regionalism truly possible. Attended by prominent experts and opinion leaders from Australia, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.S., and Vietnam, as well as guest speakers such as José Ramos-Horta, foreign minister of Timor-Leste. Contact email: [admin@jcie.or.jp](mailto:admin@jcie.or.jp)  
Web site: [www.jcie.or.jp](http://www.jcie.or.jp)

**33. CSCAP Workshop on Maritime Security  
Singapore, February 28, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20MARITIME.htm>

**34. "East Asian Economic Integration: "Views from ASEAN, China, Japan and Korea"  
Tokyo, March 1, 2005**

Organized by the Keizai Koho center (KKC) as part of its activities to promote mutual understanding in East Asia. The key theme was how China, Japan and Korea view ASEAN and vice versa. The general feeling was that unresolved issues remain but the ultimate goal for all is East Asian economic integration. Speakers were from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines and Thailand and the symposium attracted 150 participants.

Web site: [http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005\\_3](http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005_3),  
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/getarticle.pl5?nn20050310d2.htm>

**35. Inter-Korean Reconciliation and Cooperation: Challenges and Prospects  
Honolulu, March 1-3, 2005**

Organized by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), this conference focused on the process of inter-Korean reconciliation. It examined the instabilities and opportunities generated in the DPRK and Korea, their impact on the growing concerns of external powers, including WMD proliferation, the potential threat of military conflict, and terrorist threats on the Korean peninsula, as well as their long-term consequences for geopolitical configuration and security architecture in Northeast Asia. Discussions were also on the possibility for economic transition and political change in the North, the impact of North and South Korea's policies on each other, possible scenarios for reconciliation. They also talked about U.S. military reconfiguration, the U.S.-Korea alliance and its impact on the peninsula. Attended by 49 policy practitioners from China, Japan, Korea, Russia, Sweden and U.S. They represented military, government bodies, NGOs, foundations, international organizations and think tanks. Contact email: [mansourova@apcss.org](mailto:mansourova@apcss.org)

Web site: [http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR\\_ES/Interkorean%20Exec%20Summ.doc](http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR_ES/Interkorean%20Exec%20Summ.doc)

**36. Financing Growth and Macroeconomic Policy in East Asia  
Shanghai, March 3-4, 2005**

Hosted by The Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and The Australian National University, Canberra. This conference was held as part of a series associated with the project on 'Advancing Economic Integration in East Asia', which is co-funded by Japan's Ministry of Finance and Australia's Department of Treasury. It carries on work conducted on financial arrangements in East Asia that had been ongoing for three years. Discussions were on debt and the impact on development, China's banking reform and liberalisation, exchange rate regimes, and policy developments in different countries for economic integration. The conference included experts, government officials, finance industry specialists and academics from Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Thailand and U.S.

Web site: [http://apseg.anu.edu.au/events/ev\\_conf.php](http://apseg.anu.edu.au/events/ev_conf.php)



**37. GPPAC SEA (Regional) Conference on "Peoples' Participation in Conflict Prevention in Southeast Asia: The Role of Civil Society"**  
**Manila, Philippines, March 7-11, 2005**

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) is an international network of organizations working in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and has its secretariat at the European Centre for Conflict Prevention. The Southeast Asian network (GPPAC SEA) is initiated by Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID), Philippines. The goal of GPPAC SEA is for CSOs to work effectively with governments, ASEAN, UN agencies and other regional and international bodies in preventing conflicts in Southeast Asia, through increased engagement between these groups on conflict prevention and resolution; enhanced networking among local, national and regional CSOs working in those areas; and increased public awareness on conflict prevention in Southeast Asia. At this meeting 100 CSO and NGO representatives, and UN and government officials, from Australia, Cambodia, Germany, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, U.S., and Vietnam met and were able to formulate their Regional Action Agenda after three years of integrated research, to contribute to the global conference to be held in New York in July 2005. The special role that CSOs can play in this area - engaging marginalized groups, thinking creatively and conducting open dialogue - were also highlighted.

Web site: <http://www.gppac.net/page.php?id=97>

**38. IDSS Conference on "Maritime Balance of Power in the Asia Pacific"**  
**Sentosa, Singapore, March 8-9, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore to discuss emerging trends in naval forces and their implications for regional security. The key topics discussed were thematic issues relevant to Asia Pacific, national maritime doctrines and capabilities, nuclear weapons and missile defence, and the future of maritime security in the region. Chinese and Indian naval development dominated discussions, especially the issue of how the maritime balance of power will be affected by those two nations' rise. They also discussed the Straits of Malacca, energy security and supply issues, North Korea and PSI and other pressing security issues in the region. Attended by about 40 regional and maritime experts, academics and researchers, diplomats and government officials from Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, UK, U.S. and Vietnam.

Web site: [http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/conference\\_reports/Bal\\_of\\_Power.pdf](http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/conference_reports/Bal_of_Power.pdf)

**39. ASEAN-Russia Relations**  
**March 14, 2005**

This meeting was held against the backdrop of a rapidly changing environment - Russia has become a major energy supplier to fast-growing Asian nations; ASEAN countries have experienced a number of leadership changes. It was felt that Russia should be included in more dialogue of this kind given its important role in the region and especially in relation to security, given its role in the Six-Party Talks on North Korea. Co-organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) and Russia's Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO).

Web site: [www.iseas.edu.sg](http://www.iseas.edu.sg)

**40. Energy in China and Northeast Asia Cooperation in Energy**  
**Tokyo, March 15-16, 2005**

Organized by the North-East Asia Economic Forum with the aim of bringing together senior officials and industry representatives from Northeast Asian countries to discuss enhanced collaboration in the energy sector and the possibility of developing an Northeast Asian energy community. The Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEEF) is a regional nongovernmental organization created in 1991 to sponsor and facilitate research, networking, and dialogue relevant to the economic and social development of Northeast Asia. Its secretariat is at the East-West Center, U.S. Forum participants were motivated by the growing demand for energy in Northeast Asia, especially China, and concern among major importers in the region - China, Japan and Korea - to diversify their energy supply sources. Russia's potential as a major natural gas supplier sparked detailed conversations on Russia's plans to develop those reserves and its delivery infrastructure. The existing Energy Charter Treaty, to

which Japan, Mongolia and Russia are already signatories, and China and Korea observers, was raised as a possible platform from which to build closer regional ties for energy cooperation. Contact email: [yamanec1@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:yamanec1@eastwestcenter.org)  
Web site: <http://www.neaef.org/>

**41. Building Multi-Party Capacity for a WMD-Free Korean Peninsula  
Shanghai, March 16-17, 2005**

This workshop was organized by The Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA) and the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Yonsei University (in Seoul), and Shanghai Jiao Tong University's School of International and Public Affairs (Center for RimPac Studies) also provided assistance. This was the first of three meetings to be held in 2006 and 2007 with generous support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and it was one part of a research project of the same name. (Please see research section for more details.) Approximately 60 government officials and foreign policy experts from Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Russia, and US met to discuss how the six-party process could become a more useful tool in the effort to denuclearize North Korea and enhance regional stability as well as facilitate future agreements such as security assurances, nuclear dismantlement and verification, and economic engagement with North Korea.

Web site: <http://www.ifpa.org/confwrkshp/Shanghai0305.htm>

**42. Prospects for Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia  
New York, March 17**

Co-organized by the Asia Society and The Korea Society. In anticipation of many issues stemming from the huge demand for energy in Northeast Asia, this discussion looked at the current and alternative energy sources in Northeast Asia, and what are the environmental and security issues involved? The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), in the ten years since it was formed, has faced many challenges in attempting to normalize ties with the DPRK. The discussions looked at the lessons learned from KEDO's experience, how to integrate these into the diplomatic process, and ensuring that energy considerations are taken into account. Involved regional and energy experts.

Web site: [http://www.kedo.org/ConfMeet\\_Korea\\_Society.asp](http://www.kedo.org/ConfMeet_Korea_Society.asp)

**43. 2nd ASEAN Leadership Forum  
Kuala Lumpur, March 17-18, 2005**

Co-organized by the ASEAN Secretariat and the Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI), Malaysia, in partnership with the Hanns Siedel Foundation. This year's theme was "ASEAN on the Move: Building on Success". Following on from the first event in March 2004, this forum brought together government, business, and academic leaders from Southeast Asia to discuss strategic issues that affect economic, political and social dimensions of the region, especially looking forward to the East Asian Summit planned for December in Kuala Lumpur. They discussed maintaining the relevance of ASEAN, managing the merging powers of China and India, and forwarding people-centered development in the region. Specific topics were deepening ASEAN economic integration, community building, realizing a China-ASEAN FTA, terrorism and security, strengthening business and encouraging further foreign investment in the region. Contact tel: +603-2093-5393.

Web site: <http://www.asli.com.my/cgi-bin/prevdetails.cfm?type=conference&id=101>

**44. Japan, East Asia and the Formation of North Korea Policy  
Stockholm, March 17-19, 2005**

Organized by the Swedish Institute of International Affairs and the European Institute of Japanese Studies to discuss various approaches to dealing with North Korea, especially in connection with its suspected nuclear development. Participants also looked at the historical relationship between Japan and North Korea, Japanese and other key players' foreign policy, and the multilateral initiatives available. Participants included academics and East Asian and security experts from Austria, Canada,

Denmark, Japan, Korea, Russia, Sweden, UK, and US. Contact email: [linus.hagstrom@ui.se](mailto:linus.hagstrom@ui.se)  
Web site: [www.ui.se/05\\_17-19\\_final.pdf](http://www.ui.se/05_17-19_final.pdf)

#### **45. 33rd Williamsburg Conference**

##### **Siem Reap, March 21-24, 2005**

An event held annually in different locations in Asia, it is organized by the Asia Society and convened by three individuals from Japan, Singapore and US. The conference was first held in 1971 and is intended to improve US-Asian understanding. This year the event was co-sponsored by the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) and the Asia Society. Primarily sponsored by the Lee Foundation and the Starr Foundation with additional support by ITOCHU Corporation, Kansai Electric Power Company, Mitsubishi Corporation, and Tokyo Electric Power Company. The theme was “21st Century Asia: Imagining the Future” and agenda items were on ASEAN – the group’s growing confidence in dealing with regional issues, new leaders in Asia, relations with external nations, conflict hotspots - and a growing East Asian community, with particular reference to the upcoming East Asian Summit. They also discussed US policy towards Asia – China, Taiwan, North Korea, human security issues such as AIDS and human trafficking, UN reform, and the rising economic power of China and India. Special attention was also given to the impact of the tsunami disaster on the countries of Asia and the challenges they face in reconstruction and development. Attended by 61 delegates (government officials, researchers and academics, regional experts, company executives, international organization representatives and journalists) from 16 countries (Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, US, and the ASEAN Secretariat).

Web site: <http://www.asiasociety.org/publications/conferences.html#williamsburg>

#### **46. International Symposium on Northeast Asia Energy Cooperation - Designing a New Paradigm for Energy Cooperation and Coordination**

##### **Seoul, March 25, 2005**

Organized by the Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) and supported by the Korean Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, the Korea National Oil Corporation, and the Seoul Economic Daily. This conference was organized with the goal of promoting regional cooperation for energy security in Northeast Asia, as one means of ensuring continued economic growth, and to establish a framework for cooperation and coordination of energy policies and markets. It aimed to move beyond the dialogue into practical suggestions for energy coordination projects in Northeast Asia. Participated in by energy and regional experts, academics and government officials from China, Japan, Korea, Russia, UK and international organizations. Web site:

[http://www.keei.re.kr/web\\_keei/en\\_news.nsf/frame.htm?ReadForm&url=/web\\_keei/en\\_news.nsf/main/V/C567456DF1F0AE9749256FC7001B63AF?OpenDocument](http://www.keei.re.kr/web_keei/en_news.nsf/frame.htm?ReadForm&url=/web_keei/en_news.nsf/main/V/C567456DF1F0AE9749256FC7001B63AF?OpenDocument)

#### **47. Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) “Concepts, Ideas and Empowering Guidelines for East Asia” Working Group Meeting**

##### **Kuala Lumpur, March 25-26, 2005**

One of the six working groups within NEAT. The working groups contain representatives of think tanks from the 13 ASEAN+3 countries and, in addition to this grouping, were created on the following themes, with country sponsor in brackets: Overall Architecture of Community Building in East Asia (Japan), East Asian Investment Cooperation (China), East Asian Financial Cooperation (China), Energy Security Cooperation in East Asia (Singapore), Promoting Economic Integration in East Asia through Resolving New Global Imbalances (Japan). This particular group is sponsored by the NEAT Malaysia together with the Institute of Strategic and International Studies-ISIS Malaysia, and co-sponsored by NEAT Japan. Participants agreed that an East Asian community should be based on peace, prosperity and friendship; should engage others; should be based on Treaty of Amity and Cooperation; and should embrace all levels of civil society to broaden engagement and a sense of ownership. They also agreed that ASEAN and ASEAN+3 should form the core of East Asian regionalism and the East Asian Summit, which should be a forum for dialogue, and discussed the conditions for being a member or dialogue partner in the Summit. They felt the first summit should only be ASEAN+3 countries and that a declaration should be made showing political will of the



participants to build a community in the region. Attended by 27 participants from 12 of the 13 member countries. Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=42](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=42), [www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/neat\\_wg2.pdf](http://www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/neat_wg2.pdf)

#### **48. The Future of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation**

**Jakarta, March 30, 2005**

A cooperation between the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia, as the Indonesian National Committee for PECC (INCPEC). Discussions focussed on the future of economic cooperation in the Asia Pacific region, given the changing political and institutional context, and APEC as an institution. Attended by regional and economic experts, government officials, NGO and foundation representatives and representatives from international organizations such as the WTO and APEC, from Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines and US.

Web site: [http://www.csis.or.id/events\\_past\\_view.asp?id=69&tab=0](http://www.csis.or.id/events_past_view.asp?id=69&tab=0)

#### **49. Ford-IDSS 1st Dissemination Workshop on "Dynamics of Securitisation in Asia"**

**Manila, March 31 – April 1, 2005**

The Ford-IDSS Project on Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Issues is funded by the Ford Foundation, and is directed by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Phase I examined NTS issues in Southeast Asia. Phase 2 looks more broadly at Asia and issues such as terrorism, migration, human security, development and democracy, environmental security, and economic globalization and security. The project aims to develop conceptual and methodological tools to understand the causes of NTS issues, how they were defined as security threats, how governments and non-state actors have addressed them, and what policy responses have been or should be formulated to tackle them. The objective of the dissemination seminars is to share the findings of the project on NTS with the policy communities in other countries encountering NTS challenges. A selection of papers prepared for the report were discussed with the aim of generating in-depth and policy-relevant discussions on the nature of NTS challenges, and how securitization/ desecuritization may help policymakers deal with these challenges.

Web site: <http://www.idss-nts.org/index.htm>

#### **50. CSCAP Study Group on Developing Strategies to Reduce Human Trafficking in the Asia Pacific region**

**April, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20PEOPLE%20TRAFFICKING.htm>

#### **51. Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) “East Asian Financial Cooperation” Working Group Meeting**

**Shanghai, April 1-2, 2005**

Co-sponsored by China Foreign Affairs University and Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Participants discussed East Asian financial cooperation, the main obstacles, and ways for strengthening cooperation. They felt that practical measures must be taken to advance financial cooperation and to resolve the three major issues in the East Asian economy – poor risk-management capability, ineffective use of massive foreign currency reserves, and a failure for financial cooperation to keep pace with extensive intra-regional trade. They recommended to strengthen and expand the Chiang Mai initiative, develop the Asian Bond Market, and deepen the dialogue on exchange rate policy coordination. A final report of recommendations will be submitted to the 3rd Annual Conference of NEAT. Attended by Chinese government leaders and financial institution representatives as well as experts, academics and the NEAT representatives from 10 of the 13 ASEAN+3 countries (not attended by Brunei, Cambodia or Malaysia).

Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=43](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=43), [www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/neat\\_wg4.pdf](http://www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/neat_wg4.pdf)

## **52. Inter-Parliamentary Union Meeting**

**Manila, April 3-9, 2005**

The issue of Myanmar potentially assuming the chairmanship of ASEAN in 2006 was high on the agenda of the approximately 1500 legislators from Asia, Europe and the Americas who attended this meeting. The meeting is intended as a forum for issues on peace and democracy. ASEAN legislators met on the sidelines to further discuss the Myanmar issue.

## **53. Inaugural Conference “Managing Globalisation: Lessons from China and India”**

**Singapore, April 4-6, 2005**

Held in conjunction with the Official Opening of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), the conference was co-sponsored by Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Asia Society (USA) and Brookings Institution in collaboration with the East Asian Institute and Institute of South Asian Studies of National University of Singapore (NUS). This conference brought together top scholars on China and India to discuss how the two Asian giants are boldly seizing opportunities while mitigating the social, economic and cultural costs of plugging into the world economy, and how the dynamics of a global economy is being reshaped by the economic emergence of these two Asian giants. They discussed Challenges, Opportunities and Responses to Globalisation; Ethnicity and Identity in the New World; Social Security and Governance; and National Security in the Age of Globalisation. Participants were economic, security and regional experts from think tanks, universities, government ministries, international organizations and the private sector from China, India, Singapore, US and other countries.

Web site: <http://www.spp.nus.edu.sg/lkysppconference/>

## **54. CSCAP Study Group on Capacity Building for Maritime Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific**

**New Delhi, April 6-7, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20MARITIME.htm>

## **55. China’s Emerging Economy: Progress, Pitfalls and Implications at Home and Abroad**

**New York, April 7-8, 2005**

Organized by the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University, this was the first in a planned annual series of three symposia on contemporary China, and it doubled as the launch of the new Center for Chinese Economy and Society at the Institute. This symposium looked at key issues such as the environmental costs of economic emergence, public health needs in the era of economic growth, problems and progress of legal reform, and the implications of China’s dynamism for Asia and the U.S. Participants debated whether China’s is a model for economic development and to what extent it is a market economy. Participants included prominent Chinese economists, public health and environmental specialists and some of the leading Western economists and legal professionals working in and on China today. Contact Gena Chavez, email: [gc2171@columbia.edu](mailto:gc2171@columbia.edu)

Web site: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/weai/china-symposium.html>

## **56. Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) “Promoting Economic Integration in East Asia through Resolving New Global Imbalances” Second Working Group Meeting**

**Tokyo, April 11, 2005**

Sponsored by the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI). One of the six working groups within NEAT, this follows on from their meeting held in Tokyo on December 14, 2004. This group contains 15 specialists from throughout East Asia. The group held very detailed economic discussions on macroeconomic and structural policy in East Asia, exchange rates and justification for coordinated currency adjustments, the effect of US currency depreciation on East Asian economies, and they also looked at case studies of Korea, Thailand and Malaysia. Attended by working group members from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, as well as experts and fellows from various countries from RIETI.

Web site: <http://www.rieti.go.jp/users/neat/index.html>

**57. Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) 15 and Defence Information Sharing Study Project**

**Seoul, April 12-15, 2005**

Organized by Wired for Peace (W4P), which is the collaborative effort of the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Center for Global Security Research. Hosted by IGCC and The Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korea. W4P is sponsored by the United States Institute of Peace, the United States Department of Energy, Intel Corporation, and Microsoft. The Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) became the Asian secretariat for NEACD in 2005. The goal of the NEACD is to supplement the regional fora with a sub-regional approach by involving the six nations with the largest militaries and the most at stake in the security situation in Northeast Asia. Generally, five representatives from each country participate in the NEACD meetings: one policy-level official each from the foreign and defense ministries, a uniformed military officer, and two participants from private research facilities, think tanks, or universities. Participants this time were from China, Japan, Korea, Russia, and U.S. They provided national perspectives on the Northeast Asian security situation, discussed in depth Korean peninsula issues, and considered Mongolia's application for membership to NEACD. After NEACD, defense and military related participants from China, Japan, Korea and U.S. met for the Defence Information Sharing project to discuss their military forces in the region and their missions, prospects for regional maritime cooperation, and U.S. force restructuring and future trends in the military balance on the Korean peninsula.

Web site: [www.wiredforpeace.org](http://www.wiredforpeace.org)

**58. 2nd EU-Japan-Asia Journalists Conference**

**Nagoya, Japan, April 17-20, 2005**

Co-organized by the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, and the Asia-Europe Foundation. Based on the theme, "The Greening of International Cooperation", with the recognition that media coverage plays a decisive role in shaping public opinion, journalists debated and discussed environmental topics and their interrelationship with policies for energy and international trade. They discussed the relationship between the environment and civil society and economic growth. Attended by journalists from different types of media: 23 from the various EU countries plus Turkey, 14 from Japan, and 13 from Asian countries that are members of ASEM, as well as relevant government ministry representatives from Japan and Europe. Contact: [laiyee@asef.org](mailto:laiyee@asef.org)

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

**59. Dynamics and Structures of Terrorist Threats in Southeast Asia Conference**

**Kuala Lumpur, April 18-20, 2005**

Organized by the Institute for Defense Analyses in cooperation with the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism and U.S. Pacific Command.

**60. 4th Asia-Europe Roundtable "Conflict Prevention: Actors, Institutions and Mechanisms. Sharing Experiences Between Asia and Europe"**

**Berlin, April 18-20, 2005**

The Asia-Europe Roundtable (AER) is a joint initiative by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Office for Regional Co-operation in Southeast Asia (Germany-Singapore office) and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA). Discussions were conducted around the following questions: what are the guiding principles behind conflict prevention mechanisms and institutions, how effective have they been, and how can existing procedures be improved?; is there a need to review some of these principles and create new mechanisms and institutions to deal with the changing nature of conflicts and threats?; what are the current roles of non-state actors in these mechanisms?; should the roles of civil society be enhanced and synergised and how?; and, what are some of the practical areas in which Asia and Europe can cooperate to help prevent and manage conflicts? Participants felt that the mechanisms are largely in place but political will must be exercised to truly prevent conflict, intra-state conflicts are of greatest concern now, and that Europe has many mechanisms but the coordination should be improved, whereas creation and strengthening of mechanisms in Asia is still required. They said early warning signals exist and highlighted several

cases, saying that civil society has a major role to play in this respect. Attended by representatives of government ministries, regional organizations, universities, research institutes, think tanks, foundations, civil society and media outlets from Austria, Cambodia, China, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, UK, and Vietnam, as well as from the ASEAN Secretariat and the European Commission. Previous AERs: 1<sup>st</sup> - “Regions in Transition” (August 2000); 2<sup>nd</sup> - “Trans-National Problem-Solving in a Global Era: Towards Multi-Level Governance?” (September 2001); 3<sup>rd</sup> – “Peace and Reconciliation: Success Stories and Lessons from Asia and Europe” (October 2003).

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

#### **61. The Future of U.S.-ROK Relations and Four-Way Cooperation with Japan and China Honolulu, April 20-22, 2005**

Organized by the Pacific Forum CSIS and The New Asia Research Institute; supported by the Korea Foundation, Korea Economic Institute of America, and the CNA Corporation. The ninth annual forum, this marked the first year that the focus was expanded to include relations among four nations – US, Korea, China and Japan. While many felt that the bilateral alliance has had a major impact on maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula, discussion issues included the growing importance of Korean domestic politics with its effect on Korea’s foreign policy and North Korean policy, implications of growing economic ties between Korea and China, conflicting interests between Korea and China about North Korean refugees, and clarifying the impact of U.S. force restructuring on the peninsula. The alliance is under pressure from frictions between the U.S. and Korea and also by the discovery of North Korea’s nuclear weapons program. There was some pessimism about the Six-Party Talks ability to resolve the issues with North. There were also discussions about integration in the region and how the US will deal with these emerging regional groupings. Attended by 35 experts from China, Japan, Korea and US.

Web site: [http://www.csis.org/component/option,com\\_csis\\_pubs/task/view/id,942/](http://www.csis.org/component/option,com_csis_pubs/task/view/id,942/)

#### **62. Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2005: Asia Searching for Win-Win, New Role for Asia**

**Boao, China, April 22-24, 2005**

Organized by the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA), this was the fourth annual conference. Sponsors this year were TNT, Merrill Lynch, Huachen Jinbei Automotive and BMW Group, and Woodside. Prior to the main conference, participants held had a one-day session on the potential for China’s and more generally the whole region’s peaceful rise. At the main conference participants held high-level dialogue focussing largely on regional integration and emphasizing that it can be achieved gradually through economic integration and functional cooperation. They covered issues including economic growth, trade and investment, WTO negotiations, a single Asian currency, and social development. Facilitating the development of effective rebuilding strategies for the 14-tsunami affected Asian countries was also discussed. They plan to make the content and format of the Forum more responsive to the concerns on the Asian and global economy, as demonstrated by the inclusion of energy, monetary policy and exchange rate and innovation of information industry into its topics. At the request of foreign entrepreneurs, Olympic economy, was also discussed on the Conference. Attended by about 1200 senior government officials, current and former diplomats, business leaders, economists and academics from Asia and the rest of the world (Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, China, EU, France, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, U.S.). Contact email: [bfa@boaoforum.org](mailto:bfa@boaoforum.org)

Web site: <http://www.boaoforum.org/boao/2005/index.htm>

#### **63. Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) “Overall Architecture of Community Building in East Asia” Working Group Meeting**

**Tokyo, April 23-24, 2005**

Sponsored by the Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) and cosponsored by the Institute of Strategic & International Studies of Malaysia. Discussions were based on the following three topics:

Ideas and Principles towards Community Building in East Asia, Architecture to Promote Functional Cooperation in East Asia, and Architecture to promote Regional Identity in East Asia. Twenty-one experts and scholars from the 13 member countries of NEAT participated. The participants came to a common understanding on a range of issues, such as fundamental principles of East Asian cooperation, the status of the 10+3 framework and its relation with East Asian Summit (EAS), the need to strengthen the communication and information sharing between Track-one and Track-two mechanisms and the promotion of functional cooperation in East Asia. They agreed that: the primary vehicle for the building of the East Asian community should be the ASEAN+3 process; EAS should be a forum, not an organization; and that EAS be used by ASEAN+3 countries to communicate with other countries. A policy recommendation report was drafted based on the outcomes of this meeting and was submitted to the 3rd annual conference of NEAT.

Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=44](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=44)

**64. CSCAP Study Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Campaign Against International Terrorism With Specific Reference to the Asia-Pacific Region  
Bangkok, April 26-27, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20-%20INTNL%20TERRORISM.htm>

**65. Japan-Korea Policy Dialogue: “The Outlook for East Asian Community Building and Japan-Korea Relations” Special Session and Conference  
Tokyo, April 27-28, 2005**

Sponsored by the Global Forum of Japan, the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC), and the Presidential Committee on North East Asian Cooperation Initiative of ROK, with the cooperation of the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC) of Japan. The dialogue was designed to complement the other dialogue programs on the outlook for the East Asian community that have been held with ASEAN (July 2004) and China (September 2004). Dialogue with Korea has been held on two previous occasions – December 2000 and November 2002. The event, participated in by 96 people, was supported by the Tokyo Club and the Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation, and was held as part of the Japan-Korea Friendship Year. Sessions were on East Asian Community building and Japan-Korea cooperation, cooperation in politics and security, and the outlook for economic interdependence. A separate closed session on the first day looked exclusively at the latest issues in Japan-Korea relations, where specialists exchanged opinions on issues such as the disputed island of Takeshima/ Dokdo and the related worsening public opinion of Japan in Korea.

Web site: [http://www.gfj.jp/e\\_gf/what\\_e/dialogues/japan-korea2.htm](http://www.gfj.jp/e_gf/what_e/dialogues/japan-korea2.htm)

**66. Asia Roundtable 2005  
Singapore, April 28-29, 2005**

Organized by the World Economic Forum’s Centre for Strategic Insight (CSI) and Asia Programme. Attended by 250 business and political leaders who examined the strategic implications of key regional concerns related to economies and the growth of China and India, under a broad theme of “Tilting the global balance: the strategic implications of Asia's growth”. These included the growing scarcity of highly skilled workers, the societal impact of growing income disparities in China and India, the global contest for greater raw materials and the political fall-out from China’s growing trade surplus with the West. Participants also highlighted emerging issues such as the region’s failure to heal its historical wounds and the importance of addressing the continent’s demographic and environmental challenges. Contact [asia@weforum.org](mailto:asia@weforum.org)

Web site: <http://www.weforum.org/site/homepublic.nsf/Content/Asia+Roundtable+2005>

**67. China’s Rise: Diverging US-EU Perceptions  
Berlin, April 28-29, 2005**

Hosted by the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, SWP). Part of a broader project on Trans-Atlantic foreign policy discourse which commenced in 2002 with a grant from the German Marshall Fund of the United States, this meeting followed from one of the same topic held in Washington, D.C. in February 2005 at the Center for Strategic and



International Studies (CSIS). All discussions were on China from both US and EU perspectives and related to global governance, domestic development, China as an economic power, lifting the EU arms embargo, Taiwan, and China's role in Asia and its regional initiatives. Attended by government and academic institution members from the US and Europe.

Web site: <http://www.tfpd.org/china.html>

**68. CSCAP Study Group on Future Prospects for Multilateral Security Frameworks in the North Pacific/North-East Asia.**

**Tokyo, April 29-30, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20MSF.htm>

**69. U.S.-Russia Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security**

**Honolulu, May 2-4, 2005**

Organized by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), this conference was a follow up of roundtables at the APCSS in April 2003 and the Far Eastern National University of Vladivostok in May 2004. While earlier seminars discussed a range of security challenges facing the Russian Far East and their impact on regional stability and U.S. national interests, this conference involved a more comprehensive analysis of Russian and American foreign policy and security objectives in the Asia-Pacific. Participants compared Russian and American approaches to the role of China and Japan in the region to the Korean peace process, as well as various transnational security challenges. They noted the large proportion of Russian weapons which are sold to China and India, Northeast Asia's dependence on Russia's oil and gas, Russia's role in multilateral mechanisms in Northeast Asia, Russia's territorial issues with Japan, and Korean peninsula issues. Attended by senior diplomats, defense officials and leading scholars from Russia and the U.S. Contact email: [azizianr@apcss.org](mailto:azizianr@apcss.org)

Web site: [http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics\\_conferences.htm](http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics_conferences.htm)

**70. 2005 Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) Review Conference**

**New York, May 2-27, 2005**

The NPT is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The NPT represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon states. Signatories to the treaty, numbering 189, meet every five years to review progress on the treaty and set the next stage of programs. The previous review conference, held in 2000, reached a landmark agreement on a programme of action for nuclear disarmament, however there was very little consensus on the issues discussed at the 2005 conference.

Web site: <http://www.un.org/events/npt2005/index.html>

**71. ASEAN-Taiwan Think Tank Discussions**

**Singapore, May 4-6, 2005**

Organized by the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) on behalf of ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) in collaboration with the Institute of International Relations of the National Chengchi University, Taiwan. This was the seventh time this grouping has met. Views were exchanged about developments in both Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia, and prospects for the wider East Asian community in dealing with transnational issues, including public health issues like SARS and avian flu, and humanitarian assistance in the wake of the tsunami.

Web site: <http://www.siiainline.org/asean-taiwan-think-tank-discussions>

**72. Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) Energy Security Cooperation in East Asia Working Group Meeting**

**Singapore, May 6, 2005**

Hosted by the East Asian Institute of Singapore National University. Discussions were held on four major themes: the East Asian energy supply and demand outlook, taking into account risk factors such as terrorism, conflict and piracy; energy maritime security cooperation with an emphasis on the Straits

of Malacca; harmonizing oil diplomacy in the region; and cooperating in energy conservation. They proposed that the countries of East Asia should develop a multilateral framework within which they can share information on energy, coordinate stockpiling, and promote transnational energy projects. They felt that cooperation in these areas would bring about deeper mutual trust and a sense of the East Asian community. Policy proposals were put forward at the end of the meeting to be submitted to the third Annual Conference of NEAT. Attended by representatives of all NEAT member states except Brunei. Web site: [www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/neat\\_wg5.pdf](http://www.ceac.jp/e/pdf/neat_wg5.pdf),  
[http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=49](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=49)

### **73. Asia Vision 21 Conference: Beyond State-Led Development Seoul, May 8-10, 2005**

Organized by the Harvard University Asia Center and sponsored by many Asian and US foundations, institutes and others. Participants met to discuss issues and trends in the region related to economic development, political change and international security. Key issues raised at plenary sessions were the rise of China; future scenarios for the Korean peninsula and implications of possible unification; Islamic influences in Asia, including the pressures of globalization and the roots of radicalization, and terrorism; and the changing role of the state, particularly in dealing with the global economy. Additional breakout sessions looked at the viability of East Asian integration, modernization in Asia and the importance of human capital; and dealing with non-traditional security threats, especially the spread of disease. Attended by more than 70 government officials, corporate executives and academic experts from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and U.S. Contact Jon Mills, Manager, Asia Vision 21, email: [jdmills@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:jdmills@fas.harvard.edu)  
Web site: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~asiactr>

### **74. 4th ASEAN People's Assembly (APA) Manila, May 11-13, 2005**

Launched in 2001 as an initiative of the ASEAN-ISIS network, APA brings together diverse civil society actors from ASEAN countries to network and in the process create an ASEAN community from below. This year's theme was "Towards a People-Centered Development in the ASEAN Community". Organized by ASEAN-ISIS through the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), Philippines, and supported by The Canadian International Development Agency, Open Society Institute, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Plenary sessions were held on Peace and Reconciliation in Southeast Asia: Community Building in Practice; ASEAN Community: Economic, Security, and Social-Cultural; Political Succession in ASEAN: For Good, Ill or More of the Same? ; and a closing session to create a resolution on ideas coming out of the APA. Some of the ideas included suggestions include the development of an environment scorecard, panels to discuss sustainable agriculture, food security and sovereignty, and the impact of foreign direct investments and free trade agreements on people. There were also panels on human rights, gender, Myanmar, refugees and human trafficking, corporate social responsibility and good governance, role of media in peace and conflict prevention, natural disasters, responsibility to protect, civil society views on ASEAN regionalism, and strengthening APA and its role. Panels were held for the first time on security sector reform, children and indigenous peoples. Other new editions included a media program to ensure greater interaction between guest speakers and media, and an NGO fair to allow organizations in region to exhibit their goals and enhance networking opportunities between civil society bodies in the region. Participated in by more than 200 civil society organization members, journalists and academics from the ten ASEAN countries.  
Web site: <http://www.aseanpeoplesassembly.net/index.html>

### **75. Asian Energy Security Workshop 2005 Beijing, May 13-16, 2005**

Organized by the Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability, San Francisco, California in collaboration with the Energy and Environmental Technology Center (EETC), Tsinghua University,

China as part of the ongoing Asian Energy Security (AES) project. The project entails collaborative research, involving groups from each of the countries of Northeast Asia (including, the DPRK, the ROK, the Russian Far East, China, Japan, and Mongolia) on different paths to address energy security issues in the region, looking at both national and regional approaches to energy security concerns. Participants presented updates on their country's energy sector, concerns on energy security or environmental issues and updates to the national LEAP (Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning) energy and environmental modeling system. They also discussed regional alternative paths for energy security, energy efficiency, district heating, and emergency fuel storage and sharing. Attended by approximately 40 security, nuclear and energy experts, diplomats, researchers and scientists from Australia, Canada, China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia, and U.S. Contact email:

[nautilus@nautilus.org](mailto:nautilus@nautilus.org)

Web site: <http://www.nautilus.org/energy/2005/beijingworkshop/>

**76. Twelfth ASEAN-ISIS Colloquium of Human Rights (AICOHR)  
Manila, May 14-15, 2005**

Organized annually by the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), Philippines, and the Taiwan Forum for Democracy, and supported by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. The theme for this year's annual colloquium was "The ASEAN Security Community - Pushing the Human Rights and People's Participation Agenda: Views from Civil Society and Think Tanks". The participants from East, South and Southeast Asia assessed the state of human rights in the region, including progress and setbacks, and they pushed the agenda on human rights and people's participation in the ASEAN Security Community.

Web site: <http://www.kas-asia.org/Conferences.htm>

**77. Prospects for U.S. Policy toward the Korean Peninsula in the Second Bush Administration  
Washington, D.C., May 17-18, 2005**

The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and Chosun Ilbo jointly hosted this conference that addressed the future of the U.S.-R.O.K. alliance, the North Korean nuclear issue, internal developments in North Korea, human rights issues, and U.S. policy toward East Asia as the Bush Administration entered its second term. They discussed domestic changes in Korea that may also influence the relationship as well as the U.S. military posture in the region. They also assessed the Six-Party Talks and the possible reasons for lack of progress. Discussions also looked at the respective roles of China and Japan in the region of East Asia, China's rise and what Japan's aspirations in the region may be. Attended by U.S. and South Korean officials, legislative leaders, and regional specialists.

Web site: <http://www.csis.org/isp/peninsula/>

**78. ICAS Spring Symposium: Humanity, Peace and Security  
Washington D.C., May 19, 2005**

Organized by the Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS). Discussions were on United States policy in the United Nations, relations with North Korea, North Korean human rights issues, and unresolved historical issues with Japan sixty years after the war. Participants were government officials, experts, journalists and academics from Japan, Korea and U.S.

Web site: <http://www.icasinc.org/2005/2005s/2005ssym.html>



**79. 2005 ASEAN-ISIS Conference "The East Asian Community: Implication for CMLV"  
Phnom Penh, May 19-20, 2005**

Organized by the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) and ASEAN-ISIS, and supported by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Singapore.

Web site: <http://www.cicp.org.kh/html/upcomingevent.htm>

**80. APEC Study Center Consortium Conference 2005  
Jeju, Korea, May 22-25, 2005**

APEC Study Centers are found throughout the region and are academic organizations specializing in studying APEC issues by APEC members, with focus placed on policy consultancy for APEC member governments, the latest economic developments of APEC members, follow-up analysis and study of the reform of trade and investment policies. Each year the consortium of centers holds a conference to strengthen exchanges and discuss the latest progress in all important APEC activities and this year the conference was co-sponsored by Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (ASCI Korea), Korea PECC, and the Graduate School of International Studies of Korea University. The theme was "Building an Asia Pacific Economic Community" and held extensive discussions on stocktaking of the Bogor goals, moving towards an Asia Pacific community, APEC reform, enhancing human security, knowledge-based economies, SMEs and regional and free trade agreements – challenges, benefits and best practices. The conference was attended by approximately 90 participants from Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam, as well as by representatives from PECC and the APEC Secretariat.

Web site:

[http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e\\_sub02/sub01\\_1.asp?sort=&hdate=2005-05-22&seq=20050613083613&p=3&class=01&keytype=&keyword=](http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e_sub02/sub01_1.asp?sort=&hdate=2005-05-22&seq=20050613083613&p=3&class=01&keytype=&keyword=)

**81. The Future of Asia Conference 2005  
Tokyo, May 25-26, 2005**

Annually organized by Nihon Keizai Shimbun and supported by various Japanese corporate sponsors. This was the eleventh time the conference was held. Sessions were held on the various financial and trade agreements in the region, prospects for the regional economy as the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) economies boom, and the security situation in East Asia. Participants agreed that the countries of East Asia should push for deeper integration of economies in the region in a strategic manner and that political will was the key to the success of such a goal. Many participants expressed concern over China and Japan's troubled relations, the energy and environment issues that will stem from China's rise and Japan's role in the region. Attended by current and former leaders and government officials, industry leaders, academics and regional specialists from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and U.S. Contact email:

[info@future-of-asia.com](mailto:info@future-of-asia.com)

Web site: <http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp/FR/NIKKEI/inasia/future/2005/>

**82. Contention and Cooperation in Northeast Asia: Analysis of Domestic-Regional Linkages –  
Second Workshop  
Hiroshima, May 26-28, 2005**

Organized by the Hiroshima Peace Institute as the second workshop gathering individuals working on a research project of the same name to finalize their papers prior to publication. The project's objective was to examine the problems that interfere with regional security cooperation and to explore solutions to those problems. It was created as many studies have looked at how to build a multilateral institution to deal with security issues in Northeast Asia, but previous studies did not analyze linkage problems between the domestic politics of individual countries and the region as a whole. This project presumes that identifying the problems deriving from differing regime types and perceptions of security issues should precede the construction of a multilateral institutional mechanism. Attended by 12 research project members from Hong Kong (China), Japan, Korea, Russia and the U.S.

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

**83. CSCAP Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of WMD in the Asia Pacific  
Singapore, May 27-28, 2005**

Co-chaired by CSCAP-Singapore and US-CSCAP. Participants examined the threat posed by the spread of WMD, the instruments to check this regional and global menace, and avenues available to CSCAP to help develop multilateral approaches and solutions to address this problem. They felt that Asia Pacific countries are slow to adopt measures because of their consensus approach and sovereignty concerns, and many lack the capacity to implement effective programs. They felt the nuclear states were hypocritical in their stance, demanding others to adhere without considering dismantlement of their own arsenals. Extensive discussions were also held on the Korean peninsula and resolving the North Korean nuclear issue through the Six Party Talks. They also examined the European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of WMD to see if it might provide a guide for East Asia, and one of its key elements – export controls. Attended by more than 35 experts and officials from CSCAP member countries. They were joined by a group of Young Leaders from throughout the region, as part of a program sponsored by USCSCAP/Pacific Forum CSIS, to involve the next generation of security specialists in policy-oriented deliberations.

Web site: <http://www.cscap.org/SG%20WMD.htm>

**84. Global Democracy Conference (G05) – Global Democracy: Civil Society Visions and  
Strategies**

**Montreal, May 29 – June 1, 2005**

Organized by the Montreal International Forum (FIM), an international NGO think tank, and intended to explore civil society's role in building a democratic and participatory form of global governance. This follows a 2002 conference on *Civil Society and the Democratization of Global Governance*. The closely examined topics at the G05 conference included civil society engagement, international treaties and law, global security, democratically regulating the global economy, and maintaining cultural diversity. Participated in by more than 400 people, including civil society practitioners, multilateral representatives, government officials, parliamentarians, representatives from the business and the labor sectors, indigenous peoples, scholars, and journalists from 45 countries around the world.

Web site: [www.G05.org](http://www.G05.org)

**85. 23rd CSCAP Steering Committee Meeting  
Kuala Lumpur, May 30-31, 2005**

**86. 19th Asia Pacific Roundtable: Confidence Building and Conflict Resolution  
Kuala Lumpur, May 31-June 3, 2005**

Organized annually since 1987 by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia on behalf of ASEAN-ISIS to bring policymakers, regional, defence and security experts, academics, diplomats, private sector members and journalists to have comprehensive discussions on regional security issues. Sponsored by the Canadian Government and supported by the Asia Foundation and Boeing. Plenary sessions were held on the impact on human security and international cooperation of the tsunami, the second Bush administration and implications for regional and global security, terrorism, the UN high level panel and UN reform, poverty reduction and gender inequities, and Islam and terrorism - myths and realities, and building. They also discussed multilateralism in the Asia Pacific through mechanisms such as ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Smaller sessions were held on the themes of encouraging transparency in the military build-up in Asia, free trade, nuclear proliferation, especially in North Korea, environmental security, narrowing development gaps, political change in Southeast Asia and conflict prevention and the role of the ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum and the Pacific Islands Forum. Additional *tete-a-tetes* were held on Iraq and Palestine. Approximately 250 participants from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, UK, U.S., and Vietnam, as well as from the European Commission and UN agencies. An additional 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and South America were solely represented by locally-posted diplomats: Contact email: [pmatthews@isis.org.my](mailto:pmatthews@isis.org.my)

**87. ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus  
Singapore, June 2, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore. The 16 Members of Parliament (MPs) from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand were joined by a previously elected Myanmar MP and an activist both living in exile. They met with Myanmar specialists at ISEAS, the fifth time they have come together since they formed the group in November 2004. The group wants their governments to take a stand against Myanmar and to ensure the junta keeps its promise to implement democratic reform.

**88. The Fourth IISS Asia Security Conference: The Shangri-La Dialogue  
Singapore, June 3-5, 2005**

Organized by The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), UK. Sponsored by the governments of Australia, Singapore and UK, as well as various corporations from Japan, Singapore, UK, and U.S. The largest of the Shangri-La Dialogues, which have been held since 2002, adding Pakistan to the usual list of delegations (Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, UK, US, and Vietnam). The meeting has evolved into largely a Track 1 event with some Track 2 participation from security and defence experts and academics, with a much larger focus on officials from defence and national security agencies from the Asia-Pacific region using the opportunity to discuss long-term planning as well as pressing matters in a private manner. Many bilateral and multilateral meetings between the delegations were held on the sidelines. The discussions are all in an effort to build a sense of a regional security community with open communication. Plenary sessions were held on the US and Asia-Pacific security beyond the war on terrorism, Asian experiences of peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention, counter-terrorism, the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the region – diplomacy and deterrence, maritime security cooperation. There were also specific discussions on China's defence modernization, cooperation after the tsunami, Indonesian-U.S. military ties, North Korea's nuclear activities and the Six Party Talks. Breakout groups were held on "Defence White Papers, Transparency and Confidence-building", "New Roles for Asia-Pacific Armed Forces: Peacekeeping and Disaster Relief", and "Developing Defence Industries in the Asia-Pacific".

Web site: <http://www.iiss.org/shangri-la.php>

**89. Conference on “Urban Poverty and Social Safety Net in East Asia”**

**Beijing, June 4-5, 2005**

Organized by the East Asian Development Network (EADN) at the conclusion of a research project of the same name. The meeting was held to contribute to a better mutual understanding of emerging urban poverty issues in East Asia and discuss issues that could be valuable to policy makers for dealing with challenges. Attended by approximately 50 academics and development experts from China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and US, as well as provincial government officials from China and a representative from the Asian Development Bank.

Web site: <http://www.eadn.org/eadnact.html>

**90. 2005 Northeast Asia Economic Forum in Niigata**

**Niigata, Japan, June 6-8, 2005**

Organized by Niigata Prefecture, City of Niigata, Nichienren, Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA), Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Niigata Prefecture, and Niigata Association of Corporate Executives. Co-organized by the United Nations. Held against a backdrop of increasing momentum toward an East Asian community, the full plenary session was preceded by meetings of expert groups on the environment; creating an energy community; transportation, industry and tourism corridors; and the vision for Northeast Asian economic development as various functional means for community building. At the plenary session they shared findings from the expert group meetings and held deep discussions on the issues facing the region, especially the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. Participants came up with a declaration, reviewed the previous year's recommendations and made a number of specific proposals for forwarding cooperation in the region at the conclusion of the conference. Attended by scientists, regional experts and government officials from China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia,

Web site: <http://www.erina.or.jp/En/Ef/events-f0.htm>

**91. 2005 Pacific Symposium: Democracy and Democratic Transitions in Asia: Consequences for U.S. Security Policies**

**Honolulu, June 8-10, 2005**

The National Defense University, the U.S. Pacific Command and Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) jointly coordinated this conference. Panels of experts examined the political transitions of some Asian nations (specific cases were Indonesia, Philippines and Taiwan) and their consequences for the region and U.S. security policies, and then offered recommendations on ways the US can mitigate the negative and benefit where opportunities allow. Issues considered were globalization, generational changes, economic and domestic political developments, differing perceptions of threats, "benefits" of appearing to take a path independent from the U.S., and perceptions that the war on terrorism is a war on Islam. The final panel was held on the tsunami disaster and the impacts of it on regional cooperation. Attended by 245 delegates from the U.S. and 42 other countries and territories, mostly in the Asia Pacific region. Contact email: [shanahand@apcss.org](mailto:shanahand@apcss.org)

Web site: [http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR\\_ES/2005PacSympExecSumm.doc](http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR_ES/2005PacSympExecSumm.doc)

**92. International Conference in Commemoration of the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the June 15<sup>th</sup> South-North Korea Joint Declaration**

**Seoul, June 9, 2005**

The theme for this conference was “The June 15th South-North Korea Joint Declaration and Peace and Prosperity on the Korean Peninsula: Current Status and Prospects”. Participants reflected on the five years since the declaration was signed, finding peace on the Korean peninsula, resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, reducing military tensions, economic change, the roles of China, Japan, Russia and the U.S. in finding peace on the peninsula. Attended by academics, regional experts, journalists and government officials from China, Japan, Korea, Russia and U.S. Web site:

<http://www.kosefo.org/bbs/download2.htm?dbname=D0036&seq=357&pid=1118817498&PHPSESSID=427440221adadfb700cf3fdbf3e2da6>

**93. International Conference on “Infectious Diseases and Human Flows in Asia”**

**Hong Kong, June 9-10, 2005**

Jointly hosted by University of Hong Kong's Centre of Asian Studies and School of Public Health. The conference was designed to serve as an intellectual bridge between the historical and contemporary issues surrounding infectious diseases and human flows in Asia. The topics covered were the link between diseases and migration; public health; smallpox, cholera and malaria in Southeast Asia; the development of networks of Chinese medicine; the impact of Avian flu and SARS in Asia; and the spread of AIDS in China. Attended by academics, disease experts, migration experts, and health specialists from Australia, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and U.S. Contact email: [ndthomas@hkucc.hku.hk](mailto:ndthomas@hkucc.hku.hk)  
Web site: <http://www.hku.hk/cas/Event/jun9-10.html>

**94. Third Jeju Peace Forum: "Building a Northeast Asian Community: Toward Peace and Prosperity"****Jeju Island, Korea, June 10-11, 2005**

The forum was launched in 2001 and is held every two years with the hope of building a prosperous and peaceful Northeast Asia. It is co-organized by five major research institutes – Jeju Development Institute, Korea; Keio University, Japan; People's University, China; Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia; Johns Hopkins University, U.S. It was hosted by the Jeju Provincial Government, Yonsei University, Cheju National University and the East Asia Foundation. Plenary discussions were on the challenges and vision for peace and security in Northeast Asia, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, building a security community in the region, the possible institutionalization of the Six-Party talks process, and strategies for making Jeju Island a center for tourism and an international city. Additional panels and round tables were held according to participant category such as political leaders, policymakers, diplomats, economists and journalists. They concluded with a public declaration on the hope for a Northeast Asian Community to be kick-started by economic integration in light of the many challenges in the region, and that identity and the creation of human networks is essential. The creation of a Jeju Peace Institute to focus on Northeast Asian peace and community was also announced. The forum brought together more than 200 current and former government officials, experts, journalists, and business and media leaders from Northeast Asia to discuss regional security and economic cooperation, geopolitical developments the Korean Peninsula, and the impact on business and policy communities. The forum participants were from China, EU, Japan, Korea, Russia, and U.S.

Web site: [http://peace.jeju.kr/eng/html/sub2/sub1\\_3.htm](http://peace.jeju.kr/eng/html/sub2/sub1_3.htm)

**95. The 4th Japan-ASEAN Dialogue: The Prospect for East Asian Community and Regional Cooperation****Tokyo, June 12-13, 2005**

Supported by Japan-ASEAN Exchange Projects (JAEP); co-sponsored by The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ), ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS), in cooperation with The Council on East Asian Community (CEAC). The fourth dialogue in a series which started in 2002 including China, Japan, Korea and ASEAN. Discussions were held on an open community based on universal values, functional approaches to community building, ASEAN's role and the prospects for actually creating such a community and regional cooperation. They provided policy recommendations on East Asian cooperation to the Track 1 level at the conclusion of the conference. The 104 participants were researchers, academics and regional specialists, diplomats, journalists and business executives from Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat. A similar dialogue series starting in 2005 will include ASEAN, China, Iran and U.S.

Web site: [http://www.gfj.jp/e\\_gf/pdf/4th-japan-asean.pdf](http://www.gfj.jp/e_gf/pdf/4th-japan-asean.pdf)

**96. Normalizing the North Korean System – First Workshop****Santa Monica, USA, June 13-14, 2005**

Organized by the Rand Corporation, USA and including representatives of that organization and the following additional four think tanks: Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS), Japan; China



Reform Forum (China Institute for Reform and Development); POSCO Research Institute (POSRI), Korea National Defense University; and the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Russian Academy of Sciences. The researchers and academics met for the first time as part of a research project of the same name. To set the scene and ensure common understanding, participants analyzed North Korea from economic, social, military and security perspectives as well as examined issues related to the Korean peninsula as a whole. The basis for the discussion was a Rand Corporation publication called “North Korean Paradoxes”, printed in 2005. The next workshop is planned for October 2005 in Moscow and is expected to include North Korean participants. Web site (Japanese only): [www.iips.org/nlj17-3.pdf](http://www.iips.org/nlj17-3.pdf)

**97. 10th Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) Workshop 2005  
Bali, June 13-17, 2005**

The Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) aims to increase naval cooperation in the Western Pacific among Navies by providing a forum for discussion of maritime issues, both global and regional, and in the process, generate a flow of information and opinion between naval professionals leading to common understanding and possibly agreement. In between meetings of this kind, the navies cooperate on various exercises. They discussed security of sea lanes, especially the Malacca Straits, and the disaster relief efforts after the tsunami, among other topics. WNPS is participated in by member countries – Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, U.S. and Vietnam - and observer countries Bangladesh, Canada, Chile and India. Web site: <https://www.apan-info.net/wpns/>

**98. Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies Fifth Annual Conference: Japan's Emerging Security Role in East Asia  
Washington, D.C., June 14, 2005**

Organized by Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies (CNAPS), The Brookings Institution. The first session looked at the revolution in security affairs – how Japan views its security environment, to what extent it plans to participate in collective security, especially to assist the US, and whether the Japanese public supports the changes. The later was a discussion of how the various countries of the region, especially China and Korea, and also Taiwan, have reacted to Japan's increased security role. Attended by regional and security experts, academics, researchers and journalists. Contact email: [communications@brookings.edu](mailto:communications@brookings.edu) Web site: <http://www.brookings.edu/fp/cnaps/events/20050614.htm>

**99. IDSS-NUPI Conference on "Maritime Security in Southeast Asia"  
Oslo, June 14-15, 2005**

Co-organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) as part of a joint research project which combines IDSS' comprehensive understanding of Southeast Asia with NUPI's expertise on maritime security and international terrorism. Participants discussed 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 aid the maintenance of order at sea. This joint research project is that it combines A second workshop will be held in November in Singapore. Web site: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/>

**100. Economics and Politics of East Asian Co-operation and China's Role in the Process:  
Opportunities and Challenges: Brainstorming Workshop  
Brussels, June 16-17, 2005**

Organized by the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), Brussels, and Nomisma, Italy, and commissioned by the European Commission. Participants in a research project of the same name (described in detail in the research section below) came together to exchange ideas and brainstorm after preparing papers on a range of topics, including Northeast Asian security issues, economic and

political reform in China, and aging populations. A set of recommendations on economic, political, security and socio-cultural issues illustrating the findings of an objective assessment of EU policies towards East Asia, as well as the implementation and effectiveness of these policies, were presented and discussed in depth. The workshop's output and conclusions that were drawn from discussions will serve to help shape the final report and recommendations to be submitted to the EU Commission on 22 July 2005. The 30 participants were academics and regional experts from various European countries and China, as well as the European Commission.

Web site: <http://www.eias.org/research/euasie/programme.html>

**101. 2005 Incheon Free Economic Zone International Meeting – Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration in Asia**

**Seoul, June 16-17, 2005**

Sponsored by the Incheon City Free Economic Zone Department, Korea, Asian Leaders Forum for Science, and the Northeast Asia Intellectuals' Solidarity (NAIS). The discussions were on the building of an East Asian community in the form of academic exchange, and also on making Incheon City international free city. Participated in by about 50 people from China, Japan, Korea and other neighboring Asian nations.

**102. International Workshop on “An East Asia Community and the United States”**

**Tokyo, June 18-19, 2005**

Organized by the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC) as part of the research project of the same name, which commenced in 2004. Researchers from China, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia and US participated. They plan to hold a second workshop in June 2006, after having taken into account the first East Asia Summit and other developments in the region.

Web site: <http://www.ceac.jp/e/index.html>

**103. ARF Second Track Workshop on Evolving Changes in the Security Perceptions and Military Doctrines of ARF Members**

**Ulaanbataar June 21-22, 2005**

Co-hosted by EU, Mongolia and Vietnam. The workshop served as a forum to exchange views on the present and evolving security environment of Asia-Pacific Region and to discuss ways to enhance security cooperation in the region and in the world. Specifically, the participants discussed WMD, nuclear Korean Peninsula, terrorism, piracy, human and drug trafficking, money laundering, ecological degradation, and communicable diseases. Attended by representatives from all ARF countries, except Cambodia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, as well as from the ASEAN secretariat. Web site:

<http://www.aseansec.org/arf/12arf/Co-Chairs'%20Summary%20Report.%20Workshop%20on%20Evolving%20Changes.%20Ulaanbataar.%2021-22June05.doc>

**104. Asia News Network (ANN) Annual Meeting and Roundtable**

**Beijing, June 22-25, 2005**

The ANN is a network of 14 predominantly English-language, national Asian daily newspapers in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam, with a combined circulation of 14 million and a readership of more than 50 million. The 2005 annual meeting was organized by the ANN and the Media Programme Asia of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) in Singapore, and hosted by China's ANN member, the China Daily. Key topics for discussions were economic integration in Asia, China-Asia political relations and developments and outlook for the media industry in China, including the impact of the internet and commercialization. Attended by more than 30 editors and executives from member newspapers. It was timed to coincide with the 13<sup>th</sup> China Daily CEO Roundtable, also sponsored by ANN and China Daily. The roundtable is held every few months gathering executives to discuss various relevant topics in China concerning the business world. This event gathered more than 40 company executives, government officials, journalists and foundation representatives from the 12 ANN countries, plus EU, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, UK and U.S.

**105. 8th Annual RAND-China Reform Forum (CRF) Conference**

**Santa Monica, June 28-29, 2005**

Initiated in Beijing in 1998 and held alternately in Santa Monica and Beijing, and co-organized annually by the Rand Corporation and the China Reform Forum. Participants – regional and security experts, economists and academics from China and the US - discuss key economic and security issues of mutual interest to both China and the United States. This year's conference focussed on globalization, competition for energy resources, WMD proliferation, Taiwan, and terrorism.

Web site: [www.rand.org](http://www.rand.org)



**106. Friends of the Global Fund, Japan FGFJ Symposium: The Role of Business in the Fight Against AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria: Learning from Successful Cases in Meeting Global Challenges**

**Tokyo, June 28, 2005**

Organized by Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ) which has its secretariat at the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). The conference was organized to discuss innovative and effective programs launched by corporations to help combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, with the recognition that the full commitment of the business community is an integral component of the response and that doing so is in the sector's best interest. Attended by leaders from the corporations, NGOs and foundations, international organizations and government from Japan and around the world. A conference report "Communicable Diseases: An Action Agenda for Corporate Social Responsibility" (Japanese only) is available online.

Web site: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/fgfj/e/corpseminar050628.html>

**107. ASEAN AIDS Workshop 2005**

**Kobe, June 28 - July 1**

The result of the workshop was reported to the 7th International Conference on AIDS in Asia and Pacific (ICAAP) held on July 2, 2005.

**108. Regional Responses to the Spread of HIV/AIDS in East Asia**

**Tokyo, June 29, 2004**

Organized by Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ) which has its secretariat at the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). This meeting brought together researchers from Australia, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam to share responses to the spread of HIV/AIDS in East Asia. The researchers shared their ideas on the nature of the spread of the disease in their country/ region and how various sectors of their societies have engaged in the fight against it. They found common threads and discussed ways to apply a solution from one area in others. The work by the researchers formed the basis of the background material for the commemorative symposium held on June 30, 2005. Publication of the papers is expected in early 2006.

Web site: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/fgfj/e/activities.html>

**109. Commemorative Symposium on the Fifth Anniversary of the Okinawa Summit: The East Asian Regional Response To HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, And Malaria**

**Tokyo, June 30, 2005**

Organized by the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Funding for the conference was provided by the Open Society Institute, the United Nations Foundation, and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conference was held in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Kyushu-Okinawa G8 Summit, where leading members of the international community first publicly acknowledged the need to mobilize significant resources to address the spread of communicable diseases, and this idea eventually led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Participants at the symposium examined East Asian regional cooperation in the fight against AIDS and other communicable diseases. They first heard from researchers who had written papers on their own country's response to HIV/AIDS, and discussed common challenges and differences in both the nature of the spread as well as responses. This was followed by discussions on various institutional responses by international organizations, foundations and civil society networks. Finally the focussed on how the countries in East Asia can enhance their cooperation in fighting the three major communicable diseases. Attended by more than 100 government, business, philanthropic, academic, international organization and civil society leaders from around the world.

Web site: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/fgfj/e/symposium050630.html>

**110. 3rd Conference on Northeast Asian Security**

**New York, June 30 – July 1, 2005**

Co-sponsored by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP) and the DPRK Institute for Disarmament and Peace. The meetings are held to facilitate communication between the countries member to the Six Party Talks and to eventually find a peaceful resolution to the North Korean nuclear issue. Attended by approximately 20 participants from China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Russia and U.S. They were regional and security experts, current and former government officials, and researchers. Contact email: [monica.scott@ncafp.org](mailto:monica.scott@ncafp.org)

Web site: <http://www.nautilus.org/napsnet/sr/2005/0565NCAFP.html>



## **Research**

### **1. Grand Design for Northeast Asia – Phase 3**

**National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan**

**April 2005 – March 2006**

Description: The Grand design project is intended to have a total duration of 5 years. This particular project will build on the findings of the first two phases and conduct research in collaboration with research institutes in China, Korea and domestically in Japan. In the first year of this third phase, researchers will 1) examine each country's development program – the current situation and related issues – and the potential problems associated with aligning those programs with the grand design in an effort to create a road map for achieving regional interdependence in Northeast Asia; 2) determine which of five fields – energy/ environment, transport/ distribution/ communication, strategic development clusters, eco-tourism, development finance - should be given preference for implementation and develop pilot program proposals around those fields.

Web site: [www.nira.go.jp](http://www.nira.go.jp), <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200506/200506.html#4>

### **2. Project to Advance Economic Integration in East Asia**

**Australia-Japan Research Centre (AJRC), Australian National University; Ministry of Finance, Japan; Department of Treasury, Australia and other institutions around Asia**

Description: Three years. Following on from a first phase which advanced practical understanding of issues related to policy dialogue and surveillance, financial cooperation and exchange rate management in Asia, this project examines issues in a wider framework. This project examines the policy dialogue on the issue of East Asian economic integration, the instruments and institutions needed to support financial cooperation, and possible common currency arrangements in the region. The new research work also looks at regulation and trade and includes the following themes: regulation of e-commerce, regulatory reform in telecommunications, private investment, liberalization of air transport, policy harmonization and regional trade in financial services, and treatment of agricultural products in free trade agreements.

Related events: Twice yearly policy research workshops.

Output: Establishment of an East Asian Bureau of Economic Research (EABER) to link and coordinate cooperation between universities and think tanks involved in the project.

Contact/ Web site: Tel: +61-2-6125-3780, email: [ajrc@anu.edu.au](mailto:ajrc@anu.edu.au);  
[http://apseg.anu.edu.au/research\\_units/ajrc/index.php](http://apseg.anu.edu.au/research_units/ajrc/index.php)

### **3. Confidence Building in the East Asian Sea**

**National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan**

**June 2005 – March 2006**

Description: First phase of a planned three year project. In the research field of Regional Cooperation in East Asia. In light of the progress of regional integration as exemplified by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the European Union (EU), it is time for the nations in East Asia to implement substantial regional integration and establish the framework necessary for its implementation. In order to achieve this goal, it is important to shift from the conventional perspective that is land-oriented. A perspective oriented on the East Asian Sea focusing on its history is essential given that the East Asian Sea is shared in common by the nations of the region. The necessity and feasibility of building confidence in the region will be explored focusing on the sea shared by the nations, together with measures that will contribute to building confidence. This project will provide a venue for discussions, in which specialists in the field will participate, in pursuit of these objectives.

In this first phase, socio-economic data will be collected from the nations of the region which will then

be analyzed from a macro-economic perspective concentrating on comparative advantage and mutual complementarity. In addition, micro-data quantitative analyses will be developed using the results of existing opinion polls such as the Asian barometer. Also a descriptive analyses will be carried out using the textbooks of each nation. The target areas of the research include Japan, China, South Korea, major ASEAN nations and the Oceania nations.

Web site: [www.nira.go.jp](http://www.nira.go.jp)

#### **4. Regional Responses to the Spread of HIV/AIDS in East Asia**

##### **Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ) and Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE)**

Description: Commenced February 2005. In order to lay the groundwork for joint regional policy responses and actions in East Asia, the FGFJ is conducting comparative research on national-level and regional responses to the spread of HIV/AIDS in East Asia. This project seeks to advance general understanding of the challenges of communicable diseases and develop a regional network of leaders from diverse sectors who actively seek common solutions. Participants in this project—12 researchers and practitioners from around the region—have been commissioned to write papers on the nature of the epidemic in their country, as well as responses to it by the government, business and civil society actors.

##### Related events:

- Tokyo, June 29, 2005: One-day workshop to exchange ideas and find commonalties and differences in experiences around the region
- Tokyo, June 30, 2005: Commemorative Symposium on the Fifth Anniversary of the Okinawa Summit: The East Asian Regional Response To HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, And Malaria. Researchers presented their papers which kicked off discussion on broader regional responses to the three major communicable diseases.
- Planned dissemination seminars in a few venues throughout East Asia once the book is published

Output: Final papers will be published both in English and Japanese. The title of the forthcoming publication is “Fighting a Rising Tide: The Response to AIDS in East Asia”, and it is expected to be available in spring 2006.

Web site: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/fgfj/e/>

## **5. Normalizing the North Korean System**

**Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS), Japan; China Reform Forum (China Institute for Reform and Development); POSCO Research Institute (POSRI), Korea National Defense University; and the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Russian Academy of Sciences; Rand Corporation, USA.**

Description: Commenced June 2005. The five institutes have banded together to search for ways in the medium to long term for North Korea to become a player in East Asian regional economy and a normalized nation cooperating peacefully in the world sphere, rather than being a security threat. They will also research the role of North Korea and other third parties in advancing that country's normalization. They plan to hold several workshops and to release a report during 2006.

### Related events:

- Santa Monica, USA, June 13-14, 2005: Normalizing the North Korean System – First Workshop.
- Moscow, October: Second workshop.

## **6. Forming a Northeast Asian Community Based on Soft Power**

**Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan**

Description: The purpose of the research is to develop a community of peace and prosperity in the East Asian region utilizing soft power such as economic cooperation, diplomacy, and cultural influences. The construction of a Northeast Asian Community relies on multidisciplinary cooperation through domestic and international research networks, while integrating the social sciences of economics, political science, and international relations with the science and technology fields. To accomplish their goal, the research team is studying each country's individual security and integration policies, as well as focusing on the role of each country's citizen solidarity movements. In addition, the research team is interested in United States Northeast Asian security policy and the possibility of a Northeast Asian Nuclear Free Zone, and is examining the peace agreement provisions that resulted from the Northeast Asian Regional Forum as well as a common security system for arms reduction and crisis management. Making use of international economics theories and the technology field to research energy resources as well as the possibility of technical cooperation with information industries is also an important part of the research process. The researchers carry out their work in collaboration with a network of partner organizations in China, Japan, Korea, UK and U.S.

Web site: <http://www.ritsumei.ac.jp/eng/newsletter/spring2005/2feature1-1.shtml>

## **7. Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community**

**Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), East-West Center, USA, and the United States Asia Pacific Council (USAPC)**

Description: Commenced January 2005. 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. This study and dialogue project involves prominent experts from East Asia and the United States and looks into the political, security and economic dimensions of U.S. engagement in the East Asian community. It also tries to reveal future challenges in terms of engaging the U.S. in the East Asian community building process.

### Related events:

- Tokyo, February 25-26, 2005: Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community
- Washington, D.C., October 24, 2005: Workshop between project participants
- Washington, D.C., October 25, 2005: USAPC Washington Conference on "New Challenges in the Transpacific Partnership" – project participants to present their arguments to the public

Web site: <http://www.jcie.or.jp/> <http://www.usapc.org>

## **8. United States Programme**

### **Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore**

Description: The U.S. Programme presently emphasizes the foreign policy and overseas strategic and military policies of the U.S., particularly the direct and indirect impacts they have on East Asia. The flagship project under the program is a three-stage investigation of U.S.-Southeast Asian strategic relations. Over the next three years, other projects in the U.S. Programme include studies of American power and hegemony after September 11, 2001; U.S. anti-terrorism policy in Southeast Asia; and the U.S.-Japan-China triangle.

#### Related events:

- Singapore, February 24-25, 2005: Workshop bringing together specialists from Southeast Asian countries to discuss their perceptions and expectations of the U.S. and China in regional security.
- Singapore, August 22-24, 2005: Conference co-organized with the National Bureau for Asian Research on U.S. and Southeast Asian responses to China.

Output: “Betwixt and Between: Southeast Asian Strategic Relations with the U.S. and China” by Dr. Evelyn Goh - monograph and a journal article comparing the role of the U.S. in the regional security strategies of selected Southeast Asian countries. (See publications section below for details.)

Web site: [http://www.idss.edu.sg/research/Country\\_Studies.html](http://www.idss.edu.sg/research/Country_Studies.html)

## **9. Building Six-Party Capacity for a WMD-Free Korea**

### **Institute of Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA)**

Description: Three-year project (October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2007) that builds upon the process of regional policy coordination regarding the North Korean weapons of mass destruction (WMD) challenge. This project builds upon an earlier IFPA study (2001-2004, also supported by the Carnegie Corporation), which made important contributions to the development of a more cohesive and comprehensive regional approach for negotiating a WMD-free Korea. The project’s primary focus is to prepare for what will likely be a more complex six-party mechanism, which must try to address such issues as security assurances, support for DPRK economic reform experiments, safeguards implementation, and nuclear verification in the context of two Korean governments and a rising China. A key objective of the proposed project, therefore, is to help prepare and equip the six-party process with the tools it needs to play a constructive role as a guarantor of regional security, a monitor of compliance with non-proliferation rules, a provider of assistance to North Korea, and an overall facilitator of a WMD-free and unified Korean Peninsula. In the process, the project also expects to contribute to the coordination of regional strategies for dealing with the immediate problem of a growing North Korean nuclear arsenal.

#### Related events:

- Moderated multilateral workshops and working group meetings with expanded Chinese, Russian and Australian participation, while sustaining high-level U.S., Japanese, and South Korean participation, and seek eventual North Korean involvement
- Three workshops (in Shanghai [March 16-17, 2005], Honolulu, and Seoul), building in opportunities for smaller working groups and breakout sessions on such crucial issues as the nature of an acceptable security assurance and the design of a feasible and effective verification regime for North Korea.

#### Output:

- Early warning packages to top policy makers. To assist U.S. government officials on major Korean security issues with a particular focus on WMD developments, the project will provide “early warning packages” to senior members of the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department, and other relevant U.S. agencies.
- Policy-oriented workshop reports: summary report that will integrate and synthesize the

findings and analysis derived from the meetings. IFPA will implement a targeted dissemination strategy that will focus on all the relevant policy making communities in the United States, in the other six-party countries, and in other key countries and international organizations (such as Australia, the IAEA and similar agencies, and the EU).

- **Monograph:** The project will culminate with a policy report that integrates and synthesizes independent research and analysis by IFPA's research staff, the findings and recommendations from the three workshops, and original work produced by IFPA's consultants.

Funding: Carnegie Corporation of New York

Contact/ Web site: Dr. Charles M. Perry, email: [cperry@ifpa.org](mailto:cperry@ifpa.org),  
<http://www.ifpa.org/projects/carnrok.htm>

#### **10. New Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) Study Project Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC)**

Description: The project runs until May 31, 2006. A study project to assess the contributions and limitations of Asian track-two diplomacy after a decade of experiments. The assessment will look at the interaction of the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) with the official six-party talks over the proposed two-year period. It will also examine the ten years of NEACD experience with track-two diplomacy and that of other track-two dialogues in Asia

Premise: Since (NEACD)'s founding in 1993, its strategic goal has been to create an institutional mechanism for dialogue and communication in order to minimize tension and build cooperation in the Northeast Asia region. The NEACD is a unique multilateral forum involving policy-level foreign ministry officials, defense ministry officials, military officers, and academics from China, Russia, North and South Korea, Japan, and the U.S., has proven its value as the only ongoing channel of communication among the six governments in the region. NEACD keeps vital lines of communication open in Northeast Asia by providing regularly scheduled meetings in an informal setting, allowing participants to candidly discuss issues of regional security and cooperation. Since 1993, NEACD has held fifteen sessions, rotating hosting duties among the participating countries.

Funding: Carnegie Corporation of New York, \$325,000

Contact/ Web site: <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu/>, <http://www.wiredforpeace.org/about.php>

#### **11. Economics and Politics of East Asian Co-operation and China's Role in the Process: Opportunities and Challenges**

**European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS) and Nomisma, Italy**

Description: This study will serve to reassess Europe's strategic interests in East Asia. Mid to long term challenges and opportunities for EU policy will be underlined. The main objective of the study is to identify Europe's strategic interests in East Asia, and to provide information on the region's likely development in economic, political, security and socio-cultural terms, with a special focus on intra-regional co-operation and in particular China's role. In particular the study aims to: 1) Analyze the current factual situation in the region, and in particular China, including relations with major global powers like the USA, Russia, India and the EU; 2) Identify long-term shaping factors that affect/determine co-operation within East Asia and with the EU; 3) Undertake a strategic analysis of the major world players in the region; 4) Examine the existing EU policies and strategies towards the region and China; 5) Analyze the challenges posed by the major powers in the region (Russia, China, USA, India); and 6) Elaborate alternative scenarios, new options and recommendations for EU policies.

Using a multi-disciplinary approach, a team of 15 experts from Europe, East Asia and the United



States will work for six months on tackling all issues with respect to the study. Interviews with officials, policy-makers and experts from research institutions, academia and civil society, are being carried out in situ across Europe, East Asia and the United States (more than 100 expert interviews in over 16 countries).

Premise: The relationship between the European Union (EU) and East Asian states and China has evolved in the past decade with both continents undergoing major economic, political and social changes. With China leading the region's fast economic growth and with political collaboration within the region intensifying, East Asian cooperation has major economic, political and security implications for the world, generating both opportunities and challenges for the EU.

Related events: Brussels, June 16-17, 2005: Brainstorming Workshop.

Output: On the basis of the interviews being conducted within the framework of the study and the brainstorming workshop discussions, a set of recommendations will be presented to the EU Commission on July 22, 2005.

Funding: Research has been commissioned by the European Commission.

Web site: <http://www.eias.org/research/euasia/euasia.html>,  
<http://www.eias.org/research/esiaproject.html>

## **Publications**

### **A Political and Economic Dictionary of South-East Asia**

By Andrew T.H. Tan, Europa, London, 2004. Web site: <http://www.europapublications.co.uk/>

### **ASEAN-China Relations**

Saw Swee Hock, Sheng Lijun, Chin Kin Wah, eds. ISEAS. 2005. A collection of papers by academics and researchers on broad issues such as China's peaceful development, the nature of relations between China and ASEAN, ASEAN+3, ARF, security cooperation, especially in maritime terms, and specific flashpoints between China and member nations of ASEAN. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

### **Asia Europe Journal**

Asia Europe Foundation, Springer, Germany, April 2005. Various articles on Asian and European contemporary issues. Web site: <http://aej.asef.org>

### **Asia Pacific and Human Rights: A Global Political Economy Perspective**

Edited by Paul Close and David Askew, The International Political Economy of New Regionalisms Series, Ashgate, 2005. Web site: [www.ashgate.com](http://www.ashgate.com)

### **Asia Pacific Review**

Edited by Terri Nii. Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS), Tokyo. Volume 12, 2005. The biennial publication is a compilation of articles written by scholars, diplomats, politicians and business people on global, political, economic, security, energy and environmental issues with an emphasis on Asia Pacific. Contact: [editor@iips.org](mailto:editor@iips.org), Web site: <http://www.iips.org>

### **Betwixt and Between : Southeast Asian Strategic Relations with the U.S. and China**

Edited by Evelyn Goh, IDSS Monograph No.7, 2005. This short volume compares key Southeast Asian states' approaches to China and the United States in regional security. The monograph shows that even though the states in the region are sometimes portrayed as having a unified stance - eager to develop closer political and economic relations with China, while maintaining a preference for strong U.S. military and strategic involvement, as a hedge against the possible failure of engagement with China - there is a range of views and expectations on this issue. Web site: <http://www.idss.edu.sg/publications/monographs.html>

### **Capacity Building for Maritime Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific**

Edited by Peter Cozens and Joanna Mossop. This volume contains revised versions of a selection of papers presented at the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) Study Group Meetings on Maritime Security Cooperation held in Kunming, China in December 2004 and in New Delhi, India in April 2005. Various authors - academics, officials, mariners, lawyers and policymakers - contributed to this volume, expressing their own views, and not necessarily reflecting their own government's policies. It shows that they have similar ambitions to build capacity and maritime awareness and thus enhance good order at sea, and there is a general recognition of the good that can flow from cooperative approaches. Web site: <http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/html/CapacityBuilding.htm>

**China and Southeast Asia: Global Changes and Regional Challenges**

Edited by Ho Khai Leong and Samuel C.Y., Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), 2005. This book looks at the way Southeast Asia and China deal with each other and how this has changed because of events such as the collapse of Soviet communism, the expansion of world trade and the Asian financial crisis. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

**China's Emergence and its Impact on the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan:  
Views from the Next Generation**

Edited by Vivian Brailey Fritschi. Issues & Insights No. 1-05 January 2005. This volume is the first in a series of reports on the next generation's views on issues affecting peace and stability in East Asia. It contains the assessments and personal viewpoints of young specialists and scholars who participated in three Pacific Forum CSIS conferences during 2004 as part of the Forum's Young Leaders program. Web site: <http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/v05n01%5B1%5D.pdf>

**China's Rise in Asia: Promises and Perils**

By Robert Sutter. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. April 2005. China's rapid military and economic growth has fuelled a steady stream of analysis and debate about its motivations and objectives regarding the United States. Yet until now, there has not been a sustained, single-authored assessment in English of China's expanding influence in Asia in the post-Cold War period. Sutter draws on his extensive experience in the region to explore the current debate on China's rise and its meaning for U.S. interests by examining in detail China's current and historical relations with the key countries of Asia. Sutter's nuanced study shows that U.S. power and influence continue to dominate Asia and play a critical role in determining China's cooperative or confrontational approach. Web site:

[http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com/Catalog/SingleBook.shtml?command=Search&db=^DB/CATALOG.db&eqSKUdata=0742539075&thepassedurl=\[thepassedurl\]](http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com/Catalog/SingleBook.shtml?command=Search&db=^DB/CATALOG.db&eqSKUdata=0742539075&thepassedurl=[thepassedurl])

**Civil Life, Globalization and Political Change in Asia: Organizing Between Family and State**

Edited by Robert P. Weller. Routledge. May 2005. A collection of papers on the ways that NGOs may encourage better governance, democratic politics and even the possible development of a global civil society. The research was done through a series of case studies on China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Web site: [www.routledge.com/asianstudies](http://www.routledge.com/asianstudies)

**Civil Society and Political Change in Asia: Expanding and Contracting Democratic Space**

Edited by Muthiah Alagappa. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. End 2004. A comprehensive investigation of the connection between civil society and political change in Asia toward more open, participatory politics. It finds that there is no clear connection between civil society and democracy: some civil society organizations (CSOs) support democracy and others undermine it. Also while civil society is a key factor in political change, larger factors are the establishment of effective political parties, legislatures and state institutions.

**Club de Madrid Series on Democracy and Terrorism.**

Prior to the Madrid Summit (March 2005), scholars and expert practitioners explored the issues of democracy, terrorism and security. This publication is a collection of the recommendations from each working group. The publication consists of three volumes: Volume I - The Causes of Terrorism - includes contributions on the psychological roots of terrorism, political explanations, economic factors, religion, and culture; Volume II - Confronting Terrorism - deals with policing, intelligence, military responses, terrorist finance, and science and technology; and Volume III - Towards a Democratic Response - addresses the role of international institutions, legal responses, democracy promotion, human rights and civil society. Web site: <http://english.safe-democracy.org/>

**Evolution of ASEAN-Japan Relations**

By Sueo Sudo, ISEAS, 2005. This book charts the progress of ASEAN-Japan relations from their difficult wartime legacy to postwar moves at diplomatic and economic rapprochement through successive governments. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

**George W. Bush and East Asia: A First Term Assessment**

Edited by Robert M. Hathaway and Wilson Lee. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. 2005. When George W. Bush took office in January 2001, he gave little indication that he had a detailed Asia policy in mind—but has since acquired an extensive Asia résumé. In this Asia Program report, essays by policymakers, scholars and foreign policy experts analyze the Bush administration's successes, failures, challenges and priorities in dealing with East and Southeast Asia. Contributors are from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and U.S. Web site: [http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic\\_id=1462&fuseaction=topics.publications&group\\_id=128705](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1462&fuseaction=topics.publications&group_id=128705)

**North Korean Paradoxes: Circumstances, Costs and Consequences of Unification**

By Charles Wolf, Jr. and Kamil Akramov. Rand Corporation, 2005. This book analyzes some of the economic, political, and security issues associated with Korean unification, and considers the numerous puzzles and paradoxes that obscure the North Korean system. It also look into how the system might unravel, leading to the possibility of reunification, and what the attendant capital costs of reunification would be under differing circumstances and assumptions. Web site: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND\\_MG333.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG333.pdf)

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

Sophie Boisseau du Rocher & Bertrand Fort, eds. Marshall Cavendish, 2005. Part of the Asia-Europe Research Series, which is based on peer-reviewed research from the Asia-Europe Foundation, will publish comparative research and policy papers in a variety of disciplines. The book helps to explain the differences in region-building as experienced by East Asia and Europe, and tries to show that the different methods for how they have evolved should not prevent them from having common interests or things they can learn from each other. It also seeks to show the benefits to regions of globalisation. Web site: [www.asef.org](http://www.asef.org), [www.marshallcavendish.com/academic](http://www.marshallcavendish.com/academic)

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

Derek Johnson and Mark Valencia, eds. ISEAS/ IIAS, 2005. This book provides an analysis of maritime piracy in Southeast Asia and the challenges to regional cooperation. The key finding is that initiatives to build trust and cooperation in the region will be essential to dealing with the challenges. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

**Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 2005-2006.**

Russell Hiang-Kheng Heng and Rahul Sen, eds. Singapore: ISEAS, 2005. An annual publication of ISEAS, launched in 1992, this book aims to give a succinct analysis of current political and economic trends shaping Southeast Asia as well as an outlook for the coming two years. It also contains political commentaries and economic forecasts for all 10 ASEAN countries. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

**Regional Security in Southeast Asia: Beyond the ASEAN Way**

By Mely Caballero-Anthony. Singapore: ISEAS, 2005. This book analyses how regional security has been managed by ASEAN throughout the various phases of its development. It also explores the changes to mechanisms for regional conflict management, as well as relevant actors outside ASEAN. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

**Remapping East Asia: The Construction of a Region**

Edited by T.J. Pempel. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. 2005. A compilation of essays that highlight and analyze the developing areas of political, economic, and non-governmental cooperation in East Asia. Web site: <http://www.cgp.org/index.php?option=article&task=default&articleid=255&id=9>

**Roadmap to an ASEAN Economic Community**

Edited by Denis Hew. Singapore: ISEAS, 2005. This book aims to give flesh to the idea of an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and provide strategies to achieve this goal by 2020, as stated at the Eighth ASEAN Summit in 2002. It includes chapters on lessons from the EU, necessary institutional reforms, discussions on specific aspects of economic integration, and the implications for poverty reduction in Southeast Asia. Web site: <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg>

**Security Policy Reforms in East Asia and a Trilateral Crisis Response Planning Opportunity:  
*Second Interim TCOG Report***

Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA). March 2005. The second interim report is focused on the following issue areas of trilateral coordination (U.S., Japan, Korea) which might include 1) crisis contingency planning, such as planning a response to the collapse of government control in North Korea, regional natural disasters, or terrorist incidents; 2) longer-term policy planning, such as the impact on alliance relations and associated security postures of changes being triggered by the much-discussed “transformation” of the U.S. military, especially with respect to alternative basing options and force structure requirements in the region; and 3) institution building, such as the prospects for closer coordination on regional and global arms control, including broader bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral efforts to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in Asia. There is a particular emphasis on the opportunities to improve crisis contingency planning and response cooperation. The massive December 2004 earthquake and tsunami that devastated parts of South and Southeast Asia present a vivid reminder of both the value of recent efforts to facilitate multilateral relief coordination, as well as how much room remains for improvement in this area. Web site: <http://www.ifpa.org/projects/TCOG2.htm>

**The Future of APEC and regionalism in Asia Pacific: Perspectives from the Second Track**

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia, 2005. Contributing authors from

various Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) members look at the role of APEC, its achievements against its goals, good governance and broader issues of regionalism in the Asia Pacific. Web site: [http://www.csis.or.id/publications\\_book\\_view.asp?tab=0&id=41](http://www.csis.or.id/publications_book_view.asp?tab=0&id=41)

### **The Geopolitics of East Asia: The Search for Equilibrium**

By Robyn Lim. Routledge. June 2005. This is an examination of the geopolitics of the region of East Asia since the end of the Cold War, with close analysis of the key unresolved strategic tensions, focusing on the Korean peninsula, Taiwan Strait and South China Sea. It looks at how the historical issues shape international relations today and assesses the risk of war in the region. Web site: [www.routledge.com/asianstudies](http://www.routledge.com/asianstudies)

### **Unmasking Terror: A Global Review of Terrorist Activities**

The Jamestown Foundation, 2005. This edited volume contains articles and interviews published in Terrorism Monitor from September 11, 2003 through September 11, 2004 with a foreword from Lt. Gen. William Odom. Unmasking Terror features over 40 experts on terrorism, intelligence and security, providing information and objective analysis on recent developments in global terrorist groups as well as insights into the underlying causes, motivations, and inner-workings of terrorism, especially in regard to al-Qaeda and the U.S. War on Terror. Web site: <http://www.brookings.edu/press/books/clientpr/jamestown/unmaskingterror.htm>

### **Values and Life Styles in Urban Asia: A Cross-Cultural Analysis and Sourcebook Based on the AsiaBarometer Survey of 2003**

Edited by Inoguchi, Takashi, Miguel Basanez, Akihiko Tanaka and Timur Dadabaev. Mexico City: Siglo XXI Editores. 2005. The Asia Barometer represents the largest ever, comparative survey in Asia, covering East, Southeast, South and Central Asia, focusing on daily lives of ordinary people and their relationship to family, neighborhood, workplace, social and political institutions and market place. The barometer conducts country-wide face-to-face surveys using standardized instruments designed around a common research framework. Web site: <http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer>

### **What Motivates Regional Financial Cooperation in East Asia Today?**

By Jennifer Amyx. AsiaPacific Issues, No. 76. Honolulu: East-West Center. February 2005. Regional financial cooperation in East Asia is proceeding with unprecedented intensity. Latest developments include two Asian Bond Funds, created by the regional central bankers group, and an Asian Bond Markets Initiative launched by the finance ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations member states plus China, Japan, and South Korea (or ASEAN+3). Some observers continue to attribute such cooperation to sharpened antagonism between East Asia and the West since the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98. But this view overlooks a key internal driver: China's shift to a more proactive stance toward regional cooperation. Far from demonstrating an antagonism toward market-based financial systems, ASEAN+3 members are embracing more liberal rules for economic interaction in their creation of regional bond funds and markets. Financial cooperation in East Asia is today motivated by factors that differ considerably from those observed in the immediate aftermath of the Asian financial crisis and the implications extend beyond East Asia. Web site: [http://www.eastwestcenter.org/res-rp-publicationdetails.asp?pub\\_ID=1587&SearchString=](http://www.eastwestcenter.org/res-rp-publicationdetails.asp?pub_ID=1587&SearchString=)

## **Preliminary (July – December 2005)**

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

**San Francisco, July, 2005**

Web site:

[http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/news\\_media/media\\_releases/270105\\_sin\\_avianflusymp.html](http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/news_media/media_releases/270105_sin_avianflusymp.html)

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

**Weihai, Shandong Province, China, July 1-3, 2005**

Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=45](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=45)

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

**Astana, Kazakhstan, July 5, 2005**

Observed for the first time by India, Iran and Pakistan. Web site: <http://www.sectSCO.org/home.asp>

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

**Myanmar, July 5-6, 2005**

**5. ASEAN and the evolving East Asian scenario**

**Jakarta, July 6, 2005**

Organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta. Web site:

[www.csis.or.id](http://www.csis.or.id)

**6. 6th 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**

**Siem Reap, July 12-13 2005**

Web site: [http://www.aseanenergy.org/energy\\_organisations/some\\_gov/some-reports.html](http://www.aseanenergy.org/energy_organisations/some_gov/some-reports.html)

**7. Regional Workshop on "ASEAN Benchmark Report: A Baseline Situation Assessment for the ASEAN Community"**

**Jakarta, July 14, 2005**

**8. Trafficking, Migration, Minorities and HIV/AIDS**

**Bangkok, July 14, 2005**

UNESCO, UNIAP and UNDP-SEAHIV Parallel Conference.

**9. Peace Forum International Conference-East Asian Security**

**Taipei, July 18, 2005**

Organized by the Foundation on International & Cross-strait Studies (Republic of China (ROC)), The Brookings Institution, and the Graduate Institute of American Studies, Tamkang University (ROC).

Sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ROC), Government Information Office, and Overseas Chinese Commission (ROC). Web site: <http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000153>,

<http://www.fics.org.tw/eastasia>

**10. Seminar on Prevention and Crisis Management of Biological Terrorism**

**Kuala Lumpur, July 18-22 2005**

Co-hosted by the governments of Japan and Malaysia and held at SEARCCT (Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism). Web site:

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

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

**New York, July 19-21, 2005**

Convened by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) in partnership with the United Nations Department of Political Affairs. Web site:

<http://www.gppac.net/page.php?id=797>

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

**July 19-21, 2005**

This conference is the fourth in an ongoing series organized by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Web site:

[http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR\\_ES/2005%20Island%20State%20Exec%20Summ.doc](http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR_ES/2005%20Island%20State%20Exec%20Summ.doc)

**13. China-Japan-U.S. Trilateral Conference: China, Japan, and the United States Discuss Issues of Common Interest and Concern in Unofficial Trilateral Meeting**

**Beijing, July 21-22, 2005**

Organized by the Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies, The Brookings Institution. Web site:

<http://www.brookings.edu/comm/events/20050721china.htm>,

[http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005\\_9](http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005_9)

**14. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**

**Vientiane, July 21-22, 2005**

**15. 55th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: 60 Years After Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

**Hiroshima, July 22-27, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.pugwash.org/reports/pac/55/hiroshima2005.htm>

**16. Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) “Promoting Economic Integration in East Asia through Resolving New Global Imbalances” Third Working Group Meeting**

**Tokyo, July 25, 2005**

Sponsored by the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI). One of the six working groups within NEAT, this follows on from their second meeting in Tokyo on April 11, 2005. Web site:

<http://www.rieti.go.jp/users/neat/index.html>



**17. 38th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting**

**Vientiane, July 25-29, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/asean3/summary0507.html>;  
<http://www.aseansec.org/17384.htm>

**18. Six Party Talks**

**Beijing, July 26 – August 7, 2005**

**19. ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) (PMC 10+10 Retreat)**

**Vientiane, July 28, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/pmc/summary0507.html>

**20. The 3rd Asia Economic Summit**

**Kuala Lumpur, July 28-29, 2005**

The theme for this year's summit is "Asia on the Move: Enhancing Competitiveness, Expanding Opportunities". Web site: <http://www.asli.com.my/cgi-bin/prevdetails.cfm?type=conference&id=113>

**21. Twelfth Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)**

**Vientiane, July 29, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/asean/conference/arf/state0507.html>;  
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/>, <http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/statements/index.html>

**22. Inaugural Event of the New Southeast Asia Project -- Roundtable on the July 23-29 ASEAN Meetings in Vientiane**

**Washington, D.C., July 29, 2005**

Organized by the Henry L. Stimson Center. Web site:  
<http://www.stimson.org/southeastasia/?SN=SE20051101925>

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

**Bangkok, August, 2005**

Second meeting. Web site: [www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

**24. Strategies for East Asia Growth and Openness**

**Jakarta, August 1-2, 2005**

Hosted by The Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta and The Australian National University, Canberra. Web site: [http://apseg.anu.edu.au/events/ev\\_conf.php](http://apseg.anu.edu.au/events/ev_conf.php)

**25. Fourth Pacific Armies Chiefs Conference (PACC IV): Regional Cooperative Approaches to Meet Common Security Challenges**

**Bangkok, August 1-4, 2005**

Web site: [http://www2.apan-info.net/pacc/PACC\\_IV.htm](http://www2.apan-info.net/pacc/PACC_IV.htm)

**26. Pacific Armies Management Seminar (PAMS) XXIX: "Impacts of Transformation on the Asia-Pacific Security Environment"**

**Bangkok, August 1-5, 2005**

Web site: [http://www2.apan-info.net/pams/pams\\_xxix.htm](http://www2.apan-info.net/pams/pams_xxix.htm)

**27. Second Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials and Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (SOMCA/AMCA), the SOMCA+3 and AMCA+3**

**Bangkok, August 3-5, 2005**

**28. Major Conference on Reflections on Asia-Pacific 60 Years After The End of The Second World War**

**Singapore, August 4, 2005**

Organized by the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). Contact Derek da Cunha, email: [derek@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:derek@iseas.edu.sg)

**29. 1st Meeting of the Joint Working Group on Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DoC)  
Philippines, August 4-5, 2005**

**30. Conference of Mayors for Peace: Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombings  
Hiroshima, August 4-6, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/topic/outline.html>,  
<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/hpcf/heiwabunka/pce55/English/06E.htm>

**31. 7th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO)  
Sentosa, Singapore, August 4-10, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore. Web site:  
[http://www.idss.edu.sg/networking/networking\\_APPSMO.html](http://www.idss.edu.sg/networking/networking_APPSMO.html)

**32. Senior Policy Seminar 2005  
Honolulu, August 8-10, 2005**

Organized by the East West Center, this seminar intends to bring together senior and influential policy makers, 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 U.S. policy in the region. Web site:  
[http://www.eastwestcenter.org/semedu-program.asp?program\\_ID=8&Topic=Leaders%20ZZ%20Policymakers&Area=Seminars](http://www.eastwestcenter.org/semedu-program.asp?program_ID=8&Topic=Leaders%20ZZ%20Policymakers&Area=Seminars)

**33. Biosecurity Threats in the Asia-Pacific Region  
Honolulu, August 8-11, 2005**

This conference will be developed by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) in coordination with the Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance. Contact email: [petermant@apcss.org](mailto:petermant@apcss.org). Web site:  
<http://www.apcss.org/Conference/Conference%20Future%20Summary.htm#C1>

**34. CSCAP Study Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Campaign Against International Terrorism With Specific Reference to the Asia-Pacific Region  
Kuala Lumpur, August 9-10, 2005**

Second meeting. Web site: [www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

**35. Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) Working Group on Kuala Lumpur Declaration of the ASEAN Plus Three Summit, and on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit; ASEAN Special Senior Officials Meeting  
Kuala Lumpur, August 12-14, 2005**

**36. United States, Japan and China Relations: Trilateral Cooperation in the 21st Century  
Hawaii, August 15-17, 2005**

The Pacific Forum collaborates with the Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS) in Tokyo and the China Institute for Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) in Beijing to convene a series of policy dialogues aimed at strengthening the trilateral relationship. Web site:  
[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/issuesinsights\\_v05n10.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/issuesinsights_v05n10.pdf)

**37. The Workshop on Policing Exchange and Cooperation among Capital Police Agencies from ASEAN, China, Japan and ROK (10+3)  
Beijing, August 15-20, 2005**

**38. Fourth International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS) 4  
Shanghai, August 20-24, 2005**

Hosted by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), the concept of ICAS was born from a desire by the Association of Asian Studies (AAS) and International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) to broaden the scope of Asian studies and increase international cooperation among scholars. Web site: <http://www.icassecretariat.org/>, <http://www.sass.org.cn/icas4/>

**39. The First ASEAN-China Eminent Persons Group (EPG)  
Qingdao, China, August 17-20, 2005**

**40. Meeting of the Heads of Special Investigation Units on Anti Trafficking in Persons  
Bangkok, August 19-21, 2005**  
Organized by ASEAN.

**41. 3rd Conference of the Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT)  
Tokyo, August 21-23, 2005**

A series of six working groups focussing on various topics within the broader concept of East Asian Community Building will present their findings and these will then be submitted as reference documents for the December East Asian Summit. Web site:

<http://www.rieti.go.jp/users/neat/index.html>,  
[http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=55](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=55)

**42. IDSS-NBR Conference on "Contending Perspectives: Southeast Asian and American Views  
on a Rising China."  
Singapore, August 22-24, 2005**

Jointly organized by Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore and The National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR). Web site:

<http://www.nbr.org/programs/southeast/index.html#contending>,  
[http://www.nbr.org/programs/southeast/Conf\\_Report082205.pdf](http://www.nbr.org/programs/southeast/Conf_Report082205.pdf)

**43. 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)  
Chiang Mai, August 24-26, 2006**

**44. The 21st Meeting of the Japan-ASEAN Forum  
Tokyo, August 25-26, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2005/8/0824.html>

**45. 3rd ASEAN-Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies  
Tokyo, August 29 – September 1, 2005**

**46. 13th Annual Workshop of the Framework on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and  
Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region  
Beijing, August 30 - September 2, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.aseanhrmech.org/news/2005/workshop-in-beijing.html>

**47. The 5th Asian International Forum in Fukuoka  
Fukuoka, Japan, August 31 - September 1, 2005**

Theme: Envisioning an "East Asian Community". Co-sponsored by: Fukuoka Prefecture, Fukuoka City, the Organizing Committee of the Asian International Forum in Fukuoka.. Web site: <http://www.eias.org/conferences/2005/fukuoa010905.html>,  
<http://www.joho-fukuoka.or.jp/kigyo/asif-fko/>

#### **48. Asia-Pacific Security Forum**

**Taipei, Fall 2005**

The Pacific Forum collaborates with the Institute for National Policy Research (Taiwan), the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (Manila), and the Institut Francais des Relations Internationales (Paris) to conduct this Forum to promote greater awareness of regional security issues, including (but not limited to) the cross-Strait relationship. Web site: <http://www.csis.org/pacfor/>

#### **49. East Asian Economic Integration: Reality and Vision**

**Seoul, September 2, 2005**

Web site:

[http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e\\_sub02/sub01\\_1.asp?sort=&hdate=2005-09-02&seq=20050829163940&p=2&class=01&keytype=&keyword=](http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/e_sub02/sub01_1.asp?sort=&hdate=2005-09-02&seq=20050829163940&p=2&class=01&keytype=&keyword=)

**50. Meeting of ASEAN Plus Three Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN+3 SOM) Working Group and Meeting of the East Asian Summit Senior Officials Meeting (EAS SOM) on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the ASEAN Plus Three Summit;**  
**Kuala Lumpur, September 4-5, 2005**

**51. 26th ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) General Assembly**  
**Laos, September 4-9, 2005**

**52. 15th New Generation Seminar – “Health Issues in the Asia Pacific Region”**  
**Honolulu/Bangkok/Hong Kong, September 4-18, 2005**

Dialogue program for rising, young leaders from the United States and Asia Pacific . Contact Ann Hartman, email: [Seminars@EastWestCenter.org](mailto:Seminars@EastWestCenter.org). Web site:  
[http://www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf\\_ID=357](http://www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf_ID=357)

**53. Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime Plus Three (SOMTC+3) Working Group on Narcotics**  
**Phuket, September 5-6, 2005**

**54. Prevention of HIV/AIDS at the Workplace: A Seminar to Share Experiences on Initiative taken by Member Countries**  
**Kuala Lumpur, September 5-7, 2005**

**55. 16th General Meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)**  
**Seoul, September 6-7, 2005**

**56. International Conference on "The Rise of China: Challenges and Opportunities"**  
**Taipei, September 10-11, 2005**

Organized by the Institute for National Policy Research, Taiwan.  
Web site: <http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000157>

**57. ARF Seminar on Civil-Military Operations**  
**Manila, September 11-14, 2005**

**58. Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting; ASEAN-U.S. Foreign Ministers Informal Consultation; 2nd ASEAN-UN Summit**  
**New York, September 12-13, 2005**

Meeting between the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and the Secretary of State of the United States  
Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17871.htm>

**59. Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Security for the 21st Century**  
**Honolulu, September 12-13, 2005**

Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Web site:  
[http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR\\_ES/Perspectices%20Exec%20Summ.doc](http://www.apcss.org/core/Conference/CR_ES/Perspectices%20Exec%20Summ.doc)

**60. 34th PASOLS (Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistic Seminar)**

**Chiangmai, September 12-16, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.pasols.org/>, [http://www.pasols.org/conference\\_reports/34pasolspage.htm](http://www.pasols.org/conference_reports/34pasolspage.htm)

**61. Six Party Talks**

**Beijing, September 13-19, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.cankor.ligi.ubc.ca/issues/220.htm>, <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>

**62. Ten Years of ASEM**

**Helsinki, September 14-15, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.eias.org/conferences/2005/tenasem140905.html>

**63. The 13th Meeting of the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA)**

**Manila, September 14-16, 2005**

**64. ASEAN-Japan Foreign Ministers Informal Consultation**

**Japan, September 15, 2005**

**65. Sixth ASEM Economic Ministers' Meeting**

**Rotterdam, September 15-16, 2005**

**66. The Third High-Level Conference on Asian Economic Community**

**Taiyuan, China, September 15-16, 2005**

Organized by the 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, Tiayuan Municipal Government, Shanxi Consolidation of Social Science, and the Shanxi Foreign Exchange and Consulting Center, China. Web site: <http://www.ris.org.in/>

**67. The Global Strategic Review 2005**

**Geneva, September 16-18, 2005**

Organized by The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), U.K Web site: [www.iiiss.org](http://www.iiiss.org)

**68. 13th BIMP-EAGA Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and 10th Ministerial Meeting (MM)**

**Kota Kinabaku, Malaysia, September 17-22, 2005**

Web site: [http://www.bkpm.go.id/en/know.php?catinfo\\_id=1&info\\_id=66](http://www.bkpm.go.id/en/know.php?catinfo_id=1&info_id=66)

**69. ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization 26th General Assembly**

**Vientiane, September 18-23, 2005**

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

**Yangon, September 19-22, 2005**

The workshop will be organized in collaboration with the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS).

**71. 3rd ASEM Anti-Terrorism Conference**  
**Semarang, Indonesia, September 20-21, 2005**

**72. 14th Northeast Asia Economic Forum**  
**Shenyang, China, September 20-22, 2005**

Hosted by the Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEF) and the Shenyang Municipal Government.  
Web site: <http://www.neaef.org/>

**73. Regional Transnational Security Initiatives/Homeland Security Summit**  
**September 20-23, 2005**

Organized by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) in coordination with the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) and the Joint Interagency Coordination Group for Counter Terrorism (JIACG-CT). Contact email: [klapakisp@apcss.org](mailto:klapakisp@apcss.org). Web site: <http://www.apcss.org/Conference/Conference%20Future%20Summary.htm#C1>

**74. The 10th Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Ministerial Meeting**  
**Bandar Seri Begawan, September 21, 2005**

**75. Southeast Asia and 'Rising' China: A Political Economy Perspective on U.S. Interests and Policies**  
**Washington, D.C., September 21, 2005**

Organized by the Henry L. Stimson Center. Web site:  
<http://www.stimson.org/southeastasia/?SN=SE20060111940>,  
<http://www.stimson.org/southeastasia/?SN=SE20051101925>

**76. Institutionalizing Northeast Asia: Making the Impossible Possible?**  
**Tokyo, September 21-22, 2005**

Jointly organized by the United Nations University (UNU) and Aoyama Gakuin University. Contact email: [timmermann@hq.unu.edu](mailto:timmermann@hq.unu.edu). Web site:  
<http://www.sipecb-square.net/sipecb-blog/d-office/archives/2005/08/9.html>

**77. 1st Meeting of ASEAN-China Maritime Consultative Group**  
**Beijing, September 21-23, 2005**

**78. “The Proposed East Asian Community - Inventing a new framework for peace and security in Northeast Asia”**  
**Tokyo, September 26, 2005**

Hosted by SPIRIT - Strategic Peace & International Affairs Research Institute, Tokai University, Japan. Web site: <http://www.tokai.ac.jp/SPIRIT/e/activity/20050926e.html>

**79. 1st ACD Energy Forum**  
**Bali, September 26-28, 2005**



- 80. The First ASEAN+3 Youth Forum on Friendship and Cooperation**  
Beijing, September 26 - October 1, 2005
- 81. Nineteenth Meeting of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council**  
Vientiane, September 27, 2005
- 82. ASEAN 100 Leadership Forum - Southeast Asia in Transition: Where to from Here?**  
Singapore, September, 28-29, 2005  
Web site: [http://www.asiaincforum.com/event\\_asean100.htm](http://www.asiaincforum.com/event_asean100.htm)
- 83. Workshop on ASEAN Task Force on AIDS Net (ATFOA.Net)**  
Jakarta, September 29-30, 2005
- 84. Thirty Seventh ASEAN Economic Ministers' (AEM) Meeting; Second AEM-Korea Consultation**  
Vientiane, September 28, 2005  
Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17712.htm>
- 85. Fourth ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Minister of Commerce of the People's Republic of China Consultation (AEM-MOFCOM); Tenth AEM-CER Consultation, Vientiane; Eight ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Ministers of People's Republic of China, Japan and Republic of Korea Consultation (AEM Plus 3); Twelfth ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan Consultation (AEM-METI)**  
Vientiane, September 29, 2005
- 86. Fourth AEM-India Consultation**  
Vientiane, September 30, 2005
- 87. Normalizing the North Korean System – Second Workshop**  
Moscow, early October 2005  
Organized by the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Russian Academy of Sciences. Web site (Japanese only): [www.iips.org/nlj17-3.pdf](http://www.iips.org/nlj17-3.pdf)
- 88. IDSS-Ford Foundation 2nd Dissemination Workshop on "Non-Traditional Security in Asia: Understanding the Dynamics of Securitisation in Asia"**  
Bangkok, October 2-3, 2005  
Web site: <http://www.idss-nts.org/events.htm>
- 89. Bulls, Bears and Tigers: Rising China and the Implications for Regional Economics**  
Honolulu, October 2-22, 2005  
Contact Ann Hartman, email: [Seminars@EastWestCenter.org](mailto:Seminars@EastWestCenter.org). Web site: [www.eastwestcenter.org](http://www.eastwestcenter.org)
- 90. Second NCAFP Trilateral U.S.-Japan-Republic of Korea Roundtable**  
New York, October 3, 2005  
Co-Sponsored by the NCAFP, the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) and the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea (IPSIKOR). Web site:  
[http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundoct05\\_zagoria.htm](http://www.ncafp.org/projects/NEasia/roundoct05_zagoria.htm)
- 91. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Cyber Terrorism**  
Cebu, Philippines, October 3-5, 2005  
Web site: <http://www.ncc.gov.ph/default.php?NE=25>
- 92. Regional Conference on Civil Society Engagement in the Association of Southeast Asian**

- Nations (ASEAN)**  
**Bangkok, October 3-5, 2005**  
Web site: <http://www.seaca.net/viewArticle.php?aID=829>,  
<http://www.seaca.net/viewSection.php?sID=110>
- 93. Japan's Foreign and Security Policies: Alternatives, Drivers and Implications**  
**Tokyo, October 4-6, 2005**  
Organized by Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact email: [limayes@apcss.org](mailto:limayes@apcss.org)  
Web site: [http://www.apcss.org/text/text\\_conferences.htm#2004](http://www.apcss.org/text/text_conferences.htm#2004)
- 94. Meeting of ASEAN Plus Three Director-Generals**  
**Kuala Lumpur, October 5, 2005**
- 95. Non-Governmental Six-party Talks on Cooperation in Northeast Asia**  
**Beijing, October 6, 2005**  
Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=59](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=59)
- 96. 3rd ASEAN-Japan Security Symposium**  
**Singapore, October 7-8, 2005**
- 97. ASEAN ARF Expert Eminent Persons Workshop**  
**Kuala Lumpur, October 10, 2005**  
Co-organized by ISIS Malaysia and the Singapore Institute for International Affairs (SIIA). Web site:  
<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/LinkClick.aspx?link=http%3a%2f%2fwww.aseansec.org%2feep-arf.pdf&mid=648>
- 98. 9th ARF Head of Defense Universities/Colleges/Institutions**  
**Vietnam, October 10-13, 2005**
- 99. ICAS Fall Symposium: Humanity, Peace and Security**  
**Washington, D.C., October 11, 2005**  
Organized by the Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS). Web site:  
<http://www.icasinc.org/2005/2005f/2005fsym.html>
- 100. Second Meeting of the ASEAN-China Eminent Persons Group (EPG)**  
**Kuala Lumpur, October 12-13, 2005**
- 101. The Council of Asian Liberals & Democrats General Assembly**  
**Taipei, October 12-15, 2005**  
Sponsored by the Council of Asian Liberals & Democrats and Democratic Progressive Party, with the support of Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy. Web site:  
[http://www.cald.org/website/LI-CALD%202005/li\\_cald.htm](http://www.cald.org/website/LI-CALD%202005/li_cald.htm)
- 102. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN SOM)**  
**Kuala Lumpur, October 13-14, 2005**
- 103. Asia-Pacific Security Forum 2005: Old Challenges and New Developments in Asia Pacific Security**  
**Taipei, October 13-14, 2005**  
Organized by the Institute for National Policy Research (INPR), Taiwan. Web site:  
<http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000161>
- 104. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBMs)**  
**Honolulu, October 17-19, 2005**

Co-hosted by the Philippines and U.S. Web site:  
[http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/intersessional/report\\_interses\\_05\\_06.html](http://www.dfat.gov.au/arf/intersessional/report_interses_05_06.html)

**105. 2nd ACCORD International Congress**

**Beijing, October 18-20, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17851.htm>, <http://www.aseansec.org/17848.htm>

**106. ARF Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

**Siem Reap, October 19-20, 2005**

Hosted by Cambodia and EU.

**107. Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community - Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) Washington Forum**

**Washington, DC, October 23-24, 2005**

Organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) and co-sponsored with the United States Asia Pacific Council of the East-West Center. Web site:

[http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/apap/forums/wdc\\_parts.html](http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/apap/forums/wdc_parts.html)

**108. Eighth Annual Chiefs Of Defense Conference**

**Honolulu, October 24-26, 2005**

Organized by U.S. Pacific Command (US PACOM). Web site:

<http://www.pacom.mil/news/news2005/051023chod.shtml>

**109. U.S. Asia Pacific Council Washington Conference 2005**

**Washington, DC, October 25, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.usapc.org/>

**110. 36th Pacific Islands Forum**

**Papua New Guinea, October 25-27, 2005**

Web site: [http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/spacific/regional\\_orgs/spf.html](http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/spacific/regional_orgs/spf.html), <http://www.forumsec.org.fj/>

**111. Shanghai Cooperation Organization**

**Moscow, October 26, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.sectSCO.org/>

**112. 21st North Pacific International Forum**

**Sapporo, October 28, 2005**

Organized by the North Pacific Region Advanced Research Center (NORPAC) and the Hokkaido Institute for Northeast Asia Studies (HINAS). Web site: <http://www.norpac.or.jp/>

**113. Joint Study Convention on East Asia Cooperation**

**Beijing, October 30, 2005**

Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=61](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=61)

**114. The 3rd East Asia Forum**

**Beijing, October 30-31, 2005**

Web site: [http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content\\_id=62](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/hysj/contentshow.php?content_id=62)

**115. Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response**

**Brisbane, October 31 – November 1, 2005**

Hosted by Australia. Web site: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/apec/fs1.html>

**116. China's Economic Growth and its Global Impact**

**Wilton Park, UK, October 31 – November 3, 2005**

Organized by Wilton Park Conferences. Web site: <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/>

**117. Trilateral Tools for Managing Complex Contingencies: U.S.-Japan-Korea Cooperation in Disaster Relief and Stabilization**

**Washington, D.C., November 2, 2005**

Organized by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA) in collaboration with The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) in Tokyo and Yonsei University's Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) in Seoul. Web site: [http://www.ifpa.org/projects/cgp\\_tcog.htm](http://www.ifpa.org/projects/cgp_tcog.htm)

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

**Phnom Penh, November 4, 2005**

**119. 2005 International Non Proliferation Conference**

**Washington, D.C., November 7-8, 2005**

Organized by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP). Web site: [http://www.carnegieendowment.org/static/npp/2005conference/2005\\_conference.htm](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/static/npp/2005conference/2005_conference.htm)

**120. Northeast Asia and Mongolia: Opportunities and Challenges**

**Honolulu, November 8-10, 2005**

Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Web site: [http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics\\_conferences.htm#2004](http://www.apcss.org/graphics/graphics_conferences.htm#2004)

**121. Six Party Talks**

**Beijing, November 9-11, 2005**

Fifth round. Web site: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/fifth/>

**122. CSCAP Study Group on Future Prospects for Multilateral Security Frameworks in the North Pacific/North-East Asia.**

**Seoul, November 11-12, 2005.**

Web site: [www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

**123. Second EU-Japan Think Tank Roundtable**

**Brussels, November 14-15, 2005**

Jointly organized by the National Institute for Research Advancement, Japan (NIRA), Japan Foundation, and the European Policy Centre (EPC). Web site: [http://r18.smp.ne.jp/u/No/25275/528AD05C\\_1385/051215002.html](http://r18.smp.ne.jp/u/No/25275/528AD05C_1385/051215002.html), <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/events/japan-eu2/index.html>

**124. Second Congress of the Asian Political & International Studies Association (APISA) – “Governance Dilemmas in Asia Public Action in a Competitive and Insecure World”**

**Hong Kong, November 14-16, 2005**

Organized by the APISA Secretariat. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation is sponsoring a Panel on Burma/Myanmar with presenters coming from Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore. Contact email: [apisahk@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:apisahk@cityu.edu.hk) or [secretariat@apisanet.org](mailto:secretariat@apisanet.org)

Web site: <http://www.apisanet.org/>

**125. ASEAN Roundtable 2005: The Asian Tsunami: Implications on Regional Development and Security**

**Singapore, November 17-18, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore and supported by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. Contact: Ms. Karthi, Tel: 6870 2413, Fax: 6775 6264, E-mail: [karthi@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:karthi@iseas.edu.sg). Web site: [www.iseas.edu.sg](http://www.iseas.edu.sg)

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

**New Delhi, November 18-19, 2005**

Organized by the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India, in collaboration with the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, and supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan, and the UNDP Regional Office in Colombo. Contact email: [dgoffice@ris.org.in](mailto:dgoffice@ris.org.in). Web site: <http://www.ris.org.in/>

**127. Workshop on "Political Transitions and Political Change in Southeast Asia"**

**Singapore, November 19, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) in collaboration with Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Web site: [www.idss.edu.sg](http://www.idss.edu.sg)

**128. Debating the East Asia Summit" IDSS Roundtable**

**Singapore, November 21, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS). Web site: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/>

**129. ASEAN Workshop on Combating Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children**

**Jakarta, November 21-23, 2005**

**130. ASEM Workshop on HIV/AIDS**

**Vietnam, November 22-23, 2005**

Web site:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/asem/asem\\_summits/asem5/work\\_prog\\_2004-2006.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asem/asem_summits/asem5/work_prog_2004-2006.htm)

**131. 7th EU-East Asia Think Tank Dialogue**

**Singapore, November 22-23, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.eias.org/conferences/2005/7ttdialogue221105.html>

**132. East Asia Forum**

**Nanning, China, November 24-25, 2005**

Co-organized by the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan and the Chinese Development Institute (CDI). Web site:

[http://r18.smp.ne.jp/u/No/25275/528AD05D\\_1385/051215003.html](http://r18.smp.ne.jp/u/No/25275/528AD05D_1385/051215003.html)

**133. Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Group Regional Meeting**

**Beijing, November 25-27, 2005**

Organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) as the Secretariat for the Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia group. Web site: <http://www.trilateral.org/PAGP/REGMTGS/05beijing.htm>

**134. ASEAN-EC Regional Symposium**

**Bandar Seri Begawan, November 28, 2005**

**135. Asia e-University Roundtable**

**Kuala Lumpur, November 29-30, 2005**

**136. ASEM SOM**

**London, November 29-30, 2005**

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

**Singapore, November 29-30, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) and NUPI (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs). Web site: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/>

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

**Hanoi, November 29, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17937.htm>

**139. 2nd ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (2nd AMMTC + 3)**

**Hanoi, November 30, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17940.htm>

**140. Regional Consultation on Emerging Pandemic Preparedness**

**Bangkok, November 30 - December 1, 2005**

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

**Bandung, Indonesia, November 30 - December 2, 2005**

**142. High Level Conference on Asian Economic Integration: Vision of a New Asia**

**Beijing, before December East Asian Summit, 2005**

Will be the third in a series organized by Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), India. Web site: [www.ris.org.in](http://www.ris.org.in)

**143. The Importance of ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia**

**Tokyo, December 1, 2005**

Web site: [http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005\\_15](http://www.kkc.or.jp/english/activities/discuss5.html#2005_15)

**144. The Changing Korean Peninsula and the Future of East Asia - CNAPS Regional Forum**

**Seoul, December 1, 2005**

Organized by the Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies (CNAPS), the Seoul Forum for International Affairs, the Korean-American Association, and JoongAng Ilbo.

Web site: <http://www.brookings.edu/fp/cnaps/events/20051201.htm>

**145. The Fourth 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**

**Busan, Korea, December 1-3, 2005**

Organized jointly by the 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. Contact: Tsutomu Ishiguri, Director, Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. Web site:

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

**146. CSCAP 24th Steering Committee Meeting**

**Jakarta, December 1-2, 2005**

Web site: [www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

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

**Singapore, December 2-3, 2005**

The third meeting of this study group. Web site: [www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

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

**Manila, December 2-3, 2005**

Second meeting of this study group. Contact Pacific Forum, CSIS for more details. Web site:

[www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

**149. ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC)**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 2-3, 2005**

**150. Improving National and Regional Disaster Response Capacity**

**Wilton Park, UK, December 2-5, 2005**

Organized by Wilton Park Conferences. Web site: <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/>



**151. International Workshop on “Non-traditional Security in East Asia”**

**Beijing, December 3, 2005**

Organized by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Web site:

[http://bic.cass.cn/english/InfoShow/Arcitle\\_Show\\_Cass.asp?BigClassID=1&Title=CASS](http://bic.cass.cn/english/InfoShow/Arcitle_Show_Cass.asp?BigClassID=1&Title=CASS)

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

**Singapore, December 5, 2005**

Organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore and supported by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Contact: Ms. May, Tel: 6870 2473, Fax: 6775 6264, email: [may@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:may@iseas.edu.sg).

Web site: [www.iseas.edu.sg](http://www.iseas.edu.sg)

**153. 5th CSCAP General Conference**

**Jakarta, December 6-7, 2005**

Organized by CSCAP Indonesia and co-sponsored by Aus-CSCAP, CSCAP Canada and CSCAP Japan. Web site: [www.cscap.org](http://www.cscap.org)

**154. ASEAN Civil Society Conference**

**Shah Alam, Malaysia, December 6-9, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.seaca.net/viewArticle.php?aID=851>

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

**Kuala Lumpur, December 7-11, 2005**

**156. Workshop on Governance and Regionalism in Asia**

**Hong Kong, December 8-9, 2005**

Organized by the University of Hong Kong's Centre of Asian Studies. Web site:

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

**157. Third East Asia Congress: "East Asian Cooperation: Past Accomplishments, Future goals"**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 9-11, 2005**

Web site: <http://isis.org.my/eaec/eaec3-3.htm>

**158. 2005 ASEAN Business & Investment Summit**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 10-11, 2005**

Organized by ASEAN BAC to complement the 11th ASEAN Summit. Contact email :

[sydneywong@asli.com.my](mailto:sydneywong@asli.com.my). Web site: <http://aseansummit.bernama.com/business/>,

<http://www.asli.com.my/cgi-bin/details.cfm?type=conference&id=118>

**159. Second ASEAN Plus Three Working Group Meeting on the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the ASEAN Plus Three Summit" and Second East Asia Summit (EAS) Working Group Meeting on the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit"**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 11, 2005**

**160. Second 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**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 11, 2005**

**161. Meeting and Symposium "ASEM's Role in Enhancing Asia-Europe Cooperation: Ten Years of Achievements and Future Challenges"**

**Tokyo, December 11-13, 2005**

Co-organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the EU Institute in Japan (EUIJ), with sponsorship from the Tokyo Club. Web site:

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/symposium/program0512.html>

**162. 11th ASEAN Summit, 9<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Plus Three Summit, ASEAN Plus China Summit, ASEAN Plus Japan, ASEAN Plus the ROK, Inaugural ASEAN Plus Russia , and ASEAN Plus India Summit**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 12, 2005**

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/17724.htm>

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

**Kuala Lumpur, December 12, 2005**

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

**Taipei, December 13, 2005**

Organized by the Asia Foundation in Taiwan and sponsored by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (Taiwan). Web site: <http://www.tp.org.tw/events/detail.htm?id=20000171>

**165. 4th Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) Country Coordinators (CC) Meeting**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 13, 2005**

Country coordinators from the 13 NEAT member countries to participate. Web site:

[http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb\\_en/index/index.php](http://www.neat.org.cn/neatweb_en/index/index.php)

**166. First East Asia Summit**

**Kuala Lumpur, December 14, 2005**

Web site: [www.aseansec.org](http://www.aseansec.org)

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

**December 14, 2005**

Organized by the CSIS Japan Chair and the Japan External Trade Organization. Web site:

[http://www.csis.org/component/option.com\\_csis\\_events/task.view/id.812/](http://www.csis.org/component/option.com_csis_events/task.view/id.812/)

**168. First Meeting of ASEAN-China Maritime Consultative Mechanism**

**Guangzhou, China, December 14-16, 2005**

**169. ARF Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security**

**Tokyo, December 19-20, 2005**

**170. Roundtable on the Vientiane Action Programme**

**Bali, December 19-20, 2005**

Co-organized by the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia. Web site:

[http://www.aseanhrmech.org/news/2006news/bali\\_roundtable\\_dec05.htm](http://www.aseanhrmech.org/news/2006news/bali_roundtable_dec05.htm)

**171. Centre for ASEAN and China Studies (CACS) Regional Seminar on “China’s Development and Prospect of ASEAN-China Cooperation”**

**Hanoi, December 20-21, 2005**