

IDENTITY-NATIONALISM-INTEGRITY

COOPERATION IN COMBATING TERRORISM

Introduction

Mindful of the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on **Joint Action to Counter Terrorism**, which, inter alia, undertakes to strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner. Reaffirming the commitment to counter, prevent and suppress all forms of terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, international law and all the relevant United Nations resolutions or declarations on international terrorism, in particular the principles outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1373, 1267 and 1390.

Viewing acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed wherever, whenever and by whomsoever, as a profound threat to international peace and security, which require concerted action to protect and defend all peoples and the peace and security of the world.

As I explained in my previous presentation, Indonesia's strategy to fight terrorism is to involve former terrorists to carry out deradicalization which we call a "soul approach" of deradicalization, but on the other hand we also prepare other capabilities in fighting terrorism as an anticipatory measure. The ability that we honed was through bilateral cooperation with America.



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Coopration

The implementation of cooperation in dealing with acts of terrorism is applied in carrying out job desks on established programs, namely Anti Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program through the Bureau of Diplomatic Security US for National Police Terrorism Detachment 88, and Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) through the Department of Defense (DoD) for the TNI.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program in Detachment 88

This program is in the form of assistance and training in handling terrorism based on law enforcement specifically given by the FBI. The US also funds training for these special forces through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program. Likewise, other assistance in the form of special anti-terror equipment.

Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) in the TNI

CTFP was established to build partnerships in global war on terror through non lethal training, combating terrorism (CbT) training and training. CTFP provides counter-terrorism education and training directly to mid-level / senior international military officers, the ministry of defense, and security officials (United States Department of Defense, 2008: i).



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CTFP for Indonesian military forces, the TNI, more specifically through the US Pacific Command or USPACOM (United States Pacific Command). CTFP trainings for the TNI are: Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism, Military and Peacekeeping Operations, Boarding Officer Course, Military Intelligence Captains Career Course, International Counterterrorism Fellows Program, Intelligence in Combating Terrorism, Special Operations and Combating Terrorism Course, Port Security / Vulnerability, CTFP Continuing Education Event Continuing Education, Event Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism, Special Operations Program - Curriculum 699 (United States Department of Defense, 2008: 28).

Indonesia also did combat terrorism cooperation bilaterally with ASEAN countries, but on this occasion we did not discuss it. In the regional context collaboration in handling terrorism that has been running in Southeast Asia is in the form of intelligence exchange cooperation which is referred as "our eyes". Our eyes program is to monitor the international networking of terrorism and its activities, which are then informed by all country members of our eyes to do anticipate terrorist movements in their respective countries. The activity of our eyes is adopted from the principle of five eyes cooperation.

The Five Eyes, often abbreviated as FVEY, is an Anglophone Intelligence Alliance comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. These countries are UKUSA agreements to joint cooperation



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in signals intelligence. In FVEY all intelligence powers are deployed which can be seen in the following table:

Country	Agency	Abbr	Role[1]
	Australian Secret Intelligence Service	ASIS	Human intelligence
	Australian Signals Directorate	ASD	Signal intelligence
Australia	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	ASIO	Security intelligence
	Australian Geospatial- Intelligence Organisation	AGO	Geo intelligence
	Defence Intelligence Organisation	DIO	Defence intelligence
	Canadian Forces Intelligence Command	CFINTCO M	Defence intelligence, Geo Intelligence
	Communications Security Establishment	CSE	Signal intelligence
Canada	Canadian Security Intelligence Service	CSIS	Human intelligence, Security intelligence
	Directorate of Defence Intelligence and Security	DDIS	Defence intelligence
	Government Communications Security Bureau	GCSB	Signal intelligence



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New Zealand	New Zealand Security Intelligence Service	NZSIS	Human intelligence
United Kingdom	Defence Intelligence	DI	Defence intelligence
	Government Communications Headquarters	GCHQ	Signal intelligence
	Security Service	MI5	Security intelligence
	Secret Intelligence Service	MI6, SIS	Human intelligence
United States	Central Intelligence Agency	CIA	Human intelligence
	Defense Intelligence Agency	DIA	Defense intelligence
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI	Security intelligence
	National Geospatial- Intelligence Agency	NGA	Geo intelligence
	National Security Agency	NSA	Signal intelligence

The cooperation of "OUR EYES" is also expected to lead to the mobilization of all potential intelligence from each ASEAN country in an effort to monitor the network and activities of International Terrorism in ASEAN. The joint action to eradicate terrorism adheres to the working principles outlined in the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Fight Terrorism with the following principles:



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- Continue and improve intelligence and terrorist financing information sharing on counter-terrorism measures, including the development of more effective counter-terrorism policies and legal, regulatory and administrative counter-terrorism regimes.
- II. Enhance liaison relationships amongst their law enforcement agencies to engender practical counter-terrorism regimes.
- III. Strengthen capacity-building efforts through training and education; consultations between officials, analysts and field operators; and seminars, conferences and joint operations as appropriate.
- IV. Provide assistance on transportation, border and immigration control challenges, including document and identity fraud to stem effectively the flow of terrorist-related material, money and people.
- V. Comply with United Nations, Security Council Resolutions 1373, 1267, 1390 and other United Nations resolutions or declarations on international terrorism.
- VI. Explore on a mutual basis additional areas of cooperation.

Conclusion

To eradicate terrorism in the global and regional cooperation context, the ways of cooperation that can be done is by:

 Collaboration in the form of assistance cooperation in fighting terrorism to be more effective in tackling terrorism



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- Collaboration in the form of Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program to build partnerships in global war on terror.
- Intelligence exchange cooperation in combating terrorism in the form of a framework of "our eyes" cooperation