



For more information see section about "Stable Situations" on:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/human-rights-and-governance/peace-and-security/funding/instrument-contributing-stability-and_en

The European Union promotes safety and security in South-East Asia

Around half a billion Euro are invested by the European Union (EU) worldwide to address global and trans-regional threats from 2014 to 2020.





Actions against Cybercrime

Challenge: Cyberattacks are listed as the 5th most likely risk in the World Economic Forum's 2014 Global Risks Insight Report. A 2013 Security Threat Report named eight Asian countries among the ten countries most threatened by cyberattacks – being four of them in South-East Asia: Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia. Successful cyberattacks by terrorists can provide them access to sensitive data, can allow them to manipulate data of others (including electronic banking transactions) and can give them the control over management systems of critical infrastructure, e. g. water supplies, electricity grids or nuclear reactors.

EU actions: Through the project *GLACY – Global Action on Cybercrime*, the EU is supporting criminal justice authorities in partner countries interested to implement the "Budapest" Convention on Cybercrime. In South-East Asia, the Philippines are receiving EU assistance in the form of training for judges and prosecutors, capacity building about cybercrime and electronic evidence for law enforcement agencies as well as facilitation of networking at international level.

Benefit for South-East Asia: The current EU support for actions against cybercrime in the Philippines leverages the respective national efforts to minimise cybercrime.

Benefit for the EU: The EU is the 3rd largest trading partner in ASEAN. Cyberattacks to get information illegally may also infringe on the private sector of the EU and their prevention is in the interest of the ASEAN and the EU member states.

To fight against cybercrime, South-East Asian and EU countries need to collaborate closely.

A Scottish teenager committed suicide in July 2013 after having become victim of a Philippine online blackmail syndicate. The 17 year old Daniel Perry came across a social networking site with attractive Asian girls. He started chatting with one girl, not knowing that in fact he was chatting with a criminal group from the Philippines. The criminals got his trust and invited him to engage in cybersex. Without his knowledge and permission, his videos were recorded. Immediately after that, Daniel was blackmailed: If he did not pay a certain amount of money, the videos would be shared with persons he knew or made public on the internet. Daniel did not have the money and was hit so hard emotionally that he went to a nearby bridge to commit suicide. A joint police investigation between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Philippines could clear up the case, leading to the arrest of the criminals. The better the cooperation between the countries, the quicker the actions: The Convention on Cybercrime can facilitate cooperation significantly.

Counter-Terrorism

Challenge: Terrorism has become an increasing threat throughout the last years, not sparing South-East Asia and Europe as seen from the bombings in Bali, Indonesia in 2002 and 2005 and in trains in Madrid, Spain in 2004. Organised terrorist groups operate internationally and even globally and cannot be fought by a single nation. Money-Laundering is often financing terrorism.

EU actions: The *EU-UNODC Joint Initiative for Supporting South-East Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism* helps to strengthen counter-terrorism measures in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and Vietnam. The initiative supports a research project to analyse policy and programme implications of radicalisation. Through trainings, it strengthens the collaborative investigation and prosecution of terrorist cases. Furthermore, it contributes to the efforts of Indonesia to counter radicalisation and to the drafting of laws on counter-terrorism and counter-financing of terrorism in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Benefit for South-East Asia: Countries in South-East Asia do not want to see their public order and security and their economies disrupted by terrorist attacks. The support from the EU to fight terrorism is welcome and apart from research, capacity building and training opportunities, cooperation provides room for exchange of experience and information. In the end, the risk of terrorist attacks should be reduced.

Benefit for the EU: Trade and commercial ties between enterprises in South-East Asia and enterprises situated in the EU are tight. More and more EU citizens pass their vacations in South-East Asia. A safe and secure environment in South-East Asia and in the EU is crucial for these and many more business activities to take place. Terrorist attacks in South-East Asia would not only harm the safety and security of EU citizens in the region, but also create economic damage. The EU support to South-East Asia to counter terrorism is of mutual interest for both regions.

The Strategic Commitment of the EU is to combat terrorism globally while respecting human rights, and to make Europe safer, allowing its citizens to live in an area of freedom, security and peace.
(EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2005)



The EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Risk Mitigation Initiative

Challenge: Accidents, criminal attacks or natural occurrences can lead to the release of chemicals, biological agents or materials as well as radiological or nuclear material. Such cases can cause serious damage or death to individuals on a large scale. National, international and regional coordination is needed to prevent and mitigate risks effectively.

EU actions: The EU has supported the creation of 8 Regional Secretariats with a network of CBRN experts. The Regional Secretariat for South-East Asia is hosted by the Philippine government. The 10 participating countries, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam, are supported in their needs to prevent and mitigate CBRN risks. The support can include assistance when doing needs assessments, establishing National CBRN Teams or drafting CBRN Actions Plans to ensure proper response and coordination. The EU also supports capacity building and training in CBRN related matters, including first response and CBRN waste management, as well as the drafting of the respective legal framework.

Benefit for South-East Asia: The 10 participating countries and the region benefit from the mentioned EU actions that help to prevent and minimise CBRN risks and make South-East Asia and the world safer and more secure.

Benefit for the EU: In the era of globalisation, safety, security and stability can only be addressed in a trans-national, regional and global way. Below are some examples.

- Laboratory controls in South-East Asia can detect if goods intended for the export to the EU contain chemical substances or radiation at a level that does harm to human health.
- Travellers who arrive in the EU from areas with epidemics/pandemics might have to undergo special exams to minimise the risk of spreading a disease in the EU.

Effective cooperation between the respective partner countries and the EU is important to be successful in risk mitigation and prevention: The EU CBRN CoE Risk Mitigation Initiative offers a holistic approach based on the needs of the partner countries.

More information on: <http://www.cbrn-coe.eu>

Export Control Strategic Trade Management

Challenge: International trade has contributed significantly to economic development. It enables access to goods that are not produced in country, among them so-called items of "dual use". Those are goods that can be used for the benefit of humans, e. g. in an industrial production process, but can also be used to harm people on purpose, e. g. dangerous chemicals when dispersed in a public space. To minimise this type of risks, some countries have established Export Control mechanisms (also called Strategic Trade Management): An enterprise wanting to export dual-use items from these countries needs to have the purpose of the export checked by the government before. Only if the government issues a licence, the export can be done.

EU actions: In Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, the EU has provided advisory services on political level, has created increased awareness to discuss and implement export control and has developed capacity on country and regional level (training needs analyses, legal reviews, workshops and seminars, study visits, remote assistance, train-the-trainer approach, help desk, conferences, expert meetings).

Benefit for South-East Asia: The EU list of dual-use items is internationally recognised for its user-friendliness. Singapore and Malaysia, the two countries in South-East Asia that have Export Control regulations in place, had a close look at this list when drafting their regulations. Currently, the Philippines are making big efforts to establish a law on Strategic Trade Management and especially welcome the support from the EU. Export Control guarantees the trading partner a minimum level of security and can be an incentive to intensify trade further – in particular in the light of the upcoming ASEAN Single Market.

Benefit for the EU: The European Security Strategy identifies the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) as potentially the greatest threat to Europe's security. It notes specifically that export control has had a beneficial effect in slowing down the spread of WMD. Therefore, respective work with important trading partners of the EU, trading hubs and countries with a significant industrial base is important.

Border Control and Detection Equipment

Export Control also relies on effective border control mechanisms. Declared items might have to be verified for compliance and suspicious items might have to be checked. The EU is assisting South-East Asian countries with the necessary equipment and training as can be seen below.

The EU assists Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand with detection equipment: Pagers, radiation isotope identifiers and detectors are provided together with the necessary training to the relevant authorities, among them customs and nuclear institutes.



Protection of Critical Maritime Routes

Challenge: Maritime transport handles over 80% of the volume of global trade and accounts for over 70% of its value. Intense vessel traffic brings along the likelihood of accidents. Accidents of ships carrying chemical substances might result in chemical spillings that damages the marine and coastal environment and might lead to humans consuming unsafe seafood. Another challenge is piracy. When goods or even ships are at risk of disappearing, trade is affected negatively. Insurance costs increase and shipping becomes more expensive. Moreover, the lives of seafarers are put at risk.

EU actions: The EU contributed to the Malacca and Singapore Straits Trust Fund of the International Maritime Organization to support the development of an international platform for cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major pollution incidents involving hazardous and noxious substances (HNS). Another EU funded action is the project *Critical Maritime Routes in the Indian Ocean – CriMaRIO*: The project also helps to minimise incidents of piracy in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore through information sharing with the Western Indian Ocean.

Benefit for South-East Asia: The Straits of Malacca and Singapore is one of the busiest shipping routes worldwide. Apart from the mentioned actions against piracy, the EU funded platform for the HNS incident prevention and response helps the three littoral states to protect the marine environment.

Benefit for the EU: The protection of the marine environment not only protects the biodiversity on the planet, it also contributes to the safety of seafood foreseen for consumption, comprising possible exports from South-East Asia to the EU. Efforts to reduce piracy make work on ships - including those coming from the EU - more secure. Reduced piracy may decrease shipping costs as there is no need to detouring from the cheapest route, for example.

"Regional cooperation is important as incidents at sea resulting in chemical and oil spills are often trans-boundary in nature." acknowledged Mr. Andrew Tan, Chief Executive of the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore.

