

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF
THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND
SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI) WORKSHOP ON EVALUATING ASEAN
DEFENCE AND SECURITY INITIATIVES WITH DIALOGUE PARTNERS**

15 – 16 AUGUST 2017

PULLMAN KUALA LUMPUR CITY CENTRE HOTEL AND RESIDENCES

1. The NADI Workshop on Evaluating ASEAN Defence and Security Initiatives with Dialogue Partners, organised by the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), was held at the Pullman Kuala Lumpur City Centre Hotel and Residences from 15 – 16 August 2017.
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 Dato' Suhaimi bin Mohd Zuki, the Chief Executive of MiDAS chaired the Workshop.

Chairman's Welcome Remarks

3. Lieutenant General Dato' Suhaimi bin Mohd Zuki welcomed NADI members to the workshop and expressed his pleasure in hosting the workshop. He formally acknowledged the presence of all Head of Delegations and entourage to this workshop. The Chairman congratulated Singapore on their recent 52nd anniversary that fell on the 9th of August and advance greetings to Indonesia on their 72nd anniversary on 17th of the same month. As ASEAN celebrates its 50th Anniversary, the chairman reminded everyone of the many accomplishments that had been achieved in half century. ASEAN had shown the willpower through the establishment of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) which in turn facilitated greater areas of security cooperation, understanding and closer relationship. ASEAN is set to become the 4th biggest economic region by 2050.
4. Since NADI has been operational for 10 years, he believed that it was timely for ASEAN to evaluate its defence and security operations. That brought the theme of the Workshop – “Evaluating ASEAN Defence and Security Initiatives with Dialogue Partners”. The agenda of the workshop covered a wide range of very interesting topics relating to defence and security initiatives, especially on Cyber Security, Counter Terrorism, and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR). He also reminded everyone that the suitable recommendations

and outcome of the workshop would be forwarded to ADSOM for ADMM consideration.

Adoption of Agenda

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

Keynote Presentations

Presentation by Mr. Ahmad Nadzri bin Mohd Hassan, Undersecretary, Policy and Strategic Planning Division, Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

6. The ASEAN Defence Minister's Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) which subsumed under the ASEAN Defence Minister's Meeting (ADMM) tutelage had been a very important platform for the regional security outlook. Since its inception in 2010, ADMM-Plus had played a significant role regionally in promoting practical military-to-military cooperation while at the same time maintaining a high degree of trust and confidence amongst members.
7. Through the ADMM-Plus Experts Working Groups, specific transnational security issues of mutual concern such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, counter-terrorism, humanitarian mine action, military medicine, peacekeeping operation and cyber-security, were being addressed through action-oriented cooperation which include joint training and joint exercise amongst the militaries of the ADMM-Plus members.
8. Since the political and security environment of the Asia-Pacific region had changed significantly over the past few years, ASEAN faced a set of complex transnational security challenges. ADMM-Plus platform had become substantial and critical at all levels either strategic, operation or tactical. ADMM-Plus engagements were not just providing ASEAN the benefit of dialogue partners' expertise, perspectives and resources in addressing security challenges. Instead, it also offered geo-political positioning for ASEAN, having successfully partnering super powers and middle powers without upsetting regional values and interest.

Presentation by First Admiral (Retired) Dato' Chin Yoon Chin, Director General Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)

9. In keeping with the 21st century being characterized as the Maritime Century, ASEAN's focus should be on geo-strategic and geo-political developments that centre on the maritime domain, or at least interrelated to it.

10. Dato' Chin has suggested some prescriptions and road map for ADMM and ADMM-Plus for consideration:
- a) ADSOM and ADSOM WG should encourage joint policy research on current issues and identify areas of cooperation involving ADMM and ADMM-Plus;
 - b) ADMM should explore further potential cooperation in the future involving wider domain of civilian agencies;
 - c) ADMM should maintain ASEAN centrality in its relations with the extra-regional powers;
 - d) Maritime security remains a priority issue, thus ADMM and ADMM-Plus are encouraged to consider peaceful ways to address regional maritime concerns.

Country Presentations

Session 1: Counter Terrorism

Presentation by Mr. Semmy Tyar Armandha, Centre for Strategic Studies, Indonesian Armed Forces, Indonesia

11. Semmy Tyar Armandha highlighted that the implementation of ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) and ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism (ACPoA on CT) is an important synergy in bilateral and multilateral platforms. As an example the Marawi crisis in May 2017 has raised the awareness of leaders on the need to be more vigilant about security in Southeast Asia. The recommendations that can be given to ADMM in particular, and to ASEAN in general are:
- a) Implement the ACCT Convention and synergize with ACPoA on CT as a reference in conducting regional cooperation and the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation at both strategic and operational level within the EWG on Counter Terrorism or on a bilateral/trilateral basis;
 - b) To formulate operational SOPs based on ACCT and ACPoA on CT.

Presentation by Colonel (Army) Budi Pramono, Chief of Collaboration Centre, Indonesian Defence University, Indonesia

12. Colonel Budi highlighted that dialogue partner assistance to several AMS in counter-terrorism as well as their involvement in diverse forums and military exercises prove that past dialogues to a degree help building confidence between dialogue partners and AMS. On this matter, Indonesia has been actively involved in combating terrorism in both national and regional context. Its comprehensive approach has been proved to be effective to suppress terrorist activity. Meanwhile, Indonesia has also been determined to push the legalization of counter-terrorism procedures as ASEAN instrument. However, despite a steady growth on security cooperation to counter terrorism, the terrorists and their operation are evolving at a fast pace to become more complex. Consequently AMS needs to have careful measure in response to this continuing threat.
13. He suggested the following recommendations:
 - a) Developing not only practical cooperation to counter terrorism but also on how to repel the idea of radicalism and violent extremism. Hard approach is needed to respond to activities that are against the law;
 - b) Besides expanding dialogues and instruments to have a thorough common understanding on counter-terrorism, it is necessary to review the effectiveness of previous instruments such as ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism that had been ratified by all AMS; and
 - c) Setting up achievable goals through concrete and measurable instrument within specific time limit consistent with ASEAN non-intervention policy.

Presentation by Captain Florante N. Gagua PN (GSC), Executive Officer, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management, Armed Forces of the Philippines

14. Captain Gagua provided an overview on the terrorist and extremist threat facing the Philippines and the entire Southeast Asian region as a whole, specifically focusing on the threat emanating from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). As with *al Qaeda*, the influence of ISIS can spill-over into the Asia-Pacific region through our country's maritime borders, and can use the maritime space to conduct a variety of terrorist attacks and activities. The ongoing Battle of Marawi was just one of the many such ways that terrorists can threaten the safety of the country and the region.

15. He attempted to highlight possible approaches or strategies to confront this threat with a perspective focusing on maritime security:
- a) Strengthen bilateral and multilateral integration and cooperation to specifically combat ISIS in the Asia-Pacific. ASEAN should explore firming up its cooperation and commitments with international partners such as the United States, Russia, the European Union and others to fight ISIS. ASEAN can work with these partners to continue crackdowns of ISIS and affiliates' financial resources as well as conduct widespread and vigorous interdiction of ISIS suspects' movements.
 - b) Enhance maritime domain awareness through cooperation with regional partners and other maritime agencies. The Information Fusion Centre, the Philippine-Indonesia Border Patrol Agreement and the 2016 Trilateral Agreement among Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, and expanding and improving the network of Littoral Observations Stations (LOS) systems will help towards this goal.
 - c) Promote Civil-Military (multi-agencies and private maritime practitioners) collaborations in maritime security by involving them in monitoring and securing our vast maritime environment. Concerned stakeholders, including seafarers and fishermen should be part of this endeavour.
 - d) Promote safety and security awareness among the citizenry at the national and regional levels and encourage them to support the government's campaign efforts against any ISIS-initiated terrorism.
 - e) Develop an information campaign against ISIS and suppress their usage of the social media. Countering the terrorists' black propaganda and rationalization of violent extremism requires an appropriate, comprehensive information campaign.

Presentation by Brigadier General Sowathey Nem, Assistant to Samdech Pichey Sena Tea Banh, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defense, Cambodia

16. Southeast Asia had been targeted by terrorists seeking to form affiliates outside their main area of operation in Middle East. While countries in ASEAN are affected at different levels, no nation is immune to the threats of terrorism. This requires a renewed emphasis on collaboration in the areas of defence and security among all partners at the ADMM and ADMM-Plus, as well as other regional and international security frameworks.
17. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has always been concerned and vigilant regarding the threat of terrorism. Although the possibility of a terrorist

attack in Cambodia is limited, the RGC is still consolidating its efforts to prevent any act of terrorism from occurring in Cambodia by enhancing capabilities of its law enforcement authorities, monitoring terrorist activities, and stepping up counter-radicalization measures. On the other hand, as the security setting has evolved from national security to human security, and from individual to cooperative and integrated security, the role of the armed force to address security issues is vital in combating terrorism. This requires substantial reform to build and develop more professional forces, experts on counter-terrorism, and effective mechanisms for collaboration. In addition, the RGC continues the implementation of its policy to encourage and provide equal opportunities for all citizens and minority populations participating in social activities as well as in government, to promote a united society with harmony among all people, the elimination of discrimination, and prevention of any forms of radicalization. In the meantime, the RGC remains committed to collaborating in regional and international security structures and maintaining bilateral security cooperation with countries in the region while combating terrorism.

Presentation by Mr. Tan Seng Chye, Senior Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore

18. Mr. Tan Seng Chye highlighted that terrorism and cyber threats have posed the greatest challenges to all countries and their societies in recent years. They can cause serious problems on land, sea and air, and can disrupt peace and safety in societies, paralyse critical sectors like commerce, financial and banking sectors, transportation in the land, sea and air sectors, tourism, the health care sector, power generating sector and even military equipment, as all these sectors are highly dependent on electricity and the IT sectors to function or operate. The terrorist attacks have caused panic and fear in societies. Cyber Security attacks can also disrupt a nation and even the global financial, banking and economic systems as seen in recent months where cyber security attacks in the forms of hacking, ransomware such as Wannacry, and viruses that have occurred in many countries. Terrorist and cyber security attacks on airports and sea ports would bring air travel, commerce and trade to a standstill. Now, drones can also be a source of terrorist threats to critical industries.
19. Mr. Tan has also pointed out that the military defeat of ISIS in Iraq and Syria has resulted in a shift of ISIS' operations to Southeast Asia as a new theatre for their operations. There are fears that Southeast Asians who have volunteered to fight for ISIS in Iraq and Syria may return to pursue their objectives in this region. The on-going Philippine military operations in Marawi have shown how entrenched ISIS is. There are also a number of terrorist attacks in regional countries. The Malaysian and Indonesian navies are conducting Trilateral Maritime Patrols to prevent the spread of the terrorists to their countries.

20. Many governments have assessed that a whole-of-government approach and response is necessary to deal with the terrorist and cyber security attacks and this effort requires greater cooperation between the militaries and Home Teams of the ASEAN countries. They are upgrading their laws and enhancing operational capabilities to counter the terrorist threats. For instance, the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) has built the SAF Training Institute City (SAFTI City) to train military personnel who could fight in both conventional and urban terrains and be able to jointly operate with the Home Team of the Ministry of Home Affairs which consist of the police and other domestic security agencies. The Ministry of Defence is establishing the Defence Cyber Organisation (DCO) which can defend the Ministry's IT networks as well as contribute to the national level cyber security efforts.

Summary of Discussion for Session 1

21. Terrorism threat is one of the most pressing challenges that ASEAN countries faced, that need of whole government approach, extending military roles to join force with relevant enforcement agencies to counter the terrorism threats. The shift of focus by ISIS to Southeast Asia had led to the Marawi incident. The Philippine government is taking strong actions to counter this threat. Malaysia and Indonesia are cooperating with the Philippines in trilateral naval patrols to contain the spread of terrorist threats. There is serious concern about the return of Southeast Asians volunteered to fight in the Middle East, to pursue ISIS objectives in the region.

Session 2: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

Presentation by Lieutenant General, Associate Professor, Dr. Nguyen Duc Hai, Director General, the Institute for Defense Strategy, Ministry of National Defence, Viet Nam

22. Lieutenant General Nguyen Duc Hai stressed that Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) cooperation is one of the defence and military cooperation within ASEAN Member States (AMS) and between ASEAN and its dialogue partners. Confronting the impacts of the global climate change, HADR cooperation becomes increasingly important. Recently, cooperation on HADR among AMSs and between ASEAN and its dialogue partners has been enhanced. ASEAN militaries have not only committed on papers, but also conducted HADR Exercises (AHX), HADR Table-Top Exercises and ASEAN Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX). Through these exercises, essential databases are collected and analyzed to concretize SOP in HADR operations of ASEAN militaries. AMSs and dialogue partners have

promoted activities, such as: holding meetings, conferences, conducting exercises to enhance mutual understanding, sharing experiences, building cooperative mechanisms and capability and coordination ability.

23. Though ASEAN's HADR cooperation is enjoying positive progress; however, there remains a number of difficulties and challenges, including the loose connection and poor coordination, with insufficient strategic orientation and unified direction that cause exhaustion of resources and inadequate efficiency; the limitation of AMSs' resources; the differences of interests and defence structures that make it difficult to implement some of the initiatives; the rivalry among major powers that have impacts on ASEAN centrality and unity; the intention of the countries in the region to facilitate their own national interests through multi-cooperation may lead to differences or even distrust in the settlement of specific issues. At present, ASEAN is making arrangement and establishing a coordinative channel to coordinate operations and avoid overlapping among mechanisms. In coming years, AMSs will continue to promote HADR cooperation, including improving the capability of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for HADR management (AHA Centre); implementing ASEAN policy on HADR on the basis of AADMER. At the same time, defence and military cooperation channels are regarded as important cooperative mechanisms in reality, especially in HADR operations.

Presentation by Colonel Pratuang Piyakapho, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, Thailand

24. The Training Center for Disaster Relief Operations (TCDRO) is the training centre for Disaster Relief Operations. The project has been set up by The Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters (RTARF HQ) and assigned Armed Force Development Command (AFDC) to launch this project since 2015 and will be completed in 2019. It is to be used for joint training with civic units or organization within ASEAN; all needed resources are readily available for training and simulations. It comprised 6 training stations including training facilities for Air Transport, Collapsing Building, Flood, Mudslide, Fire, and Chemical spill.
25. The Challenges for HADR consist of (1) Language (2) Background and Experience in HADR. (3) Misunderstanding in the cultural, tradition and geography of the affected country (4) Coordination between the rescue teams is not united (5) Legal obstacle (6) The efficiency in moving to effected area and (7) The management of donated items and the Stock Pilling is not systematic.
26. Way Forward for HADR should be as (1) Advancing in Exchange of International Experience, (2) Advancing in Joint Training for HADR and (3)

Formulation of joint action in the form of prepared ASEAN HADR with a clear SOP and ROE.

Presentation by Major General Soe Naing Oo, Deputy Chief of Armed Forces, Training of Myanmar Armed Forces, Myanmar

27. Major General Soe Naing Oo presents “The Use of ASEAN Military Assets and Capacities in HADR in Cooperation with Dialogue Partners”. During his presentation, he reviews cooperation in the ASEAN defence sector, the establishments of ADMM and ADMM-Plus followed by looking back the joint exercises among some ASEAN member states and dialogue partners in 2013 and 2016, particularly in the field of HADR. He also urges those who once participated in these HADR exercises to share their knowledge gained to other member states.
28. He then shared the experiences of Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) during Disaster Relief Operations in Myanmar revealing the provision in the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar with regards to rendering the assistance to the people when disasters affected. Maj. Gen. Soe Naing Oo also iterates the emergency responses of Myanmar Armed Forces accordingly with the instruction of the Commander-in-Chief including the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of MAF for carrying out the relief operations. Likewise, he explicitly encourages the participating members of ADMM-Plus to strictly embrace the principles established in ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response in order to respond in a timely manner in assisting relief efforts in the affected areas. After all, he finally puts forward the recommendation to the experts of NADI: “To explore any possibilities of taking place of the forum between NADI and ASEAN dialogue partners”.

Summary of Discussion for Session 2

29. The meeting noted the increasing frequency of natural disasters and calamities which poses serious threat to the well-being and safety of the people in ASEAN. Thus, there is a need for better coordination of HADR efforts at the national and ASEAN levels. ASEAN countries need to enhance individual country’s capacity to respond more effectively to these threats while at the same time addressing the challenges facing the ASEAN. ASEAN should cooperate with dialogue partners to enhance capacity and promote the transfer of expertise.

Session 3: Cyber Security

Presentation by Ms Refana Mohd Juanda, Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Brunei Darussalam

30. Ms Refana Mohd Juanda analysed cyber security cooperation across the ASEAN sectors since substantive engagement began in the early 2000s. She saw how existing cooperation has deepened over the years, as well as expanded to include more Dialogue Partners and external parties. Cooperation has been focused on capacity-building as well as information-sharing, and the region is slowly moving towards new areas of cooperation involving cyber norms and international law in the cyber space.
31. However, there is a need to address challenges inherent to cyber security cooperation. This includes reluctance of countries to cooperate as a result of disparity in capabilities and fear of exposure of vulnerabilities. The cross-sectoral nature of cyber security challenges also means that initiatives and cooperation can overlap. It is important to pursue a holistic approach to regional cyber security cooperation, which would ensure a cohesive engagement and response during peacetime as well as when managing cyber-related emergencies.

Presentation by Mr. Henrick Z Tsjeng, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore

32. Mr. Henrick Z Tsjeng emphasised that, along with the increasing usage of infocommunication technology, cyber threats have also been mounting, which place critical information infrastructure, along with many sectors, at great risk. He highlighted the Singapore Government's initiative to counter cyber threats, including the establishment of the Cyber Security Agency under the Ministry of Communication and Information, along with the ongoing establishment of the Defence Cyber Organisation under the Ministry of Defence, as well as the drafting of the Cyber Security Bill.
33. He illustrated Singapore's international cooperation efforts, such as the launching of the Cyber Capacity Programme to boost cyber security resources and expertise among ASEAN Member States (AMS). He also highlighted cooperative initiatives at the ASEAN level, such as the convening of the ASEAN Ministerial Conference on Cyber Security in 2015, and the agreement by the ADMM to establish the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Cyber Security in 2016. Given the cyber threats and the current efforts in addressing them, he recommended the following:

- a) The ADMM should continue to enhance capacities through activities initiated by the ADMM-Plus EWG on Cyber Security. These activities should go beyond cyber security exercises and include sharing of information, training, education and development of human resources dedicated to cyber security, and especially transfer of expertise from the Plus countries to the AMS;
- b) The defence establishments of AMS should work with other state agencies to enhance their national responses towards cyber threats with a whole-of-government approach. Other sectors in each country should also recognise the importance of cyber security and invest more towards the protection of critical information infrastructure; and
- c) The defence establishments of the AMS and related cyber security agencies should also work together to enhance coordination against cyber security threats. Such actions include the hosting of workshops and training programmes at the ASEAN level, and utilising initiatives such as the ASEAN Cyber Capacity Programme, as well as platforms like the ASEAN Ministerial Conference on Cyber security. They should also work towards the development of cyber security norms of behaviour in ASEAN.

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Thonechanh Tongvongkham, Deputy Director of ASEAN Political Security Division Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of National Defence, Lao PDR (on behalf of Colonel Viengxay Somvichit)

- 34. Colonel Viengxay pointed out that the ASEAN defence and security initiatives with the dialogue partner countries are associated with the ADMM-Plus, ADSOM-Plus, ADMM-Plus Working Group and Experts' Working Groups (EWGs) on HADR, Maritime Security, Military Medicine, Counter Terrorism, Peacekeeping Operations, Humanitarian Mine Action and Cyber Security. The activities of the ADMM-Plus are numerous, and this can be seen through the convening of the ADMM-Plus related meetings, planning conferences and joint exercises.
- 35. He also evaluated the ADMM-Plus initiatives and related activities by looking at some of the strengths and challenges faced by the ADMM-Plus EWGs. The strengths of the ADMM-Plus derive from regional engagements, active participation and contribution to the implementation of the ASEAN defence and security initiatives, peaceful settlement of regional disputes and the enhancement of capacities, mutual understanding, trust and confidence between and among ASEAN and the plus countries. The ADMM-Plus related impediments are concerned with external powers' influence over ASEAN, some of their misperceptions on ASEAN centrality and consensus based-decision making process, the ignorance of the external powers towards the ADMM's

guidelines, the lack of capacities and resources. In response to these circumstances, ASEAN, especially lesser-developed countries, need to increase their internal strengths; to also enhance capacity building, technical expertise and coordination at the national level; as well as to solicit assistance and support from external partners. At the same time, defence and security cooperation must not be overwhelmingly affected by bilateral cooperation with external powers in order to avoid political and security sensitivities and misperceptions between and among ASEAN and the dialogue partners.

Presentation by Mr. Kaharul Ariffin bin Kahar, Research Officer, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security, Malaysia

36. Mr. Kaharul mentioned how the emergences of capabilities and threats in the cyber domain had raised questions about the roles and objectives of defence establishments, particularly in areas that are traditionally under the purview of civilian authorities which necessitates a consideration of legal and ethical implications. The network platforms in military operations are no longer restricted to communications and the storage of information. Rather, it has become the Internet of Things (IoT) where physical devices, vehicles, buildings and other objects are embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators and network connectivity, can be automated to interact, create and exchange data with each other without human supervision. Most defence and security experts classify cyber security as the fourth domain after the traditional land, sea and air domains. However, rather than seeing this as a new domain, he sees it as a new dimension where all these four domains are capsulated.
37. He explained cyber security issues and threats are complex, and have vaulted to the top of many governments' list of concerns. Since ADMM-Plus EWG on cyber security had been formalised, it is highly recommended that ASEAN should establish a regional infrastructure in a form of ASEAN Cyber Defence Operation Centre, assisted by advanced ADMM-Plus Member countries. Under the flagship of ADMM-Plus, this initiative would cover security more comprehensively through cooperation with other existing mechanisms. For trust, stability and reliability in cyberspace, he recommends that EWG should develop a set of cooperative measures along with major players in private sectors with appropriate responsibilities. This initiative will enable the defence and private sector to better protect, respond efficiently to emerging issues.

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Abdul Rahman bin Alavi, Deputy Director, Centre for Defence and International Security Studies, National Defence University Malaysia, Malaysia (on behalf of Professor Ahmad Ghazali bin Abu Hassan)

38. The threat of terrorism is not new to most ASEAN member countries. During the last century the threat of terrorism in the region existed in the form of ideologically inspired groups fighting against the ruling governments and the threats were generally local in nature. Terrorism in the 21st century however has assumed new characteristics. It has migrated from ideologically inspired to religiously inspired. From domestic in nature to global in nature and more importantly, it appears to have been quite well ahead in employing cyber technology in the conduct of its activities. Cyber technology is now being employed by terrorist groups for communication, to spread their propagandas, recruit their fighters and facilitating their logistics as well as financial transactions.
39. Although the terrorist threat is global in nature; the modus operandi and the approaches employed in performing their violent attacks, may differ from region to region. In the West the trend started with suicide bombings which were also emulated in this region. Lately perhaps due to the higher level of vigilance by the security forces in detecting and preventing this type of attacks, the terrorists have now resorted to crowd ramming by vehicles in public areas where there are heavy concentration of crowd. This trend has not been emulated yet in this region but it could be a matter of time that this could happen if no pre-emptive measures are taken. Apart from this, in Southeast Asia, traditional insurgency form of terrorism is still in fashion. The difference is that modern day insurgents are not localised in character, be it in terms of their objectives, the support they receive and the fighters that they recruit.
40. Individual ASEAN member countries are the best judges in assessing as to how best to deal with the threat of terrorism in their respective countries. However, the experience, expertise and the technological know-how that ASEAN dialogue partners have might be useful to ASEAN in tackling this problem. Tackling of modern day terrorism problem would have to take place in two dimensions – physical and cyber. Any form of assistance sought from the dialogue partners should be aimed at addressing the terrorist threats that exist in these two dimensions. In dealing with the threat of terrorism ASEAN member countries had done very well in terms regional cooperation. The assistance that could be acquired from its dialogue partners would likely further enhance their capacity in dealing with terrorist threat in the region.

Summary of Discussion for Session 3

41. In the past years, cyber security threats have been growing at the global level and affecting all regions. Cyber security threats can disrupt all sectors of a nation and paralyse its economy. Cyber security and its related threats are complex issues and require cooperation between the government and all sectors of society to develop capacities to respond to these threats and related

challenges. Terrorists have been using ICT to spread their ideology and raise funds for their activities, posing a threat to the region. ASEAN and dialogue partners could share best practices and experiences in dealing with this challenge.

Recommendations

42. After the discussions on Counter Terrorism, HADR and Cyber Security, the followings are recommended:
 - a) Enhancing the role of military in counter terrorism operation with other security agencies. Particular attention should be given in dealing with urban terrorism. Exchanges of skills, knowledge and experiences in this area among the AMS should be encouraged.
 - b) Cooperation in cyber security needs to go beyond cyber security exercises and include sharing of information, human resources development dedicated to cyber security and transfer of expertise from the Plus countries to the ASEAN. The defence establishments of ASEAN should work with their other state agencies to enhance their national responses towards cyber threats with a whole-of-government approach.
 - c) AMS should encourage better coordination of HADR efforts at the national and ASEAN levels. AMS needs to enhance national capacity to respond more effectively to natural disasters. AMS should cooperate with dialogue partners to enhance capacity and promote the transfer of expertise.

Other Matters

The meeting discussed the following matters:

43. The Philippines will organise the next NADI Workshop and NADI Retreat from 20th to 25th November 2017 at the Summit Ridge Hotel, Tagaytay City. Workshop Theme is Marine Environmental Protection.
44. Thailand will organise NADI Workshop in March 2018. The topic and theme will be confirmed in the next NADI Workshop in Philippines.

Consideration of the Chairman's Report

45. The meeting considered and endorsed the Chairman's Report.

Concluding Remarks by Chairman

46. The Chairman expressed appreciation for the support and active contributions during the deliberations of the workshop.