

**CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT
THE THIRTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING
ON
COUNTER-TERRORISM AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME
NANNING, CHINA, 14-15 MAY 2015**

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 21st Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 10 August 2014, the Thirteenth ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (13th ARF ISM on CTTC) was held in Nanning, China, on 14-15 May 2015. The Meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Cherdkiat Atthakor, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of Thailand and Mr. Li Zhuqun, Deputy Director-General of the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Public Security of China.

2. Representatives from all ARF participants except for Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste attended the meeting. Representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and ASEAN Secretariat were also present. The List of Participants is attached as **ANNEX 1**.

Opening Session

3. Mr. Xu Jianzhong, Deputy Director-General of the Public Security Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in his opening remarks highlighted the critical importance of some of the issues to be discussed at the 13th ARF ISM on CTTC. Guangxi has been relying on the China-ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Agreement in their cooperation against transnational crime. In 1996, Guangxi signed several agreements with the public policy departments of international counterparts in Viet Nam and Thailand. Several trainings and workshops for Guangxi law enforcement officers had been conducted in the past years. He remarked that the ARF ISM on CTTC would provide good opportunities for public security agencies in Guangxi to learn from the exchange of experience of the other ARF participants. In conclusion, he wished all ARF participants a pleasant stay in Guangxi. His opening remarks appear as **ANNEX 2**.

4. Mr. Hu Binchen, the Deputy Director-General of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Public Security of China, delivered his keynote address. At the outset, he welcomed all delegation to the 13th ARF ISM on CTTC and recalled the role of the ARF in promoting security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. He highlighted that China has conducted frequent high-level exchanges with law enforcement agencies with ASEAN and it has further advanced the cooperation in fighting transnational crime. He noted that China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand have jointly established law enforcement mechanisms to combat transnational crime around the Mekong River. He also recalled that over one hundred trainings for police officers had been organised by China for several ASEAN Member States and that Chinese law enforcement officers have also participated in trainings overseas. He

recognised that the recent law enforcement cooperation in ASEAN is conducted within a complex and dynamic environment and therefore peace and development cooperation has become the major policy direction in the Asia-Pacific region. He added that regional security and law enforcement cooperation has encountered a critical period. He commented on the recent recruitment of overseas foreign fighters and the use of the internet in this process. He also observed that the spread of terrorist propaganda, terrorist recruitment through social media, cyber pornography, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons have also been prevalent while law enforcement mechanisms remain insufficient. Hence, he proposed the advancement of the concept of 21st century common security, enhancement of capacity-building of cooperation mechanisms, promotion of innovative measures to curb transnational crime and continued friendly and sincere dialogue and cooperation to seek common ground to address differences. He encouraged cooperation among the ARF participants to address the common challenges and wished fruitful outcomes of the Meeting. His remarks appear as **ANNEX 3**.

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Opening Remarks from ARF ISM on CTTC Co-Chairs

5. Mr. Li Zhuqun in his opening remarks welcomed all participants to the Meeting. He highlighted that China has been committed to discussing the cooperation on law enforcement in the region. He stressed that the meeting could be the venue to learn from each other on the involvement, practices, and new model of cooperation in combating transnational crime in the region. He outlined the main themes of the 13th ARF ISM on CTTC and encouraged all participants to discuss these issues in depth. His opening remarks appear as **ANNEX 4**.

6. In his opening remarks, Mr. Cherdkiat Atthakor expressed his appreciation to the Government of China for organising the 13th ARF ISM on CTTC. He noted that drug trafficking, human smuggling, wildlife and timber trafficking, maritime piracy, and cybercrime are among the most significant challenges to global and regional peace and stability. He also outlined recent developments within ASEAN in dealing with counter-terrorism and transnational crime, namely the drafting of a new ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint which promoted comprehensive security and enhanced cooperation as well as the Langkawi Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates which was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 26th ASEAN Summit in Langkawi on 27 April 2015. He pointed out that the Meeting would review the progress of implementation of the ARF CTTC Work Plan and explore ways to enhance regional cooperation on counter terrorism and transnational crime under the new Work Plan. He hoped that, through learning of best practices and fostering a network of officials, the Meeting would lead to a more concrete outcome and enhanced cooperation. He also affirmed Thailand's aspiration to advance trust and confidence to address shared challenges related to terrorism and transnational crime facing the Asia-Pacific region. His opening remarks appear as **ANNEX 5**.

7. The Meeting considered and adopted the updated Provisional Agenda which appears as **ANNEX 6**.

Agenda Item 2: Overview of the Situation in the Asia-Pacific Region on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime

8. The Co-Chairs of the Meeting assessed that the threats of terrorism and other non-traditional security threats are constantly on the rise. Cognisant of this development, some ARF participants suggested a need for a common security policy in ASEAN region. It was also emphasised that countries and organisations in the Asia-Pacific region need to step up their efforts to keep abreast with the new developments of terrorists movements. The Meeting was of the view that the situation in the Middle East and the strengthening of the Islamic State (ISIS) have been the shared concerns of countries in the region. Against this backdrop, the international community should work together on multiple measures in accordance to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions, including cutting-off of the financial resources and recruitment for ISIS.

9. Concerns over the use of Southeast Asia pathway as a route for foreign terrorist fighters were also raised. It was acknowledged that while the measures to combat terrorism have achieved positive results, terrorist threats still exist and the terrorist groups remain closely connected. The Meeting took note of an example of the emergence of terrorists who use the information and communication technology (ICT) to promote their ideology, especially in the rise of ISIS. The meeting noted that in China the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) has conducted a number of terrorist attacks, which caused massive civilian casualties, by using ICT to spread their ideology and propaganda. The Meeting noted that economic and diplomatic approaches should be pushed forward to address these issues.

10. The Meeting took note of the various measures being undertaken by the ARF participants to curb terrorism and transnational crime at bilateral and multilateral levels. Some participants mentioned that agreements between China and Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam to support these endeavours have been in place.

11. The Meeting took note of the presentation by China, which appears as **ANNEX 7**.

Agenda Item 3: Regional Cooperation on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime

3.1 Strengthening Cooperation to Address Challenges of Terrorist Use of ICT and the Internet, including Releasing of Audio and Video Materials

12. The Meeting assessed challenges related to terrorist use of ICTs and the internet and cited several examples of the gravity of these threats. The Meeting noted the recent trends of the release of videos by terrorists, including the setting up of new websites by terrorist groups, the release of these videos through these websites and social media for recruitment, fund raising and information dissemination as well as the uploading of manuals for launching of terrorist attack using search engines such as Google.

13. The Meeting discussed the challenges in addressing terrorists' use of ICTs and the internet. The difficulty in identifying the location of the crime due to the nature of the internet that does not recognise any border, the different legal and law enforcement mechanisms in dealing with such crime, the absence of a coordinated response from national agencies in some ARF participating countries, the limited

international cooperation and the great outreach of terrorist groups worldwide were mentioned.

14. The Meeting took note of the views on the balance of curbing cyber terrorism and maintaining freedom of expression. It was further noted that the internet can have positive uses, including as a law enforcement tool that can aid in the fight against transnational crime and/or terrorism. Some participants suggested that international cooperation in the fight against terrorism should also focus on promoting trust and confidence building measures in the cyberspace, and taking into account the power of terrorist narratives, the government and other credible voices should devise more powerful counter narratives, as well as seeking to engage better with at risk communities.

15. The Meeting referred to the United Nations Resolutions 2129 (2013) and 2178 (2014) on Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts. These United Nations Resolutions would serve as an umbrella for policy makers and law enforcement to address terrorist use of the ICTs in the region as well as at the national level. More importantly, it is also essential to encourage civil society organisations and the citizen to take action to cut down the channel for internet propaganda on terrorism. The Meeting called on all ARF participants to adhere to the pre-existing United Nations Resolutions to counter terrorists' utilisation of the internet for terrorist purposes. Some participants suggested that internet provider companies should also work towards the goal of curbing terrorist use of ICTs and the internet.

16. The Meeting noted the briefings by China, the United States, India and New Zealand, which appear as **ANNEXES 8 - 11**.

3.2 Simplifying Procedures to Enhance Transnational Cooperation on Pursuit of Criminals

17. The Meeting noted the sharing of experiences between ASEAN Member States and some non-ASEAN ARF participants in the pursuit of criminals and the repatriation of fugitives. It was highlighted that a set of procedures to repatriate criminals have already been established. The Meeting underscored the importance of strictly following the principle of compliance to the law, regulation, and order in the bilateral cooperation in pursuit of criminals. The Meeting was informed that from July to December 2014, China launched Operation Liehu 2014 that targeted overseas economic criminal suspects. This operation has successfully repatriated 200 fugitives from ASEAN Member States. The operation has been based on clue-leading arrest, proactive, and broad-minded operation.

18. It was observed that information sharing on lost and stolen passport plays a significant role in disrupting human smuggling and trafficking, terrorist travel, identity thefts as well as other transnational criminal activities. In this regard, the INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database could be utilised to simplify the procedure to enhance transnational cooperation on pursuit of criminals. In addition, the Meeting noted that the INTERPOL also has mechanisms and tools to enhance transnational cooperation on pursuit of criminals such as the I-24/7-INTERPOL, the Electronic Documentation and Information System and

Investigations Network (Edison) and the Digital INTERPOL Alert Library-Documents (Dial-Doc).

19. The Meeting considered several measures proposed by some ARF participants, including the importance of best practices and lessons learned in pursuit of fugitives among the ARF participants, simplifying procedures for pursuing fugitives, respect of national sovereignty, culture and legislation, the need for a more stable cooperation mechanisms in pursuing and investigating the criminals, the importance of trainings and liaison mechanisms to facilitate people-to-people connection among the ARF participants.

20. The Meeting noted the presentation by China and the United States, which appear as **ANNEXES 12 - 13**.

3.3 Other Issues of Common Concern

21. The Meeting took note of the issues of irregular migration, illegal unreported unregulated (IUU) fishing, counter-terrorism, illicit drugs, border management and cyber security. The Meeting recalled the ongoing ASEAN efforts towards a drug-free ASEAN and called for more intensified cooperation to achieve this objective. The Meeting welcomed the finalisation of the draft ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which will be considered at the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) in Siem Reap in June 2015, adopted by the 10th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in Malaysia in September 2015 and signed by the ASEAN Leaders in the 27th ASEAN Summit in Malaysia in November 2015.

22. Under this agenda item, the recent situation and challenges posed by the new and emerging terrorist groups were discussed. Exchanges of lessons learned and best practices in countering terrorist propaganda were suggested. The Meeting took note of the proposal to set up a specialised group to counter the emerging terrorist movements under the ARF framework. The Meeting reaffirmed the commitment of all ARF participants to work together to stop the increasing threats of the terrorist groups.

23. The Meeting was briefed by the representative of the UNODC on the various transnational crime programmes, including counter-terrorism. The programme's implementation is based on country specific projects, developed in partnership with respective governments, national stakeholders and development partners. Since 2012, the programme has been conducted under the support of the European Union under the project entitled "European Union-UNODC Joint Initiative for Supporting Southeast Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism". The project covers five countries, namely, Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Philippines and Indonesia. The project works in partnership with other regional entities including the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT) and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). Technical assistance includes support to Southeast Asian countries in ratifying international legal instruments, developing national laws, capacity-building training and international cooperation. Key outcomes of these projects included strengthened inter-agency collaboration in the Philippines

– through a long-term training programme of “Collaborative Intelligence, Prosecution and Adjudication of Terrorism-related Cases”.

24. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Indonesia, Russia, the UNODC and China which appear as **ANNEXES 14 – 17**.

Agenda Item 4: Regional Cooperation to Promote More Effective Border Management

4.1. Regional Cooperation Against Cross-Border Crimes on Illicit Drugs

25. The Meeting observed that the Asia-Pacific region faces serious challenges posed by narcotics drugs from the Golden Delta, the Golden Crescent and South America. In this connection, the Asia-Pacific region serves not only as target countries for drugs, but also as the producers and transit regions for illegal drug trafficking. According to the Statistics from the UNODC, in 2014, Southeast Asia region produced 782 tons of opium and were accounted for 22% of total opium output globally. This number has been steadily increasing for eight consecutive years.

26. The Meeting exchanged experiences on the issues of land route, water and airport interdictions in the context of managing the cross border risks. National efforts in border management including boat control along the Mekong River, trainings of law enforcement officers, international cooperation and promotion of public awareness through close cooperation with the population residing in the border areas were highlighted. At the regional level, the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) has been established comprising ASEAN Member States and later joined by China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

27. In the sub-region, the Meeting noted the area of cooperation through Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) responsible for conducting joint investigation, check points, search and arrest, extradition, as well as intelligence sharing. Currently, there are 45 BLOs operating in five countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, the Safe Mekong Operation phase I and II have been ongoing since March 2015 and recently been extended to September 2015. China, Lao DPR, Myanmar and Thailand participate in Safe Mekong Coordination Centre (SMCC) established in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand.

28. The Meeting took note of the progress and achievements of national efforts as well as regional cooperation in combating illicit drugs, including seizure of illicit drugs being trafficked from the border of China and Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand and arrests of the offenders. Information exchange and law enforcement cooperation between ASEAN Member States, China and India, collaboration through the Canada–United States Cross-Border Crime Forum for an integrated border management were noted. The Meeting also welcomed international cooperation through the implementation of various UNODC-coordinated projects in combating illicit drugs in several ARF participating countries.

29. The Meeting welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN-NARCO Office that was officially launched in Bangkok in September 2014. The Centre was established as a response to the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Drug-Free ASEAN 2015. The Meeting noted the objectives of this Centre and the website of the ASEAN-NARCO at <http://asean-narco.oncb.go.th> that Thailand introduced to the Meeting.

30. The Meeting noted the presentations by Thailand, China, Canada and India, which appear as **ANNEXES 18 – 21**.

4.2 Enhancing Border Management to Address Challenges such as Movement of Terrorists, Human Trafficking and other Transnational Organised Crimes

31. The Meeting noted that at borders, migrants are vulnerable to human smuggling and trafficking. Therefore, they should be treated with dignity and humanity. The meeting also noted that partnership with UNODC and other relevant agencies to facilitate cross-border cooperation among law enforcement agencies as well as the establishment of BLOs were equally important.

32. The Meeting took note of the impact of the ongoing situation in Iraq and Syria on the flow of foreign terrorist fighters from the Asia-Pacific region to the Middle-East. Foreign terrorist fighters can pose a threat to national security upon their return to their countries of origin. Some participants shared their observations on the various methods of the foreign terrorists in exiting their national borders to fight in Syria for a few months, returning to their home countries and disseminating information through the internet or mobile phone. The returned terrorists sometimes spread their terrorist ideology and initiate attack in their home country. The issues of forged and counterfeit travel documents and cross-border security were also discussed.

33. The Meeting discussed some ARF participants' experiences with their national government's structure to counter terrorist attacks, human trafficking and other transnational organised crimes. Several ASEAN instruments in combating terrorism and transnational crimes were noted, including the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and ASEAN Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. It was observed that these ASEAN instruments would require technical expertise and financial resources to be implemented at the national level. Hindrances such as the absence of national database, the limited national legislation to use, locate, freeze and confiscate assets of transnational criminal networks and the commitment of the national government in implementing the regional decision were highlighted in the discussion.

34. The Meeting expressed support to ASEAN's efforts in intensifying cooperation on border management to curb transnational crimes in the context of realising the ASEAN Political-Security Community. The Meeting also recognised the role of existing sub-regional mechanisms such as Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMPEAGA) and Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMTGT) that have established the Working Group on Custom, Immigration and Quarantine and Security (CIQS) to boost sub-regional resilience on CIQS and

the Malaysia-Indonesia-Singapore Line. It was underscored that mutual reinforcement of border management cooperation under regional and sub-regional mechanisms is critical in addressing transnational crimes and terrorism.

35. The Meeting noted the presentations by the United States, China, Cambodia and Indonesia, which appear as **ANNEXES 22 - 25**.

4.3 Best Practices in Border Management

36. The Meeting took note of the national experiences in border management by some ARF participants. The development of national border security management plan, promotion of public awareness, development of intelligence system at the border and border security operation, monitoring of coastal areas and establishment of a special force for border control under national public security agencies were among the best practices shared by the ARF participants. The Meeting was of the view that border management should be an integral part of security policy. The Meeting also concurred that a more focused and coordinated strategy is needed in border management and transnational crimes in general.

37. The Meeting discussed the experiences of the joint border management in the European Union. Inter-agency cooperation, establishing of joint control points, joint border patrol and cooperation with regional and international partners beyond the European Union were highlighted. The border management within the Schengen area was explained in details. The Schengen area is participated by twenty six European countries and covering four hundred millions populations. The European Union management of the border is a shared of competence based on the Treaty of the European Union. The role and scope of works of the European Union border management agency (FRONTEX), the financial arrangement for the development and implementation of the integrated border management system, interagency and international cooperation as well as control measures within the European Union Member States, the European Union's access to the INTERPOL system 24/7, the evaluation system of Schengen, the SMART Border Package were among the practices implemented in the European Union border management. Following the recent conclusion of a financing agreement with the ASEAN Member States, the European Union is about to fund - a three-year programme to assist ASEAN Member States that do not have real-time access to INTERPOL's 24/7 at all of their international border crossings to be able to do so.

38. The Meeting discussed the necessity for ASEAN to develop a set of principles on border management. The Co-Chair noted that it would not be easy for ASEAN to follow the European Union model considering the geographical characteristics of the Southeast Asian region, which is mostly archipelagic and separated by seas.

39. The Meeting took note of the presentations by Thailand, China, the European Union, Russia and India that appear as **ANNEXES 26 – 30**.

4.4. Other Issues of Common Concern

40. The Meeting revisited the issue of the integrated border management model promoted by the European Union, and in particular the establishment of joint border

controls and the joint patrolling of the border, as an effective arrangement to also reduce corruption and associated cross-border crime, notably trafficking.

Agenda Item 5: Review of implementation of ARF Work Plan on CTTC

5.1 Review of ARF Work Plan on CTTC

5.1.1 Illicit Drugs

41. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Thailand and New Zealand on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. Two activities have been completed under this priority area, namely the ARF Workshop on Enhancing Regional Cooperation to Address Challenges Posed by Illicit Drugs in Bangkok on 11-12 February 2015 and the ARF Workshop on Precursor Chemicals and Synthetic Drugs in Bangkok on 12-13 February 2015.

5.1.2 CBRN

42. The Meeting took note of the briefing by the United States on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. The briefing highlighted the outcomes of the ARF Workshop on Cross-Sectoral Cooperation on Bio-preparedness and Disaster Response in Manila on 26-28 August 2014.

5.1.3 Cyber Security and Terrorist Use of ICT

43. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Malaysia and Australia on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. The briefings highlighted the development of the ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) following the adoption of the ARF Statement on Ensuring Cyber Security by the 19th ARF in July 2012. The draft Work Plan was finalised in the ARF Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence-Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD) in Tokyo on 7-8 May 2015 for submission to the ARF SOM in Kuching on 10 June 2015 and subsequently to the 22nd ARF in August 2015 for adoption.

44. The Meeting took note of the initial comments from New Zealand and Australia on the scope of this priority area and concerns about the possible exploration of a regional standard for verification of terrorism-related audio and video materials. New Zealand and Australia agreed to submit their comments in writing to the Co-Chairs.

5.1.4. Counter Radicalisation

45. The Meeting noted the briefings by Malaysia and Japan on the progress of the cooperation under this priority area. The briefing highlighted the outcomes of the ARF Workshop on Counter-Radicalisation in Kuala Lumpur on 25-26 March 2015. Malaysia and Japan encouraged all ARF participants to come up with new initiatives to advance cooperation in this priority area.

5.1.3 Trafficking in Persons

46. The Meeting noted that this priority area was proposed by the European Union in the previous inter-sessional year and noted by the Ministers at the 22nd ARF in Nay Pyi Taw on 10 August 2014. The Meeting agreed on the addition of trafficking in persons to the new ARF Work Plan on CTTC with Indonesia and the European Union as co-lead countries. Upon the agreement by the ARF ISM on CTTC, the new Work Plan incorporating this new priority area will be submitted to the ARF SOM for consideration and subsequently to the 22nd ARF for adoption. The Meeting took note that Indonesia and the European Union are now in the consultation process for upcoming activities to be implemented under this priority area.

5.2 Update of ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2014-2015

47. The Meeting welcomed the new draft ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2015 – 2016, which was prepared by the Co-Chairs of the ARF ISM on CTTC and circulated to all ARF participants prior to the meeting. The Co-Chairs proposed the extension of the implementation period of the Work Plan to 2015 – 2017 to allow lead countries to implement activities under their respective priority area and to align this timeframe with the other ARF Work Plans. The Co-Chairs invited ARF participants to submit comments and inputs on the draft new Work Plan to the Co-Chairs by 20 May 2015.

48. The Meeting took note of the information on the finalisation of the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which would be considered at the Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) in Cambodia in June 2015, adopted by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and signed by the ASEAN Leaders in the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015. The Meeting agreed to reflect this development to the scope of the new priority area of trafficking in persons.

49. The draft new ARF Work Plan on CTTC 2015 – 2017 appears as **ANNEX 31**.

Agenda Item 6: Outcome of Previous Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime Meetings

6.1 ARF Workshop on Enhancing Regional Cooperation to Address Challenges Posed by Illicit Drugs, Bangkok, 11-12 February 2015

50. The Meeting welcomed the presentation by Thailand and New Zealand on the outcomes of the Workshop. The Meeting noted the following key recommendations, namely, (i) empowering communities through awareness building and other activities/programmes; (ii) enhancing border security to be supplemented by close intelligence exchange and information sharing, financial investigation and other cooperative activities; (iii) enhancing legal cooperation to support law enforcement and judicial processes in cases involving cross-border activities; (iv) building on good regional databases of information developed by UNODC and other relevant organisations, and further expand on such databases and link up with the work of regional organisations such as ASEAN; (v) enhancing synergies amongst regional processes that deal with illicit drug trafficking; and (vi) developing better awareness of extra-regional challenges/ sources of illicit drug trafficking and sharing best

practices on how to enhance practical cooperation with such extra-regional sources. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 32**.

6.2 ARF Workshop on Precursor Chemicals and Synthetic Drugs, Bangkok, 12-13 February 2015

51. The Meeting took note of Thailand and Canada's presentation on the outcomes of the Workshop. The Workshop recommended the following measures, among others, (i) enhancing inter-agency cooperation and information exchange between law enforcement, border management, immigration and other agencies, at the national and regional levels; (ii) continuing to share trends and changes in the movement of these substances across borders to assist countries in identifying and targeting them; (iii) building the investigative capacity of agencies to more effectively disrupt supply chains; (iv) sharing best practices to reduce and prevent domestic diversion of precursor chemicals, collaborate with industry, and identify clan labs; (v) ensuring greater balance and coordination between the border facilitation side and the border management side in order to protect and safeguard the region from the negative consequences of enhanced connectivity; (vi) strengthening international control measures of precursor chemicals among countries of production, transit and destination through the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) system; (vii) encouraging development of a national frameworks for the control of chemicals and equipment across the supply chain; (viii) sharing of national strategies to reduce the production, trafficking and consumption of precursors and synthetic drugs, including public awareness campaigns; (ix) identifying new opportunities for joint operations; and (x) promote sharing of training modalities and techniques as well as exploring joint training programmes of practitioners. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 33**.

6.3 ARF Workshop on Security, Stability and International Migration in the ASEAN Region, Nay Pyi Taw, 10-11 March 2015

52. The Meeting took note of the briefing by the United States on the outcomes of the Workshop. It was highlighted that the objective of the Workshop was to review ARF priorities in promoting the benefits of legal, safe and orderly migration and in addressing security challenges associated with irregular migration. The Workshop emphasised on regional cooperation to promote the rights of migrant workers and to strengthen regular migration processes at the national and transnational level, including during times of crisis. The Workshop has produced several key points for consideration at the national, bilateral, and regional levels. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 34**.

6.4 ARF Workshop on Counter Radicalisation, Kuala Lumpur, 25-26 March 2015

53. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Malaysia and Japan highlighted the outcomes of the Workshop. The Workshop discussed the various terrorist networks who shared the same ideology, the needs for addressing the root causes of the terrorism and radicalisation and the importance of maintaining soft and hard approaches in countering radicalisation. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 35**.

6.5 ARF Workshop on Combating Wildlife Trafficking in Asia, Kuala Lumpur, 30 March – 1 April 2015

54. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Malaysia and the United States on the outcomes of the Workshop. The Workshop focused on enhancing transboundary measures in addressing wildlife trafficking and supported the addition of wildlife trafficking as one of priority areas of the SOMTC. The Co-Chairs Summary Report of the Workshop was to be finalised and circulated to all ARF participants in the near future.

Agenda Item 7: Future Direction of ARF ISM on CTTC

7.1 Other ARF CTTC Meetings in the 2014-2015

7.1.1 ARF Workshop on Cyber Security Capacity Building, Beijing, 29-30 July 2015

55. China updated the Meeting of the preparation for an ARF Workshop on Cyber Security Capacity Building, to be co-chaired by China and Malaysia and held in Beijing on 29-30 July 2015. The invitation for the Workshop will be circulated to the ARF participants in due course. The concept paper for the Workshop is attached as **ANNEX 36**.

7.1.2 ARF Workshop on Raising Awareness and Promoting ARF Cooperation on CBRN Risk Mitigation, Manila, 9-10 September 2015

56. The European Union briefed the Meeting on the concept paper for the Workshop on Raising Awareness and Promoting ARF Cooperation on CBRN Risk Mitigation to be co-chaired with the Philippines and the European Union in Manila on 9-10 September 2015. The concept paper for the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 37**.

7.1.3 ARF Seminar on Operationalizing Cyber CBMs in the ARF

57. Singapore and the United States updated the Meeting on the preparation for the Seminar on Operationalising Cyber CBMs in the ARF, to be co-chaired by Singapore and the United States. The Meeting noted that due to planning consideration, the Workshop will be carried forward to the next inter-sessional year and tentatively be held in the fourth quarter of 2015. The concept paper for the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 38**.

7.1.4 ARF Workshop on First Response Support for Victims of Terrorism, Manila, 20-21 July 2015

58. The United States updated the Meeting on the preparation for the Workshop on First Response Support for Victims of Terrorism, to be co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States in Manila on 20-21 July 2015. The two-day workshop will include panel discussions among experts and a table-top exercise. The concept paper for the Workshop is attached as **ANNEX 39**.

7.1.5 ASEAN Regional Forum Transnational Threat Information Sharing Center (ATTIC)

59. Thailand and the United States updated the Meeting on the preparation for the ARF Transnational Threat Information Sharing Center (ATTIC) Workshop to be co-chaired by Thailand and the United States. Leading to the Workshop, Thailand and the United States encouraged the ARF participants to consider the purposes that ATTIC could serve, possible contributions that the ARF participants would provide to the center, how the center would add value to the existing networks or institutions and the constraints and concerns that shape the developments of ATTIC. The date of the Workshop will be informed to the ARF participants in due course. The concept paper for the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 40**.

7.2. New Initiatives on CTTC in 2015-2016

7.2.1 ARF Workshop on Cooperation on Strengthening the Management of Cross-Border Movement of Criminals

60. The Meeting took note of China's proposal for an ARF Workshop on Strengthening Management of Cross-Border Movement of Criminals to be held in China in August 2015. China informed the Meeting that the Workshop was previously titled as Seminar on Cooperation in Transnational Pursuit of Fugitives. The ARF participants were invited to provide written comments on the draft concept paper for the Workshop to the Co-Chairs. The draft concept paper appears as **ANNEX 41**.

7.2.2 ARF Workshop on CBMs Cyber-Incident Response

61. The Meeting took note of the European Union's proposal for a Workshop on CBMs Cyber-Incident Response to be co-chaired by Malaysia and the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union) and scheduled for spring 2016. The Workshop will involve an interactive table-top exercise (TTX) involving a series international cyber incidents. ARF participants were invited to send representatives of the national security agencies, experts from cyber policy areas of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the private sector. The draft concept paper for the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 42**.

7.2.3 ARF Workshop on Trafficking in Human Beings

62. The Meeting took note of the European Union's proposal for the ARF Workshop on Trafficking in Human Beings to be co-chaired by the United Kingdom (on behalf of the European Union) and an ASEAN Member State. This Workshop was proposed under the ARF Work Plan on CTTC's new priority area of Trafficking in Persons. The European Union invited ASEAN Member States to volunteer in co-chairing the Workshop. Senior officials and law enforcement officers from all ARF participants' border and police forces and other related agencies are expected to participate in this Workshop. The draft concept paper for the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 43**.

7.2.4 ARF Bio-Preparedness Table-Top Exercise

63. The Meeting took note of the United States' proposal for the ARF Bio-Preparedness Workshop and TTX, to be co-chaired by the United States and the Philippines. The United States encouraged all ARF participants to provide inputs to the Philippines and the United States to shape the concept paper of the initiative. The draft concept paper for the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 44**.

Agenda Item 8: Next Co-Chair of the ARF ISM on CTTC

64. The Meeting welcomed the European Union to co-chair the 14th ARF ISM on CTTC in the inter-sessional year 2015-2016. The European Union invited an ASEAN Member State to co-chair the meeting.

Agenda Item 9: Co-Chairs' Statement and Other Matters.

65. There were no other matters discussed under this agenda item.

66. Mr. Cherdkiat Atthakor in his closing remarks expressed appreciation to all ARF participants for their active participation in the exchange of best practices and experiences throughout the Meeting. He summarised the key outcomes of the Meeting. He remarked that the ARF initiatives have helped intensified cooperation towards promotion of peace and security in the region. His closing remarks appear as **ANNEX 45**.

67. Mr. Li Zhuqun in his closing remarks expressed his gratitude for the opportunity and honour to serve as co-host and co-chair of the 13th ARF ISM on CTTC. He was encouraged by the professionalism of all delegates and the strong support of the Thai Co-Chair to conduct the discussion for all agenda items. He valued the excellent preparation and active participation of all delegates which had demonstrated the spirit of cooperation among the ARF participants. He applauded the consensus of the Meeting in the ongoing efforts to fight terrorism and transnational crime. He remarked that the ARF was able to reach consensus on issues of common concerns through in-depth dialogue. The ARF has provided ample room for further exchanges on common concerns. He wished that the ARF ISM on CTTC would continue and improved to achieve more fruitful results. He expressed appreciation to all ARF participants for the dedication and support for the success of the Meeting and for all supports from the Department of Public Security of Guangxi Autonomous Region. The closing remarks appear as **ANNEX 46**.

68. The Meeting expressed gratitude to China and Thailand for their effective co-chairmanship. They also thanked the Government of the People's Republic of China for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the 13th ARF ISM on CTTC.

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