

14th WESTERN PACIFIC NAVAL SYMPOSIUM
MINUTES

QINGDAO, CHINA
22-23 April 2014

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DAY 1

1. The 14th Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) was held at Huiquan Dynasty Hotel in Qingdao, China from 22-23 April 2014. The Symposium was chaired by ADM Wu Shengli, Commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army-Navy (PLA-N) and the Executive Chairs were VADM Ding Yiping and VADM Xu Hongmeng, the Deputy Commanders of the PLA-N.
2. All WPNS member and observers were represented at this symposium. A full list of delegates is at **Enclosure**.

Opening Address by the Chair

3. ADM Wu Shengli (PLA-N), on behalf of the PLA-N, extended warm welcome to all delegates at 14th WPNS Symposium and expressed sincere thanks to the Secretariat for their hard work.
4. ADM Wu Shengli highlighted WPNS had become a significant mechanism and prominent model in regional maritime security cooperation with growing influence and had played an important role in worldwide maritime affairs. He pointed out that the theme of this Symposium was "Cooperation, Trust and Win-Win" (CTWW) and sincerely hoped the Symposium would reach the goals of enhancing mutual understanding and trust between member navies and promoting practical cooperation at sea.

5. ADM Wu Shengli, on behalf of PLA-N, expressed deep condolence to the victims of the missing Malaysia Airline Flight MH370 and the sunken Republic of Korean (ROK) ferry *Sewol* and great sympathies for their families. He also offered heartfelt gratitude to those countries in the search and rescue (SAR) operations for their humanitarian and cooperative spirit. He proposed more effective approaches of joint maritime search and rescue be specifically discussed at the Symposium.
6. ADM Wu Shengli declared the opening of the 14th WPNS Symposium.

Remarks by the Executive Chair

7. VADM Ding Yiping, the Executive Chair, mentioned that he led the PLA Navy delegation to attend the 13th WPNS Symposium in 2012 in Malaysia, where delegates unanimously agreed that PLA Navy would host the 14th Symposium. He stressed that this mission was a kind of trust. For PLA Navy, it was both commitment and obligation.
8. VADM Ding Yiping reviewed the positive development of WPNS and affirmed that the past glory was achieved with concerted efforts of all members, and the present vitality came from the members' active participation, and the bright future would rely on the cooperation among the members.
9. VADM Ding Yiping said 109 delegates from 21 members and 3 observers attended the Symposium. Pakistani delegation was also present.
10. VADM Ding Yiping proposed that each head of delegation make a brief introduction to his/her delegates. He gave the honor to start the introduction from ADM Tan Sri Abdul Aziz Jaafar, Chief of the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN), the host of last Symposium, followed by ADM Marsetio, Chief of the Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL), the host of next Symposium, and then followed in the alphabetical order from VADM Ray Griggs, Chief of Royal Australian Navy (RAN) and all other Chiefs and representatives of WPNS navies.
11. VADM Ding Yiping briefed on the agenda of the Symposium, which included (a) review of the Minutes of 13th Symposium in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the

Minutes of the Workshop 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand and the Minutes of the Workshop 2014 in Nanjing, China; (b) approval of Pakistan Navy's observer status application and Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES); (c) report of WPNS activities 2012-2014; (d) confirmation of future WPNS activities; (e) keynote address and speeches on the theme of "Cooperation, Trust and Win-Win" (CTWW); (f) briefings on international search operations for MH370.

12. VADM Ding Yiping explained that due to the incident of the missing MH370, PLA Navy changed the ways of celebrating the 65th Anniversary of the founding of PLA Navy. Meanwhile, he expressed deep sympathy and condolence to the victims and their families in the sunken ROK ferry *Sewol*.

Review of Minutes

Review of Minutes of 13th WPNS Symposium

13. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) first expressed his congratulation to PLA-N on her 65th Anniversary and his appreciation for the contributions of PLA-N in hosting the 14th WPNS Symposium. Then he reviewed the Minutes of 13th WPNS Symposium, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 25-26 September, 2012.

14. ADM Aziz Jaafar said that RMN had hosted the WPNS Symposium twice in 1994 and 2012 respectively. The 13th Symposium was the first WPNS Symposium after the Business Charter Amendment was endorsed in Sydney 2010. He believed that the Business Charter should set the tone for what WPNS stood for and what it should be.

15. He mentioned that the noteworthy outcomes of the Symposium as follows.

- a. The 13th WPNS gathered 90 participants from 21 nations with 14 Chiefs of Navies, 3 Deputy Chiefs of Navies, 2 Fleet Commanders and 2 Senior Representatives. He noted that there were 6 more Chiefs of Navies and one more observer attending the 14th Symposium. He congratulated China for gathering 19 Chiefs of Navies and proposed a big applause. He believed that

this Symposium was by far the biggest gathering of Chiefs of Navies in WPNS history.

- b. 65 bilateral meetings were conducted among members.
- c. Endorsement of Peru's membership.
- d. Endorsement of three documents, namely TOR for EWG, TOR for SELWG and WPNS DROG.

16. ADM Aziz Jaafar stated that there were 5 votings and 4 motions carried.

17. ADM Aziz Jaafar expressed that he was glad to see that the new version of CUES would be endorsed today.

18. ADM Aziz Jaafar concluded his speech by thanking all participants at the 13th WPNS Symposium for their cooperation and professionalism.

19. VADM Ding Yiping thanked the RMN for their contribution and sought comments from the delegates. As no changes were proposed, the Minutes were agreed with a round of applause.

Decision: The Minutes of 13th WPNS Symposium were agreed.

Review of Minutes of WPNS Workshop 2013

20. CDR Rapeepon Komutdaeng (RTN) reviewed the Minutes of the WPNS Workshop 2013 held in Bangkok, Thailand from 21-24 May 2013 at the Royal Orchid Sheraton Hotel. The theme for WPNS Workshop 2013 was Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR).

21. CDR Rapeepon noted that the noteworthy outcomes of the Workshop as follows.

- a. The Workshop 2013 gathered 44 participants from 21 countries with 4 Flag Officers leading their respective delegations, 3 countries not joining the Workshop.
- b. Royal Thai Navy announced that the Pakistan Navy intended to apply for the observer status in the WPNS Workshop 2014.

c. 3 action items were completed. The rest had been carried to the WPNS Workshop 2014 in Nanjing, such as confirmation of the future WPNS activities and the discussion on the Code for Un-alerted Encounters at Sea (CUES).

d. Bangladesh, Indonesia and Thailand presented on the topic of HA/DR.

22. CDR Rapeepon added the details of the Workshop 2013 was still available on RTN website <http://www.navy.mi.th/wpns2013>

23. VADM Ding Yiping sought comments from the delegates on the Minutes. As no changes were proposed, the Minutes were agreed with applause.

Decision: The Minutes of WPNS Workshop 2013 were agreed.

Review of Minutes of WPNS Workshop 2014

24. RADM Han Xiaohu, Assistant Chief of Staff, PLA-N, reviewed the Minutes of WPNS Workshop 2014. As the Chair of that Workshop, RADM Han stated that the Workshop was held on 14-17 January 2014 at Naval Command College (NCC) of PLA-N in Nanjing, China. The noteworthy outcomes of the Workshop were as follows:

- a. Report on previous WPNS activities, including Workshops and Exercises conducted in 2013 and 2014.
- b. Confirmation of WPNS future activities.
- c. Discussion on the Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES). All delegates unanimously agreed to submit the CUES (dated as of January 15th 2014) to the 14th WPNS Symposium for approval.
- d. Discussion on Pakistan Navy's observer status application. All member navies expressed their full support to Pakistan Navy's application, and unanimously agreed to refer the issue to the 14th WPNS Symposium for approval by Principals, and agreed that Pakistan Navy would be invited to attend the 14th WPNS Symposium.

- e. Updating WPNS APAN Website as “A Continuing WPNS Activity” should be reported when progress would be made.
- f. Presentations on HA/DR Cooperation. Four navies made presentations on HA/DR topics and shared their experience.

25. RADM Han Xiaohu concluded his review by commending all participants for their commitment and professionalism.

26. VADM Ding Yiping sought comments from the participants on the Minutes. As no changes were proposed, the Minutes were agreed with applause.

Decision: The Minutes of WPNS Workshop 2014 were agreed.

Endorsement of Pakistan’s Observer Status

27. VADM Ding Yiping, the Executive Chair, noted that it was decided in the Workshop 2013 in Bangkok that Pakistan’s application for observer status was to be discussed in Workshop 2014 in Nanjing. During the discussion in Nanjing, all member navies expressed their full support to Pakistan Navy’s application, and unanimously agreed to refer the issue to the 14th WPNS Symposium for approval by Principals, and agreed that Pakistan Navy would be invited to attend the 14th WPNS Symposium. The Executive Chair then invited Pakistan Navy delegate CAPT Javaid Iqbal to give a presentation.

28. CAPT Javaid Iqbal (PN) started his presentation by expressing thanks to all WPNS members for their full support to PN’s Observer Status during the Workshop in Nanjing. He then went directly to his presentation on Pakistan Navy’s role in enhancing collaborative maritime security in Indian Ocean and ways in which it could help contribute towards WPNS objectives by being a bridge between the West Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

29. CAPT Javaid Iqbal emphasized that while globalization continued to enhance interdependence, the paradigm shift in security calculus to non-traditional threats in

maritime domain placed greater demands on the collaborative maritime security apparatus.

30. CAPT Javaid Iqbal stated that Pakistan Navy is a member of Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) and a firm believer of the usefulness of collaborative maritime security. He greatly appreciated the remarkable achievements of WPNS Symposium in promoting consultation, exchange of ideas and development of cooperative strategies.

31. CAPT Javaid Iqbal then illustrated Pakistan's importance by saying that Pakistan is located at the choke point of the Indian Ocean and shoulders its international obligation to secure some of the world's most important Sea Lines of Communications (SLOCs) of the Indian Ocean.

32. CAPT Javaid Iqbal gave concrete examples on the roles and contributions of PN in promoting collaborative maritime security. He introduced the operations and task forces that Pakistan Navy had ever joined and its engagement in monitoring and controlling drugs and arms smuggling, providing HA/DR and AMAN maritime exercise etc. He added that Pakistan naval ships regularly made port calls to other countries and participated in all major multinational exercises, defense exhibitions and conferences to promote collaborative maritime security.

33. CAPT Javaid Iqbal concluded his speech by expressing Pakistan Navy's capability and willingness to make a lasting contribution to the security of the global commons in the maritime domain with WPNS partners.

34. VADM Ding Yiping sought questions from the delegates concerning PN delegate's presentation. As there was no question, the Executive Chair kindly requested the PN delegates to leave the conference hall temporarily for members to make the decision.

35. While Pakistan delegation was absent, VADM Ding Yiping noted that Pakistan Navy's observer status application was already fully supported by all member navies at the Workshop 2014 in Nanjing. He asked if there was any comments.

36. VADM Ray Griggs (RAN) confirmed the endorsement of Pakistan Navy's

observer status application and reiterated that it was a good thing for WPNS membership to be overlapped with the IONS membership.

37. ADM Dr. Marsetio (TNI-AL) supported Pakistan Navy as a WPNS observer as per PN's role in the region.

38. ADM Tea Winh (Royal Cambodian Navy) also expressed his support to Pakistan Navy to become a WPNS observer.

39. VADM Ding Yiping sought comments and questions again. As there was no other comments and questions, he explained that there were two ways to endorse this issue, namely by applause and by vote. As there was no negative response, he proposed to endorse the issue by applause. Immediately a big applause burst out in the Hall and the Pakistan Navy's observer status application was then endorsed.

40. VADM Ding Yiping noted that PN's observer status was approved by the Principals and requested the Secretariat to record the result and update the relevant clauses of WPNS Business Charter.

41. VADM Ding Yiping welcomed the Pakistan Navy, the new WPNS observer, back to the Hall and invited the Chief of Pakistan Navy to give brief remarks.

42. ADM Asif Sandila (PN) first congratulated PLA-N for hosting the 14th WPNS Symposium in a professional manner and then expressed sincere thanks to all WPNS members for their generous support. ADM Asif Sandila (PN) pledged to make a lasting contribution to the security of the maritime domain together with WPNS partners.

Decision: Pakistan was accepted as a WPNS observer.

Endorsement of CUES

43. VADM Ding Yiping, the Executive Chair, briefly reviewed the history of CUES, which was originally proposed by Royal New Zealand Navy in 1994. Royal Australian Navy then took over to compile the first draft, which was promulgated to

WPNS member navies.

44. The Executive Chair noted that CUES (*Code for Un-alerted Encounters at Sea*) had been discussed, amended and developed over the years. He appreciated the active participation of all members in this process.

45. The Executive Chair noted at the WPNS Workshop 2013 in Bangkok, the PLA-N delegation submitted a proposal of amendments and expressed that PLA-N had been always in the position of supporting the document and looking forward to make the document a WPNS CUES. At the WPNS Workshop in Nanjing, all members unanimously agreed to submit the new CUES (*Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea*) to the 14th WPNS Symposium for approval. He then proposed to vote for the endorsement of CUES as there was no objection from the participants. The motion was carried.

46. He noted as per relevant clauses of WPNS Business Charter, a vote to “Abstain” does not constitute an objection. He invited two representatives from Malaysia and Indonesia, the last and the next host of WPNS Symposium to monitor the voting in front of the rostrum.

47. RADM Putu Tuli Adnyana (TNI-AL) and RADM Mior Rosdi (RMN) monitored the voting.

48. After voting, the Executive Chair invited the Chair, ADM Wu Shengli, to announce the result.

Vote: 21 votes were handed out and 21 taken back. The votes were counted 20 “In Favour”, 0 “Not in Favour” and 1 “Abstain”

Decision: Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES version 1.0) (See Enclosure) was approved.

49. The Executive Chair emphasized that the endorsement of CUES was a big step forward for WPNS to improve navigation and aviation safety. It was of significance in ensuring the safety of warships, submarines, public vessels under military control

and naval aircraft during encounters at sea to avoid misunderstanding and misjudgment. He stressed that CUES is a recommended document only, and it is not legally binding and does not supersede international treaties. The endorsement is only the first step and its implement needs more detailed arrangements and concerted efforts by relevant parties. Its development needs continuous contributions from all WPNS navies.

Report on WPNS Activities 2012-2014

The 3rd International Maritime Security Conference (IMSC), the 4th Maritime Information Sharing Exercise (MARISX) and the 4th WPNS Multilateral Sea Exercise (WMSX) (RSN)

50. The Executive Chair invited COL Edwin Leong Wai Kwan (RSN) to report on the 3rd IMSC, the 4th MARISX and the 4th WMSX.

51. COL Edwin Leong Wai Kwan (RSN) reported that the above maritime security conference and two exercises were held by RSN in conjunction with the International Maritime Defense Exhibition (IMDEX) Asia in May 2013. He told that the 3rd IMSC was held on 15 May 2013 with the theme “*Safe and Secure Seas – Strengthening Cooperation in Maritime Security*”. The conference was divided into two sessions to discuss issues related to: *Strategic Stability and Maritime Security Outlook; Confronting the Changes in Maritime Environment*. There were 8 speakers delivering presentations on the theme.

52. COL Edwin Leong Wai Kwan continued to inform that the 4th MARISX was held on 13-18 May 2013 at the Changi Command and Control Centre. A total of 85 participants from 30 countries and 40 Operation Centers (OPCENs) attended the exercise, which made use of real-life maritime incidents as scenario to enhance realism and information-sharing processes. He added that senior executives from the

shipping industry also attended a meeting in the exercise.

53. COL Edwin Leong Wai Kwan described that the 4th WMSX on 13-18 May 2013 comprised the ashore phase and the sea phase. He stressed that they received positive feedback from participants on the unique experience of operating in the congested waters of the Singapore Strait.

54. COL Edwin Leong Wai Kwan concluded that the RSN planned to organize the above activities in conjunction with IMDEX Asia in May 2015 and called for the continuous support and participation of WPNS partners.

55. The Executive Chair appreciated RSN for its contribution and hard work. He proposed to give RSN a warm applause. He reminded the Secretariat to record the plan of these activities in “WPNS Future Activities” if there was no objection.

Conclusion: The 3rd IMSC, the 4th MARISX and the 4th WMSX are documented as being completed.

WPNS-Senior Enlisted Leaders Working Group 2013 (RCN)

56. VADM Mark Norma (RCN) reiterated the importance of cooperation in Senior Enlisted Leaders into a strategic form to build understanding and mutual trust among WPNS members and to share best practices. He appreciated the participation of WPNS members in the SELWG meeting, then he invited Chief Petty Officer (CPO) Riefessel (RCN) to give a detailed report.

57. CPO Riefessel reported that “Our people, Our platform, Our purpose and Our pride” was selected as the theme of the Working Group meeting. He mentioned that participants from 11 navies attended the meeting and their efforts and experience were helpful in ensuring ability building of the Senior Enlisted Leaders in a diverse and changing environment. He affirmed the ability and vitality of Canadian enlisted in continuous support to the event.

58. CPO Riefessel reviewed two action items were taken at the meeting. First, the

phrase “Foster diversity and equality amongst our senior enlisted leaders” were added in the SELWG Terms of Reference (TOR), as subsection (i) in Paragraph 3. Second, the SELWG meeting needs to seek more exchange training opportunities, especially in leadership training, which was proposed by RMN. He said he was working with Canadian Defense Academy to provide those opportunities at the upcoming SELWG meeting in Malaysia in August this year.

59. CPO Riefessel concluded that Canadian navy would continue to contribute to share experience and provide more training opportunities for senior enlisted leaders and meet the requirements of future transformation and ensure excellences in operations.

60. The Executive Chair thanked Canadian delegate and Canadian navy’s efforts and he stressed that the senior enlisted were the main strength of navies so that it was crucial to have professional senior enlisted leaders to build a strong navy. He commended SELWG held by RCN was a good platform for interactions among senior enlisted leaders.

Conclusion: *The SELWG 2013 is documented as being completed.*

2013 Naval Medicine Seminar (Chilean Navy)

61. VADM Ding Yiping invited RADM Rodrigo Álvarez from Chilean Navy to brief on 2013 Naval Medicine Seminar (NMS).

62. RADM Rodrigo Álvarez (CN) reviewed that the NMS was conducted at Chilean Naval War College on 22-24 October 2013, with 60 participants from 9 WPNS member and observer navies: Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, U.S.A., Thailand and Chile.

63. RADM Rodrigo Álvarez reiterated the purpose of the seminar was to share the lessons learned by the Chilean Navy over 10 years of conducting the *Combat Casualty Care Course (C4)*, an international course to train military physicians and

nurses for peacekeeping, humanitarian aid and disaster relief operations and armed conflicts. He added the C4 was aimed primarily on preparing, under extremely demanding conditions, healthcare personnel responsible for protecting the life of civilians and troops serving in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations and armed conflict situations.

64. RADM Rodrigo Álvarez reviewed 7 presentations and 3 workshops held during the seminar, and showed some illustrating pictures. He concluded NMS was a success in sharing experiences and knowledge and provided Chilean Navy an opportunity to show its culture. Despite the long distance, the NMS received a good level of attendance from WPNS member countries.

65. VADM Ding Yiping highlighted the increasing significance of communication and cooperation in military medicine for navies to conduct humanitarian operations. NMS offers an excellent platform for medical staff of WPNS navies to communicate and learn from each other.

Conclusion: *The NMS 2013 is documented as being completed.*

Exchange Initiative for Next Generation (EING) and Pacific Reach 2013 (JMSDF)

66. ADM Kawano (JMSDF) presented the update on WPNS activities. He introduced the “Significance of EING”, “Outcomes of WPNS-STEP” and “JMSDF-Ship Rider Program”. He said that EING was important for establishing international network, navy-to-navy network, and human network which were effective tools for enhancing peace and stability in the region.

67. ADM Kawano reported that 24 officers from 23 countries participated in the program held from 24 October to 3 November, 2013. The program consisted of lectures, seminars, a naval base tour and cultural tours. The program achieved mass positive outcomes. The most notable one was that the participants built their own

human network through 2 weeks program to promote mutual understanding among them.

68. ADM Kawano said that JMSDF would host the program this year. Discussion themes would soon be decided. Invitations to the program would be sent to each WPNS Navy by the JMSDF Staff College around June.

69. ADM Kawano then summarized the Ship Rider Program held last year. 14 officers from 13 countries participated in this program. The participants were able to obtain required basic knowledge and skills for junior officers and to understand about JMSDF surface ships. Moreover, they also deepened exchanges with JMSDF officer trainees and established human network through various experiences during the training cruise.

70. ADM Kawano also presented a draft plan of this year's Ship Rider Program schedule, which would be divided into two phases: the 1st phase would start from Pearl Harbor to San Diego; the 2nd phase would be from Surabaya to Manila.

71. ADM Kawano informed that the invitations were sent to all WPNS navies for this year's program and this program was planned to be continued in the future. JMSDF welcomed the WPNS navies to participating in the EING activities.

72. VADM Ding Yiping thanked JMSDF for their efforts and stressed that young officers represented the future of navy and it was of remarkable significance to strengthen communication among young officers of WPNS navies.

Conclusion: *The EING and Pacific Reach 2013 is documented as being completed.*

2014 Mine Countermeasures Exercise/Diving Exercise (MCMEX/DIVEX) (RNZN)

73. RADM Jack Steer (RNZN) reported the 5th WPNS MCMEX/DIVEX was held in New Zealand for three weeks in February this year. It was the largest multinational maritime exercise hosted by RNZN over the past decades, with 5 ships, 15 dive and MCM units and over 630 personnel from 14 WPNS navies participating in these

exercises.

74. RADM Jack Steer believed it was a challenging yet rewarding and very successful WPNS exercise. The purpose was to promote relationship, trust and confidence between navies, foster cooperation and interoperability for participants to enhance individual and collective MCM operational capabilities.

75. RADM Jack Steer presented that the exercise was focused on conducting coordinated MCM operations ahead of an Amphibious Operation. Realistic and relevant regional scenario was used to test the participants' ability to work together. He demonstrated most of the activity with a video clip. He pointed out that five previously lost WWII floating mines were found, identified and cleared. He highlighted the valuable experience drawn from the exercises as follows.

- a. common techniques and procedures were needed and the NATO unclassified MCM doctrine was used.
- b. flexible and mobile C2 solution was required.
- c. language difficulty was not only a challenge but also an opportunity.
- d. sea-based training and operations were conducted on HMNZS *Canterbury* which provided a more real-world perspective.
- e. an active social media campaign was conducted to build favorable national and international awareness and exposure to WPNS and its aims and objectives.

76. RADM Jack Steer concluded that hosting the MCMEX was a privilege and rewarding experience for RNZN. It provided the diverse range of opportunities for participating nations to enhance diving and MCM capabilities, individually and collectively.

77. VADM Ding Yiping thanked RNZN for their efforts and stressed that activity was of remarkable significance to safeguard the world SLOCs.

Conclusion: *The MCMEX/DIVEX 2014 is documented as being completed.*

Confirmation of WPNS Future Activities

Environment Working Group Workshop (EWG) 2014

78. VADM Ding Yiping stated that the activities between the 14th WPNS Symposium and the 15th WPNS Symposium would include EWG, SELWG, WPNS Sea Exercise (WSX), MCMEX/DIVEX, two WPNS Workshops and one WPNS Symposium. He notified that up to now, there was no volunteer to host the EWG 2014. He then asked whether there was any volunteer.

79. As there was no response, VADM Ding Yiping suggested to seek host for EWG in next WPNS Workshop. VADM Jose Alano (Philippine Navy) proposed that if this activity could be postponed to 2015, the Philippine Navy would like to be the host.

80. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) supported VADM Jose Alano's proposal.

81. VADM Ding Yiping sought further comments from the delegates. As there was no objection, he welcomed the Philippines to host this activity in 2015 and reminded the Secretariat to put this item on record.

Decision: EWG 2014 is postponed to 2015 and will be hosted by the Philippine Navy.(A-1)

WPNS SELWG 2014

82. VADM Ding Yiping invited RMN delegate to introduce the preparation for SELWG and WPNS Sea Exercise (WSX) 2014.

83. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) briefed that the SELWG would be held in Kuala Lumpur on 19-21 August, 2014. The theme was *Innovation Towards Excellence*. He said that invitation had been sent to member navies but only got 3 confirmations from Australia, New Zealand and Singapore up to now. He presented the brief

program and requested POCs to get the details from the website.

- a. The first-day presentation entitled *SEL's Team Building Training --- RMN's Experience*.
- b. For the second-day syndicate discussion, two separate issues will be discussed: *Managing New Generation Sailors --- SEL's Innovative Approach; Achieving Organizational Excellence --- SEL's contribution*.

84. ADM Aziz Jaafar reminded all POCs to inform their respective SELs to register their participation online and feel free to visit the website. He continued the presentation by introducing the 5th RIMLAND Pacific Superintendents' Conference which would be held soon on 16-19 June. Though this event was not under WPNS framework, he noted that a majority of 15 participating countries were WPNS members. The theme of this year is *Blending Academic, Naval Professional and Leadership Training to meet the Challenges of the 21st Century*.

85. ADM Aziz Jaafar continued to say that RMN would also host the 14th Asia Pacific Submarine Conference this year, which would be held in Kota Kinabalu, East Malaysia, on 8-11 September. As a biannual activity, he said that it was a good forum for submarine operating nations to discuss and exchange views on various issues of common concern relating to submarine safety and rescue.

86. ADM Aziz Jaafar concluded by saying that he expected more participation from WPNS members for SELWG, RIMLAND and APSC as well.

87. VADM Ding Yiping thanked ADM Aziz Jaafar for his briefing and solicited opinions of other representatives.

88. VADM Ray Griggs (RAN) suggested that as it was important for the next host to observe the previous meeting, it would be better to seek the host for the 2016 SELWG ahead of time.

89. VADM Ding Yiping responded that this issue would be discussed later. He followed the schedule by inviting the Philippines Navy to introduce the arrangement of WPNS Workshop 2015.

Decision: WPNS SELWG 2014 will be hosted by Royal Malaysian Navy in Kuala Lumpur.(A-2)

WPNS Workshop 2015

90. VADM Jose Alano (the Philippine Navy) confirmed that the WPNS Workshop would be held on 20-23 April in Manila. He presented the venue of the Workshop 2015 by showing a video and told that more details would be posted on the WPNS website.

91. VADM Ding Yiping thanked VADM Jose Alano for his briefing.

Decision: WPNS Workshop 2015 will be hosted by the Philippine Navy in Manila.(A-3)

Mine Countermeasure Exercise/ Diving Exercise (MCMEX/DIVEX) 2015

92. VADM Ding Yiping invited representatives from Singapore and Indonesia to confirm the MCMEX/DIVEX 2015.

93. AMD Dr. Marsetio (TNI-AL) confirmed to co-host these exercises with Singapore. RADM Ng Chee Peng (RSN) echoed AMD Dr. Marsetio's confirmation and expected more participation from WPNS navies.

94. VADM Ding Yiping thanked the two navies for their confirmation.

Decision: The MCMEX/DIVEX 2015 will be co-hosted by Singapore and Indonesia with details to be finalized.(A-4)

WPNS Workshop 2016 and the 15th WPNS Symposium

95. VADM Ding Yiping noted that according to WPNS practice, Indonesian Navy

would host the WPNS Workshop 2016 and the 15th WPNS Symposium, and details would be informed by Indonesian representative tomorrow morning.

96. AMD Dr. Marsetio (TNI-AL) responded that he would provide more details on the Workshop and Symposium 2016 tomorrow morning.

The 5th MARISX and the 5th WMSX

97. VADM Ding Yiping added that just now RSN confirmed in his prior presentation to host the 5th MARISX and the 5th WMSX during 101. 2015 IMDEX in May, 2015.

Decision: The 5th MARISX and the 5th WMSX will be held during the 2015 IMDEX in May 2015 in Singapore.(A-5)

98. VADM Ding Yiping said PLA-N proposed to host 2016 Naval Medicine Seminar. Since the PLA-N Hospital Ship *Peace Ark* had undertaken a series of “Mission Harmony” missions in recent years, it was good to share experience and learn from each other by hosting NMS under WPNS framework. He solicited comments on PLA-N hosting NMS 2016. As there was no negative response, the event was so decided.

99. VADM Ding Yiping sought host for SELWG 2016 to respond VADM Ray Griggs’ (RAN) suggestion.

100. ADM Jonathan Greenert (USN) responded that the USN would volunteer to host SELWG 2016 with the location to be determined, probably in California or Hawaii.

101. RADM Jack Steer (RNZN) proposed that RNZN would like to host SELWG 2018.

102. VADM Ding Yiping sought comments from representatives on this issue. As there was no disagreement, the issue was so decided.

(Note: ADM Harris (USN) confirmed on the second day that the United States Navy would host the MCMEX/DIVEX 2016 at Guam; RADM Jack Steer (RNZN) confirmed on the second day that the Royal New Zealand Navy would host the SELWG 2016 and ADM Harris (USN) confirmed on the second day that the United States Navy would host the SELWG 2018.)

103. Before VADM Ding Yiping went further to the next item, ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) requested to give a briefing on LIMA Sea Exercise (LSX) 2015 in Malaysia.

104. ADM Aziz Jaafar introduced that LSX 2015 aimed to strengthen the relationship among WPNS members, ADMM⁺ members and LIMA participants through maritime activities. It would be held on 15-17 March, 2015. The exercise would include two phases, namely the harbor phase and the sea phase.

105. ADM Aziz Jaafar stressed the advantages of the LIMA Sea Exercise and expected ships from WPNS members, ADMM⁺ members and LIMA participants to be in Langkawi in March 2015.

106. VADM Ding Yiping thanked ADM Aziz Jaafar for the briefing and called for active participation in the event. He then sought comments on the activities between 2014 and 2016. As there was no additional proposal, he proceeded to activities after the 15th WPNS Symposium.

107. VADM Ding Yiping proceeded to activities after 2016. He noted that major activities up to 2022 had been tentatively confirmed at 13th WPNS Symposium. In this Symposium, he would like to extend the future plan to 2024. He reviewed the WPNS activities confirmed at the Workshop 2014 and then sought new thoughts.

108. VADM Mark Norman (RCN) volunteered to host WPNS Workshop 2023.

109. VADM Ray Griggs (RAN) suggested to seek host of MCMEX 2017 in line with its biannual practice at this Symposium, otherwise there would be no sufficient time for the arrangement and preparation.

110. ADM Greenert (USN) expressed that the junior officer exchange program was very important. He believed that continuous exchange of naval junior officers was very necessary in term of constructing good seamanship and conducting interactions

among junior officers who would be future leaders in command, in particular, after the endorsement of CUES.

111. ADM Greenert proposed to take this opportunity when the Chiefs were gathering together, to consider establishing a continuous junior officer exchange program, which could express the leadership's expectations for junior officers.

112. The Executive Chair thanked ADM Greenert (USN) for his proposal and sought for comments and ideas.

113. CAPT Tom (PNG) volunteered to host SELWG in 2017.

114. RAMD Park Kyung Il (ROK) confirmed that ROK Navy would host WPNS Workshop and Symposium in 2018 because it would mark the 70th Anniversary of the Republic of Korea and an international fleet review would be held.

115. VADM Ding Yiping continued to seek more ideas about confirmation of future activities.

116. RADM Jack Steer (RNZN) stated that RNZN was willing to host SELWG in 2018.

117. VADM Ding Yiping said PLA-N would host the Workshop and Symposium 2024 as it would mark the 75th Anniversary of PLA Navy.

118. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) noted the Philippines co-hosted 2020 WPNS Workshop and Symposium with Brunei was not correct. F.ADM Aziz Tamit (RBN) indicated that RBN would like to host the WPNS Workshop 2019. According to the Business Charter, the host for the Symposium would have the hosting right for the Workshop of the same year.

119. VADM Ding Yiping sought comments from the two countries who had confirmed their co-host of Workshop and Symposium 2020 at the Workshop in Nanjing.

120. VADM Jose Alano (Philippines Navy) confirmed that the Philippine Navy would host the Workshop and Symposium 2020. F.ADM Aziz Tamit (RBN) confirmed that RBN would host WPNS Workshop 2019 in response to the confusion.

121. VADM Ding Yiping expressed thanks to the Philippines and Brunei. He asked

whether there was a volunteer to host the activity proposed by ADM Greenert (USN) about the establishment of junior officers exchange program.

122. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) said that RMN would like to host junior officer exchange activity in 2016.

123. VADM Ding Yiping emphasized the important role of junior officer exchange program proposed by ADM Greenert (USN) in laying the foundation of mutual trust, cooperation and win-win.

124. ADM Aziz Jaafar changed “Junior Officer Exchange” into “Junior Officer Interaction 2016”.

125. ADM Carlos Tejada (Peruvian Navy) volunteered to host exchange program for junior officer in 2020 since they had experience of exchange with American junior officers.

126. VADM Ding Yiping thanked Peruvian Navy for their efforts and sought more ideas.

127. RADM Jack Steer (RNZN) proposed to change its intension of hosting SELWG 2018 to 2016 which would mark the 70th Anniversary of Royal New Zealand Navy.

128. VADM Ding Yiping asked the Secretariat to record it in minutes and continued to ask ADM Greenert (USN) for more opinions on junior officer exchange program.

129. ADM Greenert suggested keeping the subject open and considering whether it could be held every other year or perhaps every year. He added the program did not need to be formal. He appreciated efforts made by JMSDF and the activity needed to be spread among WPNS navies. He personally thought it would be good in view of regional naval cooperation.

130. ADM Kawano (JMSDF) expressed that JMSDF had the intention to continue to hold junior officer exchange activity every year.

131. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) indicated that RMN would volunteer to draft TOR for junior officer interaction program since it was a new agenda.

132. VADM Ding Yiping affirmed the intention offered by Japan and voluntary drafting of TOR by Malaysia and thanked USN. He proposed further and concrete

discussion on these proposals at the next WPNS Workshop and continued to seek further comments and proposal.

133. VADM Ray Griggs (RAN) proposed that RAN would conduct MCMEX/DIVEX in 2018.

134. VADM Ding Yiping concluded this session by appreciating efforts and ideas from all member navies. He, on behalf of ADM Wu Shengli, expressed gratitude to all navies. He said these arrangements and proposals would be recorded and handed over to the next Symposium. This Symposium would continue to solicit more comments. He suggested a round of applause for the contribution made by all WPNS navies.

135. VADM Ding Yiping summarized the confirmed WPNS future activities after 2016 WPNS Symposium as follows.

Decision:

A-6: WPNS Workshop 2016 and the 15th WPNS Symposium will be hosted by Indonesia Navy as scheduled.

A-7: NMS 2016 will be hosted by the PLA Navy.

A-8: SELWG 2016 will be hosted by Royal New Zealand Navy.

A-9: MCMEX/DIVEX 2016 will be hosted by the United States Navy at Guam.

A-10: WPNS Workshop 2017 will be hosted by Chilean Navy.

A-11: SELWG 2017 will be hosted by Papua New Guinea Navy.

A-12: SELWG 2018 will be hosted by the United States Navy.

A-13: MCMEX/DIVEX 2018 will be hosted by Royal Australian Navy.

A-14: WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2018 will be hosted by Republic of Korean Navy.

A-15: WPNS Workshop 2019 will be hosted by Royal Brunei Navy.

A-16: WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2020 will be hosted by the Philippine Navy.

A-17: WPNS Workshop 2021 will be hosted by Peruvian Navy.

A-18: WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2022 will be hosted by JMSDF.

A-19: WPNS Workshop 2023 will be hosted by Royal Canadian Navy.

A-20: WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2024 will be hosted by PLA Navy.

136. VADM Ding Yiping declared the meeting adjourned.

Keynote Address and Speeches

137. VADM Xu Hongmeng, Deputy Commander of the PLA Navy, was the Executive Chair in the afternoon.

138. VADM Xu Hongmeng said the morning session was fruitful and efficient. Pakistan navy's observer status application was approved and the CUES was endorsed. Future activities were confirmed. He expressed his appreciation for the active involvement and contribution from all participants.

139. VADM Xu Hongmeng introduced that there were two items on the agenda of the afternoon session. One is the keynote address and speeches on "Cooperation, Trust and Win-win"(CTWW). ADM Wu Shengli, Commander of the PLA Navy, would deliver his keynote address followed by Chiefs of Navies from Chile, Cambodia, United States and the Philippines. The other one was briefings on International Maritime SAR of MH370 by Malaysia, Australia and China.

Keynote Address by ADM Wu Shengli

140. ADM Wu Shengli (PLA-N) made a keynote speech entitled *Follow Great Trend of Times and Co-build New Model of Naval Relations*. He referred to the ocean as a convenient channel for worldwide friendly exchange and common homeland, with which national prosperity, people's welfare and social stability were unprecedentedly closely connected in the 21st century.

141. ADM Wu Shengli highlighted that navy was the main body of national maritime

forces so that co-building the new model of naval relations was the practical requirement to cope with the common security challenges. He proposed the core value for developing the new model of naval relations was CTWW, which was the theme of this Symposium.

142. ADM Wu Shengli said no country or organization could solve the issues of maritime security alone in the contemporary world therefore there was a need for navies to unite closely, deepen cooperation, input vitality into the new naval relations. He made three proposals: *Explore mechanisms to improve the emergency maritime assistance; Expand fields for professional cooperation; Extend strategic influence of WPNS.*

143. ADM Wu Shengli said pluralistic cultures and uneven development in Western Pacific brought about diversity of naval relations and thus required trust among navies. He affirmed that it was imperative to treat each other in good faith, be inclusive and learn from each other, and coexist friendly rather than engage in “zero-sum” games. ADM Wu Shengli proposed the following aspects to implement the above perspectives: *Strengthen high-level strategic communication; Promote positive interaction at sea; Enhance the base for fostering mutual trust.*

144. ADM Wu Shengli noted ocean was the common wealth of mankind and only with a peaceful, prosperous and harmonious ocean, could mankind share the fruits of maritime development. He deliberated three points to achieve “win-win” objectives: *Achieves win-win through common pursuit of peace; Achieve win-win through shared responsibility; Achieve win-win through joint efforts in building a bright future.*

145. ADM Wu Shengli concluded by calling for joint and combined efforts to build a new model of naval relations and maintain peace in the Asia Pacific region and the world at large.

Speech by ADM Enrique Larra ñaga (Chilean Navy)

146. ADM Enrique Larra ñaga (CN) greeted all the Chiefs of the participating navies

and delegations and extended his thanks to the PLA Navy for the excellent organization and warm hospitality.

147. ADM Enrique Larrañaga noted the Chilean Navy had always nurtured friendly relations, naval presence, and collaboration with the navies that form part of the Western Pacific Naval Symposium. He stressed peace and security conditions at sea were indispensable for Chile as well as for many other states that share the same necessity and interest. This Naval Forum, then, was a decisive space for advancing in those purposes. He added increased cooperation, the capability to operate together, as well as the buildup of confidence among the participating navies had risen notably since the establishment of this Naval Forum, enabling and facilitating the discussion of maritime issues of common interest, the exchange of information, the practice and demonstration of capabilities and even, the exchange of personnel.

148. ADM Enrique Larrañaga believed that Chilean Navy's presence in this important naval Forum showed the greatest dynamism worldwide in terms of economic growth, market openness, general development and free trade perspectives, and explained its strong willingness to enhance practical cooperation and improve mutual confidence with the participating navies.

149. ADM Enrique Larrañaga said more than 90 percent of products is carried out by sea, going in or out mainly to Asia and North America, therefore any negative event, such as price variations, delays in goods delivery and insurance rise, may cause serious damages to national and regional productivity. So, it is a paramount to ensure peace, stability and security in the maritime lanes of communication and destination ports, for exports and imports.

150. ADM Enrique Larrañaga said that the Chilean Navy had expanded its participation in multinational exercises in the Pacific, the biannual exercise RIMPAC being the most important one. He stressed the Chilean Navy was part of the terrorist threat defense exercise of the Panama Canal, known as PANAMAX, which became increasingly relevant because it was a focal point for an important part of maritime traffic in the Pacific Ocean.

151. ADM Enrique Larrañaga noted the relationship between Chilean Navy and other Navies of the Pacific had been intensified and encouraged through its participation in WPNS; the reciprocal visits of many Navy Chiefs and its presence in other Forums such as IMO and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP). He believed it became necessary to further refine the accomplishments already reached in this Forum in topics related to practical cooperation and mutual “confidence building”.

152. ADM Enrique Larrañaga summarized that WPNS was a paramount meeting point and a venue for the professional exchange of ideas, representing a great opportunity for the analysis and discussion of naval efforts carried out to face the challenges imposed by an international system that was experiencing a deep transformation process; a dynamic one, in which participating navies, far from being absent, played an unique and relevant role.

Speech by ADM Tea Vinh (Royal Cambodian Navy)

153. ADM Tea Vinh extended his thanks to Admiral Wu Shengli for his kind invitation of Cambodian delegates to participate and address in this important and significant forum and appreciated the friendly and great hospitality from the Chinese PLA Navy.

154. ADM Tea Vinh noted WPNS had truly become one of the most substantive and meaningful security forums in the region and the WPNS navies had moved from the competitive to the cooperative mindset of Peace and Prosperity. The progress achieved to date owed to the good will to solve common goal which the forum had served as a useful mechanism in the process.

155. ADM Tea Vinh said the Asia-Pacific region now enjoys dynamic development and was home to the world’s three largest economies, and many emerging ones. Here the trend of multi-layer, multi-sector cooperation and linkages was evolving vigorously and was becoming the prevailing one of the day, and it was quite a

promising prospect for us all.

156. ADM Tea Vinh stressed that maritime transport and communication are growing in scale and acquiring a much greater significance. He believed that working together to build and reinforce strategic trust for peace, cooperation and prosperity in the region is of the shared interest to all of us. He was confident that WPNS Navies could keep coordination and collective efforts as a driving force for regional security and prosperity.

157. ADM Tea Vinh concluded his speech by emphasizing that the Royal Cambodian Navy strongly support towards the commitments of the ASEAN Leader at the recent Summit to work actively with our partner toward the adoption of the *Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC)* to reduce risk of conflicts and miscalculations and handle relations from a strategic and long-term perspective, achieve mutual benefit and win-win progress to promote “Confidence Building and Win-Win Cooperation” in the spirit of mutual respect and trust.

Speeches by ADM Greenert and ADM Harris (USN)

158. ADM Greenert (USN) firstly thanked ADM Wu Shengli for hosting the event and the PLA Navy in general for making this wonderful and hospitable environment. He extended USN’s welcome to Pakistan, the new WPNS observer.

159. ADM Greenert agreed with ADM Wu that we would go Pacific, shouldn’t be Western Pacific, He deliberated three “W”s: *what we’ve done here at this WPNS, where we are today and where we need to go tomorrow.*

160. ADM Greenert stated the world’s economy, economic interest and security were definitely intertwined and depended on the sea. He added that nations had common maritime challenges which were just too great for any one nation to solve alone like piracy, natural disasters, illicit trafficking but together, people could tackle these issues, and people had started to do that. He further noted that there was not one navy or one nation that was unimportant and each navy and each nation was a critical

participant in advancing regional security through bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation.

161. ADM Greenert said that navies had solid foundation, documents, established forums like WPNS and experience dealing with maritime security and disasters. He appreciated the hard work to make the CUES endorsed and highlighted all of the WPNS navies agreed to increase the standards at sea, establish proficiency and communications, establish common behaviors at sea, prevent misunderstanding and miscalculations.

162. ADM Greenert stated that navies also agreed to cooperate in crisis, natural disasters like typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. He specially noted last week's regrettable ROK passenger ferry disaster and the team effort in the MH370 search with 26 nations, 18 WPNS members involved and still involved in that huge operation. He referred to US assets in the SAR operation.

163. ADM Greenert elaborated on his last W: "where do I think we need to go?" He suggested that navies needed to build on achievements, talk more openly, directly and frequently. He recognized the challenges and unforeseen crisis ahead. He encouraged WPNS navies to respond multilaterally together in face of issues like HA/DR, SAR and evacuation operations. He proposed to take exercise and prepare for working together in a crisis ahead of time and he welcomed the unique contribution to build operational trust.

164. ADM Greenert summarized his speech by saying navies share unique maritime heritage, navies are mariners in an international medium for sea. He asked people to work together and believed that communication would be the key. He then gave the floor to ADM Harris, Commander of the Pacific Command of US Navy.

165. ADM Harris (USN) began his speech by welcoming Pakistan as a permanent WPNS observer and expressing thanks to WPNS members for approving the CUES and China for bringing all of the navies of WPNS together. He commented the PLA-N had improved in many areas such as the capability in HA/DR operations and the recent SAR efforts for the missing Malaysian aircraft.

166. ADM Harris noted that freedom of the sea was a prominent value for global prosperity to flourish. He elaborated that as the world's economic center shifted rapidly towards Pacific, the risks in the region were increasing, capable of disrupting stability and impacting collective prosperity, which should compel all nations to increase cooperative efforts in the maritime environment.

167. ADM Harris highlighted the only acceptable way for responsible nation to solve the maritime disputes was through diplomacy and he supported the use of well established international disputes resolution mechanism, and proposed to work together to build trust and confidence to solve collective maritime challenges.

168. ADM Harris was convinced that it was important through dialogue, finding common ground on challenges. He suggested nations should put lots of differences aside and maintain the security and stability, which was fundamental of peace, ensuring prosperity in the 21st century.

169. ADM Harris said that USN focuses on enhancing regional cooperation, building friendships and strengthening professional skills at sea. He believed that RIMPAC 2014, the world's largest maritime exercise in which Brunei and China would participate for the first time, designed to expand cooperation, would increase safety and improve transparency among all participating navies.

170. ADM Harris expressed his condolence to all those affected by the incident of missing Malaysian Airline Flight MH370 and to the victims and families involved in the tragedy of the ROK ferry *Sowel* last week. He commended multinational efforts made in the SAR operations for the aforementioned incidents.

171. ADM Harris concluded that the only responsible way forward was for us to work more closely together, to share and secure a prosperous future. He referred to a figurative device to describe that the role of WPNS was like the engine of three great "ships" sailing on the high seas--*friendship, partnership and leadership*.

Speech by VADM Jose Alano (the Philippines Navy)

172. VADM Jose Alano began the presentation by expressing gratitude to ADM Wu and the PLA-N for their gracious hospitality, and congratulations to a well-planned symposium as well as Pakistani Navy's observer status. He also availed the opportunity to thank all the countries for their outpouring of aid in the wake of Typhoon *Haiyan*.

173. VADM Jose Alano noted that the Typhoon *Haiyan* incident had developed a strong resolve to further improve disaster management and response capabilities, individually as a country and collectively as the international community. Because of increasing frequency and destructiveness of natural disasters and increasing complication of cross-cutting maritime issues, the imperative for our cooperation and concerted action had become more imminent. The need for increased maritime confidence building measures had become of paramount importance in order to ensure better cooperation and collaboration.

174. VADM Jose Alano highlighted that the enormous challenge we faced in WPNS was how we could move from common understanding of complex maritime security issues and having shared aspiration to concrete, cooperative and effective actions and how to be able to go beyond confidence building measures to build trust among navies and countries.

175. VADM Jose Alano acknowledged that WPNS served as an example of a multilateral forum for increasing synergy among member navies. He said that the Philippine navy committed itself to greater responsibilities to further pursue CBM and win-win cooperation whether bilaterally or multilaterally.

176. VADM Jose Alano stated that some nations presented had started to discuss and craft a common naval protocol on HADR operations, building and improving on existing efforts and protocols such as the guidelines on disaster response operations, the multinational force SOP for HADR operations (MNF-SOP) and the Asia Pacific Conference on Military Assistance and Disasters Response Operations (APC-MADRO). The Philippine navy hoped to further develop these protocols into something that was useful and beneficial to the WPNS and present them in the

WPNS Workshop 2015.

177. VADM Jose Alano pointed out that there was still a need to improve information sharing not only on common threats to maritime security but also on our experiences, best practices and framework for multinational cooperation. Open lines of communications would be the key to effective and responsive information sharing, and information sharing infrastructure needed to be built. He reiterated that actions would be guided by protocols and sets of rules through consensus.

178. VADM Jose Alano concluded his speech on a personal note. He said that he would retire by the end of this month and summed up his experience of serving in the military. He assured that the Philippine navy would continue to contribute to regional and global peace and stability. He welcomed delegations to the next Workshop in the Philippines. He concluded his speech by playing a video clip on a wonderful human trait called BAYANIHAN in the Philippines.

179. VADM Xu Hongmeng recalled his encounter with VADM Jose Alano last year in Malaysia, wished him all the best after retirement and expressed his proud to see in the video Chinese PLA-N Hospital Ship which was deployed for Typhoon *Haiyan* HA/DR operation.

180. VADM Xu Hongmeng sought comments from delegates. As no comment was made, he proposed a tea break.

Briefings on International SAR for MH 370

181. VADM Xu Hongmeng reviewed SAR operations of missing MH370 and extended heartfelt gratitude to navies that had made great efforts to searching the missing plane.

182. VADM Xu Hongmeng stressed that the search operations constitutes an international joint operation that involved the greatest number of participants, the largest area of searching and the maximum deployment of military assets. As most

countries participated in search operations were WPNS member countries, he proposed to list the search operation as a special item to be discussed specifically at this Symposium.

183. VADM Xu Hongmeng added the sunken ROK ferry *Sewol* also illustrated that discussions on issues related to international SAR was of great importance. He hoped that the shared experience and vision from the discussions could help to promote the international SAR cooperation.

Briefing by Malaysia

184. ADM Aziz Jaafar (RMN) first gave credit for arranging the session to discuss the ongoing efforts of Joint Search and Recovery operation for the missing Malaysian Airlines Flight MH370.

185. ADM Aziz Jaafar highlighted that the search operation had involved a lot of parties, including many WPNS navies. He introduced that the first phase of SAR operation was terminated on 15 March and followed by the second phase of operation to the Southern Corridor in the Indian Ocean, both of which projected challenging conditions. There were 17 ships and 18 aircraft deployed for this operation from 8 nations. He was of the opinion that the multinational search was a powerful example of international cooperation at a time of needs.

186. ADM Aziz Jaafar expressed the deepest gratitude to all friendly navies for their contribution either directly or indirectly in the operation. He noted that this tragedy had impacted Malaysia as well as the world seriously in all aspect of safety and security.

187. ADM Aziz Jaafar acknowledged the extraordinary works of Royal Australian Navy in providing extensive support in various ways. He stated that the establishment of the Joint Agency Coordination Center (JACC) and Joint Task Force 658 in Perth were very crucial to the smooth running of Joint SAR.

188. ADM Aziz Jaafar introduced the International Investigation Team agreed by Malaysian Cabinet and 3 Ministerial Committees, namely: Next of Kin Committee, Technical Committee and Assets Deployment Committee, led by Malaysian government. He explained that the Next of Kin Committee was responsible to look into various issues related to the next of kin of passengers onboard MH 370. The Technical Committee had developed the structure and drafted the terms of reference for the International Investigations Team. The Asset Deployment Committee was responsible for the deployment and acquiring of assets required for SAR operation.

189. ADM Aziz Jaafar concluded his speech by expressing thanks to all supportive nations in face of this challenging task and highest appreciation to all officers and men for their outstanding efforts. In the last, he expressed his greatest hope that the search would have a result as soon as possible.

Briefing by Australia

190. VADM Ray Griggs (RAN) expressed his condolence to all those impacted by the recent disasters. He thought that many lessons taken away from the SAR were not just related to MH370, but applied equally to other natural disasters.

191. VADM Ray Griggs pointed out the scale of the search in the South Indian Ocean to show how far of the area was. He also mentioned JACC was the primary coordination body in Australia responsible for the search and liaising through to the military side and also the liaison within the international authorities.

192. VADM Ray Griggs referred to the positives out of the sadness. He believed we could not escape the fact when we were forced to work in real time on a real mission with real consequences. We could not ignore the things we saw that we knew we could improve. The results achieved in the time we had were significant. He believed that in general, an intergovernmental, an interagency cooperation in passing information was good.

193. VADM Ray Griggs stressed continuous exercise with each other and continuous

use of the liaison officers. Liaison officers played quite an important role in smoothing the information flows particularly at tactical level. He stated the importance of flexibility in logistic support arrangements as host country. He also gave support to the point made by Admiral Wu Shengli earlier that no nation could do this activity alone.

194. VADM Ray Griggs presented that some opportunities had arisen not only for the WPNS and also for the IONS.

a. Tactical and operational level headquarters connectivity would probably be put the top of list. At the operational level, there was still more we could do in terms of establishing regular links between operational level headquarters.

b. The development of a simple common airspace de-confliction procedure was critical. On any day, there are many wing assets in the air. This is one of the major concerns. There is no satisfactory tied control on that from safety perspectives.

c. One thing that was significantly evident was the lack of replenishment at sea interoperability. This was one to work on within WPNS to achieve high levels of interoperability.

d. Many kinds of publication information release were an opportunity to better manage at the tactical level.

e. Never miss the opportunity to make strategic messaging regarding the enduring nature of sea power.

195. VADM Ray Griggs highlighted the importance of logistics. The persistent long-range operations would away from traditional support bases was something that navies had to do. Thus, strong foundation of logistics was needed.

Briefing by China

196. VADM Ding Yiping (PLA-N), Deputy Commander of PLA Navy, gave a briefing on PLA Navy's SAR efforts for the missing flight MH370. He reiterated that Chinese government and military attached great importance to this incident and

responded quickly by deploying ships and helicopters to conduct SAR operations which was divided into three phases.

- a. Search off the Gulf of Thailand. The focus in this phase was the search for floating debris of the missing plane.
- b. Search off south-western Waters of Sumatra Island and the west of Andaman Sea. PLA Navy adjusted its forces in time immediately after being informed about the changes of the suspicious area.
- c. Search off west waters of Australia. PLA Navy organized the 17th task force which was to conduct escort mission in the Gulf of Aden to set sail ahead of schedule to conduct SAR operations. Underwater side scanning and detection for black box signals were intensified in this phase.

197. VADM Ding Yiping described the features of the search efforts as follows: a. serious incident; b. wide search area; c. large scale force deployment; d. long search time; e. complicated command, control and coordination; f. less effective information; g. difficult underwater detection and scanning.

198. VADM Ding Yiping shared his personal views on the SAR operations: a. timely and accurate information is the prerequisite for efficient searching; b. close multi-party coordination hosts the key for efficient searching; c. development of naval search capacity is the basis for efficient searching.

199. VADM Ding Yiping concluded his briefing by saying that the parties involved could further strengthen cooperation in follow-up SAR operations and may this joint effort bear a satisfactory outcome.

200. VADM Xu Hongmeng, the Executive Chair, sincerely hoped that international search at sea could promote cooperation and mutual trust and get us prepared to jointly address potential disasters and challenges.

Day One Wrap-up

201. VADM Xu Hongmeng (PLA-N) summarized the session in the afternoon. He said all delegates participated in the discussion actively and contributed with constructive suggestions, which perfectly projected the theme of this Symposium.

202. VADM Xu Hongmeng introduced two agenda items of tomorrow morning: the speech by Indonesia, host country of the next Symposium and the closing ceremony. He mentioned specifically that General Fan Changlong, Vice Chairman of Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, attached great importance to the Symposium and would meet the Principals tomorrow morning.

203. VADM Xu Hongmeng declared all agenda items of the first day completed and the meeting adjourned. He then invited all delegates to take group photos.

DAY 2

Closing Ceremony

204. General Fan Changlong, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, met the Principals at Badaguan Hotel before the commencing of the Day 2 meeting.

205. VADM Ding Yiping (PLA-N), the Executive Chair, welcomed all delegates back and briefly introduced the agenda items of the morning. Before he gave the floor to the Chief of Indonesian Navy, he sought clarification and further confirmation on three future activities: SELWG 2016, SELWG 2018, MCMEX/DIVEX 2016.

206. RADM Jack Steer (RNZN) confirmed that the Royal New Zealand Navy would host the SELWG 2016.

207. ADM Harris (USN) confirmed that the United States Navy would host the MCMEX/DIVEX 2016 at Guam and would also host the SELWG 2018.

208. VADM Ding Yiping sought for more opinions from the delegates.

209. RADM Anne Cullerre (FN) said she would like to make a statement on the CUES if the time was appropriate and sought permission from the Executive Chair.

210. VADM Ding Yiping gave her the permission.

211. RADM Anne Cullerre stated that after many years of deliberation, the Symposium yesterday finally adopted CUES which would provide basic procedures for interaction between our units at sea. She underlined that the endorsement of this document was just a step forward and should not be considered as the final objective. The final goal was to have this tool commonly used by our units. CUES was not aimed to remain just a diplomatic agreement between Chiefs of Navies.

212. RADM Anne Cullerre pointed out that Paragraph 1.4.1 of CUES read that "WPNS navies that choose to adopt CUES for naval cooperation do so on a

voluntary and non-binding basis.” She said that it meant even if the CUES now was an official document for the WPNS Navies, each of us would choose freely whether we decide to employ it or not aboard our naval and air assets.

213. RADM Anne Cullerre hoped that all of the members would use the document in a very short timeframe. Meanwhile she realized that some navies would need more time to get accustomed to it than others. In the long run, it would be helpful to know who was using it or not.

214. RADM Anne Cullerre stated that Paragraph 1.4.1 provides the beginning of a solution to provide this awareness as it stipulates “A navy agreeing or not willing to use CUES or, alternatively, the procedures contained in it, is invited to advise the WPNS Secretariat at the next convenient opportunity.”

215. RADM Anne Cullerre pointed out that update and improvement of CUES was still needed according to the feedback from the units interacting with each other. She noted that Paragraph 6 of the Business Charter calls for a sponsor to be designated for each document edited by WPNS.

216. RADM Anne Cullerre, in accordance with the above-mentioned articles and Paragraph 10 of Business Charter, suggested the creation of a working group in charge of monitoring the use of CUES, recording feedbacks from navies, proposing updates, advertising it to other navies, such as Indian Ocean Navies and reporting at the Workshops.

217. RADM Anne Cullerre reiterated that the success of CUES was not only the endorsement but its employment aboard vessels and aircraft. She assured that a copy of CUES would be in the bridge of every French vessel cruising in the Pacific in the next days, ready to be used in the case of unplanned encounter. She called on the members to encourage the use of the document by their units within the shortest possible notice.

218. RADM Anne Cullerre concluded that this was one of the best keys to significantly enhance naval cooperation and understanding in the Pacific.

219. VADM Ding Yiping sought more comments from the delegates.

220. ADM Harry Harris (USN) expressed wholeheartedly support for RADM Cullerre's suggestion. He said that CUES itself, while very important and should be taken credit for, was only the beginning of the journey to improving relationships on the high seas and diminishing tensions. US Navy supports a mechanism, a vehicle, and a working group to implement CUES in each of member navy and then to share that with all the other navies in WPNS, so when member navies encounter a ship, they would know whether the ship was going to follow CUES or not.

221. The Executive Chair encouraged more comments.

222. VADM Ray Griggs (RAN) said that he supported RADM Cullerre's proposal. A national online working group would be good to people. He reinforced ADM Harris's comments that it is very helpful to know who is using the document. He said, as the Chair of IONS held several weeks ago in Perth, that CUES was introduced for adoption there. The IONS modeled on the current version that WPNS agreed. He expected CUES to be agreed by IONS Symposium in 2016 in Bangladesh. He believed it would be a very positive step right across the Indian and Pacific Ocean for all navies.

223. VADM Ding Yiping encouraged more comments.

224. Since no comment was proposed, VADM Ding Yiping summed up that the speeches and comments made yesterday and today were good suggestions on WPNS's development and CUES's implementation. He stated that PLA Navy was making plans to implement the document through training and instructions. He said that the comments would be sorted out and submitted to the next Workshop and Symposium. Further comments and confirmations would be solicited too. He then invited ADM Dr. Marsetio, Chief of Indonesian Navy to deliver his speech.

Address by ADM Dr. Marsetio, Chief of Indonesian Navy

225. ADM Dr. Marsetio (TNI-AL) extended his highest appreciation to fellow navies for great contribution on their efforts to enhance maritime domain awareness by

formulating cooperative strategy and global partnership and strengthening partnership based on team work and supported by interoperability of different naval assets

226. ADM Dr. Marsetio stated that maritime domain was one of Indonesia's primary concerns due to the country's location between two strategic regions and noted Indonesia's maritime security is of greater concern and interest.

227. ADM Dr. Marsetio elaborated maritime security challenges from the following aspects: competition for natural resources, territorial disputes, safety of navigation, marine environment, transnational organized crime, natural disaster, illegal migrant and SAR.

228. ADM Dr. Marsetio highlighted that addressing challenges required common solutions under regional framework like confidence building measures, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution. Regional maritime partnership was an ideal tool in managing the growth of uncertainties in Western Pacific region.

229. ADM Dr. Marsetio noted that traditional and non-traditional threats affected not only a single country and were of common interest. Therefore, efforts and responses should not be based on a single perspective since failure to manage these issues might bring about unwanted consequences upon our security and stability.

230. ADM Dr. Marsetio was confident that WPNS Symposium was a strategic forum and effective platform to formulate better maritime partnership to maintain maritime security, promote sustainable prosperity and stability, improve mutual trust and strengthen naval cooperation, which was key to answering our current and future challenges and would not decrease nor diminish the sovereignty but reflect the common respect and trust among members of WPNS. Then he added that navies need to foster and develop future cooperation through joint exercises, information sharing, exchanges in education and training as well as joint civic mission at border areas.

231. ADM Dr. Marsetio acknowledged mutual understanding and trust were essential elements for success in building confidence and partnership amongst navies toward

regional stability. He proposed that navies respect upon sovereignty, national law, and regulations of respective member countries, respect upon ethnicity, culture, and national values of respective member countries. He believed that regional interest was based on agreement with respect upon national interest of respective states and commitment was to promote mutual support towards security and prosperity. He reiterated that regional strategic partnership would foster and strengthen mutual confidence and maintain the region's security and stability.

232. ADM Dr. Marsetio gave concrete examples of enhancing partnership among states and tightening relationship like the 2nd International Maritime Security Symposium (IMSS) in 2015, the 2nd Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo followed by International Fleet Review in 2016 and the 15th WPNS Symposium, which would allow navies to explore new strategic concepts on effective regional cooperation for regional stability. He welcomed WPNS members and observers to WPNS Workshop (April 2016) and Symposium (September 2016).

233. ADM Dr. Marsetio concluded that challenges in our maritime domain were eminent. He invited each navy and everyone to strengthen commitment to develop peace and harmony over the Western Pacific Region through regional maritime partnership. He stressed that together, the navies would face bright future of safe and secure oceans.

234. VADM Ding Yiping expressed his heartfelt thanks to all delegates for their support and hard work, and announced that he had fulfilled his mission as the Executive Chair. Then he gave the floor to the Chair, ADM Wu Shengli.

Closing Address

235. ADM Wu Shengli (PLA-N) stated that thanks to the collaborative efforts, this Symposium had completed all agenda items and achieved satisfactory goals. He reiterated that the endorsed CUES is a milestone document and the approval of Pakistan as a WPNS observer infuses vigor to the Symposium and shows the spirit of

cooperation and openness persistently upheld by the Symposium.

236. ADM Wu Shengli noted the speeches on the theme of CTWW showing great responsibility from all delegates for international and regional maritime security. He stressed that the approaches and modes for joint SAR operations at sea discussed particularly at this Symposium is meant to provide guidance for similar future operations in this region.

237. ADM Wu Shengli stated that to promote the development of WPNS, it is imperative to continue involvement, deepen cooperation, innovate cooperative mode, explore common interest, implement practical use of CUES, broaden the influence of WPNS, and strengthen communication in regional navies.

238. He stated that the 14th Symposium owed its success to the great contribution of all delegates and would be recorded in the WPNS history over the long run.

239. ADM Wu Shengli declared the 14th WPNS Symposium closed.

240. After the meeting, all delegates had tours of the Chinese PLA Navy ships and a cultural tour in Qingdao.

Enclosures:

1. WPNS Future Activities 2014-2024
2. Code for Unplanned Encounters At Sea (version1.0)
3. 14th WPNS Symposium Attendance List
4. WPNS Point of Contact
5. WPNS Country Participation Table

Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized Chinese characters, positioned to the right of the printed name.

**ADM Wu Shengli
Commander,
Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy
9 May 2014**

ENCLOSURE 1

WPNS Future Activities 2014-2024

- A-1** EWG 2014 is postponed to 2015 and will be hosted by the Philippine Navy.
- A-2** WPNS SELWG 2014 will be hosted by Royal Malaysian Navy in Kuala Lumpur.
- A-3** WPNS Workshop 2015 will be hosted by the Philippine Navy in Manila.
- A-4** The MCMEX/DIVEX 2015 will be co-hosted by Singapore and Indonesia with details to be finalized.
- A-5** The 5th MARISX and the 5th WMSX will be held during the 2015 IMDEX in May 2015 in Singapore.
- A-6** WPNS Workshop 2016 and the 15th WPNS Symposium will be hosted by Indonesia Navy as scheduled.
- A-7** NMS 2016 will be hosted by the PLA Navy.
- A-8** SELWG 2016 will be hosted by Royal New Zealand Navy.
- A-9** MCMEX/DIVEX 2016 will be hosted by the United States Navy at Guam.
- A-10** WPNS Workshop 2017 will be hosted by Chilean Navy.
- A-11** SELWG 2017 will be hosted by Papua New Guinea Navy.
- A-12** SELWG 2018 will be hosted by the United States Navy.
- A-13** MCMEX/DIVEX 2018 will be hosted by Royal Australian Navy.
- A-14** WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2018 will be hosted by Republic of Korean Navy.
- A-15** WPNS Workshop 2019 will be hosted by Royal Brunei Navy.

- A-16** WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2020 will be hosted by the Philippine Navy.
- A-17** WPNS Workshop 2021 will be hosted by Peruvian Navy.
- A-18** WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2022 will be hosted by JMSDF.
- A-19** WPNS Workshop 2023 will be hosted by Royal Canadian Navy.
- A-20** WPNS Workshop and Symposium 2024 will be hosted by PLA Navy.

ENCLOSURE 2:



**CODE FOR
UNPLANNED
ENCOUNTERS AT
SEA**

Version 1.0

Document Disclaimer

No person should rely on the contents of this publication without first ensuring that it is the most up to date version. This publication is promulgated on the terms and understanding that the contents will vary from time-to-time as lessons learnt are incorporated. WPNS is not responsible for the results of any actions taken on the basis of information neither in this publication, nor for any error in or omission from this publication. If the reader of this publication discovers any item of information in this publication, which appears to be incorrect, then the onus is on the reader to verify whether this information is correct with the WPNS Secretariat.

ISSUE HISTORY

Version	Date and Place	Description of Changes	Affected Sections
1.0	22 April 2014 Qing Dao, China	Approved at WPNS 2014	All

GLOSSARY

CUES	Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea
COLREGS	International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972
IAMSAR	International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual
ICS or INTERCO	International Code of Signals
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982

DISTRIBUTION

CUES is available to members of WPNS via the APAN website.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 The Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) ‘Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea’ (CUES) offers a means by which navies may develop mutually rewarding international cooperation and transparency and provide leadership and broad-based involvement in establishing international standards in relation to the use of the sea. The document is not legally binding; rather, it’s a coordinated means of communication to maximise safety at sea.

1.1.2 CUES offers safety measures and a means to limit mutual interference, to limit uncertainty, and to facilitate communication when naval ships or naval aircraft encounter each other in an unplanned manner. Units making programmed contact should use procedures agreed between their national command authorities.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 This document offers safety procedures, a basic communications plan and basic manoeuvring instructions for naval ships and naval aircraft during unplanned encounters at sea.

1.3 Definitions

1.3.1 Where applicable, definitions used in CUES are those definitions found in the 1972 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS) and in accordance with international law.

1.3.2 An ‘Unplanned Encounter at Sea’ occurs when naval ships or naval aircraft of one State meet casually or unexpectedly with a naval ship or naval aircraft of another State.

1.3.3 For the purposes of CUES, a ‘naval ship’ is a descriptor that is assumed to include warships¹,

¹ UNCLOS Article 29.

naval auxiliaries, and submarines.

1.3.4 For the purposes of CUES, a ‘naval auxiliary’ is a vessel, other than a warship, that is owned by or is under the exclusive control of the armed forces of a State and used for the time being on government non-commercial service.² Because they are State owned or operated and used for the time being only on government non-commercial service, auxiliary vessels enjoy sovereign immunity.

1.3.5 For the purposes of CUES, a ‘naval aircraft’ is to include helicopters, fixed wing aircraft and unmanned aerial systems or vehicles.

1.4 Status and Adoption

1.4.1 WPNS navies that choose to adopt CUES for naval cooperation do so on a voluntary and non-binding basis. This document is also available for implementation by any navy on the same basis. A navy agreeing to utilise CUES or, alternatively, the procedures contained in it, is invited to advise the WPNS Secretariat at the next convenient opportunity.

1.4.2 Nothing in CUES absolves any Commander or Master (as applicable) from the consequences of any neglect of precautions to avoid collision or avoid taking any other course of action that may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen or airmen, or by the special circumstances of the case.³

1.5 Legal Considerations

1.5.1 Naval ships and naval aircraft enjoy sovereign immunity and are therefore immune from the jurisdiction of any State other than their flag State. Flag States have exclusive jurisdiction over their sovereign-immune vessels. Any act of interference with a naval ship or naval aircraft is an infringement on the sovereignty of the flag State.

² See e.g. *The San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea* at 13(h) (Louise Dowald-Beck ed., 1995); *The Convention regarding the Regime of the Straits* (Montreux Convention 1936).

³ COLREGS Rule 2 (a)

1.5.2 CUES does not supersede international civil aviation rules or rules applicable under international agreements or treaties or international law.

1.6 Arbitration, Consultation and Review

1.6.1 The WPNS will not arbitrate disputes arising from incidents between naval ships or naval aircraft or from the use of CUES. Consideration of issues of that type are a State responsibility. CUES does not constitute an international agreement or treaty, and as such, is not legally binding under international law.

1.6.2 The WPNS will accept recommendations from any competent source for development of CUES to improve its effectiveness, examine proposals for developing higher levels of safety in maritime operations and for improvements to communications. Suggested amendments should be submitted to the WPNS Secretariat for consideration.

2.0 SAFETY PROCEDURES

WPNS navies are expected to comply with the 1972 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS).

2.1 Action to Avoid Collision at Sea

2.1.1 Any action to avoid collision shall, if the circumstances of the case permit, be positive, made in ample time and with due regard to the observance of good seamanship.⁴

2.2 Breakdown

2.2.1 Should a breakdown occur, such as the loss of steering control or failure of main engines, the first requirement is to avoid endangering other ships. Other ships should manoeuvre as necessary to remain clear of the disabled ship. The following steps should be undertaken by the disabled ship as rapidly as possible:

- a) Sound at least six short blasts on the whistle.
- b) By day hoist two black balls. By night show two all-round red lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen.⁵
- c) If turning using rudder or engines or if manoeuvring with engines, indicate the direction of the turn or the direction of application of engine power.⁶

2.3 Formations and Convoys

2.3.1 Commanding Officers and Masters (as applicable) should be aware of the danger to all concerned which is caused by single naval ship approaching any vessels in formation or in convoy, so closely as

⁴ COLREGS Rule 8 (a)

⁵ COLREGS Rule 27 (a)

⁶ COLREGS Rules 34 (a) and (b)

to involve risk collision, or attempting to pass ahead of or through a formation or convoy. Single naval ships should adopt early measures to keep out of the way of a formation or convoy.

2.3.2 Although a single naval ship is advised to keep out of the way of a formation or convoy, this does not entitle vessels sailing in formation or convoy to do so without regard to the movements of a single vessel. Naval ships sailing in formation or convoy are to be prepared to take such action as will best avert collision.

2.3.3 Naval ships or formations meeting or operating in the vicinity of other naval ships or formations should avoid manoeuvring in a manner that would hinder the passage of the naval ships or formations encountered.

2.4 Manoeuvres in Traffic Separation Schemes

2.4.1 Manoeuvres not necessary for safe navigation should not normally be conducted so as to interrupt the flow of traffic through internationally adopted traffic separation schemes.⁷

2.5 Safe Speed

2.5.1 Every vessel should proceed at a safe speed so that they can take proper and effective action to avoid collision and be stopped within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.⁸

2.6 Safe Distance

2.6.1 The unit of distance for the application in CUES is the nautical mile.

2.6.2 Commanding Officers and Masters (as applicable) should at all times maintain a safe separation between their vessel and those of other nations. In determining the “safe distance” between vessels

⁷ COLREGS Rule 10

⁸ COLREGS Rule 6

the following factors shall be among those taken into consideration:

- a) the state of visibility;
- b) the traffic density including concentrations of fishing vessels;
- c) the manoeuvrability of both vessels;
- d) the state of wind, sea and current and the proximity of navigational hazards;
- e) reliability of propulsion;
- f) state of training of the crew; and
- g) understanding of the manoeuvring intentions of the other vessel.

2.7 Exercises with Submarines

2.7.1 When conducting exercises with submarines, surface naval ships should consider the display of the appropriate signals from the International Code of Signals to indicate the presence of submarine(s) in the area.

2.8 Assurance Measures for Naval Ships

2.8.1 Commanding Officers or Masters (as applicable) need to consider the potential ramifications before engaging in actions which could be misinterpreted. Actions the prudent commander might generally avoid include:

- a) Simulation of attacks by aiming guns, missiles, fire control radars, torpedo tubes or other weapons in the direction of vessels or aircraft encountered.
- b) Except in cases of distress, the discharge of signal rockets, weapons or other objects in the direction of vessels or aircraft encountered.
- c) Illumination of the navigation bridges or aircraft cockpits.
- d) The use of laser in such a manner as to cause harm to personnel or damage to equipment onboard vessels or aircraft encountered.

- e) Aerobatics and simulated attacks in the vicinity of ships encountered.

2.9 Interference with Command and Control Systems

2.9.1 Interference with command and control systems may constitute a safety hazard. If interference is detected, the source should be identified and that station be advised that interference is being experienced and be requested to isolate the source of interference.

2.10 Notices to Mariners and Airmen

2.10.1 National authorities should provide, through the established system of radio broadcasts and information systems, warnings to mariners and airmen of any maritime activity that might represent a danger to navigation or to aircraft in flight.

3.0 COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURES

3.1 Applicability to Naval Aircraft

3.1.1 Naval aircraft should comply with the communications procedures set out in this document to the extent that they are able. Naval aircraft will not normally use the signal groups provided but, instead, will comply with international protocols applicable to air navigation.

3.2 Sound, Light and Flag Signals

3.2.1 When naval ships are operating in sight of one another or in restricted visibility, such signals (flag, light, sound) as are prescribed in the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea should be used to signal intentions related to manoeuvres being undertaken in accordance with those Regulations.

3.2.2 When using flag signals from the International Code of Signals (ICS) for communications between warships, the CODE pennant should be used to indicate the source of those signals.

3.3 Radio Communications

3.3.1 So that communications between naval ships and naval aircraft during unplanned encounters at sea are established in a timely manner and for reasons of efficiency, radio communications are the preferred method of communicating information contained in CUES.

3.4 Call Signs

3.4.1 Individual ship call signs will be ship NAME, or HULL NUMBER, or INTERNATIONAL RADIO SIGNAL CALLSIGN. Aircraft call signs will be the aircraft INTERNATIONAL RADIO SIGNAL CALLSIGN. Ships and aircraft should also identify their nationality.

3.4.2 Where the call sign of the platform being called is unknown, it should be addressed as UNKNOWN STATION with sufficient supplementary information, for example position course and speed, to alert the station that it is being called. Units called as UNKNOWN STATION should answer using their INTERNATIONAL RADIO SIGNAL CALLSIGN.

3.5 Voice Procedures

3.5.1 All voice communications should be conducted in ENGLISH unless otherwise agreed upon.

3.5.2 All messages are to include:

- a) Addressee(s). The command or commands for whom the message is intended.
- b) Originator. Standard terminology THIS IS followed by the INTERNATIONAL RADIO SIGNAL CALLSIGN is to be used to indicate the message originator's identity.
- c) Text. The message being sent, using the Selected Signals Vocabulary where possible.
- d) Over. An invitation to transmit.
- e) Out. When no reply is required.

3.6 Exchange of Key Information

3.6.1 In the interest of safety, on making initial contact, and after exchanging identities, Commanding Officers or Masters (as applicable) may elect to deconflict movement and operations by exchanging key elements of information between forces. This information may include unit position and current manoeuvring intentions, when appropriate. The decision to exchange data is left to the Commanding Officer or Master (as applicable) and nothing in this code is meant to imply that information exchange is required.

3.7 Tack Line

3.7.1 The tack line is transmitted and spoken as TACK and written as a dash. It is used:

- a) To avoid ambiguity by separating signals or groups of numbers which if not separated could convey a different meaning to that intended, for example G Corpen 000-10.
- b) When required by a particular signal, for example AV 26-3

3.8 Execution of Voice and Flag Signals

3.8.1 Signals may be executed by time or by the delayed executive method.

3.8.2 When not using the delayed executive method, a time group inserted after the text indicates that the action is to be taken upon receipt, for example TA 89 TACK Time 2120 ZULU.

3.8.3 When action is to be commenced or completed at a future time and without further orders, a “T” group is to be included in the text, for example TA 89 TACK TANGO 2145 ZULU TACK Time 2120 ZULU.

3.9 Delayed Executive Method of Signalling

3.9.1 When using tactical signal groups from the Selected Signals Vocabulary and it is intended that they be carried out by executive order, the delayed executive method is to be used, leaving sufficient time available for decode to occur in receiving stations. The text is to be repeated during each transmission.

3.9.2 Preliminary. The text of the first transmission of a tactical signal group is to be prefixed with the words EXECUTE TO FOLLOW which is to be followed by the tactical group. For example: Execute to follow TURN PORT 270 I say again TURN PORT 270.

3.9.3 Executive. The text of the executive transmission of a tactical signal group is to be followed by the words STANDBY EXECUTE. For example: TURN PORT 270 Standby Execute I say again

TURN PORT 270 Standby Execute.

3.10 Designation (DESIG) Signal

3.10.1 The DESIG signal is used to describe own or other forces or to indicate that the information that follows is not a signal group and is to be interpreted as spoken.

3.11 Time

3.11.1 For the purpose of CUES, times are expressed as four numbers; the first two numbers denote the hour (00-23) and the second two the minutes past the hour (00-59). Also for the purposes of CUES, time is expressed as ZULU.

3.11.2 The letter "T" (pronounced TANG GO) is used to indicate time in a signal and is positioned as follows:

- a) "T" preceding numbers signifies that action is to (or will) commence at that time, for example T2030;
- b) "T" following numbers signifies that action is to (or will) be completed at that time, for example 2130T;
- c) Number groups before and after "T" signify that action is to occur between the times indicated, for example 2030T2130; and
- d) When a signal group consists of only "T" and four numbers, it is a time check, for example T2330.

3.12 Radio Communications Plan

3.12.1 Ship to ship

PURPOSE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Calling	VHF Channel 16 (156.8 MHz)	HF 2182 KHz
Working	As agreed upon establishing communications	As agreed upon establishing communications

3.12.2 Between naval ships and naval aircraft

PURPOSE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Calling	VHF 121.5 or 243 MHz	HF 3023 KHz or VHF 123.45
Working	HF 3023 KHz or As agreed upon establishing communications	HF 5680 KHz or As agreed upon establishing communications

3.12.3 Between naval aircraft and naval ships

PURPOSE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Calling	156.8 MHz (VHF Channel 16) or VHF 121.5 or 243 MHz	HF 3023 KHz or VHF 123.45
Working	As agreed upon establishing communications	As agreed upon establishing communications

3.12.4 When naval aircraft are operating in civil airspace or Outside Control Terminal Airspace, a designated area working frequency will be available. When naval aircraft are working within restricted airspace, the controller of that airspace will have a designated working frequency.

ANNEX A

ELECTED SIGNALS VOCABULARY AND BASIC MANOEUVRING INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION: IN THE INTERESTS OF SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY, IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT THESE GROUPS BE USED FOR COMMUNICATIONS PURPOSES

Single Letter Meanings

These signals are not to be confused with the International Code of Signals.

CODE WORD		PRONUNCIATION	SINGLE LETTER MEANING
		The bold-faced syllables are stressed	
USED IN ALL SIGNALLING		USED IN ALL SIGNALLING	WHEN SPOKEN OVER RADIO CIRCUITS, PRECEDED BY "FLAG" TO INDICATE SINGLE LETTER MEANING
A	Alfa	AL FAH	Divers or friendly explosive ordnance personnel down
B	Bravo	BRAV VOH	Weapons practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. at the dip - on range between phases b. close up - firing has commenced c. hauled down - firing is completed

14th WESTERN PACIFIC NAVAL SYMPOSIUM MINUTES

			<p>Fuelling or transferring explosives or inflammable materials</p> <p>a. at the dip - have temporarily stopped delivering/receiving</p> <p>b. close up - fuel, explosives or inflammable materials are being transferred</p> <p>c. hauled down - transfer/delivery is completed</p>
C	Charlie	CHAR LEE (or SHAR LEE)	Affirmative, yes or permission granted
D	Delta	DELL TAH	Reserved
E	Echo	ECK OH	Reserved
F	Foxtrot	FOKS TROT	<p>Flight operations</p> <p>a. at the dip - I am ready to operate fixed-wing aircraft when wind conditions are suitable</p> <p>b. dipped after being close up - flight operations have been delayed temporarily</p> <p>c. close up - I am operating fixed-wing aircraft</p> <p>d. hauled down - fixed wing flying operations completed</p>
G	Golf	GOLF	<p>a. This ship is guide</p> <p>b. "G" followed by tack and callsign - ship indicated is guide</p>
H	Hotel	HOH TELL	<p>Helicopter operations</p> <p>a. at the dip - I am ready to operate helicopters when wind conditions are suitable</p>

14th WESTERN PACIFIC NAVAL SYMPOSIUM MINUTES

			<p>b. dipped after being close up - helicopter operations have been temporarily delayed</p> <p>c. close up - I am operating helicopters</p> <p>d. hauled down - helicopter operations completed</p>
I	India	IN DEE AH	<p>I am going alongside</p> <p>a. at the dip - I am preparing to receive/come alongside</p> <p>b. close up - I am ready to receive/come alongside</p> <p>c. hauled down - first line is secured</p>
J	Juliect	JEW LEE ETT	Reserved
K	Kilo	KEY LOH	Personnel working aloft or over the side
L	Lima	LEE MAH	<p>Radiation hazard. Do not approach within ... yards of this unit or unit indicated without first obtaining positive clearance to do so</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 200 yards 2. 500 yards 3. 3,000 yards
M	Mike	MIKE	<p>When not underway - Medical duty ship. I have medical and dental duty</p> <p>a. M1 - I have medical guard duty</p> <p>b. M2 - I have dental guard duty</p> <p>While conducting flying operations - Disregard my movements</p>
N	November	NO VEM BER	Your movements are not understood

14th WESTERN PACIFIC NAVAL SYMPOSIUM MINUTES

O	Oscar	OSS CAH	Man overboard
P	Papa	PAH PAH	Reserved
Q	Quebec	KEH BECK	All boats belonging to this ship (or boats addressed) should return to this ship immediately
R	Romeo	ROW ME OH	<p>Replenishing or transferring abeam method</p> <p>a. I am steady on course and speed and am ready to receive/come alongside on side indicated</p> <p>b. close up - I am ready for approach/am commencing approach</p> <p>c. hauled down - messenger is in hand</p> <p>Replenishing or transferring by the astern method</p> <p>a. at the dip - I am steady on course and speed and am ready to stream hose on quarter indicated/I am ready to close and take the hose</p> <p>b. close up - I am ready for your approach/I am commencing approach</p> <p>c. hauled down - hose is on deck of receiving ship</p>
S	Sierra	SEE AIR RAH	Signal flying is for flaghoist drill only
T	Tango	TANG GO	Reserved
U	Uniform	YOU NEE FORM (or OO NEE FORM)	<p>Anchoring</p> <p>a. at the dip - anchor let go (PORT or STBD may be used to indicate which anchor)</p> <p>b. close up - chain cable veered to required length</p>

14th WESTERN PACIFIC NAVAL SYMPOSIUM MINUTES

			<p>c. hauled down - chain cable secured</p> <p>Mooring</p> <p>a. at the dip - anchor let go (PORT or STBD may be used to indicate which anchor)</p> <p>b. close up - chain cable modified</p> <p>c. hauled down - chain cable secured</p> <p>Weighing</p> <p>a. at the dip - I am heaving in or unmooring (PORT or STBD may be used)</p> <p>b. close up - anchor aweigh</p> <p>c. hauled down - I am ready to proceed</p>
V	Victor	VIK TAH	<p>Streaming and recovering equipment</p> <p>a. close up - I am streaming or recovering towed acoustic devices not including minesweeping equipment</p> <p>b. hauled down - equipment streamed/recovered</p>
W	Whiskey	WISS KEY	Reserved
X	X-ray	ECKS RAY	Reserved
Y	Yankee	YANG KEY	Reserved
Z	Zulu	ZOO LOO	Reserved
0	ZERO	ZAY ROH	<p>Guard</p> <p>a. by boats - I am guard mail duty boat</p> <p>b. I have military guard duty</p>
1	ONE	WUN	Reserved

14th WESTERN PACIFIC NAVAL SYMPOSIUM MINUTES

2	TWO	TOO	Reserved
3	THREE	TREE	Reserved
4	FOUR	FOH WER	Reserved
5	FIVE	FIVE	Breakdown I have a breakdown or am not under control
6	SIX	SIX	Towing operations Identifying flag for towing operations
7	SEVEN	SAY VEN	Reserved
8	EIGHT	ATE	Boat signal
9	NINE	NI NER	Reserved
•	DECIMA L POINT	DAY SEE MAL	Decimal point
INT	INTERRO GATIVE	INT AIR OG AH TEEV	Signal not understood

Emergency Signals

Emergency Alarm Signals	
EMERGENCY (000 to 359)	Attention is drawn to danger or emergency on true bearing from this ship or ship indicated.
EMERGENCY (PORT or STARBOARD) (0 to 18)	Attention is called to danger or emergency on relative bearing indicated in tens of degrees from this ship or ship indicated.
EMERGENCY C	Collision course. You are on a collision course with me. Keep clear.
EMERGENCY D	Collision. This ship or ship indicated has been in a collision
EMERGENCY F	I have an aircraft landing in an emergency
EMERGENCY H	Helicopter Emergency. I have a helicopter landing in an emergency.
EMERGENCY P	Fire. This ship or ship indicated has a fire on board (of type ...) 1. Ordinary combustible materials 2. Oil substance 3. Electrical 4. Hazardous material (such as magnesium, flares)
EMERGENCY U	Danger. You are standing into danger
Emergency Action Signals	
EMERGENCY 1	Avoiding action. Take individual avoiding action.
EMERGENCY 4	Cease fire. Do not fire.

Special Groups

SIGNAL	USED BY	MEANING
CODE NE2	Any ship	You should proceed with great caution; submarines are exercising in this area

Submarine Pyrotechnic Signals

SIGNAL	MEANING
RED Grenade or Emergency Identification Signal	Emergency. Submarine in serious trouble and will surface immediately if possible. Ships are to clear the area immediately and stand by to render assistance.
YELLOW or WHITE smoke or flare	Submarine coming to the surface or periscope depth. Ships are to clear the immediate vicinity and maintain cavitation speed.
GREEN flare	Submarine simulated attack signal.
<p>Note: If an UNEXPECTED signal other than GREEN is sighted by ASW units, they are to anticipate an emergency surfacing.</p>	

Governing Groups

SIGNAL	MEANING
BA	Action is being carried out (or I am)
BB	Action completed (or I have)
BC	I recommend
BD	Report time you will be ready (to ...)
BE	Report when ready (to ...)

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BF	Ready (to ...) (at ...)
BG	My present intention is to
BI	Action is not being carried out (or I am not)
BJ	If you desire
BK	When you desire
BL	When ready
BU	Unable (to ...)
BX	Indicates the end of a series of groups governed by governing group.

Tactical Signal Groups

FORM (FORMATION) SIGNALS	
FORM (PORT OR STARBOARD) (0 to 18)	Form on a line of bearing on a relative bearing in tens of degrees (0 to 18) from the guide or ship indicated on the present course or course indicated
FORM (000 to 359)	Form on a line of bearing on a true bearing from the guide or ship indicated on the present course or course indicated
Information Signals	
B FORM	Force is in formation number ... (this unit or unit(s) indicated is (are) occupying station(s) indicated.
G FORM	Guide of is ... (in station ... or bearing ... from this unit or unit indicated distance of ... miles.)

STATION SIGNALS	
Action Signals	
STATION (PORT OR STARBOARD) (0 to 18)	Take station on a relative bearing in tens of degrees from the guide or ship indicated at standard distance (or at a distance of ... miles)
STATION (000 to 359)	Take station on a true bearing indicated from the guide or ship indicated at standard distance (or at a distance of ... miles)

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TATION F	Sequence 1. Assume sequence number ... Assume sequence number and true action accordingly.
STATION R	Report when you are in station
Information Signals	
A STATION	In station. This unit (or unit indicated) is in station.
B STATION	Unable to keep station. This unit (or unit indicated) is unable to keep station or carry out movements directed (due to ...) 1. Breakdown 2. Engineering restrictions 3. Weather

TURN SIGNALS	
Action Signals	
TURN (PORT OR STARBOARD) (1 to 36)	Turn together in the direction indicated, the number of tens of degrees indicated
TURN (PORT OR STARBOARD) (000 to 359)	Turn together in the direction indicated, to the course indicated
CORPEN C	Stop the turn. Stead on course...
Information Signals	
J TURN	Formation course and speed for joining as indicated (b). Guide unit (c). Base course (d). Speed (m). Next alteration of base course is likely to be to (course) ... at (time) ... Example: J TURN 270-10: Formation course and speed for joining is 270 °true at speed 10 knots

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CORPEN (COURSE) SIGNALS	
Action Signals	
INT CORPEN	What is your course and speed?
CORPEN (PORT OR STARBOARD) (1 to 18)	Alter course by Corpen in the direction indicated, the number of tens of degrees indicated
CORPEN (PORT OR STARBOARD) (000 to 359)	Alter course by Corpen in the direction indicated, to the course indicated
CORPEN C	Stop the turn. Steady on course ...
CORPEN E	Steer safety course ...
CORPEN U	Maintain present course (or course ...) (until ...)
Information Signals	
B CORPEN	Base course is ...
E CORPEN	Safety course is ...
G CORPEN	Guide's course is ... (or is altering to ...) Guide's speed is ...
K CORPEN	Course is ...
M CORPEN	My (or unit indicated) course is ... My speed is ...
X CORPEN (PORT OR STARBOARD)	I am about to alter course to port or starboard as indicated (... tens of degrees) (or to course ...)

SPEED SIGNALS	
Action Signals	
INT SPEED	What is your speed?
SPEED	Guide proceed at speed, other ships proceed as necessary to maintain station.
SPEED H	Proceed at speed ...
SPEED S	Stop engines
Information Signals	
B SPEED	Base speed is ...
G SPEED	Guide's speed is ...
M SPEED	My (or unit indicated) speed is ...
S SPEED	Stationing speed is ...

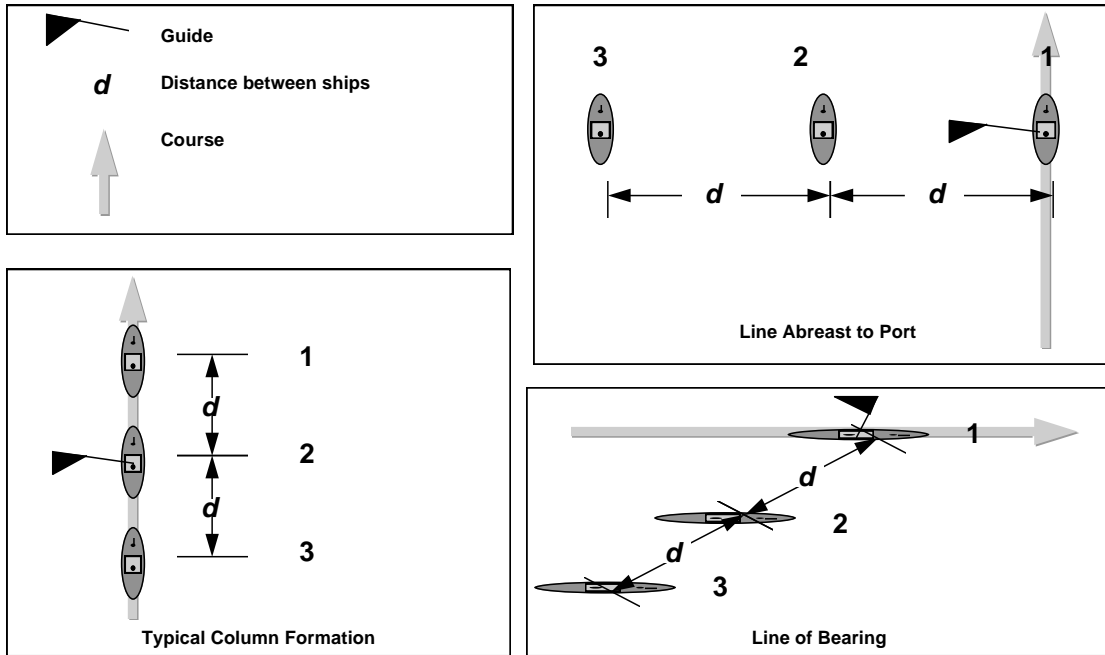
Basic Formations

Column. In a column formation ships are formed in line, bow to stern, with station 1 the lead ship in the line. Subsequent stations in the line are directly astern station 1 and are numbered sequentially (stations 2, 3, 4, and so on). The bearing between stations in the line is the same as the course of the column formation. The distance between stations in the column will be signalled by the Officer Conducting or Scheduling the Exercise. The guide may be assigned any station in the column. Note that station numbers may not always correspond with sequence numbers.

Line abreast. In the line abreast formation ships are formed in a line, beam to beam, with station 1 at the end of the line. If stations 2, 3, 4 and so on are to starboard of station 1, the formation is line abreast to starboard. If stations 2, 3, 4 and so on are to port of station 1, the formation is line abreast to port. The bearing between stations in the line is perpendicular to the course of the line abreast formation. The distance between stations in the column will be signalled by the Officer Conducting or Scheduling the Exercise. The guide may be assigned any station in the column. Note that station numbers may not always correspond with sequence numbers.

Line of bearing. In a line of bearing formation ships are formed in a line with station 1 at the end of the line. Subsequent stations (2, 3, 4 and so on) are aligned along the designated line of bearing. The bearing may be designated as either a true bearing from station 1 using the signal FORM (000-359) and the true bearing from station 1. The bearing may also be relative to the course of the formation using the signal FORM (PORT or STARBOARD) and the relative number of degrees in tens of degrees (0-18). The distance between stations in the column will be signalled by the Officer Conducting or Scheduling the Exercise. The guide may be assigned any station in the line. Note that station numbers may not always correspond with sequence numbers.

Figure 1: Typical Formations



Special Tactical Signal Groups

AD32	Attention is called to the publication, plan or operation order indicated by short title DESIG. Paragraph number may be added.
AD40	Officer indicated following DESIG or representative is requested to report onboard this ship or ship indicated
AS10	Weapon Safety Range. Anti-submarine warfare weapon safety range is (...)
AS55	Sonar operation is as indicated 2. Operate sonar emission equipment for tuning, maintenance and calibration
AS65	Proceed clear of submarine (and ...) 1. Maintain cavitation speed 2. Maintain speed of at least 12 knots 3. Operate at a speed avoiding cavitation
AS67	Submarine safety course is (...) Example: AS 67-270 ... Submarine safety course is 270 °true
AS87	Helicopter (indicated) are to random dip
AV16	Flight Operations. Carry out flight operations (or/and/using ...). 1. Coordinate flight operations with this unit or unit indicated 2. Delay flight operations for ... minutes. 3. Independently to launch or recover aircraft 7. Postpone flights operations until ... 8. Resume flight operations
AV17	Helicopter Operations. Intend to conduct helicopter operations for Time signal should

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	<p>be used to indicate commencement of operations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. HIFR (Helicopter In-Flight Refuelling) 3. Mail transfer (in sequence of units) 4. Personnel transfer 5. VERTREP 6. RRR (Rotors Running Refuelling) 7. RRRR (Rotors Running Refuelling and Rearming) 8. Training
AV26	<p>Progress of aircraft (fixed wing or helicopter) operations is as indicated</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am ready to operated fixed wing aircraft when wind conditions are suitable 2. I am ready to conduct helicopter operations when wind conditions are suitable 3. I am operating fixed wing aircraft 4. I am operating helicopters 8. My flight operations have been delayed (about 10 minutes) 10. I have completed operating fixed wing aircraft 11. I have completed operating helicopters
CM2	<p>Communication difficulties. I am not in communication (or difficulties exist) with you or unit indicated (on ... MHz) or circuit indicated following DESIG. (action to be taken)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check your transmitter 2. Check your receiver 3. Check for steady key
CM4	<p>Establish communications with me or unit indicated by (...)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Flaghoist

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	<p>3. Flashing Light</p> <p>7. Loudhailer</p> <p>10. Radiotelephony</p> <p>15. VHF bridge-to-bridge (channel)</p>
CM8	<p>Shift frequency on this circuit or circuit indicated (to ...)</p> <p>1. Primary frequency</p> <p>2. Secondary frequency</p> <p>4. Frequency ... MHz (following DESIG)</p> <p>5. Channel (following DESIG)</p>
CM13	<p>Groups from ... have been used for the following (number ... of groups)</p> <p>1. Allied Guide to Masters</p> <p>2. International Code of Signals</p>
ED10	<p>Moor, with anchors.... PORT or STBD may be used to indicate which anchor is let go first.</p>
ED18	<p>Weigh anchor (or ...) PORT or STBD may be used to indicate which anchor is let go first.</p> <p>1. Weight second anchor</p> <p>2. Secure anchors</p>
EX2	<p>Exercise to be conducted indicated following DESIG</p>
NA24	<p>PIM. Position and intended movement (PIM) is as indicated</p> <p>a. Position</p> <p>b. Time of position in whole hours</p> <p>c. Course</p>

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	<p>d. Speed</p> <p>e. Period in hours for which the preceding course and speed are in force</p>		
NA31	<p>Reference Point. This unit or unit indicated will pass through reference position identified by letter and/or numeral following DESIG at (course and speed ...)</p>		
RE6	<p>DAMCAT. This unit (or unit indicated) has sustained ... (List A) category damage including ... (List B), assessment of damage to indicated unit (by (List C) (DESIG Number of percentage damaged)).</p>		
	List A	List B	List C
	<p>A. Sunk</p> <p>B. Imminent loss</p> <p>C. Inoperable</p> <p>E. Immobilised</p> <p>F. Major damage</p> <p>G. Medium damage</p> <p>H. Minor damage</p> <p>J. No damage</p>	<p>5. Communications and navigation impaired</p> <p>6. Flight operations capability</p> <p>7. Loss of sensors</p> <p>8. Major fire</p> <p>9. Major flooding</p> <p>10. Major propulsion damage</p> <p>12. Minor fire</p> <p>13. Minor flooding</p> <p>14. Onboard repairs</p> <p>15. Personnel injuries</p> <p>16. Speed reduced</p> <p>17. Underwater penetration</p>	<p>A. Acoustic assessment</p> <p>B. ESM assessment</p> <p>C. Independent observer</p> <p>D. Post-action visual observation</p> <p>E. Radar assessment</p> <p>F. Visual observation</p> <p>G. Infrared assessment</p>
	<p>Example: RE 6-H-13 ... This unit has sustained minor damage from minor flooding</p>		
RE7	<p>Assistance. Require (...) assistance</p>		

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decontamination party 2. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team 3. Fire and rescue party 4. Fire tug 5. Firefighting equipment (type indicated following DESIG) 6. Medical 7. Medical/casualty evacuation (MEDEVAC/CASEVAC) 8. No 9. Salvage party 10. Towing
RE32	<p>Operate ... equipment indicated following DESIG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuously 2. Intermittently <p>Example: BG-RE 32 DESIG TARGET INDICATION RADAR - 2 ... My present intention is to operate target indication radar continuously</p>
RS7	<p>Replenish (...) ... call sign of receiving ships (... position, designation from RAS Planning Sheet) (...time in ZULU).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel 2. Stores 3. Ammunition 4. Potable water
TA12	<p>Distance. Maintain present distance (or take ...)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distance of ... hundred yards


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	<p>2. Distance of ... miles</p> <p>3. Double standard distance</p> <p>4. Standard distance</p> <p>Example: TA 12-2-10 Maintain a distance of 10 nautical miles from this unit</p>
TA17	You bear ... °true from this unit or unit indicated or position indicated (distance ... nautical miles)
TA26	<p>Friendly force or unit indicated is ...</p> <p>1. Joining up (from direction indicated) (at time ...)</p> <p>2. May be encountered (at about ...) (in position ...)</p> <p>3. Operating in the vicinity (or position ...)</p>
TA29	Ships in company are ...
TA87	Leave formation
TA88	<p>Proceed (...)</p> <p>2. As necessary to pass through formation or to reach position (at ...).</p> <p>3. As previously directed.</p>
TA89	You are detached
TA99	<p>Form part of this unit or unit indicated for manoeuvring purposes</p> <p>Example: BJ-TA 99 ... If you desire form part of this unit for manoeuvring purposes</p>
TA100	<p>Keep ...</p> <p>1. Ahead</p> <p>2. Astern</p> <p>4. Clear during manoeuvres</p> <p>7. Out of the way</p>



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	<p>8. To port of this unit or unit indicated</p> <p>9. To starboard of this unit or unit indicated</p> <p>Example: TA100-1 ... Keep ahead of this unit</p>
TA103	<p>Pass ...</p> <p>1. Ahead of this unit or unit indicated</p> <p>2. Astern of this unit or unit indicated</p> <p>5. Through formation</p> <p>7. To port of this unit or unit indicated</p> <p>8. To starboard of this unit or unit indicated</p> <p>Example: BC-TA103-5 ... I recommend that you pass through the formation</p>
TA109	<p>Night Intentions. Remain ... during the night (or until ...)</p> <p>1. At present speed</p> <p>2. In assigned area or area indicated</p> <p>3. In present formation</p> <p>4. In present formation, on present course and at present speed</p> <p>6. On present base course</p>



ENCLOSURE 3:**14th WPN Symposium Attendance List**

S.N.	Country	Name	Position	Total
1	China 	ADM Wu Shengli	Commander of PLA Navy	7
		VADM Ding Yiping	Deputy Commander of PLA Navy	
		VADM Xu Hongmeng	Deputy Commander of PLA Navy	
		RADM Han Xiaohu	Assistant Chief of Staff of PLA Navy	
		SCAPT Xie Dongpei	Director of General Office of PLA Navy HQs	
		SCAPT Liang Yang	Deputy Director, Operations Department of PLA Navy HQs	
		SCAPT Ren Xiaofeng	Director, Maritime Security/Safety Policy Research Division, PLA Navy	
2	Australia 	VADM Ray Griggs	Chief of Royal Australian Navy	6
		CAPT Richard Boulton	Director of Navy International Engagement	



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		LT John Hooper	Flag Lieutenant	
		WO Martin Holzberger	Warrant Officer of Navy	
		COL Simon Monterola	Defence Attach é to China	
		MAJ Gideon Scrimgeour	Assistant Defence Attach é	
3	Brunei 	First Admiral Dato Seri Pahlawan Abdul Aziz bin Haji Mohd Tamit	Commander of the Royal Brunei Navy	6
		Mdm Datin Sakdiah binti Haji Mohd Noor	Spouse of Commander of RBN	
		LTC Rahaimi bin Haji Abdul Karim	Chief of Staff of Royal Brunei Navy	
		LT Wan Abdul Naafi bin Metussin	Staff Officer Grade 2, Naval Research Cell	
		LTC Mohd Sallehin Mohd Taib	Defence Attach é to China	
		WO Rossidi Abdul Duraman	Assistant to DA	
4	Cambodai 	ADM Tea Vinh	Commander of the Royal Cambodian Navy	6
		Mdm Kan Chantrea	Spouse of Commander of RCN	
		RADM Sam Sokha	Deputy Chief of Staff	
		B.GEN Mao Vibol	Defence Attach é to China	

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		LCDR Seng Samnang	Deputy Chief of Administrative Office	
		ENS Nuon Sreycham	Accompany to Madam	
5	Canada 	VADM Mark Norman	Commander of the Royal Canadian Navy	5
		CAPT Russ Fowler	Defence Attach é to China	
		CDR Steve Thompson	Director Naval Strategy	
		LT Heng Chhay Chao	Flag Lieutenant	
		CPO Tom Riefesel	Chairman of SELWG 2013	
6	Chile 	ADM Enrique Larra ñaga	Commander-in-Chief of Chilean Navy	7
		Mdm Jeanette Silva	Spouse of Commander-in-Chief	
		RADM Rodrigo Álvarez	Deputy Chief of Staff	
		CAPT Jaime Ortega	Defense and Naval Attach é	
		Mdm Marcela Romero	Spouse of DNA	
		CDR Pedro Figueroa	Assistant orders of Commander in Chief	
		SGT Edinson Solis	Personal assistant to Commander	




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7	France 	RADM Anne Cullerre	Commandant, Maritime Zone, Pacific Ocean	5
		Mr. Gerard Cavalier	Spouse of Commandant	
		LT Vincent Monboussin	Assistant, international relations	
		COL Serge Cholley	Defence Attach éto China	
		LCDR Marc Merveilleux du Vignaux	Naval Attach éto China	
8	Indonesia 	ADM Dr. Marsetio	Chief of the Indonesian Navy	14
		Mdm Penny Marsetio	Spouse of Chief of Navy	
		RADM Putu Adnyana	Assistant Chief for Security & Intelligence	
		Mdm Soelis Adnyana	Spouse of Assistant Chief for Security & Intelligence	
		F.ADM Arie Sembiring	Deputy Assistant Chief for Operations	
		CAPT Tatit Witjjaksono	Senior Staff of Operation Strategy Section	
		CAPT Erwin Adedharma	Secretary to Chief of Navy	
		F.LT Hasan Sapril	Aide-de-Camp to Chief of Navy	
		RADM Mohamad Darojatim	Commander of Sealift Command	




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		Mdm Darojatim	Spouse of Commander of Sealift Command	
		RADM INGN Aryatmadja	Senior Officer Expert Staff for Chief of Staff	
		Mdm Kadek Aryatmadja	Spouse of Senior Expert Staff	
		S.SGT Anton Sukoco	Staff of Chief of Navy Office	
		CAPT Samuel Kowaas	Defence Attach éto China	
9	Japan 	ADM Kawano Katsutoshi	Chief of Staff, JMSDF	8
		Mdm Kawano Mariko	Spouse of Chief of Staff	
		CAPT Madono Tomohiko	Director of Plans and Programs Division	
		CAPT Sakurai Masahiro	Defense Attach éto China	
		Mdm Sakurai Megumi	Spouse of DA	
		CAPT Fujiwara Naochika	Senior Aide	
		LCDR Tsubokura Daigo	Staff, Plans and Programs Division	
		Ms. Kashima Ikuko	English Interpreter	
10	Malaysia	ADM Tan Sri Abdul Aziz Jaafar	Chief of the Royal Malaysian Navy	6




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		Mdm Puan Sri Sarah Abdul Ghafar	Spouse of Chief of RMN	
		RADM Dato' Mior Rosdi Mior Mohd Jaafar	Assistant Chief of Staff for Operation & Exercises	
		MAJ Azman Abdul Aziz	Assistant Defence Attach éto China	
		Mdm Nor Asnah Ismail Ali	Spouse of ADA	
		CDR Shaiful Nizam Abdul Manan	Staff Officer for International Relations & Maritime Laws	
11	New Zealand 	RADM Jack Steer	Chief of New Zealand Navy	5
		CDR Simon Griffiths	WPNS MCMEX 2014 Lead Planner	
		CDR Karl Woodhead	Inspector General Navy	
		COL Garry Brosnan	Defence Attach éto China	
		LT Eric Chapman	Flag Lieutenant	
12	Papua New Guinea 	CAPT Alois Tom	Chief of Staff of PNG Defence Force	3
		CDR Herbert Poha	Director Maritime Operations	
		CDR Thomas Ponjom	Commanding Officer HMPNGS BASILISK	
13	Peru	ADM Carlos Tejada	Commander of Peruvian Navy	6



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		Mdm Joan Williams	Spouse of Commander	
		RADM Luis Polar	Director of Special Projects	
		CAPT Oscar Torrico	Under Secretary of Commander	
		LCDR Jose Gartner	Flag Aide to Commander	
		LCDR V ́ctor Iba ́n	Student Officer at Nanjing Naval Command College	
14	Philippines 	VADM Jose Luis M. Alano	Flag Officer-in-Command of the Philippine Navy	6
	COMMO Severino Vicente David	Deputy Commander, Philippine Fleet		
	CAPT Opiniano Jayme	Director, Center for Naval Leadership and Excellence		
	COL Boni Cebrian	Defence and Armed Forces Attach ́to China		
	CDR Teddy Quinzon	Director, Office of the Naval Strategic Studies		
	CDR Jorge Vicente Aganan	Flag Lieutenant		
15	Republic of Korea 	RADM Park Kyung Il	Deputy CNO for Policy, Plan & Comptroller	4
	CAPT Lee Hak Min	Director of Foreign Policy Division		
	CAPT Lee Woo Chol	Naval Attach ́to China		

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		LTJG Kim Hak Jun	Translator	
16	<p>Russia</p> 	COL Alekseev Victor	Defence Attach é to China	1
17	<p>Singapore</p> 	RADM Ng Chee Peng	Chief of Navy of Republic of Singapore Navy	6
		Mdm Low Yin Lee Valerie Therese	Spouse of the Chief of Navy	
		COL Ong Yu Lin	Defence Attach é to China	
		COL Edwin Leong Wai Kwan	Head Naval Intelligence	
		COL Richard Lim Kai Chuan	Head Naval Personnel	
		MAJ Chew Yee Hur William	Staff Officer to CNV	
18	<p>Thailand</p> 	ADM Taweewuth Pongsapipatt	Chief of Staff of Royal Thai Navy	7
		SCAPT Woranart Pongsapipatt	Spouse of Chief of Staff	
		SCAPT Warapart Rajatasankha	Staff Officer to COS	
		CDR Rapeepon Komutdaeng	Head of International Policy Section, Policy and Strategy Division, Naval Operations Department	

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		LCDR Jittiphoom Jaijit	Aids de Camp to COS	
		SCAPT Paisan Chanopat	Thai Naval Attach éto Beijing	
		Mdm Kobkul Chanopat	Spouse Thai Naval Attach éto Beijing	
19	Tonga 	CDR Sione Ulakai	Component Commander	2
		Mdm Viola Ulakai	Spouse	
20	United States 	ADM Jonathan Greenert	Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy	19
		ADM Harry Harris	Commander of U.S. Pacific Fleet	
		Mrs. Brunhilde Bradley	Spouse of ADM Harris	
		Ambassador Asif Chaudhry	Foreign Policy Advisor	
		CAPT Thomas Ishee	Executive Assistant to CNO	
		CAPT Daniel Hernandez	Public Affairs Officer to CNO	
		CAPT Michael Boyle	Executive Assistant, COMPACFLT	
		CAPT Patrick Hollen	Naval Attach éto China	
		CAPT Michael Studeman	Special Assistant to CNO	


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		CAPT Donald Cribbs	International Plans and Policy, COMPACFLT	
		CAPT Darryn James	Public Affairs Officer, COMPACFLT	
		Dr. David Greenberg	Policy Advisor	
		CDR John Dahm	Assistant Naval Attach é to China	
		CDR Jonathan Duffy	Special Assistant to COMPACFLT	
		LCDR Michael Steffens	Flag Aide, COMPACFLT	
		LCDR Christina Wong	China Desk Officer, COMPACFLT	
		MAJ William Brown	Aide to CNO	
		MAJ Allan Chiu	Assistant Marine Attach é to China	
		LT Michael Felber	Protocol Officer, COMPACFLT	
21	Vietnam 	ADM Nguyễn Văn Hiến	Commander in Chief of Vietnam People's Navy	5
		RADM Nguyen Van Kiem	Deputy Chief of Staff, VPA Navy	
		SCAPT Nguyen Ngoc Vinh	Director, External Relations Division, VPA Navy	
		SCOL Vu Dinh Hai	Defence Attach é to China	



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		SCOL Pham Dinh Cat	Deputy Defence Attach é to China	
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Observers

S.N.	Country	Name	Position	Total
1	Bangladesh 	VADM Farid Habib	Chief of the Naval Staff, Bangladesh Navy	7
		Mdm Hafiza Akhter Habib	Spouse of CNS	
		Miss Farah Tashmim Habib	Daughter of CNS	
		CAPT Ershad Ali	Staff Officer to CNS	
		LCDR Towhidul Haq Bhuiyan	Assistant Secretary to CNS	
		CDR Moniruzzaman	Naval Attach é to China	
		Mdm Shirin Akter	Spouse of Naval Attach é	
2	India 	RADM S G Ghormade	Naval Headquarters	3
		CDR Veenum Prakash	Staff Officer	
		COL IS Samyal	Defence Attach é to China	

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3	Mexico 	RADM Teodoro Vivas Garcia	Naval Attach éto China	2
		Mdm Elizabeth Acosta	Spouse of Naval Attach é	
4	Pakistan 	ADM Asif Sandila	Chief of Naval Staff of Pakistan Navy	10
		Mdm Ghazala Asif Sandila	Spouse of CNS	
		Miss Fizza Asif Sandila	Daughter of CNS	
		COMMO Foad Amin	Principal Staff Officer	
		Mdm Hamida Foad	Spouse of PSO	
		LCDR Attaullah Jehangiri	Flag to CNS	
		CAPT Afzal Rehman	Naval Attach éto China	
		Mdm Rizwana Afzal	Spouse of NA	
		CAPT Javaid Iqbal	Director Naval Operational Plans, Naval HQs	
		Mdm Fauzaia Anjum	Spouse of Director, Naval Operational Plans	

ENCLOSURE 4**WPNS Point of Contact (As of 20 April, 2014)**

S.N.	Country	POC	Position	Contact Means
1	Australia	LCDR Rowena Gaffney	Staff officer, Navy Int'l Engagement, RAN	rowena.gaffney@defence.gov.au Tel: 0061 (0)2 6265 7495 Mob: 0061 (0)477 716 189 Fax: 0061 (0)2 6265 2036
2	Brunei	Lt(L) Hidayatul	Acting Staff Officer, Training, RBN	so2trgnavy@mindef.gov.bn
3	Cambodia	RADM Sam Sokha	Deputy Chief of staff, Royal Cambodian Navy	satorson016@yahoo.com , (855)975-261-555
4	Canada	CDR Steve Thompson	Director, Maritime Strategy3, RCN	steve.thompson4@forces.gc.ca 613-945-0573
5	Chile	1. CAPT Luis F. Sanchez 2. CAPT Rodrigo Vega	Head of Plans and Doctrine, Chilean Navy Head of Internal Coordination & Institutional Interests	1. lfsanchez@armada.cl 2. rvegac@armada.cl (New) +56 966 286 136
6	France	LT Vincent Monboussin	French Navy	comsupri@armees-polynesie.pf

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S.N.	Country	POC	Position	Contact Means
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10	New Zealand	CDR Garin Golding	Inspector of the Navy, RNZN	garin.golding@nzdf.mil.nz (Workshop)
		LT. Eric Chapman CDR Karl Woodhead	Flag Lieutenant, RNZN Inspector General of Navy	eric.chapman@nzdf.mil.nz (Symposium) Tel: 0064 4 496 0301 karl.woodhead@nzdf.mil.nz Tel: 0064 4 496 0360, Mob 021 918 556
11	Papua New Guinea	CDR Perry Sundie CDR Hebert POHA	Director, Maritime Operations, PNGN	psundie@defence.gov.pg hpoha@defence.gov.pg / hpoha235@gmail.com il.com (New POC)
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13	Peru	1. CAPT Enrique Arnaez 2. LCDR Jose Luis Gartner 3. CAPT Rodolfo Sablich	1.Chief of Projects Section, Commander-in-Chief Office, PN 2.Flag Aide to Commander of Navy 3.Head of Politics Depart PNStaff	1. enrique.arnaez@marina.pe 2. jose.gartner@marina.pe (POC) 3. Rodolfo.sablich@marina.pe
14	Philippines	LCDR Roldydin Cris Sergio	Int'l Affairs & Inter-agency Branch, Office of the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff for Plans,N5, PN	crissergio98@gmail.com 0063 2 524 5791 (office) 0063 927 627 0870 (mobile)
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16	Russia	N/A, please contact the defence attach éoffice in your country		
17	Singapore	LTC Yeo See One	Head Defence Retations (Multilateral), RSN	KWAH Chien Loon Ivan@starnet.gov.sg
18	Thailand	CDR Rapeepon Komutdaeng	Head of Int'l Policy, Policy & Strategy Division, Naval Ops Dept.	interpolicy.nodrtn@gmail.com +66 2 475 3005; +66 89 922 9222 (mob)
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20	United States	CAPT Donald Cribbs	Head of International Engagement, U.S. Pacific Fleet, US Navy	donald.cribbs@navy.mil
21	Vietnam	CDR BuiTho Thanh	Assistant, External Relations Division, Vietnam People's Navy	btthanhqh@ymail.com

ENCLOSURE 5

WPNS Country Participation Table

Event	Time	Host	AUS-Australia	BRU-Brunei	PRC-China	INA-Indonesia	MAL-Malaysia	NZ-New Zealand	PNG-Papua New Guinea	PHI-Philippines	SIN-Singapore	ROK-Korea	THA-Thailand	USA-USA	JPN-Japan	TON-Tonga	CAM-Cambodia	VTE-Vietnam	RUS-Russia	FRA-France	CAN-Canada	IND-India	CHI-Chile	BAN-Bangladesh	MEX-Mexico	PER-Peru	PAK-Pakistan
1 st Symposium	1988/10	Australia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×												
2 nd Symposium	1990/11	Thailand	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	×	○	○	○													
1 st Workshop	1992/02	Australia	○	×	×	×	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○													
3 rd Symposium	1992/11	USA	○	○	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○													
2 nd Workshop	1993/07	Singapore	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○													
3 rd Workshop	1994/05	Malaysia	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	●												
4 th Symposium	1994/11	Malaysia	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●									
4 th Workshop	1995/08	Indonesia	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●		●						
5 th Workshop	1996/06	Japan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	○	●	●	●						
5 th Symposium	1996/11	Japan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●						
6 th Workshop	1997/09	Philippines	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	○	○	●	●						
7 th Workshop	1998/04	Korea	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	○	×	○	●	●						
6 th Symposium	1998/10	Korea	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●						
8 th Workshop	1999/06	Singapore	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	×	○	○	●	●	●					

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9 th Workshop	2000/05	New Zealand	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	•	•	•							
7 th Symposium	2000/11	New Zealand	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	•	•	•								
10 th Workshop	2001/09	PNG	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	x	x	x	•	•	•	•								
11 th Workshop	2002/06	Japan	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	•	•	•	•							
8 th Symposium	2002/10	Japan	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	•	•	•	•							
12 th Workshop	2003/06	Thailand	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	•	•	•							
13 th Workshop	2004/06	Singapore	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	x	o	•	•	•							
9 th Symposium	2004/11	Singapore	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	o	o	•	•	•							
14 th Workshop	2005/06	Indonesia	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	o	•	•	•	•						
15 th Workshop	2006/06	USA	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	o	•	•	•	x						
10 th Symposium	2006/10	USA	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	•	•	•	x					
16 th Workshop	2007/06	New Zealand	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	•	•	•	x	x	•				
17 th Workshop	2008/06	Korea	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	o	•	•	•	x	x	•				
11 th Symposium	2008/10	Korea	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	•	•	•	•	•	•				
18 th Workshop	2009/09	PNG	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	•	x	•	x	x	x				
19 th Workshop	2010/06	Australia	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	•	•	•	x	x	•				
12 th Symposium	2010/09	Australia	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	•	•	•	x	x	•				
20 th Workshop	2011/05	France	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	x	o	o	•	o	x	x	•				
21 st Workshop	2012/05	Malaysia	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	•	o	x	x	•				
13 th Symposium	2012/09	Malaysia	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	•	o	x	x	o				
22 nd Workshop	2013/05	Thailand	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	o	o	•	o	•	x	o				
23 rd Workshop	2014/01	China	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	•	o	•	•	o	•			
14 th Symposium	2014/04	China	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	•	o	•	•	o	•			