

# The Trend to Counter Terrorism in ASEAN

*by* Achmad Irwan Hamzani

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# The Trend to Counter Terrorism in ASEAN

*Achmad Irwan Hamzani, Universitas Pancasila Tegal-Indonesia.*

*Fajar Dian Aryani, Universitas Pancasila Tegal-Indonesia.*

*Nur Khasanah, IAIN Pekalongan-Indonesia.*

*Havis Aravik, STEBIS IGM-Indonesia.*

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*Nur Rohim Yunus, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah-Indonesia.*

**Abstract---** The trend of counter-terrorism is shifting in line with the shifting action of terrorism. Each country has a different strategy in tackling terrorism. This is due to the difference of the night, the center of the rest and national interests. Research aims at reviewing the counterterrorism trends in ASEAN, and identifying their strengths, weaknesses and obstacles. The study 35's philosophical approaches and qualitative data analysis. The results of this study showed that there was a shift in the trend of counter terrorism in ASEAN along with the map of terrorism movement. The paradigm of terrorism is changing from the beginning through the mechanism of the penal sich towards the non-penal. ASEAN's cooperation in tackling terrorism is based on the international and Regional conventions. ASEAN countries started shifting terrorism countermeasures policy towards soft Power with counter terrorism programs with deradicalisation and disengagement. Deradicalisation is expected to overcome 9 the limitations of criminal law and not clash with human rights. Disengagement by emphasizing on improving the social relations of former perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism to prevent re-entry to the network. The advantages of policies of ASEAN countries in addressing terrorism with counter terrorism as a way to transfer and accelerate the exchange of information operandi. Its weakness tends to be just a mere rhetorical device, focusing more on unbinding, nonspecific actions, and without building a progress monitoring mechanism. The resistance of ASEAN countries has not been offset by its availability of support facilities and infrastructure. Not all countries do prioritize their policies on counterterrorism efforts as a national interest. Deradicalisation should be defined completely. Research needs to be done for effective deradicalisation program.

**Keywords---** Terrorism, ASEAN, ISIS, Deradicalisation.

## I. Introduction

The trend of counter-terrorism from year to year underwent a shift in methods and strategies made by each country along with the map of movements and acts of terrorism. The counter-terrorism paradigm has changed particularly in Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN). Previously inclined to use the way of penal, shifted to non-penal. Mass Media is also used as a method of preaching through soft power with counter terrorism. Counter terrorism movement as an effort to prevent and control through opinion.

Each country basically has a different strategy in tackling terrorism in line with national interests. To be more effective, synergy and cooperation are needed. At least the easiest cooperation by exchanging important information, prevention, and handling. Terrorism part of an extraordinary crime or extraordinary crime and crimes against humanity indefinitely (Baker & Coulter, 2017).

Terrorism action is not just a local sphere alone, but it happens across 17 countries. Synergy is the absolute thing, especially the cooperation of the region. Even terrorism thrives in a number of countries in southeast Asia. Governments of ASEAN-affiliated countries need to formulate a form of cooperation in tackling terrorism so as not to walk independently. For example, Indonesia and Singapore who have adopted the Counter-Terrorism Strategy (Febriana, 2010:569), can establish synergy to be more effective and protective to suppress the rate of cross-border radicalism.

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The event 11 September 2001 marked that terrorism is a serious threat to the world community. Even in its development, as information technology grows rapidly, emerging threats can be more than what was predicted before. Terror actions could be coordinated and executed effectively by utilizing sophisticated communication technology as the suicide bombing in London in 2005.

More than that, in the future the threat of terrorism is predicted not only to use conventional weapons. With the mastery of digital technology that is capable of ' cyber-terror ', it can paralyze activities in vital sectors that support

life such as the economy. It can even cause major disasters if the technological mastery capabilities they have are used to take over strategic resources such as nuclear power.

Some of the actions that took place in recent years, such as the Jakarta bombing attack in early 2014, the threat of suicide bombing in Kuala Lumpur at the end of 2015, as well as the car bomb that exploded in Thailand in mid-2017 were proof of serious threats. Moreover, the event was claimed as an action that was overturned by Islamist militant groups affiliated with Islamic State Iraq and Suriyah (ISIS), becoming evidence of their targeting the ASEAN region.

Deradicalisation of one of the counter-terrorism activities and as a soft power is an alternative to the counter-terrorism strategy that tends to use enforcement and enforcing the law. Nigeria, for example, has exerted military power and sought another country's assistance in the face of Boko Haram's rebellion, but acts of terrorism are still expanding and expanding due to the spirit of retaliation against the government (Khamdan, 2015).

As Tore Bjorgo said (2013) the advantage of the social and political crime prevention strategy is that it can have positive effects in more problem areas than just terrorism. Conflict resolution, emocratisation, social development and integrating minorities and individuals have their own intrinsic value beyond preventing violent radicalisation and terrorism. To the extent that it has a reducing effect on terrorism, the effect is primarily achieved through reducing the motivation to employ violence and not just by reducing the capacity or opportunities to do so.

The deradicalisation policy becomes relevant when it rests on the assumption that terrorism prevention strategies can be achieved by reducing the motivation to use violence. This strategy can be used in ASEAN as a new policy. The results of this study will give an overview of the trend counterterrorism in ASEAN as a result of expanding terrorism action that is a top of the country.

Thus, the prevention of terrorism in various countries is generally done with two strategies, namely hard power and soft power. Hard Power by conducting enforcement and enforcement of the law. Soft power with the deradicalisation movement, disengagement as a counter attempt terrorism (Yanuarti, 2014). The soft power strategy is a new strategy that is driven by the factors of acts of terrorism, one of which is supported by religious radicalism.

## II. Research Methods

This type of research is library research. Literature research is research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data. This research is included in library research because the data used is secondary data in the form of law documents. The approach used in this research is philosophical. The philosophical approach in law research is to study the law from the ideal side. This study uses a philosophical approach because it is examined by law in an ideal level. The data source used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data that is obtained indirectly or has been provided by another party. Secondary data is used as the main reference which is already available in written form in books, scientific journals, and other written sources. Data collection techniques are done through conventional and online search. Conventional literacy is the activity of searching for library resources to a data storage. While online graduation is an activity to find library resources in cyberspace through the internet network. Conventional literature searching is carried out by searching library materials, purchasing books, journals and attending scientific activities. While searching online is done by searching on the internet. The data analysis method used is qualitative. Qualitative data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into basic patterns, categories and description units so that themes can be found presented in narrative form. This study uses qualitative data analysis because the data will be presented in a narrative-descriptive manner, not in numerical or numerical form.

## III. Discussion

### 1. The Trend to Counter Terrorism in ASEAN

There is a shifting trend in counter terrorism in ASEAN. This is in line with the map of movements and acts of terrorism so it changes the paradigm of counterterrorism. Simply, Singapore introduces a new structure in policy, intelligence, and operational domains. Facing terrorism on the domestic front, Singapore government established the Comite Security Policy Review to coordinate new security models. Singapore's strong response in the "War on terror " as the manifestation of its unique political context, supported by a combination of growth and a coalition of people. The policy was followed by ASEAN countries, prior to the event of 11 September 2001, terrorism has not been regarded as a matter of national security and urgent area (Febrica, 2010).

The events of Terrorism September 11, 2001 have received a response from the international world, especially the United Nations (UN). Post-event of the United Nations through Security Council issued a resolution that invites countries of the UN members to take special measures to counter terrorism. The UN through the United Nations Terrorism Prevention Branch has conducted extensive studies and recommended countermeasures comprehensive through various aspects, such as: political and governance, economic and social, psychology, communication, and education, judicial and law, police and prison system, intelegent, military, and Immigration (Firmansyah, 2011).

10 The UN further issued the UN Security Council resolution number A/Res/56/1 dated 12 September 2001 on terrorist attacks against the World Trad Center (WTC) and the Pentagon, UN Security Council resolution number 1438 dated October 14, 2002 on the Bali bombing incident. The international community sees the need for cooperation in combating internal terrorism. Terrorism as a form of crime against humanity, needs to criminalising social and political violence internationally, make international law a "weapon" to counter terrorism. The foundation for counter-terrorism efforts is widely contained in various international and Regional conventions which are policies that have been made by several previous countries. Here are the references taken by the States in the estimate Terorime:

Table 1: International and Regional Conventions on Criminal Acts of Terrorism

No.	Organization	Konvention	Ratification	Applies
1.	International Maritime Organization	Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts 11ints the safety of Maritime Navigation	Accepted in Rome on March 10, 1988	March 1, 1992
2.	International Maritime Organization	Protocol for the suppression of Unlawful Acts Againsts the safety of Fixed Platform Located on the Continental Shelf.	Accepted in Rome on March 10, 1988	March 1, 1992
3.	International Civil Aviation Organization	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for 3 Purpose of Detection.	Created in Montreal on March 1, 1991	June 21, 1998
4.	United Nation	International Convention for the supression of Terrorist Bombing 3	Accepted by the UN General Assembly with resolution 52/164 on December 15, 1997	May 23, 2001
5.	United Nation	International Convention on the supression of Financing of Terrorism 11	Received by the General Assembly with Resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999	April 10, 2002
6.	League of Arab States	Arab Convention on the supression of Terrorism 3	Signed in Cairo April 22, 1998	May 7, 1999
7.	Organization of the Islamic Conference	Convention on Combating International Terrorism	Received at Quagadoudou on July 1, 11	Not yet enforced
8.	Council of Europe	European Convention on the supression of Terrorisme	Signed in Strasbourg France on January 27, 1977	August 4, 1978
9.	Organization of American States	Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking The Form of Crimes against Person and Related Extortion that are of Intemational Significance 13	Signed in Washington on February 2, 1971	August 4, 1978
10.	African Union (formerly Organization of African Unity)	Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism 3	Received at Algies on July 14, 1999	Not yet enforced
11.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism 3	Signed in Kathmandu November 4, 1987	August 22, 1988
12.	Commonwealth of Independent States	Theatry on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism	Received in Minsk on June 4, 1999	Not yet enforced

The war on terrorism remains to refer to the International Convention as a joint effort in the face of terrorism. The international and Regional conventions have 27en made the fundamental norm for countries in drafting formal policies in dealing with terrorism. Terrorism as a threat to the peace and security of mankind in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter with the legal implications of the obligation of each State to arrest, prosecute and punish or extradition the perpetrators of terrorism (Firmansyah, 2011).

The Southeast Asian region is often dubbed the Second Front in the Global War on Terrormism (Österlind, 2009). The resi 8 nce of ASEAN Member States to terrorism can be seen in the 7th High-level conference on November 5, 2001 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, by generating the Joint Action to Counter Terrorism declaration and the ASEAN Minister Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC). Terrorism is a major threat to international security, requiring strategi 34 easures by strengthening national mechanisms and signing anti-terrorist conventions, including the International Convention on the Financing of Terrorism.

Strengthening the cooperation in the eradication of terrorism has actually been conducted by three ASEAN member countries namely Indonesia, Philippines, and Malaysia on 7 May 2002 in Manila, Philippines. Counter

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terrorism approval by three parties Agreement on Information Exchange and Establishment of Communication Procedures, followed also by Thailand and Cambodia. Each of the countries involved agreed a concrete step in the form of freezing terrorist assets, cooperation in exchanging information, and holding a routine meeting of counter-terrorism (Khamdan, 2016).

Counterterrorism crime formulation policies of each country can be described through the following table:

Table 2: ASEAN Countries Policy in Counter Terrorism Efforts

No.	Country	Form Policy
1.	Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decree of President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 Year 2002</li> <li>2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 Year 2003 about the Strengthening of Government Regulation of the Replacement of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 year 2001 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism.</li> <li>3. Cooperate with the United States Government.</li> <li>4. Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Established Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force (TTCTF).</li> <li>5. Official Institution Built for Counter Terrorism, Among Others:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Gegana Brimob Detachment</li> <li>b. Densus 88 (POLRI)</li> <li>c. Counter Terror Desk</li> <li>d. National Agency for Counter Terrorism (BNPT)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
2.	Thailand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces that Moves on the Operational Level of Counter Terrorism.</li> <li>2. Counter Terrorism Program by Royal Thai Navy.</li> <li>3. The National Security Council (NSC) spearheaded by the Thai Foreign Ministry.</li> <li>4. Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordination Center (THAI-MECC).</li> <li>5. Marial Law Against Insurgency in Southern Thailand (Military Emergency and Curfew in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat Areas, 2004).</li> <li>6. Expansion of Counter-Terrorism Handling in the Financial, TNC and Drug Sectors.</li> </ol>
3.	Malaysia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Internal Security Act (ISA).</li> <li>2. Penal Code.</li> <li>3. Special Motion Resolutions Under the Training of British 22nd SAS.</li> </ol>
4.	Myanmar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ratify the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism in 2012.</li> <li>2. Legalisation of Strategic Counter-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policy Deficiencies at 2011.</li> <li>3. The Policy or Law on Counter Terrorism is still Limited to the Criminal Justice System.</li> </ol>
5.	Singapore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Internal Security Act.</li> <li>2. Singapore Armed Forces Act, forming the special forces of Air Marshal Unit.</li> <li>3. Police MRT Unit.</li> <li>4. Singapore Special Operations Force, Special Operations Command, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosive Defence Group.</li> <li>5. Counter-Money Law Laundering/Counter Terrorist Financing Regimes.</li> <li>6. Conduct Military Training with China and the United States.</li> <li>7. EBIS IGM-Indonesia. Do Deradicalization of Muslim Cleric by Empowering the Potential of Muslims.</li> </ol>
6.	Philippines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Plan to Address Terrorism and its Consequences (2002).</li> <li>2. Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Operation Freedom Eagle 2002 in the form of the deployment of U.S. military personnel in the southern Philippines.</li> <li>3. \$92 million funding support for military assistance in Mindanao at 2001.</li> <li>4. A mixed anti-terror Unit between Armed Forces of Philippines and the Philippines National Police.</li> <li>5. Establishment of Special Force Regiment to Deal with Terrorism.</li> </ol>
7.	Cambodia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperation with the UN by Supporting UN Security Council Resolution Number 1368 and 1373 on the War on International Terrorism.</li> <li>2. Forming the Royal Cambodian Army Forces (RCAF) in Cooperation with the United States Military in the form of Information Sharing and Intelligence, Supervision of Financial Transactions, Access to the use of Aircraft United States.</li> <li>3. Forming Royal Cambodian Armed Forces 911 Consisting of Commanders Battalion.</li> <li>4. Ratify 4 International Conventions to fight Terrorism.</li> <li>5. Guarantee the establishment of secretariat of Cambodian National Counter Terrorism Committee (NCTC).</li> </ol>
8.	Brunei Darussalam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financing Terrorist Acts.</li> <li>2. Prevention Suppression of Terrorist Acts.</li> <li>3. National Security.</li> <li>4. Travel and Border Safety.</li> <li>5. Generating Awareness.</li> <li>6. Cooperation on Information Exchange.</li> <li>7. Biological Attack.</li> </ol>
9.	Vietnam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment of Penal Code Year 2009.</li> <li>2. Emphasis on Criminal Justice Response to Combat the threat of Terrorism.</li> </ol>

Each country has a different way of tackling terrorism. From the formal policy of each ASEAN country, most of them use the means of penal, or hard power. Nigel Walker names the policy as a reductive understanding as the basis for justification of criminal in is to reduce the frequency of crime (the justification for penalizing offenses is that this reduces their frequency) (Yanuarti, 2014). The results are not significant, because the intensity of terrorism activities does not exhibit symptoms of decline, instead experiencing improvement. Terrorism develops into a cross-border crime that is not only viewed as a jurisdiction of one country but more than one country.

This is in line with the movement of terrorism that has changed both typology, organizational scale as well as movements as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Typology of Terrorism by Action Scale and Organization

Intra-national terrorism	Organizational and action Networks limited by certain country territories.
International terrorism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Directed to foreign people and foreign assets</li> <li>2. Organised by governments or organisations more than one country;</li> <li>3. Aims to influence foreign government policies.</li> </ol>
Transnational terrorism	A global network that prepares a global revolution for a New World order (part of a radical international terrorism).

Transnational terrorism organizations are engaged in a global network that prepares a revolution for a new world order with the doctrine of radicalism for its followers. Radicalism itself is a global discourse carried out as an act of inviting terrorists and supporters for the use of violence in achieving certain objectives that have legitimacy of religious doctrine. Radicalism is closely related to fundamentalism, which is characterized by the return of society to the Foundations of religion (Rahman, 2016:155).

Often religious radicalism is considered to be the cause of a series of terrorism acts in various parts of the world. This movement is known as a movement that fosters the most dangerous seeds of terrorism, as some are destroyed by the world's view of its admirers (Guntara & Budiman, 2018:110). Radicalism tends to be identical to violent acts even to suicide towards the meaningfulness of life he believes.

Although debatable, in meaning, radicalism in the sense of language means understanding or flow that remembers social and political change or renewal in violent or drastic ways. The essence of radicalism is also the concept of soul attitude in carrying change. According to another sense of radicalism is the essence of the change that tends to use violence (Musyarrofah, 2018). Radical understanding is disseminated by spreading the doctrine/ideological into a region or country with the aim of [39] need for expansion of membership, through recruitment and facilitating the delivery of investigators to ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), also prepared for organizing attacks in several countries in southeast Asia. As Laqueur stated: "Even if there were an objective, value-free definition of terrorism, covering all its important aspects and features, it would still be rejected by some for ideological reasons" (Shields, 2012).

The emergence of ISIS makes the international world again stunned by terrorism. Especially the distribution of members and sympathizers within the last four years is quite broad. There are several reasons why ISIS becomes an appeal. First, the narrative and propaganda built by ISIS to recruit a Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) have motivated people to sympathize with this movement and aspire to the caliphate ideas. Secondly, it is tempted by the money or salary promised by ISIS. Even ISIS is predicted to provide salary of US \$400-500 each month for one member (East & Yani, 2019:39).

ISIS is also affiliated with anti-government movements in the Southeast Asian region, such as in the southern Philippines. The outbreak of the battle in the city of Marawi, the southern part of the Philippines in early 2017 involving jihadist as well as groups claiming to be affiliated with ISIS, proved that ISIS's network in south-east Asia could not be underestimated. They even declared a local network of Southeast Asian wings known as the ' Katibah Nusantara ' (Pandey, 2015).

ISIS refers to herself as an Islamic state that successfully provokes, inviting, attracting foreign fighters from around [25] the world who have the same ideological views to join and jihad against Islamic enemies. This movement was a political movement and military organization that used radical interpretation of Islam as a political pilosophy to launch all its actions.

One of the achievements of ASEAN cooperation in the eradication of terrorism is the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT), which was signed by the entire head of ASEAN Member State at the 12th ASEAN

8 Conference on January 13, 2007 in Cebu, Philippines. The Convention became an instrument as well as the legal basis for strong cooperation in ASEAN countries for the prevention, countermeasures, and eradication of terrorism which is regarded as an international crime. 15

Since 27 May 2011, ACCT is valid after seven member countries of ASEAN (Cambodia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and Brunei and Indonesia) ratify it. The year 2013 all ASEAN countries have ratified the marked by the delivery of instruments of ratification by Laos and Malaysia at the ASEAN secretariat in January 2013.

ASEAN countries have also conducted various strategies to form and share norms including working towards the creation of mutual cooperation and convention in counteracting terrorism. The drafting of an extradition treaty was also made as consideration by the Declaration of ASEAN Concord which developed the ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Agreement, forming a working group on the ASEAN Extradition Treaty which was under the responsibility of the ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLCM), implementing the Declaration on the Conduct of parties in the South China Sea (DoC), and establishing the ASEAN. 12

Some of the strategies related to terrorism are combating transnational crimes and other cross-border problems through regional cooperation activities, especially cooperation in non-traditional security issues, such as economic crimes, terrorism, environmental crimes, piracy, narcotics, and human smuggling. The conflict prevention component is characterized by ASEAN's success in conducting the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) in 2006 and generating ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) which provides a legal basis for the cooperation in the field of eradication of terrorism (Hartanto, 2016:386). 15

The development of terrorism prevention trends in southeast Asia began to use soft power with counter terrorism which is a preventive and controlling effort against terrorism. Previously, the popular approach that was used in tackling terrorism rests on two main categories of proactive and defensive (Sandler, 2005).

The counter terrorism method is done by deradicalisation and disengagement. Deradicalisation to prevent terrorism is a relatively new concept for members of the armed radical group, a soft line approach to changing mindsets about jihad, radical ideology, leaning towards the healing of psychology (Isnanto, 2015:226). Persuasive deradicalisation was able to overcome the limitations of criminal law and not clash with human rights protected by international law (Febriyandah, Khodriah, Wardana, 2017). While disengagement is another soft line approach, it focuses on improving the social relations of the perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism to prevent their re-entry on the network or its community and the prevention of the repetition of the same crimes.

Counter terrorism focuses on the widespread strategy of prevention and handling of the community (Khamdan, 2015). There are three concept counters terrorism that a country can reach to stem the global terrorism movement:

First, Prevention, which is a preventive effort by preventing people from entering the network of terrorism, either in the sphere of a country, region, or, at the international level. This effort is to tackle factors and root causes that may lead to radicalisation and recruitments by members of terrorism. Prevention can be done among others by dialogue between cultural and religious experts. This strategy can also be applied in the form of policies in the Government of a country. Can also be performed measures such as increased security and supervision of transportation systems, public means, communication systems, the circulation of firearms, diplomatic facilities and foreign interests, international facilities, monitoring of explosives and chemicals that can be assembled be bombs, tightening the supervision of doors and doors, the tightening of travel documents (passports, visas, and so on) (Firmansyah, 2011).

Second, protection, that is, an effort to protect citizens as well as infrastructure in a country and minimize vulnerability to attacks. This can be achieved through state boundary security strengthening, public transport systems, and other infrastructures. The importance of improving protection and supervision in all sectors in a country with the intention of terrorists to have difficulty knowing, minimizing the possibility of entering the region of a country.

Thirdly, the response, that is the last strategy is demanding a country or organizations both at the regional and international level to establish a cooperation and commit to eradicate any act of terrorism. This effort was raised because given that the movement of terrorism becomes a new threat threatening the security of a country or region so it takes a seriousness to cooperate by exchanging information and other strategies (Winarno, 2014).

#### IV. Problematics Counter Terrorism in ASEAN

The approach used by ASEAN to date still rests on the initiative of its member States. It is also not separated from its history that the birth of ASEAN was not based on a strong institutional foundation such as the European Union. Stability is not something that can be explained objectively whether it is able to last long or not (Kivimaki, 2012). Whereas the main impact of ISIS propaganda in ASEAN is the inspiration for the extremist movement directly. This potential brings threats and offends regional security concerns. The Propaganda of ISIS must also be handled with care and effectiveness. Their priorities for delivering militant power and resources began to the non-core areas of conflict, namely Southeast Asia. Militant and extremist group experiences in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand are also highly potential supplying the needs of recruited candidates.

It is necessary to redefine ASEAN Way, a regional norm in tackling terrorism and radicalism, so as to build a better democratic and economic spirit. Focus on issues that are more able to unite the regional spirit such as the similarity of local culture, growth into a modern country, democratic and developmentalis able to make ASEAN to promote its internal power to the radicalism. ASEAN has not lost the ability to sighs those cases. Only the instruments of policy approaches and radicalism handling strategies need to be hardened so as not to walk independently.

To be recognized, the trend of counter terrorism in ASEAN, with counter terrorism needs to be appreciated. For example, the strategy finds a way to audit and accelerate the exchange of information operandi, especially about the actions or movements of people or terrorist networks. Early detection through the examination of false travel documents, traffic of weapons, explosives or sensitive materials, the use of information technology by terrorist groups, threats by possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups are also important issues. In addition exchange information in accordance with international and domestic laws and cooperate in administrative and juridical matters to prevent terrorist acts. It is no less important to work together through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements to prevent and deter terrorist attacks and take actions against the terrorist actors.

Being a participant as quickly as possible in relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 9 December 1999 is crucial. Cooperate and fully implement relevant International conventions and protocols related to terrorism and UN Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) and 1368 (2001) must be continuously improved.

Taking appropriate measures is also required in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law including international standards on human rights, before giving refugee status to include that asylum seekers have not planned, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts. In accordance with international law that the status of Refugees is not abused by perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts and that claims for political motivation are not recognized as a reason to reject the request for extradition from suspected terrorists (Kivimaki, 2012).

Nevertheless, ASEAN's response to the action of terror often tends to be merely a mere rhetorical device. ASEAN member countries focus more on unbinding, not specific, and without establishing a progress monitoring mechanism against terror acts. ASEAN needs to escape the tendency to issue statements without any serious affirmative action at the regional level.

There are three main factors that cause widespread global terrorism: firstly, there is advancement in transportation, especially air transport. The movement of goods, capital, human and the wider reach of air transportation also gives a great opportunity for the widespread terrorism. Secondly, the similarities of ideology and interests around the world. One thing to understand, globalization is not only about the displacement of goods and people, but also includes ideas or ideas, supported by the advancement of Technology, which gives greater space for the group of terrorism to spread ideology and propaganda throughout the world as well as establishing connections with terrorist networks in other countries. Thirdly, the coverage of information media that plays an important role in spreading information about terrorism through the preaching of terror actions in various parts of the world, plays an important role in expanding information about terrorism (Winarno, 2015).

The enforcement of counter terrorism with the deradicalisation and disengagement whose application is submitted to each country, making penanganan terrorism between one country and another is different. There is nothing to load in detail about the programs of both. Changing the policy of counter terrorism formula in ASEAN must be balanced with the availability of support facilities and infrastructure. This is obviously a weakness because not every country only prioritizes its policy on counterterrorism efforts.



Barriers from the handling of terrorism in ASEAN include differences in perspectives and national interests. This can be seen with no uniform approach and handling of terrorism by Member States. Vulnerabilities in support, ideological support, weapons, funds and communication to the terrorism movement as well as targeted access to deradicalisation, should be gaining attention.

As an example of Indonesia as a country that several times experienced terrorism events. The handling of terrorism in Indonesia relies heavily on state security forces and is scattered in many agencies and institutions, such as the National Agency for Terror Management (BNPT), intelligence agencies, military, police and law enforcement such as prosecutors. Special in the police body, an anti-terror unit was formed with the support of logistics and a large capability, namely Special Detachment 88 (Densus 88). However, in the event that the deradicalisation program is only ad-hoc, it is only done by the police, and is not a cross-sectoral program. Even from the budget side is the budget obtained from private sources or donors from businessmen among entrepreneurs (Febriane&Mariamah, 2013).

Whereas Malaysia has already been the Prevention Of Terrorism Act (POTA) and Singapore relies solely on the law enforcement process that they have had since long ago coupled with the Internal Security Act (ISA). Thailand and the Philippines relied on the intelligence and military apparatus. Other ASEAN countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar still use legal and criminal approaches as well as freezing assets against suspected terrorism and in no way involving the military (Sudirman& Sari, 2017). All of them have not been able to optimally become the success key of Counterterrorism without regional and global cooperation.

A thing to be anticipated is counterterrorism through deradicalisation that is intended to change radical thought can precisely trigger the radicalism itself. Therefore, in an attempt deradicalisation must be in the root cause of radicalism differentiated into two factors, namely at the macro level and micro level. Macro Level is a common condition that is a prerequisite for the development of radicalism, such as actual conditions related to the political, economic, and cultural fields. As for the micro level is a condition that is a direct factor in the occurrence of radicalism in a person or certain group so that in the micro level is distinguished as individual factors and social factors. So that is required is the independence of life in the form of economic access and efforts to keep someone away from violence and radical group identity.

Deradicalisation as a program that has been selected by ASEAN countries, must be defined thoroughly and directed. Research is necessary to find the roots of deradicalisation. The implementation can be a form of identification, rehabilitation, reeducation, and resocialization for individuals or groups affected by radical beliefs by advancing the principles of empowerment, attention to human rights, supremacy of law and equality. The end goal is for terrorists or violent groups willing to abandon or release themselves from acts and activities of terrorism.

## V. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that there is a shifting trend against terrorism in ASEAN along with the map of terrorism movement. The paradigm of terrorism is changing from the beginning through the mechanism of the penal sich towards the non-penal. ASEAN's cooperation in tackling terrorism is based on the international and Regional conventions. Terrorism is a major threat to national and international security, requiring strategic measures. Each country does have a different way of being highlighted in tackling the threat of terrorism. Most are still the means of penal, or hard power. As the acts of terrorism also underwent scale and organizational shifts. Moreover, after the emergence of the network ISIS to various countries including ASEAN. ASEAN countries also began to have shifted counterterrorism policy towards soft Power with counter terrorism. Terrorism counter attempts are done by deradicalisation and disengagement. Deradicalisation is expected to overcome the limitations of criminal law and not clash with human rights. Disengagement as another soft line approach by emphasizing the improvement of social relations of the perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism to prevent re-entry to the network. Counter terrorism focuses on the widespread strategy of prevention and handling of the community. The benefits of ASEAN countries policy in tackling terrorism with counter terrorism as a way to audit and expedite the exchange of operandi information, especially about the actions or movements of people or terrorist networks, fraudulent travel documents, gun traffic, explosives or sensitive materials, the use of information technology by terrorist groups, and threats by possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups. In addition, it is also used to exchange information in accordance with international and domestic laws and cooperate in administrative and juridical matters, as well as to strengthen bilateral and multilateral agreements. Its weakness tends to be just a mere rhetorical device. ASEAN member countries are more focused on unbinding, not specific, and without building a progress monitoring mechanism. While the slaves of the ASEAN countries have not offset with the availability of support facilities and infrastructure. Not all countries do prioritize their policies on counterterrorism efforts as a national

interest. This is seen with no uniform approach and handling of terrorism by Member States. Deradicalisation as a program that has been selected by ASEAN countries, must be completely defined. Research needs to be done for effective deradicalisation program.

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