



Knowledge Partner



Safety, Security, and Stability:

A U.S. Business Perspective for the
Singapore ASEAN Chairmanship 2027





CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Singapore's Chairmanship: Key Themes to Consider	5
• Pillar A: Safety • Pillar B: Security • Pillar C: Stability	
Recommendations and Indicative Deliverables	14
• Signature Deliverables • Supporting Workstreams • Ecosystem Activities • Analytical and Research Outputs	
Conclusion: A Partnership for the Next 50 Years	16
Annexes	17
• Annex A: Methodology and Contributing Members • Annex B: Mapping of Recommendations to Ongoing ASEAN Instruments	

Executive Summary

Singapore takes over the rotating chairmanship of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2027 at a defining moment for the region's digital economy.

The chairmanship year sits between the signing of the ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA), the implementation of the ASEAN Digital Masterplan 2030 (ADM 2030), and the 50th year of U.S.-ASEAN partnership.

This paper reflects the views of The American Chamber of Commerce in Singapore (AmChamSG) member companies. It sets out a coherent set of themes that could inform Singapore's chairmanship priorities under three interdependent pillars: (i) Safety, which underpins confidence in digital and AI systems; (ii) Security, which protects the networks, data, and infrastructure on which the digital economy depends; and (iii) Stability, which sustains the energy, integration, and partnership architecture needed for long-term growth.

The paper is offered as a constructive contribution to a chairmanship agenda that Singapore is still shaping. Its recommendations are illustrative and are designed to integrate with, rather than displace, the substantial workstreams that Singapore and the ASEAN Secretariat already have in motion.

The recommendations are grouped into four tiers – signature deliverables, supporting workstreams, ecosystem activities, and analytical outputs – that Singapore can draw on selectively as its priorities are defined and concretized. AmChamSG looks forward to engaging with the Singapore government throughout its chairmanship year, and to convene U.S. member companies around the themes and workstreams that Singapore chooses to advance.

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Introduction

Southeast Asia is one of the world's fastest-growing digital economies, with the region's digital economy surpassing USD 300 billion in gross merchandise value in 2025¹ and projected to reach USD 2 trillion by 2030 as the ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA) takes effect.²

Singapore's 2027 ASEAN Chairmanship arrives at a hinge point: between the finalization of DEFA, the implementation phase of the ASEAN Digital Masterplan 2030 (ADM 2030), and the 50th anniversary of the ASEAN-U.S. Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

More than 6,000 U.S. companies are active across ASEAN – many for decades – concentrated in the sectors most material to the region's digital transformation: cloud infrastructure and AI, semiconductors, payments and financial services, cybersecurity, healthcare, energy, and connectivity.³

AmCham members are conscious that Singapore's chairmanship priorities are still being defined, and that the most useful contribution the U.S. business community could make is to surface themes that resonate with ASEAN's own emerging priorities and complement the work of the Philippines as outgoing chair.

The recommendations examined in this paper are thus offered as illustrative options for the Singapore government's consideration, designed to complement the substantial body of work already in motion at the ASEAN Secretariat, at national digital ministries, and at the U.S. Mission to ASEAN.

¹ Google, Temasek & Bain (2025) e-Conomy SEA 2025: From Digital Decade to AI Reality, www.temasek.com.sg/content/dam/temasek-corporate/news-and-views/resources/reports/e-conomy-sea-2025-report.pdf

² BCG (2023) Study on the Asean Digital Economy Framework Agreement, https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/ASEAN-Digital-Economy-Framework-Agreement-Public-Summary_Final-published-version-1.pdf

³ U.S. Mission to ASEAN, remarks at ABIS 2025 (Kuala Lumpur, October 2025), <https://press.usasean.org/us-asean-business-council-deepens-digital-and-economic-cooperation-through-key-initiatives-at-abis-2025>

Singapore's Chairmanship: Key Themes to Consider

The themes examined in this paper cluster under three pillars:

- Safety concerns the confidence that digital and AI systems work as intended – covering AI governance, MSME AI adoption, and the protection of intangible assets and creator rights.
- Security concerns the foundations that keep the digital economy operating: cybersecurity standardization and cross-border data and payments interoperability.
- Stability concerns the long-term conditions for growth: energy resilience, economic integration, and the partnership architecture that keeps ASEAN attractive to investment.

These three pillars are interdependent: Safety enables adoption, Security enables trust, and Stability sustains both. Together, they give Singapore a coherent narrative under which several existing workstreams can be brought together.

Pillar A: Safety

Safety is about confidence: the assurance that digital and AI systems work as intended, respect users' rights, and protect creators, consumers, and citizens across the region. Safety is what enables adoption to scale.

A.1 Responsible AI Adoption and Governance Interoperability

Context

ASEAN has invested heavily in the foundational instruments of AI governance over the past three years: the ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics (2024), the Expanded Guide on Generative AI (2025), the ASEAN Responsible AI Roadmap 2025-2030, and the ASEAN AI Safety Network endorsed at ADGMIN 2025.

The natural next step in 2027 is not another headline framework but the operationalization of what already exists to achieve productivity gains in the real economy, and the alignment of national AI strategies that are now emerging in parallel across ASEAN Member States.

Key Challenges

ASEAN Member States are increasingly developing national AI strategies, regulatory frameworks, and draft laws on their own tracks. Without interoperability between these approaches – particularly on data localization, model governance, and cross-border AI service provision – and sectorally-relevant adoption, the region risks compounding compliance costs at exactly the moment when it wants to accelerate adoption. Agentic AI, which enables systems to act with greater autonomy on behalf of users and businesses, adds a further governance and adoption question that ASEAN has not yet addressed collectively.



Recommendations

Singapore's ASEAN Chairmanship could position ASEAN's governance landscape as a competitive advantage rather than a compliance overhead. One priority is interoperability between national approaches – not full convergence – supported by common testing frameworks, transparency initiatives, and mutual recognition mechanisms that allow AI systems built to one Member State's standards to operate confidently across the region.

This is also an opportunity to move the region's AI agenda beyond horizontal questions of governance toward vertical AI, the application of AI to specific sectors where ASEAN has both significant economic exposure and distinctive regional challenges, including construction, manufacturing, transport, healthcare and agriculture. Singapore should use its Chairmanship to champion a practical ASEAN framework for sector-specific AI adoption that combines trusted governance with real-world deployment, including common approaches to industry sandboxes, workforce skills and cross-border pilots. This approach would help ASEAN demonstrate how AI can translate into measurable productivity gains in the real economy.

A.2 Safe and inclusive AI adoption for MSMEs

Context

Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) account for between 97.2% and 99.9% of all enterprises in ASEAN Member States, approximately 85% of employment, and around 45% of regional GDP.⁴

For digital and AI adoption to reach the businesses that represent the bulk of the regional economy, three conditions must be met: trusted standards that businesses and consumers can rely on, governance frameworks consistent enough across borders to reduce compliance overhead, and infrastructure that is genuinely accessible beyond major urban centres.

Key Challenges

MSME AI adoption is constrained not only by cost and skills gaps but by awareness and access. Many small businesses across ASEAN are unaware of what AI tools are available or how to integrate them safely into business processes, and free-to-try self-service models rarely translate well to markets where guided onboarding and in-language support are essential.

Recommendations

Singapore could build on the Philippines' 2026 MSME AI Adoption Framework⁵ with two additional elements. First, a regional certification pathway for AI solutions targeting MSME markets, anchored in ISO/IEC 42001 – the international standard for AI management systems – and extending the accreditation program that the Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC) has already established for that standard.

Second, a structured program to help global technology companies adapt their AI products for MSME adoption and usage, including linguistic localization, guided onboarding, and connections to local implementation partners. The latter was among the most consistent requests from members with direct MSME market exposure across the region.

⁴ ASEAN Secretariat (2026) Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in ASEAN, U.S. Mission to ASEAN, remarks at ABIS 2025 (Kuala Lumpur, October 2025), <https://press.usasean.org/us-asean-business-council-deepens-digital-and-economic-cooperation-through-key-initiatives-at-abis-2025>

⁵ As part of its ASEAN chairmanship in 2026, the Philippines is developing a four-component ASEAN MSME AI Adoption Framework covering awareness, access, adoption, and accountability. The framework is set to be delivered as a Priority Economic Deliverable (PED) within the broader theme of 'AI-Powered MSME Growth'.

A.3 Intangible assets, IP protection, and creator confidence in the age of AI

Context

Intellectual property, brand equity, creative content, and data assets are becoming a larger share of business value across ASEAN, particularly for the creative industries, digital services, and consumer-facing businesses that have grown up alongside the region's digital economy.

ASEAN's treatment of intangible assets has not kept pace with their commercial significance, and Singapore – with the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) already recognized as a regional leader – is well placed to open a substantive regional conversation.

Key Challenges

IP enforcement remains uneven across ASEAN. Regional frameworks for AI-generated content, digital trademarks, and data assets are still emerging. The rise of generative AI has raised questions about the boundary between AI training data practices and creator rights that no ASEAN Member State has yet resolved in isolation. Intangible asset issues intersect with data interoperability and digital identity in ways that argue for a joined-up regional approach.

Recommendations

Singapore could sponsor a regional conversation on how ASEAN should recognize and protect intangible assets in the age of AI, including AI-generated and digital trademarks, and consider mechanisms of regulatory reciprocity between Member States that reduce enforcement friction for rights holders.

The conversation would benefit from being anchored by IPOS in partnership with WIPO, and from being framed as a growth agenda for ASEAN's creative and digital industries rather than a defensive rights-holder agenda.

Pillar B: Security

Security is the foundation that allows the digital economy to operate: the protection of networks, data, payment systems, capital markets, and the supply chains that connect ASEAN to the global economy. Security is what enables trust to be sustained at scale.

B.1 Cybersecurity standardization and ASEAN baseline resilience

Context

Cybersecurity is a key concern among AmChamSG member companies, who have suggested regionalizing Singapore's Cyber Trust Mark and Cyber Essentials Mark as a credible baseline for MSMEs and mid-market enterprises across ASEAN.

Both marks were introduced by Singapore's Cyber Security Agency (CSA) and offer graduated tiers that map to internationally recognized standards such as ISO/IEC 27001 and, increasingly, ISO/IEC 42001 for AI management systems.⁶

Key Challenges

National cybersecurity regimes across ASEAN remain fragmented. MSME cyber-readiness is generally low, and ransomware exposure has grown steadily in the region. There is no widely recognized regional standard that vendors, buyers, and insurers can converge on.

A large share of the software Singapore-based distributors carry into ASEAN is U.S.-authored, and a common baseline would help buyers procure with confidence while giving vendors a clearer route to market.

Recommendations

Singapore could invite ASEAN Member States to recognize the Cyber Trust Mark and Cyber Essentials Mark as a common baseline – not as a mandatory harmonization, but as a voluntary reference standard mapped to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 42001.

A regional MSME Cyber Readiness Program, aligned with the AI Readiness Assessment Toolkit under development for the Philippines' Priority Economic Deliverables, would give the baseline a delivery vehicle. Closer collaboration between CSA, the ASEAN Cybersecurity Cooperation Strategy, and U.S. partners on threat-sharing and incident response would give it teeth.

⁶ Singapore's Cyber Security Agency (CSA) launched the Cyber Trust Mark and Cyber Essentials Mark in 2022. The two marks certify cybersecurity posture at graduated tiers, from foundational hygiene for smaller enterprises to comprehensive risk-based programs for larger, more digitally dependent organizations.

B.2 Trusted cross-border data flows and payments interoperability

Context

AmChamSG member companies have called for greater data interoperability across ASEAN, and for continued progress on payments and digital identity interoperability, building on the leadership the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has shown through initiatives like Project Nexus. These strands are converging into a single agenda, and DEFA offers a natural home for them.

Key Challenges

Data localization requirements continue to proliferate across ASEAN Member States, often without clear necessity tests, and cross-border data transfer regimes remain inconsistent. Capital markets integration is held back by weak data comparability and disclosure standards across ASEAN exchanges.

Take-up of cross-border QR payments and digital identity remains uneven. Industry estimates suggest that divergent digital regulations cost ASEAN businesses somewhere between USD 15 and 20 billion each year in compliance overhead.⁷

Recommendations

Singapore could carry an ASEAN data flow trust framework forward as an implementation package under DEFA, anchored on the existing Model Contractual Clauses and Data Management Framework and extended to cover explicit alignment with payments, digital ID, and capital markets data.

On payments, continued expansion of the Project Nexus model – with attention to how it links to digital identity and cross-border consumer protection – would be a natural companion. Alignment with the OECD, G20 Data Free Flow with Trust agenda, and the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules would keep ASEAN's approach globally interoperable.

⁷ Information Technology Industry Council (ITI) (2025) The Digital Economy Framework Agreement: ASEAN's Anchor in a Turbulent Digital Economy, www.itic.org/news-events/techwork-blog/the-digital-economy-framework-agreement-aseans-anchor-in-a-turbulent-digital-economy.

Pillar C: Stability

Stability is about long-term resilience: the energy that powers the digital economy, the integration that allows businesses and goods to move across borders, and the partnership architecture that keeps the regional economy attractive to investment. Stability is what enables Safety and Security to be sustained.

C.1 Energy resilience and the digital-energy nexus

Context

The Enhanced ASEAN Power Grid Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the 43rd ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting in October 2025, and the APG Financing Initiative was launched at the same meeting with initial commitments from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.⁸

Singapore's ASEAN Chairmanship offers an opportunity to consolidate this momentum and to frame energy as the enabling condition for AI and data center growth, not as a separate climate file.

Key Challenges

National power markets across ASEAN remain fragmented in their technical standards and regulatory approaches. Financing constraints for renewables and storage at scale persist. Data center demand is growing rapidly and risks crowding out other industrial users in some ASEAN Member States.

Singapore has commissioned its own study of small modular reactors and other advanced nuclear options, and any regional conversation would need to be handled with careful regard for ASEAN Member States' sovereignty over energy mix.

Recommendations

Singapore could elevate the ASEAN Power Grid to a Chairmanship priority with concrete near-term deliverables: a common set of grid codes and interoperability standards; transparent tariff and wheeling arrangements; and a dispute resolution mechanism for cross-border trade. The Lao PDR–Thailand–Malaysia–Singapore (LTMS) Power Integration Project offers a working template that can be expanded. Regional approaches to data center siting, water use, and efficiency standards would complement the grid work.

On advanced nuclear options, Singapore could open a scoping dialogue on a strictly voluntary and sovereignty-respecting basis, positioning it as a long-horizon conversation rather than a headline commitment.

⁸ The Enhanced ASEAN Power Grid Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the 43rd ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting on 16 October 2025 in Kuala Lumpur. The APG Financing Initiative was launched at the same meeting, with the ADB and the World Bank committing an initial USD 12.5 billion to support cross-border interconnection projects across the region.

C.2 Deeper economic integration and barriers to trade in goods and services

Context

Non-tariff barriers and services-trade fragmentation continue to be the single most consistent grievance from businesses operating across ASEAN.

Singapore's ASEAN Chairmanship coincides with the entry into force of the upgraded ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)⁹ and the initial implementation of DEFA, creating a natural moment to sustain and advance these commitments.

Key Challenges

Non-tariff barriers persist across goods trade despite successive rounds of ASEAN trade facilitation work. Regulatory fragmentation in services – particularly professional services, legal services, healthcare services, and digital services – remains a material obstacle to intra-ASEAN market development.

The ASEAN Single Window remains under-utilized in practice. Implementation of Mutual Recognition Arrangements is inconsistent. There is no clear public follow-up mechanism for delivery against existing commitments under ATIGA, the ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA), and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS).

Recommendations

Singapore could sponsor a Regional Dashboard tracking implementation of the upgraded ATIGA, ATISA, AFAS, and DEFA commitments across AMS – framed collaboratively and designed to give AMS a shared view of progress. A focused workstream on services trade facilitation, with digital services, professional services, and healthcare services as priority segments, would give the dashboard practical content.

A private-sector Non-Tariff Barrier notification mechanism, modelled on the ASEAN Solutions for Investments, Services and Trade (ASSIST) platform but extended to a wider set of issues, would give businesses a route to raise concrete cases.

⁹The upgraded ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA Upgrade) was signed at the 26th ASEAN Economic Community Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 24 October 2025, alongside the announcement of the substantial conclusion of DEFA negotiations.

C.3 A regional partnership architecture for sustained private-sector engagement

Context

ASEAN's private-sector engagement architecture is less structured than APEC's or the G20's. Singapore's ASEAN chairmanship offers an opening to strengthen it.

Key Challenges

Private-sector consultation across ASEAN bodies is ad hoc and varies significantly by Chairmanship. Regional platforms for MSME and start-up business matching at scale are limited. Existing national flagship events in Singapore – Singapore Tech Week, ATxSG, the Philippines AI Summit – are strong but not routinely woven into ASEAN's own chairmanship calendar.

Recommendations

Singapore could pilot an ASEAN Business Advisory architecture, drawing on APEC's ABAC and the G20's B20, with structured feed-in points at ADGMIN, the ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting, and the ASEAN Summit.

Alongside it, Singapore could sponsor a flagship ASEAN Innovation Showcase in 2027 that combines MSME business matching, sectoral pavilions (healthtech, agritech, fintech, creative industries), and a regional pitch competition. Healthcare resilience – including workforce, supply chain, and digital health – would be a natural horizontal theme both for the business advisory and the showcase.

Recommendations and Indicative Deliverables for Singapore's ASEAN Chairmanship

The recommendations below are offered as illustrative options for Singapore's consideration. The specific items under each tier would benefit from further engagement with Singapore Government counterparts and AmCham member companies during the chairmanship year.

Signature Deliverables

- A Singapore Declaration on Operationalizing ASEAN's Digital Decade, drawing together progress on DEFA, the Responsible AI Roadmap, the AI Safety Network, and AI-Powered MSME Growth into a single 2028-2030 implementation pathway.
- A Trusted AI and Data Centre Framework offering voluntary accreditation for cloud and AI providers that meet shared standards on security, privacy, encryption, and lawful access handling – complementing rather than pre-empting the sovereign compute agenda under the Philippines' proposed ASEAN Center for AI.
- A Regional Dashboard tracking delivery against existing economic integration commitments under the upgraded ATIGA, ATISA, AFAS, and the initial DEFA implementation package.

Supporting Workstreams

- An ASEAN MSME AI Readiness and Adoption Annual Report, picking up the baseline established under the Philippines' PED and tracking progress year-on-year with the ASEAN Secretariat as institutional custodian.
- An ASEAN MSME Cyber Readiness Program mapped to Singapore's Cyber Trust and Cyber Essentials Marks and aligned with ISO/IEC 27001 and 42001.
- A Submarine Cable and Digital Infrastructure Resilience Study mapping critical regional dependencies and recommending diversification strategies.
- A Cross-Border Data Flow Trust Framework Implementation Toolkit, building on the existing Model Contractual Clauses and Data Management Framework and extended to cover payments and digital ID.
- An ASEAN Power Grid Acceleration Roadmap with near-term targets for cross-border PPAs, grid code harmonization, and dispute resolution.
- An Agentic AI Considerations Annex to the Expanded Guide on Generative AI, addressing accountability, safety, and oversight for autonomous AI systems.
- An ASEAN Vertical AI Adoption Roadmap and Report, with near-term suggestions for advancing AI adoption in priority ASEAN sectors.

Ecosystem Activities

- A Singapore ASEAN-U.S. Business Dialogue anchored on the Road to 50 Years framing and timed to coincide with ATxSG or Singapore Tech Week.
- A flagship ASEAN Innovation Showcase combining MSME business matching, sectoral pavilions (agritech, healthtech, fintech, creative industries), and a regional pitch competition.
- A pilot ASEAN Business Advisory Council on the model of APEC's ABAC and the G20's B20, with formal feed-in points at ADGMIN, AEM, and the Summit.
- A Singapore Roundtable on Intangible Assets and Creator Rights, in partnership with IPOS, WIPO, and creative industry stakeholders.
- A Healthcare Resilience and Digital Health Dialogue recognizing the cross-cutting role of the sector in regional economic resilience.
- A flagship ASEAN Vertical AI Adoption Showcase combining MSME case studies, sectoral pavilions (manufacturing, construction, healthcare, financial services, agriculture, etc.), and the launch of industry sandboxes, workforce skills, and cross-border pilots.

Analytical and Research Outputs

- A flagship State of ASEAN Digital Trust report, published annually and structured around the Safety, Security, and Stability framing.
- Sectoral deep-dives on healthcare resilience, the energy-digital convergence, and AI (including MSME) adoption, produced in partnership with AmCham member companies and regional research institutions.
- A regional survey of MSME AI adoption barriers, complementing the Philippines' Readiness Assessment Toolkit with primary evidence from a representative sample of AMS.



Conclusion: A Partnership for the Next 50 Years

Singapore's convening role in ASEAN's digital economy is well established. The 2027 ASEAN Chairmanship offers the opportunity to consolidate that role around themes that are already emerging as regional priorities – and to do so by drawing together existing workstreams rather than requiring new institutions. The three-pillar framing in this paper (Safety, Security, and Stability) is offered in that spirit.

AmChamSG has represented U.S. business in Singapore for over 50 years. In 2027, the ASEAN-U.S. Comprehensive Strategic Partnership will mark its 50th anniversary. These two milestones give U.S. business a natural platform from which to contribute to a chairmanship agenda already aligned with U.S. interests.

AmChamSG looks forward to further engagements with the Singapore Government throughout the chairmanship year to co-produce research that builds the evidence base for Singapore's priorities, and to mobilize U.S. member companies around the themes and workstreams Singapore chooses to advance.

Annexes

Annex A: Methodology and Contributing Members

This paper reflects the views of AmChamSG members from the Government and Regional Affairs Committee, including key representatives from the cloud and enterprise technology, payments and financial services, healthcare and life sciences, professional services, data center infrastructure, energy, semiconductors, and design and engineering software sectors.

Our thanks to Access Partnership for the support as a knowledge partner in this paper.

Access Partnership is a global technology policy advisory firm with a long-standing presence in Southeast Asia. It advises governments, multilateral institutions, and technology companies on the policy and regulatory issues that shape the digital economy.

It brings direct experience of the ASEAN policy environment through its work with the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Member State governments, and multilateral partners, including the development of the ASEAN Responsible AI Roadmap 2025-2030 and the feasibility study and operational design of the ASEAN AI Safety Network. Where the paper draws on external sources, those sources are cited in the footnotes.

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Annex B: Mapping of Recommendations to Ongoing ASEAN Instruments

The table below maps the themes in Section 2 and the recommendations in Section 3 to the ASEAN instruments they most directly connect to.

Theme	Pragmatic direction	Ongoing ASEAN instruments and workstreams
A.1	Interoperability between national AI approaches; common testing frameworks; agentic AI annex	ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics; Expanded Guide on Generative AI; ASEAN Responsible AI Roadmap 2025-2030; AI Safety Network; DEFA AI provisions
A.2	Extend PH four-component MAF into 2027; sustained Productivity Pilot Repository; physical showcase and matching	Philippines' 2026 PED on AI-Powered MSME Growth; SAP MSMED 2030; OECD-ASEAN SME Policy Index; ADII
A.3	Regional dialogue on intangible assets; regulatory reciprocity for IP; AI-generated content and digital trademarks	AWGIPC; WIPO-ASEAN cooperation program; DEFA IP provisions
B.1	Regional recognition of Cyber Trust / Cyber Essentials Marks; MSME Cyber Readiness Program	ASEAN Cybersecurity Cooperation Strategy 2021-2025 and successor; ASEAN CERT; DEFA cybersecurity provisions
B.2	Data flow trust framework under DEFA; payments and digital ID interoperability; capital markets data comparability	DEFA data provisions; ASEAN Framework on Digital Data Governance; Project Nexus; WC-PSS
C.1	APG acceleration with grid codes, tariffs, dispute resolution; data center siting standards; nuclear scoping dialogue	Enhanced APG MOU (Oct 2025); APG Financing Initiative; APAEC 2026-2030; LTMS-PIP
C.2	Chairmanship Accountability Dashboard for ATIGA/ATISA/AFAS/DEFA; services trade facilitation; private-sector NTB notification	AEC Strategic Plan 2026-2030; ATIGA Upgrade; ATISA; AFAS; ASEAN Single Window; ASSIST
C.3	Pilot ASEAN Business Advisory Council; flagship Innovation Showcase; healthcare resilience horizontal theme	ASEAN-BAC; ACCMSME; national precedent from Thai/Indonesian chairmanships