

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF
THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (NADI)
WORKSHOP ON NEW TRENDS IN TERRORISM: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES**

26-28 January 2015
HOTEL JEN, SINGAPORE

1. The NADI Workshop on New Trends in Terrorism: Challenges and Responses, organised by the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), was held at Hotel Jen, Singapore on 26-28 January 2015.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam attended the workshop. The list of participants who attended the workshop is attached in Annex I. RSIS Senior Fellow Mr Tan Seng Chye chaired the workshop.

Welcome Remarks by Mr Tan Seng Chye, Senior Fellow, RSIS and Chairman of NADI Workshop

3. On behalf of Ambassador Ong Keng Yong, Executive Deputy Chairman, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Mr Tan Seng Chye welcomed the NADI participants to the NADI workshop on "New Trends in Terrorism: Challenges and Responses". Mr Tan said that this workshop is timely as terrorism activities and threats have emerged in different forms and incidents have increased in number and in different areas at the national, transnational and societal levels. Terrorism affects all sectors and levels of society and such threats could occur in the aviation, maritime, tourism, finance and banking, transport and communications sectors including cybersecurity, and in the society level, just to name some. The nation and economy as well as social life will be seriously disrupted, causing severe anxiety and uncertainty, and even fear, in the nation and society.
4. Mr Tan briefly traced the developments of the terrorism threats in recent times, from Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) in Southeast Asia, Al-Qaeda in Middle East, and ISIS, as well as the attacks by numerous terrorist groups. Quoting from an article entitled "The long arm of Islamic radicalism" by Ambassador Barry Desker, Distinguished Fellow, RSIS, in *The Straits Times* of 21 January 2015, Mr Tan highlighted the rising influence of ISIS in the Middle East and the higher level of Islamic activities in Southeast Asia. Rivalry between the Al-Nursa Front and ISIS is being replicated in the region. The concern in Southeast Asia is that the battle hardened volunteers from Southeast Asian countries who went to fight for ISIS will return to mount attacks in their countries.
5. Mr Tan highlighted the terrorist attacks in 9/11 and indicated that even the recent smaller scale attacks in Paris have caused such panic and fear not only in France but beyond. Self-radicalisation and volunteers from Southeast Asia who joined ISIS to fight in the Middle East are of serious concern to affected regional countries. Mr Tan hoped that the NADI participants after sharing of their national experiences in countering terrorist threats, would propose recommendations to the ADMM track to enhance cooperation among the militaries of the ASEAN countries in areas like sharing of information, capacity building and training courses in counter terrorism in regional institutions that have such expertise. ADMM could also increase cooperation with the Plus countries as the terrorism threats are transnational in nature.

Keynote Speech on “Terrorism Threats and Trends in Asia” by Ms Jolene Jerard, Associate Research Fellow and Manager (Capacity Building), International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), RSIS

6. Ms Jolene Jerard noted that the threat of terrorism continues to dominate the security agenda. The ensuing conflict in Syria, the spiralling downhill of Iraq, the insecurity in Pakistan, the tenuous security of Afghanistan in the aftermath of the U.S. pull-out from Afghanistan, would have a ripple effect on the security of the Asian region writ large. Asia and the terrorist and extremist groups operating within the region would continue to be affected by these global developments. A foremost security challenge that regional governments are facing is undoubtedly the threat emanating from the rise of the ISIS and the threat of homegrown terrorists, sleeper cells and lone wolves.
7. Ms Jerard observed three trends about terrorism threats in Asia. The first trend is the ongoing recruitment and radicalisation through social media. The speed through which ISIS has managed to spread its message and recruit is seen through the group's astute use of social media and social networking sites. The challenge for governments in much of Asia stems from the fact that the new generation of terrorists are digital natives, while individuals who are tasked to clamp down on the use of the social media are typically digital migrants who had earlier underestimated the speed through which ISIS had managed to reach out to like-minded individuals through the social media. The second trend is the presence of a loose network of operatives, which results in difficulty in identifying the perpetrators. Amidst the chatter, noise and growing intelligence gathered on terrorist and extremist groups, operatives in loose networks are assumedly in a better tactical position to hide their activities. In this instance, terrorist leadership acts as propagandists and strategists and do not directly participate as ground commanders of operations. The third trend stems from the foreign fighters returnees and recidivists who were initially arrested but not de-radicalised. Such individuals who have since re-joined the terrorist and extremists groups would continue to pose a challenge to governments in Asia. The lack of sustained de-radicalisation programmes in many parts of Asia poses a challenge to this growing trend.
8. The way forward to defeat terrorist and extremist groups such as ISIS, Al Qaeda-affiliated groups and Al Qaeda-ISIS hybrid is through a multi-pronged, multi-agency, multi-national effort where best practices are shared in a collective, calibrated manner in an effort to mitigate the threat posed by terrorist and extremist groups. Capacity building amongst partners is essential.

Adoption of Agenda

9. The meeting adopted the agenda for the Workshop as attached in Annex II and the programme for the Workshop appears in Annex III.

Session One: Briefings by NADI member delegations on national strategies and responses to the terrorism threat, including how their militaries play a role in contributing to the overall national efforts on counter-terrorism

Presentation on “Singapore's Experience in Terrorist Rehabilitation and Countering Extremism” by Dr Mohamed Bin Ali, Assistant Professor, Studies in Inter-Religious Relations in Plural Societies Program, RSIS and Vice-Chairman, Religious Rehabilitation Group

10. Dr Mohamed Bin Ali emphasised the importance of terrorist rehabilitation and community engagement as an important long term strategy to fight global Islamist terrorism. In particular, he shared Singapore's unique collective approach in rehabilitating terrorists and engaging the masses. His presentation highlighted the role of the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG), the ulema (Muslim religious scholars), the community, and the academics in rehabilitating terrorists and challenging extremist ideology in Singapore and the region. After the first wave of arrest of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) members in Singapore in December 2001, authorities have designed a programme that both de-radicalises and rehabilitates the detainees. The programme approaches the problem from both the psychological and religious aspects of the problem.
11. The religious aspects have been addressed through the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG), a group of 38 Muslim clerics who have volunteered to assist in illustrating to the detainees where their violence-orientated interpretation of Islam is wrong. The RRG's success has enabled it to expand its mission. First, it has extended its counselling sessions to the spouses and families of the JI detainees. This is a critical move, as extremism or terrorism usually runs through the family and active methods to break this vicious cycle can prevent the initiation of many future terror recruits. The RRG has also reached out to the public to explain the abuse of Islamic concepts by terrorists, so that other Singaporeans will not unwittingly fall for the terrorist propaganda. Singapore is not the only country using a rehabilitation model. Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt have developed their own terrorist rehabilitation programme. In this part of the world, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines are also adopting such programmes in their respective countries.

Presentation on "Brunei Darussalam's Perspective on Terrorism" by Ms Norzaidah Mardani, Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam

12. Ms Norzaidah Mardani noted that Brunei Darussalam's geographical size does not diminish in any way its contribution and role in the fight against terrorism. It perceives itself as falling under the crosshairs of terrorist activities, be it as a transit point, a safe haven let alone a prospective recruiting pool for global terrorism.
13. Brunei Darussalam's counterterrorism measures are generally preventive, exercised through enforcement of law. Government efforts focus on engaging its citizens through public outreach, strict legislation and empowering citizens to be responsible individuals, even in the cyberspace. The Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) has identified enhancing national capability to counter terrorism as a priority in its defence responsibilities. In this regard, strengthening the national capacities have included exercises as well as continued participation at the regional and international level as necessary in its counterterrorism efforts.

Presentation on "Counter-Terrorism in Cambodia", by Lieutenant Colonel Sithon Me, Chief of Administration Bureau, National Headquarters of Counter-Terrorism Special Forces, Royal Cambodian Armed Forces

14. Lieutenant Colonel Sithon Me said that terrorism presents a significant threat to peace and stability of the world, with the 9/11 attacks in the United States and evolving terrorist attacks in the region and around the globe. Despite recent crackdowns in many countries in the region, terrorist groups like Jemaah Islamiyah still pose threats to regional stability and might continue to do in the foreseeable future. Different assessments, including the 2006 joint

USPACOM-Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) Security Assistance Assessment, suggested that the threat of terrorism in Cambodia is not significant at present. Rationales for such a conclusion include the absence of organised domestic terrorist groups of any significance operating in Cambodia; the lack of support networks, exploitable assets and anonymity in Cambodia that transnational terrorist groups require for effective operation; and the insignificance of the country as a transit route for international terrorists and their resources.

15. Despite such positive assessments, a number of evidence suggests the threat of terrorism is real in Cambodia. Moreover, increasing radicalisation within Cambodian Muslim community (Cham Community) has resulted from the teaching of the radical form of Islam, such as Salafism, in various religious schools in Cambodia. This has required the Royal Government to take important measures including the establishment of the National Committee and its relevant units as well as the development of Counter-Terrorism Operational Response Capability. Although counter-terrorism involves many agencies and their partners within the country, the National Headquarters of Counter-Terrorism Special Forces (NHQCTSF) set up in 2008 is the main tactical counter-terrorism unit. Some of the NHQCTSF forces are being trained and are in the sustained stage, while other operators are still in need of specialised trainings and operational equipment to manage challenges such as maritime terrorism and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosive (CBRE) threats.

Presentation on "Trends in Terrorism: Challenges and Responses in Indonesia", by Brigadier General Haryoko Sukarto, Chief, Center for Strategic Studies of Indonesian National Defense Forces

16. Brigadier General Haryoko Sukarto shared that the threat of terrorism is not new, instead what is different is the method and targets of terrorist actions due to changes in science and technology. While technology has made the task of combating terrorism easier for security forces, it has also allowed terrorist groups to communicate with each other in sharing information, recruiting and raising funds, hiding from the pursuit of security forces, as well as planning and executing terrorism acts. Technology also enables terrorist groups to support each other in the conduct of cross border terrorism acts, either through physical or non-physical means in the case of cyber terrorism. As a result, no country in the world is safe from the threat of terrorism. Tackling the problem of terrorism, as such, could not be carried out solely by one institution but would require the cooperation between security forces and other related agencies as acts of terrorism can be conducted across the borders of countries. This would require international cooperation, both multilaterally and bilaterally, in order to limit and narrow the space for terrorist groups.
17. According to General Haryoko, the root of terrorism is radicalisation and jihad is often understood within a narrow definition. As such, the de-radicalisation efforts conducted by BNPT is intended to combat acts and ideologies of terrorism, by reference to the Islamic justice system that is friendly and tolerant, and through local wisdom, which is addressed to the hard-line groups or groups who understand the nuances of jihad violence, agitation and anarchic. Combating terrorism must be in accordance with the enforcement of human rights so as to create prosperity, equality, and justice for all people, for the accused, or convicted of terrorism. Equally important, de-radicalisation activities must be able to touch the grass roots, such as sympathisers and members of the public who have been exposed to radical ideologies.
18. In order to prevent and combat terrorism in the region, ASEAN countries could consider the following cooperative measures: (i) to improve inter-state diplomacy and dialogue in order to increase confidence building through cooperation in multilateral and bilateral security sectors and to create a more conducive condition for ideological, political, economic, social and

security in the ASEAN region; (ii) to increase frequency of intelligence information exchange and sharing experiences through the prevention of terrorism, the exchange of experts and other technical cooperation, conducting seminars, workshops and training together, to improve the ability of the human resources involved in the response to terrorism; (iii) to increase cooperation in cyber security to monitor and anticipate the use of telecommunications and information media by terrorist groups; and (iv) to take preventive measures and combating terrorism through a "soft power", by encouraging inter-religious dialogue aimed at building understanding and harmonious relations between religious communities.

Presentation on "Cyberterrorism: Responses and Challenges", by Colonel Dr. Arwin Datumaya Wahyudi Sumari, Head of Defense Economics Study Program, Faculty of Defense Management, Indonesian Defense University

19. Colonel Dr. Arwin Datumaya Wahyudi Sumari noted that cyberterrorism is the incarnation of terrorism in the modern era, where ICT as the backbone of cyberspace has become a need for people all over the world. Cyberspace has brought many advantages for terrorists to deliver messages that contain not only threats but also attractive elements to persuade people to do what they want. Terrorism's targets have been evolving from political goals to economy, socio-culture, and defence-security ones. The impact of cyberterrorism, the responses as well as the challenges of responding to cyberterrorism are viewed from two perspectives, namely national resilience or non-military defence power, and military strategy. The most important element in non-military defence is the ideology, where radicalisation is the primary trigger for a person to become a terrorist, while from the military strategy perspective the most vulnerable centre of gravity is leadership.
20. Based on the two views, the responses to cyberterrorism include creating the criteria and constraints of radicalisation; establishing a set of laws and regulations as the legal basis for the law enforcement offices and other supporting ones; and developing a layered information filter system which may be human operated, semi-autonomous, or fully-autonomous by applying intelligent or unintelligent methods. As cyberterrorism is a part of cyberwar and espionage threats that can evolve to become a threat to the sovereignty of a state, a threat such as this cannot be faced by non-military defence components alone. A threat to a state's sovereignty is the military's business. Therefore, cyberterrorists which target the leadership of state and the state itself had to be countered jointly by the military and non-military components. Cyberterrorism to a state or people of a state must be resolved with cooperation among neighbouring states. The policy of Indonesia regarding cyberterrorism is very clear, as stated in 2015 State Defense Policy.

Presentation on "New Trends of Terrorism: Challenges and Responses", by Brigadier General Visay Chanthamath, Director, Department of Science and Military History, Ministry of National Defence, Lao's People Army

21. Brigadier General Visay Chanthamath said that even though the Lao PDR had not been so far physically affected by terrorist acts, it did not neglect to deal with these threats. The Lao government demonstrates a strong commitment to strengthening diplomatic relations and augmenting global collaboration with countries, particularly with the ASEAN countries in maintaining regional and international peace and stability regardless of political and social differences. At the bilateral level, Laos has signed bilateral treaties with many countries with due regard to legal matters on Extradition Treaties. The Lao government condemns all forms

of terrorist acts, so as to actively develop legal frameworks on counter-terrorism and its capacities in order to meet the international requirements.

22. In practice, the Lao government relies on the military and other concerned internal and external authorities to prevent, suppress and fight against terrorist acts in the country. A number of security measures have been issued by the Lao Anti-terrorist Committee. Such a move aims to maintain security, peace and order at airports, immigration controls, border checkpoints, working places of diplomats and other international organisations. In order to combat terrorist acts effectively, the Lao Anti-terrorist Committee closely collaborates with all Lao embassies and Consular Generals based overseas not to issue visas to suspected visitors to enter the Lao territory, as well as to order all banks nationwide to take measures to deal with money laundering that might be linked with the financing of terrorists by cooperating with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Presentation on "Islamic State In Iraq and Syria (ISIS) – Challenges and Response from Malaysia's Perspective", by Lieutenant Colonel Dr Zulkarnain Haron, Assistant Director, Non Traditional Military Affairs (NTMA), Comprehensive Defence and Security Research Centre, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

23. Lieutenant Colonel Dr Zulkarnain Haron stressed that Putrajaya considers the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) a terrorist organisation. Malaysia stands firmly together with the international community against ISIS as it does not do justice to Islam. Malaysia is concerned with the conflict in Iraq and Syria, as well as militant activities in that region as it affects the stability of those countries. Lieutenant Colonel Dr Zulkarnain highlighted that we must be vigilant not only of the sleeper cells and their support network, but also of the less tangible internal forces that are radicalising the impressionable minds of our people. Even though the involvement of Malaysian citizens is relatively small and its scope is largely limited to Syria and Iraq, the phenomenon of ISIS is a serious concern to Malaysia.
24. Lieutenant Colonel Dr Zulkarnain highlighted that Malaysia is strengthening the "soft" approaches to tackle the issue of ISIS by empowering the non-security state apparatus (such as the Ministry of Education, National Religious Council, Fatwas Council) as well as non-state actors (such as political parties and clerics) to spread the message regarding the threat of ISIS. The "soft" approaches emphasises the importance of persuasive methods. Malaysia was also empowering social media to influence people—especially young people—to avoid radicalism, wrong Islamic teachings and to pursue tolerance. Malaysia will soon introduce a new anti-terrorism law to counter a potential security threat from supporters of ISIS, as well as strengthen existing security related laws as authorities expressed mounting concern that Malaysians who have joined the IS jihad in Syria and Iraq would return home to spread militant Islamic teaching/philosophy. Malaysia recently passed a White Paper to address and rehabilitate Malaysians that return home after joining ISIS.
25. Based on the region's past experiences in dealing with the JI threat, Lieutenant Colonel Dr Zulkarnain suggested that ASEAN nations strengthen cooperation in the protection of regional borders; screening the financial institutions that might be used by the terrorists; intelligence sharing; coordinating efforts by security agencies; enforcement of the existing laws; the control and defence of regional airspace; the control over the distribution of the weapons; and, monitoring the entry/exit point from each country for the mitigation of the consequences of terrorist attacks. He also recommended the introduction of de-radicalisation programmes at schools, universities and to the public in order to create awareness on the danger of extremism and militancy activities.

Presentation on "New Trends in Terrorism: The Malaysia Experience", by Dr Aruna Gopinath, Associate Professor, National Defence University of Malaysia

26. Dr Aruna Gopinath said that the menace posed by the al-Qaeda threat presents a growing challenge to global harmony. Those obsessed with jihadist ideology are willing to do whatever it takes to fulfil their mission which include lone wolf attacks. The endgame is the establishment of "superterror organisations" or an Islamic Caliphate called Daulah Islamiah Nusantara comprising Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Southern Thailand and Southern Philippines. Today there are four new groups in Malaysia, permutations of earlier terror cells—such as JI and Kumpulan Mujahidin Malaysia, who have embarked on an aggressive recruitment drive and believed to be operating from among others, Perak and Selangor. These groups, known as BKAW, BAJ, DIMzia and ADI, have only one motive—that of establishing the Caliphate. They subscribe to the same salafi Jihadi ideology which perpetuates the ideology of al-Qaeda and the Islamic state of Iraq and Levant (ISIL). Their mainstream ideology is to fight and reject the democratic system applied to countries with Muslim populations. Singapore, a multi-religious and multi-ethnic country, is also targeted. It is believed these groups might eventually cooperate with other far-flung terror groups such as ISIL, to achieve their ultimate aim.
27. Dr Gopinath's presentation highlighted how these groups are trying to recruit students and professionals and turning them into suicide bombers to achieve their goals. The al-Qaeda and now the IS are not just merely recruiting those that came from the madrasah or sekolah pondok, but targeting young Muslim professionals. In Malaysia alone, 59 students including medical doctors were recruited through Facebook. Recruits are sent for basic training in Southern Thailand and with the Abu Sayaff group. The idea is to create a fresh supply of fighters. In Malaysia, shopping malls such as the KLCC, Megamall and other tourist areas such as the Central Market, KLIA, had been targeted. The police are closely monitoring these areas and any suspicious character is being arrested. To dismantle the IS, it is important that ASEAN too must cooperate in helping to destroy the assets of these groups, both in terms of logistics and supplies. The support base must be weakened and both intelligence and security services should reach out to those determined to go to Syria. Religious and educational institutions and the media should create an anti-IS environment. Dr Gopinath expressed hope that Malaysia's White Paper to be tabled in March 2015 would enforce stricter laws in immigration and border controls.

Presentation on "A New Instrument of War: The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) Social Media Strategy and Its Implications for the Philippines", by Dr Fermin de Leon, President, National Defense College of the Philippines

28. Dr Fermin de Leon noted that in order to achieve its goal of establishing a worldwide Islamic Caliphate, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) had matched its military strategy with a sophisticated social media campaign aimed at the international audience, including those in Southeast Asian countries like the Philippines. ISIS utilises social media for, among others, propaganda and recruitment. Social media is very much an instrument of war—a relatively new terrain which warrants deep understanding by governments in order to combat terrorism in the age of global telecommunications and interconnectedness. Using social media, some groups in the Philippines have been associating themselves with ISIS. These groups include the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and Abu Sayaff Group (ASG), which uploaded a video in Youtube pledging allegiance to ISIS. Indeed, while BIFF and ASG might be considered as mere ISIS sympathisers and therefore not formal members, they might nevertheless

emulate the ISIS strategy of perpetrating an actual terrorist attack and use social media to gain attention. Thus, ASEAN governments must not be complacent about how terrorist organisations are using social media as a new instrument of war.

29. As a way forward at the regional level, ASEAN must revisit and enhance cooperative security arrangements among member countries. A counter-terrorism social media strategy is well within the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism which calls for “public awareness and participation in efforts to counter terrorism, as well as enhance inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue and dialogue among civilisations.” Based on the aforementioned convention, Dr de Leon proposed an “ASEAN Strategic Counter-Terrorism Communications Initiative” based on four major objectives:
- (a) Denounce the inhumane and irrational terrorists’ behaviour which contradict universally-accepted international norms and laws;
 - (b) Stop profiling and religious stereotyping (e.g. against Muslims, Sunnis, Shiites, Christians, etc);
 - (c) Forge partnerships among ASEAN governments on counter-terrorism through social media (e.g. #campaign; intelligence sharing and collaboration);
 - (d) Employ political and economic sanctions against states supporting ISIS.

Presentation on “New Trends in Terrorism: On Thailand's Perspectives”, by Group Captain Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center, National Defense Studies Institute, Thailand

30. Group Captain Poomjai Leksuntarakorn commented that ASEAN does not possess any consensual definition on terrorism, instead different countries have their own definition which made it difficult for coordination to take place. Among the development of global terrorism include post 9/11 situation, the re-introduction of the establishment of the Islamic state and borderless terror operations. Terror recruitment is also being influenced by historical events, economic problems and social suppressions. In order to counter the expansion of terrorism, governments need to eradicate the social conditions that give rise to terror as well as keep its population informed on the situation.
31. Future terror trends within ASEAN include state-sponsored terrorism, terror supporters who are outside legal jurisdiction, the use of increasingly sophisticated equipment to mount terror attacks and the presence of external involvement in terror activities. As such, smaller counter-terrorism outfits are likely to have greater chances of success as compared to bigger ones.

Session Two: Consideration of recommendations to enhance cooperation among the militaries of the ASEAN countries and related security agencies, in counter-terrorism at the bilateral and regional levels for the ADMM Track

Exchange of views to enhance cooperation of the militaries of the ASEAN countries and related security agencies

32. The NADI participants had an extensive exchange of views following their presentations on national approaches and responses to the new trends in terrorism. The threat posed by terrorism is a serious one that can affect all sectors and levels of society, encompassing the aviation, maritime, tourism, banking, transport and other critical sectors. Terrorist attacks could result in human casualties, damage the economy, destroy transport and communications infrastructure, as well as cause a loss of confidence in the government.

33. The terrorism threat is also growing increasingly complex, and efforts to combat the threat must develop accordingly. Terrorist networks today have at their disposal a wide range of tools, including technology and social media, which allow them to not only amass hard power, but also enable them to reach out with soft power. The rapid rise of ISIS, together with the continuing threat posed by Jemaah Islamiyah, highlights the critical threat that terrorism poses to the region. The terrorist threat is further complicated by its transnational nature, blurring the line between the domestic and the international. Moreover, differences exist among ASEAN countries regarding the perceptions on the terrorism threat, laws and legislations pertaining to terrorism, as well as capacities to respond to the threat. It is thus necessary to develop innovative ways to address the emerging challenges posed by terrorism.
34. The meeting noted the presentation of Dr Mohamed Bin Ali on the rehabilitation efforts carried out by the Singapore government. The methodology and approach taken by Singapore in the rehabilitation of terrorists may be emulated and may be used as a possible example to be adopted by other ASEAN countries.
35. NADI participants also noted that the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Counter-Terrorism (EWG-CT)—co-chaired by Singapore and Australia from 2014 to 2017—focuses on practical cooperation and strategic dialogue. The EWG-CT helps to build the counter-terrorism capacities of the ASEAN countries by facilitating the exchange of views, as well as sharing best practices and lessons learnt. A 10-country CT exercise will be conducted in March 2015 in Langkawi.

Recommendations

36. Arising out of the discussions and exchange of views, NADI delegates made the following recommendations to the ADMM track:
 - (a) To effectively counter terrorism, ASEAN countries should adopt a 'whole of nation' approach and utilise the efforts of all relevant agencies. Inter-agency coordination, at both the national and regional levels, is necessary for the development of a consistent regional counter-terrorism strategy. Governments, agencies and institutions need to be networked at the ASEAN level in order to improve the present security framework against terrorism.
 - (b) The military plays a particularly important role in the national counter-terrorism frameworks, as it possesses the capabilities necessary to counter both the material and psychological operations aspects of the terrorism threat. The promotion of closer cooperation at the military level among the ASEAN countries should be prioritised. The role of the militaries of ASEAN countries in counter-terrorism efforts should continue to include capacity building, particularly in terms of training, outreach and partnership. They can enhance their capacities through training with regional institutions which have the expertise.
 - (c) The ADMM could organise a forum, seminar or workshop, to be attended by both Track 1 and Track 2 officials, to identify terrorist threats facing the region, and to find responses to these problems. There is a need for agencies and institutions to improve training, explore platforms to educate the community against terrorism and extremism, and expand partnerships with relevant organisations that would ensure an effective security framework against terrorism and extremism. Subsequently, the ADMM could work with the Plus countries to support these efforts.

- (d) To weaken mass support for terrorist groups, militaries of the ASEAN countries could consider building up their capabilities for effective communications, sharing of intelligence, psychological operations and rehabilitation. This should include the effective utilisation of social media to counter extremist ideologies.
- (e) As the terrorism threat is transnational in nature, the ADMM could enhance cooperation with the Plus countries in countering the threats. The ADMM should take the lead in ADMM-Plus cooperation and continue working with the extra-regional partners to build the capacities of ASEAN countries to combat terrorism.

Any Other Matters

(I) Visit to Information Fusion Centre and Regional HADR Coordination Centre

37. The NADI participants visited the Information Fusion Centre (IFC) and Regional HADR Coordination Centre (RHCC) on the afternoon of 28 January. Hosted by the Republic of Singapore Navy, the IFC is a regional maritime security information-sharing centre. Besides conducting capacity building activities, it has also supported search and locate operations for the missing MH-370 flight and counter-piracy operations in the South China Sea.¹ The RHCC focuses on supporting a disaster affected state's military in coordinating assistance provided by foreign militaries, complementing other existing mechanisms such as the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre).² Both the IFC and RHCC reflect effective regional cooperation in non-traditional security issues. The NADI delegates who visited the IFC and RHCC found the visit useful and informative.

(II) Update of NADI Core Institutions List

38. The NADI Core Institutions List was updated and attached at Annex IV.

(III) Updates on upcoming NADI meetings

39. The meeting noted the updates on upcoming NADI activities:
- (a) 8th NADI Annual Meeting, 9-12 February 2015, hosted by Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 - (b) NADI Workshop on "Peace, Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution: Experiences and Best Practices", June 2015, hosted by Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), in Port Dickson, Malaysia (TBC).
 - (c) NADI Workshop on "The Role of Military in Enhancing ASEAN HADR Cooperation in Responding to Crisis", 6-10 July 2015, hosted by Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, in Chiangmai, Thailand.

¹ MINDEF Singapore, "Fact Sheet: Information Fusion Centre (IFC)," last updated 4 April 2014, http://www.mindef.gov.sg/imindef/press_room/official_releases/nr/2014/apr/04apr14_nr/04apr14_fs.html#.VL9oR0eUdIY.

² MINDEF Singapore, "Fact Sheet: Changi Regional HADR Coordination Centre (RHCC)," last updated 12 September 2014, http://www.mindef.gov.sg/imindef/press_room/official_releases/nr/2014/sep/12sep14_nr2/12sep14_fs.html#.VL9oTUeUdIY.

- (d) NADI Retreat, August 2015, hosted by Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS), in Genting Highlands, Malaysia (TBC).
- (e) NADI Workshop on "Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR): Disaster Relief as a Diplomatic Means for Strengthening the ASEAN Community", 13-15 October 2015, co-hosted by Center for Strategic Studies of Indonesian National Defense Forces and Indonesian Defense University, in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia (TBC).

Consideration of NADI Workshop Chairman's Report

- 40. The meeting considered the draft Chairman's Report of the NADI Workshop on New Trends in Terrorism: Challenges and Responses. After examining the Chairman's Report carefully, the meeting endorsed the report.
- 41. The NADI Workshop Chairman will submit the Report to the ADSOM Chairman for consideration at the ADMM Track and a copy to the NADI Chairman.

Concluding Remarks

- 42. The NADI representatives expressed their appreciation to RSIS for the warm hospitality accorded to them and the excellent arrangements made for the NADI Workshop on New Trends in Terrorism: Challenges and Responses.

28 January 2015