

Philippine-Australia Dialogue 2018:
Security Dimensions of Comprehensive Partnership

Counter-Terrorism

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Jacinta Carroll
Director National Security Policy
National Security College, ANU

Content

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- Counter-terrorism trends and issues
- Case study: Marawi
- Future Philippine-Australian collaboration



Terrorism: Strategic trends

- High point of ISIS gone
 - But impact remains
- Importance of territory: failed/fragile states
- Needs organised crime, corruption, a cause
- Propaganda and information operations
 - Social media and telecommunications
 - Ideological fragmentation
- Support going both ways



Terrorism environment: Indo-Pacific



Terrorism environment: Indo-Pacific

- Focus of renewed ISIS attention
 - Looking for territory: Failed in Afghanistan
 - East Asia ‘wilayat’
- Safe havens
 - Base for planning, smuggling
 - Historic terrorist movements and links
- Money, people, weapons movement
- Global issue
 - linked to Islamist terrorism elsewhere, but different global response.

Global CT responses: a tale in three parts

- Middle East and North Africa: the epicentre of Islamist terrorism.
 - Conflict zones; range of players; histories of political instability, social divisions, criminality, corruption.
 - Problems go beyond the remit of CT, and will endure beyond the current battles with terrorism.
- Western countries.
 - Shock of attacks and plots, but few instances of terrorist violence.
 - Strong political, legal and social institutions enable complex responses, collaboration & resilience.
 - Threat is high, but so is the level of CT activity.
- Range of others
 - History of homegrown terrorism, facing a renewed threat
 - Longstanding and complex disputes ; proximity to conflict
 - Regional/global actors using conflict to own advantage



Future counter-terrorism

- Tension: individual rights vs protecting the majority
 - Balance must be maintained
- We know how ISIS operates
 - Translate and share experience and knowledge
- Enablers created by us – what's next?
 - Financial transactions: Asia-Pacific CTF Summit
 - Internet & social media: Global Internet Forum to CT
 - Encrypted communications: laws, collaboration
- Democracy, education, development and strong civil society denies terrorism



Case study: Marawi

- A surprise - WHY?
 - East Asia ‘caliphate’
- ISIS Iraq/Syria playbook
 - Urban, prisons, paying for allegiance (\$50)
 - ISIS brand, ISIS money
 - ISIS planning and technical support
- Message and tactics of Islamist extremists being used by all non-state actors
 - Terrorists, insurgents, criminals
 - And state actors



Marawi

- Local-led response with international support
 - ISR, advise/assist, urban warfare training
 - Joint maritime patrols
- Risks
 - Local: seeing this as same as MNLF/ASG
 - Global: not understanding local
- Longer-term solution?
 - What about the displaced?



Way ahead: collaboration

- Whole of government engagement
 - Military, police, civil society, education
 - How to ensure education/jobs? Deny safe havens
- Get the good CT message out
 - Address the regional and global threat together
- The new border
 - CT Border Security Summit/Operations?
 - AUS-PHI-INDO-MAL
- Information fusion: policing, border, CT

Future CT: four key actions

- **Have a CT strategy**
 - Supported by multi-domain programs
- **Collaborate with partners**
 - Common interest for practical focus
 - AS-ASEAN CT Summit; CT Border Summit; Fusion?
 - Business and communities
- **Counter radicalisation**
 - Reclaim our citizens
 - Focus on development and human rights
 - Be open, lawful and accountable
- **Tell the good news**



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THE AUSTRALIAN

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Clear and present danger

By Jacinta Carroll

For the thirteenth time in three years, Australian counter-terrorism authorities have stopped a mass-casualty terrorist attack from occurring.

The frequency of these raids means that Saturday's news wasn't surprising — indeed, it was only in June that Sydney last experienced counter-terrorism raids. What is causing concern is the government's advice that this plot involved an explosives attack targeting aviation, and that the group had the capability to construct some form of improvised explosive device, and that authorities assessed the threat as so serious that they intervened only three days after learning of the attack planning.

Saturday's disruption by the NSW Joint Counter Terrorism Team — a joint agency team comprising the Australian Federal Police, Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the NSW Police saw four men arrested and properties searched in inner-city Surry Hills and Lakemba, Punchbowl and Wiley Park in the city's west. AFP Commissioner Andrew Colvin described the plot as 'laborious', and authorities at Sydney airport immediately bolstered security.

With the Westminster, Manchester Arena and London Bridge attacks in Britain still fresh in our minds, are we seeing a new,

Tweets by @NSC_ANU

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Cyber-attack 2018, Melbourne scenario workshop with @JCarrollASPI @tmiegrand & Dr Adam Henschke. Thur 14 Sept bit.ly/2wHxrPN



Aug 25, 2017



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POLICY OPTIONS PAPER No 4, August 2017

Federating security

Anthony Bergin

Key points

- National security has too often been run as a 'top-down' policy, with a tendency towards a 'Carberra knows best' approach.
The states and territories contribute many of the powers and capabilities needed to support our overall effort in dealing with a wide range of national security issues.
Harnessing all jurisdictions for national security purposes will be essential to address our national security challenges and their role here will only grow.

Policy recommendations:

- COAG should commission a fundamental study to examine how the states and territories operate in the area of national security.
The Department of Home Affairs and Cabinet, with First Ministers' departments, should convene a regular summit on national security issues for senior officials and key senior ministerial advisers.
The new Home Affairs portfolio should establish better practical coordination and information sharing across jurisdictions as an ongoing priority.

Carberra doesn't own national security

In our federal system of government, there is always a tension between specialising at different levels of government. National security has any other level set as a 'top-down' policy, in part because security policy has traditionally focused on defence, foreign

It provides an opportunity to better integrate the roles of the jurisdictions; they contribute many of the powers and capabilities needed to support our overall effort in dealing with a wide range of national security issues. The Australian public expects that all the States and Territory leads, and sometimes at the local level, their governments will



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POLICY OPTIONS PAPER No 6, August 2017

Marawi and after: how Australia can help

John Blaxland, Jacinta Carroll, Andrew Carr and Marty Harris

Key points

- The seizure of Marawi city by Daesh-linked militants is a game-changer for Southeast Asia, and presents a threat to all countries of the region.
Limiting the movement of money, technology, recruits and planning support to extremist groups in the southern Philippines will be crucial to ensure Daesh-aligned groups do not gain a further foothold, and increase the security threat to other regional states.
Daesh supporters escaping from Iraq and Syria could take on influential positions within Southeast Asia extremist groups, although numbers are likely to be small.
This is a regional problem, and closer regional cooperation on counter-terrorism will be required to reduce the threat that Marawi presents.
Whatever support Australia provides must be informed by regional sensibilities and calibrated to the needs of Manila and residents of the southern Philippines.

Policy recommendations

- Australia should seek to refocus and increase military education and training collaboration with the Armed Forces of the Philippines, with a focus on urban operations, civil-military relations and transition to peace.
Australia should continue to expand regional counter-terrorism cooperation, seeking to prevent the spread of emboldened Islamist terrorism beyond the southern Philippines and to limit the damage there.
Australia should focus its efforts in areas where it has distinct capabilities — such as on illicit financial transfers and the security of the maritime domain.

