

Practical Cooperation for the Future of ASEAN Security

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Counter-Terrorism

- ISIS defeated physically in Middle East, but shifting focus to Asia
- Domestic radicalisation in ASEAN Member States
- ASEAN governments strengthening structures and laws
- Whole-of-nation approaches needed
- ADMM: using domestic and international law
- Multi-level cooperation among ASEAN countries

Cybersecurity

- ICT systems and other critical infrastructure vulnerable and must be protected
- Singapore: building cooperation with regional countries and promoting inter-sector collaboration
- CSA: inaugurated SICW in 2016, and hosted AMCC in 2017

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

- Cooperation momentum appears slowed
- ASEAN already has numerous regional coordination centres
- But no clear framework for national coordination centres
- Each AMS could enhance current focal point into national coordination centre
 - Representatives from military, civilian disaster response agency and other relevant organisations

Recommendations

- Terrorism threat: ADMM should cooperate closely with the Plus countries in the sharing of information and intelligence as well as to enhance the capabilities of the AMS
- HADR: Each ASEAN country could enhance its current focal point into a national coordination centre that will include relevant agencies
- Cybersecurity: ASEAN could promote national and regional capacity building in the cybersecurity sectors and closer cooperation among the ASEAN countries, including the use platforms like SICW as well as the establishment of ASEAN-wide cybersecurity training centre