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Track 1 - Governmental Meetings

1. 4th ASEAN Ministers Meeting (AMM) on Transnational Crime and 1st AMM+3 Meeting on Transnational Crime

Bangkok, January 7-10

ASEAN Ministers expressed concern at the increasing trend of transnational crime, including terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, arms smuggling, money laundering, sea piracy, cyber crime and trafficking in persons. They stated the need for a legal framework for cooperating on these issues. ASEAN +3 Ministers reaffirmed their conviction to fight terrorism and other transnational crimes, and to support the building of an ASEAN Security Community. They agreed that this meeting should also address non-traditional security issues and the root causes of those issues, such as poverty and development gaps. ASEAN and China signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of non-traditional security issues, including commitment to practical cooperation strategies in areas such as information sharing, personnel exchange, law enforcement and joint research. Web site: www.aseansec.org/15649.htm and www.aseansec.org/15645.htm

2. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Foreign Ministers Non-regular Meeting

Beijing, January 15

The foreign ministers from the six SCO member states - China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Russia and Uzbekistan, as well as the Secretary-General of SCO and the director of the Regional Anti-Terrorism Center established by SCO. They gathered to discuss matters in the lead-up to a summit to be held later in 2004 and to launch the Secretariat, which will be run by China.

Web site: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/sco/t58603.htm>

3. ASEAN and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariats Planning Workshop

Jakarta, January 19-21

During the Workshop, officials from the two Secretariats exchanged information and updated each other on their ongoing activities and future Work Plan. On the basis of previously identified areas of cooperation, they drew up a Partnership Work Plan for the year 2004-2005 consisting of several collaborative activities and the Guidelines for SAARC-ASEAN Secretariats Partnership.

4. The Fourth Consultation Between the ASEAN Economic Ministers and the European Union Trade Commissioner (4TH AEM-EU Consultation)

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, January 20

Ministers exchanged views on global economic situation, developments in economic integration within the two regions, and the status of free trade/ closer economic partnership negotiations between ASEAN and China, Japan and Korea, and advice was given on formation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) based on EU experience. Also discussed realization of the Trans-regional EU-ASEAN Trade Initiative (TREATI), intended to boost trade and investment flows. Also reaffirmed their commitment to successful conclusion of the WTO Doha Development Agenda.

Web site: www.aseansec.org/15663.htm

5. Ministerial Meeting on Combating the Spread of Avian Influenza

Bangkok, January 28

Attended by agriculture and public health ministers from Cambodia, China, EC, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam, as well as representatives from the World Organization on Animal Health (OIE), WHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Ministers shared information on the impact to affected economies and counter-measures that had been taken thus far, recognizing the disease as a serious threat to the poultry population and also to human health. They called for international cooperation between governments, business and communities and stressed cooperation on research, best practices, and development of low-cost diagnostic kits, vaccines and medicine. Also discussed need for better surveillance networks, sharing of information and technology and capacity building in less-developed countries. Agreed to greater transparency and promptness of action to prevent the spread of further outbreaks. Organized by the Government of Thailand.

Web site: www.aseansec.org/15979.htm

6. 17th ASEAN-US Dialogue

Bangkok, January 29-30

Attended by delegates from the ten ASEAN countries, U.S. and the ASEAN Secretariat. They stressed the importance of people to people exchange and increased travel flow between their countries, and discussed the ASEAN-US Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and the need for increased cooperation particularly on maritime security and other transnational issues, such as human trafficking, infectious diseases, illicit drugs and their human security impacts. They stressed the importance of capacity building and technical support for countries in the region. They then talked about Iraq (ASEAN reaffirming its desire for the UN to play a strong role), Middle East and the Korean peninsula. They welcomed the establishment of an ASEAN Security Community (ASC) and ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and reaffirmed commitment to enhancing ties and trade between them.

Web site: www.aseansec.org/15982.htm

7. Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter-Terrorism

Bali, February 4-5

Foreign affairs and law enforcement ministers and representatives from Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, East Timor, EU, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.K., U.S. and Vietnam. Also observers from ASEAN, Pacific Islands Forum, APEC and APG Secretariats, Interpol and various UN institutions. They stressed the need for cooperation on terrorism and other issues given their negative transnational and

regional economic impacts, and the vital role of the UN. They reviewed coordinated successes and made concrete recommendations for strengthening collaboration. They agreed to the establishment of a legal working group to research existing frameworks and recommend legislative changes for combating terrorism more successfully. Finally the called for cooperation between governments, all relevant agencies and business in fighting terrorism. Organized by the Governments of Australia and Indonesia.

Web site: www.aseansec.org/16000.htm

**8. 1st ASEAN Plus Three Energy Security Forum
Cebu, February 11**

**9. Workshop on "Civil-Military Relations and the Rule of Law"
Brunei, February 11-12**

Organized by the governments of Brunei and U.S.

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

Preparation for March foreign ministers retreat. Indonesia proposed the creation of a regional peacekeeping force. Singapore expressed concern that it was not yet time to form such a force given that ASEAN is not a security or defence organization. Other suggestions made were for an extradition treaty, non-aggression treaty, a convention on counter-terrorism, and an arms register. Included initial discussions on ASEAN Security Community (ASC) and what that institution would be composed of and look like.

**11. Trilateral Coordination Oversight Group (TCOG)
Seoul, February 23**

Foreign ministry officials from Japan, Korea and U.S. gathered for unofficial policy coordination and consultation on the issues of North Korea in the lead up to the next six-party talks.

**12. Six-Party Talks on North Korea - Second Round
Beijing, February 25-**

Second round of talks between China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Russia and the U.S. to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. There was consensus that six-party talks are the appropriate way to resolve the issue for peace and prosperity on the peninsula. They met to discuss a South Korean proposal to compensate North Korea for dismantling its programme in three phases. North Korea proposed to freeze and eventually dismantle its nuclear facilities in return for the security guarantee that the US must promise not to attack and to deliver some economic compensation for its energy losses. South Korea proposed to offer economic assistance in response to the nuclear freeze, which was supported by China and Russia. All parties agreed to continue the dialogue process and to have the third round of talks before June 2004. In addition, they agreed to have some working group meetings prior to the talk in order to narrow some differences on how to end the stand-off and to deal with some of the more complex technical issues.

**13. 6th ASEAN-ROK Meeting of the Joint Planning and Review Committee
Yangon, February 25-26**

**14. China-ASEAN Special Meeting on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
Control**

Beijing, March 2

Attended by agriculture and public health ministers from China, and the 10 ASEAN countries, representatives from the World Organization on Animal Health (OIE), WHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and representatives from Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of China. Agreed that collective efforts must be made given the negative impacts on agriculture, economy, trade and human health.

Examples are exchange of information through various technology networks creating an early warning system, enhanced quarantine and inspection measures, personnel exchange and training, and strengthening of cooperation between national governments and international organizations for prevention and control of the disease.

Web site: www.aseansec.org/16003.htm

15. ASEAN Foreign Ministers Retreat**Vietnam, March 4**

Foreign ministers from all ASEAN countries and representatives of ASEAN Secretariat. They discussed the creation of various communities in accordance with the October 2003 Bali Concord, Iraq, Middle East, North Korean nuclear crisis and tensions between China and Taiwan ahead of Taiwan's presidential election, reaffirming their one-China stance. The most heated debate was over whether Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar could participate in the ASEM Summit later this year as the 10 new EU countries will be, however the EU is opposed to Myanmar's participation given its human rights record.

Web site: www.eubusiness.com/afp/040305073348.yt30c3cn

16. Japan-OSCE "Search for Effective Conflict Prevention in the New Security Circumstance - European Security Mechanisms and Security in Asia"

Tokyo, March 15-16

More than 150 participants: representatives of the 55 OSCE member countries, Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE, OSCE partners for cooperation such as Afghanistan, Egypt, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Thailand, officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, security experts from both European and Asian countries and representatives of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and many other international organizations. The participants from Asia and Europe shared their views on common security challenges such as terrorism, proliferation of WMD, trafficking of small arms and light weapons, and drug and human trafficking, and explored the possibility of future cooperation between the two regions.

Web site: http://www.osce.org/documents/cio/2004/03/2645_en.pdf

17. ARF Workshop on Preventive Diplomacy

Tokyo, March 16-17

Planned to coincide with the above-mentioned Japan-OSCE security conference. A review of developments by the ARF in preventive diplomacy. Discussions were on the "Concept and Principles of Preventive Diplomacy" and also how to move the ARF process forward. Organized by the governments of Japan and Thailand.

18. Joint ASEAN Plus Three Senior Policy Seminar on Monetary and Financial Integration in East Asia: The Way Ahead

Manila, March 18-19

Co-organized by Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Finance, Philippines.

19. Special SEOM, SEOM Plus Three, SEOM-MOF/COM, SEOM-METI, SEOM-Assistant USTR, SEOM-India, SEOM-CER, SEOM-EU

Bangkok, March 22-27

Meetings of economic officials from ASEAN, followed by meeting of economic ministers from ASEAN+3, followed by bilateral meetings with China, EU, India, Japan, Korea, and U.S. and a meeting with Australia and New Zealand.

20. 7th ASEAN-India Working Group on Development Cooperation Meeting and 5th ASEAN-India JCC and 6th ASEAN-India Senior Officials Meeting

Vientiane, March 23-27

They reviewed the progress in implementing plans on cooperation between ASEAN and India. They also discussed future cooperation programs in trade, investment, telecommunications, science, technology, medical services and personnel training in support of an Initiative on ASEAN Integration (IAI) and an ASEAN-India free trade area. The participants also exchanged views on cooperation in information technology, and exchange of businesspeople, tourists and students between ASEAN and India.

21. ASEAN-Japan Committee on Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCCEP) Meeting

Tokyo, March 25

Meeting between ASEAN and Japan to work on the rules of origin of the framework for economic cooperation.

22. ASEAN-Canada Dialogue Meeting

Bandar Seri Begawan, March 30-31

Attended by government representatives from all ASEAN countries and Canada and the ASEAN Secretariat. Canada expressed its wish to revamp its relationship with the region, especially in areas of economics and trade, especially given the growing trade relationship and increasing Canadian investment in ASEAN. They suggested cooperation on information communications technology (ICT), human resource development and infectious diseases, especially HIV/ AIDS.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16019.htm>

23. Second ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime

Manila, March 30-31

Attended by representatives of Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S., and Vietnam. The ASEAN Secretariat, the International Law Enforcement Academy, and the Southeast Asia Regional Center on Counter-terrorism also participated in the Meeting. They provided updates on domestic legal measures as well as cooperation at national and international levels for counter-terrorism. They emphasized the need to find an appropriate balance between improving transport security, be at rail, road, air or sea, while ensuring the smooth flow of goods and people, as well as the need to avoid higher and more burdensome costs.

Co-chaired by the governments of Russia and Philippines.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16101.htm>

24. ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program (AADCP) Joint Planning Committee Meeting

Canberra, March 31

25. Asian High-Level Symposium on Threats, Challenge and Change Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China, April 2-4

Approximately 50 participants from 20 countries, including members of the panel of eminent persons on UN reform and the UN's role, senior officials, scholars and experts. They discussed threats and challenges brought by modernization to world peace and security. They agreed that the world had more challenges now, adding to traditional security problems of war and conflict there are now many non-traditional security elements, including terrorism, cross-border crimes, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, abject poverty and AIDS. They felt that collective measures should be taken in response given the growing interconnectedness of the world. They agreed the UN had a major role to play and should modernize given the new security situation. Finally they agreed that the international community needs to make a commitment to eradicating poverty and encouraging sustainable development.

26. 20th ASEAN-Japan Forum

Putra Jaya, Malaysia, April 6-7

ASEAN and Japanese senior officials met to discuss ways to implement the ASEAN-Japan Plan of Action, which was created to realize the Tokyo Declaration for a Dynamic and Enduring ASEAN-Japan Partnership in the New Millennium signed at the commemorative summit in December 2003. They agreed to develop concrete project proposals based on the 120 measures identified in the plan of action covering broad political, security, economic and socio-cultural cooperation. Priority areas identified were development of the Mekong

region, Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), human resource development and information and communication technology (ICT), to which Japan reaffirmed its financial commitment. Other areas discussed were transport, exchange of youth and researchers, expediting negotiations within the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership and cooperation in non-traditional security issues. Finally, they exchanged views on the prospects for an East Asian Summit and an East Asian Community.

27. ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures

Yangon, April 11-14

Representatives from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S., Vietnam and the ASEAN Secretariat attended the Meeting. They agreed that peace and stability in the region depended on cooperation and the ASEAN Security Community (ASC) was a good step in that direction. They stressed the need to resolve the North Korea issue and to cooperate on transnational crimes. They expressed satisfaction at the activities leading to the realization of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea. They discussed non-traditional security issues and information-sharing and capacity-building to combat them, and reiterated their commitment to arms control. They discussed strengthening ties with other organizations and increasing Track 2 inclusion in future inter-sessional groups. Meeting included a whole day of Defence Officials Dialogue.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16096.htm>

28. ASEAN-Russia Joint Planning and Monitoring Committee (JPMC)

Singapore, April 15

29. ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting (FMM 6)

Dublin, April 17-18

ASEM Foreign Ministers from ten Asian and 15 European nations met to discuss enlargement of ASEM, regional and international issues of mutual concern, and new cooperation initiatives, particularly in the economic field. They explored how to sustain international order through multilateralism, on which a declaration was signed. They exchanged views on pressing issues such as terrorism, conflict prevention, Korean peninsula, Afghanistan, Iraq, the Middle East and weapons of mass destruction. They affirmed that the UN had a crucial role to play. They agreed on the need to cooperate on infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and SARS and migration and trafficking issues. Finally, they heard an update on the "Task Force for Closer Asia-Europe Cooperation".

Contact Ms. Caitriona Ingoldsby, email: caitriona.ingoldsby@iveagh.gov.ie

Web site: http://www.ias.nl/asem/asem2004/ASEM_FMM6.html

30. 7th ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting and 1st ASEAN+3 Health Ministers Meeting

Penang, April 22-23

Health ministers from ASEAN, China, Japan and Korea met to discuss collaboration on health issues, which was agreed to at the 9th ASEAN Summit in Bali, 2003. The areas include infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, and avian flu and to improve access to affordable medicines. They agreed to the continuing need to share information and to aid each other in capacity building. They expressed a commitment to building a healthy and secure lifestyle for all members of the East Asian community.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16091.htm>

**31. 3rd Meeting of the ASEAN Plus Three Director-Generals
Beijing, April 29**

**32. 5th ASEAN-China Joint Cooperation Committee (ACJCC)
Beijing, April 30**

**33. ASEAN SOM on draft Plans of Action for ASEAN Security Community and
ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community**

Jakarta, May 2-3

The senior officials from all ASEAN nations agreed to the newly created Plan of Action for the ASEAN Security Committee (ASC). The plan has six components - political development, shaping and sharing of norms, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, post-conflict peace building and an implementing mechanism. Indonesia was forced to make its timeline for an ASEAN peacekeeping force more flexible in response to backlash from other ASEAN nations. Some oppose the idea due to different military doctrines and levels of capability and others are concerned about territorial sovereignty.

**34. Special ASEAN SOM, ASEAN Plus Three SOM & ARF SOM, ASEAN/ ARF
Senior Officials Meeting, ASEAN SOM Retreat on the ASEAN Security
Community Plan of Action**

Yogyakarta, May 10-15

Participants from all 10 ASEAN nations and the additional 13 ARF member nations. Talks aimed at laying the groundwork for the 37th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting to be held in June. Discussions on the Plan of Action for the ASC continued. They also discussed terrorism, the North Korean nuclear issue and cooperation for maritime security in the Straits of Malacca.

**35. ASEAN-Russia SOM
Singapore, May 15-16**

**36. Second Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Working Group on Energy Security
Philippines, May 19-20**

Participants were policymakers and some experts who are members of the ACD Energy Working Group (ACD-EWG) from the 22 ACD member countries (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, China, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam). Discussions were on ways to ensure long-term supplies of energy to Asian countries in order to sustain forecast economic growth such as exploring sources other than oil and some renewable sources. Their declaration on possible energy security policies and strategies was to be presented to the 3rd ACD Ministerial Meeting in June 2004. Hosted by the Philippines.

Web site: <http://www.mb.com.ph/BSNS200405209983.html>

**37. 8th Meeting of the ASEAN-ROK Dialogue
Seoul, May 24-25**

High-level officials from both Korea and the 10 ASEAN nations as well as from the ASEAN Secretariat.

38. 10th ASEAN-China Senior Officials Consultations

Sihanoukville, Cambodia, June 3-4

Attended by the vice ministers of foreign affairs from the 10 ASEAN nations, plus China, and the ASEAN Secretary-General. Participants discussed deepening of China-ASEAN strategic partnership for peace and prosperity as well as international and regional issues of common interest. The meeting also made preparations for the informal Foreign Ministers' meeting between China and ASEAN on June 21 and the China-ASEAN Summit at the end of this year. They formed basic consensus on the nature of a China-ASEAN free trade area.

39. ASEAN, ASEAN Energy Ministers, ASEAN+3, and APEC Energy Ministerial Meetings on Energy Security

Manila, June 7-11

Senior officials and energy ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations plus China, Japan and Korea, as well as additional APEC countries Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia, Taiwan and U.S. Participants discussed issues of energy and energy security in an environment of higher oil prices and terrorist threats. They discussed the challenges to energy security and possible solutions. Some options suggested were tapping renewable sources, oil stockpiling, diversifying sources, and providing better security for the shipping of energy supplies. They felt they could improve the situation by strengthening the regional network. ASEAN+3 energy ministers concluded a joint statement to cooperate on energy security issues.

40. Meeting of ASEAN SOM on the ASEAN Security Community Plan Of Action

Jakarta, June 13-15

ASEAN senior officials discussed a possible action plan, which is expected to lead to creation of a security community and improve ASEAN members' co-operation in fighting transnational crimes, while setting up a regional mechanism capable of resolving regional disputes without outside interference. The draft maintains ASEAN's basis principles, including unanimity, non-interference in members' internal affairs, respect of national sovereignty, peaceful settlement of disputes and comprehensive security. It reaffirms ASEAN countries' commitments to prevent the use of their territory for acts against other members, and rejects outside military intervention in any form or expression. This draft is to be further discussed at the SOM just previous to the 37th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. They also spoke about the upcoming Asia-Europe Summit (ASEM), due to be held in Hanoi this October, with ongoing discussions between Asia and Europe on expanding the summit's membership.

41. Bali Process Senior Officials Meeting

Brisbane, June 7-8

139 Senior Officials representing 46 countries and eight international and regional organizations; from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Vanuatu and Vietnam. There were also representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Organization for Migration. Observers were present from Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, U.S. Other international organizations observing were Asia Pacific Consultation on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC), International Centre for Migration Policy Development Secretariat (ICMPD), Interpol, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The meeting was convened to review objectives expounded at the Bali Regional Meeting on People Smuggling, Trafficking in persons and Related Transnational Crime in 2002 and 2003 and decide future steps. There was consensus that the Bali Process was successful in promoting awareness of human trafficking within the governments of the participating states and promoting the development of people smuggling and human trafficking legislation. Organized by the governments of Australia and Indonesia.

Web site: <http://www.mfac.gov.tp/media/mr040614e.html>

42. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit Tashkent, June 17

The leaders from the six SCO member states - China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Russia and Uzbekistan, as well as the leader of Afghanistan as a guest. Their discussions focused on fighting terrorism, in particular the extremism which breeds the hatred and terrorist acts. They called for regional cooperation to fight the problem and to show the SCO's seriousness in dealing with such issues. They vowed to help Afghanistan fight its drug issues and situation of being a safe haven for terrorists, in order to resolve some of the terrorism issues in their own countries. They called for greater multilateral trade and economic cooperation. They signed the Tashkent Declaration, summarizing the work of the organization to date and providing guidelines for the status of observer nations, conferring that status on non-member country Mongolia. The meeting also saw the official opening of the organization's new anti-terrorist agency, which is housed in Tashkent.

Web site:

<http://www.vic-info.org/RegionsTop.nsf/0/0b6c676c6bf28fc20a256eb700717fb1?OpenDocument>

43. First Meeting of China-Japan-ROK Three Party Committee Qingdao, China, June 21

The foreign ministers from China, Japan and Korea inaugurating the Three-Party Committee, which was established based on the historical Joint Declaration issued at the trilateral summit of China, Japan, and ROK in Bali, Indonesia, in October 2003, at the time of the ASEAN Summit. Expressing satisfaction with their closer economic relations, the three sides said they would continue the study on the trilateral free trade treaty currently conducted by the countries' think tanks. The ministers also emphasized the importance of energy cooperation. They also decided to conduct joint work to formulate the "Action Strategy on Trilateral Cooperation (ASTC)," which will be submitted to the next Trilateral Summit, to be held in Laos in November. The ASTC will outline measures on promoting trilateral cooperation in the 14 areas identified by the Joint Declaration. In addition to tripartite cooperation, the ministers exchanged views on interface with other regional partners, in view of the current progress in regional cooperation in East Asia, reaffirming their respect for the leading role of the ASEAN side in the ASEAN+3 process.

Web site: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/3rdministermeetingofacd/t140506.htm>

44. ASEAN-China Foreign Ministers Informal Meeting Qingdao, June 21

Foreign ministers from 10 ASEAN countries plus China. The Ministers agreed on the formulation of the Plan of Action on Strengthening China-ASEAN Strategic partnership, to be adopted by ASEAN-China Leaders in Vientiane in November 2004, with a view to implementing the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity signed by leaders of the two sides in October 2003. They confirmed their support for an East Asian community with the ASEAN+3 framework as a basis for that. The Ministers also agreed that ASEAN and China should develop comprehensive frameworks for their cooperation in the five key areas, namely agriculture, information and communication technology (ICT), human resource development (HRD), Mekong basin development and mutual investment, as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs), public health and science and technology. They also called for the admission of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar to the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM).

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16167.htm>

**45. 3rd Asia Cooperation Dialogue Foreign Ministers' Meeting/ Retreat
Qingdao, China, June 21-22**

Attended by foreign ministers from Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Discussions focussed on the creation of an Asian Fund and an Asian Bond market. The 22-member Asia cooperation dialogue (ACD) on June 22 decided to intensify cooperation among themselves in a big way to take Asia's economic integration to the next level, make travel into and within Asia easier and bridge the divide within Asia and between Asia and the world. The "Declaration on Asia Cooperation: Hand in Hand for a Better Asia" and "Qingdao Initiative" were adopted. The former is a document calling for mutual peace and prosperity whereas the latter entails a 13-point programme for further Asian economic integration, including promises to intensify political dialogue and enhance mutual trust, enhance economic cooperation, promote regional integration process and vigorously develop intra-regional trade, promote sustainable development of agriculture and to ensure food security and food safety to promote Asia's balanced development. There is a strong focus on energy security and cooperation in energy-related fields. There were also points related to agriculture, IT, financial infrastructure, recognition of different civilizations, tourism, the environment, public health and disease control, media cooperation, exchanges at various sectors of society, and promoting a sense of community among Asian people. The members also approved applications by Iran, Mongolia and the United Arab Emirates to join ACD. ACD Web site: <http://www.acddialogue.com/web/3.php>

Web site:

http://www.financialexpress-bd.com/index3.asp?cnd=6/24/2004§ion_id=15&newsid=13860&spcl=yes

46. Six-Party Talks on North Korea - Third Round

Beijing, June 23-25

Foreign Ministry officials from China, DPRK, Korea, Japan, Russia and U.S. The third round of talks to try and resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. This meeting was preceded by a 2-day working group meeting in the hopes that the impetus for progress could be forwarded. The general feeling before the meeting was that North Korea is waiting to see the U.S. election results before providing any definitive action. All parties provided proposals to break the deadlock. In what was seen as a significant shift in terms of flexibility, the U.S. offered a two-step detailed proposal for ending the crisis over North Korea's nuclear program, including promises of oil shipments from other Asian nations, removal of U.S. terrorism sanctions and a guarantee that the U.S. would not invade the country. In exchange North Korea had to agree to a 3-month preparatory phase for dismantling of the nuclear program and subsequent removal of nuclear materials under international supervision. While this exact proposal was met with a counter offer, all parties agreed that a freeze was the first step towards denuclearization and North Korea expressed its willingness to give up its nuclear weapons programs in a transparent way. Given they found this consensus they agreed to meet again by the end of September to decide on concrete steps for the denuclearization process.

Web site: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/zxxx/t140647.htm>

47. ASEAN SOM

Jakarta, June 27-28

The senior officials worked on a draft plan of action for achieving the ASEAN Security Community to be submitted to foreign ministers at the ministerial meeting to be held on June 29-30. The draft is said to be a compromise and the idea of a peacekeeping force has been shelved for the time being. Other elements in the proposed community include political development, conflict prevention and peace-building. They also discussed the idea of an East Asian summit and agreed that ASEAN should be the primary force if such a framework is established, so as not to be the tools of big countries to advance their agendas. Malaysia had offered to host a future East Asian summit, adding that China and South Korea have also endorsed the idea. There have been suggestions that a more formal East Asian Summit should replace the existing ASEAN+3 annual meeting framework.

48. Meeting between ASEAN Senior Officials and the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism

Jakarta, June 28

The Working Group, an informal coalition of individuals and groups within the region who are working with government institutions and NGOs in the field of human rights, presented to the ASEAN senior officials their findings and recommendations that came out of the Fourth Workshop for the Establishment of an ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights that was held earlier in June.

49. 37th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM)

Jakarta, June 29 - June 30

Foreign Ministers from the 10 ASEAN countries as well as a special envoy from Papua New Guinea and the foreign minister for East Timor as observers at selected sessions. They met under the theme "Striving For Full Integration of ASEAN: A Prosperous, Caring and Peaceful Community" and reaffirmed their commitment to creating a community with three pillars - economy, security and socio-cultural. They discussed their progress on a number of areas for cooperation, external relations, and regional and global security issues,

such as Iraq, the Middle East and the Korean peninsula. Indonesia pushed forward with its vision of a security community which would enable the region to take responsibility for traditional and non-traditional threats to their regional security through defense cooperation and creation of an international peacekeeping force. This is seen by some member nations as a potential interference to their sovereignty. They talked specifically about transport security in the Strait of Malacca. They reaffirmed their commitment to address the root causes of and to work together to fight terrorism. They discussed the draft of the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) - a 6-year plan to realize medium term goals of the ASEAN community - as the successor to the Hanoi Plan of Action (HPA). They also pressed Myanmar to push forward with reforms. They emphasized that an East Asian community is a long-term objective for East Asia cooperation to be developed through the existing ASEAN+3 mechanism and supported the idea of convening the East Asia Summit at an appropriate time. All related files available at http://www.aseansec.org/89_16153.htm
Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16192.htm>

50. 5th AMM +3, ASEAN +3 SOM, ASEAN+3 DGs Meeting

Jakarta, July 1

At the ASEAN +3 Summit, participants reaffirmed the central role of ASEAN in advancing the ASEAN+3 process towards reaching the establishment of the East Asia community. The Ministers discussed the possibility of the formation of a community that might result from the intensifying cooperation of ASEAN+3 and agreed that the establishment of an East Asia community is a long-term objective, that would be achieved through a building-bloc and step-by-step approach. They agreed to the value of an East Asian Summit and also for the need of discussion on its modalities. They commended the progress in the implementation of the short-term measures recommended by the East Asia Study Group (EASG), especially with regard to the Network of East Asia Think-tanks (NEAT) and the East Asia Forum (EAF) and the Study Group on Promotion of Exchange of People and Human Resources Development. They discussed the possibility of an East Asian Free Trade Area (EAFTA) as well as the rapid progress made towards creating an Asian Bond Market.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16212.htm>

51. ASEAN+1 PMC Sessions, ASEAN PMC+10 Retreat

Jakarta, July 1

PMC +1 sessions held with Australia, Canada, EU, New Zealand, Russia, and U.S. They welcomed the signing of the ASEAN-Australia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism. The PMC+10 retreat included the foreign ministers from all ASEAN nations plus the ASEAN Dialogue Partners Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Russia U.S., and representatives of the EC and EU. They expressed their support for and wish to be involved in the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan and the implementation of the Vientiane Integration Agenda (VIA), to be adopted at the 10th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane next November. During the PMC 10+10 Retreat, the Ministers discussed two important topics - ASEAN Community and the outcomes of the G8 Summit - especially with regard to the roles of private sectors in alleviating poverty. The dialogue partner ministers expressed their support for the three pillars of the ASEAN Community.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16209.htm>

52. 11th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Meeting of ARF Defence and Military Officials

Jakarta, July 1-2

Foreign Ministers as well as about 400 officials from the 23 ARF member countries - Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPRK, EU, Indonesia, India, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. The members admitted Pakistan as a new member after India dropped its objections. The Ministers recognized the ARF as the central political and security forum in the Asia-Pacific forum, supported ASEAN's role as the driver of that and therefore supported the ASEAN Security Community concept. Participants condemned terrorism as a worldwide threat. They signed the Statement on Strengthening Transport Security against International Terrorism, agreeing to work together for better maritime security, with special attention to the Strait of Malacca. They also signed a Statement on Non-Proliferation. They spoke about the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and the need for progress in the six-party talks format as well as the importance of a step-by-step process. U.S. and DPRK foreign ministers met bilaterally to clarify their respective positions and the proposals put forward in the most recent talks. The U.S. sought action from ASEAN states to take action to ensure democratic reforms are implemented in Myanmar. The EU continued to push for democratic reforms in Myanmar and indicated that it might cancel an ASEM summit scheduled for October if the Asian nations insisted Myanmar should take part. Japan and Pakistan both acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) during these sessions, following China and India who did so in 2003. During the meeting the ASEAN-Russia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism was signed.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/arf11.pdf>

Track 2 Meetings

1. Regional Outlook Forum 2004

Singapore, January 7

An annual event organized by the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). Several hundred regional experts in security and other policy issues including from China, India,

Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, U.S., as well as members from international organizations such as the International Maritime Bureau. They discussed strategic trends in the region, U.S.-China relations, economic challenges posed by the rise of China and India, and possibilities for the Korea peninsula and in Taiwan. They also discussed prospects for regional politics in a year of many national elections, as well as terrorism and piracy. Related publication: Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 2004-2005, available at <http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg/>. Chapter topics include: Asia-Pacific Security Environment, political and economic outlook for the ASEAN-10 and the region, U.S.-ASEAN and ASEAN-India relations. Contact Ms. May, phone: +65-6870-2473, may@iseas.edu.sg

2. 12th APPF (Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum)

Beijing, January 11-14

238 participants (88 parliamentarians as delegates of their government or in their personal capacities) from 23 of the 28 APPF member countries of this loosely structured forum of parliamentarians, and Brunei as an observer country. They conducted intense debate on issues of cooperation in the Asia Pacific, terrorism, the Korean peninsula, abduction of Japanese nationals, Middle East peace, sustainable development and climate change, and international trade and exchange rates, adopting multiple resolutions in a joint communique at the conclusion of the forum.

Web site: <http://www.appf.org.pe/>

3. The Asia Pacific Alternative Community Forum on HIV/ AIDS

Bangkok, January 12-14

Organized by Coalition of Asia-Pacific Regional Networks on HIV/AIDS (Seven Sisters). This was the first time the forum was held and it was organized to compensate for the fact that the 7th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) planned for late 2003 was postponed owing to SARS and to help participants plan for the July XV International AIDS Conference. This gathering included 270 participants from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, China, East Timor, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, U.K., U.S., and Vietnam. They were representatives of international aid agencies, UN bodies, and NGOs, healthcare workers, funders, human rights activists, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Participants shared experiences and results, strengthened capacity through skills-building workshops and created network. They aimed to promote community involvement in the response to HIV/AIDS, discussed access to treatment, migrants, youth, and sex workers, and they determined the common issues and discussed how they could collaborate on them. Sponsored by GlaxoSmithKline Positive Action, The Rockefeller Foundation, The POLICY Project, TREAT Asia/amfAR, The Australian Red Cross, The Tides Foundation, The International HIV/AIDS Alliance, The Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention, The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The UNDP HIV and Development Programme, South and North-East Asia. Contact The Seven Sisters Secretariat, tel: +603-4043-9602, email: apcaso@pd.jaring.my

Web site: <http://www.7sisters.org/>

4. International Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOC) Conference - Maritime Security in East Asia

Honolulu, January 18-20

Organized by The Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C. and the

American-Pacific Sealanes Security Institute Inc. 38 experts, researchers and armed forces and defence officials from Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and U.S. They discussed the global maritime environment and then looked at it from a number of regional perspectives – Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia and the Indian Ocean. They discussed trends in international shipping and trade, the challenges and threats to that such as piracy and cyber/ technological ones and port and cargo security. They looked at the laws governing the sea, new trends in interdiction and regional cooperation against terrorism and proliferation of weapons. They finished by contemplating possible situations and maritime challenges and considering how they could cooperate in the future. Supported by the Lockheed Martin Corporation.

5. International Symposium on Security Affairs 2004 - "Security Environment in the 21st Century and the Transformation of the Military"

Tokyo, January 20-21

This was an open symposium with 200 participants from defense agencies and research institutes, including panelists from Australia, China, France, Japan, Russia, and the U.S. The annual meeting organized by National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Japan is designed to encourage dialogue on security among Japanese and with experts from other nations. Participants heard updates from each country on how they are cooperating and transforming their militaries in the context of a globalized world.

Web site: http://www.nids.go.jp/dissemination/nids_news/2004/pdf/200401.pdf

6. Seminar on Understanding Myanmar

Yangon, January 27-28

Organized by Myanmar Institute for Strategic and International Studies and the Myanmar Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present were more than 100 individuals including Myanmar government officials, diplomats, UN representatives, historians, economists, rectors and researchers from Brunei, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.K., U.S. and Vietnam. The discussions were purely on Myanmar in areas such as efforts towards stability and elimination of drugs, foreign policy, cooperation with the UN, women and human rights. The Prime Minister referred to his road map to democracy and insisted that democracy cannot be imposed from outside and asked participants to spread greater understanding of the country.

Web site: <http://www.myanmar.com/gov/perspec/2004/1-2004/und.htm>

7. IDSA 6th Asian Security Conference (ASC) - "International Security, Multilateralism and United Nations"

New Delhi, January 27-28

Organized by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA). The more than 100 participants were from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bhutan, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, UK and U.S., as well as representatives from the UN. Discussions involved the challenges the UN faces and a detailed look at successful and non-successful cases of conflict resolution and post-conflict management, such as East Timor, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Talks were initiated by 37 paper presenters. They also discussed terrorism, organized crime, drugs and weapons of mass destruction, as well as how to strengthen multilateral institutions. Contact email: idsa@vsnl.com

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

8. Enhancing Security, Cooperation, and Peace on the Korean Peninsula Honolulu, January 27-29

Organized by the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). 59 practitioners and academics from six countries Australia, Japan, Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the U.S. gathered to examine recent domestic changes and evolving military threat from the DPRK; evaluated the prospects for the establishment of a self-reliant armed force structure in Korea; considered the long-term sustainability of the U.S.-Korea alliance in the context of Korean domestic trends and global U.S. defense transformation strategy; and examined the impact of the U.S.-Korea military force realignment on the peninsula on the global war against terrorism. They also discussed regional Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) proliferation concerns, the South-North Korean conflict resolution, U.S.-Japanese security alliance, the engagement with rising China, as well as explored the prospects for developing a multilateral regional security architecture in Northeast Asia, given the considerable success of the 6-party talks. Contact email: conferencedivision@apcss.com
Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/040127-29ES.htm

9. The Future Prospects of EAFTA Bangkok, January 29-30

Organized by the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) and the Thai APEC Study Centre at Thammasat University. Attended by government officials, former officials and leading think tank experts from ASEAN nations and China, Japan, Korea and Mexico. They discussed the prospects for an East Asian Free Trade Area (EAFTA), whether current bilateral discussions between ASEAN and Japan and China could be used as building blocs for that, and if the EU should be used as a model. Almost all participants welcomed the idea of a region-wide FTA. Japanese participants pressed for further integration within ASEAN, especially with respect to Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.
Web site: http://www.siiainline.org/scm/articles/the_future_prospects_of_eafta.pdf

10. Niigata Energy Forum Niigata, Japan, February 1

The forum was the culmination of a 2-year research and dialogue project entitled "Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Northeast Asia: Prospects for Cooperative Policies", collaborated on by Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA), Japan, and the Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEF), Japan, with support from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP). It was also supported by international organizations such as ESCAP and the International Energy Agency. Attended by 88 participants - government officials in their private capacities, experts, researchers, and NGO representatives - from countries that supported the project, including China, DPRK, Japan, Korea, Russia, and the U.S. discussed the major energy projects in the region including cross-border power grids and gas pipelines and the various nations energy policies. They concluded that cooperation is needed for continuous energy supply, greater environmental responsibility, regional economic development and strengthened regional stability and security. They suggested it may also be a mechanism for resolving the issue of North Korea. Contact email: naec@erina.or.jp
Web site: http://naec.erina.or.jp/En/index_e.html

11. 2004 Northeast Asia Economic Conference and Forum Niigata, Japan, February 2-3

Organized by Niigata Prefecture and the city of Niigata and the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA), Japan, Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Niigata Prefecture, and the Niigata Association of Corporate Executives. Co-organized by Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEF) of the East-West Center, The United Nations, and National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). Approximately 500 participants - individuals from national and regional governments, experts, business and agriculture industry representatives - from China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and the U.S., as well as officers from the UNDP. They met to discuss Northeast Asian regional cooperation on broad topics such as transport, the environment and energy and energy security. They discussed China's economic development and social change and the importance of reform in that country. They talked about a grand design for planning the appropriate infrastructure for the region leading to a regional community, including the idea of a Northeast Asia OECD, as well as issues of finance and a regional development bank. Presentation on Grand Design for Northeast Asia available at <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/paper/grandd/f2e.html>
Web site: <http://naec.erina.or.jp/>

**12. 14th Annual AT10 Research Conference – The Emergence of China and the Evolution of Regional Economic Integration in East Asia
Tokyo, February 3-4**

AT10 is a network of 10 think tanks in Asia supported by the Tokyo Club Foundation for Global Studies. This conference was attended by leading researchers and experts from those think tanks in China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. Their discussions were on greater regional cooperation in East Asia on such topics as a common currency, the impacts and challenges related to the rise of China on ASEAN nations and Taiwan, and general strategic challenges to forming an East Asian community.

Web site: <http://www.tcf.or.jp/Activities/2004AT10/gatewaypagAT102004.html>

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

Organized by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) for the release of the report *Promoting the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Meeting the Challenges of Poverty Reduction*. More than 60 participants including national coordinating agencies, policymakers, NGOs, and UN agencies from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam discussed the report and progress towards and challenges to reaching the millennium development goals. They produced a series of recommendations to governments, civil society and media for reducing poverty and improving human development. These include more partnerships between the different sectors, greater transparency, and a commitment from all to raise awareness of the issues. Contact email: idsphil@cni.net.

Report available at http://www.unescap.org/MDG/ESCAP_Publication.pdf

Web site: <http://www.unescap.org/MDG/Manilaworkshop.asp>

14. Asian Regional Security and Economic Development

Honolulu, February 4-7

Organized by the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). Contact email:

conferencedivision@apcss.com

Web site: <http://www.apcss.org/Conference/conference%20division.htm>

15. EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum - From Civil Strife to Civil Society: Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Peace-building and Reconciliation

Tokyo, February 5

Organized by the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan and United Nations University in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This meeting brought together politicians, scholars, media figures, NGO and UN body representatives. Participants discussed recent experiences in peace making and reconstruction in Afghanistan, Iraq, Western Africa, the Balkans, East Timor and many other regions and shared what they have learned about the enormous human security challenges that persist even after the fighting has ended. They focussed on the role of education, peace-building, reconciliation, democratic governance and development in post-conflict societies. Contact fax: +81-3-3499-2828, email: mbox@hq.unu.edu

Web site: <http://www.unu.edu/p&g/eu/index.htm>

16. ASEAN-India Forum: ASEAN-India Economic Relations: The Road Ahead

Singapore, February 9-10

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) organized this meeting, supported by Singapore Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (SICCI) and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). It brought together academics, business community and government officials from both ASEAN nations and India in analyzing the opportunities for expanding ASEAN-India economic relations in merchandise trade, services trade and investment flows. The revised papers from this forum are expected to be published by ISEAS as a book in early 2005.

Contact email: seminar@iseas.edu.sg

Web site: <http://www.iseas.edu.sg/events.html>

17. Agenda Asia

Kuala Lumpur, February 9 - 11

Asian News Network (ANN) organized this annual conference, with the support of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, on the theme of "Agenda Asia". It included intellectuals, parliamentarians and journalists from Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. They discussed "The New Asia Regionalism" as well as terrorism, corruption and other key issues on Asia's agenda.

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

**18. Humanity, Peace and Security – Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS)
Winter Symposium 2004**

Washington, D.C., February 10

A biannual symposium organized by the Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS). Journalists, business leaders, members of government and researchers from Japan, Korea and U.S. They discussed the dangers on the Korean peninsula, the prospects for peace, the issue of North Korean abduction of Japanese nationals and the options for diplomacy with North Korea. They also talked about the outlook for global business and particularly the prospects for South Korea. Contact email: icas@icasinc.org
Web site: <http://www.icasinc.org/2004w/2004wsym.html>

19. ASEAN-ISIS ASEAN Security Community (ASC) Emergency Brainstorming Meeting

Manila, February 11

The meeting brought together the heads of ASEAN ISIS to decide what inputs ASEAN-ISIS can make in the emerging ASC process, for which there was to be an official ASEAN meeting on February 21.

20. "Inter-Agency Cooperation for Maritime Security"

Singapore, February 12

Organized by the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Singapore. Contact Cecilia Kuek, email: Cecilia_kuek@ips.org.sg
Web site: <http://www.ips.org.sg/activities/index.htm>

21. The 11th ASEAN ISIS Colloquium on Human Rights (AICOHR) - Assessing the State of Human Rights in Southeast Asia

Manila, February 12-13

Organized by ASEAN ISIS, ISDS Philippines, Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, and the Institute of International Relations - Taiwan. The colloquium was funded by The Asia Foundation, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy. More than 50 representatives of research institutes and human rights related agencies, and government officials in their private capacity, from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. They started with a review session on the state of human rights in Southeast Asia, noting the absence of human rights instruments, and then looked at the cases of all participating countries. They brought up the current work by the ASEAN People's Assembly (APA) to develop a scorecard and discussed the issues and challenges to that and then discussed a possible roadmap for a Southeast Asian human rights mechanism. Contact ISDS, email: idsphil@cnl.net

Web site:

http://www.kas.de/proj/home/events/69/1/year-2004/month-2/veranstaltung_id-9853/

22. 1st Keio - UNU - JFIR Panel Meeting: Economic Development and Human Security - "How to Improve Governance at the Inter-Governmental, Governmental and Private Sector Levels in Japan and Asia."

Tokyo, February 13-14

The first in a planned series co-organized by Keio University, United Nations University (UNU) and the Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR). 120 participants - academics, financial and energy experts, government officials in their private capacity, and

representatives of UN agencies - from China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia, Thailand and U.S. They looked at fiscal policy and governance in the region, development and its impact on the environment, and issues of energy and human security. There was consensus that the movement towards an East Asian Community was well-developed and that Japan should play an active role in the development of the community. Contact Prof. Sayuri Shirai, Keio University, email: sshirai@sfc.keio.ac.jp
Web site: <http://coe21-policy.sfc.keio.ac.jp/ja/event/20040214.html>

23. The Sixth ASEAN ISIS / IIR Taiwan Dialogue - Transnational Threats: Issues and Responses

Manila, February 14-15

ASEAN ISIS, ISDS Philippines, Institute of International Relations (IIR) - Taiwan, and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) organized this dialogue including almost 50 representatives of research institutes and think tanks and security and crime experts from Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. They commenced with discussions on regional developments – both economic and political, the various elections being held in the region in 2004 and their potential impacts on foreign policy. They talked about developments specific to ASEAN and relations across the Taiwan Straits, the upcoming Taiwanese election and referendum and ASEAN and Taiwanese perspectives on those. They discussed the move towards regionalization and the effectiveness of the existing mechanisms for this. This was followed by detailed discussions on transnational crime such as terrorism, transborder issues of human security, maritime security and piracy, and preventive diplomacy. This led to discussions on weapons of mass destruction and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Finally they discussed areas for ASEAN-Taiwan collaboration, especially in coping with transnational threats, health issues and labor migration, as well as joint research on topics such as water, energy and sustainable development. Contact ISDS, email: idsphil@cni.net

24. The First Asian Conference on Politics, Religion, and Ethnicity (ACPRE) - “The Role of Government, Academe, NGOs, and Media in Conflict Management”

Manila, February 17-18

Organized by ISDS Philippines, Japan Foundation and the Institute of International Relations, Taiwan. This conference brought together approximately 40 participants - academics, defense experts, government officials and journalists - from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand. They discussed various ongoing conflicts in Asia and possible causes such as diversity in ethnicity and religion. This led to talks on confidence building and identity to better manage the challenges and opportunities posed by such conflict. They talked about the role of the nation state, military, ASEAN, and civil society and the possibility of creating a regional peacekeeping force. They also explored the role of academia in changing the mindset of the people and educating and training people to prevent conflict and find solutions for it. Cases were given on the role of media in three conflict areas (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand) and the difficulty in providing an impartial account. Contact ISDS, email: idsphil@cni.net

25. "America's Role in Southeast Asia"

Jakarta, February 19-21

Organized by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), Singapore as one of a series of meetings to be held amongst researchers investigating the role of America in Southeast Asia. The researchers are policymakers, experts and scholars from Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia. Their discussions will culminate in a report to be released

before the U.S. elections in fall 2004, in a project sponsored by the Asia Foundation.

26. Asia Pacific Security Conference (APSEC 2004) - Security Challenges in the Asia Pacific

Singapore, February 22-23

Jointly organized by Asian Aerospace Pte. Ltd. and the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS). This meeting brought together senior Singapore government and Singapore Ministry of Defence officials, senior international diplomatic officials and key industry personnel as well as scholars, analysts, political and military leaders from Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Israel, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, U.K., and U.S. Policymakers from several Asia Pacific countries provided their perspective on short, medium and long-term security issues. They discussed the effects of the Iraq War and whether the region's challenges were unique in the world. There was consensus that the security environment has become increasingly fluid and unpredictable. They examined the strategic trends in the region and explored whether terrorism will continue to be the major threat. They also discussed whether non-traditional threats such as disease, drugs and environmental security require more attention than traditional ones such as the China-Taiwan or Korean peninsula issues. Contact Chester Chu, Vice President, Conferences, tel: +65 6780 4691, email: chester.chu@reedexpo.com.sg
Web site: <http://www.asiapacsecurity.com>

27. Future Prospect of the East Asian Economy and its Geopolitical Risk

Tokyo, February 23

The Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, SAIS/ Johns Hopkins University and The Policy Research Institute (PRI) of the Japanese Ministry of Finance jointly organized this meeting attended by scholars, experts and policymakers from Japan, Korea, Singapore, and U.S. They met to discuss the prospects for the East Asian economy in an age of growing interdependence as well as political and social stability in the region, especially in China. They then considered the factors that pose geopolitical risks from the sub-regional perspectives of Northeast Asia, especially the risks on the Korean peninsula, and Southeast Asia, and the impact they may have on the economy.

Web site: <http://www.sais-jhu.edu/centers/reischauer/intlConferences.html>

28. Fourth UN-ASEAN Conference: "Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Peace-Building in Southeast Asia: ASEAN Security Community and the UN"

Jakarta, February 24-25

Organized by the Department for Foreign Affairs, Indonesia, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia, United Nations - Department of Political Affairs, United Nations Development Programme and the ASEAN Secretariat. Representatives of UN agencies, foreign ministry officials, diplomats, and scholars, from various UN bodies and all of the ASEAN nations were present. They met to discuss greater cooperation between the UN and ASEAN on matters of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction, while looking at some examples of conflict where the UN has intervened and how the UN interacts with other regional/ sub-regional institutions. One area for possible collaboration was on human security issues such as refugees and trafficking in women and children. They also aimed to draw up ideas for the Plan of Action for the ASEAN Security Community (ASC), with regards to its goals and purposes, possible structure and challenges. They looked at the issues of this and how to manage it given ASEAN's tradition of non-interference. One recommendation from the Indonesian government is for the formation of an ASEAN peacekeeping force.

Web site: http://www.aseansec.org/un_jakarta.htm or
http://www.csis.or.id/events_past_view.asp?id=25&tab=0

29. The Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) for Small States Singapore, February 25-26

Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore gathered more than 20 military experts, diplomats and academics from Australia, Singapore, U.K., U.S. and other nations in the Asia-Pacific. The theme of this conference was "The RMA for Small States: Theory and Application." The conference examined the military transformation underway in the Asia-Pacific region, the revolution being brought about due to the introduction of emerging technologies, the domination of the U.S. in this area, and the possible impact on smaller states and non-state actors to develop their only available technologies, leading to the risk of production of weapons of mass destruction. They also talked about the operational aspects of the military transformation, the influence of biotechnology and Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW), which include conflict resolution and deterring wars as well as humanitarian assistance provision. The main focus of this conference was to examine the relevance of RMA theories and practice for small and medium powers, as well as the limitations.

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

Organized by Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) to discuss preliminary findings of research that was commissioned by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was an assessment of several projects funded by the Trust Fund for Human Security (TFHS), with a focus on how the human security concept has been incorporated and applied in TFHS-funded projects from the conception phase through the design and implementation processes. The analysis focused particularly on the impact of a human security approach on specific projects. The ultimate aim of the project was to provide UN institutions and other organizations with useful lessons for carrying out effective human security projects in the future. About 40 participants - scholars, practitioners and representatives of various UN agencies - from East Timor, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, U.S. and Vietnam discussed effective methods for cooperation on implementing human security projects and for managing the Trust Fund. Contact JCIE, admin@jcie.or.jp
Web site: http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/policy_studies/unhsecurity.html

31. Workshop "Human Security Now: Strengthening Policy Networks in Southeast Asia"

Bangkok, March 4-5

Organized by the Advisory Board on Human Security and Chulalongkorn University. Participants were members of the diplomatic community, government officials, scholars, NGO representatives and other interested individuals. They aimed to promote partnerships between concerned parties in ASEAN and to move from the concepts into practical cooperation, though they stressed that a full understanding of the concept was essential for effective implementation. They talked about human security in the Southeast Asian context, the need for globalization policies to balance equity and efficiency and the importance of food and environmental security. They emphasized a multi-stakeholder approach and the need to conduct community-level consultations in order to develop appropriate projects.

Web site: <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/abhs/Activities/bangkokworkshop.html>

32. “Regionalism in the 21st Century: A Canada-ASEAN Dialogue As Part of Opening Up of New Cross-Pacific Exchanges”

Jakarta, March 9

This meeting brought together academics and intellectuals from ASEAN nations and Canada and representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat to discuss regionalism and the various mechanisms for it. They looked at the NAFTA model and explored how and why it was formed. They also explored its successes and challenges from the perspective of the various stakeholders in the North American cooperation. They also examined ASEAN as an institutional mechanism and the progress that is being made in ASEAN economic cooperation.

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

33. Prospects for East Asian Nuclear Disarmament

Hiroshima, March 11-12

Organized by the Hiroshima Peace Institute as part of a research project entitled “Prospects for East Asian Nuclear Disarmament”, this meeting gathered the 20 or so members of the project - researchers, journalists, nuclear and security specialists from China, Japan, Korea and U.S. The workshop was an opportunity for researchers to present and discuss their work so far on various issues of nuclear disarmament. They discussed U.S. nuclear policy, developments on the Korean peninsula, North Korean nuclear policy and regional efforts to resolve the issue, nuclear policy in China, Japan, Korea, regional security relations and prospects for cooperation. Please refer to Research section of this publication.

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

34. Seminar on “Southeast Asian Security and International Relations”

Boston, March 15

Organized by the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFIA), Harvard University, this seminar was part of an ongoing collaborative research project between the Weatherhead Center and the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. The seminar brought together 39 international security and area studies specialists from nations in ASEAN, Northeast Asia and U.S. with the objective of an exchange of ideas and networking between researchers and academics from both organizations. The participants were asked to reassess the security challenges confronted by the states and societies in Southeast Asia from a thematic and theoretical perspective. Their discussions were on strategic security in post-Cold War Southeast Asia, the role of U.S., and the implications of a rising China. They then talked about security impacts of greater economic integration, the ASEAN Security Community that was expounded in Bali in October 2003. Finally they discussed terrorism in Southeast Asia, including the struggle within Islam and Southeast Asian approaches to counter-terrorism.

Contact email: muva@wcfia.harvard.edu

Web site: <http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/conferences/idss/>

35. ASEAN Plus Three Research Group Workshop and Meeting

Manila, March 16-17

This is an initiative under the umbrella of ASEAN+3 finance cooperation to facilitate exchange of views among researchers and policymakers, funded by Japan-ASEAN Financial Technical Assistance Fund (JAFTA) and China. Members from research institutes from the several ASEAN states (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) plus China, Japan, and Korea who form this joint government-private sector body. Participants held vigorous discussions on further regional

financial cooperation and agreed that further discussion should continue next year. This will further enhance mutual understanding among member countries and foster the build-up of intellectual capital across the region. Currently searching for researchers to investigate a number of topics related to East Asia such as economic surveillance and trade and investment integration. See Research section of this publication.

Web site: <http://www.aseansec.org/16115.htm>

36. International Symposium on "Emerging New Threats: Challenges for the United Nations"

Tokyo, March 19

Hosted by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations University. Participants were academics, current and former government officials in their private capacity, representatives of UN agencies and members of the general public from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Norway, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and U.S. They discussed the new threats to the world, such as terrorism and proliferation of WMDs, and examined the roles and functions of the UN in this context. They discussed the necessary reforms. Contact Kato, email: unchallenges@infoasia.co.jp

37. APAP Forum: "Toward East Asian Community Building - New Challenges of Regional Cooperation and Partnership"

Tokyo, March 19-21

Organized by Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), gathering almost 60 participants from Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and U.S. They were parliamentarians, policymakers, academics, and representatives of think tanks. At the ninth APAP forum participants had an overview session on challenges for East Asian community building, followed by discussions on cooperation toward regional economic order, how to strengthen the intellectual underpinnings for East Asian community building, and the issue of regional collaboration for peace building. Their discussions included consideration of the rise of China, the debate between bilateralism and multilateralism and the possibilities for functional cooperation in East Asia. Contact email: admin@jcie.or.jp

Web site: http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/policy_studies/apap_tokyo04.html

38. 13th Meeting of the Comprehensive and Cooperative Security Working Group Suzhou, China, March 20-22

Organized by CSCAP China and co-chaired by CSCAP China, CSCAP Malaysia and CSCAP New Zealand. 32 members from 14 CSCAP member countries - Australia, Canada, China, DPRK, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, and U.S. The main theme was "The Changing World after the Iraq War: Its Political and Security Implications for the Asia Pacific". Participants recognized that after September 11 and the Iraq War creative thinking was required for better security cooperation in the region. The heated debate included topics of unilateralism, the legitimacy of the war in Iraq, marginalization of the UN, human security and energy security. The Korean peninsula was raised as the greatest challenge and emphasis was given to the importance of the six-party talks. The rise of China was seen as an opportunity and that China was acting responsibly in the region. This was followed by policy-oriented discussions on the direction of new regional cooperation.

Web site: http://www.cscap.ca/media/13thccsWGMtg_Report.pdf

39. Human Security Challenges of AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia

Tokyo, March 22

Co-organized by the Asia Society and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). More than 100 participants - policymakers, diplomats, media representatives, business executives, academics, and representatives from NGOs, health organizations, and other international agencies - from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and U.S. They discussed strategies for enhancing regional and global collaboration in the fight against HIV/AIDS and other major diseases. Contact email: admin@jcie.or.jp

Web site: http://www.jcie.or.jp/thinknet/policy_studies/aidsconf.html

40. The ASEAN Leadership Forum - Leadership Challenges in 21st Century Southeast Asia: Regional Integration, Competitiveness and Community Building Kuala Lumpur, March 22-23

Jointly organized by the ASEAN Secretariat, the Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI), Malaysia, and the ASEAN Business Forum (ABF), in association with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). This conference brought together business, government and opinion leaders, experts, diplomats and journalists from throughout ASEAN as well as Australia, China, India, Japan and U.S. They discussed the future of Southeast Asia and reviewed the recent success of the Bali Concord, signed at the ASEAN Summit held in October 2003, seeking fresh insights and exploring new ideas to revitalize and rejuvenate ASEAN. They focused on AFTA, the achievability and desirability of an ASEAN Security Community, fighting terrorism, good governance, and strengthening ASEAN's relationships with its key strategic partners.

Web site: <http://www.asli.com.my/cgi-bin/prevdetails.cfm?type=conference&id=75>

41. International Workshop on “Asian Democratic Governance: Empowering People and Institutions for Building Sustainable Society”

Tokyo, March 26-27

Jointly organized by the Committee to Aid Democracy for Peace Building (ADP Committee), United Nations University (UNU), UNU-Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), Japan Committee for UNICEF, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Members of parliament, government officials, scholars, international organization and UN agency representatives, NGO representatives and some students from ASEAN nations - Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand - as well as China, India, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Netherlands and U.S. Participants shared the experiences and perceptions of democratic governance in their various countries. They then looked at it from an international institution perspective. Participants were then split into working groups to examine the topic from local, national and international levels. At the completion, they proposed that workshops be held in each country to determine best practices and organize programs to educate people in the democratic values they felt were essential for sustainable development, poverty reduction and human development. This would help to strengthen capacity and bring about institutional reforms. They expressed a hope for the findings and programs to be fed into the intergovernmental level, possibly leading to an East Asian standard for democratic governance. Contact ADP President, Prof. Hirono, email: ryokichi@iea.att.ne.jp

42. Defence Transformation in the Asia-Pacific Region: Meeting the Challenge Honolulu, March 30 - April 1

Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), and bringing together 33 participants from Australia, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K. and U.S.

Each country provided an update on how they are transforming their defence capabilities in the new context of security issues. Contact email: regionaldivision@apcss.com
Web site: <http://www.apcss.org/Conference/conference%20division.htm#2004>

**43. USF Center for the Pacific Rim Conference: North Korea's Nuclear Crisis
San Francisco, April 2**

Organized and sponsored by the USF Center for the Pacific Rim. Co-sponsored by the Asia Foundation, The Institute of East Asian Studies, UC Berkeley, The Intercultural Institute of California, and The USF School of Law's Center for Global Law and Justice. A conference of leading international scholars. They took stock of the nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula and the latest issues. Several relevant events in East Asia and elsewhere were discussed, including the second round of six-nation talks in Beijing, recent presidential elections in Taiwan of March 20, the decision by Libya to abandon its nuclear weapons program, and the revelations of Pakistan's role in nuclear proliferation. Special emphasis was given to South Korean perspectives and to the roles of China, Japan, and Russia in a successful resolution. Contact email: pacrim@usfca.edu
Web site: http://www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/korea_events.html

**44. ASEAN Chair Conference on "Regionalism in Southeast Asia: A Decade of Continuities and Dramatic Changes"
Toronto, April 2-4**

Organized by the Asian Institute at the Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto at Trinity College and cosponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Dr. David Chu Distinguished Leaders Program. More than 100 researchers and experts on economics and social development from Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam. They discussed regional integration, industrialization in Asia and addressed the changing economic relationship between ASEAN nations and China and the implications for this on ASEAN+3. This was followed by discussions on security and governance, including state-civil society relations, corruption, and Islamic politics. Contact email: eileen.lam@utoronto.ca
Web site:

<http://webapp.mcis.utoronto.ca/search/ShowEventDetail.asp?EventID=417&qt=d&StartDate=1072976400&EndDate=1088611200> or www.utoronto.ca/ai

**45. 32nd Williamsburg Conference
New Delhi, April 4-6**

An annual conference organized by the Asia Society. Held in a different location each year, this year it was co-organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). Sponsored by the Lee Foundation and The Starr Foundation with a contribution from Mahindra & Mahindra, Ltd. Supported by Itochu Corporation, Kansai Electric Power Company, Inc., Mitsubishi Corporation, NTT DoCoMo, Inc., and Tokyo Electric Power Company, Inc. 55 leaders in government, business academia and journalism from 16 countries in the Asia Pacific region, namely Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, U.K., and U.S. They discussed big power relations in Asia, both bilateral and multilateral, especially with China, India, Japan and the U.S.; India in the region, including relations with Pakistan; the U.S. Presidential election; transnational and social issues in Asia such as HIV/AIDS; Islam in Asia; economic prospects for the region; and areas for future cooperation and major world issues such as on terrorism, rebuilding Iraq and Afghanistan, and the Korean peninsula.

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

46. 1st EU-Japan-Asia Journalists Conference

Fukuoka, Japan, April 6-9

Co-organized by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the Delegation of the European Commission, Japan. Approximately 40 top-level journalists from European and Asian ASEM member countries were joined by parliamentarians, policymakers, businessmen and academics. The 17th annual EU-Japan Journalists Conference has been expanded starting 2004 to include other countries in Asia that belong to ASEM. They discussed issues relevant to international cooperation according to the theme "New Asia and New Europe", including security issues and the success of regional cooperation, issues of economic development and trade, and governance, transparency and accountability. Discussions focused much on the issues of North Korea and Iraq, and in particular Japan's policies in these areas. They also explored the challenges to community building in East Asia and whether the EU is an appropriate model to that end. Contact email: siewkeng@asef.org

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

47. Democracy in Southeast Asia - Are We Making Progress?

Phnom Penh, April 7-8

Organized by the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) and Freidrich Ebert Stiftung (FES). Speech by Simon Tay, Singapore Institute of International Affairs, available at http://www.siiionline.org/scm/articles/democracy_in_southeast_asia.pdf

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

Beijing, April 13-16

Organized and hosted by the Chinese Pugwash Group and the Chinese Peoples' Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD). More than 30 participants from China, DPRK, Italy, Germany, Japan, Korea, Russia and U.S. Participants hoped to create a new framework to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue peacefully. In discussing developments on the Korean peninsula, they noted that communications between the South and North had increased dramatically and that people felt confident the issue could be resolved peacefully. They commented that many in the South felt the U.S. presence on the peninsula was the cause of tension and instability, as are the ongoing military exercises conducted by the South and U.S. They agreed that the six-party talks were making progress and that the multi-lateral forum was the only way to resolve the problems. They asked both the U.S. and North Korea to be more flexible in negotiations. Finally they discussed the fact that resolving the Korean issue was the key to sustainable peace and stability in Northeast Asia. They urged the U.S. to negotiate directly with North Korea as was done in the resolution of the Libyan case, and idea rejected by North Korean participants who demanded a peace treaty ending the Korean war first. They stressed the need for continued informal dialogue between experts and policymakers for confidence building. Contact email: pugwashdc@aol.com

Web site: <http://www.pugwash.org/reports/rc/ea/beijing2004/beijing2004-report.htm>

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

Beijing, April 21-23

Co-organized by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) and supported by the European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company (EADS) and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More than 60 scholars, researchers, and policymakers involved in the field of security from the 25 ASEM member nations. They met to discuss "New Security Challenges" for the two regions, to improve understanding, and to formulate new ideas for more constructive partnership on international matters of mutual concern, possibly under a comprehensive cooperative framework. They shared their perceptions on the challenges and the various approaches and mechanisms in place in each region for dealing with security threats. They looked closely at North Korea, Iraq and unconventional security threats and whether the UN was playing a strong enough role in ensuring governance. Contact email: dominik@asef.org

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

50. Regional Meeting in Asia of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Siem Reap, April 21-23

The Asia Fund Portfolio Team of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria organized this meeting to to clarify the workings of the Global Fund, share knowledge on operations and implementation, exchange country experiences, and prepare for the global AIDS conference in Bangkok in July. 113 participants from 17 countries in the Asia Region - Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, DPRK, East Timor, India, Indonesia,

Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. They were representatives from governments and civil society as well as U.N. agencies, and various other national and multinational bodies helping to fight AIDS. Meeting report at below web site:

http://www.theglobalfund.org/cn/in_action/events/regionalmeetingasia/default.asp

51. "Dialogue on Security in Asia: Concepts, Threats, and Assurances After 9-11" Singapore, April 21-24

Organized by the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) and New York University's Center on International Cooperation (CIC) as part of a wider collaboration themed "Transformations in Multilateral Security Arrangements: Charting Perceptions, Capacities and Responses in an Era of Assertive US Policy". This project is designed to examine differences in threat perceptions in the various regions and in the United States, and the consequences for regional and global security institutions and arrangements. This meeting brought together security experts and analysts, researchers, defense and other government officials and UN representatives from Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. Participants took stock of the security situation in Asia post 9-11 and in the context of U.S. security policy in the region, and considered different conceptions of security, including the meaning of "comprehensive" and "human" security. They noted global terrorism, especially maritime attacks in Southeast Asia as posing the most immediate danger, as well as proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which in turn amplifies the threat of terrorism. To face these threats, participants called for multilateral consultation and cooperation, as well as a comprehensive approach to terrorism, entailing social, educational and economic approaches, not just military ones. The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) was raised as one successful example of multilateral multi-faceted cooperation and was attributed with leading Libya to give up its nuclear program. Web site:

http://www.siiainline.org/scm/articles/23_apr_asia_must_guard_its_seas_from_terrorists.pdf

52. 2004 Pacific Symposium - "Meeting U.S. Security Objectives in a Changing Asia" Washington D.C., April 22-23

Annual symposium organized by the National Defense University Institute for National Strategic Studies (NDU-INSS). Experts, policymakers, journalists and scholars mostly from U.S. but including individuals from Asia Pacific nations such as Japan, Philippines, and Singapore. They met discuss the changing geopolitical structure of Asia, including the rise of China, strained U.S.-Korea relations and Japan's new engagement in the world. They then discussed the flashpoints and threats in the region, namely the Korean peninsula, China-Taiwan relations and weak governments in Southeast Asia. They looked at regional organizations for dealing with security, cooperation on terrorism and Chinese-U.S. involvement in Central Asia, as well as the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Discussions ended on how to set U.S. forces in Asia Pacific for maximum strategic reach.

Contact email: NDU_Conferences@ndu.edu

Web site: <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/symposia/pacific2004/agenda.html>

53. Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2004 Boao, Hainan Province, China, April 24-25

Organized by the Boao Forum for Asia, this conference gathered approximately 1000 representatives from political (former and current world leaders), business and academic spheres from 35 countries and regions (including Australia, Cambodia, China, Czech

Republic, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, U.S.). The theme for this year's conference was "Asia searching for win-win: an Asia open to the world." Many of the attendees commented on China's peaceful rise and its benefits for the region-at-large, but there was a feeling that Chinese hopes to promote an "Asian family" is an unlikely goal given the diversity of cultures and emerging economic competitiveness of other nations in the region. There was recognition of the scramble for free trade agreements in the wake of failed WTO negotiations, however there was consensus that European-style economic integration among Asian nations and attainment of an "Asian dollar" are still a long way off. Informal Meeting for Heads of Asia's Regional/Sub-regional Organizations, along with the heads of BFA, Northeast Asia Economic Conference Organizing Committee, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was also held during the conference. Contact email: bfa@boaforum.org

Web site:

<http://www.vic-info.org/RegionsTop.nsf/0/9fd1d100cc7aeb990a256e84000ac47e?OpenDocument>

54. International Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Situation and Cooperation

Beijing, May 11-13

Jointly sponsored by the China Institute for International Strategic Studies and the Hotung Institute for International Relations. Experts, and scholars, and members of the military and police from 16 countries worldwide discussed the fact that terrorism was an obvious non-traditional security threat and that it could not be resolved without international cooperation. Chinese officials said they would like to pursue a situation of peaceful coexistence with mutual benefit and trust and equality and that fighting terrorism requires comprehensive, not just military means.

55. Asian Energy Security Workshop 2004

Beijing, May 12-14

Organized by the Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability of Berkeley, California with the Energy and Environmental Technology Center (EETC) at Tsinghua University. The 32 participants were engineers, energy experts, researchers and business people from Chile, China, DPRK, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Russia, U.S. and Vietnam. Representatives provided brief country updates, especially in terms of changes in energy supply and demand, national concerns about energy and environmental security, and results of applying the Long-Range Energy Alternatives Planning (LEAP) model. They looked at the regional alternative paths that the LEAP model helped to draw up for each country and what that meant for energy cooperation. They also discussed the relative benefits to each nation and to the region as a whole of international gas pipeline and power grid networks, of increased imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), and of development and adoption of measures for gas and electric energy efficiency improvement, as well as results of research conducted by some of the participants in their own work.

Web site: <http://www.nautilus.org/archives/energy/AES2004Workshop/index.html>

56. Crafting Cooperation: The Design and Effect of Regional Institutions in Comparative Perspectives

Singapore, May 17-18

This meeting was organized by Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore as part of a joint research project called “Crafting Cooperation: Regional Institution Design in Comparative Perspective” collaborated on by The Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFA), Harvard University and IDSS. It was a gathering of 16 experts, both academics and practitioners, in international relations from Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, and U.S. They gathered to discuss various regional institutions – their various forms, how they come about, what the institution says about the region in which it operates, and ways to measure its efficacy. They looked at models in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East and tried to determine whether the design of the institution impacts its efficacy.

57. "America's role in Asia: Perspectives from Asia"

Washington, D.C., May 18

Organized by the Asia Foundation as part of a series of forums and workshops to produce Asian and American reports on the issue. Policymakers and scholars from the United States as well as various countries in Northeast, South and Southeast Asia gathered to discuss America's role in Asia and the various responses from the region to America today. Discussants all agreed that anti-American sentiment is on the rise in Asia, despite generally improved relations between the governments of the region and the U.S. government, and that this is a serious matter. Factors may be the U.S. invasion of Iraq, the trend towards unilateralism and the recent prisoner abuse by American soldiers issue. They urged the U.S. to improve its understanding of the region and to adopt a comprehensive approach in relations, not purely a security one and to hold a summit to improve discourse between them.

Web site: http://www.asiafoundation.org/News/events_aria.html

58. Workshop on Security Ramifications of North Korea's Nuclear Activities

London, May 18-19

Organized by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), U.K. and United Nations University, Tokyo as part of the Northeast Asia Program: Dialogue Series on the Short and Long-term Effects of North Korea's Resumption of Nuclear Activities. Nuclear and security experts, intellectuals and current and former government officials from China, DPRK, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Sweden, U.K. and U.S. They discussed the Korean peninsula nuclear issue and the essential elements to finding a resolution. They also talked about North Korea – European Union relations and North Korea's human rights record. There were also a number of parallel bilateral meetings. Contact Adam Ward, email: Ward@iiss.org

Web site: <http://www.iiss.org/showpage.php?pageID=67&submit=Go>

59. "Responding to American Hegemony: Regional Perspectives"

Singapore, May 19

Organized by the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore. This was a public forum including academics, diplomats, and international relations experts from various countries including Canada, Germany, Mexico, Singapore, South Africa, U.K., and U.S. Panelists spoke of the response of their country/ region's of origin or expertise to U.S. dominance in world affairs, from the perspective of the government, analysts and the general public. This was followed by questions and discussions about U.S. unilateralism, foreign policy, and whether there would be a difference in the handling of these issues under a Kerry rather than Bush administration.

**60. Humanity, Peace and Security – Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS)
Spring Symposium 2004**

Washington, D.C., May 19

Biannual symposium organized by the Institute for Corean-American Studies (ICAS). Defence officials and experts, journalists, members of government and researchers from Japan, Korea and U.S. They discussed long-term prospects and issues for the U.S.-South Korea alliance and the U.S. security strategy in Northeast Asia. They also looked at various issues on the Korean peninsula, especially human issues related to North Korean refugees. Finally, they looked at China's economic growth from past, present and future perspectives. Contact email: icas@icasinc.org
Web site: <http://www.icasinc.org/2004w/2004wsym.html>

61. Maritime Security Conference

Singapore, May 20-21

Organized by the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore.

62. Conference on Scaling Up Poverty Reduction: A Global Learning Process

Shanghai, May 24-27

Organized by the Government of the People's Republic of China and sponsored by the World Bank and many other donors. Approximately 1000 heads of state, representatives of U.N. agencies, developing country practitioners, civil society representatives, media and other stakeholders. They reviewed 9-month's worth of research done through about 100 country case studies and field visits to determine best practices in order to speed up attainment of the millennium development goals, in particular poverty reduction. They found that several elements are important for success such as: enabling the communities to make necessary changes, political commitment, transparency, exchange of knowledge and partnership amongst stakeholders. They also looked into individual issues that are often related to poverty such as access to water, empowerment of women and HIV/AIDS.

Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/reducingpoverty/>

63. 22nd Meeting of the Working Group on Confidence and Security Building

Measures

Hanoi, May 25-28

Organized by CSCAP Vietnam and Pacific Forum/USCSCAP. Approximately 60 CSCAP members, researchers, experts, diplomats and observers from Brunei, Canada, China, DPRK, European Union, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, U.K., U.S. and Vietnam. Key topics included an assessment of global nonproliferation regimes, regional views of those regimes and responses to them, and developments on the Korean Peninsula. They discussed export controls, especially in light of Pakistani involvement in proliferation of weapons and further economic integration in the region. There was heated discussion about the effectiveness and fairness of the non-proliferation treaty (NPT) and the tension between global and regional approaches. Much attention was given to the effective use of the NPT's Additional Protocols. However there was complete consensus that the biggest fear was that nuclear weapons would end up in the hands of terrorists. Finally they examined recent developments on the Korean peninsula, the progress of the six-party talks, which North Korea representative talked positively about, and what contribution CSCAP can make to the process. Details of discussions in the joint CSBM-Maritime Cooperation meeting are detailed below in the section on the CSCAP Working Group on Maritime Cooperation. Contact email: iirmofa@hn.vnn.vn or bradg@hawaii.rr.com

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

**64. 15th Meeting of the CSCAP Transnational Crime Working Group
Bangkok, May 26-27**

Organized by CSCAP Thailand. 18 CSCAP members and 19 other participants such as government officials, security, terrorism and intelligence experts and journalists from Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. Various teams reported their findings from research on the following topics: weak and failed states, arms trafficking, weapons of mass destruction, new terrorism/transnational crime and finding consensus between multilateral consensus and unilateral approaches. This was followed by discussions on the impacts of human smuggling, drug trafficking, cyber crimes, money laundering and the violence in southern Thailand and its possible connection to terrorism and other networks.

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

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

Organized by CSCAP Vietnam and AUS-CSCAP. 32 CSCAP members from Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore and U.S., as well as 8 local observers. They reviewed maritime security developments in the region and new initiatives for naval and maritime cooperation from sub-regional perspectives. They noted the increase in naval spending and capability, which is in response to increasing security but also may be counter-operative to confidence building measures. They also explored measures to enhance regional cooperation against piracy and maritime terrorism. They reviewed, in conjunction with the CSBM Working Group on May 27th, maritime confidence and security-building measures appropriate for the Asia-Pacific, such as the U.S.-initiated Regional Maritime Security Initiative (RMSI). Maritime cooperation is viewed as one area where functional cooperation is appropriate and can be a confidence building measure. Particular attention was given to the issues in the South China Sea and the ASEAN-China Declaration on Conduct in the South China Sea. This was followed by discussions on the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the various responses to it and other non-proliferation initiatives, as well as the need to provide capacity building to less-developed nations. Finally they discussed trade and terrorism.

Contact email: iirmofa@hn.vnn.vn or sbateman@uow.edu.au

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

**66. 21st CSCAP Steering Committee Meeting
Kuala Lumpur, May 30**

Contact CSCAP Secretariat, Mr. Afifi Raswan Dean, Tel: +603-2693 9366, email:

cscap@isis.po.my

67. 18th Asia Pacific Roundtable 2004 - "ASEAN, East Asia and the USA"
Kuala Lumpur, May 31 - June 2

Organized by ISIS Malaysia and ASEAN-ISIS. 245 participants from around the Asia Pacific region including leaders, government officials, businesspeople, intellectuals, journalists, diplomats, representatives of international organizations from Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, DPRK, Fiji, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. They discussed various security issues including terrorism, Iraq, the Korean peninsula, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The first session was on the impact of U.S. foreign and other policies on global and regional security. Some of the other sessions were on whether we are winning the war on terror, how best to achieve the ASEAN Security Community, Myanmar's key problems, prospects for democracy, change, and stability in Southeast Asia, the latter items reflecting a growing willingness among the ASEAN countries to discuss internal affairs and their impact on ASEAN's image and future prospects. They also discussed the maritime environment and combating piracy, the U.S. Presidential elections, the economic and security outlook for Asia Pacific, gender and human security, trafficking in women, labor migration, the implications of a rising India, and security issues in the South Pacific. Some participants felt that the U.S.-led war on terrorism has in fact alienated the Arab and Muslim world and created more terrorists. They expressed concern at unilateralism and called for the UN to be the sole actor in matters of international peace and security and for member countries to mainstream it in international affairs.

68. 10th International Conference on the "The Future of Asia"
Tokyo, June 3

Secretariat for "The Future of Asia" organized this meeting which was sponsored by Nihon Keizai Shimbun Inc. Participants included current and former leaders and government officials as well as business leaders from Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.S. and Vietnam. The key themes of the conference were "Entrusting the Dream to Asia's Next Generation", "Regional Unity: The Role Japan Can Play" and "Agendas and Perspectives for Japan's Resurgence". Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi reaffirmed his commitment to signing free trade agreements with Southeast Asian nations, to creating an environment conducive to investment here and to signing a free trade pact with all of ASEAN by 2012. Malaysian Prime Minister Badawi said that countries in the region should extend beyond the economic sphere to areas such as politics, finance, education, health, labor, science, technology and the environment. He suggested that the annual East Asia Congress could deliver insights to the annual ASEAN + 3 summits and that the ASEAN+3 process could be converted into an East Asian Economic Community. He said they need to push integration in this period of peace. Contact email:

asia@convention.co.jp

Web site: <http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp/FR/NIKKEI/inasia/future/2004/>

69. 3rd Shangri-La Dialogue/ 3rd IISS Asia Security Conference
Singapore, June 4-6

Organized by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), U.K. with funding received from the Governments of Australia, Japan, Singapore and U.K., various corporate institutions as well as support from The Starr Foundation, Robert and Ardis James Foundation and the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS). About 200 defence ministers, vice ministers, government officials with security, police or Intelligence responsibilities as well as intellectuals from more than 20 countries, including Australia,

Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S. and Vietnam. All felt discussions were not complete given the absence of China (who only attended some earlier meetings between defence ministers). They gathered to discuss security issues in the region such as maritime security in the Strait of Malacca and interdiction of suspicious ships, particularly according to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Several nations in the region have rejected the possible presence of U.S. forces in the region but are open to receiving equipment, advice and training from the U.S. and international organizations making these discussions quite sensitive. They also discussed possible resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue, the China-Taiwan issue, tension between India and Pakistan, the campaign against terrorism, the implications of the U.S. altering its presence in the region, arms control and proliferation, as well as the Middle East. They evaluated the impact on the reputation of the U.S. in the region given the U.S.-led war in Iraq and on terrorism. There were also bilateral meetings between defence ministers. In break out groups they looked at missile defense in Asia Pacific, defence diplomacy and organization of various security relationships in the region, as well as new technologies and the influence on Asia-Pacific security.

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

70. Tenth Kanazawa Symposium

Kanazawa, Japan, June 6-10

Organized annually by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. Sponsored by United Nations Association of Japan and supported by Ishikawa Prefecture and Kanazawa City, Japan. Attended by academics, diplomats, journalists, disarmament experts, UN agency representatives, defence officials, and current and former national and local government officials from Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Philippines, Russia, and U.S. They discussed new security concerns including challenges to non-proliferation such as non-compliance and the nuclear fuel cycle, international institutions and their adaptation to rapid changes in the world, the role of the military especially in PSI, and food, energy and ecological security. Next they looked at the Korean peninsula, the six-party talks, and the humanitarian aspects affecting negotiations such as Japanese abductees and family reunions. They talked about possible ways to develop a common strategy in the region such as through exchanges and peace and disarmament education, as well as the prospects for the ASEAN+3 relationship. They came up with a number of recommendations including: development of a roadmap for peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia; and establishment of working groups to deal with issues in Northeast Asia such as energy, human security and maritime security therefore broadening the policy-relevant activities of the Kanazawa process. Contact Tsutomu Ishiguri, fax: +1-212-963-4989, email: ishiguri@un.org.

71. Economic Cooperation and Security in East Asia - Focus on the Korean Peninsula

Kyoto, June 11-12

Organized by the Institute of International Affairs and Area Studies, Ristumeikan University, Kyoto, in cooperation with the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA) and the Korean Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP). Attended by researchers, experts and policymakers from China, Japan and Korea. They discussed issues relevant to Northeast Asia such as economic cooperation, security, prospects for the six-party talks and the outlook for economic cooperation and security in the region. The focus of their discussions was on the close relationship between economic integration and

security, which is amplified by the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.
Web site: http://www.ritsumeai.ac.jp/acd/re/k-rsc/ras/ras_index.htm (Japanese only)

**72. Biennial Conference: Security Trends in the Asia-Pacific Region
Honolulu, June 15-17**

Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) brought together 200 attendees from over 35 countries, including government and armed forces officials, experts and researchers. The participants identified and prioritized national, regional and human security threats from the various country perspectives. They talked about extremism and the root causes of terrorism. They expressed concern over transnational crimes, trafficking of arms and people and piracy. Some Asian nations said it would be difficult to support the U.S. in security matters owing to differences over Iraq and negative public opinion. The noted regional hotspots were Kashmir, North Korea and China-Taiwan relations. They discussed approaches and strategies for averting emerging and continuing threats and possibilities for cooperation, including the various multilateral institutions. Asian nations expressed a wish to be consulted more frequently by the U.S. in its security decision-making process. Some felt that responses should be made through institutions like ASEAN, ARF, while others expressed doubt about ASEAN's ability to really solve intra-regional crises, such as Myanmar. There was discussion that the six-party talks could evolve into a more permanent structure. They also looked into the increasing demand for energy in the region and the chance of increased competition for oil reserves in the South China Sea. Contact email: regionaldivision@apcss.com
Web site: http://www.apcss.org/Conference/CR_ES/Executive%20Summary%20v-6.htm

73. Fourth Workshop for the Establishment of an ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights

Jakarta, June 17-18

Co-organized and hosted by The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia (MFAI). Supported by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), The Asia Foundation and the Norwegian Human Rights Fund. Participants represented governments, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat. Guests and observers included representatives of other countries, various international and regional institutions, and civil society groups. Issues of common concern in the ASEAN region, such as migrant workers, women and children, terrorism, and human rights education were taken up in the workshop. They also discussed existing regional human rights mechanisms in other regions and their applicability in the Southeast Asian framework. A separate session focussed on the ASEAN Security Community as a commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights in the region. They concluded by discussing future actions to be undertaken to further the initiative with a series of recommendations directed at governments, human rights organizations and civil society groups. Contact Office of the Secretary General, The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism, fax: +632-899-4342.

Web site: <http://www.aseanhrmech.org/>

74. Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) High-Level Seminar on Asian Cooperation and Development

Qingdao, China, June 21

Organized by the Saranrom Institute of Foreign Affairs (SIFA) in cooperation with the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) and the Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT). Some 100 scholars, experts, former officials and diplomats, delegates from the 22 ACD member countries, attended this seminar. The Seminar was divided into 4 sections, namely 1) Building Asia's competitiveness through complementarities and collective efforts across the region; 2) Promoting public-private partnership in Asia; 3) Energy security and strategy in Asia; and 4) Common agricultural policy. This meeting provided academic inputs to the ACD foreign ministers meeting which was conducted from June 21-22. Participants at the seminar agreed that it is important to pursue joint undertakings in improving energy efficiency, developing renewable energies and alternative fuels and building energy infrastructure to safeguard energy security in Asia. They also attached great importance to the establishment of a regional bond market, saying it can help maintain financial stability in the region.

Web site: <http://www.acddialogue.com/web/3.php>

75. Carnegie International Non-Proliferation Conference

Washington DC, June 21-22

Organized by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, this meeting gathered 750 participants from 23 countries including researchers, experts, government officials, UN agency representatives and IAEA representatives. Discussions centered on the new Carnegie Endowment report, *Universal Compliance; A Strategy for Nuclear Security*, offering a radical rethinking of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime in all its elements. It recommends treating non-proliferation as an issue of universal compliance rather than pressuring nations to sign up to the non-proliferation treaty (NPT), and putting

pressure on all actors, whether they possess nuclear weapons or not, to make changes. The concurrent panel sessions were conducted on the following themes: Controlling Deadly Pathogens, Dealing with Iran, Enforcing Disarmament, Global Threat Assessment, How Do We Enforce the NPT's Nonproliferation Provisions?, Inspections after Iraq, The Iraq War's Impact on Proliferation Policy, A Nuclear North Korea, Nuclear Terrorism, The Pakistan Network, Reforming the Fuel Cycle, Risk Reduction with Russia and the U.S. Nuclear Posture.

Web site: <http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/resources/2004conference/home.htm>

76. Second East Asia Congress

Kuala Lumpur, June 21-23

Organized by the East Asia Economic Centre at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia. About 560 participants - intellectuals, researchers, industry and business representatives, experts, journalists, UN agency representatives, policymakers and diplomats from Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Hong Kong SAR, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Korea, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, U.K., U.S., and Vietnam. Nine full sessions were held throughout the roundtable. They started with economic-related topics such as the micro and macro challenges to sustaining growth and dynamism in East Asia, East Asia's responses to an expanded Europe and the free trade area in the Americas and proposals for monetary and financial cooperation. These were followed by sessions on labor mobility, raising education standards, health issues including an East Asian early warning and response system (EWARS), and challenges for electronic and broadcast media. The final two sessions were dedicated to discussions on building trust and deepening relations in East Asia as well as developing specific programmes of action for building a political community in East Asia. Contact email: pmathews@isis.org.my

Web site: <http://www.isis.org.my/eaec/>

77. “Towards an ASEAN Community: Agenda for Development & Social Responsibility through ASEAN Integration”

Vientiane, June 22-23

Organized by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA), Laos. 40 experts, scholars and officials from almost all ASEAN member nations attended. Participants agreed that ASEAN needed to apply new mechanisms in order to cope with both domestic problems, such as ethnic conflict, as well as global challenges and non-traditional security threats like terrorism and transnational crime. They questioned the “ASEAN Way” and principles of non-interference as well as the lack of legally binding mechanisms as reasons for ASEAN lacking credibility and not attracting foreign investment. They critically assessed the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) structure. It was agreed that as well as creating an awareness of common values, ASEAN has to build up caring societies and focus on poverty eradication, human resource development, welfare promotion, labour standards, social protection, health and food security, women and youth policies, equitable growth and environmental sustainability. Finally, they called on ASEAN to be more dynamic to cope with the changing environment and to become more of an implementer, not just an agreement signer.

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

78. ASEAN-China Forum 2004: Developing ASEAN-China Relations: Realities and Prospects

Singapore, June 23-24

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) organized this forum with approximately 30 scholars and experts including strategists, economists and policy leaders, from China and ASEAN and some Chinese government officials. Discussed the rise of China and the impact for ASEAN in economic and security terms from the perspectives of ASEAN, China and other major powers. They talked about maritime security, strengthening cooperation in the ARF, human resource development, and the maximization of business opportunities arising from the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement. Also on the agenda were talks on moving beyond the historical issues e.g. South China Sea and ethnic Chinese issues. Finally discussed ASEAN+3 process and strengthening East Asian Cooperation.

Contact Mrs Betty Kwan, phone: +65-6870-2472, email: betty@iseas.edu.sg

Web site: <http://www.iseas.edu.sg/23jun04a.html>

79. Conference on “Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking in Asia”

Tokyo, June 23-24

Organized by United Nations University and co-sponsored by Vital Voices, the U.S. Embassy in Japan, and the International Labor Organization's Tokyo Office. More than 50 participants representing national and local governments, security agencies, academia, international organizations, the legal field, media, NGOs and members of the general public from Australia, Cambodia, Colombia, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, Thailand, U.S. They addressed regional problems of human trafficking, various forms of human trafficking, including forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation, and how human trafficking drives other types of crimes. They then discussed specific victims' cases and how to combat trafficking through improved enforcement and cooperation between governments and NGOs. They talked about how to identify possible victims and the need for increased health and social service delivery for victims. Other suggestions for raising awareness were training law enforcement officers and public information campaigns

Web site: <http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20040624-13.html>

80. Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) Recommendations of the Task Forces for the ASEM Summit 2004 in Hanoi

Berlin, June 30

Organized by the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP). More than 40 participants including diplomats, business leaders, think tank representatives, and government officials from Bangladesh, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and U.K. They gathered to listen to and discuss the findings of the three CAEC task forces on the following topics important to Asia and Europe: the necessity for cooperation, global governance as a challenge to co-operation, and cooperating for energy security. The task forces were created to assess the present state of international politics, identify problems of importance to both regions, and to develop suggestions for practical cooperation between the two regions that may help to resolve those issues. Details in the publications section.

81. EPC Dialogue – Europe, Asia and Global Governance: Proposals for the next ASEM Summit

Brussels, July 1

Organized by the European Policy Centre (EPC). More than 100 diplomats, business leaders, think tank, foundation and international agency representatives, journalists and government officials from Australia, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, EC, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., and U.S. Members of the Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) reported the findings of three task forces that had been convened on the topics of Asia Europe cooperation in terms of the necessity for cooperation, cooperating to overcome the challenges of global governance, and energy security cooperation. This was followed by discussions on those findings. Experts agreed that closer cooperation between the two blocs was needed as a counterbalance to US domination, particularly in multilateral institutions. An appeal was also made to Asian and European leaders not to allow controversy over Burma to hijack the next ASEM Summit scheduled for October. Contact email: info@theepc.be

Web site:

<http://www.theepc.net/en/default.asp?TYP=ER&LV=276&see=y&t=6&PG=ER/EN/detail&l=&AI=431>

82. APEC Future Leaders Think Tank

Sydney, June 30 - July 3

Organized by the Lowy Institute for International Policy, Australia. A gathering of senior officials from government financial institutions from all APEC member countries. The theme for this year's Think Tank, the fourth in the series was "Managing capital flows: the domestic and regional policy responses." Participants were asked to brainstorm for solutions to a number of the region's economic and financial challenges such as capital mobility and creating and implementing regulations. Contact fax: +61-2-9358-7034, email: director@lowyinstitute.org

Web site: <http://www.axiss.com.au/content/media/events/2004-04-05.asp>

Reserve List

Track 1

1. South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Summit

Islamabad, January 4-6

Led to Indo-Pakistan Statement and a thaw in relations leading to talks later in the year.

2. India-Pakistan Dialogue

Islamabad, February 16-17

Foreign ministry officials from India and Pakistan met to recommence dialogue for achieving a peaceful resolution on the issue of Kashmir and to discuss other outstanding issues.

3. Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Lisbon, March 4-5

Participants supported the call to expand the role of the PSI to not only interdict shipments of WMD, their delivery systems and related materials, but to cooperate in preventing WMD proliferation facilitators, including individuals, companies, and other entities, from engaging in the deadly trade. Participants agreed to pursue greater co-operation through military and intelligence services and law enforcement to shut down proliferation facilitators and bring them to justice. PSI participants agree to begin examining the key steps necessary for this expanded role, including: identifying national points of contact and internal processes developed for this goal; developing and sharing national analyses of key proliferation actors and networks, their financing sources, and other support structures; and undertaking national action to identify law enforcement authorities and other tools or assets that could be brought to bear against efforts to stop proliferation facilitators.

Web site: http://www.dfat.gov.au/globalissues/psi/psi_2004_chairman_conclusions.html

4. United Nations Regional Meeting on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Almaty, Kazakhstan, March 16-18

Attended by representatives of various UN institutions, government ministry officials, diplomats and experts from various nations in the Asia Pacific region including Afghanistan, Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, and other Central Asian nations. They discussed the security trends and challenges in Central Asia, including small arms and light weapons, and discussed the barriers to full implementation of the programme of action to prevent their proliferation, such as unsatisfactory legal frameworks, border controls and stockpile management. They looked into regional cooperation and heard experiences from ASEAN, OSCE and Afghanistan.

Web site: <http://disarmament2.un.org/rcpd/18mar04cnf.htm>

**5. First Anniversary Proliferation Security Initiative Meeting
Krakow, May 31 - June 1**

Senior officials from 62 countries attended this meeting. The aims of the meeting included emphasizing the PSI as a global initiative, further development of international support for the aims and objectives of the PSI, and promotion of broad international co-operation and participation in PSI activities. It was stressed that the Proliferation Security Initiative is an important element in responding to the growing challenge posed by the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related materials to or from states and non-state actors worldwide. It was further stressed that the PSI activities had to be consistent with national and international law and frameworks.

Web site:

http://www.dfat.gov.au/security/statements/1st_psi_chairmans_statement_040601.html

**6. South Pacific Forum Regional Security Committee Meeting
Nadi, Fiji, June 16**

Web site: <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/SYD81161.htm>

**7. India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary-Level Talks
New Delhi, June 27-28**

Discussions focused on peace, security, and the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir, producing no major breakthroughs, however, nations agreed to notify each other before missile tests, to reopen consulates, and finalized a calendar for future meetings. The meeting signifies important progress and that the new Indian government is prepared to proceed with the process set in motion by the previous government.

Web site:

<http://www.vic-info.org/RegionsTop.nsf/7a8aa0614140f0e10a256d1000709985/9bdaa29525a6f0340a256ec300041d13?OpenDocument>

Track 2

8. The Fourth IISS South Asia Security Conference: "New Threats, New Opportunities"

Muscat, Oman, January 5-7

Organized by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). More than 30 Indian and Pakistani foreign ministry officials, military officers and policy analysts as well as European, U.K. and U.S. experts. Coincided with a thaw in Indo-Pakistani relations at the South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Summit. Discussions were on South Asian security, including nuclear weapons, counter-terrorism policies and opportunities for economic cooperation.

**9. Conflict, Peace and Development in South Asia
Colombo, Sri Lanka, January 8-10**

Co-organized by Munasinghe Institute for Development, Sri Lanka and the International Center for Conflict Prevention and Management, Australia, in cooperation with some universities, private and public organizations in the United States, South Asia and elsewhere.

10. Conference on Gender and Human Security

Montreal, February 4-7

Organized by McGill University's Centre for Developing-Area Studies (CDAS), with researchers also from Concordia University, University of Montreal and then Women's Centre of Montreal. Financially supported by Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Consortium on Human Security (CCHS), and the Human Security Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). More than 100 academics and policymakers, primarily from Canada but also from various African, Asian, and European countries. Exchanged experiences and results from a 3-year research project in order to formulate various human security policies for conflict and post-conflict situations. They looked at human security from the perspective of gender, taking up issues such as refugees, armed conflict and small arms, conflict resolution and reconciliation, emphasizing that these issues affect men and women differently. They stressed the need to delegitimize war and reduce weapons production and sales.

Web site:

http://www.humansecuritybulletin.info/April_2004/Conferences/en/GenderHS.php

11. Towards a Peaceful Resolution with North Korea: Crafting a New International Engagement Framework

Washington, D.C., February 12-13

Organized by the Korean Institute for International Economic Policy, the Korean Economic Institute (KEI) in cooperation with the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) and Chosun Ilbo. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and Kookmin Bank.

Web site: Scholars, experts in economics and North Korea, diplomats, members of parliament, government officials and journalists from China, Korea, and U.S. They discussed North Korea's political economy, the preconditions and rationale for international aid and support for North Korea, and the expectations on South Korea and other major stakeholders in resolving the issues on the Korean peninsula. This was followed by discussions on mobilizing both public and private capital from around the globe to assist in the problem and dealing with North Korea's energy needs. U.S. government officials stressed that the six-party talks are the mode for resolving the issue and that North Korea should take up the opportunity.

Web site:

<http://www.kiep.go.kr/main.nsf/fmeMainFrame?OpenForm&TopPath=pgeTop2Frame&SubMenuPath=fmeMoveMenu&BodyPath=/project/event.nsf/vwSeminarInfoEForMain/C93AA66D0E89B83A49256E32002652E1?OpenDocument&Main>

12. Women and HIV/AIDS – 3rd Joint UN House Public Forum on International Women's Day

Tokyo, March 8

Jointly organized by various institutions of the United Nations, including UNDP, UNHCR, World Bank, and WHO, bringing together experts from the United Nations, politics, diplomats, academia and the general public from various countries including China, Indonesia, Japan, South Africa and Uganda. They met to discuss the impact of HIV/AIDS on women in both developing and developed nations, discuss strategies to counter its negative effects on individuals and society as a whole, consider various kinds of and access to treatment, and to share information on the situation in Africa, Caribbean, Middle East and other regions. Contact Ms. Assiya Akanay in the Division for Advancement of Women, tel: (212) 963-8034, email: akanay@un.org

Web site: <http://www.un.org/events/women/iwd/2004/press.html>

13. The International Relations of the Korean Peninsula: Can Diplomacy Succeed? What if Diplomacy Fails?

Washington D.C., April 28

Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies (CNAPS) Spring Symposium, organized by the Brookings Institution. Supported by the Korea Foundation. U.S. security and international relations experts and practitioners. Discussions on what kind of settlement with North Korea would be acceptable to the U.S. but also of the possibilities that diplomacy might fail entirely and what to do in that situation. Contact email:

communications@brookings.edu

Web site: <http://www.brook.edu/comm/events/cnaps20040428.htm>

14. 35th Annual Meeting of the Trilateral Commission

Warsaw, May 7-10

Organized by the European Group of the Trilateral Commission. More than 200 distinguished leaders in business, media, academia, public service, labor unions, and other non-governmental organizations, including both members and non-members of the Trilateral Commission, from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K. and U.S. They started with discussions of Poland, its agenda in Europe and doing business in that country before moving on to discussions and updates on the following topics: the newly enlarged European Union, Russia, Pacific Asia, Israel-Palestine conflict, and international currencies and competitiveness. There was also a presentation of the task force report on "New Challenges to International, National and Human Security Policy". Contact email:

trilateral.europe@wanadoo.fr

Web site: <http://www.trilateral.org/annmtgs/programs/04warsaw.htm>

15. Connecting Civil Society of Asia and Europe – An Informal Consultation Barcelona, June 16-18

Organized by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), Casa Asia, Spain, International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), Netherlands and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). Approximately 180 participants from most of the ASEM member countries including Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, U.K. and Vietnam, as well as Canada. They were academics, journalists, representatives of research institutes, cultural institutes, foundations, NGOs as well as some government officials and representatives of the European Commission (EC). They met to discuss how civil society from Asia and Europe could cooperate on certain issues such as governance, human rights, security and international relations, the environment, education, trade and migration. They also discussed how they could cooperate from the sectoral perspective, such as in groupings of NGOs, civil society resource organizations (CSROs) and media representatives. Contact Bertrand Fort, ASEF, email: bertrand.fort@asef.org

Web site: <http://www.casaasia.es/ccs/main.html>

16. 2nd International Conference on Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking Rome, June 29 – July 1

Delegates from 80 countries worldwide took part in the conference which aimed to specify

organized crimes, enhance the exchange of information, as well as coordinate efforts and promote cooperation between nations in the fight against these crimes. Italian delegates discussed their experiences in fighting against transnational organized crime, drug and arms trafficking, prostitution and illegal migration.

Other

17. World Social Forum

Mumbai, January 16-21

Organized by the World Social Forum. Attended by approximately 75,000 participants from more than 1500 organizations from 117 countries worldwide.

Web site: <http://www.forumsocialmundial.org.br/home.asp>

18. 2004 NPO Exchange Program

March 22-25

Participants from Korea, China and Japan to share experiences and learning on the operation of various types of NPOs and to build closer networking in the region. Key developments and issues related to philanthropy, fair trade, advocacy, environment and women will be brought to focus through field visits to the programs of the Beautiful Foundation, the Beautiful Store, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), Citizens' Movement for Environmental Justice, and the Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU). Contact: Ms. Youngmin Ji, The Beautiful Foundation, email: pax@beautifulfund.org

Preliminary Inventory, July - December 2004

Track 1

1. Conference on Terrorism

Kuala Lumpur, July 5

Jointly organized by the Japanese government and the Kuala Lumpur-based Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT).

2. The Second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS (APMM2)

Bangkok, July 11

Jointly hosted by Thailand in co-operation with Australia (AusAIDS) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Held in conjunction with XV International AIDS Conference.

3. 11th ARF Ministerial Meeting

Jakarta, July 26-30

4. Workshop on Counter Terrorism

Singapore, August

5. 35th Pacific Islands Forum and 16th Post-Forum Dialogue

Apia, Samoa, August 5-10

6. 24th ASEANAPOL (ASEAN Chiefs of Police) Conference

Chiang Mai, August 16-20

7. 2nd ASEAN - Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

Tokyo, August 30 - September 2

8. ASEAN SOM on Vientiane Integration Agenda (VIA)

Laos, September 2-3

9. 36th ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting

Jakarta, September 2-5

10. Informal Consultation with Dialogue Partners on the Vientiane Integration Agenda (VIA)

Jakarta, September 4

- 11. 16th ASEAN-New Zealand Dialogue Meeting and 9th ASEAN-New Zealand JMC
Wellington, September 13-14**
- 12. 4th Annual Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), 2nd
Annual SOMTC Plus Three, 2nd Annual SOMTC + China, 1st Annual SOMTC
+ Japan
Bandar Seri Begawan, September 14-17**
- 13. 20th ASEAN-Australia Forum
Canberra, September 16-17**
- 14. Sixth ASEM Economic Ministers Meeting - *Cancelled*
Rotterdam, Netherlands, September 16-17**
- 15. Informal Meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers
New York, September 28**
- 16. Six-Party Talks on North Korea - Fourth Round
Beijing, by end September**
- 17. 9th Tokyo Defense Forum
Tokyo, October**
- 18. 12th ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA)
Malaysia, October**
- 19. Workshop on Sea Piracy
Penang, Malaysia, October**
- 20. Fifth ASEM Summit - "Further Revitalizing and Substantiating the Asia-Europe
Partnership"
Hanoi, October 8-9**
- 21. Intersessional Group on Confidence Building Measures (ISG on CBMs)
Phnom Penh, October 26-27
ASEAN Regional Forum event. Co-chaired by the European Union and Cambodia.**
- 22. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) meeting of Prime Ministers
Bishkek, Autumn**

**23. ASEAN SOM, ASEAN+3 SOM, ASEAN + China SOM, ASEAN + Japan SOM,
ASEAN + Korea SOM, ASEAN-India SOM**
Vientiane, November 25-26

24. ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting
Vientiane, November 27

25. CLMV Summit
Vientiane, November 27

**26. 10th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN Plus Three Summit, ASEAN + China Summit,
ASEAN + Japan Summit, ASEAN + Korea Summit, ASEAN-India Summit**
Vientiane, November 30

27. ASEAN + China, India, Japan, Korea
Vientiane, November 30

28. ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Commemorative Summit
Vientiane, November 30

29. ASEAN+3 Summit
Vientiane, November 2

30. 3rd ASEAN-India Summit
Vientiane, November

31. 1st ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC)
China, by end 2004
Chaired by Indonesia.

32. 18th ASEAN-US Dialogue
Washington D.C., by end 2004

Track 2

**33. UN High Level Panel on Future Threats and Challenges and International
Responses**

New Delhi, July 1-3

Organized by the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS), New Delhi.

Web site: <http://www.ipcs.org/ipcs/new/newEvents.jsp>

34. Global Fund Partnership Forum
Bangkok, July 7-8

35. Infectious Diseases and the Society - Research Symposium
China, July 7-9

Organized by the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU).
Web site: <http://apru.nus.edu.sg/calendar/calendar.html>

36. XV International AIDS Conference
Bangkok, July 11-16

Organized by the International AIDS Society and the Thai Ministry of Public Health in partnership with the Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations, Thai NGO Coalition on AIDS and UNAIDS.

Web site: <http://www.aids2004.org/> or <http://www.ias.se/aids2004>

37. UNESCO, UNIAP and UNDP-SEAHIV Parallel Conference on Trafficking, Migration, Minorities and HIV/ AIDS

Bangkok, July 14

Web site: <http://archives.healthdev.net/sea-aids/msg01100.html>

38. "Human Security and HIV/AIDS"

Bangkok, July 15

Organized by the Government of Japan, with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

Web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/health/sympo0407/index.html>

39. International Conference on Accountability for Atrocity

Galway, Ireland, July 15-16

Organized by UNU and the Irish Centre for Human Rights, National University of Ireland, Galway.

Web site: <http://www.unu.edu/p&g/galway/index.htm>

40. 3rd Japan-ASEAN Dialogue: Roadmap for East Asian Community Building
Tokyo, July 22-23

Organized by ASEAN-ISIS and The Global Forum of Japan in cooperation with the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC).

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

**41. The Post-Cold War International Order and Domestic Conflict in Asia
Singapore, July 29-30**

Organized by the National University of Singapore (NUS) and supported by Department of Sociology/Faculty of Arts and Social Science, NUS, Asia Research Institute, NUS, Southeast Asia Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong, and Asia Research Centre, Murdoch University.

Web site: <http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/soc/Research/workshop.htm>

42. 2004 EWC/ EWCA International Conference - "New Challenges for Building an Asia Pacific Community"

Tokyo, August 2-4

Sponsored by the East-West Center, EWC Association, EWCA Japan Chapter and Nihon University.

Web site: <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/Japan2004>

**43. Asia Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO)
Singapore, August 4-10**

Organized by the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS).

**44. 5th International Symposium of the Awaji Pacific Forum
Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, August 6-7**

Organized by the Awaji Pacific Forum, Awaji Conference Japan.

Web site: http://www.awaji-conference.com/e_index.html

**45. Special Seminar on Report of High-level Panel on UN/Civil Society Relations-
Asian Perspective and Response
Bangkok, August 13**

**46. 2nd Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) Meeting
Bangkok, August 16-17**

Organized by Thammasat University, Thailand.

**47. Biosecurity Threats in the Asia-Pacific Region
Honolulu, August 16-20**

Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS).

Web site: www.apcss.com/Conference/

**48. Harvard HPAIR Conference in Shanghai
Shanghai, August 18-21, 2004**

Organized by The Harvard Project for Asian and International Relations (HPAIR) and co-hosted by Fudan University

Web site: www.hpair.org

**49. ASEAN Roundtable 2004
Singapore, August 25-26**

Organized by ISEAS and supported by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

**50. 14th New Generation Seminar
Honolulu and U.S. Mainland, August 29 - September 12**

Organized by the East-West Center.

Web site: http://www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf_ID=357

- 51. 28th Pacific Armies Management Seminar (PAMS XXVIII)**
New Delhi, early September
Web site: <http://www2.apan-info.net/pams/default.htm>
- 52. Asia Europe People's Forum (AEPF) V**
Norway, September
Web site: <http://www.tni.org/asem/index.htm>
- 53. 11th ASEF University – Liberty, Security and Global Order**
Paris, September
- 54. Meeting on Asia-Europe Relations**
Lisbon, September
Organized by Fundacao Oriente, Portugal.
- 55. Trilateral Retreats: Toward New Regional Relations in Northeast Asia**
Montana, U.S., September
Co-sponsored by the Mansfield Foundation, Pacific Forum CSIS and the Asia Foundation.
Web site: <http://www.mansfieldfdn.org/programs/trilats.htm>
- 56. Fourth European Association for South-East Asian Studies (Euroseas)**
Conference
Paris, September 1-4
Web site: <http://www.asef.org/>
- 57. Japan-ASEAN Security Symposium**
Undecided, September 2
- 58. IDSS - Ford Workshop on Non-Traditional Security in Asia**
Singapore, September 3-4
Organized by the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS).
- 59. Sixth EU – ASEAN Think Tank Dialogue - Completing The Triangle - East Asia, EU and the US: Recent Developments, Challenges, and Prospects for Inter-Regional Cooperation**
Munich, Brussels, Lisbon, September 5-10
Organized by ISDS Philippines, Konrad Adenauer Foundation and IEEI Lisbon and the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS).
- 60. Sub-State Terrorism in Asia: Current Trends and State Responses**
Honolulu, September 14-16
Organized by the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies.
- 61. 3rd Asia-Pacific Security Forum**
Paris, September 16
Forum on Asian elections in 2004 and their impact on regional security. Organized by Centre Asia, Ifri, ISDS Philippines and INPR, Taiwan. Contact Florence Biot, Ifri, biot.centreasie@ifri.org

62. 4th Japan-China Dialogue: The Outlook for East Asia Community Building and China-Japan Relations

Tokyo, September 16-17

Organized by the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC) and The Global Forum of Japan and the Chinese International Friendship Association.

Web site: <http://www.gfj.jp/index-j.htm>

63. The Sixth ASEM Informal Seminar on Human Rights Series

Suzhou, China, September 16-17

Organized by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF). Sponsored by French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (Sweden) with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden, and the Asia-Europe Foundation with the support of the European Commission.

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

64. 33rd Pacific Area Senior Officials Logistics Seminar (PASOLS)

Brunei, September 20-24

The theme for this year's seminar was "Logistics Cooperation: Integrated Logistics and Combat Support". Sponsored by Headquarters United States Commander-In-Chief Pacific Area Command (HQ USCINCPAC). Organized by the PASOLS Secretariat.

Web site: <http://www.pasols.org/index.htm>

65. Terrorism, Piracy and Maritime Security

Singapore, September 23-23

Organized by the Institute for South-East Asian Studies (ISEAS).

66. Conference on Non-Traditional Security in Asia: Illegal Migration, Its Impact and Policy Recommendation

Beijing, October

Organized by the Ford Foundation. Contact Centre of Asian Studies at Hong Kong University, email: hkcsp@hku.hk

67. 759th Wilton Park Conference - Reducing Tensions in Northeast Asia

Wilton Park, U.K., October 4-8

Organized by Wilton Park Conferences.

68. 54th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: Bridging a Divided World Through International Cooperation and Disarmament

Seoul, October 4-9

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

69. 761st Wilton Park Conference - Chemical and Biological Weapons: Confronting New Challenges

Wilton Park, U.K., October 8-10

Organized by Wilton Park Conferences in co-operation with the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute, Washington DC.

70. 3rd Media Forum (ASEAN-Japan)

Manila, October 8-10

Organized by ISDS Philippines.

71. 7th International Human Rights Conference on "An Asia-Europe Dialogue on Human Rights and International Law, The International Criminal Court: A New Era for Justice?"

Manila, October 11-12

72. 762nd Wilton Park Conference - South Asia: What are the Benefits of Regional Economic Cooperation

Wilton Park, U.K., October 11-13

Organized by Wilton Park Conferences.

73. Asia Pacific Summit 2004

Vancouver, October 13-14

Organized by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada.

Web site: www.asiapacific.ca/apsummit

74. Japan - U.S. - Korea Dialogue: "The Shift in the North Korean situation and the Japanese, Korean and U.S. Responses"

Tokyo, October 14-15

Organized by the Global Forum of Japan, the Fletcher School of International Diplomacy, Tufts University and the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Yonsei University.

75. 4th ASEAN People's Assembly

Manila, November

Organized by ISDS Philippines and ASEAN-ISIS.

76. Pacific Council on International Policy Members Weekend

Marina del Rey, California, November 12-13

Organized by the Pacific Council on International Policy.

77. Asian Civil Society Forum (ACSF) 2004

Bangkok, November 21-24

78. 4th Global Homeland Security Conference & Expo: Protecting the Nation's Critical Infrastructure & Key Assets

Arlington, Virginia, USA, November 22-23

79. Geo-Agenda for the Future: Securing the Oceans – Legal and Policy Frameworks and Action Plan for the Maintenance of Peace and Environment Protection of the Ocean

Tokyo, December 2-3

Organized by the Institute for Oceans Policy at the Ship and Ocean Foundation, Japan.

80. International Confederation of Free Trade Union Movement

Miyazaki, December 5-10

81. 2nd East Asia Forum

Kuala Lumpur, December 6-7

Organized by the East Asia Forum (EAF).

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

82. 771st Wilton Park Conference – Nuclear Non-Proliferation: The 2005 Review Conference – Prospects Following Recent Crises

Wilton Park, U.K., December 13-17

Organized by Wilton Park Conferences.

83. Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) 15

La Jolla, California, during 2004

Organized by Wired for Peace (W4P), which is the collaborative effort of the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation and the Lawrence Livermore

National Laboratory Center for Global Security Research. W4P is sponsored by the United States Institute of Peace, the United States Department of Energy, Intel Corporation, and Microsoft.

Web site: www.wiredforpeace.org

**84. 6th East Asian Development Network (EADN) Annual Forum
Singapore, during 2004**

Organized by the East Asian Development Network (EADN). Contact email:
siaa_eadn@pacific.net.sg

**85. CSCAP North Pacific Working Group
Korea, Undecided**

Publications

AIDS in ASIA: Face the Facts

Monitoring the AIDS Pandemic (MAP)

2004. An annual compendium of surveillance data on HIV/AIDS in Asia which contains an executive summary with statistical analysis of the data. Chapters examine the causes for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Asia, various risk groups, impact on youth, and s for treatment and prevention possibilities. Approximately 100 members of the MAP network, an international network of epidemiologists and public health professionals, collect the data. Financially supported by UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention, United States Agency for International Development, Family Health International, and the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Web site: www.mapnetwork.org/reports/aids_in_asia.html

Asia and Europe: Cooperating for Energy Security

Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC)

June 2004. Centre asie ifri, Institut francais des relations internationales. Co-edited by Francois Godement, Francoise Nicolas and Taizo Yakushiji. This book contains a number of essays by experts on energy who belong to international energy agencies, private companies, universities and research centers from various nations in Asia and Europe. The topics they cover energy security, policies and approaches from both Asian and European perspectives, as well as examining the challenges to energy security, China's energy situation, global energy supply and nuclear energy in Asia. The book concludes with a summary and recommendations for cooperation between Asia and Europe to the leaders at the next Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit to be held in Hanoi in October 2004. The discussions held related to the task force included participants from Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, U.K. and U.S. A review of this publication can be found at:

http://www.asiaeuropoproject.org/index.php?site=full_article&id=108

Asia and Europe: Global Governance as a Challenge to Co-operation

Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC)

June 2004. Co-edited by William Wallace and Young Soogil. This book is the result of a task force that was convened under the name "Global Governance as a Challenge to Co-operation: Our Shared Agenda". The contributors are international relations, security, and political economy experts from Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Singapore, and U.K. The report attempts to redefine the roles of Asia and Europe in the post 9-11 terrorist attacks world and look at ways the two regions can cooperate to create a global governance fitting the new political realities and new security challenges, such as multilateralism, international institutions, and trade and development. A review of this publication can be found at:

http://www.asiaeuropoproject.org/index.php?site=full_article&id=108

Asia and Europe: The Necessity for Co-operation

Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC)

June 2004. Edited by Karl Kaiser. This book is essentially a summary of the findings and recommendations of the other two CAEC task forces entitled "Asia and Europe: Cooperating for Energy Security" and "Asia and Europe: Global Governance as a Challenge to Co-operation". The report explores the ways in which Asia and Europe can cooperate, given their shared interest in preventing further deterioration of multilateralism and of international institutions. The contributors are international relations experts from France, Germany, Japan, Korea and U.K. A review of this

publication can be found at:

http://www.asiaeuropoproject.org/index.php?site=full_article&id=108

National Bureau of Asian Research, NBR Special Report: Japan, the United States and East Asia: Emerging Regional Challenges

Essays by Ralph A. Cossa, T.J. Pempel, Tomohito Shinoda and Shujiro Urata. No. 5, March 2004. This report follows a conference by the same name held in Tokyo on March 25, 2003. Participants explored the new dynamics of East Asia and how they are affecting the special relationship between Japan and the U.S. The essays take up the following issues: the Korean nuclear crisis, Japan-U.S. economic and security relations and FTAs in East Asia.

**North Korea's Weapons Programmes: A Net Assessment
International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), U.K.**

A comprehensive and detailed evaluation of North Korea's nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programmes and efforts to develop ballistic missiles. The book traces the historical development of North Korean programmes in each area and presents an assessment of current capabilities and estimates of future developments. The analysis explains how assessments of North Korea's programmes are based on judgements of motivations and capabilities, in the absence of direct information and conclusive evidence. In addition to chapters on North Korea's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and ballistic missile programmes, the book analyses the conventional military balance on the Korean Peninsula and details the long history of disarmament negotiations with North Korea, including the birth and death of the Agreed Framework and future prospects for the current Six Party Talks.

Web site: <http://www.iiss.org/conferencepage.php?confID=63>

South Korea's Energy and Environmental Issues towards Northeast Asia's Sustainable Development in the Twenty-First Century

April, 2004. Policies aimed at responding to energy and environmental issues facing the Northeast Asian region will bear limited results as long as they are designed and adopted at the state level. Growing attention is presently drawn to the role played by South Korea because the nation lies between Japan and China in terms of economic condition, energy consumption maturity and environmental policies. However, few basic research projects have been conducted to date to comprehensively analyze South Korea's energy and environmental issues. This research report edited by the Korea Energy Economics Institute analyzes the present status of the nation's energy supply and demand, and the environment as well as the energy and environmental issues facing the nation and the policies adopted in response. In addition, the report explains South Korea's stance toward acquiring environmental technologies and realizing environmental cooperation. This report will serve as a beneficial resource for those seeking basic information about South Korea and/or the nation's energy and environmental policies.

Web site: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200404/200404.html>

The Nexus Between Counterterrorism, Counterproliferation, and Maritime Security in Southeast Asia

This report is the result of research conducted by Tamara Renee Shie, a Visiting Fellow at the Pacific Forum CSIS from February - July 2004. The study looks into the increasing connection between terrorism, proliferation of weapons and transport and

maritime security, since September 11. It highlights Southeast Asia as an area for particular concern given the rise of fundamental Islamic groups, some with connections to Al Qaeda in the region as well as the vulnerability of the Malacca Strait through which much of the world's goods must pass. In response to this, three major initiatives have been developed: the U.S. government's Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency's Container Security Initiative (CSI), and the UN International Maritime Organization's International Shipping and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS). The focus of the PSI is the interdiction of ships at sea suspected of carrying illegal shipments of WMD or related materials. The CSI aims to securitize shipping containers bound for U.S. ports. Finally the ISPS is designed to increase and standardize security measures in ports, on ships, and with shipping companies. These are all examined in this research paper, as well as the responses of the countries in Southeast Asia to them, and the difficulty the initiatives face such as the countries preferring the "ASEAN Way" of non-interference and regional responses and general suspicion towards U.S. solutions. This paper recommends greater regional cooperation; an increase in cost burden-sharing, technological collaboration, and capacity building; the creation of a truly regional maritime security initiative; and the adherence to and new proposals for UN maritime security conventions. The author believes that there is room for improvement and obstacles still lie ahead, but Southeast Asia is making advances in safeguarding its maritime realm.

Web site: <http://www.csis.org/pacfor/issues/v04n04.cfm>

Research

This section contains research projects that we were able to find information on that pertain to either traditional or non-traditional security or community building and are conducted by institutions in the Asia-Pacific or have that region as a central aspect of the project theme. The projects were either commenced, completed, or ongoing in the first half of 2004. In this compilation the projects have been split into three categories – international relations, non-traditional security and regional cooperation and community building – and then further ordered alphabetically by project name.

International Relations

1. "America's Role in Asia" Project

Asia Foundation, U.S.

Description: Research to be completed by autumn 2004. This project brings together American and Asian policymakers and scholars to assess U.S.- Asian relations. During a series of workshops over nine months, leading American and Asian policymakers and scholars will analyze the challenges facing the U.S. in Asia and recommend policy initiatives to the U.S. administration and Congress. This follows previous project by the same name conducted in 1992 and 2000.

Related events: Three regional workshops will be held during 2004. Ambassador Kim Kyung-won, President of the Institute of Social Sciences in Seoul and former Korean ambassador to the U.S., will chair the Northeast Asia workshop. Ambassador Tommy Koh will chair the Southeast Asia workshop. He is Singapore's Ambassador-at-Large and president of the Institute for Policy Studies, and served as Singapore's Ambassador to the United States and United Nations in the 1980s. Ambassador Farooq Sobhan, president of the Bangladesh Enterprise Institute and former Permanent Secretary of Bangladesh's Ministry of Foreign Affairs will chair the South Asia workshop.

Output: The project will culminate with the release of separate American and Asian reports prior to the U.S. elections in the fall of 2004.

1. The American report will be produced by a bipartisan working group of two dozen leading policymakers and scholars. Their report will build on the views and recommendations of the Asian report, and will cover issues such as security, economics and trade, political and social developments, globalization, nuclear proliferation, and international terrorism. The American working group will be co-chaired by Ambassador Michael H. Armacost and Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy.
2. The Asian report will derive from discussions at three regional workshops featuring leading experts and policymakers from South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia.

Contact/ Web site: <http://www.asiafoundation.org/IR/aria.html>

2. "Building on the TCOG: Enhancing Trilateral Policy Coordination Among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea"

The Japan Forum for International Relations, the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA), U.S. and Yonsei University's Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Korea.

Description: 2004 – ongoing project. Researchers are exploring the prospects for expanding the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) process as a key U.S.-South Korea and U.S.-Japan Alliance management tool. Based on archival research

and interviews with policy makers in all three countries, the project team will prepare a set of practical recommendations for improving current TCOG processes and upgrading the mechanism to address at least one new trilateral policy concern (beyond short-term North Korea policy). The team will then test the recommendations by means of an exercise that simulates a TCOG-like meeting to further improve the usefulness of the recommendations and increase their prospects for near-term implementation.

Premise: One of the most successful innovations of the last four years in the area of U.S.-South Korea and U.S.-Japan alliance management has been the establishment and utilization of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) for developing common policies toward North Korea. This periodic meeting of high-level officials from the United States, South Korea, and Japan has allowed the three governments to discuss together a range of options for dealing more effectively with North Korea, and it has provided a hitherto absent forum for coordinating policies on a regular basis. The results have included a better understanding among the three of each other's policy objectives and methods for achieving them, a lessening of concern if ends or means do not exactly correspond, a coordination of policies toward the North, and a more unified voice in dealing with the regime in Pyongyang. A key question that arises is the degree to which the TCOG process can and should be strengthened and/or adapted as a way to encourage trilateral coordination beyond issues of immediate North Korean policy and, by means of such coordination, to strengthen the two bilateral alliances and establish connecting threads between them - a development that is seen as essential if existing alliance structures are to evolve appropriately and thrive in the future.

Funding: Funded by Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership (CGP).

Contact/ Web site: http://www.ifpa.org/projects/cgp_tcog.htm

3. Evolving Approaches to Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific and the Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme

Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore.

Description: Multi-year project. Participants from Asia-Pacific and Europe. The project addresses the following questions: why have some forms of security cooperation and institutionalization in the Asia-Pacific proven more feasible than others? For example, why is the region historically more receptive to cooperative security and security community approaches than collective security or collective defence, which have been the hallmark of the European security architecture? Second, do bilateral modes of security cooperation, traditionally salient in the Asia-Pacific, complement or compete with emerging multilateral structures? If the relationship is competitive, then what kind of transformation is needed to develop a more complimentary relationship between the two?

Premise: Several important developments in the regional security environment of the Asia-Pacific necessitate a review of our current understanding of the region's security order. These include the rise of China, revitalization of America's bilateral alliances in the region, especially the US-Japanese alliance, Japan's efforts to expand its role in peacekeeping and multilateral security activities, the difficulties facing an expanded ASEAN, doubts about the credibility of ASEAN and the ASEAN Regional Forum in the wake of the Asian crisis, and the emergence of an ASEAN Plus Three economic and political framework.

Related events:

1. Conference on "Evolving Approaches to Security in the Asia Pacific", held in Singapore on 8-10 December 2002.
2. Workshop on "UN Peace Operations and the Asia Pacific Region", jointly hosted by the UN University, held in Tokyo on 12-13 February 2003.
3. Workshop on "Globalisation and Economic Security in East Asia: Governance and Institutions", held in Singapore on 11-12 September 2003.
4. Conference on "Reassessing Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific Region", jointly hosted by Georgetown University, held in Washington, D.C., on 20-21 November 2003.

Funding: Initial funding was secured from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

Contact/ Web site: Project Director Professor Amitav Acharya of IDSS. Web site: http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/research_03a.htm

4. Global Governance – In Quest of a New International Order National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan.

Description: April 2004 - March 2005. This research will examine the topic of global governance, America's current role in global governance, especially in light of an increasing tendency for the United States to act unilaterally, and it will analyze the factors determining both America's domestic and foreign policies in this regard. The research will also seek to reveal how we should respond to the chaotic situations in Afghanistan and Iraq and how to face the new threats to global society.

Related events: An international forum convened by NIRA.

Output: The researchers plan to make proposals for new methods in global governance as well as for Japan's role in that.

Contact/ Web site: <http://www.nira.go.jp/pubj/newsletter/nn05.pdf>

5. Prospects for East Asian Nuclear Disarmament Hiroshima Peace Institute

Description: April 2003 – March 2005. The researchers are from China, Japan, Korea and U.S. This project will address the basic question: "How have developments in the East Asian region helped erode current efforts toward global nuclear disarmament, and what actions in the East Asia region can effectively help promote this goal?" The project's research agenda aims to create new knowledge, insights and proposals for reducing the role of nuclear threat policies in East Asia as a means to promote global nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. It will address the role that U.S. nuclear weapons policies, as well as missile defense and pre-emptive military action policies, play in East Asian security and how this impacts East Asian efforts to promote regional nonproliferation. Also on the agenda are the U.S.-Japan relationship and alliance, the policies of states in the region, especially non-nuclear ones, Korean peninsula developments and the possibility of developing multilateral regional initiatives for nonproliferation.

Related events: To promote this research, two workshops will be held and attended by the research team members for exchanging information and ideas. Once the report is finalized there will be Research Presentation Symposia in Hiroshima and Washington, D.C. These will involve both media and public sessions.

Output: Print and electronic dissemination of research findings and papers. The project will produce long-term and contextual insights to contemporary nuclear proliferation and arms control policy problems. It is hoped this will contribute to the better understanding of long-term prospects for global nuclear disarmament and will offer contemporary policy-relevant proposals for making realistic progress toward nuclear disarmament in regional contexts.

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

6. Rise of China and Regional Implications for East Asia Centre Asie, Institut Francais de Relations Internationales (IFRI), France.

Description: Part of the Regional Integration in East Asia Program. The objective of the program is to analyze the regional reorganization currently under way with an emphasis on the role played by China. Commencing September 2004, for 6-9 months.

Premise: Among its many side-effects, the financial crisis of 1997-98 has rekindled interest in tighter economic and political cooperation in East Asia. At the same time, the economic and political center of gravity in the region is gradually shifting to China. The leadership problem that it entails may constitute a major obstacle on the road to deeper integration as well as add force to the need for collective action.

Contact/ Web site: Sophie Boisseau du Rocher, Research Associate, Centre Asie, IFRI.
Email: boisseau.centreasie@ifri.org, web site:
http://www.ifri.org/frontDispatcher/ifri/recherche/centre_asie_ifri_1031830130593/dynamiques_politiques_1032431625705/publi_P_prog_asie_int_egration_1044033921556

7. Toward a Stronger Foundation for U.S., Japan and China Relations, Year 2 Pacific Forum, CSIS, U.S.

Description: The second of a three-year project to develop a stronger foundation for US, Japan and China relations by developing concrete and in-depth policy for furthering trilateral cooperation in several specific areas. This project addresses China's rising economic status, Japan's increasing activity in international affairs and rising nationalism in Japan and China and how this may affect relationships among the three.

Related events: Earlier phase of the project included a conference on November 10, 2003 in Tokyo hosted by the Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS), Japan, in collaboration with Pacific Forum, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR).

Funding: Sponsored partly by the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) and the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

Contact/ Web site: <http://www.csis.org/pacfor/>

Non-Traditional Security

8. Energy & Environmental Cooperation on the Korean Peninsula Royal Institute for International Affairs, U.K.

Description: This study examines the options available for energy co-operation on the peninsula, and particularly the case for developing a natural gas supply from the Russian Federation to the Korean peninsula. A second part of the project aims to draw relevant lessons from the European region with regard to energy cooperation between political adversaries. Lessons from the German and Iberian Peninsula cases give a real insight as to how the difficulties of energy cooperation between neighboring countries with a history of adversarial relations can be resolved. The third part of the project examines the potential for environmental cooperation between the two Koreas and their neighbors.

Premise: One of the most important issues for North Korea's economic development is how to secure energy, in particular, environmental-friendly energy in the long-term. Currently, the country's main energy sources are coal and hydro-power. Its high quality coal reserves have already been consumed and the quality of the remaining coal is declining. As the existing facilities of both coal and hydro plants are not properly managed, a massive investment to refurbish the plants is urgently needed. For South Korea, its energy shortage is a matter of national importance. Although there have been arguments over the necessity of building more nuclear power plants, there have also been strong local objections to such a strategy. To secure environmental-friendly energy is a national priority and the increased use of natural gas could serve this purpose. The south east of Russia has a significant reserves of natural gas, but a long distance pipeline is required if this gas is to serve the needs of China, Korea and Japan. The DPRK's admission in 2002 that it had reactivated its nuclear programme brought the region to the edge of crisis. Both energy and environmental factors are certain to play a very important role in promoting a peaceful settlement to the problems currently faced.

Funding: Undertaken with the support of the Korea Foundation.

Output: A report will be published in early 2005.

Contact/ Web site: The project is being led by Dr Keun-Wook Paik, an associate of the Sustainable Development Programme, and is being jointly run by the Asia Programme and Sustainable Development Programme at Chatham House. Web site:

<http://www.riia.org/index.php?id=252>

9. "Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Northeast Asia: Prospects for Cooperative Policies"

Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA), Japan and the Northeast Asia Economic Forum (NEAEF), East-West Center, U.S.

Description: 2-year research and dialogue project.

Related events: Forum in February 2004. Participants discussed the major energy projects in the region including cross-border power grids and gas pipelines and the various nations' energy policies. They concluded that cooperation is needed for continuous energy supply, greater environmental responsibility, regional economic development and strengthened regional stability and security. They suggested it may also be a mechanism for resolving the issue of North Korea.

Funding: Support from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP).

Contact/ Web site: email: naec@erina.or.jp, web site: http://naec.erina.or.jp/En/index_e.html

10. Human Security: Comparing Japanese and Canadian Governmental Thinking and Practice

Description: Akiko Fukushima, Director of Policy Studies and Senior Fellow, National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Tokyo, Japan. Completed March 26, 2004. Research was undertaken during 2003 and 2004.

Output: Research paper to be posted on web site of the Canadian Consortium on Human Security (CCHS). The paper looks into the fact that in the latter half of the 1990s both Canada and Japan introduced and then promoted the idea of "human security" in their respective foreign policies. However, the two countries diverged in how they defined and implemented human security. The research looks at the two approaches and examines if there really are fundamental differences.

Typically, Japan focuses on freedom from want, while Canada focuses on freedom from fear; Japan shies away from human rights, while Canada asserts their importance; and Japan avoids humanitarian intervention, while Canada emphasizes intervention, including the use of force. These discrepancies seemingly led to tension between the Japanese and Canadian governments, however, this research reveals that the two approaches are really not that divergent. While the Canadian approach certainly includes support for humanitarian intervention involving the use of force, the Canadians view this as a means of last resort, rather than as a primary mechanism. In the practical implementation of human security, their approaches are showing signs of convergence and the ultimate goal of global peace and security is commonly shared.

A comparison of the two approaches also puts forth the question of whether, and how, human security can survive as a policy instrument. The paper concludes with a discussion of how the idea of human security has been affected by the recent developments in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as by the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington.

Contact/ Web site: http://www.humansecurity.info/CCHS_web/Home/en/index.php

11. Institution-Building for Human Security - From Asian Perspectives

Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan

Description: Ongoing project which seeks to develop an agenda for promoting human security from Asian perspectives by looking at how states, international organizations, and non-state actors have sought to protect human life in the region. Potential themes include: postwar Japanese experience in "humanizing" the security apparatus, UN intervention in Southeast Asia, criminal justice in Cambodia and East Timor, the International Criminal Court, and the UN and NGO community for basic human needs.

Premise: Human security is a positive concept of security denoting freedom from multiple sources of threat to human life, such as repressive violence against political dissent and minorities, economic deprivation and political exclusion, but also unconventional sources of threat (AIDS, environmental scarcity, drugs as well as human trafficking).

Contact/ Web site: Kawaguchi Kazuko and Sorpong Peou. Web site:
<http://www.aglos-sophia.jp/en/index.html>

12. "Non-Traditional Security Issues in Asia"

Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore.

Description: Phase II (2003-2005) of the project aims to develop conceptual frameworks and methodological tools for investigating how and why non-traditional security (NTS) issues arise, how they are defined and the responses of governments and non-state actors. It is hoped this framework could be used to provide cross-sub-regional comparisons on different issues areas in Asia. The program's overarching objective is to facilitate discussion on non-traditional aspects of security as they relate to Asia in the post-Cold War security environment. The main concerns are migration, health, transnational crime, the environment, and stateless populations. Phase I looked at "Non-traditional security issues in Southeast Asia".

Premise: A new understanding of security has emerged. Conventionally related to the defense of state sovereignty and territorial integrity from overt military aggression, the concern of security has now expanded to include unconventional challenges such as acts of terrorism sponsored by non-state actors against states; the globalization of religious radicalism and identity/ethnic politics; the challenges of rebuilding war-devastated failed states such as Afghanistan; and the need to address poverty and underdevelopment. While the nature and direction of the post-September 11 international security order remains unclear, what seems certain is the tendency of governments and policy communities to designate and treat an ever increasing list of national and transnational issues as security issues. Although states continue to play a significant part in securitizing various issues, the act of securitization is not confined to states. Increasingly, public debates and the accentuation of various NTS issues as security concerns have been spearheaded by a growing number of non-official and/or semi-official actors, including international organizations, NGOs, foundations, lobby and pressure groups, as well as academic and research centers. Indeed, civil society actors have been at the forefront of the effort to rethink security. Their actions signal the competing and/or complementary practices of both state and civil societal actors in the securitization of NTS issues. Asia provides fascinating examples of state and civil societal actors engaging in the securitization of NTS issues. Investigating how NTS issues are perceived, played out, and addressed in this broad and fascinating region, remains an exciting but as yet unfulfilled intellectual quest.

Related events: At the Inaugural Project Conference in Singapore in September 2003, a number of scholars working on NTS issues from Southeast, Northeast and South Asia who were chosen through open competition, came together to discuss a range of NTS topics. These included Infectious Diseases and Human Security in Asia-Pacific, Illegal Migration, Piracy, Transnational Crime, Environment Resource Development and Management and Food Security. The meeting provided a good opportunity for the 11 Ford grantee institutions to meet and explore common interests and methods for working collaboratively on the broad subject of NTS in Asia. A project conference to be held in Singapore in September 2004 will be the final opportunity to fine-tune methodologies and put the finishing touches to their papers at this workshop. This will be followed by a Second Project Workshop to be held in Hong Kong or Beijing in October 2004. The second regional workshop will extend the discussion on NTS issues. It will address the securitization of migration and financial flows, and other NTS issues pertaining to China and the region. Finally, there will be two Dissemination Seminars in early 2005. To be held in Thailand and Indonesia, the objective of these seminars is to share our findings with policy communities in other countries encountering NTS challenges. A selection of papers will be discussed. The aim is to generate in-depth and policy-relevant discussions on the nature of NTS challenges, and how securitization/ desecuritization may help policymakers deal with these challenges.

Funding: Funded by the Ford Foundation.

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

13. Piracy and Robbery in the Asian Seas

International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), Leiden, Netherlands and Centre for Maritime Research (MARE), Amsterdam

Description: A new initiative to catalyze research on the topic of piracy and robbery in the Asian Seas. Intellectually supported by a group of national and international scholars, IIAS and MARE are currently working on the set up of a multidisciplinary research program on piracy and robbery. The goal of the program is to explore the historical and contemporary dimensions of piracy in order to trace continuities with the past and document the changes that have taken place in contemporary piracy. Regional focus will be put on East and Southeast Asian waters

Related events: An inaugural event took place in September 2003 when two panel sessions and a round table discussion were held during the MARE Conference People and the Sea II. A second round table discussion to explore the directions for future research on piracy was organized in March 2004 during the AAS (Association for Asian Studies) in San Diego, the United States. In addition, there are two upcoming events:

1. Terrorism, Piracy and Maritime Security, 23-24 September 2004, Singapore. The purpose of the workshop is to explore the connection between maritime security, piracy and maritime terrorism in light of contemporary factors, such as the involvement of separatist groups like those in Aceh, and developments, such as the transformation of piracy into a threat in terms of the environmental and infrastructural destruction it can have on the Straits of Malacca. This workshop will be hosted by the Institute for South-East Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore.
2. Ports, Pirates and Hinterlands in East and Southeast Asia: Historical and

Contemporary Perspectives, November 2005, Shanghai. An important focus will be how port authorities operate, and how they combat, condone or even encourage different forms of piracy and smuggling. Whereas in the past, in certain situations, ports or port towns may have acted as piracy headquarters, in most cases they have been places of refuge for vessels attacked by pirates. During this workshop, the stakes of various players, such as port authorities, governments, traders, sailors, and pirates, will be discussed in the social, political, and economic context in which piracy has been taking place. The Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) will host this workshop.

Contact/ Web site: Coordinator: Dr Manon Osseweijer, Coordinator of Academic Affairs, IIAS, email: m.osseweijer@let.leidenuniv.nl, web site: <http://www.iias.nl/iias/research/piracy/>

14. Political Violence and Terrorism Programme

Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Singapore.

Description: This program comes under the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR). One of its major projects has been the establishment of a terrorism database. While most other terrorism databases have a global focus with particular emphasis on the Middle East, the ICPVTR database focuses on the Asia Pacific region and especially Southeast Asia, which is important given that there is currently little attention on the latter in terms of open source information on terrorism. The database is a repository of overt information on terrorist groups, individuals, incidents and other general information on terrorism.

Related events: There have also been a series of workshops and preparations have also been made to prepare a counter-terrorism training course for law-enforcement and line officers of the ten ASEAN countries. To be led by Dr. Gunaratna, this counter-terrorism course will be conducted in collaboration with the University of Wollongong and a software and technical support company, The Distillery, both based in Australia. The course is scheduled to commence in the first half of 2004.

Output: In 2004, the Programme will upgrade the terrorism database and make it accessible to users outside IDSS.

Contact/ Web site: http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/research_03a.htm

15. Program on Human Security

Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences (CBRSS), Harvard University, U.S.

Description: Ongoing interdisciplinary research initiative which tackles an issue of increasing global concern: the inadequacy of our present formulation of "human security." The initiative combines public health, international relations, and statistical methodology to re-define human security and to provide more reliable methods of measuring it.

Premise: While political scientists in international relations are ideally suited to study the outbreak of war and statistical methodologists to provide the best tools for its measurement, public health scholars are unique in their proficiency for understanding the human costs of military conflict. Political scientists at Harvard's Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences have already provided the first valid forecasts of when war will occur. Now with accurate forecasting methods at their disposal, program scholars can now prepare the ground for more reliable research into strategies for the prevention of war.

Funding: Supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF), the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFIA), and the Center for Basic Research in the Social Sciences (CBRSS) at Harvard University, in collaboration with the Global Programme on Evidence for Health Policy at the World Health Organization (WHO).

Output: The outcome promises to have profound and far-reaching implications for the global movement in international public policy toward redefining human security.

Contact/ Web site: Project Coordinator Kim Schader, email: kschader@latte.harvard.edu, web site: <http://www.cbrss.harvard.edu/programs/hsecurity.htm>

16. Understanding the Dynamics of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic East-West Center, U.S.

Description: Project staff are working with national health programs and other partners in the region to conduct in-depth integrated analyses and synthesis of the dynamics of the HIV epidemic in several key Asian hot spots, including Yunnan in China. They will identify features, characteristics, and components of effective HIV prevention programs. The project is aimed at developing an innovative collaboration between scholars, scientists, and decision makers in addressing the HIV epidemic in China and other Asian countries.

Funding: Supported by the United States Agency for International Development and UNAIDS.

Output:

1. Computer package to help national program managers and planners make better estimates of HIV prevalence and assess the likely future impact of HIV and AIDS
2. Network of behavioral scientists to help with future HIV/AIDS prevention efforts in the region
3. Reports & Publications: HIV/AIDS in Asia, HIV/AIDS in China: Survey Provides Guidelines for Improving Awareness, HIV/AIDS Risk in the Philippines: Focus on Adolescents and Young Adults, Tackling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Asia, The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Asia.

Contact/ Web site: Tim Brown -Senior Fellow, email: tim@wiliki.eng.hawaii.edu
Jiajian Chen -Senior Fellow, email: chenj@eastwestcenter.org. Paper available at http://www.eastwestcenter.org/res-rp-publicationdetails.asp?pub_ID=1447

17. Urban Poverty and Social Safety Nets in East Asia East Asian Development Network Research (EADN)

Description: This project was initiated in 2003 and is being coordinated by Dr Zhang Yunling of the Institute of Asia Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing). The research papers, yet to be finalized, are written from the following country perspectives: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as a general paper on urban poverty and social safety nets in East Asia as a whole.

Related events: An interim Research Workshop was held in Beijing in April 2004.

Contact/ Web site: EADN email: siia_eadn@pacific.net.sg, web site: www.eadn.org

Regional Cooperation and Community Building

18. ASEAN+3 Research Group

ASEAN Secretariat

Description: Ongoing research. The main themes that the group hopes to analyze are: strengthening regional self-help and support mechanisms (such as exploring ways to enhance the network of bilateral swap arrangements (BSAs) by earmarking portions of regional countries' foreign currency reserves for the scheme); managing short-term capital flow and exchange rate regimes; coordinating exchange rate policy in the region; and

drawing on European experiences of creating monetary union. Currently searching for researchers to examine a number of topics related to ASEAN and East Asia. Individuals are required to be nationals of ASEAN. Current topics are: Economic Surveillance and Policy Dialogue in East Asia, Trade, Investment and Financial Integration in East Asia, Exploring Ways to Enhance the Functions of the Chiang Mai Initiative in the Medium Term and The Role of Private Sector Development in Regional Economic Growth and Financial Integration.

Contact/ Web site: Previous research papers can be found at

<http://www.mof.go.jp/jouhou/kokkin/ASEAN+3research.htm>, web site:

<http://www.aseansec.org/ASEAN+3.htm>

19. Crafting Cooperation: Regional Institution Design in Comparative Perspective
Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University and the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

Description: 2 year project. 15 experts on international relations. The project is the first theoretically informed comparative study of regional institutions. This project seeks to answer the following questions. Why do different forms of institutionalization develop in different regions of the world? And to what extent variations in institutionalization affect the performance of institutions? Are the more formalized, bureaucratized and often times intrusive institutions of European cooperation more effective than the more informal, weakly organized 'talk-shops' of Asia-Pacific in promoting cooperation? To investigate these and other related questions is the purpose of the Harvard-IDSS project on comparative regionalism.

Premise: During the past decade, regionalism has received increasing attention as a major potential force for global change. While regionalism has been a consistent feature of the global security and economic architecture since World War II, the end of the Cold War and economic regionalization in the context of a rapidly integrating global economy have led to a new emphasis on regionalism. But the make-up and performance of regional organizations around the world is marked by a great deal of diversity. For example, Europe not only exhibits the highest institutional density in terms of the number of overlapping regional mechanisms, but individual European regional groupings also tend to be more heavily institutionalized and intrusive, especially in terms of their approach to issues that affect state sovereignty (such as human rights). Yet, they lag behind many other regions, such as Africa and Asia, in terms of their inclusiveness and flexibility in decision-making. Asian institutions, relatively new on the international stage, have claimed uniqueness in terms of their decision-making norms and approach to socialization, but many have questioned their effectiveness in managing security dilemmas and the economic vulnerabilities of their members.

Related events: Conference called "Crafting Cooperation", held in Singapore on May 17-18, 2004.

Funding: Funding has been received from Harvard University Asia Center, the Asia Pacific Policy Programme of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, Lee Foundation (Singapore), University of Warwick's Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalization and the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies.

Output: The research product will provide important insights into why institutional design varies across regions, whether (by implication) we can treat regional subsystems as more determinative of actor behaviour and interstate outcomes than the international system writ large, and whether variation in the 'quality' of cooperation within and across regions has anything to do with institutional design. This last question has important policy implications. If indeed institutional design matters in this way, then it becomes a critical variable that is, in principle, more amenable to human agency than factors such as 'distributions of power' or 'historical / cultural' path dependent development.

Contact/ Web site: Contact co-directors Professor Amitav Acharya of IDSS and Alastair Iain Johnston of Harvard. Web site: http://www.ntu.edu.sg/idss/research_03a.htm

20. East Asian Community Building and the Implications for the United States United States Asia Pacific Council

Description: First project of the United States Asia Pacific Council, which was created in 2003. The Council comprises many of the most prominent Asia specialists in the U.S. The Council was formed with the support of the U.S. Department of State, and comprises American corporations and citizens who have made outstanding contributions to the advancement of the U.S. relationship with Asian and Pacific nations. The Council is a vehicle through which the knowledge and experience of its members inform and enhance U.S. engagement with the region. The Council is hosted by and administered through the East-West Center, a U.S. and internationally funded non-profit research and educational institution dedicated to the further development of a Pacific community.

Output: A policy paper for release near the end of 2004 on the topic of US responses to East Asian regionalism. The paper will summarize broad regional economic and political trends and developments in East Asian regional cooperation against a background of current US foreign policy towards East Asia. The briefing document will attempt to provide a broad consensus on policy priorities and choices for the next U.S. administration as well as clarify the factors that underlie current "regionalist" trends in the Asian region.

Contact/ Web site: Mark Borthwick, email: BorthwiM@EastWestCenter.org, web site: <http://www.usapc.org/>

21. Labour Migration and East Asian Integration East Asian Development Network Research (EADN)

Description: This project was initiated in 2003 and being coordinated by Dr Chia Siow Yue of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs. The research papers look at the concepts, laws and economic integration impacts related to the in and outflows of labour migration from the perspectives of Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

Related events: An interim Workshop will be held in Jakarta in July 2004.

Contact/ Web site: EADN email: sjia_eadn@pacific.net.sg, Web site: www.eadn.org

22. NIRA's Comprehensive Vision (Grand Design) for the Development of Northeast Asia (Phase 2)

National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan.

Description: March 2003 – March 2004. The first phase of this project revealed possible approaches for creating the Northeast Asian grand design such as building infrastructure and policies for forwarding regional integration focussed on the economy, in areas such as natural gas and oil pipelines, transport and shipping capabilities, as well as clustering industries in key areas. This project is designed to be a pilot for determining ways that the countries can cooperate economically leading to mutual economic prosperity and a peaceful community. The creation of a roadmap to community is intended to attract investment from both inside and outside the region.

Premise: It has become increasingly necessary to formulate a grand design looking at the present situation and future possibilities for development throughout Northeast Asia, and how to advance and expand development in the region in order to make it conducive to continuous development. This is owing to the fact there are many movements towards multilateral cooperation and cooperative economic development, such as the possibility of a China-Japan-Korea FTA.

Output: Researchers will create a roadmap to a Northeast Asian community and plan to propose the creation in Northeast Asia of a multilateral cooperative body for economics and development similar to the OECD, with the membership of the 6 countries in the region.

Contact/ Web site: http://naec.erina.or.jp/En/index_e.html or <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200406/200406.html>

23. Political Transition and Development in East Asia East Asian Development Network Research (EADN)

Description: This project was initiated in 2003 and being coordinated by Dr Hadi Soesastro of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia). This topic will be analyzed in a series of country/ region papers from Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

Related events: An interim Workshop will be held in Jakarta in July 2004.

Contact/ Web site: EADN email: sia_eadn@pacific.net.sg, Web site: www.eadn.org

24. Research on the Free Trade Area among Japan, China and South Korea (Trilateral Joint Research on the Long-term Vision of Northeast Asia: Phase 1)

National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan.

Description: January 2004 - December 2005. The origin of this trilateral joint research project dates to the ASEAN+3 Conference held in November 1999, at which it was agreed upon at this meeting that a joint research project would be conducted by the three nations to strengthen economic cooperation between them. The Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) of China, the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) of South Korea, and the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) have explored the topic since 2001. This research project intends to analyze the trilateral FTA in

greater detail building upon the results of the previous research project. This research project aims to explore in depth the optimal trilateral FTA and the FTA Japan should pursue by analyzing the policies adopted and the impact of the trilateral FTA on individual industries.

Premise: In the world economy, liberalization of trade and investment advanced on a global scale and efforts to realize systematic regional integration became active beginning in the 1990s. Northeast Asia, the region in which Japan, China and South Korea are located, has achieved rapid development and evolved into an important region capable of competing with North America and Europe in terms of production, trade and investment capacities. However, the region lacks a systemized process for regional integration. Japan, increasingly involved in negotiations for bilateral FTAs, has begun to place attention on a free trade agreement between Japan, China and South Korea.

Contact/ Web site: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200403/200403.html#2>

25. Research on the Future Image of East Asia: With the Preconditions of Economic Integration and Cooperation

National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan.

Description: April 2003 - March 2004. The impact on the East Asian economy of the accession of Mainland China and Taiwan to the WTO, and the effectuation of the Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JESPA) will be analyzed in this research project together with the problems that may arise. In addition, the trend towards free trade agreements (FTA) of the respective nations and the region as a whole will be analyzed. On the basis of these analyses, the future course of the nations as well as the East Asian region itself will be examined with special emphasis on economic integration and cooperation.

Related events: As part of this project, an international conference participated in by prominent researchers and specialists will be held. It is expected that a wide range of discussions will be developed with a focus on the role of South China, and future problems and perspectives of regional cooperation in East Asia.

Contact/ Web site: <http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200305/200305.html#1>

26. The Optimal Economic Cooperation of East Asia in Pursuit of Joint Prosperity and the Possibilities for Establishing an Economic Union

National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Japan

Description: April 2004 - March 2005. This project brings together researchers from various countries in East Asia including China, Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan. Analysis will be done on the various relevant topics for and effects of China's accession to the WTO, the Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA), and ASEAN+3 and the China, Japan, Korea FTA negotiations on the East Asian economy as a whole.

Premise: Last year Japan commenced negotiations with South Korea and Thailand towards the conclusion of FTAs. In addition, in the Japan ASEAN Commemorative Summit held in December last year, the "Tokyo Declaration for the Dynamic and Enduring Japan-ASEAN Partnership in the New Millennium" was adopted. This declaration which includes the

"East Asian Community Plan" confirmed that the economic integration of East Asia will be sought as a common goal.

Related events: Conference on the various topics of economic cooperation and community as well as the outlook for that, bringing together both researchers and practitioners.

Contact/ Web site: Tetsuya Koizumi. Web site:
<http://www.nira.go.jp/newse/niranews/200405/200405.html>