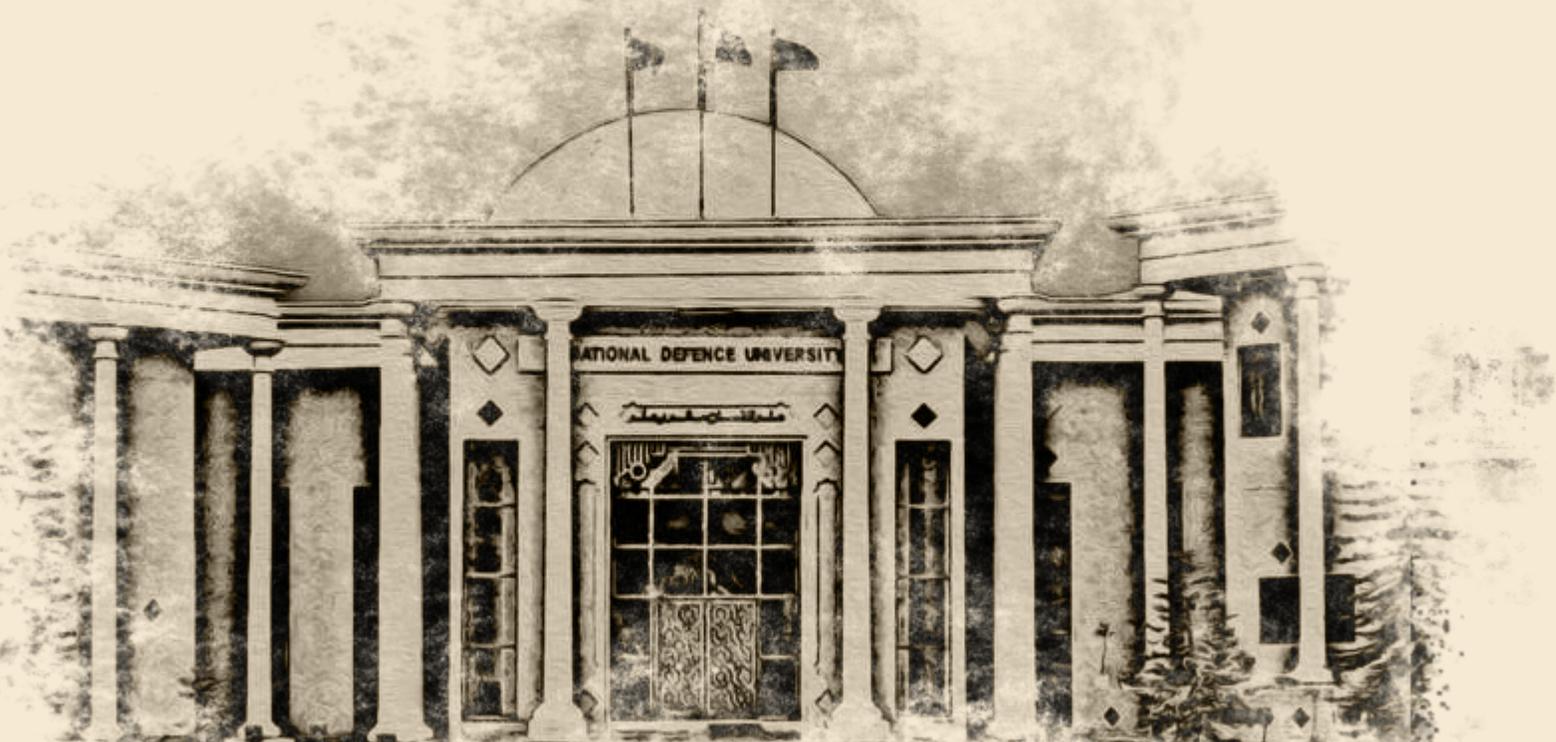POST CONFERENCE REPORT

24th ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF) HEADS OF DEFENCE UNIVERSITIES / COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS MEETING (VIRTUAL)

January 2022

Institute for Strategic Studies Research and Analysis (ISSRA)
National Defence University, Islamabad Pakistan

24ᵗʰ ARF-HEADS OF
DEFENCE UNIVERSITIES/ COLLEGES/ INSTITUTES MEETING

NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY
PAKISTAN
4-6 Oct 2021

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Director Global & Regional Studies, ISSRA NDU

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CONTENTS

24th ARF-Heads of Defence Universities/ Colleges/ Institutes Meeting
National Defence University Pakistan

Introduction

1   Pakistan chaired the 24th ASEAN Regional Forum Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (ARF-HDUCIM) from 04-06 Oct 2021 at the National Defence University Islamabad. The meeting was held virtually through Zoom. Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed HI (M), President National Defence University Pakistan chaired the meeting and Lieutenant General Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor National Defence University Malaysia co-chaired the meeting.

2   The ARF-HDUCIM is an annual meeting of Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions with the aim to exchange views on emerging security issues, role of defence universities to train and impart skills to analyse the complex challenges in the age of information technology and hybrid warfare. The military leadership heading the military education institutions discuss ways to cooperate in capacity building, exchange of knowledge and learn from each other's best practices. The meeting is chaired by an ASEAN member country with a non ASEAN Partner country as co-Chair. Each year the order gets reversed.

3   Pakistan became an ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) member in 2004 and got the opportunity to engage at the HDUCIM, an ARF Track-1 sub-forum. NDU Pakistan chaired the 12th ARF-HDUCI Meeting at Islamabad in 2008 and has regularly participated in the ARF-HDUCIM except in 2016 when it was held in India. In 2018 Lt Gen Majid Ehsan HI (M), President NDU along with Ambassador (R) Fauzia M. Sana, Director Global & Regional Studies participated at the 22nd ARF-HDUCIM in Tokyo. In 2019 Maj Gen Asif Ali HI (M) led the Pakistan delegation to the 23rd meeting in Singapore and co-chaired it with Singapore where it was also announced that NDU Pakistan will Chair the 24th ARF HDUCI Meeting in Islamabad Pakistan.

4   The 24th ARF HDUCI Meeting had to be postponed twice due to the COVID-19 pandemic by mutual consent with Malaysia. It was finally decided to hold the meeting in a Hybrid form where Heads of Military education institutions from ARF member countries participated virtually while Defence Attaches of some countries attended

physically. HoDs from 20 member countries attended including from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam. Representatives from ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta also attended the meeting but did not make any presentation. A total of 72 delegates attended.

Theme and Sub-Themes

5.   The 24th ARF HDUCIM was held under the overarching theme, **"In the Quest for Peace: Looking beyond Perceptions**" with three sessions on the following sub-themes:

      a.   **Session I**   Peace Tech: Transforming Global Conflict/ Threat Perceptions

      b.   **Session II**   Military Leadership and Peace Building

      c.   **Session III**   Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace

The first two sessions were chaired by President National Defence University Pakistan Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) while the third session was chaired by Vice Chancellor National Defence University Malaysia Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah in its capacity as the next Chair.

OPENING CEREMONY
Welcome Note by DG ISRRA
Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan HI (M), PhD

6.   Director General ISSRA Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan HI (M), PhD welcomed the participants, the honourable Federal Minister for Defence Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak, President NDU Pakistan, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia and Heads of delegations at the 24th ARF HDUCI meeting. He said that NDU Pakistan is honoured to Chair the 24th ARF HDUCI meeting and to have Malaysia as the Co-Chair. Being the first ever virtual meeting of HDUCI, it took some technical learning to ensure smooth organization of the event. NDU Pakistan had hoped to have a physical, face to face meeting and to welcome the distinguished delegates to the scenic setting of Islamabad. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic situation, it was ultimately decided jointly by Pakistan and Malaysia to have a virtual meeting.

7.   The Director General recalled that the ARF HDUCIM was instituted in 1994 at the 27th ASEAN Ministerial meeting as a Track-1 activity. The first ever meeting of the ARF HDUCI was held in 1997 in the Philippines. Since then 23 meetings have been held and for the 24th in Islamabad we are virtually connected since it was not possible to meet in person. The gathering allows an

opportunity for senior military leadership of ARF members to share their experiences on security, education and research as well as other relevant areas of international security to enhance mutual understanding, build networking and cooperation. Additionally, the meeting creates awareness and recognition of the vital role of defense educational institutions.

8.   Pakistan has longstanding engagement with ASEAN as a Sectorial Dialogue Partner since 1994. Pakistan became a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in 2004 as the 24th member and has regularly participated and contributed in various fora under the ARF umbrella. Pakistan also serves as a member of the ARF Board of Governors on rotational basis. NDU Pakistan had the privilege to Chair the 12th ARF-HDUCI Meeting at Islamabad in 2008 on "Military's Role Other Than War". The 24th ARF HDUCI Meeting is being held under Pakistan's Chair after 13 years.

9.   In the overarching theme, "In the Quest for Peace: Looking beyond Perceptions", the emphasis is placed on "Looking beyond Perceptions". Technological advancements have expanded the opportunities for exploring new avenues for peace. Thus, technology and peace go hand in hand. We must look beyond perceptions about technology as being disruptive. Technological advances for peaceful purposes have contributed to a tremendous leap forward in socio-economic stability. Peace and technology, therefore, complement each other. Peace-Tech must become the buzz word in defence training curriculum for senior military leadership.

Keynote Address
By Federal Minister for Defence
Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak

10.   The Federal Minister for Defence Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak welcomed the participants and said that the very purpose of the meeting among the Heads of Defence Universities is to promote trust in the region and learn from the best practices and ways to conduct research and educational exchanges of military leadership. The meeting affirms the importance of cooperation in security studies, peace building and research for futuristic confidence building in the region. The world has seen an extended period of uncertainty and insecurity. Therefore, it was proposed that the ARF HDUCIM needed to talk about shared aspirations for peace. The theme "In the Quest for Peace: Looking beyond Perceptions" demonstrates this resolve. The fact that the meeting was being held virtually also underlined the importance of technology for peace and peaceful co-existence.

11.   The COVID-19 pandemic has taught the world that no single nation can manage, let alone overcome, such global human security challenges. There are always challenges that call for

collective efforts for the collective good of the humanity. This forum offers a platform for cooperation in peace and security studies and research with a view to enhance mutual confidence among the leadership and populace of the member countries. This indeed emphasizes the importance of cooperation and collaboration in overcoming challenges of our times and to find new ways for peace and avenues for prosperity.

12.   There is no doubt that 21st century is the century of Asia. Asia's history reveals its growing relevance across the world. It is home to some of the greatest civilizations. Each participating coun-

try in this meeting represents one of these greatest civilizational experiences. Asia has transformed itself dramatically over the centuries. It has increasingly become the center of global geo-economic preferences. We are, today, witnessing a transformation from geo-strategy to geo-economics. At this juncture, we must ask ourselves how Asian countries can contribute to visible progress in sustainable peace and economic development. As some of the outside powers focus more on Asia-Pacific, it is the Asian countries that must channelize this focus towards peace and cooperation as against competition and power play. Thus, the Asian continent must realize its strengths, identify the opportunities and ensure its constructive role as an emerging economic powerhouse in the global environment.

13.   In this context it is important to review new dimensions for peace and security in the age of sophisticated technological advancement. Technology is a tool for peace and should be utilized for peace. For this as an objective, dynamic military leadership is required that is not constrained by its traditional functions. Strategic leadership education in conjunction with contemporary technological advances would contribute to sustainable peace and security and to combat challenges posed by transnational security threats.

14.   The Defence Minister stated that it is true that the military leadership operates in an environment that is complicated, often imprecise, fraught with ambiguity and laden with obstacles. But, within the purview of a Comprehensive National Security, the military leadership must look beyond the traditional role of fighting wars. The strategic military leadership role thus assumes dynamism for peace rather than conflict in a Peace-Tech era. Moreover, in this age of technological advancement and connectivity, the significance of collaboration and cooperation cannot be ignored. The Defence Universities of member countries should consider to introduce 'Peace-Tech' as a new subject for research and as a means to leadership advancement.

15.   He reiterated that Pakistan firmly stands by the global and regional institutions and countries to bring long lasting peace in the region and beyond. Pakistan's restraint and conduct as a responsible member of the international community in the face of aggression and our contribution in the global war against terrorism bears witness that Pakistan seeks peaceful resolution of all disputes. Also, we are against terrorism in all forms and its manifestations. He quoted Prime Minister Imran Khan as saying, 'Pakistan is a partner in peace and not in conflict.

SESSION - I

## PEACETECH: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL CONFLICT/ THREAT PERCEPTIONS
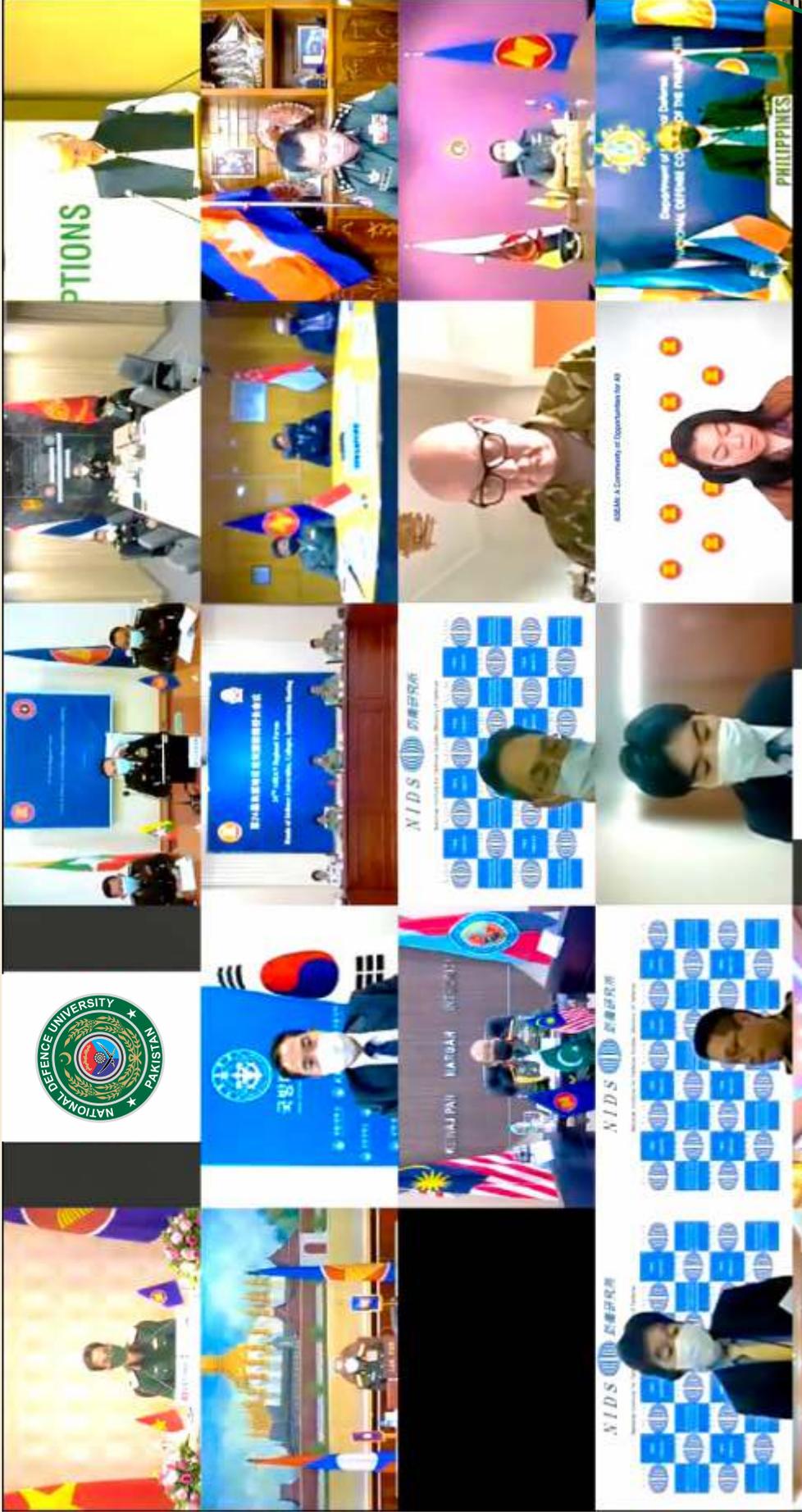
PEACETECH: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL CONFLICT/ THREAT PERCEPTIONS

Introduction to Session-I
By President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M)

16.	President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) at the outset thanked the participating military dignitaries, defence attachés and attending delegates from ASEAN Regional Forum member states. He wished health, prosperity and happiness to the ASEAN region in particular and the world in general. He said that it was a privilege and honour for NDU to be conducting the 24th ARF HDUCIM for the second time in the history of this organization. Technology has enabled the countries to be connected with one another virtually to discuss how PeaceTech is helpful in transforming global conflict and threat perceptions. Emerging technologies both in civil and military realms are shaping the world views and almost everything humans deal with. There are no bounds for communication flows, technological innovations, data and media that also contribute to reducing conflict and expanding the peace building spectrum by creating alternative platforms, techniques, visions, and networks
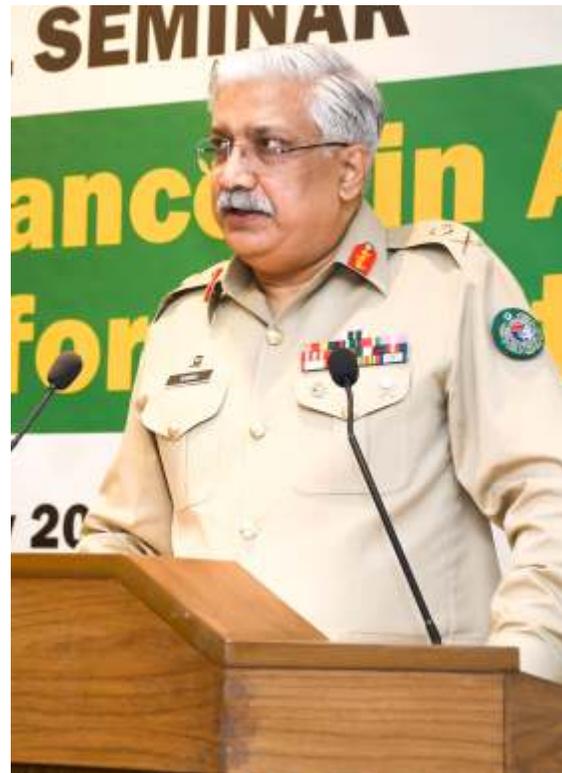
between groups involved in a conflict. Thus technological revolutions are as much for peace and security as for any other purpose. Disruptive technology should be viewed as peace technology for security. With this vision of technology, PeaceTech can be harnessed in service of conflict resolution and decoding threat perceptions in a way that ensures world peace and security for all.

PRESENTATIONS

MALAYSIA, Cyber Enabled Strategies to COVID-19 and Prevent Future Pandemics by Professor Dr Adam Leong Kok Wey

17.   In the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, technology is being used together with military expertise for civil/peaceful purposes. Such technologies include Duct Tape, ARPANET, Fritz-X guided bomb, TDR-1 drone, V-1 automatic controls, V-1 rocket, B-17G remote control turret. COVID-19 pandemic risks involve dissemination of fake news that disrupts vaccinations and pandemic control measures. There are challenges in coordination of vaccine development and treatments, COVID-19 mutations, intelligence sharing to control trans-boundary transmissions, outbreaks and containment of future pandemic risks. In order to counter the challenges of pandemic risks Cyber-enabled three-pronged strategies such as information warfare, sabotage, and intelligence operations are to be employed to control and defeat COVID-19 pandemic.

18.   Information warfare deals in countering COVID-19 fake news and misinformation utilizing influence operations, big data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to monitor, analyse and act accordingly. There is a need to dominate the cyber space with accurate and reputable information about COVID-19 under the aegis of information warfare to counter future pandemic risks. The second aspect of Cyber-Enabled Strategies is Sabotage which involves defeating COVID-19 virus by sharing latest medical data, virus research information, adopting best practices in handling COVID-19 patients, and joint development of COVID-19 treatment medications and vaccine developments in seamless real time across the continents. Third element of Cyber-enabled Strategies is Intelligence Operations. It focuses on intelligence collection and sharing network to collect, track and share intelligence about the transmission of COVID-19 across border, analyze and forecast potential hot areas for COVID-19 and making intelligence sharing

network inclusive and open to all states.

20.   In this context, the professor made the following recommendations:

- Establish Cyber Pandemic Security Arrangement (CPSA) among ARF member countries as a platform to operationalize the three-pronged cyber-enabled exclusive strategies.

- A swift response and rapid deployment of assets should be assured to prevent a pandemic.

- Coordinated and cohesive research and development of decisive medical countermeasures should be made possible to eliminate future deadly virus and bacteria outbreaks. Resultantly, CPSA will serve as an important Confidence Building Measure (CBM) eventually if adopted by member courtiers.

21.   To sum up, technology is originally designed to serve military purposes and now strategies that have origins in warfare can be harnessed as ways and means to form global cooperation in managing and mitigating pandemic security risks.

UPNM
National Defence University of Malaysia

Cyber-enabled strategies to defeat Covid-19 and prevent future pandemics

Professor Dr Adam Leong Kok Wey
National Defence University of Malaysia
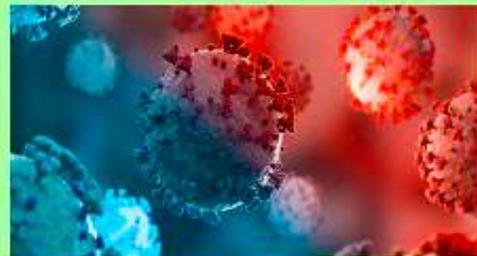
JAPAN
Peace Building through Capacity Building:
A Japanese Perspective by Mr Saito Masakazu

22.   Peace and security is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is important to talk more on peace building through capacity building. In this context, discussing the National Institute for Defence Studies (NIDS) of Japan and its hybrid nature for Professional Military Education (PME) is important as it is policy and academically focused. The policy-focused centre of PME is at housed in the Ministry of Defence compound. It is undertaking new initiatives of Policy-simulation/ Table Top Exercise (TTX). The academically focused centre offers Master degree course of International Security in collaboration with National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS).

23.   The NIDS Research Centre is focused on research with its publications in East Asia Strategic Review 2021 and of China Security Report 2021. The contents of China Security Report 2021 are on preparation for information warfare, cyber strategy, military use of space and military- civil fusion strategy. The NIDS Education centre also focuses

on e-connecting with regional NDUs and think tanks, providing online education during COVID-19 as well as active learning methods through policy simulation.

24.   Under the NIDS, support to Regional Capacity Building is ensured of which Vientiane Vision 2.0 that is Japan's Defence Cooperative Initiative with ASEAN is of central importance. The Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision is focused on ASEAN-centrality with strong bilateral cooperation in:
- Promoting shared understanding of international norms
- Defence cooperation program
- Defence equipment and technology cooperation
- Joint training and exercise
- Human resource development and academic exchange

25.   The 4th Japan-ASEAN seminar 2021 on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR) held online

24th ARF HDUCIM

**Peace Building through Capacity Building
A Japanese Perspective**

The National Institute for Defense Studies, JAPAN

mapped the "Free and open Indo-Pacific" vision. However, connectivity challenges were there during the 3rd TTX in February 2020 that was addressed in the 4th Table Top Exercise (TTX) in April 2021. As per the Japan-ASEAN HA/DR TTX the following four aspects were highlighted:

- The purpose of Japan-ASEAN HA/DR TTX was designed to connect and share lessons

- The Armed forces roles in COVID-19 response was described as a theme of the Japan- ASEAN HA/DR TTX

- Operational staff and Medical Experts participated in Japan-ASEAN HA/DR TTX

- Japan-ASEAN HA/DR TTX was conducted through WebEx, which is a commonly used App among ASEAN countries.

26.   Three walkaways from the Japan- ASEAN HA/DR TTX are:

a)   An online meeting facilitates effective group sessions

b)   Connecting Operational Staff and Medical Experts is a challenge because   there is a technical knowledge gap which creates a negative pressure dome

c)   Lastly, "complex" disaster relief has become a norm. For example flooding amid COVID-19 pandemic

27.   In conclusion, the speaker noted that future of NIDS PME research and

education needs clarification through goal settings. Secondly, current challenges have helped in learning lessons and understanding its implications for future. Thirdly, planning and preparation needs to be done through scenario writing as well as process-planning. And lastly, discussions should be facilitated so as to arrive at the implementations of the policies and strategies.
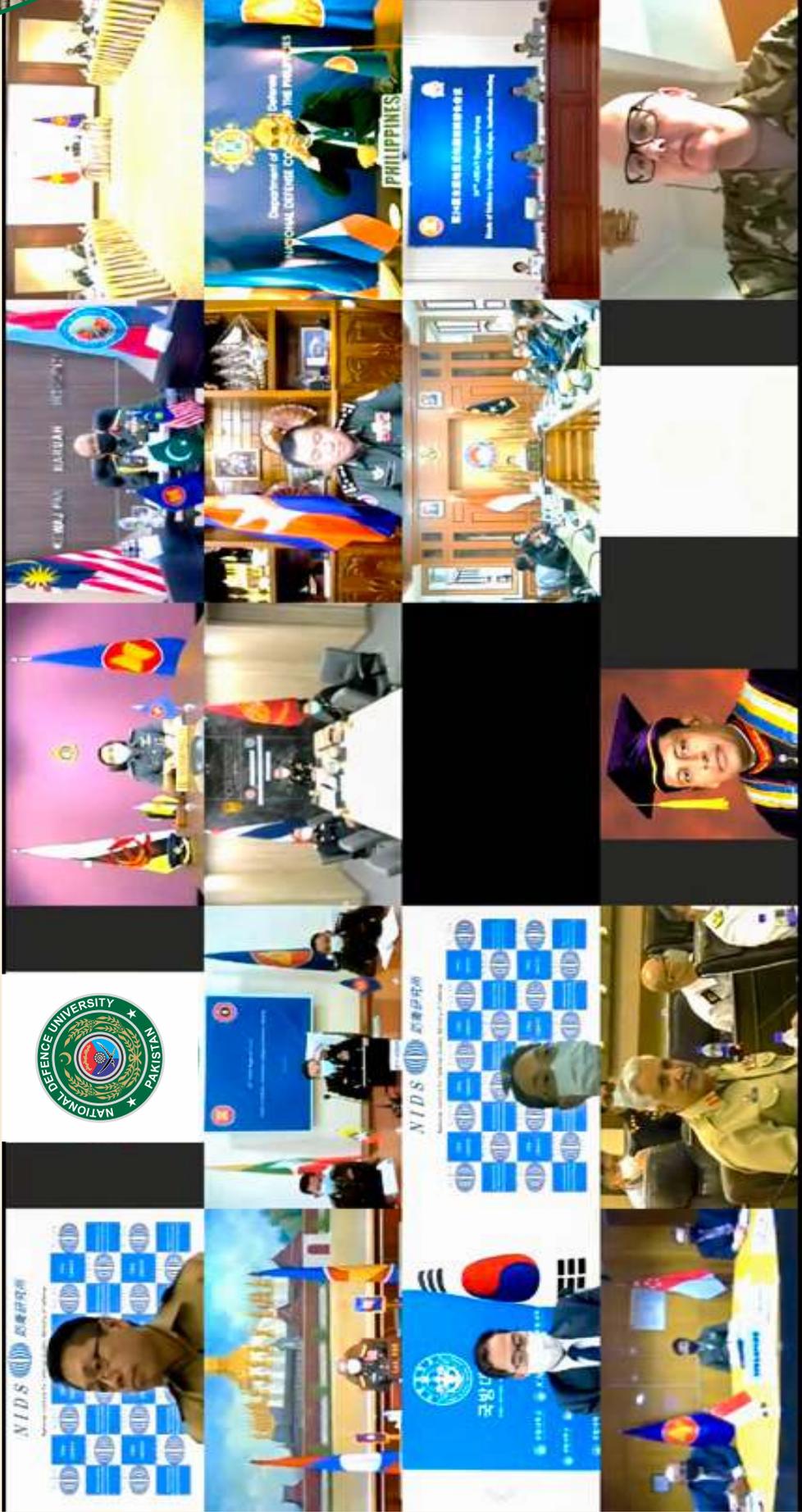
PAKISTAN

Technology for Peace: Rethinking Global Conflicts
By Dr Nasir Mehmood

28.   Peace is a state of order with a fundamental equation of nature considering the optimal condition of the world. In absence of peace, the world may degenerate into chaos, disruption, and destruction. Peace is constituted through series of agreements among international personalities. However, negative peace reflects when war is neither impending nor actually being fought while positive peace involves a just social and political ordering of the society. Therefore, construction of peace may take generations to be achieved, but disturbances happen in unpredicted fashion. This is a reminder of the paradoxical and yet intrinsic relationship between peace and conflict which occur in parallel to each other.

29.   Security protects peace, being the derivative of power as security suppresses the disturbing elements of peace. It has objective and subjective dimensions. Peace and security imply synergy and a complementary state that is not present when violence and conflict pervade a society or a country. Hence, peace and security are not ends in themselves rather they provide means to freedom and prosperity.

30.   Conflict is a state of disagreement on certain things displeasing to the human will. Conflict is largely a random and spontaneous phenomenon whereas war is an organized violence until the underlying conflict should turn into agreement and reason. It is always a gamble and requires prudence for its conduct. War is a necessary evil and is a temporary departure from the peace conditions. It is important to make a distinction between wars, a master-organizing concept and understood as an institution, in the international relations, one that deconstructs and

reconstructs social and political behaviours and the conduct of war as purely military operational and tactical undertakings.

31.   Technology is an application of 'Scientific Knowledge' which includes "things, actions, processes, methods, and systems." According to Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes, technology alleviates sufferings of mankind. There are two major arguments about the utility of technology: Theologically, technology is useful as long as it restores paradisiacal state of man before the fall. Technology is judged in terms of its relative damages and benefits. In terms of its embedded utility value, technology was established as a genuine material utility value for human well-being and autonomy. Governance of technology serves ends better. Building up on the analysis given by Bacon and Descartes focusing on the governance of technology, regulating the manipulation and secrecy of closed-door scientific elite, rational governance of technological complexities by group of experts, and technological artefacts must serve ends better. This revaluation and imposition of technology as genuine utility value and proper governance of the technological enterprises are the powerful philosophical legacies of renaissance philosophers, which continue to inform modernity until present.

32.   The link between technology and conflict reinforces that technology may lead towards peace, not war - military

organizations are major producers and consumers of technology. The technological innovations have brought back "Peace" as the objective of strategic theory. They have reinforced peace by fundamentally changing the way conflicts are managed, resolved, and transformed. The strategic uses of technology for peace are now systematically analysed along the entire spectrum of conflicts. Technology together with its drivers can be used to avoid conflict. There are structural causes and drivers that fuel instability and violence (includes specific conditions, issues, and societal relationships). Innovations in information and communication technologies have not only improved perceptions but also democratized the role of communities and societies in decisions of conflict and peace. For a long time, governments have employed top to down approach in deciding important decisions related to conflict and war. Today, bottom to top approach is increasingly used that concerns about what people and civil societies think about important policy issues of arms, conflict, and peace. Societies and communities are now empowered due to the e-mass education tools, e-mobilization platforms, and e-dialogues. Today, world societies are more integrated and cooperative due to enabling technologies.

33.   Monitoring technological innovations have helped to stabilize military-strategic competition by arresting the proliferation of critical military weapon systems. All non-proliferation, arms-control, and export-control regimes are dependent on monitoring technologies. Technologically laden safeguard systems of IAEA have enabled nuclear states to extend peaceful nuclear cooperation with non-nuclear states. The proximate triggers of conflict involve immediate actions/events, which escalate conflict into a military crisis or limited war or total war. Technological devices and techniques of geo-fencing, forensic, and teleconferencing help states in question to understand the true dynamics of triggers and prevent them from escalating. Similarly, ground-based, space-based and airborne early warning systems and communication systems give confidence to military to avoid overreaction.

34.   However, technology helps to defuse crises because military crises are war-like situations with the risk of potential as well as actual use of force.

Accidents and false alarms are bound to occur and to precipitate hasty decisions. As a result, efficient communication technologies help political/military leadership to speak to each other quickly and work out solutions to defuse crises. Similarly, space-based reconnaissance capabilities facilitate to monitor the positioning of troops and subsequent orderly withdrawal from the brink of war. Alongside, the broadcasting facilities help national leaders to keep the domestic pulse under control.

35.   In addition, technology helps to limit war. Limited war involves limited means and limited objectives leading to a bargained termination. It strives to economize use of force strictly in line with the military objectives. However, it is susceptible to escalate due to accident or miscalculation in the fog of war. Technology significantly contributes not only to conceive smart limited war doctrines but also to keep the conduct of limited war under control. For instance, robust command & control, communication and intelligence systems, smart weapon designs, precision technologies, real time surveillance, agile air-defence systems, mobile logistical apparatus, augmented reality and so forth help in limiting war. Additionally,

modern technologies also greatly help the international community to impose effective embargos on the warring parties.

36.   In case of general war, Technology also plays a prominent role as it prevents the outbreak of total war. In today's world, nuclear revolution has fundamentally transformed the military organizations' ideas and practices of general war. It has helped "reason" to reign over "passion" and "chance". It has questioned the enduring ideas of "victory" and "decisive battles". It has prompted the strategic idea of deterrence through mutuality of shared risks over defence and offense. Technological innovations helped in establishing robust modern command, control, communication, intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance systems, reliable weapon designs, second strike capabilities, hotline, and arms control system that have played important role to avert general war since 1945.

37.   Technology helps in fighting terrorism. Sophisticated hardware/software have a fundamental role in the global war on terrorism. Technology such as communication system control, electronic warfare, geofencing, forensic, facial recognition,

UAVs, and miniaturized ammunition has helped in preventing, detecting, and coping with the consequences of terrorist attacks. Similarly, evolutionary computing techniques and AI-powered analysis help to identify individuals at risk of radicalization. Technology augments peacekeeping efforts. For instance, UN Peacekeeping missions help countries to move from conflict to peace. In such scenario, technology has an immense value in fulfilling the objectives of these operations. Satellite reconnaissance, airborne systems, balloons with censors and cameras, UAVs, ground penetrating radars, surveillance and seismic radars, acoustic sensors, broadcasting, and crowd sourcing have increased the safety and security of peacekeepers as well as effectiveness of mission.

38.   Pakistan persistently strives for the application of scientific knowledge to promote peace and security within the country. It has established a strong technology governance system supervised by lead experts to determine type, form, and design of technological innovations. For regional peace and stability, Pakistan has preferred and integrated deterrent military capability, with utmost restraint and responsibility. On the other hand, Pakistan military continues to employ technology for enhancing training, morale, and centralization of command. It has employed a

whole range of technologies and techniques to counter the plague of terrorism for the last two decades. Being one of the leading contributors to UN peacekeeping missions, Pakistan integrates a whole set of technologies for the security of peacekeepers as well as fulfilling the objectives of the missions

39.   Besides, Pakistan has made visible technological progress for the peaceful use of the nuclear energy. Pakistan, as a responsible member of the international community, inclines to share peaceful applications of its technological prowess to the ASEAN countries. It has recently initiated "Science Diplomacy" project and is determined to be the "partner in peace but never in conflict" by introducing Peace-Tech as a subject.

40.   To conclude, Peace-Tech should be used for common peace and prosperity. ASEAN members need to prioritize and integrate technologies for the sole purpose of peace and security. It requires institutional cooperation for building common technology governance system. In addition, there should be periodic sessions of the common governing body to promote confidence building measures among stakeholders because Peace-Tech is the emerging driver for regional peace and stability. The ever-expanding private sector needs to be engaged for synergizing efforts to steer technological breakthroughs for the greater good of mankind. Therefore, Pakistan vigorously pursues the multilateralism for regulating better use of technology for common peace and prosperity.

Wrap-Up Remarks by the Chair
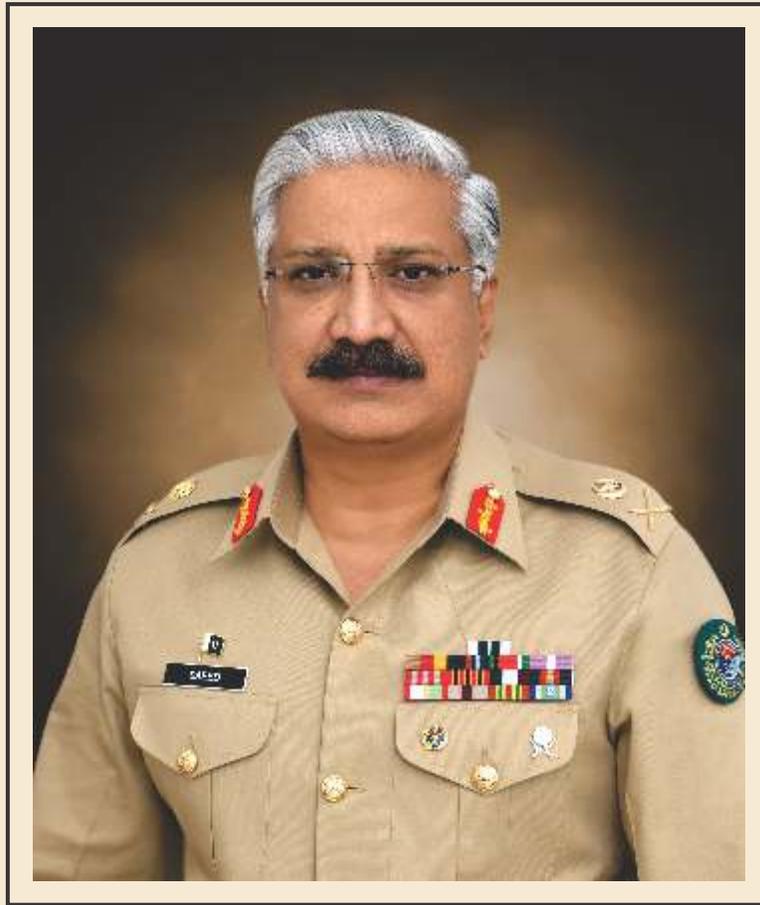
President NDU Pakistan Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) concluded the session by expressing his appreciation for the presenters of Session I. The ideas discussed should open up future opportunities for broader understanding between defence education institutions. He emphasized the importance of PeaceTech and said that the concept should be adopted as a formal module in the courses by the defence institutes. He added the technology can play a crucial role for peace in the region. Therefore, as Heads of Defence Institutions we should look at the possibilities of formally incorporating the subject in the curricula of various courses.

SESSION - II
MILITARY LEADERSHIP AND PEACE BUILDING

MILITARY LEADERSHIP AND PEACE BUILDING

42.   The Session II of the 24th ARF HDUCIM discussed the role of the military leadership in peace building and was chaired by the President National Defence University Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed HI (M.) The session included eight speakers from China, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Laos, and Sri Lanka. In his opening remarks he highlighted that in the 21st century, the nature of conflicts and threats to security has transformed and so has the role of the military leadership. Concurrently, conflicts today are also increasingly intensive, involving armed groups with access to sophisticated armaments and techniques. In this evolving security environment, where the core of comprehensive security is to save human beings, an affective role in peace building by military leadership demands understanding, training and preparedness in multiple disciplines. Therefore, strategic leadership education in conjunction with contemporary technological advances would contribute to sustainable peace and security, and to combat challenges posed by transnational security threats. The need of the hour is to equip the future military leadership with requisite training and capacity to deal with the challenges of the future. This needs to focus on an integrated approach that brings together political, technological, economic and non-military measures to inculcate professional excellence in senior military leadership.

43.   The session pondered over three main points:

- Education and training in innovative technologies to develop effective strategic military leadership
- Linkages between comprehensive security and sustainable peace
- Military leadership's role in attaining sustainable peace and development

PRESENTATIONS

44.   Eight members made presentations: China, Singapore, Pakistan, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Sri Lanka.

CHINA
Military Leadership and Peace Building
By General He Zheng

45.   General He Zheng in his presentation highlighted that the year 2021 marks the centenary of Communist Party China, thirty years of dialogue between China and ASEAN as well as seventy years of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Pakistan and

China. Sharing his views on military leadership and peace building, he emphasized that military leadership plays an important role in peace building. Currently the world is in a special historical period featuring in the interaction between the COVID-19 pandemic and global changes witnessed in this century. The fierce competition between multilateralism and unilateralism are the worst trends of populism, protectionism and terrorism. Profound trends in the international environment are important for the rapid development of science and technology and the constant expansion of military's role. Against such backdrop the important role of the military leadership in peace building is manifested in the following aspects:

- First, the role played by military leadership in coping with the new

threats and challenges. For example in the fight against COVID-19 pandemic, under the leadership of President Xi military leaders at all levels in China acted efficiently to mobilize and organize the military forces to treat and cure patients, transport the anti-pandemic supplies, build medical facilities and develop vaccines making important contributions in the anti-pandemic efforts.

- Second, the capability of the military leadership to master new technologies which is closely related to peace and stability. Historically, military

science and technology has functioned not only for improving operational capability of the military, but also to benefit mankind by promoting development. With the change in the international situation and the development of military missions, the role of military leadership should be safeguarding peace actively instead of just countering conflicts.

• Third, the communication within military leaders can help in improving mutual understanding and trust. Historical experience has proved that isolation fosters misunder-standing and suspicion, while communication brings understanding and trust. Through exchange, military leaders of different countries can understand and trust each other better, thus reducing misunderstanding and misjudgment.

46. Nowadays, missions of the militaries have gone far beyond the traditional scope of operation and are increasingly focused on the overall national security and committed to maintaining peace and development. The future military leadership should have four basic abilities and qualities. First is political ability. Clausewitz

explicitly pointed out that war is the continuation of politics. Military leaders must be good at thinking about war and peace from political perspective. Second is the strategic capability which means that they should have broad international vision, advanced level of thinking, and extensive professional knowledge, and they must be able to think about how to maintain stability and prosperity from the perspective of community of shared future for mankind and aiming to build new type of international relations. Third is the ability to solving problems. The military leaders should be able to identify threats and come up with timely solutions in complicated situations. They should know how to respond to traditional and non-traditional security threats and how to build peace through international cooperation. Fourth is the ability of innovation which refers to solving challenges creatively and promoting peaceful development by thinking in a scientific way and using advanced theoretical tools and the latest scientific and technological means.

47.　　Defence universities, colleges, and institutions have played an irreplaceable role in training military leaders. The national defence academies of many countries have made meaningful explorations in curriculum and teaching mode. The exchange and cooperation between the defence academies have provided opportunities for mutual learning and enabled us to train military leaders more effectively.

48.　　NDU China attaches great importance to the political, strategic, problem solving and innovative abilities of the participants in trainings. National Security College in NDU China conducts two courses for military leaders at the strategic level. One is the course on national security study and the other on strategic command. Most participants of the two courses are Major Generals of PLA as well as senior government officials. Discussions are organized on different strategic topics and require participants to give suggestions and solutions. Participants are asked to play the roles of leaders of different countries and militaries and conduct scenario building to prove their ability to deal with crises.

49.　　In a world of evolving strategic situation and security environment, maintaining world peace and stability requires military leadership to play a

greater role which cannot be achieved without appropriate military training. Towards conclusion, the speaker iterated that NDU China always keeps an open attitude towards exchanging knowledge with counterparts from all over the world and looks forward to more cooperation.

SINGAPORE

Leadership in the New Normal: Leading Military Organizations for Comprehensive Security and Organizational Resilience
By Sr. Lt Col Khoo Wee Tuan

50.　Mr. Khoo Wee Tuan noted that the world is rapidly changing and that militaries need to adapt to the new normal. The world is increasingly getting complex and interdependent and this makes it prone to uncertainties and more frequent disruptions. Such disruptions hurt national interests and effect larger society. Military as a tool of national power is also not safe from all these disruptions. The COVID-19 pandemic, political, civil, and climate related contingencies have forced military leaders to address such disruptions beyond their role of traditional fighting. These disruptions are now becoming the new normal. Training and education of military leaders must continue to adapt to needs of this new normal, so that the armed forces can be made effective and capable as a multi-

purpose tool to safeguard national interests.

51.　The new normal can be learned by studying three aspects. First, an increasingly uncertain and expanding operating environment that involves non state actors, cyberspace, global climate change and pandemics. The second aspect is the 4th industrial revolution. Artificial intelligence, data science, and internet are the technological developments that are integrating digital space in daily lives, adding complexity in the new normal. However, they can also be seen as a credible force for development and progress. The third aspect is the social environments in which military leaders operate which have become complex and prone to change. With the proliferation of digital and social media plat-

ARF HDUCIM 2021

Leadership in the New Normal:

Leading Military Organisations for Comprehensive Security and Organisational Resilience

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forms worldwide, it has become important for military leaders to stay cognizant of their social surroundings. In complex missions multidisciplinary trainings are necessary. In the international context humanitarian assistance, disaster relief operations and transnational terrorist threats require international collaboration. The establishment of trust and strong partnership continues to be the key pillar in operating with foreign partners.

52.   Two key areas are important for addressing the new normal i.e. leadership fundamentals and the new leadership development focus areas. Training of military leaders is a lifetime endeavour. It is critical to start by entering military leaders on key panels of military leadership programs as it is imperative for them to navigate in the new normal. Similarly, it is necessary to add the new normal to training manuals of military leaders while keeping leadership fundamentals intact. At important times these fundamentals also serve as anchors to guide the decisions and actions of military leaders of all levels. To allow a more holistic view, new challenges will provide additional

emphasis of key areas and introduce new knowledge and competencies where required.

53.   Military leaders must be adaptive, creative and innovative and leverage technology. A leader must be able to function well across all mission sets while adapting to newer developments. Military leaders must be able to engage and empower their subordinates. Interaction with the younger generation is a must for leaders. It is imperative to understand their challenges and empower them to take the lead. To improve the organization, strengthening of education and collaborative instincts of the leaders are important. Military leaders must be trained to lead and sustain the organizational development so that a culture of stewardship and leaning can flourish.

54.   In the new normal, military leaders must always maintain peer appreciation, show them purpose, and desired outcomes. Five competencies remain essential for leaders. Conceptual thinking, skills to think quickly, reason ethically, communicate and interconnect, and to strength working relationships. This will require an update of necessary content and refresher of methods of training to stay in tune with the unfolding developments. To prepare the military leaders four leadership development focus areas were identified that include operating in complexity, driving change in the organization, ops-tech integration and forging trust amidst diversity. All leaders need to be competent in these focus areas. To conclude, the speaker reiterated that strong leadership fundamentals and new leadership developments focused areas are essential in preparing leaders for the new normal.

PAKISTAN
Military Leadership and Peace Building
By Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat (NI (M) (retd)

55.   The former Joint Chief of Army Staff, Gen Zubair Hayat observed that Military leadership and peace building are very much pertinent. About twenty years ago, at the National Defence University Pakistan, an idea was put forth which at that time was called MOOTW i.e. Military Operations Other Than War. The foresight behind the concept was commendable and could see challenges which would arise in the future. From the complete strategic scan, there are three issues in current the environment that are relevant to the military leadership of today and tomorrow. First, the ever-increasing great power competition both in its rattle and rhetoric. Second, a visible and tangible erosion of the existing order across the spectrum, and third, the increasing global appetite for high military spending. Therefore, the military leadership of the future will not only be required to operate within the constants as General Kiani put it "history, culture and geography" but its core relevance of emphasis would also change. There would be a greater focus on education, communica-

tion across the entire spectrum and of networking across international and regional domains.

56.   The context and the framework which has the effects on military leadership are changing. In this regard, three fundamental changes are highlighted on which future military leader has to reckon with. One, changing character of war. Two, changing character of the societies, as from societies the military finds sustenance and ethos. Finally, the most fundamental is the changing character of the humanity itself. Military is basically a political instrument and a vital element of the national power. While this mean is used for deterrence, defense and offense is aimed to create conditions. But today military and military advisors are not just that. It is as much for conflict prevention and peace building as for conflict application. Military leadership will be able to play an increasing role, not only in peace-keeping and peacemaking but also in peace building.

57.   Military leaders will be required to give advice in increasingly opaque, adverse and challenging conditions. They will be required to charter mostly unchartered territory. Thus, military advice will be more fundamental and consequential because of the context of importance of peace and security. It is not only execution, but also conception and planning, where they will be required to interface and provide strategic military advice. While military

fundamentals remain the same, demand from military leadership increases, concurrently with the risks and opportunities. It implies that the moral dimensions of military leadership will be under greater stress in the future. Consequently, it will necessitate a different set of moral compasses.

58.   The military leader also requisites different set of skill levels and a distinct framework within the policy making circles because the shot been fired can never be brought back. Hence, the military advice would be required at every framework, but more importantly in conception and planning framework. This is because the military leadership of the future will have to function within different expectation levels and they will be judged at different delivery levels.

MALAYSIA
Military Leadership and Peace Building
By Lt Gen Dato Fadzil bin Mokhtar

59.   The concept of peace building rose to prominence in the 1990s in the face of violent ethnic conflicts and civil wars in several parts of the world. Peace building in the traditional sense refers to those initiatives undertaken to create conditions necessary for sustainable peace in the aftermath of violent conflicts. Thus Peace building post conflict constitutes initiatives to consolidate peace and to prevent violence. A two-pronged approach can deal with peace initiative. The first comprises of initiative to end violence and produce negative peace, but this sort of peace is not adequate. The second, however, is sustainable which involves initiatives on structural prevention. The two pronged approach is important as sustainable peace is linked to comprehensive security, in particular linked to human security.

60.   From the Malaysian experience in the peace building process, we came to the conclusion that ending violence could not address the root causes of the problem. Although the conflict was manifested, the root causes were multi-faceted like economically marginalized,

lack of social development, less representation. Peace agreement between the parties were signed, implemented and provided the creation of political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural framework that together gives a building bloc for sustainable peace.

61. The speaker emphasized the following additional points:

- The role of military, according to skeptics is ill suited for peace building. However, the success of the Malaysia-led International Monitoring Team (IMT) can be reflected in the peace campaigns of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), especially in Mindanao.

- The IMT is responsible for monitoring the security, humanitarian, rehabilitation, and development aspects, as well as socio-economic assistance and civilian protection.

- The Military leadership went the extra mile by coalition building and facilitating the issues to be resolved and promptly acted to prevent escalation of armed violence.

- It is indisputable that military leadership had played a key role in attaining sustainable peace, where they have laid a solid foundation for a lasting peace in the region.

- Future peace building will be amidst an uncertain and unpredictable environment. Where challenges for the human need for survival will continue to grow.

- Professional military education for

officers should provide wider knowledge and critical thinking ability. It should produce linear thinkers who are trained on 'what to think'.

• Peace building is here to stay, and the military will have a key role in this regard.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Military Leadership Development in the Age of Information
By Lt Col (U) Azmie Iskandar Ariffin

62.   In today's security environment, the use of soft skills and technological advancement have become important for enhancing the capabilities of leaders. Given the current regional security complex, there is now a need for integrating technology in the military systems to address the evolving threats and challenges.

63.   The current environment is volatile, complex and dangerous and it has become almost impossible to predict emerging threats which may lead to high-levels of disruptions. Such inevitable disturbances have an effect on political objectives, human emotions, cultures and military capabilities. Given these features of the environment and the rapid advances in information and technology, it has become crucial for leaders to not only adapt to the technological changes but also adjust accord-

ing to the contemporary military operations such as peace operations and other non-combat roles.

64.   Today's challenging environment, therefore, requires adaptive strategic leaders who not only possess the ability to anticipate and visualize emerging problems but are also able to react strategically to environmental shifts. These leaders are expected to make quick and smart decisions and for this, they should possess high levels of cognitive thinking, agility, compassion, creativity and exceptional verbal reasoning as core values. These individuals should understand the National Security structure and its multiple

domains while keeping in view the ambiguities and the constantly changing dynamics of the global security system.

65.   To keep pace with the present strategic environment, it is important to implement the Islamic system of governance through the Maqasid al-Sharia. This will ensure peace and stability in the region as the Maqa id al-Sharia aims to provide reference guidelines to the community. The purpose is to inculcate piety, loyalty, courage and professionalism amongst individuals. This will help in protecting public interest by promoting justice and equality. These principals relate closely to leadership qualities and are vital for long-term peace and stability.

66.   The use of advanced technology in the education and training of individuals has become vital for the development of higher military skills. For example, virtual stimulation gives real-time results and feedbacks to trainees by providing an experience of real life situations. The best application of technology in learning and education has been the use of video conferencing through which organizations and institutions across the globe have been collaborating more. This has facilitated in the exchange of ideas and skills and has thus helped in the development of
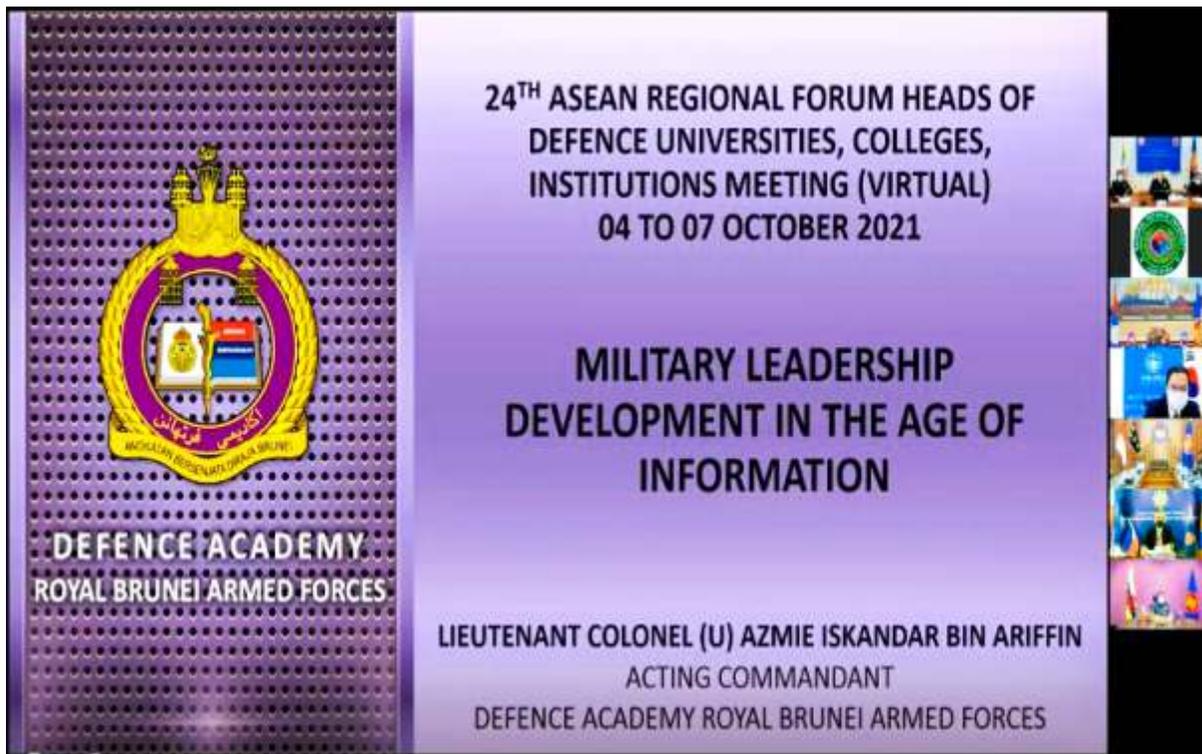
strategic thinking and decision-making power of the military personnel.

67.   While leaders embrace the new information age, the changing security environment does not mean that the core military values and leadership traits should change. Therefore there is a need to ensure that the leaders adapt to the digital technologies and use it in parallel to their core principals.

MYANMAR
The Current Curriculum of the National Defense College Myanmar by Cdre Shwe Tun Kyaw

69.   The presentation by Malaysia was divided into two parts:-

- Part-I: The Current Curri-culum of the National Defense College (NDC) Myanmar by Cdre Shwe Tun Kyaw
- Part-II: Military Leadership and Peace Building by Cdre Shwe Tun Kyaw
- **Part-I: The Current Curri-culum of the National De-fense College Myanmar by Cdre Shwe Tun Kyaw**

70.   The objective of NDC Myanmar is to allow the trainees to develop a comprehensive understanding of current global affairs and internal affairs. The course aims to inculcate in students a thorough understanding of political, economic, defense and admin-istrative aspects of state building in order to help them formulate future national strategies. The duration of the course is 45 weeks and is attended by defense offi-cials, civil administration services and the police force. The college has three depart-ments:

- National and international affairs department
- Strategy and warfare department
- Administrative and Econ-omic affairs department.

70.   There are altogether eleven sub-courses designed to accomplish the objectives of the curriculum and these cover the political, military and eco-nomic domains. The political subjects include the "element of national power", the military subjects focus on "military science and technology in modern warfare" and the economic
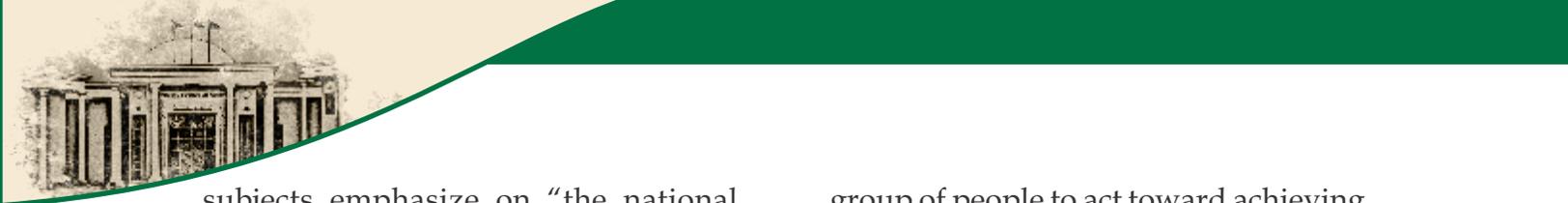
subjects emphasize on "the national economic infrastructure".

71.   Teaching methods at the college consist of lectures, presentations (individual and group), seminars, discussion and thesis writing. Union ministers, senior officers and university professors are invited as guest speakers to deliver lectures. Senior military officers and academic team of NDC are responsible for the military department of the college. In seminars the trainees present their work to the guest speakers while participants discuss and critique the presentations. For thesis writing, trainees are allotted supervisors. The topic of the thesis is proposed by candidates and approved by the academic team of NDC. Candidates are encouraged to meet with other scholars and to find necessary publications for their thesis and after the completion of the research, the candidates present their work. The college also provides the students with an English library, Myanmar library, study rooms and internet rooms for enhanced learning.

Part-II: Military Leadership and Peace Building by Cdre Shwe Tun Kyaw

72.   A leader is someone who supports the goals of the people. Leadership is therefore, the art of motivating a group of people to act toward achieving a common goal. When it comes to leadership, the role of military leadership is of utmost significance as the purpose of it is to calculate the strength of the country. Given the enormity of the task assigned to a military leader, he should have critical decision making power, courage, resilience, enthusiasm, wisdom, honesty, loyalty, patriotism and tactical brilliance and should be able to think as per the following four-means:

• Military
• Economic
• Administrative
• Political

73.   To achieve political stability, there is a need to implement internal and regional peace and this can be achieved by resolving internal conflicts. The leaders of civil and military domains must cooperate in order to promote a country's development and for this to happen, both leaderships should collaborate in every area.

74.   Armed conflicts affect sovereignty of countries and can lead to the disintegration of a state. It is therefore, an obstacle in development. Peace building is the only way to achieve state building. Therefore, countries that are

facing armed conflicts should indulge in peace building mechanisms in order to safeguard their national interest. In Myanmar, a number of armed ethnic groups have emerged. While successive governments have been attempting to end internal armed conflict via negotiations and political means, Tatmadaw have adopted the principals of peace and work together with the government to mainstream and integrate these violent ethnic groups.

75.	Lastly, there is a dire need to promote regional peace and this can be achieved through defense cooperation, military officers meetings, in-house discussions, foreign study tours of National Defense Universities and joint military training programs between states so that mistrust and suspicion in relations can be overcome.

LAO PDR

Education and Training in Innovative Technologies to Develop Effective Strategic Military Leadership
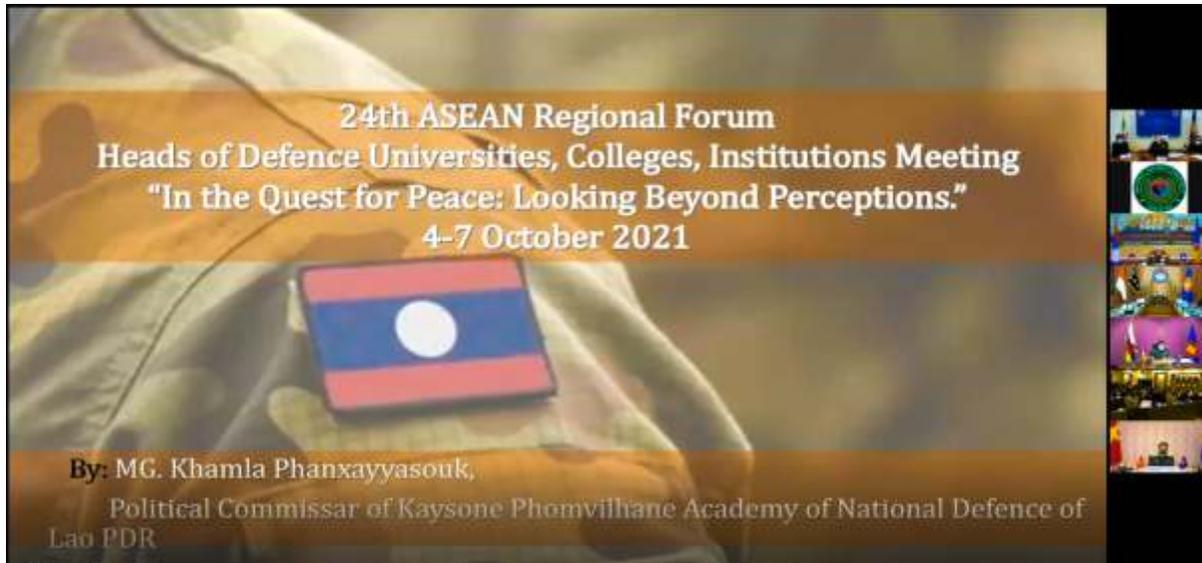### By Maj Gen Khamla Phanxayyasouk

76.   Maj General Khamla started his discussion by emphasizing on the importance of ARF in laying the foundations for regional and international integration. He spoke on the theme "Military Leadership and Peace Building" underlining three main aspects: education and training in innovative technologies to develop effective strategic military leadership; linkages between comprehensive security and sustainable peace and, military leadership's roles in maintaining sustainable peace and development.

77.   First, leaders create their art of leading in accordance with the political regimes and circumstances of the country. Education and training in innovative technologies is of grave importance in developing effective strategic leadership. There is a dire need of sincere cooperation, exchange of ideas, and command and control for maintaining peace in all sectors. There are a number of strategies followed by many leaders such as strategies in education, process of leading and monitoring, and the process of summarizing, evaluating and drawing lessons. Therefore, it could be said that one of the main aims of education and technologies is to enhance the efficacy of military strategic planning and developing. This also means education and training in building a military leader's physical knowledge, skill and innovations that could effectively result in the skill to resolve immediate and long-term problems. Thus, to be a professional leader the individual needs to be educated through systematic educational knowledge curriculum with the additional training on advance technology. In the contemporary industrialized era, science and technology has become the fastest means of communications for military leaders. With this development, training in technologies plays an important role and could be the

24th ASEAN Regional Forum
Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges, Institutions Meeting
"In the Quest for Peace: Looking Beyond Perceptions."
4-7 October 2021

By: MG. Khamla Phanxayyasouk,
Political Commissar of Kaysone Phomvihane Academy of National Defence of Lao PDR

game changer and ensure effective military leadership.

78.   Second, there is also a linkage between sustainable peace and comprehensive security, a typical topic of discussion, and yet is not addressed with an adequate depth and fully covered in these discussions. For example, amid the global and regional challenges, economic issues along with others are also very pressing issues in the contemporary times. The speaker suggested efforts at promotion of trust and confidence building amongst global and regional countries. It is also important to continue to assist the least developed countries while respecting their sovereignty. Additionally, it is also important to maintain the amity and trust to be able to withstand crises

successfully.

79.   Third, the role of military leadership in maintaining sustainable peace cannot be ignored. Military forces can be used as the dictatorship to form a political regime. But the forces can also be an element of national power for the maintenance of peace and security. The role of military leadership is displayed in its ability to command and control as well as readiness in the battle and ability to maintain national sovereignty, peace and security. As military leadership also plays an important role in development as well as addressing various crises within the country, the Lao PDR calls these roles with two responsibilities: defending and development of the nation. To strengthen the role of military leadership in sustainable peace and

development, we need to:

a. acknowledge and understand all exchanges of views in the previous meetings,

b. collectively promote building trust and confidence in maintaining peace, security and sustainable

development,

c. respect the national sovereignty and provide assistance that could bring mutual benefits to one another, and resolve possible conflicts with peaceful resolutions.

SRI LANKA

Investing In Civil-Military Education for Sustainable Peace in Sri Lanka
By Major General Milinda Peiris

80.   The presentation by Major General Milinda Peiris focused on the case of civil-military education in Sri Lanka and its impact on sustainable peace building. Military and peace building are two seemingly opposing terms, especially in the traditional context. However, the modern day role and task of the military personnel are transforming to the extent that military personnel is seen more as 'friends in need' than 'battlefield heroes'. The engagement of militaries in roles outside their traditional domain has become a common phenomenon today. At the same time, peace building is a long-term task and a process that has a broad post-conflict agenda to secure long-lasting peace. It demands an attitudinal change of the conflicting

parties. The famous Brahimi Report of the year 2000 emphasizes education as a practical tool of action that can support effective peace-building.

81.`The case of the civil-military education at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University (KDU) is a unique form of investment in tertiary education. The right blend of civil-military education by setting up the process of education in a military milieu is expected to bring significant contribution towards development, security and stability which ultimately

82.   lead to sustainable peace of the island country. To recall, Sri Lanka faced two youth uprisings in recent history. Both were backed by the communist and socialist political parties and claimed many thousands of lives. Even

though the revolt was overcome by the government the political penetration by radical groups is still functional in the national university system. Due to this negative student political activism, the national university system is facing unprecedented disruptions to peaceful functioning of student life.

83.   The educational efficiency in mainstream tertiary education in Sri Lanka indicates a significant decline for the last few decades. Due to this, high volumes of students who are eligible to receive university education go abroad for higher education. While Sri Lanka has above 90% literacy rate and making a steady growth of the education industry, as per the recent Central Bank reports, still Sri Lankans prefer to take their admissions in tertiary education provided in Europe and other developed countries. In this backdrop, the disorientation of the graduates has become inevitable. The unemployment rate is very high among social science and arts graduates in addition to considerable underemployment prevailing in the market. These emerging trends have slowly accumulated unrest in the minds of the youth in Sri Lanka. These factors work as a vicious cycle, and it must be broken at any point to stop the disaster

in the making.

84.   The Kotelawala Defence Academy (KDA) established in 1981, was transformed into a Defence University (KDU) in 2007. The philosophy behind establishing the KDU was to enhance civil-military cooperation to reinforce the national security needs of the country. The original idea was to ensure cooperation, togetherness, and friendliness of the officers of the tri-services by training them together. Maintaining such cohesion was important for smooth and efficient operations in the field. Opening up of KDU for civil students in 2012 is an enhancement of the same idea aimed at civil-military cooperation. The smooth cooperation of two communities in national development was very much needed in the post conflict Sri Lanka. The civilian students

INVESTING IN CIVIL-MILITARY EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN SRI LANKA

were enrolled in the academic programs while keeping priority to the number of military cadets demanded by the tri-forces. The new KDU model has paved the way to provide an alternative to most of the local students going abroad for higher education. In addition, KDU has been able to attract the largest number of foreign students from all continents. This aspect has ensured a multi-religious, multicultural and cosmopolitan society.

85. This new progressive cycle of education has acted as a remedial alternative to the vicious cycle of education taking place in the mainstream tertiary education system of Sri Lanka. The KDU is promoting sustainable development by producing able graduates with adaptive and technical skills.

The students are expected to be mindful of the rights of future generations and selfish interests are not encouraged at all. Students are taught the importance to ensure that all decisions about the future should be reversible. The KDU students are having higher level of employability. This process leads to the aligning of student attitudes with the national security and development objectives of the nation. It is ultimately producing national unity and peace.

86. The KDU civil-military education model is promoting human dignity and integrity that leads to peace. Mutual understanding and respect, equality of opportunity, individual freedom, democratic participation, sustainable development, economic equity, are the core values that promote human dignity

40

and integrity. All the education programs and the extra-curricular activities are designed by empowering the above-said values. The resources are shared among students based on distributive justice to ensure that everyone's higher education-related welfare needs are met.

87. Striking a balance in functioning of civil-military cultures in a single environment was a challenging task at the beginning. Regardless of whether it is civil or military, all societies and cultures empower the rights of individuals to control their bodies, minds and spirits to choose their own personal and cultural identities as long as this does not harm others. The KDU has ensured the highest-level freedom for both civil and military students without harming the core values in their civil and military environments. This was always coupled with the freedom to research and development. Finally, the strengths of the harmonious blend of civil-military education can be enumerated as follows:

1) Discipline
2) Strategic Foresight
3) National Security Orientation
4) Mutual Understanding
5) Coordination
6) Preparedness and resilience
7) Progressive Competition
8) Cosmopolitanism
9) Development Support

10) High Employability of graduates

To conclude, the above mentioned panoply of values generates a unique synergy contributing to a set of graduates who represents a new generation of Sri Lankans and global citizens. These graduates will be conscious of the necessity of national security and its contribution to national development leading to sustainable peace.

Wrap-Up Remarks by the Chair

In his closing remarks, President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) highlighted the key findings of the session:

- The military leadership since times memorial have always tried to establish a new normal on the battlefield. Though the term has come to be used in military discourse in recent years, but the intent has always been there. Any nation state blessed with a visionary leadership that is equipped with understanding the contemporary environment, will never let the opponent establish the new normal.

- For military leaders in a conflict zone it is very important to understand the social complexities, the culture and the people beyond the military strengths of the opponent. This understanding could have very significant impacts on the conflict situation.

- It is very important for military leaders to understand the technological advancements with two-fold focus: the disruptive potential and peaceful application of the technology.
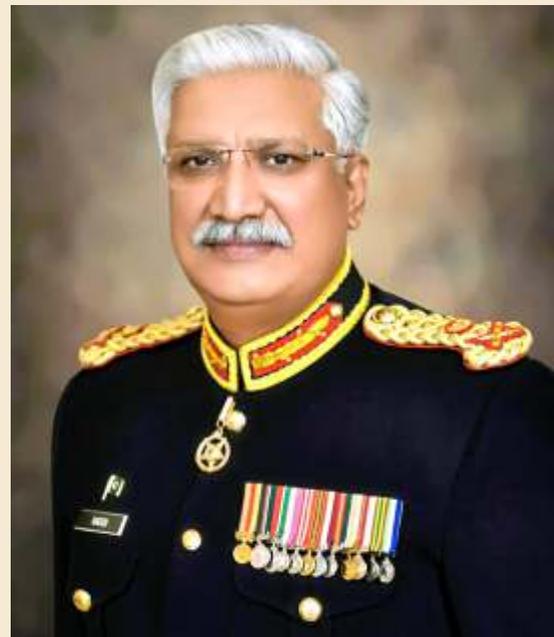
- Whether it is conflict or war, it will always be surrounded by the politics, and wise military leaders understand that every conflict or war has to end in peace through dialogue. This enduring peace can only be possible if the leadership takes into account the realities of politics.

- There is a huge need for military collaboration and cooperation in the peace building efforts in the future. This collaboration is necessary in the field of military education.

Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) invited Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia to chair Session III as the co-Chair of the 24th ARF HDUCIM.

SESSION - III
COLLABORATION AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE

Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace
MALAYSIA
Introduction to Session III
By Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia

88.   General Dato' Hasagaya under-lined the utmost importance of the third session of the 24th ARF HDUCIM, adding that NDU Malaysia is entrusted with providing education to defence and non-defence officials as well as students in the aspect of leadership and professional developments, knowledge acquisition and skill development, application of science and technology as well as policy research to enable them to better serve the nation state. In this regard, the aim of the third session of 24th ARF HDUCIM is for the participating countries to become able to develop new thinking and perspectives that could best help in drawing curricular that would portray innovative solutions to contemporary threats or threat perceptions in link with innovations to training. Perhaps these new approaches could enhance opportunities for collaboration for peace. Malaysia in its defence education is confronted with a mix of identifying three developments in the curricular so as to enable the defence and non-defence officials for

their leadership roles in different and new security challenges as well as for quest for peace. Defence and security matters are no longer confined to military personnel only but involve complex integration of whole of government and multinational approaches. The current issue is whether military professionals are able to provide the kind of education and training that could cope with the current evolving complex environments and demands. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that along with other aspects presented in the earlier sessions of the seminar, the enhancement and development of curricular of ARF Defence universities, colleges and institutions should be considered in the context for broader security concerns and for the desire for peace. Clearly changing the contents of the curricular and aligning

them with the changing security environment and requirements is a relevant approach.

89.   Interestingly, this will be a challenging undertaking as due considerations must be given to the aspects of leadership, on-going transformative processes, structural and process changes as well as implications on domestic security regarding defence, diplomacy and development. Importantly, the outcome of military professional education provided by ARF defence universities should enable the officers to be prepared to function in a more complex environment than now, to operate with other government agencies, non-governmental organiza-

tions, civilians and militaries of other nation states, all of which are critical in today's environment. Having outlined the functions and challenges faced by ARF in defence education, the main theme of 24th ARF HDUCIM hinges on the quest for peace and looking beyond perceptions. In keeping with this main theme the presentations ahead would provide new perspectives and thinking on collaboration and cooperation for peace.

PRESENTATIONS

90.   Seven members made presentations: Indonesia, Thailand, Republic of Korea, The Philippines, Australia, Malaysia and Vietnam.

INDONESIA

Strengthening Health Resilience through Hexagonal Defense Diplomacy Collaboration in Pharmacy: An Indonesian Perspective
By Prof. Dr. Ir. Amarulla Octavian, S.T., M.Sc, DESD

91.   COVID-19 is a global health issue. National security and states' non-military related defence is imperative in the contemporary international relations. Health resilience attenuates the damage of health effect and accelerates the recovery process to tackle the emergency situations. Health

resilience is the ability to prepare and manage (adopt, adapt, and transform) the risk and vulnerability in dealing with extreme situations. It can be the ability of national resilience in overcoming and recovering after emergencies. Dimensions in pharmacy perspective embody health resilience

that implies being self-sufficient in medical devices, drugs and medicines, and vaccine raw materials as well as production. Also, the scope includes prevention, detection, and response to outbreak infectious diseases and emergence of chemical, nuclear, and biological agents.

92.	Security and defence diplomacy makes up a strong nexus of national security that culminates in health defence diplomacy. Activating this nexus for COVID-19 pandemic posing global health threats can be an issue of defense diplomacy. Confidence building measures and capacity building of military infrastructure will lead to mutual trust for cooperation in health military infrastructure. In this context a case study for strengthening defence diplomacy for health through hexagonal collaboration in pharmaceutical sector of Indonesia is important. Six regulators made up the hexagonal set up in Indonesia that is instrumental in creating health resilience through collaboration in pharmacy. Indonesian health resilience hexagonal collaboration in pharmacy consists of National Pharmaceutical Industry, and Government/Regulators, Community and Media, Ministry of Defense, the

Defense University of Indonesia. By working in collaboration with one another, these entities establish the best practice of health resilience in pharmacy in Indonesia. Government/ Regulators work in combination with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, and National Agency of Drug and Food Control by working in their respective domains for an action plan for the development of pharmaceutical and medical devices, procedures for calculating the value of domestic component levels in pharmaceutical products and development of pharmaceutical industry, and manufacturing of traditional medicine practices.

93.	National pharmaceutical industries are the second messenger that translates results of small-scale innovations into large scale industrial products. They are focused on development of self-sufficient raw materials for drugs and vaccines as well as vaccine and drugs discovery and development including biopharmaceutical products,

vaccines, natural products and chemical active pharmaceutical ingredients (API). The Indonesian Research Center and Technology Institute plays role as a catalyst in innovation in the efficiency of tools and technology in the production, distribution and marketing processes. Ministry of Defence Military Pharmaceutical Institute: Navy, Army, and Air Force along with their respective centers on pharmacy, biomedical, biological & vaccine and pharmaceutical have provided the country with health supply products, vaccine and serum product, non-antibiotics, and non-beta-lactam supplements, food security besides research and development of natural pharmaceutical raw materials.

94. The Republic of Indonesia Defence University's role in COVID-19 pandemic is worth mentioning. Given insufficient number of drugs and vaccines and insufficient number of food quality nutrition during COVID-19, RIDU established the faculty of Military pharmacy that has become a think tank and a melting pot in the formulation of the National Defense Strategy, in particular non-military and hybrid threat issues related to biosecurity and biodefense.

95. Community and media rely on public communication to educate and empower the community in supporting heath resilience. Also, social media as a community-based communication helps strengthen the networked social capital during health emergencies situations. While special efforts are made to stop hoax and invalid information from spreading.

96. Indonesian Military Pharmacy Section which was established in 1953 and the Military and Emergency Section (MEPS) of 1966 are worthy of mention here for their innovations and best practices medicine supply chains in emergency situations. Equally important is the Republic of Indonesia Defence University's Faculty of Military Pharmacy that was established in 2020 for building health resilience by addressing actual and potential threats for being military, non-military and hybrid nature. The faculty of military Pharmacy has researched on war and man-made disaster, bioterrorism and biological weapons attacks, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases including COVID-19 other than war military operation and military operation other than war. The bastion of research and analysis serves as National

reserve for national defense and national security and second layer to support pharmaceutical care in health care services. Alongside, training on management of COVID-19 for cadets and preparing them as reserve medical personnel in public health care service.

97.   To conclude, the occurrence of COVID-19 generates domino effects to various sectors of human life such as deep economic recession, social gap and defence-security problems. Therefore, it is imperative to improve nation-states' resilience and their willingness to reinforce their strategic relations in future. Global health issues are now becoming global common concerns. Rejuvenating regional cooperation and collaboration mechanism in ARF to address current and future global health issues are the calls to listen to. Indonesia has addressed the COVID-19 pandemic by having a hexagonal collaborative integration in pharmacy. The best practice may help other countries as well only by engaging in defence diplomacy to strengthen health resilience.
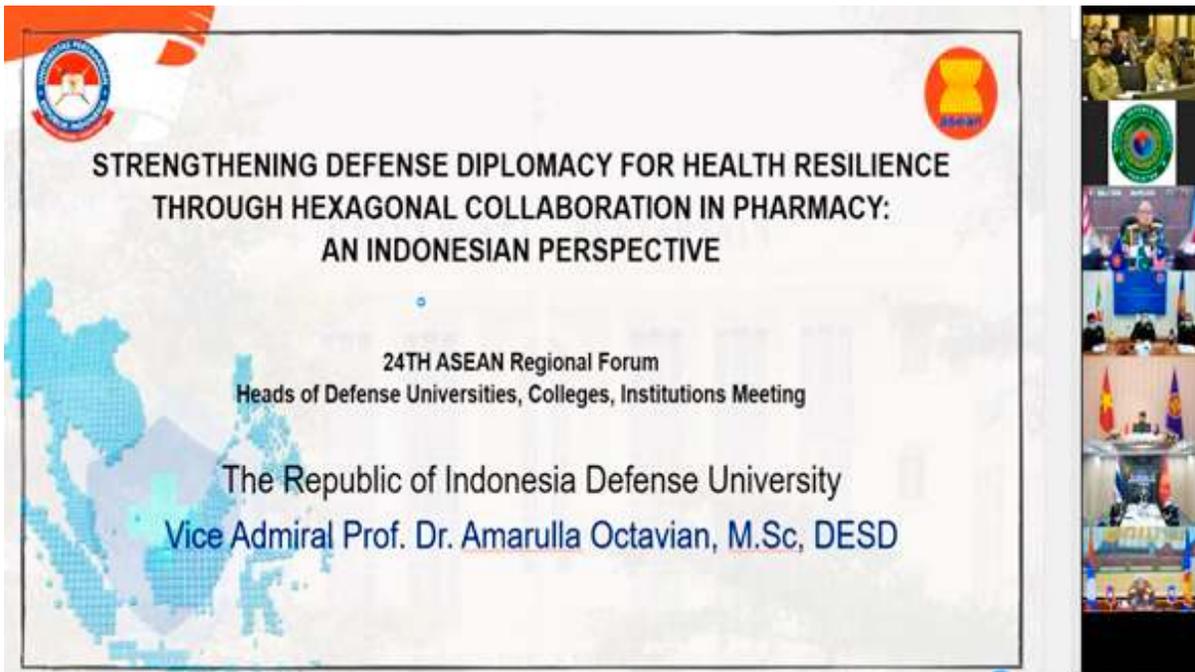
THAILAND

Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace in VUCA World
By Maj Gen Pratuang Piyakapho

98   Today's world is VUCA meaning volatile, uncertain and unclear, complex interconnectedness and ambiguous for lacking clarity. In such a world technology plays a vital role. Human society has changed due to industrial revolutions, mass production and manufacturing, digitization and advanced technologies that have resulted in increasing productivity, reducing costs and increasing work efficiency, enhancing quality for better life, establishing information and new teaching systems in schools. It has raised awareness and information environment issues such as forest conservation, satellite imagery, weather tracking and weather forecasting. However, negative aspects of technology merit equal consideration; high level of stress in society as people are afraid of change. Thus fear is leading to reduced human participation in work/ job routines.

99.   Technology has also increased social gaps between those who have access to technology and those who do not. However, advanced Technology is the key factor for promoting and accelerating human society. This society could be a competitive society and lead to conflict and war or could be a form of collaborative society where by help and assistance to one another, all could have peace.

100.   Collaboration and cooperation for peace can achieved through different international security agencies responsible for maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, military medicine, cyber security and counter terrorism. Cooperation in humanitarian assistance should address problems vis-à-vis damage to human life, property, economic system, connectivity and environment, removing obstacles for developing countries, help in responding to unpredictable calamities such as earthquakes, mudslides, epidemics, coastal erosion and tsunamis, preparing in advance for measures to lessen the damage and mitigate disasters if any countries have efficient disaster management system. Such

cooperation can reduce the number of human deaths and destruction. Policy options for Cooperation in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) may consider establishing a central agency for coordination between forces of disaster-hit country and assisting its forces under a Multinational Coordination Center (MNCC). Second, disaster relief agencies need to synchronize in tackling problems arising from disasters and capacity issues of the affected governments qualifying for international humanitarian assistance. Third, striving to have a framework of cooperation that establishes management mechanisms (before, during and post-disaster).

101.   Cooperation in Maritime security entails scramble for marine resources that may lead to maritime boundaries and islands disputes, sea as a food and energy resource, transport routs and tourist sites, residential areas besides cooperation for curbing hijacking/skyjacking, bombing ships, illegal activities or piracy and armed robbery. Tackling these problems head on calls for establishing national response centers that effectively deal with such transnational crimes by building up human resources capacities and exper-

tise via joint trainings and sharing information and intelligence while undertaking cooperative activities under the framework of international law.

102.   Cooperation in military medicine has played an important role during the COVID-19 pandemic as ASEAN Center of Military Medicine (ACMM) has done a great job in supporting medical supplies and passing know-how about the pandemic. This organization works under the supervision of ADMM that works for ASEAN cooperation in military medicine. To further improve upon cooperation in this domain may entail enhancing regional military medical to Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) through training courses to build up teams, harmonizing regional military medical capabilities and supporting expanded monitoring, evaluation, research, and publication on health activities. Alongside, joining in efforts to research and development of vaccines especially for COVID-19, Table Talk exercises on pandemic and ensuring pandemic and public health crisis prevention, information sharing and warning mechanisms with military's supporting role are worth considering. Military can play

supporting role in conducting Table top exercises on pandemic scenarios under defence cooperation among ARF countries.

103.   ASEAN Regional Forum can develop cooperation in counter-terrorism by adopting measures to prevent incidents and monitoring various terrorist groups who pursue international political demands and also ethnic and religious demands. Such entities are not confined within state boundaries. Such problems get worse when terrorists have access to new weapon technology that can transfer very fast. Counter terrorism must keep in view that perpetrators are not confined to one country only. Types of terrorism include domestic terrorism, across country terrorism and international terrorism. Countering terrorism encompass various actions depending on their purpose such as acting against the state that causes fear among the general public. Recommendations for addressing this transnational phenomena may focus on promoting joint training in the use of force in counter terrorism operations, integrate intelligence sharing among member countries, build confidence in the potential of peace among all partners, address root causes of terrorism, prevent social media abuse through enhancing cooperation between government and private sectors, de-radicalize people who are misguided by terrorist groups and strengthen already existing cooperation frameworks like ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and ASEAN Convention On Counter Terrorism (ACCT).

104.   Cooperation in cyber security is so important in the face of technological information, transactions and communications. Cyber threats by all means tend to increase due to globalization via such attacks like phishing, cloud jacking, ransom ware, deep fakes, mobile malware, information warfare and fake news. Effective cyber security entails a number of policy recommendation measures such as integrated coordination inclusiveness, protection of infrastructure and public services, risk management system with early warning for new threats, exchange of information on cyber threats both in domestic and international domains, ensure training and maintaining a balance between cyber security and civil liberty and promote research and development.

105.   To sum up, the VUCA world

faces unique challenges and threats. There is urgent need to undertake joint collaborative and cooperative efforts in the face of complex challenges of VUCA world as the same cannot occur if each country does not see the same threat or the same problem that other countries face. Most important is seeking ways to find common decision making for development of threat preparedness and threat management. Key takeaway is building common trust among member states to have mutual cooperation and assistance contributing to fair allocation of common interest and thus leading to create a common vision related to threats shared by all.

Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace

Maj.Gen. Pratuang Piyakapho
Director of Strategic Studies Center (SSC),
National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI),
Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters (RTARF HQs)

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Conflict Resolution through Common Knowledge Expansion
By Prof. Choonjoo Lee

106.   Conflicts and disputes can be resolved through understanding each other's circumstances. Many researchers have discussed abou t megatrends with uncertainty about the future. The Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP) surveyed the megatrends for the future society from 2015 to 2040. Although the study focused on the non-defence sector, it suggests implications of science and technology. The study discussed implications of science and technology on the basis of future usage of science and technology. Many technologies have already become widespread in the world as well as in Korea. Few examples of megatrends are listed below:

- Shift in global economic structures
- Demographic changes
- Rapid urbanization
- Rise of technology-digitization
- Climate change and global warming

107.   Megatrend and role of education as summarized by the OECD report is interconnected with focus on knowledge economy, mobility and unlocking competencies. Due to rapid technological changes in the surroundings and globalization, the key goal is not only to support knowledge and skills but also inculcate values and attitudes. These megatrends can become the new normal in education system. Therefore the tipping point of technological inclusiveness is training. As the world has become borderless sharing and acquiring common knowledge is imperative. The report suggests, education in defence today has developed operational systems sharing and acquiring common knowledge. These activities provide defence means through advances in science and technology. It is also being evaluated as a mean of prevention of all-out war.

108.   The role NDUs can play includes active exchange of officers and cooperation. It is important to promote exchange of faculty, staff and students

through NDUs educational programs. Education is rapidly changing with the advent of science and technology and the spread of COVID19. Discussion on the feasibility of establishment of an ARF-NDU platform for educational exchanges can be discussed in the next session of ARF.

THE PHILIPPINES
Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace: The ASEAN Experience
By Brig Gen Archimedes H Viaje

109.   South Asia has been referred to as the Balkans of Asia by Europe. The region is economically, politically and socially diverse and consists of varying ethnicities, languages, religions and races. Despite the mistrust and the wide range of challenges during the decolonization period, South Asia began to venture into agreements regarding cooperation and collaboration for achieving peace.

110.   Before ASEAN, the countries of South Asia had tried to establish a number of regional organizations in order to promote regional integration. The first step in this direction was in 1961 when Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines formed the Association of South East Asia (ASA). In 1963, the same three countries formed another regional organization called MAPHILINDO, the purpose of which was to strengthen and promote cooperation in areas such as trade and culture. The breakthrough occurred in 1967 in Bangkok, with the signing of the ASEAN (Bangkok Declaration) by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand which provided the means for regional solidarity while promoting collaboration and mutual assistance in matters of common interest.

111.   The aim of the forum is to promote political, economic, and social integration of the Southeast Asian countries. The defense and cooperation in ASEAN is guided by the principals of the ASEAN Way and focuses on peaceful settlement of disputes through renunciation of the use of force, effective cooperation and the promotion of

Defense Dialogue. The ASEAN Way emphasizes on cooperation and is premised on inter-state relations guided by mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's affairs. These principals have also been reaffirmed in the ASEAN Charter which focuses on cooperation and decision making.

112.   In the 1990s and 2000s, ASEAN expanded to other regions and over the years, other ASEAN platforms have been created:

- ARF
- ADMM
- ADMM-Plus
- ARF-SPC
- ARF-DOD
- ARF-HDUCIM
- ACDFM
- ACAMM
- ANCM
- AAFCC

113.   In ADMM-Plus, the partners now include countries like Australia, India, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Japan, Russia and the United States.

114.   There is cooperation and collaboration in defense and education technology. It is based on principles for ADMM education and training exchanges and the establishment of the ASEAN Defense Industry. This allows ADMM members to remain cognizant of defense needs and capabilities and promote peaceful use of technology by enhanced sharing of knowledge via joint trainings and technological sharing. Innovations in defense education cooperation include procurement of ships amongst other projects.

115.   The COVID19 pandemic has effectively highlighted the areas where collaboration should occur, especially in public domains such as the education sector. Keeping in view the demand, internal meetings, online classes and webinars have been conducted. The virtual sessions have led to an enhanced collaboration in defense education. The importance of cooperation in defense education is evident from the fact that it allows confidence building, promotes understanding and establishes networks, thus helping in regional integration.

AUSTRALIA

Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace: An Australian Perspective
By Maj Gen Mick Ryan

116.   Today's geo-political setting is premised on the strategy of working closely with regional partners rather than remaining in isolation. The opportunities for cooperation and collaboration in support for peace are directly linked with joint military education and joint individual training. Australia is also working in the same direction and aims to forge deeper collaboration and cooperation with states via education and military training.

117.   COVID-19 has changed the way of things. Things have either hit a pause or have shifted to virtual engagements. Before the pandemic, the Australian Defense College was providing global collaboration and cooperation through a range of activities whi-ch included strategic study tours, academic excha-nges, mobile training teams, classroom engagement and interactive discussions but now, this mode of engagement has changed. The Australian Defense College is also in the last stages of finalizing a sister college arrangement with its partners and it will enhance engagement through education, train-ing and research.

118.   The pandemic has forced countries to evolve and focus on virtual connections. An example of this is that recently, Melbourne University organized a regional language school webinar in which 70 delegates from 12 regional countries participated. This was for the first time that the conference was conducted virtually and it proved to be a success. Students from across the world come to the National Defense College Australia for defense training and education. The staff at the college is highly trained and well versed with latest teaching mechanisms for best student output.

119.   The Peace Operations Training Centre (POTC) for Australia is a small unit and aims to prepare selected Australian and international military personnel for employment in peace operations in order to support interna-

tional engagement outcomes of defense. The Centre contributes to Defense of international engagement objectives through the conduct of bilateral exercises, instructor support and mobile training teams. The program is accredited by the United Nations and its office is located in the Canberra region of Australia. An annual series of peace operations seminars are conducted which include academic presentations, plenary discussions and small group activities. POTC also uses deployable equipment and technology which allows real-time integration through which driver skills can be manipulated. Teambuilding is also done via a team leader. The Peace Operations Training Environment partnership (POTEP) is an online training system in the support of United Nations Peace Operations. It allows deeper training in collaboration with partners such as the UK and provides members with the opportunity to design and evaluate independent training system. It has also allowed the designing blended delivery of UN pre-deployment. The project is used in place of in-person training and has been helping to train women in ASEAN countries. The quick and comprehensive lessons are mandated by the UN and have helped in the training of individuals, especially women.

**Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace:
an Australian Perspective**
Major General Mick Ryan, AM
Commander Australian Defence College

Delivering the Intellectual Edge for our Future Force

Joint Capabilities Group | AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE COLLEGE

MALAYSIA

Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace
By Prof Dato' Dr Jesbil Singh

120.   Mankind by nature is peaceful with an innate desire for peace. Nations strive for the wellbeing and happiness of their citizen and towards this end, nations has set up military institutions to protect national interests, national sovereignty and territorial. Forever, peace appears an elusive dream as a distant reality. Conflict is as old as mankind. Today conflicts are going on all over the world and do not only remain to borders but beyond, from Afghanistan, Syria, Ethiopia, Libya, over Kashmir between India and Pakistan, Sud-an, Ukraine, Burkina Faso just to name a few.

121.   The sad pa-rt about conflicts is that it leads to loss of lives, causes a drain on a nation's finite natural resources, which could be allocated for the socio-economic development of a country and resulting in cultural damage. As a way to move forward to achieve peace, conflict resolution mechanisms have been developed that are being taught in military colleges and academic institutions. However, it is more of a reactive process and the time has now come to look at conflict resolution from a proactive approach. There is a need to look at conflict in terms of comprehensive security, moving away from a state centric and military centric approach, to develop new thinking with emphasis on investigating and analyzing as to why conflicts occur in the first place. There is also a need to look at conflict resolution from a greater inter disciplinary approach. The emphasis must be on peace education as there is a need to develop new thinking, knowledge and skills among military leadership and state actors for the prevention of conflicts. It is also important that conflicts

must be nipped in the formative state before they move to escalation or crisis stage. Emphasis should be to create conditions for peace and introduce core values of nonviolence and social justice as an integral part of peace education. It is argued that any possibility of conflict must be quickly attended to in its latent phase before it moves into the other serious phases of manifestations, violence and escalation before arriving at 122. containment, mitigation and finally conflict resolution. The use of peaceful methods of conflict resolution, both legal and non-legal must also be brought into focus. Among the methods available for peaceful resolution are: 1) Conciliation 2) Mediation 3) Arbitration 4) Legal Method (Litigation). At the same time, peace education must also be underpinned by the recognition of the fact that institution of warfare and the culture of violence are not biological phenomenon rooted in our DNA, but more of a cultural phenomenon that has been inherited by our ancestors. Furthermore, the usage of modern technology for early detection can also

be a useful tool in the process of conflict prevention, for instance use of satellite technology, aerial drones and high-altitude super satellites to detect military movement or military buildup to get an early warning for an impending conflict. Moreover, the use of Artificial Intelligence and machine learning can also detect and sabotaging cyber-attack.

123.   It is the responsibility of mankind to create a safer world based on the principle of justice, human rights and international law as well as to build sustainable environment for protection from exploitation and war. All this translates into the imperative of radically reoriented and review of the curricula of conflict resolution in terms of its content. There has to be a rethinking on the kind of knowledge to be imparted to military officers as well as skills to be developed. There is also a requirement to reshape their mind and attitudes towards the concept of peace and peace education as against singular focus of military institutions to combat and the attainment of victory. In an article titled "Teaching peace to Military" published in Peace Review James Page argues for five principles, 1) respect but not privileging military experience 2) reaching the just war theory 3) encourage students to be aware of the tradition and techniques of nonviolence, 4) deconstruct and demystify war, and 5) recognize the importance of military virtue.

124.   In conclusion, there is a need for a greater engagement and cooperation among defense education institutions to encourage peace thinking, sharing of technologies and modalities, of conflict prevention and further developing conflict resolution methods and more importantly, peace education.
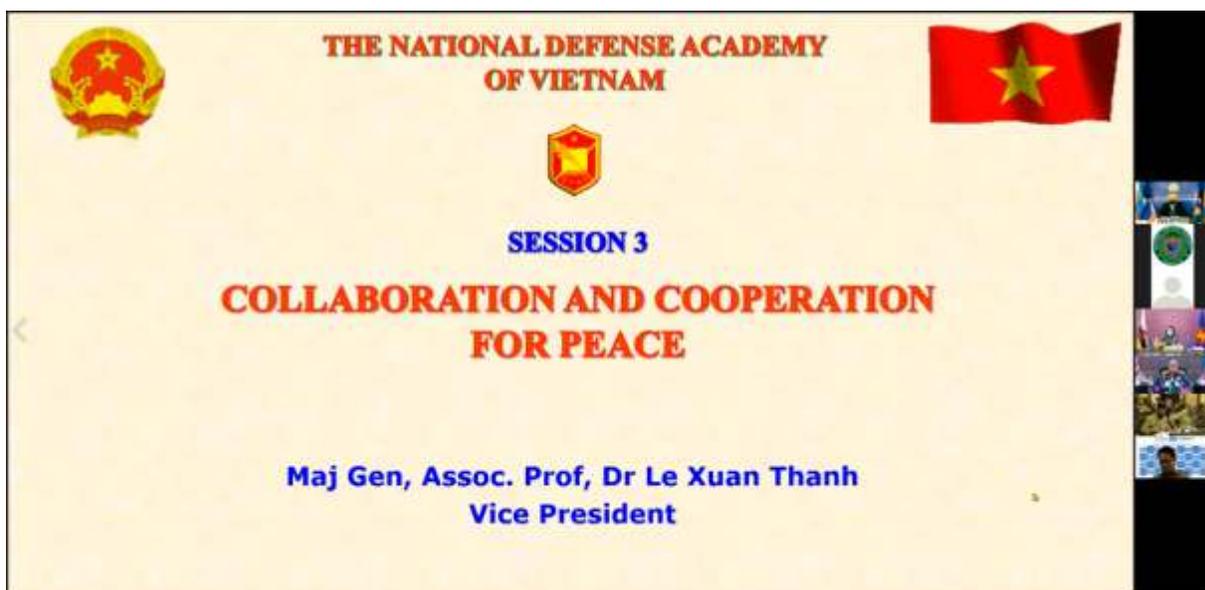
VIETNAM
Collaboration and Cooperation or Peace
By Major General Le Xuan Thanh

125.   The speaker in his presentation deliberated on three important aspects, a) necessity for cooperation and collaboration to promote world peace, b) Vietnam's policy perspective on peace cooperation as well as c) options for Vietnam`s advocacy for peace collaboration in the region and beyond. The global order was suffering a period of disorder wherein significant invisible changes were making the international system somewhat more chaotic and dangerous. Internal conflicts have been consistently emerging that further grated the risks of complexities and unpredictability in the global economy, world politics and the international security environment. Most specifically, the resurgence of nationalism, outbreak of humanitarian crises and growing pressure on developing states has substantially altered the global politics. On the other hand, countries have been looking to develop propensity for peace, cooperation and development while facing many obstacles and tend to build internal capacity to mitigate the ensuing global challenges. In this increasingly changing world situation, peace cooperation has become a major trend of the time.

126. Moreover, the processes of ongoing globalization and international integration are faced with serious complica-

tions caused by the great power rivalry for influence and the rise of the extreme nationalism. The world has now moved in the direction of multi-polarity. The situation has continued to change in the direction of multi-pattern interactions, with major powers to cooperate, compromise or compete due to aversion to containment with the rise of nationalism and the imperialist designs. Developing countries are also facing new challenges and risks of dependence due to rigorous conflicts, limited wars, subversive interventions and international or state sponsored terrorism. Consequently, the international law and global politics face new major challenges as well.

127.   However, the world economy has experienced distinct and prolonged crisis due to impacts of COVID-19. Many elements such as reduced economic expansion, trade war, investments and challenges of human resources have directly impacted the distribution networking and global supply chains and made development more complicated. It has caused socio-political stability all around the world. The approaches of pragmatism and cooperation in international relations are on the rise.   Therefore, now countries should have equipment strategies for reducing interdependence and bringing colossal changes to global supply chains.

128.   In addition the 4th industrial revolution specifically digital technology, cyber security and non-traditional security threats have also created a new wave of ambiguity and optimal challenges all over the countries specifically in the Asia Pacific region. In this regard, Southeast Asia possesses an important strategic position and through ASEAN, has been playing an increasingly important role for the promotion of peace, stability and cooperation through new multilateral mechanisms. The interests of ASEAN countries for world cooperation and collaboration for peace have always been to realize the consistent goal of firmly protecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all respected nations. It aims to strengthen cooperation for peace by providing suitable environment, strengthening political and security relations and contribution in peace cooperation through different programs and soft tendencies/ mechanisms and thereby make its role stronger in the future. ASEAN has therefore, positivity contributed to the cause of peace and progress in the world by

providing and facilitating international collaboration for sustainable peace and development.

129.   More precisely, Vietnam has also been playing a very important role for the promotion of peace collaboration at policy level through following initiatives:

- Promoting active initiatives of all organizations and individuals.

- Fully promoting internal power, improving integral power and national competitive competence.

- Economic cooperation as a central task, strengthening national defense, maintaining national security and accelerating socio-cultural development.

- Stay consistent with national interests.

- Seriously comply with agreed international commitments, improving the role in ASEAN and international community.

- Practical and in-depth multilateral and bilateral cooperation

130.   Vietnam`s advocacy proposed for the promotion of peace cooperation and collaboration in the future is based on the following steps:

- Building and improving friendship relations for peace, cooperation, stability, participating in UN peace-keeping activities.

- Keep expanding bilateral defense relations with neighboring countries, ASEAN countries, major powers, traditional friend countries.

- Actively participate in multi-lateral mechanisms.

- Develop New Curriculum based on Conflict Resolution and Prevention of Conflict.

- Design new curriculum for both military and civil leadership.

- Regional efforts by members to promote national goals

131.   To sum up, in order to promote positively to the world peace, there is a need for active indulgence and friendly participation from all countries and specifically regional countries. Vietnam should actively engage and could facilitate all initiatives for regional peace and security through bilateral and multilateral collaborations for the essentials of promotion of peace cooperation.
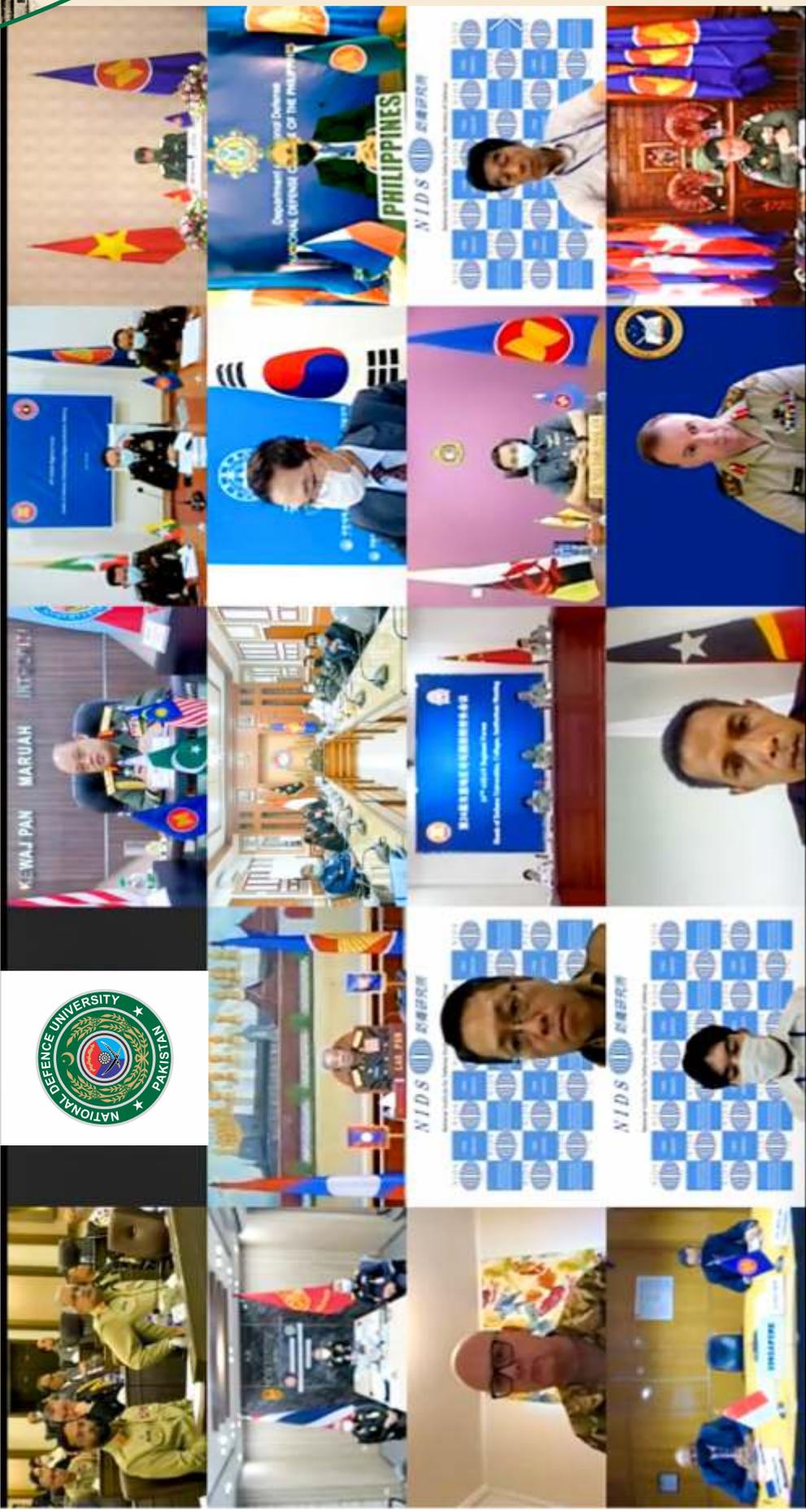
Wrap Up by the Chair
Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia
## Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah

The Session Chair Vice Chancellor Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah expressed appreciation for the ideas discussed in Session-III. Looking at the current changing environment globally, the theme and sub-themes selected by NDU Pakistan the Chair for the 24th ARF HUDCIM, "In the Quest for Peace: Looking beyond Perceptions" reminds us of the importance of collaboration and cooperation in assuring global and regional peace and security. To develop common curriculum for peace should be in the best interest of the military and defence leadership. The curriculum will provide an avenue for exchange of experience, knowledge and opportunities to tap on expertise of participating countries. We should further enhance the ARF HDUCIM as a think-tank platform. Strategic inputs which have been highlighted by the delegates should be deliberated upon as part of ARF policy formulation process for the advancement of global and regional peace and security.

CLOSING CEREMONY

Farewell Remarks by
President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M)
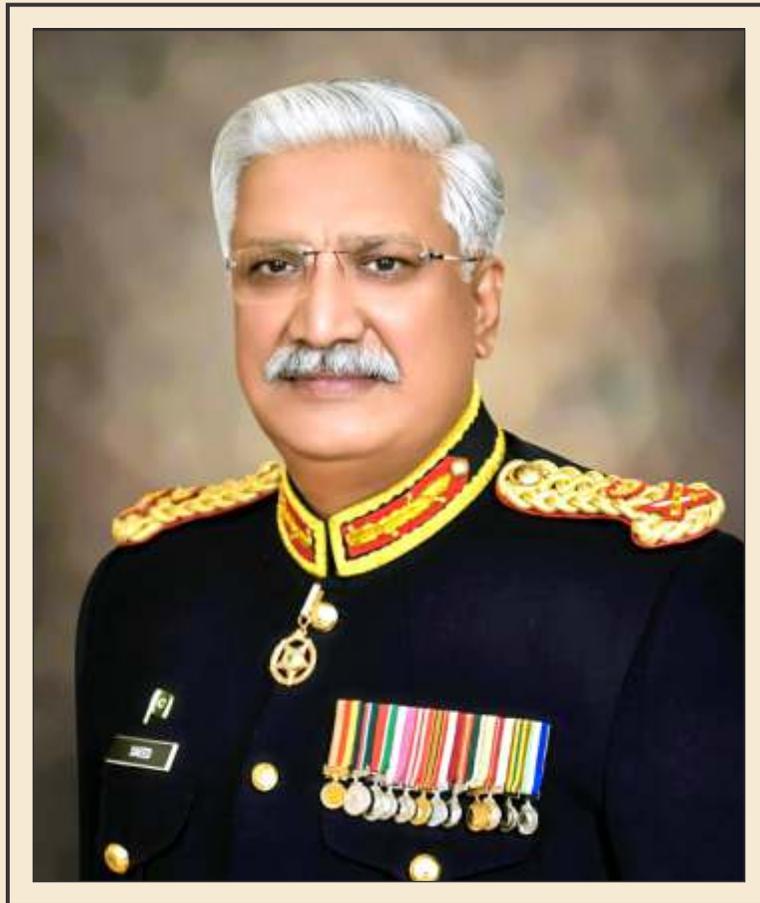
At the invitation of Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia, President NDU Pakistan Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed expressed deep appreciation for the ideas and proposals shared by the participants. He expressed his privilege to stand in for the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, Gen Nadeem Raza NI (M) who conveyed his greetings and warm wishes for the participants as he himself could not join the meeting due to another commitment.

President NDU Pakistan noted that heads of delegation and other delegates from 20 ARF HDUCIM member countries participated with great interest at the virtual meeting, although Pakistan and Malaysia would have preferred an in person meeting. The three day discussion was very focused, precise and interesting where futuristic analysis, assessments and views were shared. Although every field of human activity offers a lot

to collaborate, military institutions the world over have a rich experience of learning from each other. Due to the uniformed experience of soldiering, there was, is and will always remain room for collaboration and learning from each other. The uniformed persons also understand that even when nations and states are involved in a conflict on the opposing sides, they and their institutions still learn from each other. But the stepping stone for the learning process is conversation which we have had in a structured manner during the last three days.

President NDU Pakistan highlighted the following key takeaways:

- There is a need for continuing conversations amongst the institutions represented in this forum and ASEAN member countries in the future.

- It needs to be understood that the conflict environment of today and in the years ahead is likely to grow in complexity because of technological advancements.

- Speakers have repeatedly highlighted that technological advancements do offer a lot of scope for peace building. The complexities of conflict offer equal opportunities to manage technology and its usage for peace and for the larger good of humankind. This is where the role of regional defence institutions comes into play as they focus on the use of technology for peace building purposes.

- It is increasingly being debated that the soldiers, the military and to some extent the statesmen of tomorrow have to understand the traditional and non-traditional constituents of national security. The militaries the world over operate within the context of security for their own nation states which is also unique and exclusive.

- But despite that unique and exclusive context, there is a lot that is universal. Thus, defence universities and institutions need to focus on the broader concept of a comprehensive national security and find ways to consult and learn from the best practices.

- The trigger in conflict environments is usually a minor incident between two belligerent parties or states that for instance, led to the two World Wars and

subsequent wars. Subsequently, more parties join in on both sides because of national or regional interests or alliances, and the conflict generates active hostilities and war.

- In today's world environment this trend is growing in a very unique fashion. Interested parties are not only joining or aligning in a conflict between two states, rather increasingly they get involved in internal conflicts within a state. If one looks at the current conflicts around the world today, there are states involved in conflicts within their own dynamics but then there are states involved even in internal dynamics of other states.

- For conflict resolution and prevention it is very important that every state should try to limit a conflict rather than become a party to it. Within this context and in the interest of peace, the leadership in Pakistan has taken a position that Pakistan in future will be partner for peace and not conflict. This has to be nurtured as a philosophy in the minds of the future leaders, be it the military or political leadership.

- During Session-III chaired by Malaysia, two very significant recommendations were made by the speakers that Malaysia as the next Chair may consider to include as sub themes for further discussion:

- First, the need to focus more on conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

- Second, in future, the need for the ASEAN institutions to have a forum or an institution under the ARF structure to share experiences and best practices within the modern dynamics of future conflicts.

In the end, President NDU Pakistan formally handed over the Chair for the 25th ARF HDUCIM to NDU Malaysia. While wishing the best to NDU Malaysia for the 25th ARF-HDUCI Meeting in 2022, President NDU Pakistan hoped that by then the COVID-19 pandemic situation would have improved and the meeting can be held in person.

Closing Remarks by Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia Lieutenant General Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah

Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia Gen Dato' Hasagaya stated that NDU Malaysia was honored to have been selected to Chair of the 25th ARF HDUCI meeting. Malaysia had hosted the 10th HDUCIM in 2006 for the first time and it will certainly be a pleasure to host it for the second time. He congratulated NDU Pakistan and Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M), President NDU for his stewardship in successfully conducting the meeting virtually and achieving the objectives set for the forum. The enthusiasm and excellent presentations by the participants are a clear manifestation of success and testimony of excellent efforts and coordination by President NDU Pakistan and his team in hosting this year's meeting. Gen Dato' Hasagaya also commended former Ambassador Fauzia M Sana Director Global and Regional Studies ISSRA NDU Pakistan for her unparalleled

optimism, passion and tact shown in communicating with NDU Malaysia in organization of 24th HDUCI meeting. He also expressed his appreciation for the heads of participating delegations for their dedication and participation in this meeting.

Gen Dato' Hasagaya expressed his hope to conduct 25th ARF HDUCI meeting physically next year and proposed two tentative dates i.e. 26-29 September 2022 or 03-06 October 2022. He extended invitation to member countries and said he looked forward to welcome the Heads of ARF HDUCIM in Malaysia next year.

ANNEXURES

Concept Paper

Theme: IN THE QUEST FOR PEACE: LOOKING BEYOND PERCEPTIONS

The concept of comprehensive national security, peace and stability has expanded much beyond, „fighting and winning wars". Concomitantly, the role of the armed forces, traditionally perceived and limited to countering threats, has expanded to conflict management and prevention. The nature of security threats is no longer just physical but transcends state boundaries. The quest for peace likewise goes beyond conventional perceptions and approaches.

In the age of sophisticated technological advancement, concepts of peace and security have acquired new dimensions. Innovations in technology are generally perceived to be negative or disruptive. The same technological sophistication, however, has helped achieve modern, state of the art defence systems and contributed to advancement of human security. Moreover, technological advancements help anticipate future challenges as much as being pivotal in contemporary conflict management and prevention. Thus, technology is a tool for peace and should be utilized for peace.

The leadership role in the age of information technology, artificial intelligence, and hybrid warfare has thus undergone a major transformation. The demands on strategic leadership to address contemporary challenges are diverse in terms of both security objectives and security threat perceptions. The military leadership operates in an environment that is complicated, often imprecise, fraught with ambiguity and laden with obstacles. With an understanding of comprehensive national security and looking beyond perceived notions of limited role of the armed forces, the strategic military leadership role assumes dynamism for peace rather than conflict.

Sub-Theme 1   PeaceTech: Transforming Global Conflict/ Threat Perceptions
Technological innovations are altering the character of war, thus transforming the global conflicts and threats. The inclination to utilize technological advances for peaceful purposes has contributed to tremendous leap forward in socio-economic stability. Peace and technology, therefore, complement each other. The strategic military leadership should work for peace beyond traditional perceptions about their role.

Points to Ponder

- Technological innovations for socio-economic development as much as for peace and security

- Disruptive technologies versus PeaceTech for security

- Utilization of technology to counter traditional/non-traditional threats and threat perceptions

This Session was chaired by Pakistan National Defence University

Sub-Theme 2   Military Leadership and Peace Building

Dynamic military leadership is required in the ever evolving strategic and security scenarios. The role of the military leadership can no longer be constrained to its traditional role. Strategic leadership education in conjunction with contemporary technological advances would contribute to sustainable peace and security, and to combat challenges posed by transnational security threats.

Points to ponder

- Education and training in innovative technologies to develop effective strategic military leadership

- Linkages between comprehensive security and sustainable peace

- Military leadership‟s role in attaining sustainable peace and development

This Session was chaired by Pakistan National Defence University

Sub-Theme 3   Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace

Conflict resolution has been a priority segment of the curricula followed in the military and defence education institutions. To inculcate a change in approach from reactive to proactive, major innovation in defence education curricula is required to enhance conflict prevention skills among the military leadership.

Points to ponder

- Need for innovative solutions to contemporary threats/ threat perceptions

- Linkages between innovations and training

- Enhance engagement and cooperation on technologies for peace and security

This Session was chaired by National Defence University Malaysia

PROGRAM

04 Oct 2021	Day 1 (Monday)
10:00-10:05	Recitation of the Holy Quran
10:05-10:10	Welcome Note by Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD, (DG ISSRA)
10:10-10:20	Inaugural Address by His Excellency Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak, the Federal Minister for Defence

Session 1
PeaceTech: Transforming Global Conflict/Threat Perceptions
(Chair: Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M), President NDU Pakistan)

10:20:10:25	Intro to Session 1 by Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M), President NDU Pakistan
10:25-11:10	**Presentations (15 mins each)**
10:25-10:40	1. Presentation Malaysia **HoD:** Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah **Presenter:** Professor Dr Adam Leong Kok Wey
10:40-10:55	2. Presentation Japan **HoD & Presenter**: Mr. Saito Masakazu
10:55-11:10	3. Presentation Pakistan **HoD**: Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed **Presenter:** Dr. Nasir Mehmood

05 Oct 2021	Day 2 (Tuesday)

Session 2
Military Leadership and Peace Building
(Chair: Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M), President NDU Pakistan)

09:00-09:05	Intro to Session 2 by Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M), President NDU Pakistan
09:05-11:05	**Presentations (15 mins each)**
09:05-09:20	1. Presentation China **HoD & Presenter:** Gen Zheng He
09:20-09:35	2. Presentation Singapore **HoD & Presenter**: Mr. Radm Ken Cheong Kwok Chien
09:35-09:50	3. Presentation Pakistan Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat NI(M) Retd, Former Chairman JCSC
09:50-10:05	4. Presentation Malaysia **HoD:** Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah **Presenter:** Lt Jen Dato' Fadzil bin Mokhtar
10:05-10:20	5. Presentation Brunei Darussalam

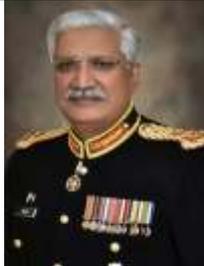|	
10:20-10:35 10:35-10:50 10:50-11:05	**HoD & Presenter:** Lt Col (U) Azmie Iskandar Ariffin 6. Presentation Myanmar **HoD & Presenter:** Cdre. Shwe Tun Kyaw 7. Presentation Laos **HoD & Presenter:** Maj Gen Khamla Phanxayyasouk 8. Presentation Sri Lanka **HoD & Presenter:** Maj Gen Milinda Peiris
06 Oct 2021	**Day 3 (Wednesday)**
**Session 3** **Collaboration and Cooperation for Peace** **(Chair: Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia)**
09:00-09:05	1. Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), President NDU Pakistan invites Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia to Chair the session. 2. Intro to Session 3 by Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia.
09:05-10:50 09:05-09:20 09:20-09:35 09:35-09:50 09:50-10:05 10:05-10:20 10:20-10:35 10:35-10:50	**Presentations (15 mins each)** 1. Presentation Indonesia **HoD & Presenter:** Vice Admiral TNI Prof. Dr. Ir Amarulla Octavian 2. Presentation Thailand **HoD & Presenter:** Lt Gen Tanongsak Rongtim 3. Presentation Republic of Korea **HoD & Presenter:** Prof. Choonjoo Lee 4. Presentation The Philippines **HoD & Presenter**: Brig Gen Archimedes H Viaje 5. Presentation Australia **HoD & Presenter:** Maj Gen Mick Ryan 6. Presentation Malaysia **HoD:** Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah 7. Presentation Vietnam **HoD & Presenter:** Major General Le Xuan Thanh
10:50-11:05 11:05-11:15	**Closing Ceremony** 1. Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia invites President NDU Pakistan to make Farewell Remarks. 2. Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) President NDU Pakistan makes the Farewell Remarks. 3. As Chair of the 24th ARF HDUCIM, President NDU Pakistan formally hands over the Chair to Malaysia for 25th ARF HDUCIM 4. Lt Gen Dato' Hasagaya Bin Abdullah, Vice Chancellor NDU Malaysia makes some remarks on taking over the Chair for 25th ARF HDUCIM.
11:15-12:15	**Side-line Bilateral Meetings (Depending on Time Zones)**

Heads of Delegation of Participating Members

Sr No	Country / DUCI	Head of Departments	Picture
01	**Australian** Defence College Australian Defence College, Kirkpatrick St, Weston, ACT 2611	Major General Mick Ryan Commander Australian Defence College comadc.corro@defence.gov.au +61251318129	
02	Royal **Brunei** Armed Forces Defence Academy +673-2386000	Lt Col Azmie Iskandar Ariffin Acting Commandant Defence Academy, Royal Brunei Armed Forces azmie.ariffin@mindef.gov.bn	
03	**Cambodia** National Defense University 202-685-4700	Lt. General Sopha Dok Deputy Rector of National Defense University of Cambodia. Doksopha2016@gmail.com	
04	**Canadian** Forces College information@forces.gc.ca	Brigadier-General John Errington Commandant Canadian Forces College john.errington@forces.gc.ca 416-482-6822	
05	**China** People's Liberation Army, National Defence University	General He Zheng Political Commissar of NDU.	
06	**European Union** European Security & Defence College secretariat-esdc@eeas.europa.eu	Charles Ayala Quinones Spouse of EU Ambassador +923000559266 cayala.pk@gmail.com	

07	**Indonesia** Defence University humas@idu.ac.id	Vice Admiral of the TNI Prof. Dr. Ir. Amarulla Octavian, S.T., M.Sc., DESD.	
08	**Japan** National Institute of Defense Studies 5-1, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8801 Japan Phone: +81-3-3260-3019 FAX: +81-3-3260-3039	Mr. Masakazu Saito President, NIDS, MOD, Japan	
06	**Lao People's Democratic Republic Kaisone** Phomvihane Academy of National Defense	Major General Khamla Phanxayyasouk Political Commissar Kaisone Phomvihane Academy of National Defense (KAND), Lao PDR Telephone: +856 20 56196162 Email:Sipasirth.oud@gmail.com	
10	National Defence University of **Malaysia** junaidah@upnm.edu.my zahirah@upnm.edu.my	Lieutenant General Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah Vice Chancellor National Defence University of Malaysia	
11	National Defence College, Union of **Myanmar**	Shwe Tun Kyaw Commandant of National Defence College,Myanmar Ph No: +959420114822 Email: ndcmyanmar@gmail.com	

12	**New Zealand** Defence Force Command and Staff College +64 4 496 0910	Colonel Andrew Brown Commander, New Zealand Defence College, NZDF andrew.brown2@nzdf.mil.nz +6445275238	
13	**Pakistan** National Defence University Sector E-9 Islamabad	Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) President National Defence University Pakistan	
14	National Defense College of the **Philippines** manmar.francisco@gmail.com	Brigadier-General Archimedes H Viaje President National Defense College of the Philippines ndcpop@gmail.com	
15	**Republic of Korea** Korean National Defense University	Choonjoo Lee Dean Graduate School of Defense Management, Korea National Defense University E-mail: sarang90@korea.kr	
16	**Singapore** SAFTI Military Institute digitalmedia@defence.gov.sg	Radm Ken Cheong Kwok Chien Commandant, SAFTI Military Institute Sebastian_Benhur@defence.gov.sg Benniesebbie@gmail.com +6597396458	
17	**Sri Lanka** General Sir Kotelawala Defence University kdudefence@kdu.ac.lk	Major General Milinda Peiris Major General, Sri Lanka Army milindapeiris@yahoo.com +94 718320446	

18	**Thailand** National Defense Studies Institute	Lt Gen Tanongsak Rongtim Deputy Commandant General of National Defence Studies Institute	
19	**Timor Leste** Instituto de Defensa Nacional idn@idn.tl or rdtlndi@gmail.com	Dr. Soares Guilherme Diretor de Assuntos Acadêmicos Instituto de defesa Nacional de Timor-Leste (IDN-TL)	
20	**United States** National Defense University 202-685-4700	Calvina Coleman (Confirmed but did not attend)	
21	National Defense Academy of **Vietnam**	Major General Le Xuan Thanh Vice President, National Defense Academy of Vietnam ndaofvietnam@gmail.com	
22	ASEAN Secretariat ARF Unit	Anisa Aidid (Ms) Senior Officer of ARF Unit and Head of Delegation anisa.aidid@asean.org	

Participants

S/n	Country / DUCI	Head of Departments	Members of Delegation
1	Australian Australian Defence College	1. Major General Mick Ryan Commander Australian Defence College comadc.corro@defence.gov.au +61251318129	NIL
2	Bangladesh Bangladesh National Defence College ndcbangladesh@ndc.gov.bd	Did Not RespondDid Not Attend	
3	Brunei Darussalam Royal Brunei Armed Forces Defence Academy +673-2386000	1. Lt Col Azmie Iskandar Ariffin Acting Commandant Defence Academy, Royal Brunei Armed Forces azmie.ariffin@mindef.gov.bn	2. Major Dk Nur Izzah Nazurah Academic Advisor Defence Academy, Royal Brunei Armed Forces nurizzah.mohammad@mindef.gov.bn 3. Major Ernie Ermawati Deputy Chief Instructor Defence Academy, Royal Brunei Armed Forces ernie.erman@mindef.gov.bn
4	Cambodia Cambodia National Defense University 202-685-4700	1. Lt. General Sopha Dok Deputy Rector of National Defense University of Cambodia. Doksopha2016@gmail.com	NIL
5	Canada Canadian Forces College information@forces.gc.ca	1. Brigadier-General John Errington Commandant Canadian Forces College john.errington@forces.gc.ca 416-482-6822 Did Not Attend Virtually But Defence Attaché Attend	2. Dr Barbara Falk Director of Academics Department of National Defence, Canada Canadian Forces College barbara.falk@cfc.dnd.ca 416-482-6822
6	China People"s Liberation Army, National Defence University	1. General He Zheng Political Commissar of NDU	2. Major General Ruobing Guo Commandant of National Security College, NDU. ndufao@163.comcaindu@163.com 3. Major General Hui Xu Commandant of International College of Defence Studies, NDU. 4. Senior Colonel Chi Zhang Professor of National Security College, NDU 5. Senior Colonel Xiaolu Li Professor at National Security College, NDU 6. Colonel Yuxiao Cai Associate Professor of National Security College, NDU 7. Lieutenant Tianze Zuo Lecturer of National Security College, NDU 8. Commander Jingjing Shao Lecturer of International College of Defence Studies, NDU
7	Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il Sung Military University	Did Not Attend	
8	European Union European Security & Defence College secretariat-esdc@eeas.europa.eu	1. Charles Ayala Quinones Spouse of EU Ambassador +923000559266 cayala.pk@gmail.com Did Not Attend	

9	India Indian National Defence College Aq.ndc-mod@nic.in	Did Not Respond / Did Not Attend	
10	Indonesia Indonesia Defence University humas@idu.ac.id	1. Vice Admiral of the TNI Prof. Dr. Ir. Amarulla Octavian, S.T., M.Sc., DESD.	2. Prof. Dr. Yahdiana Harahap, Dean of Military Pharmacy Faculty 3. Dr. Bantari Wysnu Kusuma 4. Prof. Dr. Anak Agung Bantu Perwita 5. Colonel (AF) Rujito D. Asmoro 6. Clonel Dr. Sunarko 7. Colonel Dody Muhtar Taufik Defence Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Islamabad. dodykav@gmail.com +923468556698
11	Japan National Institute of Defense Studies Japan Phone: +81-3-3260-3019 FAX: +81-3-3260-3039	1. Mr. Masakazu Saito President, NIDS, MOD, Japan	1. Captain Katsuya Yamamoto Director, Education Department 2. Dr Ken Ohnishi Senior Fellow, Global Security Division, Policy Studies Department 3. Dr Shinji Yamaguchi Coordinator for International Affairs 4. Tomonori Yoshizaki Director of Policy Simulation
	Lao People's Democratic Republic Kaisone Phomvihane Academy of National Defense	1. Major General Khamla Phanxayyasouk Political Commissar Kaisone Phomvihane Academy of National Defense (KAND), Lao PDR Telephone: +856 20 56196162 Email:Sipasirth.oud@gmail.com	2. Colonel Somephone Sisouvanna Vice Political Commissar and Director General of Political Department Kaisone Phomvihane Academy of National Defense (KAND), Lao PDR Email:Sipasirth.oud@gmail.com 3. Colonel Sinthavong Phommy Director General of Strategic Instructor Department KAND, Lao PDR Email:Sipasirth.oud@gmail.com 4. Lieutenant Colonel Anousone The pphavong The Director of ASEAN Political- Security Division Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of National Defence of Lao PDR Email: Sipasirth.oud@gmail.com
13	Malaysia National Defence University ofMalaysia junaidah@upnm.edu.my zahirah@upnm.edu.my	1. Lieutenant General Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah Vice Chancellor National Defence University of Malaysia	2. Prof. Dato" Ts. Dr. Ahmad Mujahid Bin AhmadZaidi 3. Prof. Ts. Dr. Muhd Zuazhan bin Yahya 4. Brig Jen Prof. Ir. Dr. Norazman bin Mohamad Nor(B) 5. Dato" Dr. Junaidah binti Kamarruddin 6. Associate Prof. Dato" Dr. Abdul Rahman bin AbdulRazak Shaik 7. Puan Fazielah bint Mohamad 8. Encik Hairay bin Md Yusof 9. Prof. Dr. Adam Leong Kok Wey (Presenter 1) 10. Lt Gen Dato' Fadzil bin Mokhtar (Presenter 2) 11. Prof Dato" Dr Jesbil Singh (Presenter 3) 12. Associate Prof. Ts. Dr. Noor Afiza binti Mat Razali (Secretariat 1) 13. Associate Prof. Ts. Dr. Jessica Ong Hai Liaw(Secretariat 2) 14. Ts. Dr. Mohamad Abu Ubaidah Amir bin AbuZarim(Secretariat 3) 15. Tengku Roslan bin Tengku Abdul Kadir (Secretariat 4) 16. Mr Kamarul Hafidzan Kamaruddin

14	Mongolia Damdin Sukhbaatar National Defence University info@mndu.com	Did Not Attend	
15	Myanmar National Defence College, Union of Myanmar	1. Shwe Tun Kyaw Commandant of National College, Myanmar Ph No: +959420114822 Email:ndcmyanmar@gmail.com	NIL
16	New Zealand Defence Force Command and Staff College +64 4 496 0910	1. Colonel Andrew Brown Commander, New Zealand Defence College, NZDF andrew.brown2@nzdf.mil.nz +6445275238	NIL
17	Pakistan Pakistan National Defence University dirgsissra@ndu.edu.pk	1. Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M) President National Defence UniversityPakistan	2. Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat NI(M) Retd, Former Chairman JCSC 3. Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD Director General ISSRA 4. H. E. Ambassador (r) Fauzia Mazhar Sana,Director, Global & Regional Studies, ISSRA 5. Dr Nasir Mehmood, Assistant Professor Department of Strategic Studies, National Defence University (NDU) 6. Lt Col Syed Wahid Aleem Deputy Director ISSRA NDU 7. Ms Namra Naseer Research Associate ISSRA NDU
18	Papua New Guinea	Did Not Attend	
19	Philippines National Defense College of thePhilippines manmar.francisco@gmail.com	1. Brigadier-General Archimedes H Viaje President National Defense College of the Philippines ndcpop@gmail.com	NIL
20	Republic of Korea Korean National DefenseUniversity	1. Choonjoo Lee Dean Graduate School of Defense Management, Korea National Defense University E-mail: sarang90@korea.kr	NIL
21	Russia Military Academy of the General Staff vagsh@mil.ru	1. Responded to link but did not confirm Registration	

22	Singapore SAFTI Military Institute digitalmedia@defence.gov.sg	1. Radm Ken Cheong Kwok Chien Commandant, SAFTI Military Institute	2. Colonel (Retd) Lim Seng Hock Dean, Institute of Military Learning, SAFTI Military Institute. +6597396458 3. Lieutenant Colonel Benhur Sebastian Directing Staff (Air Force), Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College, SAFTI Military Institute. Sebastian_Benhur@defence.gov.sg Benniesebbie@gmail.com +6597396458 4. Colonel Paul Cheak Seck Fai DY Commandant, SAFTI Military Institute/ Commandant Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College, SAFTI Military Institute.
23	Sri Lanka General Sir Kotelawala Defence University kdudefence@kdu.ac.lk	1. Major General Milinda Peiris milindapeiris@yahoo.com +94 718320446	
24	Thailand National Defense Studies Institute	1. Lt Gen Tanongsak Rongtim Deputy Commandant General of National Defence Studies Institute	2. Maj.Gen. Pratuang Piyagapho Director of Strategic Studies Centre, National Defence Studies Institute 3. Sr.Gp. Capt. Chaiya Okdeang Deputy Director of Strategic Studies Centre, National Defence Studies Institute 4. Lt.Col.Voravee Pumklin Chief of Plans and Policy Section of National Defence Studies Institute Headquarters
25	Timor Leste Instituto de Defensa Nacional idn@idn.tl or rdtlndi@gmail.com	1. Dr. Soares Guilherme Diretor de Assuntos Acadêmicos Instituto de defesa Nacional de Timor-Leste (IDN-TL) ict4ngotimor@gmail.com	
26	United States United States National Defense University	1. Calvina Coleman US ARF Lead	Did Not Attend
27	Vietnam National Defense Academy of Vietnam	1. Major General Le Xuan Thanh Vice President, National Defense Academy of Vietnam ndaofvietnam@gmail.com	2. Lieutenant Colonel Cong Do Thanh Assistant Officer National Defense Academy of Vietnam ndaofvietnam@gmail.com 3. Major General Cuong Ngo Trong Dean, Faculty for Strategy National Defense Academy of Vietnam 4. Captain Thinh Acting Dean, Faculty of Military Services National Defense Academy of Vietnam 5. Senior Colonel Thuy Vu Ngoc Director, Institute for Military Art and Sciences
28	ASEAN Secretariat Jakarta, Indonesia	Anisa Aidid (Ms) Senior Officer of ARF Unit anisa.aidid@asean.org	2. Faisal Yuwono (Mr) Officer of ARF Unit faisal.yuwono@asean.org

PICTURE GALLERY

GLIMPSES

Defence Minister Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak and President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M)

Inaugural Session:
Defence Minister Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak and President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed HI (M)

Inaugural Session: Defence Minister Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak, President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), DG ISSRA Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD

Defence Minister Mr. Pervez Khan Khattak, President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M) & others Participants

Former CJCSC Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat, HI (M), (Retd), President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), Director General ISSRA Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD

Former CJCSC Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat, HI (M), (Retd), President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), Director General ISSRA Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD

President NDU Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), Director General ISSRA Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD, Director G&RS Ambassador (r) Fauzia M. Sana

Defence Attache Representing or ARF ASEAN Members Countries