

THE LEGAL AUTHORITY OF ASEAN AS A SECURITY INSTITUTION

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has achieved deeper regional market integration to lay a socio-economic foundation for the development of a regional community, yet interstate trust is by no means assured as Southeast Asian nations remain steadfast in maintaining their political regime stability against external interference. However, through its institutional practices, ASEAN has emerged as a distinct model of security institution, while the region's contemporary security landscape has diversified with various non-traditional security issues. By looking beyond the veneer of diplomacy and prevailing political circumstances, this book examines the legal nature and form of ASEAN's authority to address diverse regional security issues. It provides a fresh perspective on ASEAN's role as a security institution. With an interdisciplinary analysis, this book reveals the normative role that ASEAN plays in facilitating the processes of norm development, localisation and internalisation as it deals with contemporary security challenges confronting Southeast Asia.

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INTEGRATION THROUGH LAW

The Role of Law and the Rule of Law in ASEAN Integration

General Editors

J. H. H. Weiler, European University Institute Tan Hsien-Li, National University of Singapore

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), comprising the ten member states of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, has undertaken intensified integration into the ASEAN Community through the Rule of Law and Institutions in its 2007 Charter. This innovative book series evaluates the community-building processes of ASEAN to date and offers a conceptual and policy toolkit for broader Asian thinking and planning of different legal and institutional models of economic and political regional integration in the region. Participating scholars have been divided up into six separate thematic strands. The books combine a mix of Asian and Western scholars.

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GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

This monograph is published within the context of a wide-ranging research project entitled, Integration Through Law: The Role of Law and the Rule of Law in ASEAN Integration (ITL), undertaken by the Centre for International Law at the National University of Singapore and directed by J. H. H. Weiler and Tan Hsien-Li.

The Preamble to the ASEAN Charter concludes with a single decision: 'We, the Peoples of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations . . . [h]ereby decide to establish, through this Charter, the legal and institutional framework for ASEAN.' For the first time in its history of over four decades, the Legal and the Institutional were brought to the forefront of ASEAN discourse.

The gravitas of the medium, a Charter: the substantive ambition of its content, the creation of three interlocking Communities, and the turn to law and institutions as instruments for realisation provide ample justification for this wideranging project, to which this monograph is one contribution, examining ASEAN in a comparative context.

That same substantive and, indeed, political ambition means that any single study, illuminating as it may be, will cover but a fraction of the phenomena. Our modus operandi in this project was to create teams of researchers from Asia and elsewhere who would contribute individual monographs within an overall framework which we had

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designed. The project framework, involving several thematic clusters within each monograph, is thus determined by the framework and the place of each monograph within it.

As regards the specific content, however, the authors were free, indeed encouraged, to define their own understanding of the problem and their own methodology and reach their own conclusions. The thematic structure of the entire project may be found at the end of this Preface.

The project as a whole, and each monograph within it, display several methodological sensibilities.

First, law, in our view, can only be understood and evaluated when situated in its political and economic context. Thus, the first studies in the overall project design are intended to provide the political, economic, cultural and historical context against which one must understand ASEAN and are written by specialists in these respective disciplines. This context, to a greater or lesser degree, also informs the sensibility of each monograph. There are no 'black letter law' studies to be found in this project and, indeed, even in the most technical of areas we encouraged our authors to make their writing accessible to readers of diverse disciplines.

Comparative experience suggests that the success of achieving some of the more ambitious objectives outlined in Article 1 of the Charter will depend in no small measure on the effectiveness of legal principles, legal rules and legal institutions. This is particularly true as regards the success of establishing 'an ASEAN Community comprising the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community as provided for in the Bali Declaration of ASEAN Concord II'. Article 2(2) (n)

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stipulates the commitment of ASEAN member states to act in accordance with the principle of 'adherence to multilateral trade rules and ASEAN's rules-based regimes for effective implementation of economic commitments and progressive reduction towards elimination of all barriers to regional economic integration'. The ASEAN member states therefore envisage that rules of law and the Rule of Law will become a major feature in the future of ASEAN.

Although, as seen, the Charter understands itself as providing an institutional and legal framework for ASEAN, the question of the 'role of law and the rule of law' is not advocacy but a genuine enquiry in the various substantive areas of the project as to:

- the substantive legal principles and substantive rules of the various ASEAN communities;
- the procedural legal principles and rules governing institutional structures and decision-making processes;
- implementation, enforcement and dispute settlement.

One should not expect a mechanical application of this scheme in each study; rather, a sensibility that refuses to content itself with legal enactments as such and looks to a 'living' notion of law and institutions is ubiquitous in all the studies. Likewise, the project is sensitive to 'non law'. It variously attempts to locate the appropriate province of the law in this experience. That is, not only the role of law, but also the areas that are and should remain outside the reach of legal institutionalisation with due sensitivity to ASEAN and Asian particularism and political and cultural identities.

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The project, and the monographs of which it is made, are not normatively thick. They do not advocate. They are designed, for the most part, to offer reflection, discuss the pros and cons, and in this way enrich public awareness, deepen understanding of different options and in that respect contribute indirectly to policy-making.

This decisive development of ASEAN has been accompanied by a growing Asian interest in various legal and institutional forms of transnational economic and political cooperation, notably the various voices discussing and showing an interest in an East Asia Integration project. The number of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) has increased from six in 1991 to 166 in 2013, with a further sixty-two in various stages of negotiations.

Methodologically, the project and many of the monographs are comparative in their orientation. Comparative law is one of the few real-life laboratories that we have in which to assess and understand the operation of different legal and institutional models designed to tackle similar objectives and problems. One should not need to put one's own hand in the fire to learn that it scorches. With that in mind a couple of monographs offer both conceptual reflection and pragmatic 'tool-boxing' on some of the key elements featuring in all regional integration systems.

Comparative law is in part about divergence: it is a potent tool and means to understand one's own uniqueness. One understands better the uniqueness of apples by comparing them to oranges. You understand better the specialness of a Toyota by comparing it to a Ford.

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Comparative law is also about convergence: it is a potent tool and means to understand how what are seemingly different phenomena are part of a broader trend, an insight which may enhance both self-understanding and policy potentialities.

Although many studies in the project could have almost immediate policy implications, as would the project as a whole, this is not its only or even principal purpose. There is a rich theory of federalism which covers many countries around the world. There is an equally rich theory of European integration, which has been associated with the advent Union. There is also considerable learning on Free Trade Areas and the like.

To date, the study of the legal aspects of ASEAN specifically and other forms of Asian legal integration has been derivative of, and dependent on, theoretical and conceptual insight which were developed in different contexts.

One principal objective of ITL and these monographs will be to put in place the building blocks for an authentic body of ASEAN and Asian integration theory developed in, and with sensitivity to, the particularities and peculiarities of the region and continent. A theory and conceptual framework of Asian legal integration will signal the coming of age of research of and in the region itself.

Although the monographs form part of an overarching project, we asked our authors to write each as a 'standalone' – not assuming that their readers would have consulted any of the other titles. Indeed, the project is rich and few will read all monographs. We encourage readers to pick and choose from the various monographs and design their own menu. There is,

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The Substantive Law of ASEAN

on occasion, some overlap in providing, for example, background information on ASEAN in different studies. That is not only inevitable but desirable in a project of this amplitude.

The world is increasingly witnessing a phenomenon of interlocking regional organisation where the experience of one feeds on the others. In some way, the intellectual, disciplinary and comparative sensibility of this project is a microcosm of the world it describes.

The range of topics covered in this series comprises:
The General Architecture and Aspirations of ASEAN
The Governance and Management of ASEAN: Instruments,
Institutions, Monitoring, Compliance and Dispute Resolution
Legal Regimes in ASEAN
The ASEAN Economic Community ASEAN and the World

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PREFACE

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has celebrated a fiftieth anniversary in 2017. Its history, development and achievements are all remarkable for an institution that started as an informal arrangement of geographically proximate states with diverse political, economic, cultural and religious traditions and interests. The volume of academic literature and policy study has grown, particularly since the end of the Cold War, with many devoted to the assessment of ASEAN's role in and contribution to regional security. Despite the significance of such literature to the understanding of ASEAN and its role in regional security, there is a need for fresh perspectives with a more objective, legal assessment of ASEAN's authority to address regional security issues.

The intention of this book is to present ASEAN as a distinct model of security institution, different to a collective security institution or an integrated regional institution, by critically evaluating the normative role of ASEAN in light of regional principles and application thereof in practice. We are keenly aware of the importance of understanding the historical, geopolitical and socio-cultural backgrounds to inform legal inquiries into ASEAN's authority in regional security and therefore sought guidance from a variety of regional security experts so that our legal inquiry is reflective of

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PREFACE

a robust and up-to-date assessment of the socio-political environment of the region.

The outcome of the four-year-long collaborative research is compiled in this book. While all the authors exercised oversight of this research project and in preparation of the final manuscript, primary responsibility for research and writing of each chapter was allocated as follows: Chapter 1 (Nasu); Chapter 2 (McLaughlin); Chapter 3 (Tan); Chapter 4 (Rothwell); Chapter 5 (Nasu); Chapter 6 (Nasu); and Chapter 7 (Nasu). Hitoshi Nasu, as the lead author, took the overall editorial responsibility including the drafting of the Introduction and Conclusion. A substantial part of Chapter 3 has been reproduced from: See Seng Tan and Hitoshi Nasu, 'ASEAN and the Development of Counter-Terrorism Law and Policy in Southeast Asia' (2016) 39 *University of New South Wales Law Journal* 1219–38, with permission granted by the executive editor of the journal.

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Kim (Korea Maritime Institute), Masahiro Kurosaki (National Defence Academy of Japan), Futoshi Matsumoto (Institute for International Policy Studies), Hiroshi Ohta (Waseda University), Willem Pretorius (Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons), Ainsley Stinson (UN Office on Drugs and Crime), Ian Storey (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies), Hsien-Li Tan (Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore), Ranyta Yusran (Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore), Joseph H. H. Weiler (European University Institute) and two anonymous reviewers.

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All the online references are correct as at 1 September 2018.

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Anti-Terrorism (Terrorist Financing) Regulations 2013

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Defence White Paper 2011: Defending the Nation's Sovereignty, Expanding Roles in Wider Horizons (2011)

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Law on Development and Protection of Women 2004

Law on Electricity 2008

Law on Electronic Transactions 2012

Law on Prevention and Combating Cyber Crime 2015

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- APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration of Common Resolve, adopted at the 2nd APEC Leaders' Meeting, Bogor, Indonesia, 15 November 1994
- APEC Leaders' Statement on Counter-Terrorism, adopted at the APEC Shanghai Summit, Shanghai, PRC, 21 October 2001
- APEC Leaders' Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth, adopted at the 14th APEC Joint Ministerial Meeting, Los Cabos, Mexico, 26 October 2002
- Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted 22 April 1998 (entered into force 7 May 1999)
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, adopted 26 July 2005 (entered into force 24 December 2009)
- ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, adopted 11 June 2002 (entered into force 25 November 2003)
- ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, adopted 21 November 2015 (not in force)
- ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism, adopted 13 January 2007 (entered into force 27 May 2011)

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- ASEAN Declaration to Prevent and Combat Cybercrime, adopted at the 31st ASEAN Summit, Manila, Philippines, 13 November 2017
- ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint, adopted at the 13th ASEAN Summit, Singapore, 20 November 2007
- ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) 2009–2013, adopted at the 14th ASEAN Summit, Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, 1 March 2009
- ASEAN Petroleum Security Agreement, adopted 24 June 1986 (entered into force 2 April 1987)
- ASEAN Petroleum Security Agreement, adopted 1 March 2009 (entered into force 22 March 2013)

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- ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, adopted 7 October 2011 (entered into force 12 July 2012)
- ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, adopted at the 14th ASEAN Summit, Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, 1 March 2009
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Cooperation against Piracy and Other Threats to Security, adopted at the 10th ARF Meeting, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 17 June 2003
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Cooperation in Ensuring Cyber Security, adopted at the 19th ARF Meeting, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 12 July 2012
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyberspace, adopted at the 13th ARF Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 28 July 2006
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Cooperative Counter-Terrorist Action on Border Security, adopted at the 10th ARF Meeting, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 18 June 2003
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Information Sharing and Intelligence Exchange and Document Integrity and Security in Enhancing Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Other Transnational Crimes, adopted at the 12th ARF Meeting, Vientiane, Lao PDR, 29 July 2005
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Non-Proliferation, adopted at the 11th ARF Meeting, Jakarta, Indonesia, 2 July 2004
- ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Strengthening Transport Security against International Terrorism, adopted at the 11th ARF Meeting, Jakarta, Indonesia, 2 July 2004

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TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- ASEAN Regional Forum Vision Statement, adopted at the 16th ARF Meeting, Phuket, Thailand, 23 July 2009
- ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by ASEAN Heads of State/ Government at the 2nd Informal Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 15 December 1997
- Auckland Declaration, adopted at the 7th APEC Leaders' Meeting, Auckland, New Zealand, 13 September 1999
- Bali Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II), Bali, Indonesia, 7 October 2003
- Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations (Bali Concord III), adopted at the 19th ASEAN Summit, Bali, Indonesia, 17 November 2011
- Bandar Seri Begawan Joint Declaration on the Second ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 29 August 2013
- Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, adopted at the International Symposium on Migration: 'Towards Regional Cooperation on Irregular/Undocumented Migration', Bangkok, Thailand, 23 April 1999
- Beijing Declaration on APEC Food Security, adopted at the 3rd APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, Beijing, PRC, 19 September 2014
- Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security, adopted at the 2nd East Asia Summit, Cebu, Philippines, 15 January 2007
- Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation on Food Security and Bio-Energy Development, adopted at the 12th ASEAN+3 Summit, Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, 24 October 2009

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- Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management, adopted at the 4th East Asia Summit, Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand, 25 October 2009
- Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 20 November 2007, 2624 UNTS 223 (entered into force 15 December 2008)
- Charter of the United Nations, opened for signature 26 June 1945, 1 UNTS xvi (entered into force 24 October 1945)
- Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea, adopted at the Western Pacific Naval Symposium, Qing Dao, PRC, 22 April 2014
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, adopted 10 September 1996, 35 ILM 1439 (1996) (not in force)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, adopted 10 March 1988, 1678 UNTS 221 (entered into force 1 March 1992)
- Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted 1 July 1999 (entered into force 7 November 2002)
- Convention on Cybercrime, adopted 23 November 2001, ETS No. 185, 2296 UNTS 167 (entered into force 1 July 2004)
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Incident, adopted 26 September 1986, 1457 UNTS 133 (entered into force 27 October 1986)
- Convention on Nuclear Safety, adopted 17 June 1994, 1963 UNTS 293 (entered into force 24 October 1996)
- Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted 7 July 2017 (not in force)
- Declaration Constituting an Agreement Establishing the Association of South-East Asian Nations, adopted 8

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TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

August 1967, 1331 UNTS 235 (entered into force 8 August 1967)

- Declaration of the 7th East Asia Summit on Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines, adopted at the 7th East Asia Summit, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 20 November 2012
- Declaration of the 8th East Asia Summit on Food Security, adopted at the 8th East Asia Summit, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 10 October 2013
- Declaration of the Fourteenth SAARC Summit, New Delhi, India, 3–4 April 2007
- Declaration of the Fifteenth SAARC Summit, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 2–3 August 2008
- Declaration of the Sixteenth SAARC Summit, Thimphu, Bhutan, 28–29 April 2010
- Declaration of the Seventeenth SAARC Summit, Addu City, Maldives, 10–11 November 2011
- Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, adopted at the 8th ASEAN Summit, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 4 November 2002
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Elimination of Violence against Children in ASEAN, adopted 9–10 October 2013
- Declaration on the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, adopted at the Special ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, 27 November 1971
- Defence Cooperation Agreement between Singapore and Indonesia, adopted 27 April 2007 (not in force)
- e-ASEAN Framework Agreement, adopted 24 November 2000 (not in force)

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- East Asia Summit Declaration on Avian Influenza Prevention, Control and Response, adopted at the 1st East Asia Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 14 December 2005
- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted 27 January 1977, 1137 UNTS 93 (entered into force 4 August 1978)
- Final Act of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, UN Doc S/ 23177/Annex (30 October 1991)
- Hanoi Declaration of 1998, Hanoi, Vietnam, 16 December 1998 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, adopted
 - 1 November 1974, 1184 UNTS 278 (entered into force 25 May 1980)
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted 15 December 1997, 2149 UNTS 256 (entered into force 23 May 2001)
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted 9 December 1999, 2178 UNTS 197 (entered into force 10 April 2002)
- Joint Communiqué of the 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime, Singapore, 11 October 2001
- Joint Communiqué of the 9th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Manila, Philippines, 24–26 June 1976
- Joint Communiqué of the 50th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Manila, Philippines, 5 August 2017
- Joint Declaration of ASEAN and China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-traditional Security Issues, adopted at the 6th ASEAN-China Summit, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 4 November 2002
- Joint Declaration of the ASEAN Defence Ministers on Partnering for Change, Engaging the World, adopted at

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the 11th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting, Manila, Philippines, 23 October 2017

- Joint Declaration of the ASEAN Defence Ministers on Promoting Defence Cooperation for a Dynamic ASEAN Community, adopted at the 10th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting, Vientiane, Lao PDR, 25 May 2016
- Joint Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Partnership for Peace and Security, and Prosperity and Development in the Asia-Pacific Region, adopted in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 19 June 2003
- Joint Statement by the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia, signed 5 August 1963, 550 UNTS 356 (entered into force 5 August 1963)
- Joint Statement of Special ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), Radicalization and Terrorism, Manila, Philippines, 23 October 2017
- Kazan Declaration on APEC Food Security, adopted at the 2nd APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, Kazan, Russia, 31 May 2012
- Kuala Lumpur Declaration on ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together, adopted at the 27th ASEAN Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 November 2015
- Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit, adopted at the 1st East Asia Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 14 December 2005
- Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the ASEAN Charter, Kuala Lumpur, Philippines, 12 December 2005
- Mactan Cebu Declaration: 'Connected ASEAN Enabling Aspirations', adopted at the 12th Meeting of ASEAN

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TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- Telecommunications & IT Ministers, Mactan Cebu, Philippines, 15–16 November 2012
- Manila Accord, signed 31 July 1963, 550 UNTS 344 (entered into force 31 July 1963)
- Manila Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Transnational Crime, adopted at the 1st Asian Regional Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime, Manila, Philippines, 25 March 1998
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on Maritime Counter-Piracy Training and Education, signed in Washington DC, US, 31 July 2009
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues, adopted in Bangkok, Thailand, 10 January 2004
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, adopted in Yangon, Myanmar, 29 October 2004
- Model Protocol Additional to the Agreements between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Nuclear Safeguards, IAEA Doc INFCIRC/540 (Corrected) (1 September 1997)
- Niigata Declaration on APEC Food Security, adopted at the 1st APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, Niigata, Japan, 17 October 2010

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TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- Organization of African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted 14 July 1999, 2219 UNTS 179 (entered into force 6 December 2002)
- Organization of American States Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, adopted 2 February 1971, 1438 UNTS 191 (entered into force 16 October 1973)
- Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative, adopted at the 7th East Asia Summit, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 20 November 2012
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted 15 November 2000, 2241 UNTS 507 (entered into force 28 January 2004)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf, adopted 10 March 1988, 1678 UNTS 304 (entered into force 1 March 1992)
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted 15 November 2000, 2237 UNTS 319 (entered into force 25 December 2003)
- Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, adopted 11 November 2004, 2398 UNTS 199 (entered into force 4 September 2006)

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TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- Shanghai Accord, adopted at the 9th APEC Leaders' Meeting, Shanghai, PRC, 21 October 2001
- Singapore Declaration, adopted at the 3rd Meeting of ASEAN Telecommunications & IT Ministers, Singapore, 19 September 2003
- Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment, adopted at the 3rd East Asia Summit, Singapore, 21 November 2007
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, adopted 5 January 2002 (entered into force 15 November 2005)
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted 4 November 1987 (entered into force 22 August 1988)
- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, opened for signature 6 August 1985, 1445 UNTS 177 (entered into force 11 December 1986)
- Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, opened for signature 23 October 1956, 276 UNTS 3 (entered into force 29 July 1957) (as amended on 4 October 1961, 471 UNTS 334)
- Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, adopted 24 February 1976, 1025 UNTS 319 (entered into force 15 July 1976)
- Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, adopted 4 June 1999 (entered into force 4 June 1999)

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TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, adopted 29 November 2004 (entered into force 28 April 2005 for Singapore, 25 October 2005 for Vietnam, 1 June 2005 for Malaysia, 15 February 2006 for Brunei Darussalam, 25 June 2007 for Lao PDR, 9 September 2008 for Indonesia, 12 December 2008 for the Philippines, 22 January 2009 for Myanmar, 8 April 2010 for Cambodia, 31 January 2013 for Thailand)
- Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, adopted 15 December 1995, 1981 UNTS 129 (entered into force 25 March 1997)
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, opened for signature 10 December 1982, 1833 UNTS 3 (entered into force 16 November 1994)
- UN General Assembly Resolution 55/63, UN Doc A/RES/55/63 (4 December 2000) ('Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies')
- UN Security Council Resolution 1373, UN Doc S/RES/1373 (28 September 2001)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1540, UN Doc S/RES/1540 (28 April 2004)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1624, UN Doc S/RES/1624 (14 September 2005)
- Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted at the World Food Conference, Rome, Italy, 5–16 November 1974
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, opened for signature 23 May 1969, 115 UNTS 331 (entered into force 27 January 1980)

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Vientiane Action Programme 2004–2010, adopted at the 10th ASEAN Summit, Vientiane, Lao PDR, 29 November 2004 World Food Summit Plan of Action, adopted at the World Food Summit, Rome, Italy, 13–17 November 1996 World Summit Outcome, UN Doc A/60/1 (2005)



ABBREVIATIONS

ACCT ASEAN Convention on Counter

Terrorism

ACWC ASEAN Commission on the Promotion

and Protection of the Rights of Women

and Children

ADMM ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting AERR ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserve

AICHR ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission

on Human Rights

ASEAN Integrated Food Security
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APTERR ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice

Reserve

ARF ASEAN Regional Forum

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEANTOM ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on

Atomic Energy

CERT Computer Emergency Response Team
COMMIT Coordinated Mekong Ministerial

Initiative against Trafficking

CSCE Conference on Security and Co-operation

in Europe

CTTC Counter-Terrorism and Transnational

Crime

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CUES Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea

DOC Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in

the South China Sea

DPRK Democratic People's Republic of Korea

EAS East Asia Summit

EAERR East Asia Emergency Rice Reserve

ETS European Treaty Series

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agricultural Organization
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT Information and Communications

Technology

IMO International Maritime Organization
Lao PDR Lao People's Democratic Republic

LOSC Law of the Sea Convention
MLAT Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

NEC-SSN Nuclear Energy Cooperation Sub-Sector

Network

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development

OSCE Organization on Security and Co-opera-

tion in Europe

PRC People's Republic of China

ReCAAP Regional Cooperation Agreement on

Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery

against Ships in Asia

SAARC South Asian Association for Regional

Cooperation

SOM Senior Officials Meeting

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SOMTC Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational

Crime

SPA-FS Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security
SUA Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the

Safety of Maritime Navigation

TAC Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in

Southeast Asia

TIP Trafficking in Persons
UK United Kingdom
UN United Nations

UNCTAD UN Conference on Trade and

Development

UNTS UN Treaty Series

US United States of America

ZOPFAN Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality

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