

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF
THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENSE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI)
WORKSHOP ON "STRENGTHENING ASEAN DEFENSE COOPERATION IN ORDER TO
CONTROL TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA"**

27 – 30 AUGUST 2018
HOTEL SALAK THE HERITAGE, BOGOR

1. The NADI Workshop on "Strengthening ASEAN defense cooperation in order to control transnational crimes in Southeast Asia" organized by Indonesia Defense University (IDU), was held at Hotel Salak The Heritage, Bogor-Indonesia from 27-30 August 2018.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam attended the workshop. The list of participants that attended the Workshop appears at **Annex I**. Lieutenant General (Ret) Dr. I Wayan Midhio, M.Phil, former Rector and senior lecturer of IDU chaired the workshop.

Rector of IDU Welcome Remarks

3. Prof. Dr. Ir. Dadang Gunawan, M.Eng, Rector of IDU, welcomed NADI members to the workshop and expressed his pleasure in hosting the workshop. He formally acknowledged the presence of all delegates to this workshop. He mentioned that ASEAN member states (AMS) have a dynamic relationship in facing the changing strategic environment in the region. In the context of the ASEAN, the evolvement of the Transnational Crimes (TNC) has affected to the security of Southeast Asia region significantly. Such some of those crimes have to be controlled effectively with the spirit of togetherness and ASEAN defence cooperation has been understood as means to deal with TNC's.
4. He said that cooperation as above have a relationship with defense cooperation patterns among in the AMS and these crimes should be pursued through some action plans together. This NADI Workshop is expected to explore and understand the working mechanism of transnational organized crime such as maritime crimes, cybercrime, money laundering, drug trafficking, and terrorism as well as human trafficking, etc which are used to identify some ways of its deterrence.

Adoption of Agenda

5. The meeting adopted the agenda for the workshop as attached in **Annex II**. The program for the workshop appears as **Annex III**.

Keynote Speaker's Presentations

Presentation by Drs. Kiagus Badaruddin, Head of Indonesian Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Centre (PPATK)

6. Drs. Kiagus Badaruddin, stated that on the perspective of Financial Investigation Unit (FIU), transnational crimes coordinated in borders, network of individual working in more than one country, illegal business, the most commonly are money laundering, people smuggling, kidnapping, endangered species, nuclear materials. Money laundering is transformation of illegal activities and corruption. Money laundering first is introducing cash by some means, second is placement, layering is carrying out complex financial transaction of illegal source of the cash, illicit pounds.
7. He concluded that money laundering on terrorism in TNC not only one country but also across to another countries. In combatting of TNC, countries especially all of AMS should undertake cooperation and collaboration with other countries, regionally or internationally. Indonesia through FIU has established good cooperation and collaboration in regional and international organizations to combatting money laundering. The establishment of Counter Terrorism Financing Summit to strengthen the combatting of money laundering and terrorist financing in Southeast Asian region.

Presentation by VADM (Ret) Dr. D.A. Mamahit, M.Sc. Former Rector of IDU, Senior Lecturer of Maritime Security Study Program of National Security Faculty of IDU.

8. VADM (Ret) Dr. Mamahit mentioned that AMS should attempt to combat drug gangs who threaten regional security, general population by providing drugs to communities across Southeast Asia. According to UNODC, about 65 tons of heroin worth USD 60.3 billion were consumed in East Asia and Pacific. In the greater Mekong region, heroin consumed annually amounted to USD 6.5 billion. Indonesia is one of the largest consumers of marijuana and heroin from the Golden Triangle. Indonesian National Agency of Anti-Narcotics published the result of narcotics abuse, the survey indicated the increased number of narcotic consumer from 3.7 million users in 2011 to 4.7 million in 2012. He believes that containers were used to ship drugs from one country to another.
9. He also explained that Indonesia is already one of the transit points. The issue of drugs is major societal problem in Indonesia. Majority of drug users in Indonesia are workers and students with 70% and 20%, respectively. This reality is enough to implement death penalties to reduce drugs trafficking in Indonesia, to protect young generation as well as to convey strong message to global syndicate.

Country's Presentation

Presentation by Aziz Yaakub, Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Brunei Darussalam

10. In his presentation, Mr. Aziz shared his observations on the trend of transnational crime and how it has evolved over the decades with globalization and advancement of technology. He also shared that Brunei Darussalam's relatively small size and population have partly contributed to diminishing the pull factors for transnational crime in the country. Then, he alluded that transnational crime will remain as one of the threats in the region because of its incentives such as financial benefits. Additionally, the emergence of cybercrime further added to the complexity in prevention and law enforcement efforts as activities spread to the cyber domain.
11. In elevating the contribution of regional defense cooperation in tackling transnational security issues, the recommendations are:
 - a. Optimizing the benefits of available platforms for sharing information and best practices by delivering effective recommendations for national and regional strategies.
 - b. Synergizing the works of regional working groups towards the same direction that would build up and converge in producing tangible benefits in the form of effective strategies to strengthen national and regional capacities against transnational crime.
 - c. Boosting capacity-building initiatives to strengthen national capacity to prevent and combat transnational crimes, in particular, technical assistance and training in detection, investigative and enforcement areas.

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel (Navy) Hadi Purnama, Centre for Strategic Studies of The Indonesian Armed Forces

12. Lieutenant Colonel (Navy) Hadi Purnama highlighted that the Southeast Asia region is one of the regions with high levels of transnational crime. Human smuggling is one form of transnational crime. Human smuggling is a deliberate action from one party to bring foreigners to a country illegally where foreigners do it voluntarily. It took a long time to uncover all smuggling practices. It is estimated that there are more than 30 to 40 million illegal immigrants from 191 million legal immigrants in the world. Based on United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) chief meeting result (New York, June 19 2017), the reason for someone to be smuggled, especially in Southeast Asia, besides being economically motivated is to seek asylum and evacuate for security reasons.

13. Efforts to eradicate the practice of people smuggling in ASEAN are not only in the legal field but also in the political and security fields. These efforts are concretized in various operations from the police, immigration, military, and other related institutions. In defense operations, the pattern of cooperation that has existed were joint patrol bilaterally, trilaterally and multilaterally. The pattern of defense cooperation in ASEAN needs to be carried out consistently in two forms, nonphysical and physical cooperation with regard to time, area and operating facilities.

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Souksan Khaiphom, Chief of the Office of Military Science and History Department, Lao PDR

14. Lieutenant Colonel Souksan stated that human trafficking, money laundering and cybercrime pose a serious threat to national and regional stability, security socio-economic development. Human trafficking comes in many different forms such as kidnapping, illegal residence, luring, threatening, debt obligation, illegal marriage, prostitution, child and sex trafficking and other forms of acts that are detrimental to the law and national culture and tradition. Money laundering is also a serious crime spreading and affecting many countries worldwide. Often, it is linked to transnational crimes and committed by the act of establishing foundation programs and other criminal activities in order to obtain financial resources. Cybercrime is also another security issue that many countries are concerned. For instance, Lao PDR has experienced a series of cyber-attacks such as malware, malicious code, fraud, incriminate, spam, posting illegal and inappropriate photos on the facebook, etc. These cybersecurity threats have a negative impact on national security, socio-economic development, trust and confidence on the utilization of the new technologies in a direct and indirect way.
15. ASEAN needs to take action against human trafficking by establishing anti-human trafficking mechanisms and committees at all levels; using appropriate legal means; educating people and raising awareness on the threat to all people, especially to vulnerable communities; and enhancing international cooperation to combat human trafficking. Regarding money laundering, one of the ways we could do is to carefully inspect if incoming or imported goods and services are not associated with money laundering and other related criminal activities. We must check all processes and procedures in all locations in order to see if our customers import or export goods and services legally. With regard to cybersecurity, Lao PDR has taken an immediate measure by establishing the Lao Computer Emergency Response Team, ADMM-Plus EWG on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Response Team of the Ministry of Public Security in order to deal with all cyber threats.

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Suresh K. Vijayarajnam, Malaysian Institute of Defense and Security (MiDAS)

16. Globalization has propelled inevitable unification of economic, political and cultural activities which has brought prosperity to ASEAN. As the region venture further towards becoming a community, many transnational security issues are expected to increase. Illegal transnational activities such as terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking will likely rise significantly. Various initiatives have been taken by AMS in combating these menaces since the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime at Manila in December 1997 such as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and ASEAN Plan of Action in Combating Transnational Crime (2016-2025) etc. While AMS continue to implement various initiatives, there are still many challenges that hinder the initiatives such as Porous Borders, Differences in Socio-Economic Development and Lack of Vital Intelligence/Information etc. In order to continuously progress towards containing transnational crimes, improvement and alteration of existing policies are needed so that the path ahead will be clearer.
17. Based on the challenges and way forward highlighted, it is recommended that information sharing among AMS law enforcement agencies should be enhanced to include more reliable, high quality data to enable better responses. Secondly, AMS should work together in addressing the influx of illegal immigrants and resolving it based on humanitarian grounds. In conclusion, ASEAN has initiated efforts in securitizing transnational crime since 1997 and recognized the significance of the threat towards regional stability and state sovereignty. However, measures taken by ASEAN to address transnational crime in the non-discursive for action area should be increased. ASEAN needs to go beyond consensual approach, joint statements and non-binding agreements to effectively eradicate transnational crimes.

Presentation by Major General Soe Naing Oo, Deputy Chief of Armed Forces Training, Myanmar Armed Forces, Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

18. Transnational crimes occur more frequently in the globalization process. The flow of funds obtained from the illegal activities becomes a problematic factor to commit transnational crimes individually or in group. Transnational organized crimes pose a significant and growing threat to national and international security, with dire implication for public safety, public health, democratic institutions, the rule of law, economic stability across the globe, economic competitiveness, etc.
19. Myanmar supports the actions taken by the United Nations on the transnational crime such as terrorism, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, money laundering, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, sea piracy and wildlife crime because transnational crime has become the serious threat for the global community. As a member of ASEAN, Myanmar is actively taking part in ASEAN's collective

regional efforts in combating against transnational crimes. We are confident that with our determination and global cooperative efforts, we will be able to succeed in our effort to combat transnational crimes. Myanmar will continue to work together with the neighboring countries, ASEAN member states, international community and the UN to achieve the success.

Presentation by Rear Admiral Roberto Q. Estioko, (Ret) Ph.D., MNSA., President, National Defense College of Philippines, Department of National Defense

20. Admiral Estioko discussed initiatives in addressing transnational crimes in Southeast Asia. After identifying the reference norms and agreements on defense cooperation, Admiral Estioko discussed the experiences and practices of the Philippines in addressing transnational crimes, particularly in the issues of cybercrime, money laundering, and human trafficking. Thereafter, efforts at the regional level, particularly through ASEAN-led mechanisms, were examined. Among the key initiatives of ASEAN in addressing transnational crimes are the following: ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2015); Plan of Action in Combating Transnational Crime (2017); Declaration to Prevent and Combat Cybercrime (2017); and the East Asia Summit Leaders' Declaration on Anti-money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (2017).
21. Admiral Estioko proposed the following recommendations for the consideration of the ADMM. First, enhance cooperation among defense establishments among AMS. Second, sustain cooperation with Plus countries and other international organizations. This is especially relevant this year because the ADMM-Plus will henceforth meet annually. Moreover, as noted in various ASEAN pronouncements, enhance cooperation with relevant agencies and organizations at various levels, such as ASEANAPOL, EUROPOL, and the INTERPOL, among others, to address cybercrime, money laundering, and human trafficking. Third, explore "mini-lateral" cooperation as maybe necessary. Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines have a tripartite framework for cooperation in their shared maritime borders. Hence, such intra-ASEAN cooperation may be replicated in addressing various transnational crimes.

Presentation by Mr Eugene EG Tan, Associate Research Fellow of RSIS Singapore

22. Mr Eugene Tan highlighted that as the frequency and intensity of cyberattacks increase, states and businesses are increasingly looking for ways to reduce the volume and lessen the impact of cyberattacks. He highlighted five key observations on cybercrime: first, cybercriminals are succeeding because of the ability to cooperate; second, combating cybercrime is not easy, but it is not impossible; third, combating cybercrime requires cooperation across jurisdictions; fourth, combating cybercrime requires cooperation between private sector and

law enforcement agencies; and fifth, combating cybercrime requires whole of society cooperation.

23. Mr Eugene Tan suggested that ASEAN member states strengthen their deterrence posture against cybercrime. ASEAN member states can take small and simple steps to deter cybercriminals. Countering cybercrime is about making crime less appealing through reducing the benefit to the attacker, increasing the risk, and creating social disdain for such criminal activity. Criminals can be deterred if the benefits from cybercrime are reduced. Risks can be increased through more active enforcement of the law, harsher punishments, and increasing the propensity of getting caught. Militaries of AMS should become more involved in the whole-of-society approach needed to effectively combat cybercrime.

Presentation by Lt. Eng Huyleng, Chief of Information Collection Bureau of General Department of Research and Intelligence (GDRI) of the Ministry of National Defense of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

24. Lt. Eng Huyleng's presentation on the topic "Transnational crimes in Southeast Asia", focused on Terrorism, Maritime Crimes and Growth of Production and Illicit Drug Trafficking, where he highlighted that the current trend of Transnational Crime threats in the Southeast Asia, has increased despite close cooperation among the AMS. He also stressed that the fast development of information and modern technologies, regional integration, convenient international travel, information processing and electronic transfers of fund are becoming the main factors that make it more easy for transnational criminals to conduct illegal activities.
25. On Terrorism, Lt. Eng stressed that Daesh remains the most serious terrorist group that has continued posing potential threat to the regional security despite weakened state of terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria. Besides terrorism, he also highlighted that the growth of production and illicit drug trafficking, illegal fishing, piracy and armed robbery have also been developing complicatedly and showing a rising trend in Southeast Asia. Five recommendations have been suggested. Firstly, enhance intelligence and information sharing. Secondly, eradicate safe havens where international criminal networks thrive. Thirdly, strengthen close cooperation among stakeholders such as: inter-government, inter-ministries, and civilian sectors. Fourthly, enhance practical defense cooperation that is inclusive of cross sectoral bodies that extend beyond Governments including civil society, while maintaining respect for differences in policies and situations of countries, in particular, respect the fundamental principles of ASEAN i.e. mutual respect and non-interference. Finally, capacity building among ASEAN member states, in particular, technical assistance and training in preventing and combatting transnational crime was also suggested.

Presentation by Lt Col Abdul Rahman Alavi (Ret), National Defence University of Malaysia Kuala Lumpur

26. NADI do not have to propose a new set of ASEAN defence cooperation, there is no necessity to reinvent the wheel proposing action plans to strengthen defence cooperation among the AMS. The various declarations, concept papers, and action plans produced by ASEAN leaders, ADMM as well as NADI workshop were sufficient to strengthen the defence cooperation. The implementation of these concept papers and action plans are more important to ensure ASEAN is moving on the right direction towards strengthening defence cooperation.
27. Implementation of these active defence cooperation programmes such as seminar, exercises and discussions in limiting transnational crimes, participants from AMS could interact and formulate a common action plan to regulate the frequencies and the free movements of transnational crimes. The outcome of the resolution formulated in seminars, meetings and discussions should be translated into joint transnational crime exercise narratives. These exercises may be conducted among the defence organisations and relevant authorities within ASEAN and dialogue partners. These forms of defence cooperation could strengthen the defence cooperation and contribute to greater confidence building efforts among the AMS. However, in ensuring that these action plans really work out to meet the objectives, the future direction for ASEAN in strengthening the defence cooperation in order to control transnational crimes within the SEA, the following plan of actions are proposed:
 - a. Serious efforts are taken in the immediate future within AMS to step up cooperation and integration with international community in combatting transnational crimes. ASEAN joint work programmes has to be formulated through seminars and meetings. These plans are implemented at regional and international level for transnational crimes effectively tackled.
 - b. ASEAN efforts should tag along its dialogue partners, appropriate international and regional organisations especially their technical expertise and development assistance to effectively tackle the issue.
 - c. Greater interaction and cooperation are required among the legal and home/interior ministry officials of AMS, so that appropriate legal instruments could be formulated for effective conviction of criminals.
 - d. Promoting legal education and research, exchanging legal materials and judicial cooperation given the diversity of legal system in AMS. This is to harmonise the legal matters, including studying the possibility for regional understanding on extradition.

- e. Liberalising legal education and practice within AMS. The first step toward this is introducing twinning programme between universities in legal education.

Presentation by Brigadier General Adriano Perez, Jr. Chief, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management (OSSSM), Armed Forces of the Philippines.

- 28. Brigadier General Perez Jr defined transnational crimes as “offences whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effects involved more than one country,” and “any crime involving at least two different nationalities.” Transnational crime is increasingly recognized as a major security issue, as it threatens states, national economies and civil societies. He elaborated on three specific types of transnational crime considered relevant to Philippine defense and security: illegal drugs, arms smuggling and maritime crimes. The elimination of the illegal drug trade is one of the top priorities of the Duterte administration, due to its perceived pervasiveness as well as the many foreign criminals involved with the trade. Arms smuggling is also a major concern, as it is perpetrated and benefitted by local terrorist and communist groups. Of particular concern is the possible future threat of smuggling of advanced weapons such as anti-tank and surface to air missiles, as well as increasing use of even commercial drones for terrorist activities and attacks. Maritime crimes are another major transnational crime of concern to national security due to the Philippines’ strategic position near the major sea lanes.
- 29. The Philippines considers transnational crime as a major security challenge in its key national security documents. The three above mentioned types of transnational crime are seen as sustainers and enablers for terrorist groups, which provides added impetus to address it. To this end, the Philippines utilizes a whole-of-nation approach to address the issue, with interagency efforts coordinated under the Philippine Center for Transnational Crime. The Philippines also cooperates heavily with fellow ASEAN members and other partners such as the United States. However, several issues remain, particularly: issues of domestic harmonization of data; lack of accountability mechanism to ensure adherence to the ASEAN Plan of Action in Combatting Transnational Crime; cultural, jurisdictional and legislative differences regarding certain types of transnational crimes; and criminals adapting to new government initiatives with new technologies. Addressing these issues is necessary to sustain and enhance the fight against transnational crime.

Presentation by Mr Henrick Z Tsjeng, Associate Research Fellow of RSIS Singapore

- 30. Mr Henrick Tsjeng highlighted that transnational crimes comprise some of the most pressing threats to Southeast Asia’s security and economic and social well-being. He highlighted the threat posed by major transnational crimes in the region, including terrorism, piracy, as well as the smuggling of drugs, people and

arms. Numerous AMS have taken up the task of enhancing cooperation among each other to combat transnational crimes on bilateral and multilateral bases, especially with the convening of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC). AMS have also strengthened practical cooperation against piracy and armed robbery on the seas through multilateral initiatives, including the Malacca Strait Patrol, the Sulu Sea Trilateral Patrols, and the “Our Eyes” Initiative. Nonetheless, AMS are also much aware of the need to respect one another’s sovereignty when collectively tackling transnational crime, especially when it comes to sensitive issues like extradition.

31. In view of the above, he suggested the following recommendations for consideration of the ADMM:
 - a. ASEAN countries may have their own national response centres to more effectively combat transnational crimes, as part of a whole-of-nation approach towards countering transnational crimes. These national centres could include the country’s law enforcement organisations, the military, and other relevant agencies.
 - b. The enforcement agencies and militaries of ASEAN countries could work closely together in information sharing so as to enhance collective transnational capacities in combatting crimes like piracy, the smuggling of arms, drugs and people, and terrorism. They could also closely cooperate with existing coordinating centres such as the Information Fusion Centre. The ADMM could facilitate these efforts, while the ADMM-Plus could continue to promote the transfer of expertise from the Plus countries to AMS.
 - c. Extradition is an area that needs more discussion among the AMS, with due regard for each other’s national sovereignty.

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Tamrongchai Noonpugdee, Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center (SSC), National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI), Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters (RTARF HQs)

32. Lt. Col. Tamrongchai Noonpugdee stated that transnational crimes are continuously increasing and impacting on national security, economic system and society. Transnational crimes comes in different ways such as illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering, terrorism, international economic crime, cybercrime, environment crime, etc. Moreover, there are tendencies, for transnational crimes, to expand and difficult to control. Because, criminals have been continuing to develop more complex procedures by using advantages of innovation of technologies, convenience of transportation and deregulation by government in trade and border control, to commit a crime. Transnational crime is usually found in form of criminal organisation which usually involve in committing transnational crime. As well as its definition, United Nations

Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) 2000 does not identify a precise definition of transnational organised crime. However, an overall definition of transnational organised crime is “an offence is committed in one or more than one State but a substantial part of its activities take place in another State or involve an organised criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State or causing effects in another State.”

33. ASEAN has got several impacts from transnational crime such as (1) terrorism, (2) money laundering, (3) cybercrime, (4) drugs and precursor trafficking, (5) environmental crime, (6) International economic crime and etc. Recommendations from Strategic Studies Center’s (SSC) are (1) ASEAN could establish “Network of Anti Transnational Crime” for cooperation in aspects of information and intelligence sharing, joint operations, cooperation in border management and control, as well as assignation point of contact (POC) and arranging meeting or workshop to strengthen collaboration among each members in the network. (2) AMS could improve internal laws and regulations in order to respond to ASEAN’s cooperation frameworks, plan of actions on countering transnational crime. (3) ASEAN could focus on enhancing cooperation in cybersecurity, to inspect and intercept any suspicious transactions which are related to transnational crimes. (4) ASEAN countries could work together on border control and management for inspection, interception and control any cross-border crimes. (5) ADMM could consider giving greater focus and expand security cooperation on countering transnational crimes.

Presentation by Senior Colonel Nguyen Van Than, Deputy Director General, Institute for Defense Strategy (IDS), Ministry of Defense, Viet Nam

34. Senior Colonel Nguyen highlighted that drug related crimes in general and drug trafficking in particular are big challenges to security and social order of Vietnam. Nowadays, drug-trafficking groups have frequently changed their modes of operation introducing difficulties to counter-drug forces. Combating drug trafficking is the one of the most urgent mission in Vietnam with the participation of all forces, agencies and local governments including defense forces. In order to effectively combat drug trafficking, some measures have been taken by Vietnam’s defense forces which are: 1) Enhancing socio-economic development to improve living conditions, intellectual standard of peoples in border and remotes areas; 2) Mobilizing peoples roles in combating drug trafficking; 3) Determinedly resolving drug addiction in the society; 4) Closely and synchronously collaborating among forces and agencies; and 5) Improving regional and international cooperation.
35. No single country is able to overcome these issues and hence, it requires regional and international cooperation in which defense forces play an important role. In order to enhance defense cooperation within the region and beyond, AMS could: 1) Reach a consensus on positions and policies on the fight against drug trafficking; 2) Closely cooperate in joint patrols as well as management and

control of border areas, particularly the areas favorable for drug trafficking; 3) Enhance information and experiences sharing by various forms; 4) Closely coordinate between bordering countries in drug-fighting operations.

Presentation by Colonel (Army) Jonni Mahroza, Ph.D, Secretary of Defense Diplomacy Study Program of Defense Strategy Faculty of Indonesia Defense University

36. Colonel Jonni Mahroza stated that illicit drug trafficking is rarely touched by the defense sector, despite the fact that it needs essential supports from defense sector. Colonel Jonni explains that a brief review of theories and concepts in security studies, as well as normal practices in many countries, suggested that the role of military in non-traditional security, including in the fight against illicit drug trafficking is a legitimate role. Beside this legitimacy reason, there are some other reasons why defense sector can and should contribute to the joint efforts in combating illicit drug trafficking. This includes advanced and sophisticated technologies that have been used in illicit drug trafficking, such as torpedo technology and semi-submarine vehicles, that only military equipment is capable of detecting and countering it. The less satisfied performance in achieving Drug-Free ASEAN 2020 suggested by ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report 2015 confirmed that a better and more holistic strategy is needed by involving the defense sector.
37. Defense sector can employ resources and capacities in the operational aspects left uncovered or insufficiently covered by other agencies. Some of these aspects include surveillance, intercept, and stop the flows of illicit drug in the sea, land borders and air. Therefore, governments of AMS could be encouraged to start formulating policies and strategies by which defense sector can effectively engage and contribute to the fight against illicit drug trafficking. With regard to ASEAN defense cooperation, there are good opportunities for the defense ministries of AMS to collaborate in designing cooperation models that may be applicable to the conditions in the Southeast Asian region. So, the ADMM could be encouraged to adopt “defense cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking” into ADMM agenda of cooperation.

Discussion Session

38. The Workshop noted the transnational crimes have serious security implications and that all AMS are vulnerable. The close links between the various transnational crimes add to the complexity of the issue, while globalization and the use of technology contributed to the rise of transnational crimes.
39. The Workshop also noted a number of obstacles that inhibit effective ASEAN-wide cooperation such as the different priorities place by AMS due to the different effects of various transnational crimes that affect each country and the capacity of each country to cooperate and implement the various plans of action.

40. The Workshop discussed capacity building, information sharing, early warning systems and how AMS should enhance capacity building. The meeting agreed that capacity building in each country depends on the level of their capabilities and opportunities to obtain such training. Sub-regional arrangements among AMS can also complement existing bilateral and regional mechanisms, with stronger coordination between governments to address transnational crimes.
41. Another view is that Track I already has a number of Working Groups, and therefore would be in a better position to establish more if need be. Track II could also propose to Track I to consider making further efforts to counter transnational crimes.
42. As part of a whole-of-nation-approach, the military in each country could participate more as it has the assets and manpower to do so.

Recommendations

43. In view of the foregoing discussion, the Workshop agreed to propose the following recommendations:
 - a. AMS could build up effective national response centres to combat transnational crimes, as part of a whole-of-nation approach towards countering transnational crimes. These national centres could include the country's law enforcement organisations, the military, and other relevant agencies.
 - b. ASEAN defence cooperation could increase information sharing as well as enhance their strategy and capacity to be more effective in dealing with transnational crimes.
 - c. ASEAN could also make efforts to establish contact with Europol and Interpol to address cybercrime, human trafficking and money laundering. ASEAN-level cooperation at the bilateral and trilateral level could be further strengthened to ensure border security. Some of these cooperative efforts could be replicated in other parts of ASEAN if the need arises.
 - d. AMS could work together to enhance national capacity to combat transnational crimes. Extradition is an area that needs more discussion among the AMS, with due regard for each other's national sovereignty.
 - e. The Workshop proposed enhancing ASEAN defence cooperation for more effective response at the bilateral, trilateral and multilateral level to maintain regional security. ASEAN could cooperate with certain civil society organizations to combat transnational threats. The Workshop also felt that in future meetings, there could be more sharing of experiences in combatting transnational crimes.

Other Matters

43. The meeting agreed that Chairman's reports of NADI workshops be submitted to the Chairman of ADSOM for circulation to ADSOM members within two weeks after the meeting. The NADI Secretariat could be informed of this submission so that the NADI Website can be updated accordingly.
44. Regarding the timing for NADI events, the Chairman of NADI will have to report to the Chairman of ADSOM Working Group on NADI's work in the coming year. A copy of briefing is to be circulated to heads of NADI members before the meeting.

Upcoming NADI Activities

45. Thailand will organize NADI Annual Meeting in June 2019 with a back-to-back Retreat.
46. Viet Nam will organize 1 (one) workshop.
47. The Philippines intends to organize 1 (one) workshop.

Consideration of the Chairman's Report

48. The meeting has considered and endorsed the Chairman's report.

Concluding Remarks

49. The Chairman expressed appreciation for the support and active contributions during the deliberations of the workshop.
50. The NADI Workshop participants expressed their sincere appreciation to Indonesia, especially Indonesia Defense University for warm welcome and generous hospitality in hosting the 2018 NADI Workshop on "Strengthening ASEAN Defense Cooperation in Order to Control Transnational Crimes in Southeast Asia".