

**MINUTES OF MEETING**  
**11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS' MEETING (11<sup>th</sup> ANCM)**  
**19<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2017**  
**PATTAYA, THAILAND**

1. The 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM was held at Dusit Thani Hotel, in Pattaya, Thailand on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The theme was “Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment”. The meeting was chaired by Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy.

**OPENING CEREMONY**

2. The 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM Opening Ceremony was officiated by Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy. Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan delivered the keynote address in which he extended a warm welcome to the ASEAN Navy Chiefs and representative(s) and reiterated the importance of building friendship, mutual trust and cooperation among the ASEAN Navies.

**ATTENDEES**

3. The ASEAN Navy Chiefs in attendance and the representative(s) were as follows. The full delegation list is attached in **ANNEXE A**.

a. First Admiral Pengiran Dato Seri Pahlawan Norazmi bin Pengiran Haji Muhammad, Commander of Royal Brunei Navy.

b. Admiral Tea Vinh, Commander, Royal Cambodian Navy and General Secretary of NCMS.

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- c. Rear Admiral Aan Kurnia, S.Sos, Commander of the Western Fleet Command of the Indonesian Navy.
- d. Brigadier General Pasith Thiengtham, Deputy Chief of General Staff of Laos People's Army.
- e. Admiral Tan Sri Ahmad Kamarulzaman bin Haji Ahmad Badaruddin, Chief of Navy, Royal Malaysian Navy.
- f. Admiral Tin Aung San, Commander-in-Chief, Myanmar Navy.
- g. Vice Admiral Ronald Joseph S Mercado, Flag Officer in Command, Philippine Navy.
- h. Rear Admiral Lew Chuen Hong, Chief of Navy, Republic of Singapore Navy.
- i. Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy.
- j. Rear Admiral Pham Hoai Nam, Commander-in-Chief, Vietnam People's Navy.

**OPENING REMARKS**

4. The Chairman, Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy, extended his warm welcome to the ASEAN Navy Chiefs. He highlighted the theme for the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM – Protection and Preservation of

the Marine Environment, and realising the concept of operational interoperability for ASEAN Navies was of great importance. This was especially because we are living in a world of rapid social and technological change, where increasing exploitation and degradation of the environment could have significant impact to future generations if not mitigated. Thus, as ASEAN Navies, we need to work together to deal with these challenges.

### **ADOPTION OF 10<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**

5. The 10<sup>th</sup> ANCM minutes were presented and adopted by the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM with no amendments.

### **VIEWPOINT EXCHANGE BY THE ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**

6. The Viewpoint Exchange was presented by the respective ASEAN Navy Chiefs and representative(s) and recorded in the following Annexes in the order of presentation:

- a. Singapore – **ANNEXE B**
- b. Brunei Darussalam – **ANNEXE C**
- c. Cambodia – **ANNEXE D**
- d. Indonesia – **ANNEXE E**
- e. Laos – **ANNEXE F**
- f. Malaysia – **ANNEXE G**
- g. Myanmar – **ANNEXE H**
- h. Philippines – **ANNEXE I**
- i. Vietnam – **ANNEXE J**
- j. Thailand – **ANNEXE K**

7. The Chairman summarised the Viewpoint Exchange session and elaborated on the take-aways of the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM's Viewpoint Exchange. The common perspective centered upon observing international rules and norms stipulated by UNCLOS, so as to ensure the sustained development and growth of the region by keeping the Global Commons safe and secure. This included the need to demonstrate a strong commitment to protect and preserve the marine environment, which includes the need to mitigate marine-life exploitation and minimise environmental pollution due to accidents at sea. As this cannot be accomplished by any single Navy or Country, there is an imperative for regional collaboration amongst Navies and maritime environment stakeholders.

### **PENDING ITEMS**

8. The following items were discussed:

a. Item 1 – ANCM Plus Arrangement. The status of ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Informal Meeting (ACDFIM) has not changed to ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Formal Meeting (ACDFM). ACDFIM is expected to be formalised as ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Meeting in the next ACDFIM 2018 in Singapore. The meeting agreed to put this proposal on hold and re-visit when ACDFIM is formalised as ACDFM-Plus. (RMN)

b. Item 2 – Anti Sea Robbery Cooperation (ASRC). RMN is pleased to highlight that the progress of the Trilateral Maritime Patrol initiative has been very positive. With regards to the ASRC, the RMN is of the view that there is a need to convene a multilateral cooperative workshop for the ASEAN Navies in first-half of 2018 in Kuala Lumpur.

The workshop is aimed to deliberate further on Multilateral Cooperative Arrangement by replicating the existing modality of the MSP and Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement. The findings of the workshop will be presented during 12th ANCM Staff Meeting in Singapore in 2018. (RMN)

c. Item 3 – Discussion on Way Forward of ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG) for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR). This issue has been discussed in the ADMM-Plus EWG HADR meeting. The meeting agreed that this item is to be closed and removed from the agenda. (RMN)

d. Item 4 – The adoption of ANCM Song: ASEAN Navies Stronger Together Forever. The ASEAN Navies song was composed by the RTN and first proposed in the 10<sup>th</sup> ANCM in Malaysia. The lyrics to the song were refined in collaboration with the IFC’s International Liaison Officers serving as the permanent secretariat of the ANCM. RTN proposed this song to be adopted as the official ANCM anthem. The meeting unanimously accepted the song “ASEAN Navies Stronger Together Forever” as the official ANCM anthem. (RTN)

## **NEW PROPOSAL ITEMS**

9. The following items were proposed:

a. Item 5 – Proposal on “Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment”. RTN proposed for this topic to be included more extensively to the ANYOI Programme by featuring activities regarding

environmental concerns. The objectives for the 7<sup>th</sup> ANYOI are:

- i. To realize the importance of the marine environment;
  - ii. To raise environmental awareness in ASEAN navy personnel, especially the young generations who will grow up facing more severe environmental issues; and
  - iii. To provide an opportunity to analyse the threats to the marine environment in our region and identify challenges no other organisation but the navy is capable of dealing with. (RTN)
- b. Item 6 – Proposal for hosts for ANCM 2022 – 2025. The following hosts for ANCM from 2022 to 2025 were confirmed by the respective Chiefs/Representatives as listed below:
- i. 2022 – Indonesia
  - ii. 2023 – Philippines
  - iii. 2024 – Myanmar
  - iv. 2025 – Malaysia

## **INFORMATION SHARING ITEMS**

10. The following items were presented:

- a. Item 7 – The 5th ANYOI in 16-19 October 2016. The event was successfully conducted in Yangon where 21 male and 6 female officers from ASEAN Navies participated. The program focused under the theme “Understanding the capabilities and challenges of the future leaders”. ASEAN Navies young officers exchanged their point of views on “Developing Naval Capabilities through Interoperability”. The 5th

ANYOI promoted solidarity, friendship, and mutual understanding among ASEAN Navies young officers and exchanged information, shared experiences, and good practices. The meeting noted the report. (MN)

b. Item 8 – 6<sup>th</sup> ANYOI. The programme was dovetailed with the 1<sup>st</sup> Western Pacific Naval Symposium Junior Officer Interaction Programme (WPNS JOIP). The theme for 6<sup>th</sup> ANYOI was – “Enhancing Operational Interoperability: Fostering Navies Future Leaders”. The program was held in Malaysia from 25 – 29 Oct 2017. A total of 48 young officers from 24 countries participated, which included seven female officers. The two programmes were combined to provide exposure to young navy officers on the importance of developing regional cooperation network by creating a communication mechanism in exchanging views and ideas to further strengthen the maritime security understanding. The meeting noted the report. (RMN)

c. Item 9 – ASEAN CADET SAIL and Seminar 2016. The event was held by Indonesian Navy with 54 Participants and 9 officers from 8 ASEAN Navies in charge. The theme of the ASEAN CADET SAIL was “Strengthening the Young Generation Brotherhood of ASEAN”. The meeting noted the report. (IDN)

d. Item 10 – Report for 2<sup>nd</sup> AMSISX. RSN reported on the successful conduct of 2<sup>nd</sup> AMSISX in May 2017. The exercise provided a useful platform for participants to share MARSEC information; sense make and provide analysis to exercise injects using IFC’s new system. As an outcome from the exercise, it is recommended for a dedicated

ASEAN Navies info-sharing SOP to be developed based on IFC’s new system capabilities and an established info-sharing format, this can be validated and approval for the SOP can be sought during ANCM in 2018. The meeting noted the report. (IFC)

**PRESENTATION OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES**

11. Item 11 – Commemorating 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Indonesian Navy and Indonesian Independence Day. In 2020, Indonesian Navy will be commemorating its 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and also celebrating its 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia. Several international events will be held in July and August 2020, including the Indonesia Diamond Tall Ship Race, 5<sup>th</sup> International Maritime Security Symposium (IMSS), Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo (MNEK), International Fleet Review (IFR), ASEAN Cadet Sail and Seminar, International Hydrography Seminar and Maritime Defence Exhibition. Indonesian Navy will extend invitations to all ASEAN and neighboring countries in the Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and other navies to participate in these events. (IDN)

**FUTURE ACTIVITIES (Five -Year Projection)**

12. Future Activities - The meeting expressed support for the conduct of the following meetings, symposia, conferences and exercises:

Date	Activities	Location
(a)	(b)	(c)
<b>2018</b>		
27 Feb – 1 Mar 2018	<i>Regional Alumni Symposium US Naval War College</i>	Malaysia

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Apr 2018	Multilateral Cooperative Workshop among ASEAN Navies <sup>1</sup>	Malaysia
1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2018	12 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Staff Meeting	Singapore
May/Jun 2018	Regional Maritime Security Practitioner Program (RMPP-2018)	Singapore
Jul 2018	7 <sup>th</sup> ANYOI Programme	Thailand
<b>Jul 2018</b>	<b>ADMM Plus – AMRG on HADR TTX</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2018	12 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Meeting	Singapore
TBD	Group Sail of attendees to RIMPAC <sup>2</sup>	Philippines
<b>2019</b>		
Mar 2019	LIMA 19	Malaysia
14 – 16 May 2019	IMDEX Asia 2019	Singapore
May/Jun 2019	Regional Maritime Security Practitioner Program (RMPP-2019)	Singapore
TBD	13 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Staff Meeting	Cambodia
<b>Jul 2019</b>	<b>ADMM Plus – AMRG on HADR CPX</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
<b>Sep 2019</b>	<b>ADMM Plus – AMRG on HADR FTX</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2019	8 <sup>th</sup> ANYOI Programme	Singapore
25 – 27 Nov 2019	13 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Meeting	Cambodia
<b>2020</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2020	14 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Staff Meeting	Vietnam
May 2020	14 <sup>th</sup> ANCM, IFR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> AMNEX to	Vietnam

<sup>1</sup> CN RMN proposed that during the Multilateral Cooperative workshop in KL, Apr 2018, RMN will include the K3M initiative as one of the agenda to be discussed. RMN is willing to share this initiative to all ASEAN countries and guide them to apply this to their home countries.

<sup>2</sup> FOIC PN proposed to conduct a group-sail for the ASEAN navies participating in RIMPAC 2018 enroute to Hawaii. CN RMN concurred to the proposal and suggested for the proposal to be raised during the Mid-Planning Conference (MPC) for RIMPAC 2018 in Hawaii, December 2017.

	commemorate 65 <sup>th</sup> year of VPN foundation	
May/Jun 2020	Regional Maritime Security Practitioner Program (RMPP-2020)	Singapore
Jul – Sep 2020	75 <sup>th</sup> Indonesian Navy Anniversary	Indonesia
TBD	9 <sup>th</sup> ANYOI Programme	Cambodia
<b>2021</b>		
Mar 2021	LIMA 21	Malaysia
May/Jun 2021	Regional Maritime Security Practitioner Program (RMPP-2021)	Singapore
2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2021	15 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Staff Meeting	Brunei
2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2021	15 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Meeting	Brunei
TBD	10 <sup>th</sup> ANYOI Programme	Vietnam
<b>2022</b>		
May/Jun 22	Regional Maritime Security Practitioner Program (RMPP-2022)	Singapore
TBD	16 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Staff Meeting	Indonesia
TBD	16 <sup>th</sup> ANCM Meeting	Indonesia
2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2022	11 <sup>th</sup> ANYOI Programme	Brunei

**PROPOSAL BY FOIC, PN FOR JOINT STATEMENT FOR THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC) IN SOUTH CHINA SEA**

FOIC, PN shared that arising from the successful outcome of the ASEAN-China Foreign Ministers’ dialogue held in Manila, Aug 2017, it is useful to consider a Joint Statement (JS) to emphasize and express full support for the conclusion of the CoC in SCS. PN will submit a proposal for the JS to the ASEAN Navies for consideration and further deliberation.

**PRESENTATION BY HOST OF 12<sup>TH</sup> ANCM**

13. The ANCM welcomed the hosting of the 12<sup>th</sup> ANCM by the Republic of Singapore Navy to be conducted in the second half of 2018. RSN CNV remarked that the RSN looks forward to hosting the 12<sup>th</sup> ANCM in Singapore as a testament of the ASEAN Navies commitment to ensure a safe and secure maritime environment. The RSN looks forward to enhancing regional cooperation through strengthening confidence building measures, and addressing emerging threats, in particular non-traditional threats like maritime terrorism. (RSN)

**CLOSING REMARKS**

14. In his closing remarks, the Chairman highlighted that the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM yielded fruitful and constructive outcomes and this was only successful because of the collaborative efforts from ASEAN Navies. He urged the meeting to continue the mutual commitment of promoting maritime security and prosperity in South East Asia that will symbolize regional unity. He thanked the ASEAN Navy Chiefs in attendance and the representative(s), the organising committee, the ANCM Permanent Secretariat and all who actively contributed to the success of the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM.

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<Via Email>

LCDR SURACHAI SAIWONGPANYA,  
Thailand ILO, IFC  
Co-Chairman  
ANCM Permanent  
Secretariat

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<Via Email>

SLTC RAYMOND ONG,  
Head IFC  
Co-Chairman  
ANCM Permanent  
Secretariat

**ANNEXES:**

- A. List of Attendance of ASEAN Navy Chiefs and Delegation**
- B. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Singapore**
- C. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Brunei Darussalam**
- D. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Cambodia**
- E. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Indonesia**
- F. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Laos**
- G. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Malaysia**
- H. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Myanmar**
- I. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Philippines**
- J. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Vietnam**
- K. Viewpoint Exchange by the ASEAN Navy Chiefs – Thailand**

**ANNEXE A TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**LIST OF ATTENDANCE OF ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS AND DELEGATION**

The spouses of the respective Chief of Navies were also invited to the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM, and a separate programme for them was hosted by the RTN. The detailed delegation list as appended:

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	NAVY CHIEF AND DELEGATION
BRUNEI	4 PAX	1. FIRST ADMIRAL PENGIRAN DATO SERI PAHLAWAN NORAZMI BIN PENGIRAN HAJI MUHAMMAD  2. <i>PENGIRAN DATIN NORALAM BINTI PENGIRAN HAJI KAHAR(Spouse)</i>  3. COMMANDER KHAIRIL HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, RBN  4. LT MOHAMMAD AKRAMIN BIN ALIDIN, RBN
CAMBODIA	7 PAX	1. ADMIRAL TEA VINH  2. <i>MADAM KAN CHANTREA(Spouse)</i>  3. VICE ADMIRAL TEA SOKHA  4. VICE ADMIRAL SENG NARIN  5. REAR ADMIRAL SAM SOKHA

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		<p>6. CAPTAIN TITH SAPHAL</p> <p>7. CAPTAIN SENG SAMNANG</p>
INDONESIA	7 PAX	<p>1. REAR ADMIRAL AAN KURNIA</p> <p>2. <i>MRS KURNIAWATI RACHMADIANI(Spouse)</i></p> <p>3. FIRST ADMIRAL MINTORO YULIANTO</p> <p>4. CAPTAIN IRVANSYAH</p> <p>5. CAPTAIN ERWIN S. ALDEDHARMA</p> <p>6. COMMANDER RASYID AL HAFIZ</p> <p>7. COMMANDER HIMAWAN</p>
LAOS	3 PAX	<p>1. BRIGADIER GENERAL PASITH THIENGTHAM</p> <p>2. LT COL VILAYKHAM CHANTHAMALA</p> <p>3. 2LT SOUMYSAY KHATYAVONG</p>
MALAYSIA	6 PAX	<p>1. ADMIRAL TAN SRI AHMAD KAMARULZAMAN BIN HAJI AHMAD BADARUDDIN</p> <p>2. <i>PUAN SRI NOOR AZRINA BINTI ABDULLAH(Spouse)</i></p>

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		<p>3. REAR ADMIRAL DATUK KHAIRUL ANUAR BIN YAHYA</p> <p>4. BRIGEDIER GENERAL BAHARUDDIN BIN AHMAD</p> <p>5. CAPTAIN SAZALEE BIN SHOIB RMN</p> <p>6. CAPTAIN MOHD FADZLI KAMAL BIN MOHALDIN RMN</p>
MYANMAR	6 PAX	<p>1. ADMIRAL TIN AUNG SAN</p> <p>2. <i>DAW THAN THAN AYE(Spouse)</i></p> <p>3. BG. KHIN ZAW</p> <p>4. CAPTAIN KYAW SOE MOE</p> <p>5. CDR KYAW LIN ZAW</p> <p>6. LT CDR KYAW KYAW SAN</p>
PHILIPPINES	6 PAX	<p>1. VICE ADMIRAL JOSEPH S MERCADO AFP</p> <p>2. <i>MRS EMELIE MERCADO(Spouse)</i></p> <p>3. CAPTAIN ROY VINCENT T TRINIDAD PN(GSC)</p> <p>4. CAPTAIN RICHARD N GONZAGA PN(GSC)</p> <p>5. COL RICARDO BAYHON PA(GSC)</p> <p>6. LT ROSELYN P GONZALES</p>
SINGAPORE	8 PAX	

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. REAR ADMIRAL LEW CHUEN HONG</li> <li>2. <i>MRS LAVON LEW (Spouse)</i></li> <li>3. LTC YEO SEE ONE</li> <li>4. MAJOR TAN SHING EE</li> <li>5. MAJ LESTER YONG</li> <li>6. ME4 RICKY GOH</li> <li>7. MS KIRSTIE LEE</li> <li>8. ME3 LEWIS SIM</li> </ol>
THAILAND	6 PAX	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADMIRAL NARIS PRATOOMSUWAN</li> <li>2. <i>MRS KESSARA PRATOOMSUWAN (Spouse)</i></li> <li>3. VICE ADMIRAL CHORCHAT GRA-TES</li> <li>4. REAR ADMIRAL CHUSAK CHUPAITOON</li> <li>5. CAPTAIN SANIT MOTHINA</li> <li>6. CAPTAIN YOTSAPAK CHOTIPAKONG</li> </ol>
VIETNAM	4 PAX	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. REAR ADMIRAL PHAM HOAI NAM</li> <li>2. SENIOR CAPTAIN BUI TRUNG TAN</li> </ol>

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		<p>3. COMMANDER PHAM DUC TRONG</p> <p>4. SENIOR LIEUTENANT BUI VAN LUONG</p>
PERMANENT SECRETARIAT	10 PAX	<p>1. SLTC RAYMOND ONG RSN</p> <p>2. LT NORLAILA BINTI AWANG HARLIP RBN</p> <p>3. LT MAO SOVANDA</p> <p>4. LCDR YOHANES BERCHMANS CAHYONO HENDRASWANTO IDN</p> <p>5. LT CDR MOHD NOR HADIDI BIN ISMAIL RMN</p> <p>6. LCDR TINT WAI PHYO MN</p> <p>7. LCDR JOSEPH T DIMAYUGA PN</p> <p>8. LCDR SURACHAI SAIWONGPANYA RTN</p> <p>9. LT NGUYEN QUOC TOAN VN</p> <p>10. ME3 JEFFREY ONG RSN</p>

**ANNEXE B TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**SINGAPORE**

ADM Naris,  
Fellow ASEAN Navy Chiefs  
Ladies and Gentlemen  
Good morning

Let me begin by thanking ADM Naris and the Royal Thai Navy for hosting the 11th ASEAN Navy Chiefs Meeting.

Our region is straddled by vital waterways – the critical crossroads of global maritime traffic. This maritime-ness of Southeast Asia gives our geography its strategic significance.

The sea is also one of the great commons. Many countries have interests here and understandably so, because the sea connects all of us; it carries trade, energy, and it harbours food and resources. These commons are shared.

Many of us would be familiar with the notion of the Tragedy of the Commons – a classic economic concept which notes that users acting purely in self-interest within a shared system to deprive others, and this negative cycle ends up harming everybody including themselves. The commons thrive only when stakeholders come together, and agree on the rules and norms within which, the commons are to be shared.

Our maritime commons, and its environment, are indeed starting to show signs of concern. Let's just look at food from the oceans.

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, overfishing is already depleting the world's oceans, with 90% of the world's fisheries fully exploited or facing collapse. The seas in our region alone produce 12% of the global catch.

How do we avoid this path of the Tragedy of the Commons? We will need to collaborate and work with a rules-based order that takes into account, and manages the interests of one and all.

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UNCLOS is probably the single most important document in this respect, and the wise predecessors before us gave it provisions to govern the conservation and management of our oceans and marine environment. It talks about states applying conservation laws within EEZ. In the high seas, as captured in Article 194, UNCLOS strives to balance freedom, with the shared duty of all countries to protect and preserve fragile ecosystems and the habitats of endangered species.

Over the years, various other regimes have come into force alongside UNCLOS – a clear indication of increasing global awareness on our marine environment. Examples include the Rio Declaration, IMO conventions tackling marine pollution, as well as the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organisation’s Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Establishing that shared understanding of rules and norms is therefore key. However, that is just one half of the equation. The key is also to have shared partnership, collaboration, and most critically mutual trust, in effecting those norms.

Enforcement for example is a real challenge. The “laundering” of illegally-caught fish is a highly organised crime. Tricks include mixing illegal fish with legal fish, so that illegal fish take on legal documentation. Syndicates are also reliant on refrigerated cargo vessels, or reefers, for transshipment – and because reefers do not actually fish, they escape documentation and monitoring.

These activities are just some examples that cause harm to our commons. Yet, they also present us opportunities to work together – and to this end we must develop new modalities of cooperation. In particular, information-sharing and enhancing connectedness.

In closing, a key part of preserving our commons entails preserving the sea itself. This requires strengthening our set of rules and norms, as well as collaboration in information, and action, to uphold them. The sea is that great commons that we do not own, but merely share in the trust for our next generation.

Thank you.

REAR ADMIRAL LEW CHUEN HONG  
CHIEF OF NAVY  
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE NAVY

**ANNEXE C TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

A very good morning to my fellow colleagues, ASEAN Navy Chiefs and Distinguish Delegates,

My esteemed colleagues,

The theme of this year's ANCM, " Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment " holds its own great importance, beside the Navies role in maintaining security stability in our maritime domain, protection against further marine environmental degradation is fundamental to ensure prosperity and sustainable development in the region to always continue in the future for a more holistic approach. As can be seen on the slide is the scope of this presentation.

Brunei Darussalam Maritime Environment In Brief

1. Similarly, for a country like Brunei Darussalam, just like many others in this region, the sea is a major gateway to our livelihood and development. Thus, protection and preservation of marine environment is one of the integral components of the country's progress to ensure an overall sustainable development, these conservation efforts are also aligned with the Sultanate's long-term development plan, Brunei Vision 2035, and part of the key strategies in its national strategy plan to achieved its aspiration of a dynamic and sustainable economy.

2. With a coastline that stretches about 86 nautical miles (160 kilometers) Brunei Darusalam is blessed with diverse marine biodiversity. The coastal waters of Brunei are punctuated by a series of shallow shoals that provides habitat for corals and marine life.

3. Brunei Darussalam is also home to three types of reefs.....fringing reefs, atoll reefs and patch reefs.

## Maritime Environment Stakeholders

4. Preserving and protecting the marine environment continues to be the concurrent responsibility of several government agencies.

Namely:

- Biodiversity Research and Innovation Centre (Marine Biodiversity Centre), under the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism is established with the purpose to undertake the conservation and management of the marine biodiversity.
- Department of Fisheries, also under the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, manages the conservation of fisheries resources in accordance with Fisheries Acts and Regulations.
- Under the context of preserving and protecting the marine environment, Marine Department under the Ministry of Communication is tasked to ensure healthy practices by maritime / shipping industries in its operations that do not affect or danger the maritime environment.
- Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation (JASTRE), Ministry of Development on its primary role ensures all relevant government agencies are following the guidelines under every environmental laws and orders.

## Initiatives / Efforts

### Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

5. In an effort and to ensure the marine ecosystem to be sustainable and preserved, Brunei Darussalam has designated three (3) Marine Protected Areas (MPA) covering around 350 square nautical miles (1,200 square kilometers). This effort and initiative highlight the government's effort to certify a sustainable development of the marine life for the future generations.

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Enhance institutional and public awareness

6. The government also recognises the importance of public awareness programs on protection and preservation of the marine environment. Initiatives that have been steered are annual events such as Farmers and Fishermen Days, and World Oceans Day. Awareness has also been disseminated to the younger generation through seminars and visits.

7. The Department of Fisheries has also launched the Coral Care Program in 2014. The program is an initiative to support and complement the works and programs of the Department of Fisheries in the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and replanting of degraded / damaged coral reefs.

8. Turtle Conservation and Management Unit had been well established since 1999, the unit has been an integral part in promoting the protection, conservation, replenishing and recovery of sea turtles and their habitats. So far, the unit has released around 10,000 turtles back to the sea since its establishment. This initiative is under Convention for International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) since 1990, which Sea Turtles are protected under this convention.

Promote International Cooperation And Collaboration

9. The government of Brunei Darussalam also encourages collaboration with other countries and with international organisations to enhance its capacity and proficiency in managing its marine biodiversity.

### Existing National And International Legal Framework On Marine Conservation

10. The Fisheries Order 2009 is one of the key policies that govern the protection and management of the marine biodiversity in Brunei Darussalam. One of the provisions of the Fisheries Order as mentioned is the establishment and management of the marine reserves and marine

parks in which it had catalysed the establishment of the Marine Protected Area Network as one of the key measures to protect and conserve the biodiversity of the fragile coral reef habitat.

11. Brunei Darussalam accession to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) on 27 July 2008 provides the country an international conservation platform. It further strengthens the ongoing conservation efforts and strategies on sustainable uses of biological and natural resources in accordance with national and international standards and obligation.

#### Brunei Darussalam Involvement In Marine Environment And Biodiversity Management And Conservation In ASEAN

12. Brunei Darussalam's progress in environmental protection and awareness through various collaborations between the government sector does not limit itself nationally, this initiatives and commitment is also evident in the regional framework as Brunei Darussalam is the lead country for the ASEAN Working Group on Environmental Education for the term 2016-2019, several initiatives and plans of action carried out are including those under the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan (AEEAP).

#### Role Of Royal Brunei Navy In Protection And Preservation Of Marine Life And Environment

13. The Royal Brunei Navy (RBN) does have a direct and supporting role in Brunei Darussalam's protection and preservation of the marine environment. Although not a core task for the Navy, we do contribute in a way of surveillance of Brunei's Marine Protected Areas.

14. In conclusion, Brunei Darussalam will stay committed to conserve and preserve its rich natural resources for the enjoyment and appreciation of its present and future generations. Its membership to the CBD has strengthened its institutional framework of management in compliance to international and regional standards and provided a venue for the country to collaborate with experts pertaining to any biodiversity concerns. This ends my presentation. Thank you.

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**FIRST ADMIRAL PENGIRAN DATO SERI PAHLAWAN NORAZMI  
BIN PENGIRAN HAJI MUHAMMAD  
COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL BRUNEI NAVY**

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**ANNEXE D TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**CAMBODIA**

Your Excellency Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Navy

Your Excellencies Commander in Chiefs of ASEAN Navies

Your Excellencies Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Good Morning

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Royal Thai Navy for giving me an opportunity to meet all ASEAN Navy Chief in this auspicious occasion. This remarkable occasion has shown a clear evidence of unity and trust among all ASEAN Navies to reach common goals and ground a part of a path

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere thanks and warmly congratulate the Royal Thai Navy for hosting the 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Navy Chiefs' Meeting in conjunction with the 50 Anniversary Commemoration of ASEAN establishments.

My heartfelt appreciation for excellent hospitality that has been accorded to my delegation, from the first minute until we have arrived here, in this famous and beautiful city of Pattaya.

On behalf of men and women of the Royal Cambodian Navy I would like to applaud the Royal Thai Navy for taking the initiative in bringing together the ASEAN Navies to the first ever in ASEAN Multilateral Naval Exercises and International Fleet Review that will be held in conjunction with the ASEAN Golden Jubilee in 2017. I am sure the events will be astounding and memorable and will be echoed for years to come

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

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The ASEAN region is the endowed with rich natural resources that sustain essential life support system both for the region and the world. Besides providing water, food and energy, these natural resources play an important role in sustaining a wide range of economic activities and livelihood. Coastal and marine resources provide essential ecological, economic and social services. Water has provided food directly and indirectly to million people in ASEAN, maintaining water cycles, regulating climate conditions, and maintain the complex ecological balance of coastal and marine ecosystems are required.

Recognizing the important of coastal marine and marine resources for the livelihood of ASEAN people, ASEAN leaders resolved to foster the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystem. The commitment of the ASEAN leaders is reflected in the Blueprint for the ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) and ASEAN COMMUNITY VISION 2025 that has served as the guiding mandate of ASEAN Group on coastal and marine environment.

Today regional dynamic and ASEAN's development have been highly evaluated as ASIA's central economic growth, peace and stability. Whilst our region is also facing variety of challenges especially non-traditional threats, the controversial maritime disputes and particularly an unprecedented heat up of using weapon of mass destruction. Furthermore, for the last few months we have observed some remarkable global political changes from which some negative impact has affected global and regional cooperation.

Increasing population of the world, under sea-bed mineral requirement, marine living resources and seafood are indispensable demand on global and regional markets. These above mentioned has led to extreme mineral exploring and development of fishing industry. Furthermore, sophisticated technological development in the present day seems to generate more concerns with regards to marine resources and environment degradation.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

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There is a saying that states “Human need nature while nature doesn’t need human”. As a littoral state among ASEAN we believe that through view exchanging and discussions, the 11 ANCM will have been added more value to our efforts to challenge and to address maritime security particularly to protect and preserve Coastal and marine environment.

Royal Cambodian Navy has been gradually enhancing its capabilities internally and internationally through exercising, training, experiencing best practices in order to upgrade human resources and building up its capacity for interoperability.

We have been sticking with 3 main strategic objectives enshrined in ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2009-2015 in order to ensure ASEAN’s coastal and marine environment are sustainably managed, representative ecosystem, pristine areas and species are protected, economic activities are sustainably managed and public awareness of coastal and marine environment are instilled.

Royal Cambodian Navy will follow consistently all action plans raised in the Blueprint which consist of key activities such as:

To enhance inter agencies and inter-sectoral coordination and to promote conservation and sustainable management of key ecosystem in coastal and marine habitats such as joint efforts to maintain and protect marine park in border areas and the Coastal Triangle Initiative on Coral reefs, Fishery and Food security.

To promote sustainable use of coastal and marine environment through public awareness campaign to highlight the global importance of coastal and marine environment in addressing food security, maintaining ecosystem services as well as protecting marine environment and to promote cooperation in addressing pollution of coastal and marine environment from land based sources.

Allow me to take this opportunity to reconfirm that the Royal Cambodian Navy expresses its fullest commitment and support to any effort or initiatives with the objectives to promote cooperation within

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ASEAN Institution and maintaining regional maritime security, peace and stability.

Once again, I would like to sincerely and heartfelt congratulate the ASEAN Multilateral Naval Exercise and the International Fleet Review and wish the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM, the 1<sup>st</sup> AMNEX and the IFR a fruitful brilliant success.

Thank you so much for your attention.

H.E. ADMIRAL TEA VINH  
COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL CAMBODIAN NAVY AND  
GENERAL SECRETARY OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR  
MARITIME SECURITY

**ANNEXE D TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**INDONESIA**

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) stated that “All States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment”. The similar thing also stated in the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025. It’s mentioned that All States promote closer maritime cooperation in the protection and preservation of the marine environment. That’s statement make Indonesia, by its National Ocean Policy, has designed programs in order to protect and preserve marine environment such as marine conservation management, marine pollution control and littoral community education.

Indonesia is also one of the participating country of Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), a multilateral partnership of six countries together with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Indonesia among the others working together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources including coral reefs, sea grasses, mangrove ecosystems, and their fish in the coral triangle area by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity.

However, Indonesia position in the region even in the world of commercial shipping routes, creating challenges in protecting our marine environment, moreover the vast waters of Indonesia. Indonesia is facing the potential of marine pollution, spreading of harmful substances such as oil, plastic, industrial waste and chemical particles into the sea. Indonesian littoral environment consisting of various waters from shallow to deep water environment. The most probably is specific shallow waters in Indonesia potentially creating navigational hazards. The Caledonian Sky incident, a 90-meter British-owned cruise ship, smashed into and destroyed coral reefs in Raja Ampat, West Papua, on March 4 2017. The incident not only destroyed 1,600 square meters of coral reefs but also severely damage the ecosystem.

The Indonesia Navy, as one of leading stakeholders in maritime domain, had contributed efforts to Indonesian Government in protecting and preserving marine environment. Indonesian Navy currently perform the coral reefs planting, called SOLL; Save Our Littoral Life. This activity

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was initiated by Indonesian Marine Corps cooperating with all maritime stakeholders and littoral community. The other response and anticipation program performed by Indonesian Navy is by supporting government in promoting safe navigation in order to eliminate and minimise the accident at sea. As the summary and emphasis in this view point, that maritime security doesn't mean the sea is secure against crimes at sea, but also the sea itself should be secure, Health Seas.

REAR ADMIRAL AAN KURNIA  
COMMANDER, WESTERN FLEET COMMAND  
INDONESIAN NAVY

**ANNEXE F TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**LAOS**

Excellency the Chairman,  
Excellency ASEAN Navy Chiefs,  
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Lao People's Army and myself, I am honoured and appreciated to be invited from the host country to attend this meeting.

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the host country for the warm welcome, cordial friendship and hospitality extended to me and my team taking part in this meeting. I also would like to congratulate for an excellent preparation of this meeting. Under the chairmanship of the Chief of Royal Thai Navy and contribution of all participating delegation, this meeting will achieve the objectives as planned.

Excellency ASEAN Navy Chiefs,  
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Fundamentally, I agree with the contents of viewpoint exchange from the ASEAN Navy Chiefs presented earlier under the theme of the meeting which contains full of constructive ideas, mutual understanding, confidence building and trust.

The point that I would like to exchange with you today under the theme of the meeting "Protection and Preservation of Marine Environment". From my perspective, this is a vital topic which is accordance with the norms of international and regional cooperation. However, this topic is very challenging for me because as you know well that Lao PDR is a landlocked country and we do not have Navy but Lao PDR acknowledges the significance of the sea as the ways of navigation and transportation, tourist sites, food and energy sources and so on which is important for the world as a whole. Lao PDR has the Mekong River which is very crucial for the nation flowing from the north to the south and reaching the sea. Thus, I will come up with some projects and activities that have been conducted regarding environmental protection

and preservation in the Lower Mekong Basin as my presentation today.

The Mekong River is one of the important rivers in the world which has a source lying on the Tibetan Plateau. It flows southwards for 4,800 km through China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. It is the 21<sup>st</sup> largest river basin in the world. The Mekong River supports millions of people to benefit directly and indirectly from it. The lower Mekong Basin is flourishing and it is the habitat for diverse fauna and flora. It is also a river for agriculture and livestock, trade, a source of energy, food security, for the people's livelihood.

Nevertheless, the people living along the Mekong River are still affected by the flood, illegal fisheries and climate changes which results in an impact on environmental protection and preservation along the Mekong River and people's livelihood finds it difficult.

Therefore, in order to deal with those threats and challenges, the government of Laos has cooperated with the Mekong River Commission, non-government agencies, the authorities, private sectors and all related stakeholders to pay attention to water resource management, protection and preservation of water species and environment in order to obtain the most benefits and effectiveness. For instance, there is a protection and preservation project of Mekong dolphins, law enforcement on fisheries and laboratory for Mekong fish feeding. Besides, there are several meetings, seminars, trainings and workshops held nationally and internationally regarding environmental protection and preservation along the Mekong River and other activities. The government of the Lao PDR defines July 13<sup>th</sup> of every year as the National Water animals protection and preservation day and June 1<sup>st</sup> of every year as the National Tree Planting Day. The purpose of these activities is to encourage and promote the idea of environmental protection and preservation nationwide and it also raises awareness for the young generation regarding this issue.

Ladies and gentlemen,

All in all, in terms of environmental protection and preservation either at the sea or international rivers, one single country cannot handle this matter alone, it requires all efforts from all stakeholders. From my point of view, education people in relation to environmental protection and preservation, capacity building for staff and law enforcement needs to take into account in order to cope with threats and challenges and these ideas will lead to effective and sustainable solution.

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The information that I have mentioned above is my viewpoint that I would like to exchange with you today.

Last but not least, once again I would like to wish the chairman of the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM, Chief of ASEAN Navy, guests, ladies and gentlemen attending this meeting to have a good health, happiness and success in your noble tasks.

May I wish the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM conclude with a successful outcome.

**BRIGADIER GENERAL PASITH THIENGTHAM**

**ANNEXE G TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**

**MALAYSIA**

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Royal Thai Navy for giving me an opportunity to meet all ASEAN Navy Chief in this auspicious occasion. This remarkable occasion has shown a clear evidence of unity and trust among all ASEAN Navies to reach common goals and ground a part of a path to a strong and robust ASEAN community. And today, in order to share knowledge and information on how to protect and preserve our maritime environment, I would like to stress out that Malaysia is also having challenges in maintaining our maritime environment.

According to the website of World by Map, in 2016, the total land area of Malaysia is 328,657 square kilometres, the 66<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world in terms of area. Out of the total land area, 1,200 square kilometres or 0.37% is covered by water such as lakes, rivers or other internal waters. In 2016, it was recorded that the coastline of Malaysia is 4,675 kilometres at which is the 30<sup>th</sup> longest coastline in the world. These numbers show that Malaysia is one of the maritime nations in Southeast Asia and one of the top 20 biodiversity countries in the world. The coral reef areas underneath the sea where various commercial fish species live, breed, feed and grow, need to be protected. Coral reef areas are one of the critical habitats currently exposed to various stressors, which occur naturally or are caused by human activities.

From this aspect, Malaysia has established a number of Marine Parks to protect, conserve and manage in perpetuity representative marine ecosystems of significance, particularly reefs and their associated flora and fauna, so that they remain protected for future generations. In addition, the aim of the marine parks is to create understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of our marine heritage.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The establishment of the Marine Park Malaysia Order 1994 firmly entrenched the 42 islands as gazetted and protected areas which consist of

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4 islands in Kedah, 13 in Terengganu, 9 in Pahang, 13 in Johor and 3 in Labuan. According to its First Schedule, “the limit of any area or part of an area established as a marine park shall be at a distance of two nautical miles seaward from the outermost points of the islands specified”. The Marine Park Malaysia is responsible to protect aquatic flora and fauna. Furthermore, it preserves and manages the natural breeding grounds and habitat of aquatic life in order to protect the endangered species. In addition, the agency also preserves and enhances the pristine state and productivity of such areas; regulate recreational and other activities to avoid irreversible damage to its environment and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the community in the Marine Protected Area.

The protected and gazetted islands give a huge impact to Malaysia, in terms of tourism. Both domestic as well as overseas tourists visit Malaysia to witness the mesmerising beauty of our islands. In 2016, it was recorded by the Department of Marine Park Malaysia that 862,721 visitors visited Malaysian Marine Parks and the percentage of the visitors has increased by 42% since 2007.

However, in order to protect, preserve and maintain Malaysia maritime environment, it always comes with big challenges that pose a threat to the marine life and its ecosystems. Illegal fishing activities, overfishing and destructive fishing are the most reported cases in the Department of Fisheries Malaysia. The Minister in the Prime Minister’s Department stated that 629 cases involving illegal fishing activities under the Fishery Act 1985 has been recorded between from 2012 until now and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency has actively conducted 543 operations to overcome this situation. On the other hand, the unsustainable coastal land used for the rapid development has caused degradation of the natural habitats located in those areas which is endangering maritime population. Malaysia is also facing another marine threat which is illegal hunting and collection of marine life such as Sea Turtles. Despite laws protecting Sea Turtles in most countries, the illegal trade of eggs, meat and shells (known as poaching) of turtles continues to be a threat. These animals are harvested for their meat and eggs that are used for human consumption and in some areas as it is considered a delicacy. As trade occurs across the region and beyond, monitoring illegal trade is sometimes impossible. Often, illegal activities occur in remote areas and poachers are difficult to detain. And the biggest threat to the marine life is inappropriate dumping of waste. According to the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government, Malaysians produce an average of 30,000 tons of waste every day and only 5% of it is recycled. The main reason for the inappropriate dumping

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in Malaysia is the lack of public awareness and environmental education. For example, giant piles of illegally dumped garbage in Cameron Highlands have been spilling into rivers for years, rendering some of them unsuitable for any use at all, even after treatment. These piles have recently begun to smoulder from within, melting down hillsides and oozing toxic waste into the soil and water that local communities utilise for farming, fishing and sometimes as drinking water.

Therefore, Malaysia has come out with an initiative as a helping hand to all marine agencies to overcome these marine threats. The Malaysia Biodiversity Enforcement Operation Network or better known as MBEON, is a collaboration between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Malaysian Armed Forces to conduct joint patrols in National Parks to control poaching of wildlife and preserve biodiversity. This initiative is an economic approach through the collaboration and sharing of resources between multiple ministries and agencies required for protecting the wildlife heritage of the nation.

As the primary security agency in protecting Malaysian maritime, the Royal Malaysian Navy has conducted various activities like the establishment of the RMN Sea Basing. This static and mobile platform entailed fast deployment of military assets in the middle of the ocean in Sabah waters. The sea-basing concept infers to deployment of interceptor boats offshore from parent operation platform such as the Royal Malaysian Navy Auxiliary Ship TUN AZIZAN. The parent platform together with other platforms can provide support such as refuelling and supplying water to interceptor boats so that they do not have to return to base to save time and cost. It also provides accommodation and meals for the crew of the boats, a helipad, medical facilities and a forward operation centre.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we understand that it is not an easy task patrolling and safeguarding the nation's maritime sovereignty. As the navy community, three countries had agreed to have an international collaboration, forming a joint enforcement patrol. The tripartite agreement between Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines is an initiative to deal with piracy, terrorism, kidnapping and armed robbery in the Sulu Sea, a hotbed of criminal activities. The joint patrol by these countries was based on a similar model which was used successfully to patrol the Straits of Melaka. The joint sea patrols would involve joint maritime and air patrols, intelligence sharing and joint communications considering the geopolitics in the region. In addition, it is also a good chance to challenge

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the combined terrorist threat of the Abu Sayyaf Group, the Islamic State and DAESH militants.

The world grows faster and technology has become our bread and butter, so the Royal Malaysian Navy has to be proactive, and therefore, we have launched a mobile application named K3M. This application is a strategic partnership between maritime enforcement and the maritime communities as a force multiplier. The K3M stands for “Kesedaran” (Awareness), “Keselamatan” (Safety), “Komuniti (Community) and “Maritim” (Maritime) is an initiative to enhance maritime security and safety as a medium for fast communication and accurate information sharing for maritime users. Up to now, there are 2,607 maritime communities who have subscribed to the K3M mobile application and to-date, we have received 274 SOS and 248 claiming to have been reported by maritime users. K3M also has feature of reporting the illegal marine environment activities and pollution. The program collaborated with local Marine Enforcement Agencies.

There is a saying that “It takes a village to raise a child”. Well as a maritime country, in order to protect and preserve Malaysian maritime environment, we need “a village” to ensure that our maritime environment will remain at its best. It is a huge challenge but I believe that we are able to turn this challenge into an opportunity through proper coordination and cooperation.

Thank you.

**ADMIRAL TAN SRI AHMAD KAMARULZAMAN  
CHIEF OF THE ROYAL MALAYSIAN NAVY**

**ANNEXE H TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**MYANMAR**

Good Morning! Esteemed Chiefs of ASEAN Navies and Distinguished Guests,

I am profoundly grateful to the Chief of the Royal Thai Navy, Admiral Naris Pratoomsuwan, who is hosting today's 11th ANCM on such a grand scale. Moreover, we are deeply delighted with the warm reception and hospitality accorded to us.

Dear Admirals,

Marine biodiversity are the most essential living things in the world and the ocean. But, according to today situation, the marine environment is getting affected to the eco system due to the overfishing, the destructive manners of the populace living along the coast, the pollution of the marine environment and the climate change. To this end, we ASEAN Navies are bond to deeply participate and cooperate in this area.

As for the government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the environmental preservation have been implementing in harmony with the social and the economic development as well. The process is shown on the screen as 3 pillars such as prevention, preparation and response and compensation.

For legislative laws, rules and procedures, Myanmar government drew up the environmental protection and conservation law relating with environmental policy and laws, forestry laws and fishery laws, pollution laws and offshore industry laws.

To give environmental matters a priority, National Environmental Conservation Committee was formed in Myanmar in 2011 by including 21 members from 19 ministries and Myanmar Navy as well. In addition to government agencies, there are growing numbers of international and local NGOs addressing environmental issues over the past decade.

Admirals,

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In order to protect and preserve the Myanmar marine environment, we have been Founding and implementing for the Marine Protected and Conservation Areas.

As to the international law and norms, the EEZ is prescribed for 200 miles and the Ayarwaddy and the Tanintharyi fishing area 10 miles off the shore and for the Rakhine fishing area 5 miles off the shore are allowed as Management Zones for exploitation.

It was prohibited to catch near the shore in different species under the water, and mangrove forests, coral reefs and under water sea grass. In those Management Zones, we are implementing seriously on the Closed Season and Closed Fishing Areas as a new function to protect the oceanic creatures. Moreover we have been defending Marine Protected Area and Marine Conservation Area, they were two marine environmental preservation corridors known as Rakhine marine corridor and Taninthayi marine corridor, six protected areas such as the Moscos Island, Thamihla Kyun, Meinmahla Kyun, Lampi Island, Myeik Archipelago Shark Protected Area 1 and as to the Monitoring and Assessment, if there are bound to take undisciplined in the ocean who are engaging the fishing industry the supervisory teams, Navy inclusive, are taking actions and put it everything under the proper conduct.

Dear Honorable Admirals,

Regarding The implementation for the Marine Tourism – we have six resorts and Coastal beaches along Myanmar coast and the islands around the Myeik Archipelagos are very valuable for researching the underwater species. Tourism development plans are taking into account as important, healthy marine habitats, healthy fish and shark populations and a clean environment for marine-based tourism.

Another issue is the controlling the marine pollution– As one of the preventions of marine pollution we are laying down and raising up the program/ in various levels with the internal and international stake holders. The process then continues the harbor pollution plan and local pollution plan to National and regional pollution plan/ with the international cooperation. We have increased the activities with the cooperation of government organization and research activities.

And then I would like to say that as the same goal “Prevention is better than cure”, that is why we need to work together in the sector of Research, share and aware the marine knowledge. Myanmar Navy has

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been implementing cooperation with the Government Departments and NGOs, for the natural environmental protection, as well as sending delegates to the other countries to attend the seminars. Moreover, touch, educate and cooperation with the Local Peoples who are engaging in the fishing industry by discussing on the Marine environmental awareness in respective operation areas. Admirals

Please allow me to recall on the 9th ANCM under the theme of Fostering ASEAN Naval Teamwork in Maritime Security, I have encouraged regarding capacity building for Naval & Marine Science Research. Marine scientific research is essential for marine ecology and marine environment and it is also required for the progress of countries. You can see the process on slide as Phase I, II and III.

Admirals,

Allow me to conclude my viewpoint. The marine environment is the vital sector for the human welfare and it is the affordable for the chances for the Socio-economic. But the sustainable resources are needed for the human benefits by applying, exploitation, preservation, and protection in harmony on this marine environment. The ASEAN Navies must implement it without fail – for the future of the ASEAN youths to be joyful and peaceful. Being so, it is to be fostered ASEAN Navies cooperation for the safe, secure and cleaner ASEAN marine environment. So, I would like to urge “the protection and preservation of the marine environment through ASEAN Naval Teamwork” align with 3 pillar concepts; Prevention, Preparedness & Response and Compensation.

Thank you very much for your kind attention!

ADMIRAL TIN AUNG SAN  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MYANMAR NAVY

**ANNEXE I TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**PHILIPPINES**

Good day everyone, I am VADM Ronald Joseph S Mercado AFP, the Flag Officer-in-Command of the Philippine Navy. I am here to present about the shared responsibility of Preservation And Protection Of Marine Environment.

As an archipelagic and maritime nation, the Philippines is one of the eighteen mega-biodiverse countries in the world. Further, it is geographically located in the apex of the coral triangle, a marine-rich area in South East Asia which benefits five other countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia. The country's maritime resources are essential to both way of life and livelihood of Filipinos. Millions of Filipinos depend on coral reefs for food and income. Further, 78% of its 80 provinces and 56% of its 1,634 cities and municipalities are located along the country's coastline. Thus, sustainable developments of these marine ecosystems are critical. This means that while we use our marine resources for our income and food, we must also consider the protection and preservation of these treasures.

As mentioned, the Philippines, along with Malaysia, Indonesia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands belong to the CT6 – countries that are in the area of the Coral Triangle. In terms of international trade, this area has been known to produce various yields that sustain the lives of those in the area. The Asian development bank reported that in 2011, coastal fishery resources provided food, sustained incomes, and fueled trade and enterprise for an estimated 373 million people living in the CT6 countries, a third of whom reside within 10 kilometers (km) of the coastline. In the same year, the CT6 countries contributed 11.3% (19.1 million tons [t]) to global capture fisheries and aquaculture production. Of this, 69% (13.2 million t) consisted of food fish, representing 10% of the global food supply, while the rest consisted of aquatic plants. Most food fishes are obtained from the marine environment through capture fisheries (69%) and marine and brackish water aquaculture (13%). This shows the strategic significance of our marine environment not just to the Philippines but to our ASEAN neighbors. Everybody benefits.

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Unfortunately, our marine environment is threatened by overfishing; use of destructive fishing practices; unsustainable development along the country's coastline; pollution originating in the agriculture, industry, transport, and domestic sectors; and elevated sediment loads caused by unsustainable removal of forest cover

Preservation and protection of the marine environment is a shared concern. In the Philippines, we have AmBisyon 2040 – the life we want. At the center of this aspiration is sustainable development – that is inclusive development for all, without causing irreparable damage to our natural resources. The Philippine development plan 2017-2022 is the first of four mid-term development plans that is geared towards AmBisyon 2040, and embedded in its strategic framework is the same concept of development with environmental protection. The Armed Forces of the Philippines, as an arm of the government, is at the foundation of this strategic framework. By national policy, we, along with other agencies, must come together and work towards this aspiration.

The Philippines is one of the 150 signatories of the United Nations sustainable development goals, along with other ASEAN countries. We agreed to meet the various targets set under the 17 global goals, one of which is SDG 14, life below water. Everyone is moving towards the realization of this commitment.

Such local and international commitment tells us two things: our concerns about environmental protection and preservation are everyone's concerns, and we work together in order to achieve our AmBisyon – the life we want – and our sustainable development goals.

The Philippine Navy operates in the marine environment, and we strongly believe that while our military operations at sea are paramount, we must do our part to lessen our negative environmental impact, and also assist in preserving and protecting our marine resources. Thus, we are implementing a three-point initiative. First, we have begun engaging marine scientists and researchers and are seeking to partner with them. We extended to them the invitation to use our research vessel, AGR 702 (BRP GREGORIO VELASQUEZ) which they can use to learn more about the marine environment and our natural resources. Second, our units engage in preservation and protection initiatives. One such continual activity is coastal cleanup and tree-planting at the Las Pinas-Paranaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area, a strategic stretch of coastal ecosystem essential to both the proliferation of a variety of fish as well as endangered migratory birds. Lastly, we are developing a PN

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Environmental Protection Policy to ensure that our Naval operations and daily activities are done with utmost consideration for the environment. We have also consulted different stakeholders from the academy and the Department Of Environment And Natural Resources to ensure the feasibility of our policy.

Marine Environment Preservation And Protection are shared concerns, and the PN believes that we must do our part to ensure that our future is not deprived of the richness our seas have to offer.

This ends my presentation. Thank you and good day.

VADM RONALD JOSEPH S MERCADO AFP,  
THE FLAG OFFICER-IN-COMMAND OF THE PHILIPPINE NAVY

**ANNEXE J TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**VIETNAM**

Chairman of the 11<sup>th</sup> ANCM,  
ASEAN Chiefs of Navy,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

Firstly, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to the Royal Thai Armed Forces, the Royal Thai Navy (RTN) and Admiral Na-ris Pratom-su-wan, Commander in Chief of the RTN for inviting me and delegates from the Vietnam People's Navy (VPN) to the 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Navy Chiefs Meeting (11<sup>th</sup> ANCM) hosted in the beautiful country of the Kingdom of Thailand. I am also very delighted to meet Chiefs of ASEAN Navies and share the viewpoints about the selected theme to find out solutions to protect and preserve our marine environment.

*Colleagues,*

At present, the marine environment is facing non-traditional challenges. There are quick growth of the population in many countries, the increasing demand for economic development in the context of lack of resources from land, countries promote the trend toward the sea, exploitation from the sea, enriched by the sea.

But it is accompanied by unstable modes of exploitation, which undermine environmental protection. Activities of mining, shipbuilding, oil and gas exploration, tourist developing, seaports building, illegal fishing and so on, strongly impact the marine environment, creating threats to marine resources and environment.

I would like to mention four basic challenges to the marine environment that many countries and regions are facing:

First: Marine pollution originates from land and sea.

Second: Destroy the natural habitat of marine life.

Third: Illegal fishing and over fishing.

Fourth: Impacts of climate change cause natural disasters, floods and storms.

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To protect and preserve the marine environment for socio-economic development and ensure the livelihood of people, I think we need to pay attention to:

1. To exploit and use efficiently, reasonably and economically marine resources. Illegal fishing and over fishing activities, of which explosives are used should be minimized to prevent the harm to the marine environment.
2. To overcome serious environmental pollution and degradation, to promote methods of controlling and limiting marine pollution sources.
3. Establish marine protected areas.
4. Building infrastructure to prevent natural disaster, control coastal erosion, protect population and response to climate change.
5. Promote observation and analysis of the marine environment in order to provide scientific information data for the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the marine environment.

Admirals,

It is important to say that international cooperation on the protection and preservation of the marine environment. I hope that in the coming time, our Navies will have many initiatives and cooperate to fruitfully implement this issue.

Thank you very much.

**REAR ADMIRAL PHAM HOAI NAM  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VIETNAM PEOPLE'S NAVY AT THE  
11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM**

**ANNEXE K TO**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> ANCM MINUTES**  
**20<sup>TH</sup> NOV 2017**

**VIEW POINTS EXCHANGE BY ASEAN NAVY CHIEFS**  
**THAILAND**

Economic growth and prosperity as national interest is a top priority for every country. With the important role of globalization, increasing interaction through advances in technology has brought countries closer than before. The expansion of capitalism that focuses only on economic growth and profits has led to ever increasing exploitation of natural resources. Such expansion without responsibility and control has resulted in the degradation of natural resources and environment, loss of ecological balance, global warming and climate change. In recent years, the world has thus seen the number of natural disasters risen dramatically, with more severity, more frequency and more difficulty to predict. Evidence can be seen from the recent Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004, Cyclone Nargis in 2009 in Myanmar, the great 2011 flood in Thailand and typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013.

Furthermore, the emphasis on capitalistic growth and profit has worsen economic and social inequalities. Wealth becomes concentrated in certain groups of population while the rest of the people remains in poverty, causing even wider economic gaps between the rich and the poor. Such inequality often leads modernization being concentrated in the suburban areas while rural areas still face hardship, causing even stronger political conflicts. With focus on markets, funds and brokers/middleman and manufacturing on a large scale, the traditional family business system that had formerly exploited minimal resources had disappeared, including experience and traditional knowledge passed on from generation to generation. Countries that have based their development solely on economic and capitalistic growth have found the development to be unsustainable.

The United Nations has foreseen these problems and has been seeking for an approach to sustainable development for the majority of people in the world. The United Nations has since pointed out that the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy by His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, after 40 years of the royal initiative in 1974, has yielded more than 4,000 projects which have promoted better and

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peaceful lives of Thai people. The United Nations has praised His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej for his approach to sustainable development of Thailand and other countries and has recognized, adopted and promoted this approach internationally. On 26 May 2006, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)'s first Human Development Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to His Majesty by the former United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Anan and in 2013, the Economic and Financial Committee of the 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York adopted a resolution to declare 5 December of every year as the World Soil Day to honor His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej in recognition of the tremendous efforts and dedication to the sustainable soil management and preservation.

Sufficiency Economy is a philosophy based on the fundamental principle of Thai culture. It is an approach that stresses the middle path as an overriding principle consisting of three pillars: moderation, reasonableness and risk management. To achieve sufficiency, one must apply knowledge and virtue as guidelines in living. Significantly, there must be intelligence and perseverance which lead to real happiness in leading one's life. From the royal statement, His Majesty mentioned that "National economic development must be done step by step. It should begin with the strengthening of our economic foundation, by assuring that the majority of our population has enough to live on. Once reasonable progress has been achieved, we should then embark on the next steps, by pursuing more advanced levels of economic development." **According to the philosophy of sufficiency economy, the key to sustainable development is to protect and preserve our rich environment in its original state.**

**The environment is not only an important factor to national sustainable development, but it is also essential to the livelihood of people**, especially marine environment which supplies food sources and energy resources to humans. Furthermore, marine environment plays an important role in maintaining water cycle, regulating climatic conditions and maintaining the complex ecological balance of coastal and marine ecosystems. The sea covers seventy percent of the earth's surface and over two-thirds of the world's population lives within the coastal zone. Sea transportation is the most effective way of transportation. And ships still account of more than 99.5% of trans-oceanic trade.

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The geographical area of Southeast Asia comprises 3% of earth's surface (4.46 million square kilometers). Southeast Asia has a coastline of 173,000 kilometers and is surrounded by the oceans and various gulfs such as South China Sea, Andaman Sea, and Gulf of Thailand which makes it the longest and the richest in natural resources. Southeast Asia also hosts 80% of the world's biodiversity, habitats of 40% of living species, 34% of the coral reefs and covers 52,000 square kilometers of mangrove forests.

The Head of State or government of the Association of Southeast Asian countries have recognized the importance of protection and preservation of coastal and marine environment to the growth rate of long-term regional economy and social development of all ASEAN countries. **ASEAN community envisions a “clean and green” ASEAN** with fully established mechanisms for sustainable development to ensure the protection of the region's environment, the sustainability of its natural resources, and the high quality of life of its people.

The Royal Thai Navy truly appreciates the work on protection and preservation of environment that His Majesty the Late King Bhumibol Adulyadej carried out, especially those related to marine environment. **The Royal Thai Navy has a strong belief that protecting rich natural resources and environment will lead to sustainability, the well-being of the people, stability of the country and the region.** In the past, the Royal Thai Navy has supported many projects on protection and preservation of marine environment following the royal initiative such as Natural History Museum, Sea Turtle Project, Mangrove Forest Planting Project, and Artificial Reefs Project. All of these projects have answered the purpose of the charter of the association of ASEAN nations Article 1 which aims to promote sustainable development so as to ensure the protection of the region's environment, the sustainability of its natural resources, the preservation of its cultural heritage and the high quality of life of its people. Furthermore, these projects also support ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025 (B.6.2 vi) to promote closer maritime cooperation in the protection and preservation of the marine environment, including the sustainable use of maritime resources and the protection of biodiversity. In addition, the UNCLOS 1982, Part XII, Articles 192, 194 and 197 indicates that states have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment, states shall take, individually or jointly as appropriate, all measures consistent with this Convention that are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source, using for this purpose the best

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practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities, and they shall endeavor to harmonize their policies in this connection, for example, the release of toxic, harmful or noxious substances and states shall cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis, directly or through competent international organizations, in formulating and elaborating international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures consistent with this Convention, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account characteristic regional features.

Because marine environmental problems are non-sedentary and move throughout the regions, a single country cannot deal with the issues alone. Problems such as the release of oil spill or hazardous chemicals, wastes from land-based sources, increase in acidity in the sea and overfishing must be solved under regional cooperation or internationally.

Therefore, to mitigate and address these problems while supporting sustainable development, and the well-being of ASEAN people, the Royal Thai Navy has proposed the following approaches:

1. Promote awareness of the importance of marine environment among ASEAN Navy personnel and campaign for more awareness in the ASEAN community.

2. Instill social conscience in active protection and preservation of marine environment among the ASEAN naval young personnel such as in the ASEAN Naval Young Officers Interaction (ANYOI) Program.

3. Monitor/analyze/survey the marine environments of ASEAN regions for threats and identify threats and challenges that other agencies could not cope with effectively, and need to be supported by ASEAN Navies or require action by ASEAN Navies.

4. Define the regional cooperation concept and mechanisms to protect and preserve marine environments by the ASEAN Navies. The solutions must be brought to implementation by the ASEAN Navies in accordance to mutual agreement in future meeting.

**ADMIRAL NARIS PRATOOMSUWAN  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ROYAL THAI NAVY**