CONCEPT PAPER ON ASEAN DEFENCE MINISTERS’ MEETING (ADMM) 
AND ADMM-PLUS INITIATIVES

INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the ASEAN Security Community (ASC) Plan of Action adopted at the 10th ASEAN Summit (2004), “ASEAN shall work towards the convening of an annual ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting (ADMM).” In line with the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) 2004-2010, the ADMM was inaugurated in 2006 in Malaysia.

2. The Concept Paper on the Establishment of the ADMM states that “the ADMM shall form an integral part of ASEAN and add value and complement the overall ASEAN process and be open, flexible, and outward-looking in respect of actively engaging ASEAN’s friends and Dialogue Partners as well as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).”

3. As acknowledged in the Protocol to the Concept Paper for the Establishment of the ADMM (2007), “the ADMM elevates existing defence and military interactions to a higher plane – from confidence-building initiatives to tangible defence and security cooperation within the framework.”

4. Since then, initiatives to facilitate practical cooperation among ASEAN defence establishments have been pursued under the ADMM. These include the following:

4.1 Use of ASEAN Military Assets and Capacities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR);

4.2 ASEAN Defence Establishments and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security;

4.3 ASEAN Peacekeeping Centres Network (APCN);

4.4 ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration (ADIC);

4.5 ASEAN Defence Interaction Programme (ADIP);

4.6 ASEAN Logistics Support Framework (ALSF);
4.7 Establishment of the Direct Communications Link (DCL) in the ADMM Process;

4.8 ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG) on HADR; and

4.9 ASEAN Center of Military Medicine (ACMM).

5. Meanwhile, the Concept Paper on ADMM-Plus was adopted during the 2nd ADMM (2007) to guide the ADMM’s engagement with ASEAN’s friends and Dialogue Partners. Following the adoption of the Concept Paper on ADMM-Plus: Modalities and Procedures during the 4th ADMM (2010), Experts’ Working Groups (EWGs) were established to address specific security issues of common concern.

6. Initially established were five (5) EWGs on HADR, Maritime Security, Military Medicine, Counter-Terrorism, and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). In 2013, the ADMM-Plus EWG on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) was established, while the Concept Paper on the Establishment of the EWG on Cyber Security was approved during the 10th ADMM (2016).

7. With the observation at the 9th ADMM that existing mechanisms tackle similar security issues and given the “limited financial and human resources available”, there was a consensus to take stock of ADMM cooperation and “endeavor towards streamlining and improving work processes of different security platforms for more economical and efficient outcomes.”

8. In the 28th ASEAN Summit (2016), the ASEAN Leaders supported the call for streamlined coordination and efficient processes and synergy among all sectoral bodies and organs as recommended by the High Level Task Force (HLTF) on Strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat and Reviewing the ASEAN Organs. The Leaders tasked all relevant ASEAN Organs and Sectoral Bodies to implement the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025, taking into account the importance of effective coordination on cross-cutting issues.
CURRENT ADMM AND ADMM-PLUS INITIATIVES

9. The ADMM facilitates cooperation on the following areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Cooperation</th>
<th>ADMM Initiative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HADR</td>
<td>1. Use of ASEAN Military Assets and Capacities in HADR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ASEAN Defence Establishments and CSOs Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. ALSF (scope includes HADR and Search and Rescue)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. AMRG</td>
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<td>5. ACMM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Medicine</td>
<td>ACMM</td>
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<td>PKO</td>
<td>1. APCN</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. ALSF (scope includes PKO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defence Industry</td>
<td>ADIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interaction Program</td>
<td>ADIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>ALSF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>DCL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maritime Security</td>
<td>1. DCL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ALSF (scope includes anti-piracy)</td>
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10. Some ADMM initiatives address the same concern, although a different aspect of it, while some initiatives apply to several areas of cooperation. Relatedly, some of these areas are the focus of cooperation with the Plus countries through the ADMM-Plus EWGs.

11. ADMM HADR initiatives include the endorsement of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the Utilization of Military Assets for HADR under the Framework of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) as inputs to Chapter VI of the ASEAN SOP for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) in 2015. The said SOP has since been incorporated in SASOP’s Chapter VI, which was adopted at the 29th ACDM in Manado, Indonesia in October 2016.
12. After three (3) workshops, the last being held in 2011, ADMM members explored cooperation with CSOs on non-traditional security, particularly in times of disasters. The Guidelines for Civil-Military Coordination in Disaster Response was circulated by Thailand during the 10th ADMM.

13. With the establishment of the AMRG in 2015 and the adoption of its Terms of Reference (TOR) in 2016, envisioned is an ASEAN military team for quick deployment to crisis areas.

14. ADMM and ADMM-Plus have also conducted HADR related exercises, namely the ADMM-Plus HADR and Military Medicine Exercise in 2013 and the ASEAN Military Medicine-HADR Joint Exercise (AM-HEx) in 2016.

15. The adoption of the TOR of the ACMM provides guidelines for the operationalization of the ACMM, which was launched in April 2016 in Thailand. The Center resulted from the work of the ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine. It is meant to enhance cooperation among ASEAN military medical service providers.

16. After four (4) meetings and a Future Leaders’ Programme in 2015, the APCN has undertaken most of the short-term activities for enhancing PKO cooperation outlined in the Concept Paper to include information sharing, establishing a network among ASEAN peacekeeping centers, identifying gaps and priorities for capacity building, and assisting ASEAN Member States that intend to develop their peacekeeping centers.

17. In light of the adoption of the TOR of the Consultative Group and the Framework for the Implementation of ADIC, the ADMM explores ways to build defence industries of ASEAN Member States as well as promote intra-ASEAN trade. Not only is this in line with APSC objectives, it also enables ADMM to contribute to the endeavors of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

18. With regard to logistics cooperation, it has been agreed that the ALSF that was tested through a table top exercise (TTX) and adopted by ADSOM in 2016 will be updated as necessary.
19. Meanwhile, being worked out is the DCL which will enable two (2) ASEAN Defence Ministers to communicate in times of crises.


21. Although ADMM has recognized the importance of implementing the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) and the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism and has included the implementation of the ACCT in the ADMM Work Programme for 2008-2010, there is no ADMM initiative that is exclusively focused on terrorism.

22. Instead, counter-terrorism cooperation is through the ADMM-Plus EWG on Counter-Terrorism. Key accomplishments include addressing maritime terrorism through the conduct of the 2016 ADMM-Plus Maritime Security and Counter-Terrorism Exercise.

23. The ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA deals with explosive remnants of war (ERWs). The said EWG contributed to enhancing PKO capabilities by facilitating discussions on the demining aspect of PKO and through the ADMM-Plus HMA and PKO Field Training Exercise (FTX) in 2016.

24. ADIP promotes people-to-people exchanges and cultivates ASEAN identity and awareness among ASEAN defence and military establishments. It is in line with the thrust to have a more people-centered and people-oriented ASEAN. Its first activity was conducted in 2014 in Brunei Darussalam.

25. In line with the overall thrust of ASEAN to develop synergy among related ASEAN mechanisms, it is timely to harmonize ADMM and ADMM-Plus initiatives to avoid duplication of efforts.
HARMONIZING HADR INITIATIVES

26. In line with the overall efforts of the Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant Bodies on HADR, it is incumbent for the ADMM to rationalize its HADR-related initiatives.

27. As a contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region signed by ASEAN Leaders during the 28th ASEAN Summit (2016), the ADMM shall consider the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP) spearheaded by the ASEAN Coordinating Centre of Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), which aims to guide various stakeholders, namely civilians, militaries, international partners, civil societies, etc.

28. Both the Concept Papers on the Use of Military Assets and Capacities in HADR and the Establishment of the AMRG could be used as references in identifying requirements for HADR operations. In particular, SASOP Chapter VI should serve as guidelines for earmarking assets and capacities needed by the AMRG, particularly the type and level of unit, transportation, expertise, emergency stockpiles, and other equipment.

29. The said documents can also be used to help implement the 2016 Declaration to “earmark on a voluntary basis, both civilian and military assets, resources, capabilities and capacities, which may be available for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements that can be mobilized immediately to disaster-affected areas through the coordination of the AHA Center.”

30. The Concept Paper on the AMRG, on the other hand, provides for the identification of military personnel as part of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements, provision of services, as well as the basis of deploying the AMRG according to the needs of an affected State. If a needs-assessment team is necessary, the AMRG shall provide military personnel to the Emergency Response Assessment Team (ERAT) of the AHA Centre.

31. The ALSF has been tested through a TTX using HADR as a scenario. Hence, the ALSF shall serve as another reference document on logistics requirements for
HADR operations. The AMRG should also coordinate with the AHA Centre if there is a need to utilize the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA).

32. HADR capacity building initiatives that include military medicine and responding to disasters that require military medical services should be coordinated with the ACMM, which is expected to have a linkage with the AHA Centre.

33. In using military assets and coordinating with civilian counterparts, the SOP on the Multinational Coordination Center (MNCC) developed by the ADMM-Plus EWG on HADR could serve as basis in forming a common platform to facilitate coordination in regard to foreign military assistance in an affected state.

34. The MNCC to be established shall coordinate closely with the national focal point on disaster response of the affected state. Furthermore, the outcomes of the activities of the ADMM-Plus EWG on HADR can be used as basis for addressing legal constraints of assisting foreign forces. The ADMM-Plus may also refer to the East Asia Summit (EAS) Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit, as an additional reference on enhancing information sharing, common understanding of SASOP Chapter VI, and protection of foreign citizens in disaster affected areas, and requests and receipt of international disaster assistance.

35. All HADR-related ADMM and ADMM-Plus documents adopted or are being crafted at the level of ASEAN military interactions, such as the ASEAN Chiefs of Army Multilateral Meeting (ACAMM), ASEAN Navy Chiefs Meeting (ANCM), and ASEAN Air Chiefs Conference (AACC), should be read in conjunction with the SASOP and AADMER, which is the main regional policy for ASEAN HADR cooperation. It must be remembered that SASOP is the main SOP for ASEAN HADR cooperation.

36. ADMM should endeavor to consolidate and rationalize HADR-related exercises within ASEAN mechanisms, namely the ASEAN HADR Exercise (AHEx), ASEAN Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX), ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (DiREx), ASEAN Military Medicine-HADR Joint Exercise (AM-HEx), among others.
While the ARDEX is the main exercise that tests the validity of SASOP and ASEAN’s ability to respond to disasters, an HADR exercise under the ambit of the ADMM and ADMM-Plus should be focused on the defence and military aspect of HADR operations, particularly Chapter VI of SASOP.

Given the need for close collaboration between military and civilian sectors for HADR, the ADSOM WG needs to coordinate closely with the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response and the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC).

The Guidelines for Civil-Military Coordination in Disaster Response that was circulated by Thailand during the 10th ADMM may be referred to when addressing the civil-military aspect of HADR operations.

Proponents of ADMM HADR initiatives and the ASEAN co-chair of the ADMM-Plus EWG on HADR should coordinate closely with other HADR-related fora under ASEAN including the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting (ISM) on Disaster Relief to avoid duplication of efforts.

The said working groups shall continue to share information and updates. This will enable the ADMM and ADMM-Plus sectoral bodies to concentrate on the defence and military aspect of HADR cooperation while enhancing synergy with other related HADR working mechanisms and frameworks from the civilian sectors.

WAY AHEAD FOR COOPERATION WITH CSOS

The ASEAN Defence Establishments and CSO Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security Issues can be used as general guidelines for engaging CSOs not only for HADR but for a wide range of non-traditional security issues, particularly those that entail engagement with different sectors of society.

Towards this end, future undertakings under the said initiative may include the development of a directory of CSOs outlining their roles, functions, and capabilities as provided by ASEAN Member States.
ENHANCING SYNERGY FOR MILITARY MEDICINE COOPERATION

44. The ASEAN co-chair of the ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine should provide reports and updates of the EWG’s engagements and activities to the ACMM Secretariat Office, which prepares annual reports for the ACMM Board of Directors (BOD). This is to ensure that the activities of the ACMM will not duplicate the work of the ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine.

45. ACMM courses and exercises should build on the seminars and workshops that were previously held by the ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine, to include the Senior Medical Planners’ Workshop 2014) and the Practical Advance Military Medical Assessment Team Course (2015).

46. The Chairman of the ACMM BOD and the ASEAN co-chair of the ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine should closely coordinate with the current chairman of the ASEAN Chiefs of Military Medicine Conference (ACMMC) to share information and promote synergy.

47. The co-chairs of the ADMM-Plus EWGs on HADR and Military Medicine should continue to collaborate to address issues of common concern through efficient utilization of resources.

THE FUTURE OF ASEAN PKO COOPERATION

48. APCN members are ready to commence work on the medium-term activities stated in the Concept Paper, including establishing and developing SOPs to guide the implementation of the network; exchange of expertise and visits among instructors, trainers, and trainees; develop common peacekeeping training, operations and best practices manuals; and conduct joint training.

49. As a contribution to the implementation of the ASPSC Blueprint 2015, there is a need to update the 2012 database resulting from the ADMM-Plus EWG on PKO that contains possible areas of cooperation on PKO among ASEAN Member States and the Plus countries.

50. APCN hosts should share the outcomes of APCN meetings and activities with the ADMM-Plus EWG on PKO. Both the APCN and ADMM-Plus EWG on PKO
may wish to focus on building capacity to comply with the United Nations Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) as among its priorities.

51. The APCN and ADMM-Plus EWG on PKO may also wish to engage the ARF ISM on PKO and other related PKO fora under ASEAN.

52. Logistics support for any initiative on regional peacekeeping exercises or operations could be based on the ALSF, which includes PKO within its scope of cooperation.

PROSPECTS FOR DEFENCE INDUSTRY AND LOGISTICS COLLABORATION

53. Given the financial constraints facing the ADMM Members, ADIC-related activities, including workshops and meetings of the Consultative Group, may be held at the sidelines of defence exhibitions hosted by ASEAN Member States where other ASEAN Member States are also invited.

54. Given that defence industry projects also entail logistics cooperation, the ALSF should be used as one of the reference documents for relevant ADIC-related projects and a means for improving logistics capability and interoperability of ASEAN Member States.

55. Considering that the ALSF covers several areas, future activities should test the ALSF’s validity in different undertakings other than HADR such as exercises in the maritime domain and education and training activities. It should be used as a complementary reference with the SOP for FTXs that the ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security came up with.

OPERATIONALIZING COMMUNICATIONS AND CYBER SECURITY COOPERATION

56. Given that the DCL is a secure bilateral computer connection over which messages are exchanged, the DCL’s ad-hoc working group should exchange inputs on information sharing with the ADMM-Plus EWG on Cyber Security.

57. In commencing its work, the ADMM-Plus EWG on Cyber Security should take note of the ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of Information and
Communication Technologies (ICTs) to ensure that the EWG is able to focus on the defence aspects of cyber security.

SYNERGIZING MARITIME SECURITY INITIATIVES

58. The ASEAN co-chair of the ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security should share with the DCL’s ad-hoc working group inputs and experiences related to the AMSCIP as an information sharing mechanism for maritime security.

59. The ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security should share information with other maritime-related regional Mechanisms to include the ANCM, ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF), Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF), ARF ISM on Maritime Security, Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), and Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS), among others.

DEEPENING COUNTER-TERRORISM COOPERATION

60. Exercises and workshops on the issue of returning foreign fighters and forms of violent extremism shall be sustained with an end view of implementing the ACCT, ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism, Langkawi Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates, East Asia Summit (EAS) Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates, other ASEAN-related documents, and pertinent United Nations Security Council resolutions against terrorism.

61. The ASEAN co-chair of the ADMM-Plus EWG on Counter-Terrorism should facilitate exchanges with other related ASEAN mechanisms such as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), ARF ISM on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC).

STREAMLINING HMA COOPERATION

62. The co-chairs of the EWGs on PKO and HMA should continue to work closely on common areas of cooperation given that many PKO missions entail demining operations.
63. The ASEAN co-chair of the ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA shall share with the EWG members the initiatives of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC), which also promotes cooperation among ASEAN Member States in dealing with ERWs. Outcomes of the activities of the ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA should also be shared with the Steering Committee of ARMAC to ensure that ASEAN efforts on dealing with ERWs are not duplicated.

RATIONALIZING INTERACTION PROGRAMS

64. Considering that ASEAN military interactions already have similar initiatives at the level of the armed services, namely the ASEAN Armies Junior Officers Interaction Programme, ASEAN Navy Young Officers Interaction (ANYOI), ASEAN Junior Air Force Officers Interaction, ASEAN Young Military Medical Officers Exchange, among others, junior officers from defence ministries of ASEAN Member States should be prioritized as ADIP participants.

REVIEW OF ADMM WORK PROGRAMMES

65. To be included in the agenda of the ADSOM WG and the ADSOM-Plus is the annual review of the current ADMM Work Programme to ensure that the action lines of the said programme are being implemented and to assess if the said action lines are still relevant.

66. To be included in the review of the Work Programme is a discussion on how the ADMM Work Programme is able to contribute to the action lines of the APSC Blueprint 2025, particularly the action lines where the ADMM and ADMM-Plus are identified as the implementing sectoral bodies.

67. The ADSOM should review and focus on the following decisions, suggestions, and action lines that remain to be implemented or desired outcomes that have yet to be attained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decisions, Suggestions, Action Lines, and Desired Outcomes</th>
<th>Reference Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ADMM shall be held prior or back to back with the ASEAN Summit</td>
<td>Protocol to the Concept Paper for the Establishment of the ADMM</td>
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</table>
The ADSOM shall prepare an ADMM Annual Indicative Calendar of Activities and recommend the same for adoption by the ADMM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Relevant Document</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explore and promote agreements on the status of visiting forces between ASEAN Member States</td>
<td>Protocol to the Concept Paper for the Establishment of the ADMM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide relevant inputs towards the development of an ASEAN early warning system to prevent occurrence/escalation of conflicts</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2008-2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share information on submissions to the UN Arms Register</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programmes (2008-2010 and 2011-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share best practices in such areas as the establishment of safe havens for displaced persons, and military participation in humanitarian crisis management and assistance and post-conflict resolution and rehabilitation.</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2011-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the resolution of outstanding issues to ensure the signing of Nuclear Weapons States to the Protocol of the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANFWZ)</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programmes (2011-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active participation in the ASEAN Maritime Forum (AMF)</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2011-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of ASEAN military capacity of the peacekeeping force</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programmes (2011-2013 and 2014-2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to possible cooperation in maritime safety and search and rescue (SAR)</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2014-2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold track 1.5 defence forum on the role of defence forces/institutions through close engagement with track 2, especially that of the Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI)</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2014-2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid duplication of activities in HADR related exercises in the region</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2014-2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and update regional peacekeeping capacity profile</td>
<td>ADMM Three Year Work Programme (2014-2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explore the expansion of track 2 forum to include Plus countries through NADI to promote further understanding of individual country’s view.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop as appropriate, rules of engagement or procedures needed to ensure safety of navigation, search and rescue, and others</td>
<td>Joint Declaration of the ASEAN Defence Ministers on ASEAN Defence Cooperation Towards Peaceful and Prosperous ASEAN Community (by 8th ADMM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explore possibility for practical cooperation on traditional security concerns</td>
<td>Report of 6th ADMM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suggested the expansion of ADMM cooperation to address other non-traditional security issues, such as cyber security, marine environment, trafficking in persons, border security and infectious diseases.</td>
<td>(Note: The ADMM-Plus EWG on Cyber Security has been established, while the ACMM and the ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine can promote cooperation in addressing infectious diseases. The ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security can tackle marine environment and certain aspects of trafficking in persons and border security.)</td>
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68. The incoming ADMM-Plus EWG co-chairs should consider focusing on the objectives, action lines, and outcomes outlined in the Work Plans of the ADMM-Plus EWGs during the previous co-chairmanships that have yet to be attained:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EWG</th>
<th>Objectives, Action Lines, and Desired Outcomes in Previous Work Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Counter-Terrorism**   | 1. Facilitate and complement defence and armed forces contributions that address key terrorism and related non-traditional security threat areas, such as counter-radicalization; counter facilitation; Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering and Financial Action Task Force special recommendations implementation; strengthening the protection of vulnerable populations; port, border, transport, and maritime security; CBRNE; legal and law enforcement; critical infrastructure protection; transnational crime related to terrorism.  
2. Consider establishing and integrating Centers of Excellence at a pace comfortable to all. |
| **HMA**                | 1. Provide needed technologies, equipment, and funds for demining  
2. Help victims disabled by ERWs integrate into society  
3. Work out roadmap and plan of action  
4. Organize exhibitions on equipment dealing with HMA  
5. Conduct short training courses  
6. Organize technical performances and demonstrations on surveying and demining with application of new technologies and techniques |
| **Maritime Security**  | 1. Explore opportunity for ADMM-Plus member countries to conduct a PASSEX on the way to and from the Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC) or Exercise Kakudu, among others as well as observe existing exercises, such as the Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism (SEACAT) Exercise, Exercise Komodo Indonesia, ASEAN Multilateral Naval Exercise.  
2. Explore potential to coordinate activities through the International Fusion Center (IFC) and Changi Command and Control Center (CC2C). |
| **Military Medicine**  | Development of ASEAN military medical handbook, consisting of operating mechanisms for ACMM and SOPs on military medicine for Joint and Combined Medical Operations of the ADMM-Plus countries |
PKO

1. Validation of curriculum components and the framework for regional cooperation in peacekeeping pre-deployment preparations through joint training and educational activities among ADMM-Plus Member Countries

2. Establishment of information management system which will build on the findings of the 2014 workshops as well as the previous initiatives in peacekeeping in the region

3. Visitations and exchange of PKO Centers and expert institutes of ADMM-Plus Members

4. Measures to develop Civilian-Military cooperation activities

5. Combined Education and Training among Member Countries

GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE ADMM AND ADMM-PLUS INITIATIVES

69. Proponents of new ADMM initiatives shall ensure that the proposed initiative tackles an area of concern that is not directly addressed by an existing ADMM initiative.

70. While a new initiative on an existing area of cooperation can be considered, the said initiative must have an added value to ensure that it will complement rather than duplicate current efforts.

71. In considering new initiatives, the ADMM and ADMM-Plus shall ensure that the initiative cannot be under the auspices of existing ASEAN sectoral bodies or mechanisms. While the ADMM and ADMM-Plus can build on existing regional initiatives, new initiatives should address a particular aspect of existing areas of cooperation that an ASEAN body or mechanism has not yet been able to address.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER SECURITY-RELATED SECTORAL BODIES AND REGIONAL MECHANISMS

72. In view of other ASEAN sectoral bodies and mechanisms that address non-traditional security issues, including the AMMTC, ARF ISMs, among others, hosts of ADMM and ADMM-Plus activities should invite the members whose countries recently hosted an activity of a relevant ASEAN sectoral body or mechanism to share information.
73. Taking into consideration the Discussion Paper on the Principles for ASEAN Defence and Security Cooperation that was presented during the 2016 ADSOM, the ADMM’s consent must be sought for proposals from other ASEAN sectoral bodies that impact ASEAN defence and security cooperation. Such proposals from other sectoral bodies must be addressed to the ADMM Chairman.

74. The chairman of the ADSOM WG shall then include in the agenda of the ADSOM WG meeting proposals from other sectoral bodies that have implications on the ADMM to facilitate discussions and crafting of a common position on the said proposals. The common position shall then be submitted to ADSOM. Upon the endorsement of the ADSOM, the ADMM shall consider the position for approval or adoption.

75. The ADSOM WG shall also examine ASEAN cross-sectoral issues and cross-pillar issues that are relevant to the ADMM and ADMM-Plus and make recommendations as to how the ADMM and ADMM-Plus can contribute in addressing such issues without duplicating the work of other sectoral bodies and pillars and identify concrete ways on how to pursue cross-sectoral and cross-pillar coordination.

76. The ADSOM WG may request the ASEAN Secretariat to share indicative lists of ASEAN cross-sectoral and cross-pillar issues.

CONCLUSION

77. This Concept Paper serves as an initial step towards taking stock of existing ADMM and ADMM-Plus initiatives and enhancing synergy among such initiatives. It shall also serve as guidelines in reviewing the implementation of existing initiatives and the consideration of new proposals in the future. This Concept Paper shall be read in conjunction with the Concept Papers of ADMM and ADMM-Plus initiatives as well as the work plans of the ADMM-Plus EWGs.