

**CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT
THE FOURTEENTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING
ON
COUNTER-TERRORISM AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME
SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA, 21-22 MARCH 2016**

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the decision of the 22nd Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 6 August 2015, the Fourteenth ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (14th ARF ISM on CTTC) was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on 21-22 March 2016. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse, Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Interior of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Ms. Joelle Jenny, Director for Security Policy and Conflict Prevention of European External Action Service of the European Union.

2. Representatives from all ARF participants except for Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, attended the Meeting. Representatives from the South East European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC) and the ASEAN Secretariat were also present. The List of Participants is attached as **ANNEX 1**.

Opening Session

3. H.E. Pol. Gen. Em Sam An, Secretary of States of Ministry of Interior of the Kingdom of Cambodia delivered his keynote address. He underlined that the threats of transnational organised crime, such as trafficking in persons, arms and goods smuggling, and drug trafficking have been increasing for the past years. As such, tackling these matters remains a top priority of law enforcement agencies and policy in the region. He urged ASEAN and its external partners to work together to strengthen and enhance cooperation through various measures, such as legal instruments, practical cooperation and awareness campaign. He believed that the ASEAN connectivity would require greater relations between ASEAN and its external partners in preserving and enhancing peace and stability on the region. Finally, he conveyed his profound appreciation to all participants and hoped for the success of the Meeting. The keynote address appears as **ANNEX 2**.

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

4. H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse in his opening remarks welcomed all the ARF participants and extended his appreciation for the European Union Co-Chair. He underlined that one of the main agenda of the Meeting was to review the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC and the future direction on CTTC with effective strategic mechanism for the suppression and prevention of organised crime. He also highlighted emerging transnational crime, which caused misery around the world, such as arms violence and refugee crisis. He suggested that the

Meeting would not only to be the platform for exchange of views on the effective strategic mechanisms on CTTC but should also identify the social equality programme to alleviate the misery of the people. His opening remarks appear as **ANNEX 3**.

5. In her opening remarks, Ms Joelle Jenny welcomed all delegations to the 14th ARF ISM on CTTC. She highlighted the recent wave of terrorist attacks in the world as a reminder to all ARF participants to work closely together and to find the most effective ways to tackle transnational organised crime groups, including terrorist groups. She hoped that the ARF ISM on CTTC could also demonstrate the depth of partnership with ASEAN. Finally, she encouraged all participants to have an open and frank discussion in identifying concrete plans to fight against terrorism and transnational crime.

6. The Meeting considered and adopted the updated Provisional Agenda which appears as **ANNEX 4**.

Agenda Item 2: ARF Priorities for 2016

7. The Meeting noted the briefing of Lao PDR as the ASEAN and ARF Chair. The briefing highlighted the outcomes of the 27th Summit in November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, which announced the establishment of the ASEAN Community 2015 on 31 December 2015 and the adoption of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025: Forging Ahead Together, which would provide future direction of ASEAN for the next ten years. The briefing elaborated eight priority areas during Lao PDR ASEAN Chairmanship in 2016, namely the implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025; narrowing of the development gap; trade facilitation; small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) development; tourism development; connectivity; decent work promotion; transition to formal economy in ASEAN; and enhancement of regional cooperation for the preservation, protection and promotion of ASEAN cultural heritage.

8. In the ARF context, the participants were encouraged to focus on the effective implementation of the six ARF Work Plans. On the ARF Work Plan on CTTC, the Meeting recognised that the inclusion of trafficking in persons as one of its priority areas as timely, particularly because the ASEAN Leaders had just signed the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) at the 27th Summit in Kuala Lumpur in November 2015. In addition to this, the ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (APA), which was adopted by the Ministers at the 10th ASEAN Ministers' Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in October 2015 would also serve as a guideline for the ARF to explore potential projects and activities under this area.

9. The Meeting recognised the cross-cutting nature of the non-traditional security issues. In ASEAN, these issues are being implemented by the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the ARF and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM)/ADMM-Plus among others. In light of this, the Meeting noted that the ASEAN joint calendar on non-traditional security issue has been developed and published on the ASEAN website asean.org.

10. The Meeting took note of the briefing by Lao PDR.

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

3.1 Small Arms and Light Weapons Experts (SALW) Experts

11. The Meeting recognised the severity of SALW problem in the region. The Meeting was informed of the convening of the Workshop for Developing Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Convention in ASEAN in Siem Reap on 23-24 March 2016, immediately after the 14th ISM on CTTC. The Workshop will be the basis for the discussion to establish an ASEAN convention on trafficking in firearms, proposed by Cambodia. It was highlighted that such a convention would be a complement to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which would strengthen the ASEAN Member States' capability and capacity to identify and track the smuggling of arms in the region. The convention is also intended to establish a criminalisation of the offence of trafficking in firearms.

12. The Meeting exchange views on the aptness of a discussion on SAWL in the ARF ISM on CTTC, taking into consideration that the ARF ISM on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (NPD) also oversees issues related to trafficking of weapons mass destruction by the terrorist. Some participant raised a question of whether the SALW would continue to be in the ARF ISM on CTTC's future agenda.

13. The Meeting noted the briefing by Cambodia, which appears as **ANNEX 5**.

3.2 Current Initiatives on Counter-Terrorism

14. The Meeting assessed the recent outlook of terrorism and transnational activities in the region. The Meeting shared the views on the interconnected notion, complexity, the spread and the increasing number of incidents of terrorism in the region and beyond. Around the world, terrorist activities have increased several fold over the past years. Three features of international and regional terrorist activities, namely; 1) the increasing frequency of terrorist attack; 2) the growing number of terrorist groups' allegiance to 'Islamic State' (ISIS); and 3) the increasing number of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) in Syria, were elaborated. These three features would undoubtedly bring grater threats to national security and stability. The Meeting also noted that no less than thirty-four terrorist groups have pledged their allegiance to ISIS worldwide.

15. At the domestic level, the Meeting was of the view that the community would play a central role in countering the terrorist attack. Therefore, it is essential for the government to enhance their community engagement, including with the civil societies, and give them an important role in the national counter-terrorism efforts. The Meeting shared the understanding that eventually, the law on counter-terrorism would not be effective without the support of the people.

16. The Meeting also recognised the value of international multilateral mechanisms and the ARF ISM on CTTC as platforms to promote regional response to terrorism through sharing of experiences and initiating practical cooperation among countries in the region. Other regional arrangements, such as ASEAN's cooperation with several Dialogue Partners in the implementation of counter-terrorism project have also supported regional endeavour on combating terrorism.

17. Concerns over the foreign terrorist fighters, terrorist financing, human trafficking and terrorists using the Internet were expressed by the participants. The Meeting exchanged experiences on approaches in tackling the threat of terrorism, such as through law enforcement, humanitarian approach and blocking of terrorist financing. It was suggested that the ARF participants should intensify information exchanges, both in at the policy level and operational level.

18. The Meeting noted the presentations by China, the European Union, the Philippines, and Russia.

3.3 Maritime Security

19. The Meeting exchanged views on the measures to counter terrorism and transnational crime at the sea and addressed, among others, the issues of irregular unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, piracy, armed robbery at sea and trafficking of drug, human being and arms through the waterways. Due to the broad term of definition of maritime security, it was suggested that the focus of the ARF ISM on CTTC would be on the transnational crime aspect of maritime security, while extensive discussion on the wider scope of maritime security should take place at the ARF ISM on Maritime Security (ISM on MS).

20. The Meeting noted that the IUU fishing has been an increasingly important issue to be tackled. As the demand for fish has significantly increased due to the growing number of world population, overfishing becomes one of the biggest threats on the sea, which also has contributed to the spread the IUU fishing. Thus, the need for instruments for an effective and efficient ways to tackle IUU fishing was required.

21. On piracy and armed robbery, at the Meeting discussed four types of piracy and/or robberies conducted by perpetrators, namely i) incident where perpetrators only boarded and stole valuable with little force used; ii) incident where the ship is hijacked and whilst underway using a boat to steal the entire cargo; iii) incident where the perpetrators hijack a ship to make it as "phantom ship" to commit fraud; and iv) incident where the perpetrators look for ransom by hijacking vessels and its crew or passengers. In Southeast Asia, most reported cases have been theft of personal property and hijacking of ships.

22. On the way forward, the Meeting noted suggestions to enhance regional cooperation on maritime security, as follows: 1) establish cooperation agreement with respect to preventing and suppressing piracy; 2) establish bilateral mutual legal agreement or extradition treaties; 3) enhance timely information sharing; 4) arrange exercise to verify procedures and actions to be taken by each country; 5) conduct coordinated patrol in areas of high piracy incidents; 6) establish a scheme of exchange of officers and liaison officers; 7) conduct seminar/workshops for

evolving/updating policy for maritime law enforcement; and 8) maintain close liaison with counterparts to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of criminals.

23. The Meeting noted that the maritime security will be the priority issue of ASEAN cooperation under the Philippines chairmanship in 2017. The Meeting also welcomed the convening of the 8th ARF ISM on MS in Manila on 6-7 April 2016.

24. The Meeting noted the presentations by Malaysia, Indonesia and India.

3.4 Trafficking/Smuggling in Persons

25. The Meeting was briefed by the representative of SELEC on the practical experiences of the law enforcement agencies in combating trafficking in persons. It was reiterated that the political framework should facilitate practical actions to counter organised crime in the field. Trust among countries and internal agencies was identified as key in the cooperation through the sharing of information and intelligence.

26. The Meeting welcomed the signing of the ACTIP and the adoption of the APA. It was observed that ACTIP would supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Palermo Protocol, with value-added measures on the non-criminalisation of the victims. In the ARF context, the implementation of ACTIP should be mainstreamed under the ARF ISM on CTTC. Furthermore, in the spirit of the implementation of ACTIP and taking into consideration the increasing number of irregular movement of persons in the Southeast Asia, currently SOMTC is developing the Terms Of Reference of the Trust Fund to support emergency humanitarian and relief efforts in the event of the irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia. It was noted that the Philippines would contribute USD 100,000 to this fund once it is established.

27. The Meeting recognised the importance of international and regional collaboration to address people smuggling and human trafficking. At the regional level, the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, the Australia-Asia Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) and Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) were among the existing mechanisms on combating trafficking in persons and people smuggling. Mindful of the possible duplication of efforts, the Meeting stressed the importance of sharing of information and identification of common areas for cooperation among the existing regional mechanisms.

28. The SELEC representative as well as Indonesia, Philippines, and Australia briefed on their relevant work.

3.4 Environmental Crime

29. It was observed that environmental crime is a victimless crime that threatens biodiversity, sustainable development as well as the rule of law and regional security. Given the considerable revenue and profit generated by trading illegal wildlife, some evidence suggested that environmental crime is also linked with other crimes, such

as corruption, money-laundering, fraud, sometimes even drug trafficking or terrorism. It was observed that Europe and Asia remain important markets for illegal wildlife, both as transit and destination points. The Meeting noted that the European Union has allotted €5 million for projects to combat wildlife and timber trafficking in Southeast Asia.

30. The Meeting took note that environmental crime is a cross-cutting issue, which has been discussed in various ASEAN mechanisms. It was highlighted that illicit trafficking of wildlife and timber was recently adopted as one of the new areas under the purview of AMMTC/SOMMC at the 10th AMMTC in Kuala Lumpur in October 2015. Subsequently, Thailand, as the voluntary lead shepherd of this area in SOMTC, is currently developing a work programme which includes information exchange, regulatory and legal matters, law enforcement matters, capacity building and extra-regional cooperation on combating illicit wildlife and timber trafficking. The draft work programme will be submitted to the 16th SOMTC in Jakarta, Indonesia, in May 2016. The Meeting also noted a suggestion that a working group on illicit wildlife trafficking could be considered under the auspices of SOMTC.

31. The Meeting took note of the briefings from Thailand, the European Union, and the United States.

Agenda Item 4: Review of the Implementation of the Work Plan for Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime 2015-2017

4.1. Review of the Implementation of Projects by Priority Area:

4.1.1 Illicit Drugs

32. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Thailand and the United States on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. The briefings recalled the success of 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. In the current inter-sessional year, the Workshop on Strengthening Cross-Border Movement in Guangzhou on 8-10 March 2016 has been successfully conducted with a focus on trafficking of illicit drug. The United States and Thailand as co-lead countries in this area will co-chair the ARF Workshop on Concept Development on the ARF Transnational Information Sharing Centre (ATTIC) later this year.

33. The Meeting also supported the ongoing efforts to address the world drug problem at the international level, particularly through the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS), which will convene a session on 19-21 April 2016. Some participant updated the Meeting on the cooperation under the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) through the project of international operations on new psychoactive substances (Project IONS) that supports national authorities' efforts in preventing non-scheduled new psychoactive substances.

34. Thailand and the United States briefed on ongoing work.

4.1.2 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN)

35. The Meeting took note of the briefings on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. The Meeting commended the outcomes of the series of ARF workshops on bio-preparedness that have been conducted annually since 2009 and culminated in the ARF Workshop on Raising Awareness and Promoting Cooperation on CBRN Risk Mitigation in Manila in September 2015. The Meeting noted the United States' interests in building upon the outcomes of these workshops and working on this area with specific focus on increasing civilian and military first responder capacity, examining ways to increase national CBRN defence on detection, prevention, decontamination, nation-to-nation interoperability and military-to-military interoperability.

36. Australia informed the Meeting of a CBRN workshop under the global initiative to combat terrorism in Sydney, on 16-18 May 2016. ASEAN Member States and ARF participants will be invited to the Workshop, the details of which will be provided in due course.

37. The Philippines, the United States and the European Union briefed on their relevant work (cf. **ANNEX 6** for the EU presentation).

4.1.3 Security of and in the Use of ICTs

38. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Malaysia, Russia and Australia on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. The briefings highlighted of the outcomes of two activities under this priority area, namely the ARF Seminar on Operationalising Cyber Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) in the ARF in Singapore on 21-22 October 2015, the ARF Seminar on Operationalising Confidence Building Measures for Cooperation during Cyber-Incident Response in Kuala Lumpur on 2-3 March 2016 and the proposal for establishing a directory of cyber points of contact.

39. The co-lead countries recalled the adoption of the ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and encouraged ARF participants to implement all elements of the Work Plan. The proposed activity of establishing an open ended study group on CBMs and its values to the ARF cooperation as outlined in the Work Plan was reiterated. The Meeting also reiterated that cooperation on security of and in the use of ICTs should be conducted in step-by-step manners and adhering to the ARF process. On this note, the Meeting stressed that a draft concept paper for the proposed establishment of the study group should be developed prior to the establishment of such a study group.

40. The Meeting took note the briefings by Malaysia, Australia, Russia, Singapore, China, Canada, and the United States.

4.1.4 Counter Radicalisation

41. The Meeting took note the briefings by Malaysia and Japan on the progress of cooperation under this priority area. The Meeting welcomed Australia as the new co-

lead country of the priority area of counter-radicalisation succeeding Japan. The Meeting reaffirmed that countering terrorist radicalisation should be a collective efforts and all ARF participants were encouraged to propose projects to implement under this priority area.

42. Malaysia and Japan briefed on their relevant work.

4.1.5 Trafficking in Persons

43. The Meeting was briefed by Indonesia and the European Union, which called all ARF participants to generate initiatives under this priority area. The Meeting recognised the need for a holistic and comprehensive approach to combat trafficking in persons. The Meeting viewed that cooperation in the ARF would increase mutual understanding of the issue and enhance capacity-building to combat all forms of trafficking in persons, including prevention, early detection, prosecution and protection of victims of trafficking in persons. The capacity-building activities may include exchange of views, information sharing on relevant migratory flows, trend and patterns, victim identification and protection, border control, monitoring mechanisms, law enforcement and criminalisation of all aspects of trafficking in persons.

44. The Meeting was updated on strategy, approach and challenges on anti-trafficking in the European Union. The differences between refugees and people being trafficked and smuggled as well as the critical importance of categorising groups of migrants, particularly in connection to terrorism were elaborated. The representative of the United Kingdom National Crime Agency (NCA) shared the experiences and approaches in operations to respond to trafficking in persons that linked closely with other forms of transnational crime such as terrorism, money laundering, documents forgery, sex trade and others. The interlinkages between the multifaceted aspects of trafficking in persons and their implications towards the financing of terrorist groups such as ISIS have increased the necessity for information and intelligence sharing.

45. Indonesia and the European Union briefed on their relevant work.

4.2 Outcomes of ARF Activities on CTTC in Inter-Sessional Year 2015-2016

4.2.1 ARF Bio-Preparedness Table Top Exercise (TTX) and Workshop, Manila, 11-13 August 2015

46. The Meeting welcomed the outcomes of the TTX and Workshop, co-chaired by Philippines and the United States. The Meeting also recalled the previous activities of the series of ARF workshops and TTX on bio-preparedness that were held since 2013. Among the notable outcomes of the series of workshops was the Bio-Preparedness Guidelines Template, which could be used in cases such as emerging infectious diseases and bioterrorist attack. Further to the TTX, several suggestions and recommendations were highlighted, such as the need to identify a lead coordinating nation or regional chain of command; the need to raise the awareness and understanding on the available tools and capability on bio-preparedness; and

the need to focus the template not only on health issues but also on bio-attacks. The briefing and the outcomes of the Workshop and TTX appear as **ANNEX 7**.

4.2.2 ARF Workshop on Raising Awareness and Promoting ARF Cooperation on CBRN Risk Mitigation, Manila, 8-10 September 2015

47. The Meeting took note of the presentations by the European Union on behalf of the Philippines and the European Union Co-Chairs on the outcomes of the Workshop. The Workshop addressed the CBRN risk mitigation from the perspective of international and regional organisations such as Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Workshop also exchanged views from the non-ASEAN ARF participants on engagement in CBRN risk mitigation connected to Southeast Asia. The Co-Chairs Summary Report of Workshop appears as **ANNEX 8**.

4.2.3 ARF Workshop on First Response Support for Victims of Terrorism and Other Mass Casualty Events, Manila, 22-23 September 2015

48. The Meeting took note of the briefing by the Philippines and the United States on the outcomes of the Workshop featuring a TTX. The Workshop underlined that the growing scale of emergencies and disasters require greater cooperation and coordination among countries in the region and outside the region, especially in fostering understanding of the diverse needs of survivors, service organisation, and survivor-advocate groups. The TTX discussed issues in supporting victims of terrorism, including security concerns, medical supports to victims, evacuations, language issues and the need to engage with foreign embassies. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 9**.

4.2.4 ARF Seminar on Operationalising Cyber CBMs in the ARF, Singapore, 21-22 October 2015

49. The Meeting took note of the briefings by Singapore and the United States on the outcomes of the Seminar. The Seminar updated the ARF Work Plan on ICTs and discussed national and regional lessons learned on ICT incident management and the way forward on confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of ICTs amongst ARF participants. The Seminar also conducted a TTX, which focused on mitigation and investigation of an ICT-incident and discussed ideas to enhance future ICT-incident and cooperation in the use of ICTs under the ARF. The Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Seminar will be circulated to the ARF participants in due course.

4.2.5 ARF Workshop on Operationalising Confidence Building Measures for Cooperation during Cyber-incident Response, Kuala Lumpur, 2-3 March 2016

50. The Meeting took note of the briefings by the European Union and Malaysia on the outcomes of the Workshop. It was highlighted that the Workshop discussed extensively on ICT-incident mechanisms within the state and private sectors as well as the case studies on coordinating and integrating ICT-incident response. A TTX was also organised. Further, the Workshop discussed the proposal for an ARF

Directory of Cyber Points of Contact, to be established and used on a voluntary basis. Clear interest has been expressed during the workshop to hold more regular meetings on ICTs. The establishment of the directory was considered by several countries as a good step toward the operationalisation of confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of ICTs. Some countries noted that the proposal for an ARF Directory of Cyber Points of Contact should be discussed within the study group. Given the proposed ARF Directory could be one of the confidence-building measures, they reiterated that, according to the ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of ICTs, the group could submit consensus reports recommending confidence-building measures. Nevertheless, some countries highlighted the possible constraints regarding the timing and resources in respect of a study group. The draft Co-Chairs Summary Record of the Workshop will be conveyed to ARF participants in due course.

4.2.6 ARF Workshop on Strengthening Management of Cross-Border Movement of Criminals, Guangzhou, 8-10 March 2016

51. The Meeting took note of China and Thailand's briefing on the outcomes of the Workshop. It was highlighted that the Workshop deliberated on overview and trends of cross-border movement of criminals, including terrorist groups and exchanged information on national measures including operational and legislative measures in combating cross-border crime. Some of the recommendations of the Workshop included among others, to maximise the usage of existing mechanism and cooperative frameworks; to continue to share information, exchange intelligence, and to enhance capacity of law enforcement officers on the front line. The draft Co-Chairs' Summary Report of the Workshop will be circulated to the ARF participants in due course.

4.3 Preparations for Other ARF Activities on CTTC in the Inter-Sessional Year 2015-2016

4.3.1 Workshop on Concept Development of the ARF Transnational Threat Information Sharing Centre (ATTIC)

52. Thailand and the United States updated the Meeting on the postponing of the Workshop to the next inter-sessional year and considered a tentative schedule in August 2016.

4.3.2 ARF Workshop on Trafficking in Persons

53. Indonesia and the European Union briefed the Meeting that the details of the Workshop were being finalised and would be informed to the ARF participants in due course.

4.4 New Initiatives for the Inter-Sessional Year 2016-2017

4.4.1 Workshop on Preventing Violent Extremism

54. The Meeting took note of the European Union and Philippines' proposal to convene an ARF Workshop on Mainstreaming the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in the latter half of 2016 or the first half of 2017. The Workshop will focus on national measures to implement the PVE approaches by involving civil society. Three thematic areas were proposed for this Workshop namely i) prevention of radicalisation which focus on youth; ii) deradicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration of FTF which focuses on prisons; and iii) counter-narratives on the 'Islamic State'. The draft Concept paper of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 10**.

4.4.2 Workshop on Legislative and Non-Legislative Challenges to Countering Online Extremist Messaging

55. The Meeting welcomed Australia's briefing on the proposed Workshop, which is tentatively scheduled for the latter half of 2016 or the first half of 2017. The Workshop aims to identify and share the best practices in addressing the use of social media and internet to support and facilitate terrorisms. The ASEAN Member States are invited to co-chair this Workshop with Australia. The draft Concept Paper for this Workshop appears as **ANNEX 11**.

4.4.3 Workshop on Medium- to Long-Term Support for Victims of Terrorism

56. The Meeting took note of the United States' proposal for the ARF Workshop on Medium- to Long-Term Support for Victims of Terrorism, which will build upon the ARF Workshop on First Response Support for Victims of Terrorism and Other Mass Casualty in Manila on 22-23 September 2015. The Workshop would look into supports on medical, psychological, financial and legal process to victims of terrorism. The United States invited ASEAN Member States to co-chair the Workshop. The draft Concept Paper of the Workshop appears as **ANNEX 12**.

4.4.3 ARF Statement on Strengthening Management of Cross-Border Movement of Criminals

57. The Meeting noted the briefing by China on the draft ARF Statement on Strengthening Management of Cross-Border Movement of Criminals, proposed by China. China recalled the outcome of ARF Workshop on Strengthening Management of Cross-Border Movement of Criminals in Guangzhou on 8-10 March 2016, which agreed on the issuance of this Statement by the ARF Ministers. China requested for inputs and comments from the ARF participants to be submitted to China before 2 April 2016. Upon the request of the Meeting, comments to the draft should be submitted in time for the ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence-Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBMs and PD) in New Delhi on 11-12 April 2016. The Meeting welcomed Thailand as the co-sponsor of the proposed Statement. The draft Statement appears as **ANNEX 13**.

4.4.4 ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Directory of Cyber Points of Contact

58. Malaysia and Australia briefed the Meeting on the proposed Directory of Cyber Points of Contacts. The proposal was introduced during the two ARF Seminars on Operationalizing Cyber CBMs in Singapore in October 2015 and Kuala Lumpur in March 2016, respectively. The draft Concept Paper for this proposal was submitted to the Meeting for review of the ARF participants.

59. The Meeting extensively discussed the proposal to establish the Directory of Cyber Points of Contact. Views were expressed by some that as the Ministers have adopted the ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of ICTs, the cooperation in the use of ICTs should begin with the establishment of an open ended study group on confidence-building measures, which is the first proposed activity under the Work Plan. Once established, the study group would then develop other initiatives of the Work Plan. By the same token, some ARF participants maintained that the development of the Directory could be done in parallel with the deliberation on the establishment of the study group, pending the presentation of any concept paper on the latter. The Meeting also encouraged ASEAN Member States to lead the development of the concept paper for the establishment of the study group.

60. Relevant to this, there were queries on the procedure to propose new initiatives under the ARF mechanism. The ASEAN Secretariat clarified that the proponent of a new initiative in the ARF has to submit a draft concept paper outlining the details of the initiative to the relevant ARF ISM and the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD for review by the ARF participants. The proponent then revises the draft concept paper by incorporating comments and inputs as well as addressing concerns by the ARF participants on the proposal. Parallel to this process, the proponent needs to find an ASEAN/non-ASEAN co-sponsor to meet the ARF requirement of at least one ASEAN and one non-ASEAN co-sponsors/Co-Chairs for an ARF initiative to be submitted to the Ministers for adoption. Subsequent to this, the draft concept paper will be submitted to the ARF SOM for final review and endorsement and thereafter, in the case of consensus, adoption by the ARF Ministers.

61. The Meeting agreed to submit comments and inputs to the draft Concept Paper on a Proposed Directory of Cyber Points of Contact in time for the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in New Delhi in April 2016. The draft Concept Paper appears as **ANNEX 14**.

4.5 Overall Discussion and Tentative Conclusions

62. The Co-Chairs summarised the discussion on the review of the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC and proposals for new initiatives for the next inter-sessional year. The Co-Chairs encouraged all ARF participants to submit their inputs and comments on the new proposals to the respective proponents on the agreed deadlines. All draft Concept Papers will be further discussed at the upcoming ARF ISG on CBMs and PD in New Delhi in April 2016.

Agenda Item 5: Briefing on Recent Developments of ASEAN Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Meetings and Activities by Other Sectoral Bodies.**5.1 Briefing by ADMM Plus Experts' Working Group on Counter Terrorism (EWG on CT)**

63. Singapore and Australia as the Co-Chairs of the ADMM-Plus EWG on CT briefed the Meeting on the development of the ADMM-Plus EWG on CT. The upcoming ADMM-Plus EWG CT and Maritime Security Joint Exercise, to be co-chaired by Singapore, Australia, Brunei Darussalam and New Zealand on 2-12 May 2016 and the final preparation towards the conduct of the Exercise were highlighted in the briefing.

5.2 Briefing by SOMTC

64. Cambodia as the Chair of SOMTC briefed the Meeting on progress and development in the SOMTC. The Meeting noted that the 15th SOMTC was held in Siem Reap Cambodia on 9-12 June 2015. The outcomes of these Meeting was reported and further discussed at the 10th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 29 October 2015. The key outcomes of the meetings included the following: 1) adoption of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration in Combating Transnational Crime; 2) the finalisation of ACTIP and APA by the Ministers; and 3) adoption of the SOMTC Work Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime 2016-2018. The 16th SOMTC and Its Related Meetings will be held on 22-27 June 2016 on in Jakarta, Indonesia. The briefing appears as **ANNEX 15**.

Agenda Item 6: Co-Chairs for the 15th ARF ISM on CTTC

65. The Co-Chairs invited the all ARF Participants to co-chair the 15th ARF ISM on CTTC in the inter-sessional year 2016-2017.

Agenda Item 7: Other Matters

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

Agenda Item 8: Conclusion and Closing Remarks by the Co-Chairs

67. Ms Joelle Jenny in her closing remarks expressed appreciation to Cambodia for wonderful hospitality and thanked all the participants for constructive discussions as well as sharing views and perspectives in enhancing measures on CTTC. She highlighted the need to be united in taking resolute actions in law enforcement matters and in addressing the threat of terrorism and transnational crime. She looked forward to enhancing efforts in countering terrorist and transnational crime in the future.

68. H.E. Mr. Sieng Lapresse, in his closing remarks, underlined that no country could fight terrorism and transnational crime alone. He recognised that the Meeting had displayed the ARF participants' commitment to work closely to tackle these issues. He believed that the elaboration of the wide-range agenda during the Meeting would bring effective measures to control criminal activities. As such, the outcomes of the Meeting were expected to improve the implementation of the ARF Work Plan on CTTC, particularly on the five priority areas of CTTC under this platform. He also highlighted that the Meeting may add value to the future activities of the ARF. Finally, he expressed sincerest appreciation to all ARF participants and experts for sharing their valuable experiences in addressing terrorist activities and transnational organised crime. The closing remarks appear as **ANNEX 16**.

Acknowledgement

69. The Meeting expressed gratitude to Cambodia and the European Union for their effective co-chairmanship. They also thanked the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia for the generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the 14th ARF ISM on CTTC.

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