

**THE 26th ASIA-PACIFIC ROUNDTABLE
28–30 May 2012, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

ASIAN SECURITY GOVERNANCE AND ORDER

Programme

DAY 1

28 May 2012

20:15 – 22:00

WELCOMING DINNER AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Welcoming Remarks

Dato Paduka Awang Haji Mohd Roselan bin Haji Daud

Permanent Secretary at the Prime Minister's Office, Chairman of Centre of Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS), Brunei Darussalam & Chairperson, ASEAN-Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS)

Keynote Address and Official Opening

The Hon. Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak

Prime Minister of Malaysia (*confirmed*)

DAY 2

29 May 2012

09:00 – 10:15

PLENARY SESSION 1

ASIAN SECURITY: ORDER OR DISORDER?

In the last two decades, there has been a proliferation of security regimes in Asia, namely, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) and the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus). In spite of the goodwill and efforts of these multilateral efforts, Asia is still marked by rising tensions and strategic misperceptions. This session will examine the norms, rules and institutions that contribute towards the region's management and responses to security issues. Additionally, it will discuss factors that have thus far hampered efforts to address regional security issues and concerns.

Chair:

Prof. Dr. Brian Job

Director, Institute of Asian Research
The University of British Columbia, Canada

Speaker:

Dato' Dr. Muthiah Alagappa

The Tun Hussein Onn Chair in International Studies,
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)
Malaysia

10:15 – 10:45

Refreshments

10:45 – 12:00

PLENARY SESSION 2

CHINA'S STRATEGIC VISION AND REGIONAL SECURITY

The story of the Chinese economic transformation and success is well-documented. China's phenomenal economic growth, while widely welcomed in Asia, has also generated some uncertainty and unease which is associated with Beijing's rapid and sustained military modernization and expansion. Over the years, China has arduously sought to reassure Asia – and the world – of its peaceful intentions. This session focuses on how China sees the region unfolding and its role in regional security. How does China seek to work with regional actors? What kind of community or political structure does Beijing envisage for Asia?

Moderator: **Mr. Simon TAY**
Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) & Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore

Speaker: **Amb. Tong Xiaoling**
Chinese Ambassador to ASEAN

12:00 – 13:30

LUNCH

13:30 – 14:45

**PLENARY SESSION 3
INDIA AND THE SECURITY OF ASIA**

The growing use of the term “Indo-Pacific” is a clear indicator of India’s growing role and influence in Asia. How India intends to use its growing economic and military strength will have major implications for regional peace and stability. What are the implications of India’s military build-up? How will its relations with the other major powers shape security governance in the region? A central theme to be explored in this session is India’s vision and aspiration for an Asian security order.

Moderator: **Emeritus Prof. Dr. Carol Hernandez**
Founding President and Chair, Board of Directors, Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS), The Philippines

Speaker: **Prof. S. D. Muni**
Visiting Research Professor, Institute of South Asian Studies, The National University of Singapore

Dr. C. Raja Mohan
Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India

Dr. Sandy Gordon
Visiting Fellow, Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet), The Australian National University

14:45 – 15:00

Break

15:00 – 16:15

**PLENARY SESSION 4
US STRATEGIC INTERESTS AND ROLES IN ASIA**

The US has always maintained a strategic interest in Asia, and thus, the notion of America’s “return to Asia” is inaccurate considering that the world’s pre-eminent power has never left. Strategic concepts such as “pivoting” and “rebalancing,” illustrate that there is no doubt that the US is stepping up its diplomatic and military engagement in the region. Washington’s rotational deployment of 2,500 Marines in Darwin, Australia and the basing of a US Navy littoral combat ship in Singapore (and possibly in the Philippines as well) have raised some eyebrows in the region and have certainly caught Beijing’s attention. This session examines US strategic interests in Asia and discusses Washington’s game plan to secure and further those interests. What does “pivoting” and “rebalancing” entail? Is maintaining US primacy an objective? What form of leadership will the US exercise in Asia?

Chair: **HRH Prince Norodom Sirivudh**
Chairman, Board of Directors, The Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP), Cambodia

Speakers: **Lt. Gen. Duane D. Thiessen**
Commander, US Marine Corps Forces, Pacific, USA

Mr. Hideki Asari
Deputy Director-General, Japan Institute of International Affairs

Mr. Jusuf Wanandi
Vice-Chair, Board of Trustees, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia

16:15 – 16:45 Refreshments

16:45 – 18:00

**PLENARY SESSION 5
SOUTHEAST ASIAN PERSPECTIVES ON THE REGIONAL
SECURITY ORDER**

Southeast Asia plays a central role in regional affairs. It has been characterised as the “bridge” that connects South Asia, Northeast Asia and Australasia. Expanding on its “bridging function,” the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the foundation on which the region’s security structures such as the ARF and ADMM Plus were built on. However, critics have argued that ASEAN lacks the capacity to lead and indeed that its role in regional security is marginal at best. This session will present country perspectives from Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam on their preferred form of regional security governance and order. Will the ASEAN Political-Security Community live up to expectations in providing security for Southeast Asian states? Is Southeast Asia ready to embrace a “higher” form of security governance beyond conference-diplomacy and confidence-building measures (CBMs)?

Chair: **Mr. Hitoshi Tanaka**
Chairman, The JRI Institute for International Strategy & Former Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

Speakers: **Dr. Rizal Sukma**
Executive Director, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tan See Seng
Deputy Director, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Dr. Nguyen Hung Son
Deputy Director-General, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

19:30 – 21:15

DINNER TALK**RETHINKING ASIAN SECURITY: A JAPANESE PERSPECTIVE**

Japanese security thought and practice have undergone a dramatic shift in the wake of the Cold War. Japanese peacekeepers regularly participate in overseas missions, the latest being in South Sudan. More recently, Japan's Security Council and Cabinet approved the National Defence Program Guidelines for 2011 and beyond, which introduced the concept of "dynamic deterrence." This session will focus on how Japanese perceptions of security interfaces with the wider region. What role does Japan envision playing under the new guidelines? What form of regional security architecture does Japan prefer? What is Japan's strategic interest and motivation behind its growing security cooperation with Australia and India?

Moderator: **Prof. Dr. Anthony Milner**
Basham Professor of Asian History, The Australian National University & Professorial Fellow, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Takashi Inoguchi**
President, University of Niigata Prefecture, Japan

21:15

TÊTE-À-TÊTE**NORTH KOREA AFTER KIM JONG IL: REFORM OR PLUS ÇA CHANGE?**

Kim Jong Il's passing was not unexpected as he was reported to have been gravely ill for some time. What surprised many Pyongyang watchers was the smooth transition of power to his anointed successor – Kim Jong Un. Pyongyang's power brokers, including the military, were quick to rally behind Jong Un. Will the "Great Successor" bring about much needed change and reforms? His out-of-favor elder brother, Kim Jong Nam told a British reporter that "without reforms, North Korea will collapse" This session will examine the prospects for reform under the leadership of Mr. Kim Jong Un. Will the younger Kim have the necessary support and power to institute reforms?

Chair: **Mr. Bunn Nagara**
Associate Editor, *The Star*, Malaysia

Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Andrei Lankov**
Social Science Department, Kookmin University, Republic of Korea

DAY 3
30 May 2012
 08:30 – 09:45

PLENARY SESSION 6

MIDDLE POWERS AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND ORDER

Middle powers play an important role in the development of Asian regionalism. South Korea's support, for example was instrumental in moving forward the East Asia community proposal. Similarly, Australia's Asia Pacific Community (APC) provided the impetus for the region to rethink its approaches on regional architecture. This session invites responses and ideas from three middle powers – Australia, Canada and South Korea – on regional governance and order. Will the hubs-and-spokes system remain the backbone of the region's security structure? Will existing multilateral structures such as ARF and ADMM Plus be able to meet the region's growing security demands? How can the region's security governance be improved?

Chair: **Amb. Koji Watanabe**
 Senior Fellow, Japan Centre for International Exchange (JCIE)

Speaker: **Mr. Allan Gyngell**
 Director-General, Office of National Assessments, Australia

Prof. Dr. David Dewitt
 Vice-President of Programs, The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Canada

Prof. Dr. Lee Chung Min
 Dean, Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University, South Korea

09:45 – 10:00 Refreshments

10:00 – 11:15

PLENARY SESSION 7

ASIA IN THE EYES OF CHINA

China has been the focal point of attention in the wake of its phenomenal economic growth and power. The question that is often posed is how a particular country views the rise of China. Rarely, do we ask how China sees the world. Session 6 addresses this question and seeks to further our understanding of China by examining China's worldview, especially with regard to Asia. Is there a balancing coalition against China? What are the prospects of Chinese regional leadership? How does China view its surrounding strategic environment?

Chair: **Amb. Ong Keng Yong**
 Singapore High Commissioner to Malaysia & former ASEAN Secretary-General

Speakers: **Prof. Zhang Yunling**
Director, Institute of Asia- Pacific Studies, The Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), China

Prof. Dr. Pang Zhongying
School of International Studies, Renmin University, China

Prof. Dr. Huang Xiaoming
Director, New Zealand Contemporary China Research Centre, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

11:15 – 11:30 Break

11:30 – 12:45

**CONCURRENT SESSION 1
SECURING THE SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION (SLOC):
THREATS AND RESPONSES**

The international community has become increasingly vulnerable to disruptions to global sea lines of communication. As these key arteries of global trade become more congested, threats from piracy and armed robbery in critical chokepoints will assume regional, or even global, significance. This session will focus, in particular, on responses to the threat of piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Aden and in the waters of Southeast Asia. What kinds of collaboration have been proven to be especially effective? How can the international community improve the capacities of littoral states to address such threats?

Chair: **Vice Admiral Maritime Dato' Noor Aziz Yunan (R)**
Director-General, Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)

Speaker: **Dr. Vijay Sakhuja**
Director of Research, Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), India

Mr. Diego Ruiz Palmer
Head, Strategic Analysis Capabilities Section,
The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

Dr. Euan Graham
Senior Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore

**CONCURRENT SESSION 2
MANAGING ILLICIT TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ASIA**

Illicit Transnational Migration is on the rise in Asia. The International Labor Organisation (ILO) estimated 2.5 million people are in forced labour at any given time as a result of trafficking, and 1.4 million of those are in Asia and the Pacific. Southeast Asia is both a host and a transit point for victims of human trafficking. What are the strategies that can be employed to address this problem? Can the issue of human trafficking be separated from that of people smuggling? Will increasing maritime patrols stem the tide of boatloads of hopeful economic refugees? Will a regional framework help stem the tide of illegal transnational migration?

Chair: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mely Callabero-Anthony**
 Head, Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore & Former Director of External Relations, ASEAN Secretariat

Speakers: **Dr. Wendy Southern**
 Deputy Secretary (Policy and Program Management), Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Australia

Mr. Tatang Budie Utama Razak
 Director for Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia

Mr. Alain Aeschlimann
 Head of Operations for East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, The International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), Switzerland

12:45 – 14:00 LUNCH

14:00 – 15:15

PLENARY SESSION 8

GOVERNANCE IN ASIA: WHAT'S BEST AND WHAT WORKS

As the winds of the Arab Spring were blowing in North Africa and the Middle East, Asian leaders were quick to point out that Asia is different from the Middle East. However, this does not mean that the dynamics that animated the political awakening in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya are without any currency in this region. In fact, Asian leaders are keenly aware of the imperative to cultivate and maintain the support of their citizens. One perspective argues in support of more political openness, while another posits the provision of economic goods, welfare and employment as key imperatives to stability and progress. China's phenomenal success has also given rise to the emergence of "Beijing consensus" or Chinese model of development. In the 1990s, there was a vibrant discourse on "Asian values" in response to Western criticism of Asia's neglect of human rights. Clearly, there is no singular magic formula. What works in one country could be disastrous in another. This session explores the issue of governance in Asia. What is the role of the state in the economy? Should political freedom be curtailed in the name of stability? Will an increasingly affluent Asian society be content with getting rich and remaining apolitical? Can unbridled political openness co-exist with peace and stability?

Moderator: **Tan Sri Dato' Sri Mohamed Jawhar Hassan**
 Chairman, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

Speaker: **The Hon. Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad**
 Honorary President, Perdana Leadership Foundation & former Prime Minister of Malaysia

15:15 – 15:45 Break

15:45 – 17:00

**PLENARY SESSION 9
THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN PROMOTING CONFLICT
RESOLUTION**

Civil Society is an essential part of the proper functioning of the state. Acting as a critical link, civil society helps to initiate, promote, and strengthen comprehensive and objective dialogue between governments and their peoples. Civil society also helps to foster conflict resolution, advance human rights, and promotes better democratization processes in countries. This session will examine how non-state actors are working with their respective governments to resolve intra-state conflict in southern Thailand, Mindanao, and Indonesia. What strategies are most useful to strengthen the interface between non-state actors and governments? What are the effective modalities for conflict resolution?

Chair: **Mr. John Brandon**
Director, International Relations Program, The Asia Foundation, USA

Speakers: **Mr. Charlito Manlupig**
Chairman, The Balay Mindanaw Foundation
The Philippines

Dr. Rizal Panggabean
Center for Security and Peace Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Mr. Don Pathan
Director of Foreign Relations, The Patani Forum,
Thailand

17:00 – 17:15 Break

17:15 – 18:30

**PLENARY SESSION 10
A NEW DAWN IN MYANMAR: POSSIBILITIES AND PROSPECTS**

There is a sense of optimism and support for the on-going reforms in Myanmar. Perhaps the one of the most important developments that has come to fore is political reconciliation. In this regard, the government has made a concerted effort to reach out to political friends and foes alike. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, for example, was released from house arrest in November 2010. Less than a year later, on 19 August 2011, she met President Thein Sein and is poised to take up her seat in the national parliament in late April. In late January 2012, the government inked a preliminary peace agreement with the Shan State Army (North) that is hoped to bring peace and stability to the Shan region. The government's efforts at political reconciliation – and other areas – have not gone unnoticed and is roundly welcomed. Responding to these positive developments, Southeast Asian leaders at the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali endorsed Myanmar's request to chair the regional organisation in 2014. Separately, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's visit to Myanmar in December 2011 was also a significant milestone. This session examines the political developments in Myanmar and seeks to understand the trajectory and evolution of these changes.

Chair: **Dr Richard GRANT**
Consultant, Asia New Zealand Foundation
New Zealand

Speakers: **Daw Yin Yin MYINT**
Director-General, Training, Research and Foreign
Languages Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs &
Secretary, Myanmar Institute of Strategic and
International Studies,

Dr. TIN Maung Maung Than
Visiting Senior Research Fellow & Coordinator,
Regional Strategic and Political Studies Programme
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS),
Singapore

Dr. Patrick CRONIN
Senior Advisor & Senior Director of the Asia Program,
Center for a New American Security (CNAS), USA

18:30

CLOSING REMARKS

Dato' Dr. Mahani Zainal Abidin

Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)
Malaysia