

The Comparative Study on the Role of Thai and Indonesian Police in Responding to Terrorism under ASEAN Community Framework

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Abstract

This research explored two main research questions: (1) How do Thailand and Indonesia adopt ASEAN counter-terrorism policy? (2) What should be effective guidelines for Thailand's police in preventing and countering terrorism? This qualitative study employed literature review and in-depth interviews of two groups of key informants: 1) Police officers on counter-terrorism and military intelligence officers and 2) security, legal and criminology experts. This study found that Thailand and Indonesia employed hard and soft measures in terrorism preventions. Problems and obstacles in those efforts lie on the content in legal measures which are needed to adjust to respond with the current types of emerging terrorism. Both Thailand and Indonesia adopt ASEAN counter-terrorism policy to many areas of cooperation with the different degree. It is recommended that the guidelines or Thailand's police in preventing and countering terrorism consist of supporting sharing of intelligence, effective de-radicalization strategies, interoperability approach for coordination and operation in cross-borders detection, and forensic sciences.

Key Words: Terrorism, ASEAN Counter Terrorism, Policing

Introduction

Terrorism is a new type of threat that affects countries around the world. After the end of the Cold War era, the strategic environment of world security under globalization is changed resulting in traditional threats or traditional threats (Conventional threats) made by the state while new threats (Non-Traditional threatened to appear in general, whether it is to expand the network of criminal organizations and terrorist groups, and tend to intensify, expand globally.

New threat patterns tend to be complex threats. A variety of dimensions will become more intense. There are many types of new forms of threats whether energy security, terrorism, transnational crime network, illegal smuggling and threats to maritime commerce (Beri, 2007). One of the new threats is terrorism which has many elements that make changes that result from globalization affecting terrorism e.g. more radical nationalist movement, inequality, the emergence of political radicalism, new war forms from non-state parties, more weapons, tension caused by resource, social and economic problems. The government was unable to resolve the increasing problem until it became a weak state. From this context, terrorism is tended to be increased. (Sahni, 2009)

Bjorgo (2005) considers that terrorism is a complex phenomenon due to terrorism involving various diverse groups. Therefore, to identify the root causes is difficult because of the problem of the definition of "Terrorism" covers a wide range of phenomena.

For terrorism in Southeast Asia, Tan (2007) stated that in understanding the complexity of terrorism and insurgency in Southeast Asia, it must classify terrorism and non-violence. Terrorism and insurgency that occurs within the region can be separated into 4 types, including insurgency for separating territories, Anti-government armed group, radical Islamic groups who hoped to overthrow the government by using terrorist tactics to create an Islamic state and radical organizations with political legitimacy. In the case of Thailand, it is classified as a group of insurgents for separating the territory which is a form of terrorism that is important by starting from the movement for separating movements.

The end of terrorism is not easy. Jones, Seth G. and Martin C. Libicki(2008) conducted a study to stop the 268 terrorist groups around the world. There are two reasons for ending the terrorist group. The first is that members of the group turn to non-violent methods and enter the political and in other words Law enforcement agencies arrest or kill group members. The guidelines for using police to deal with terrorism must include the elimination of the order structure, terrorist logical support and political support process and financial support where law enforcement officers should go to promote and build cooperation through building relationships with community leaders and assisting and supporting groups in various communities (Hoffman, 2006). It is in accordance with Stephenson (2010), who has conducted research on counter-terrorism through war on terrorism. The results showed that the war against terrorism does not reduce the threat caused by terrorism. Terrorism is a technique that cannot be overcome by war. The state cannot rely solely on the means of using force to overcome terrorism. The state needs to use effective counter-terrorism policies rather than coercion, especially reducing the perception of the target group by creating relevance and economic development.

From 1997 to the present the approaches for the implementation of the cooperation of ASEAN can be divided into 2 approaches, namely the first approach, to continue the implementation of security cooperation from the previous period. The second approach is seeking new ways in cooperation, new dimensions or new forms of security problems consisting of drug trafficking, arms trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking and terrorism, etc., which ASEAN is classified as transnational crimes.

Increased transnational crimes in Southeast Asia can be considered a threat to state security and regional stability. ASEAN has therefore tried to call for Member States to increase cooperation in war against crime since 1997. There have been efforts by ASEAN member countries to cooperate to fight transnational crimes of ASEAN. ASEAN has developed a mechanism to support this problem, both in the institutional mechanisms and in the framework of the rules, especially after 9/11

ASEAN framework mechanism in response to transnational crime is evident from the framework of cooperation that ASEAN developed in 1997 in the Manila Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Transnational Crime (ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime), which has issued a plan titled the 1999 ASEAN Plan. of Action to Combat Transnational Crime. It was measures to deal with transnational crime and later set the guidelines for working in accordance with the ASEAN Action Plan on transnational crime, focusing on information exchange cooperation, legal cooperation, law enforcement cooperation, training cooperation, institutional capacity building and cooperation outside the region.

For terrorism in Southeast Asia, the current threat of terrorism is different from the insurgency that occurred in the communist movement. The main difference is the insurgency that occurs in the communist movement is a threat that occurs within the boundaries of each state and the solution is based on cooperation from neighbouring countries. But the current threat caused by the jihad terrorism is a threat arising from the cooperation between Islamic terrorists and extremist terrorists across the border by expanding the network across the border in Southeast Asia. Multinational terrorist networks are used for training purposes, residential planning and preparation for action This difference affects the response to threats from terrorism which requires a lot of cooperation between states (Singh and Acharya, 2009)

After the events in Bali, the arrest of the terrorist network within the region confirms that the region is directly affected by the incident. Since the beginning of 2014, there has been concern about the expansion of the Islamic state in Iraq and al-bowl (Syria) in Southeast Asia especially Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand

For Thailand, despite the news of the incoming members of the Islamic state group, until December 2015, the Russian authorities have officially alerted the Thai government to 10 groups of Syrian warriors that this group is linked to ISS and has entered Thailand between 15 - 31 October 2015. Before separating the group, traveling to Pattaya 4, Phuket 2 cases, Bangkok 2 people, and 2 others do not know where they are. Last, in February, the US Embassy issued a warning to the Thai authorities that Islamic state plans to attack Bangkok .

In Indonesia, at least 50 men joined the Islamic state group in Iraq and Syria. Abu Bakar Bashir and the latest on January 14, 2015, exploded and shot in a similar fashion as the events in Paris believed that the perpetrators (The military group of the Caliph State) is linked to the ISS group.

One of the responses to terrorism is solving terrorism or legal response which is an approach for enforcing the law to end the context of terrorism, starting from the design of policies that use justice and the legal steps to investigate and punish terrorists. This approach will be succeeded in obstructing the network and helping to bring the case because terrorism is considered a crime under all laws in most countries. Law enforcement agencies often play a huge role (Martin, 2006) in response to terrorism that has occurred. It can be a challenge to police officers who are law enforcement because law enforcement must comply with the rule of law while at the same time, the law must be enforced to effectively control terrorism.

Terrorism in modern times is different from traditional terrorism in many important ways. Firstly there will be a clear selection of victims or target groups and focus on massive casualties that show terrors through images of ruthlessness. The third is the excuse of a movement that focuses on inconsistency or thought war. And the last one is the use of media in the form of acceptance of works or the announcement of terrorist works as belonging to the group (KritdikornWongsawangpanich, 2016)

The new pattern of terrorism has become a challenge to countries within the ASEAN region. This is especially true to law enforcement agencies by choosing Indonesia for many reasons: first of all, Indonesia has an experience in the terrorist response for an extended period of time. Later, the Indonesian Government had to fight against terrorist groups with regional networks, and the final approach to Indonesia's terrorist response is both a heavy measure and a soft measure.

The operation of law enforcement agencies of Thailand and Indonesia which in this case is The Royal Thai Police and the National Police of Indonesia in implementing the Convention on Anti-Terrorism to comply with an international commitment. But the implementation of policies in accordance with the ASEAN framework to comply is not easy. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying that how to implement the ASEAN Anti-Terrorism Policy in Thailand and Indonesia under the ASEAN Convention on Anti-Terrorism to lead to effective cooperation methods for police officers to prevent and resolve terrorism in Thailand and Indonesia.

Research Questions

- 1) How Thailand and Indonesia implement the ASEAN Anti-Terrorism Policy in Thailand and Indonesia under the ASEAN Convention on Anti-Terrorism.?
- 2) What are the effective ways for police officers to prevent and resolve terrorism in Thailand?

Objectives of the Research

- 1) To study the implementation of the anti-terrorism policy under the ASEAN framework to be applied to Thailand and Indonesia under the ASEAN Convention on Counter-terrorism (ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism)

2) To study effective guidelines for police officers in preventing and solving terrorism problems in Thailand terrorism

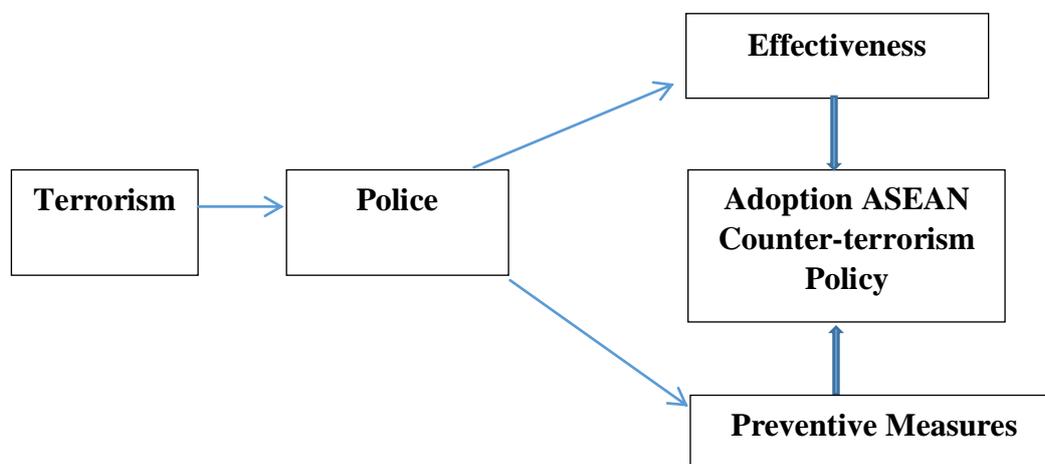
Conceptual Framework

The threat of terrorism is a new form of security threat affecting Southeast Asian countries. Indonesia Law enforcement agencies and the Royal Thai have a mission and duty to resolve terrorism. Both countries are facing by using legal measures and other measures to strengthen the control of crime, with the purpose is to prevent acts that are considered terrorism.

As the terrorist pattern in this region relies on building cross-border networks for training purposes, providing shelter, plan and including preparation.

Therefore, in response to the problem of terrorism, it requires cooperation between states in the Southeast Asian region. The National Police Agency of Thailand and Indonesia, as law enforcement organizations, choose to use international cooperation under the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism by adopting the anti-terrorism policy in accordance with the ASEAN framework to be used in the implementation and the cooperation process within the region is rooted in informal consensus building Non-confrontational negotiation pattern and the non-interference of internal matters of the natural member countries of the ASEAN way which, if implementing the ASEAN Anti-Terrorism Policy to be effective in the operation, inevitably resulting in the ultimate mutual security of common goals. But if it does not meet the goals, it will result in unilateral security

From the above mentioned, the researcher therefore created a research framework by choosing a rational alternative theory in conjunction with a new threat concept of terrorism, ASEAN Anti-Terrorism Policy Framework and the legal framework of Thailand and Indonesia related to terrorism by studying the implementation of the anti-terrorism policy under the ASEAN framework of Thai and Indonesian police under the ASEAN Convention on Counterterrorism. By doing that, it will lead to the effective approaches for police officers to protect and resolve terrorism in Thailand.



Figures 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Developed by researcher

Methodology

The researcher will use qualitative research methods consisting of documentary research methods by collecting data from documents and in-depth interviews of two group of key informants which consisted of law enforcement officers and the terrorist expert group from both countries. Tools used to collect data in this research include in-depth interview by designing or creating a semi-

structured interview divided into four parts: **1)**Current situation of terrorism in Thailand and Indonesia**2)**Solving terrorist problems of Thai and Indonesian police officers on terrorism**3)** Adequacy of measures currently in use in enforcing laws to prevent and combat terrorism within the ASEAN Community policy Framework and **4)** Guidelines for the development of effective terrorism prevention of Thai police officers.

Results and Discussion

1) The adoption of the ASEAN Anti-Terrorism Policy for the use of Thai and Indonesian police under the ASEAN Convention on Counterterrorism.

By and large, terrorism prevention policy used by different countries is both short – term and long – term in character. As for the common prevention policies of different countries, they are the following: non – response policy, defensive policy, diplomatic policy, policy of political, structural, and economic reforms, legal measures, enhanced international cooperation measure, information sharing, technological knowledge sharing, and ratification of conventions concerning the antiterrorism.

Since the context of threats to national security has changed, the antiterrorism is bound to change. Thailand and Indonesia are obligatory to change the terrorism prevention policy on many points. Sometimes, the military section is in the forefront, whereas in other times, criminal justice process takes precedence over the military section.

With respect to the prevention of international terrorism, hard approaches and soft approaches have used along with a strong, interregional cooperation. In the global epoch, all countries of the world can communicate with one another in no time; needless to say, all these countries provide contexts that have great impact on the policy process of each country. International organizations and international agreements play a dominant role in limiting the policy framework of countries. Terrorism prevention policy is one of the policies that receives a huge impact from international politics. Today, more than 100 countries of the globe have made efforts to urge their governments to attach great importance to terrorism problems. The diffusion of the terrorism prevention policy caused in large measure by the interaction among countries. Finally, it would lead to the creation of common norms or common standards regarding the prevention or resolving terrorism problems.

In the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism, 2012, the main objective of the Convention is a framework for regional cooperation in countering, preventing and restricting terrorism in all forms and in collaboration between law enforcement agencies and agencies involved in counter-terrorism.

Under the ASEAN Convention on Anti-Terrorism, a framework for cooperation between the Member States in order to comply with the internal laws of each State Party includes as follows;

- 1) Take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by the provision of early warning to the other Parties through the exchange of information;
- 2) Prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate, or commit terrorist acts from using their respective territories for those purposes against the other Parties and/or the citizens of the other Parties;
- 3) Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts;
- 4) Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border control and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents;
- 5) Promote capacity-building including trainings and technical cooperation and the holding of regional meetings;

- 6) Promote public awareness and participation in efforts to counter terrorism, as well as enhance inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue and dialogue among civilisations;
- 7) Enhance cross-border cooperation
- 8) Enhance intelligence exchange and sharing of information;
- 9) Enhance existing cooperation towards developing regional databases under the purview of the relevant ASEAN bodies;
- 10) Strengthen capability and readiness to deal with chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, cyber terrorism and any new forms of terrorism;
- 11) Undertake research and development on measures to counter terrorism;
- 12) Encourage the use of video conference or teleconference facilities for court proceedings, where appropriate; and
- 13) Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice. (Article 6, ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2012)

Thailand and Indonesia as members of ASEAN have complied with the obligations on a steady manner. Due to the fact Thailand has signed various agreements, Thailand has abode by the rules and regulations stipulated in the agreements and has made use of these agreements as the guidelines for the resolution of various internal problems.

The research study has found that Thailand and Indonesia ratified the convention concerning the antiterrorism on February 21, 2008, whereas Indonesia ratified the convention on June 2011. The two countries strictly adhered to the obligations specified in the convention. In terms of the results of the policy implementation according to the ASEAN framework, it was found that both Thailand and Indonesia used, inter alia, the legal measures regarding the antiterrorism. In other words, the legal measures covered the following: the jurisdiction of the state takes precedence over the wrong doing, fair treatment, legal, mutual help, terrorist transfer to the country concerned. As a matter of fact, Thailand had used the legal measure prior to the ratification except that the law concerning the financial support to the terrorists was used after Thailand had enacted the act on the Prevention and Suppression of Financial Support Activities in 2013. Later, the act was abolished and a new act was enacted. The new act is concerned with the prevention and suppression of the financial support to terrorism and of the activities pertaining to the proliferation of highpowerful, destructive weapons. The act was enacted in 2016. The article 4 of this law defines the meaning of "terrorism" in the following fashion: "terrorism" is a wrongdoing concerning terrorism activities as stipulated in the Code of Criminal Law or the wrongdoing as stipulated in the law based on the convention or international documents relevant to terrorism activities that have been ratified by Thailand.

Another obligation that Thailand has not yet followed is the law pertaining to the status of the refugees. The countries that are ASEAN members are required to follow this obligation; the country members must have some laws concerning the status of the refugees to assure that the refugees would not make plans to help the terrorists or take part in any terrorism activities. At present, Thailand has no law concerning the status of the refugees; thus, Thailand is not in apposition to give any status to any refugee.

In terms of the scope of cooperation within the framework of the convention, it can be said that the convention covers the following: the control of territory, the use of passports, fake documents, fighting the terrorism problems, exchange of information, collaborative efforts in developing the data base, the willingness to ratify the ASEAN convention on the antiterrorism. The researcher is of the opinion that all the actives or decisions mentioned above are of great help to the governmental units responsible for the enforcement of laws in Thailand and Indonesia alike.

1. The collaborative efforts on various aspects according to the convention regarding to antiterrorism rendered Thailand and Indonesia to receive assistance as to the resolution of international terrorism. The assistance appears in the form of exchange information, litigation, transfer of the terrorists to the countries concerned. As a result, the resolution of terrorism problems become more efficient and effective. Nevertheless, the patterns of terrorism activities have changed to a great extent notably the size of the terrorism group has become smaller than before. As consequence, it is more difficult for the police officers or the authorities concerned to check the movement of the terrorists. But it is fortunate that the wider scope of cooperation with neighboring countries would greatly facilitate Thailand and Indonesia regarding to the capture of terrorists. Apart from the benefit in regard to the dealing with terrorists, the ratification also helps facilitate the dealing with other international terrorists due to the fact that the terrorists is a criminal act that has an important bearing on other kinds of crimes as well particularly illegal immigration. As can be seen, the ASEAN convention on antiterrorism also stipulates that the ASEAN members must have appropriate measures for use in giving the status of refugees. In other words, the ASEAN member must make sure that those requesting for immigration will not have plans to engage in terrorism activities and will not become members of any terrorism groups.

3. With respect to the capital Thailand and Indonesia used in the operation according to the ASEAN convention, it could be pointed out that the capital was not high because Thailand and Indonesia were not forced to do anything against the requirement of the convention. No content in the convention that states the details and specifics of the methods of countering terrorism in their own countries. Instead, the convention simply specifics the operation that is in line with the convention based on the sovereignty and the integrity of the territory of the countries.

Although the terrorism threat at the regional and global levels implies that the antiterrorism attempts are on the increase trend, we cannot jump conclusions that the antiterrorism activities are in a complete agreement. In fact, antiterrorism activities are many and varied and some institutions perform their antiterrorism function in conflict with other ones. This resulted in politics of cooperation. The research study has found that Thailand experienced difficulties cooperating with forcing countries particularly mutual trust. Indonesia was of the view that, to be effective, be in a bipartisan manner.

In general, the research study has found that Thailand and Indonesia encountered the following problems or difficulties:

1. There were no principal laws or agreements of the region. When legal disputes occurred, it was extremely difficult to settle the disputes. Although the ASEAN treaty on mutual assistance regarding the criminal affairs was existing, in practice, some problems cropped up due to the difference in languages and in the interpretation of laws. Beyond that, only some ASEAN countries have laws concerning the transfer of terrorists to the countries concerned.
2. The cooperation in law enforcement in a formal way was far from efficient. For instance, requesting for help from neighboring countries regarding to criminal affairs and the transfer of terrorists was without convenience and expediency.
3. The mechanism of streamlining the policies of law enforcement agencies was lacking simply because the cooperation framework placed on informal cooperation. Unlike the cooperation in criminal process, then were no definite, clear – cut procedures in the implementation of policies.

As for ASEANAPOL both Thailand and Indonesia played an important role in meeting for the purpose of proposing suitable measures for use in promoting and developing the law enforcement in the region. This included the mutual support in countering terrorism and in enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement in the region. Although the muting provided the policy framework,

no legal commitment was present. However, the statement at the meeting clearly indicated the common intention of the law enforcement units in the region. For instance, the meeting of ASEAN police chiefs in 2016 led to the revision of the data base (e – ADS 2.0) with a view to better connecting the data and preventing the terrorism and criminal cyber.

The research study has found that the obstacles pertaining to the international cooperation impeded and impaired the efficiency and effectiveness of dealing with international crimes. Lack of complete cooperation was brought about by several factors: First, the law enforcement agencies and the national security agencies were reputed to get involved in corruption practices. Second, the governments had many other functions to perform not to mention the prevention and suppression of international crimes. Third, the operation of the governments was bureaucratic in nature. And, finally, the governmental agencies were limited by the sovereignty of the state and the national policy; and the national interest was given type priority. As consequence, the laws of the country became rigid and inflexible.

By and large, the cooperation among ASEAN countries in the prevention of crimes according to the ASEAN framework was efficient only to a certain degree. It was so largely because terrorism activities were a national security issue. ASEAN countries took actions according to the ASEAN cultures and consensus without interfering with the sovereignty and integrity of any country. Moreover, terrorism activities were deemed to be sensitive issues and were concerned directly with particular countries. The study has found that cooperation in the form of partisan way based better than any other types of cooperation.

The findings of the studies conducted by Imperial (2005) and Tan and Nasu (2016) with respect to the policy of coping with terrorism activities in Southeast Asian countries indicated that these was a big gap between the antiterrorism handing at the regional level and the antiterrorism handing at the country level. The gap was caused by the fact that the ASEAN countries used the principles of consensus creation, consultations, and the informality or ASEAN ways of operation.

In fact, attempts were already made to enhance the capability of fighting terrorism activities and to create cooperation among ASEAN members. But the attempt initiatives were simply internal affairs and cultural norms rather than legal procedures. Thus, they could not be used to cope with modern terrorism threats with effectiveness.

2) The Effective Guidelines for Thai Police Officers to Terrorism Prevention in Thailand.

The study has found that the guidelines for use in the prevention and suppression of terrorism activities carried out by police officers were highly suitable with the new form of terrorism activities. In addition, the potentialities of the work units as well as the creation of cooperation among various units were highly successful. The afore – mentioned actions of the police officers were specified below.

On enhancing the potentialities of terrorism prevention.

In a nutshell, the efficiency and effectiveness of police officers in the prevention and cure of terrorism activities in Thailand appeared as follows:

1. An evaluation of legal measures was conducted with the purpose of updating the legal measures to cope with the modern form of terrorism regardless of one – man terrorism, criminal cyber or terrorists from other lands.

2. Developing the strategy for use in de – radicalism activities by resorting to an interdisciplinary approach and the collaborative efforts of international nations, the police, local administrative organizations, and educational institutions.

3. Fostering the unity of society and using the educational institution as a mechanism for the prevention of terrorism activities.

4. Creating the mechanism and the technique of verbal communication to eradicate the propaganda; the verbal communication was based on the reliable data source particularly the religious belief.

5. The operation of the police officers was based on the intelligence with the purpose of correctly identifying the real wrongdoers; the analysis of the context of the terrorism activities was also performed with the help of the intelligence – led policing model. The research findings of Paripurna and Sarwirini (2018) revealed that the proactive response to terrorism activities in many countries including Indonesia was based on the intelligence; the intelligence was of great help in identifying the terrorists, prioritizing the tasks, and interdicting the terrorism activities.

6. Using forensics to examine evidence regarding terrorism and to identify the culprits.

The study has found that taking legal action against the terrorists was faced with some important problems. That was, the use of witnesses was futile precisely because they were fearful to tell the truth. So the police officers turned to use forensic evidence; the forensics or the scientific technique was deemed to as the most important mechanism for use in examining the evidence. For instance, it was used for identifying the culprit, analyzing the crime scene, identifying the trace of wrongdoing, and checking the tools used in terrorism activities.

Since there is a great scope of forensics and it can be used in several phases of terrorism investigative activities, it is deemed highly essential to examine as to which aspects of forensics that the police offices can be used in dealing with the terrorism problems in a particular circumstance.

As could be seen, the checking of the crime scene has been developed to a considerable extent and helped facilitate the operation of police officers regarding the collection and analysis of the evidence from the scene. Also, it helped identify the culprits by means of the DNA technique.

Apart from helping to obtain the evidence from the crime scenes, the forensic science could help the security keeping unit with the identification of the suspects so that the terrorism attack could be prevented.

Guidelines for Use in Developing the International Cooperation.

1. Attempts have been made to develop the mechanism of activities coordination of ASEAN members for mutual assistance in detecting the terrorists and in the prevention of terrorism activities according to the legal framework of ASEAN members.

2. Efforts have been made to create cooperation among ASEAN members in connection with the detection of the terrorists and the prevention of the terrorism activities as well as taking legal action against the terrorists, not to mention the de – radicalism operation through various programs of the public sector and the civil society sector.

3. Research studies to determine the effects of various policies and programs of the ASEAN members have been conducted for use in adapting the terrorism prevention policies. For instance, the effects of soft approach, the de – radicalism program, and the tolerance of living in the societies with diverse cultures were evaluated.

Guidelines for the Prevention of Terrorism.

1. Application of tools and existing legal management practices regardless of the data base system, the evidence verification by the Interpol, the ASEAN police data base, and the cross – national, criminal data base used for work performance and evidence acquisition.

The study has found that cooperation in the information exchange domain encountered obstacles. That was, lack of sincerity in cooperative efforts; the information exchange system itself met with some difficulties in that there were a lot of red tapes in requesting for information on terrorism activities. Terrorism was considered to be an internal matter and was concerned with the national securities so each country was hesitant to provide this type of information to any other country. The genuine data warehouse was non-existing. Only the information coordination system was available.

As a rule, the central data base system is considered as a vitally important tool for use in administering information in the criminal justice. But, creation of the central data base system requires a lot of budgets and human resources; since the designing of the central data base needs state – of – the art technology and requires a great amount of budgets, it calls for cooperation in sharing the expenses among the ASEAN members. The required budgets could be used in creating programs, making records, and sharing data among various operating units involved in criminal justice process.

2. Making preparation for the development of personnel responsible for the law enforcement particularly the police officers responsible for investigative activities and legal case coordination. The prospective personnel must be trained on international laws, cannon laws, investigative techniques and some foreign languages.

3. Making use of the work coordination channel to enhance the cooperation in dealing with other kinds of crimes. For instance, making use of the Interpol.

4. Surveillance of the cyber – prone areas to stop the spread of radical idea and to make search of the terrorists. Keeping track of terrorism activities on a regular basis is a must. By so doing, the police officers concerned would be in position to give warning and follow the terrorism threat cyber both within and outside the ASEAN countries. Also, it would be convenient to analyze the weaknesses of the terrorism propaganda and the obtained findings derived from the analysis can be used for further improvement of guidelines as to the prevention of risks and the likely consequences.

Guidelines for the Creation of Cooperation Networks among various Sectors.

1. Support should be fully provided to the police local governments, the civil society sector and stakeholders to take part in the development and resolution of terrorism problems to a greater extent. This can be done by creating the participatory, public management and by giving a chance to all sectors to participate in all phases of problem – solving management.

2. Encouraging the opening of the safe places in a concrete manner to enable the people from all walks of life and all stakeholders both within and outside the terrorism prone areas to freely express their views and ideas on the solution of the terrorism problems based on the mutual trust.

3. Strengthening the preparedness and understanding among all parties with regard to the talks on peace and order in Thailand's southern provinces notably the governmental agencies, mass media people, and general people both within and outside the terrorism prone areas so that they could gain insights into the real situation and find ways and means to solve the terrorism problems.

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