

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN CONVENTION ON COUNTER TERRORISM IN ERADICATION OF TERRORISM THAT HAPPENS IN THE SOUTH ASIA AREA

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### ABSTRACT

*The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was created in 1967 and has a membership of ten States. Its primary objectives include the promotion of regional peace and stability, and the strengthening of internal and external cooperation on matters of common interest. After the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, security in the Southeast Asian region began to disrupt. The threat of terrorism has threatened the Southeast Asian region with the entry of ISIS (the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) in the Southeast Asian region, which has caused security in the Region to be insecure and the time for ASEAN member countries to jointly form cooperation to eradicate terrorism which is happening in Southeast Asia.*

Keywords: terrorism, ASEAN Convention On Counter Terrorism, ASEAN.

### Introduction

Since the end of the Cold War, the South-East Asian societies have experienced a broad variety of new, non-traditional threats, be they underdevelopment, poverty, legal and illegal migration, drug and weapon smuggling, the spread of mass diseases, or terrorism. Accordingly, already in the late 1980s the South-East Asian governments were gradually adopting the notion of comprehensive security. In South-East Asia, though, comprehensive security is a state-centric, top down rather than an individual security, bottom up approach. The Asian Financial Crisis (AFC) of 1997-98, the devastating Boxing Day tsunami of 2004, and Cyclone Nargis in 2008, however, have demonstrated that individuals can be more affected by security menaces than states. Even though the notion of security is gradually changing toward a more people-oriented understanding with human security tendencies, this article aims to show that the South-East Asian governments still view security primarily through a neorealist state- and regime-centric security lens rather than a human security prism (Alfred Gerstl; 50).

As I will further show, even though the evolving notion of more people-oriented security in South-East Asia is broad and comprehensive, it is nevertheless fragmented: The regimes and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) emphasise the non-political dimensions of human security, e.g. socioeconomic and human development. Overall, they seem to frame security under the principles of the ASEAN Way, i.e. in the context of national and regime security rather than individual security. This specific framing of security can be defined as 'ASEANisation' (Alfred Gerstl; 50).

After the collapse of the World Trade Center (WTC) building in New York, September 11, 1981, besides having a significant impact on the changing situation and international political arena, and the birth of world political order characterized by increasing non-traditional security threats (terrorism) also the existence of American hegemony Union. For the Southeast Asian region of September 11, it adds to the burden of regional security challenges, considering that countries in the region have long had various traditional and non-traditional threats, especially after the issue of terrorism was the main agenda in security policy and foreign policy. US. The September 11 tragedy, reversing assumptions about US global politics after the cold war, which was originally post-collapse of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the USSR considered the US will prioritize non-military and non-traditional agendas, but in fact the US strengthened its hegemony in international politics. , like its actions in responding to terrorism (Idjang Tjarsono; 2012; 5).

If you look at its historical context, the threat of extremism and radicalism that led to acts of terror began to get a big response from ASEAN after the events of September 11 in the United States (US) and the Bali bombing on October 12 (Emmers 2003). Some observers see Southeast Asia as the 'second front' in the global project against terrorism promoted by the United States (Choiruzzad, 2003; Gunaratna, 2002). The response to terrorism reached its peak in November 2001 when ASEAN leaders declared war on terrorism. However, it appears that the declaration did not originate from a real consensus among member countries. The existence of different domestic interests between Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore makes achieving regional agreements and the formulation of concrete steps does not work well (Emmers 2003).

On the other hand, the domestic political dimension is also very strong in this response. For example, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo quickly supported the American war against terrorism and used it for political gain. Mahathir took advantage of September 11 to discredit Malaysia's Islamic Party by describing it as an Islamic militant party. Arroyo, who described the Abu Sayyaf as an international terrorist movement, was willing to accept US military assistance to crush its members on Basilan Island. Singapore, which has since become a part of the Cold War, has become part of the US allies (Hafiz ed. 2006), making a direct contribution to support the project.

On the contrary, at that time the Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri faced a difficult situation. Indonesia relies on moderate Muslim organizations that oppose the political response to terror groups that are identified with Islam. The absence of anti-terrorist measures in Indonesia, such as not arresting the leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), caused Singapore's Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew to respond in the form of a speech in February 2002 (Emmers 2003). Yew stated that Singapore would be at risk of terrorism attacks as long as the extremist leaders were not arrested. This of course brings a little tension to the relations between the two countries in the region (Agung Hidayat, <http://asc.fisipol.ugm.ac.id/648/>).

In October 2002, bombings on the Indonesian resort island of Bali catapulted terrorism to the top of the list of security priorities for the governments of maritime South-east Asia, and there it has remained. In the ensuing years, security agencies across the region were seized with the transnational and cross-regional dimensions of this threat. There was good reason for this. Investigation into the Bali bombings uncovered links to the notorious international terrorist group Al-Qaeda. It also emerged that Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), the regional terror group, was attempting to create a Daulah Islamiah, a regional Islamic state, in maritime South-east Asia by means of violence. While its vision failed to materialise, South-east Asian militants have persisted in their pursuit of cross-regional cooperation. Even at the height of Al-Qaeda's interests in South-east Asia, the international terrorist group's priorities were focused on the region more as a base for operational planning and the movement of funds than a key theatre for operations of a cross-regional nature (Joseph Chinyong Liow, <https://www.straitstimes.com>).

The actions of extremism, terrorism and Islamic militancy are a real threat to the diversity of ASEAN communities. Recently, the case of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Iraq-Syria is believed to be capable of arousing and inspiring treason and acts of terror in the Southeast Asian region. The authorities in each ASEAN country must begin to realize the potential for the growth of the seeds of Islamic radicalism in their respective areas. Because this time, ISIS is very massive, creative, and attracts young people to do propaganda compared to Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) or al-Qaeda in the past decade (Agung Hidayat, <http://asc.fisipol.ugm.ac.id/648/>).

According to the senior International Crisis Group adviser Sidney Jones, Indonesian citizens who will join the war in Iraq-Syria exceeded the number that had gone to Afghanistan in the midst of 1985-1994 (Brennan 2015). In December 2014 the Head of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) said, 514 Indonesians had traveled to Iraq and Syria (Straitstimes.com). But it does not explain how many joined ISIS. In Malaysia alone the number of citizens recruited by ISIS is around 40 and in the Philippines around 200 (Hashim 2015). The New Straits Times published a report, independent terror groups such as JI, al-Qaeda and ISIS subscribed to similar ideologies. The ideology was reproduced and offered back to other militia groups. Like its predecessor, ISIS also made contact with militants in the Southern Philippines, Abu Sayyaf.

By looking at the above facts, it states that the Southeast Asian region, especially ASEAN, has been infiltrated by radical organizations that want to create a chaotic situation in the Southeast Asia region and want to make the Southeast Asian region a new place for them to develop radical understandings. So based on the background of the problem above, the writer wants to make a study entitled Implementation of ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism in Eradication of Terrorism That Happens In The South Asia Area.

### Research methods

Based on its nature, this study is a normative research that is a study that intends to provide as much data as possible regarding the Implementation of ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism in Eradication of Terrorism That Happens In The South Asia Area. Based on its form, this research is evaluative and prescriptive research, evaluative research because this study intends to provide an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the ASEAN Convention On Counter Terrorism that has been carried out by ASEAN member countries, while prescriptive research because this research will also provide the right solution based on the principles of international law to overcome the obstacles in the handling and mutual cooperation of ASEAN member countries in counteracting the notions of radicalism and terrorism that hit southeast asia and the purpose of this legal research is normative legal research and literature.

### Research Result

#### ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism

The need for cooperation in the context of counter-terrorism was first identified in the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime (adopted 20 December 1997), in which the Organization resolved to expand the "scope of Member Countries' efforts against transnational crime such as terrorism". This was followed, in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, by the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism (adopted 5 November 2001). One of its principal aims is to strengthen regional cooperation, such as through the sharing of best practices and information/intelligence, efforts to augment regional counter-terrorism capacity, as well as examining how to integrate international anti-terrorism conventions within ASEAN mechanisms on combating international terrorism. This was followed in 2002 by the ASEAN Work Programme to Combat Transnational Crime (adopted 17 May 2002) which provides operational guidelines for regional cooperation. The importance of furthering the goals and actions identified in the 2001 Declaration of Joint Action was reiterated in 2002 following the terrorist attacks in Bali, Indonesia and the Philippines, which claimed the lives of 216 civilians and injured a further 419 people (<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/terrorism/module-5/key-issues/asian-region.html>).

In the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism to follow-up on the implementation of this declaration to advance ASEAN's efforts to fight terrorism by undertaking the following additional practical measures.

1. Review and strengthen our national mechanisms to combat terrorism;

2. Call for the early signing/ratification of or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;
3. Deepen cooperation among our front-line law enforcement agencies in combatting terrorism and sharing “best practices”;
4. Study relevant international conventions on terrorism with the view to integrating them with ASEAN mechanisms on combating international terrorism;
5. Enhance information/intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of information, in particular, on terrorists and terrorist organisations, their movement and funding, and any other information needed to protect lives, property and the security of all modes of travel;
6. Strengthen existing cooperation and coordination between the AMMTC and other relevant ASEAN bodies in countering, preventing and suppressing all forms of terrorists acts. Particular attention would be paid to finding ways to combat terrorist organisations, support infrastructure and funding and bringing the perpetrators to justice;
7. Develop regional capacity building programmes to enhance existing capabilities of ASEAN member countries to investigate, detect, monitor and report on terrorist acts;
8. Discuss and explore practical ideas and initiatives to increase ASEAN’s role in and involvement with the international community including extra-regional partners within existing frameworks such as the ASEAN + 3, the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to make the fight against terrorism a truly regional and global endeavour;
9. Strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner and affirm that at the international level the United Nations should play a major role in this regard.

With respect to binding instruments, the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism was adopted on 13 January 2007 (entered into force 27 May 2011) and is the principal instrument for strengthening regional counter-terrorism efforts. Prior to its adoption, there was disagreement regarding whether or not a dedicated regional convention was needed due to the existence of the universal instruments against terrorism, together with binding obligations created by Security Council Resolution 1373. In response to international pressure, however, the Convention was eventually negotiated and adopted.

The Convention has a number of notable features. One is that it does not include a regional definition of terrorism or terrorist offences, relying instead on the meaning of 'offence' as defined within the universal instruments. Another is that its provisions are generally quite broadly drafted, reflecting the baseline of legal and political consensus. Interestingly too, article VIII, which guarantees the right of 'fair treatment' to suspected terrorists, whilst acknowledging the relevance and importance of international law emphasizes first the key role of domestic law. This reflects the fact that not all ASEAN Member States are parties to international or regional human rights law treaties, such as the ICCPR and/or the ASEAN Convention (<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/terrorism/module-5/key-issues/asian-region.html>).

In Article 1 the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism explained that This Convention shall provide for the framework for regional cooperation to counter, prevent and suppress terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to deepen cooperation among law enforcement agencies and relevant authorities of the Parties in countering terrorism. Article 2 concerning Criminal Acts of Terrorism, For the purposes of this Convention, “offence” means any of the offences within the scope of and as defined in any of the treaties listed as follows:

- a. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970;
- b. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971;
- c. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973;
- d. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979;
- e. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 26 October 1979;
- f. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988;
- g. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;
- h. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;
- i. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted in New York on 15 December 1997;
- j. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted in New York on 9 December 1999;
- k. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted in New York on 13 April 2005;
- l. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005;
- m. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005; and
- n. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005.

All ASEAN member countries have agreed to jointly inherit terrorism in the Southeast Asia region. The commitment was shown by all members to create conducive security and stability in the region. This is stated in Article 3 of the convention that The Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-interference in the internal affairs of other Parties. Article 4 Nothing in this Convention entitles a Party to undertake, in the territory of another Party, the exercise of jurisdiction or performance of functions which are exclusively reserved for the authorities of that other Party by its domestic laws. Article 5 This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single Party, the alleged offender and the victims are nationals of that Party, the alleged offender is found in the territory of that Party and no other Party has a basis under this Convention to exercise jurisdiction.

In article 6 Areas of Cooperation, the areas of cooperation under this Convention may, in conformity with the domestic laws of the respective Parties, include appropriate measures, among others, to:

- a. 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;
- b. 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;
- c. Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts;
- d. 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;
- e. Promote capacity-building including trainings and technical cooperation and the holding of regional meetings;
- f. Promote public awareness and participation in efforts to counter terrorism, as well as enhance inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue and dialogue among civilisations;
- g. Enhance cross-border cooperation;
- h. Enhance intelligence exchange and sharing of information;
- i. Enhance existing cooperation towards developing regional databases under the purview of the relevant ASEAN bodies;
- j. Strengthen capability and readiness to deal with chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, cyber terrorism and any new forms of terrorism;
- k. Undertake research and development on measures to counter terrorism;
- l. Encourage the use of video conference or teleconference facilities for court proceedings, where appropriate; and
- m. 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.

In article VIII, Fair Treatment, 1. Any person who is taken into custody or regarding whom any other measures are taken or proceedings are carried out pursuant to this Convention shall be guaranteed fair treatment, including enjoyment of all rights and guarantees in conformity with the laws of the Party in the territory of which that person is present and applicable provisions of international law, including international human rights law. 2. Upon receiving information that a person who has committed or who is alleged to have committed an offence covered in Article II of this Convention may be present in its territory, the Party concerned shall take such measures as may be necessary under its domestic laws to investigate the facts contained in the information. 3. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the Party in whose territory the offender or alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its domestic laws so as to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition. 4. Any person regarding whom measures referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article are being taken shall be entitled: a. To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which that person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights; b. To be visited by a representative of that State; c. To be informed of that person's rights under subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 4 of this Article. 5. The rights referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Party in the territory of which the offender or alleged offender is present, subject to the provision that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 4 of this Article are intended. 6. When a Party, pursuant to the present Article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General of ASEAN, the Parties which have established jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of Article VII, and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested Parties, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant that person's detention. The Party which is carrying out the investigation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall promptly inform the said Parties of its findings and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction over the said person.

With the existence and enactment of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism for the Southeast Asia region, this is a positive signal for sustainability in establishing regional cooperation that has been built so far. Together, it will certainly be easier to eradicate acts of terrorism in Southeast Asia. This convention will be a reference for member countries to always be guided by crippling terrorism wherever they are and to crush radicalism that has developed in the region.

#### **The Presence of ISIS in Southeast Asia**

The indication of the presence of the ISIS threat in Southeast Asia was strengthened by the appointment of Abu Sayyaf leader Isnilon Hapilon as Amir of ISIS in Southeast Asia by ISIS supreme leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in 2016 in the Philippines, who

also planned to establish one of the provinces under power Islamic State Caliphate. "Wilayat" or the province of the Islamic State to be established in the southern Philippines is projected as a representation of the Islamic caliphate in Southeast Asia. "Wilayat" will be used as a base and transit for the militants of the Southeast Asian Islamic State upon their return from the Middle East to continue the struggle to establish an Islamic State in the region or in their country of origin. The plan to establish the "wilayat" of the Islamic State is in line with the increasing activity of ISIS militants from Southeast Asia in carrying out jihadist propaganda in the Middle East, which previously also declared the establishment of the ISIS local wing of Southeast Asia in Iraq and Syria known as "Katibah Nusantara" (Liow, 2015).

A number of actions have occurred in recent years, such as bomb attacks in Jakarta in early 2014, threats of suicide bombings in Kuala Lumpur at the end of 2015, as well as exploding car bombs in Thailand in mid-2017, in which a series of events were claimed is an action masterminded by Islamic militant groups indicated to be affiliated with ISIS to be serious evidence of the threat of terrorist groups under the banner of the Islamic State in the region (Khoirul Amin; 2018).

In addition, the departure of several Indonesian and Malaysian citizens to join Abu-Bakr Al-Baghdadi's forces was also significant. Based on data published by CNN in early 2016, there were around 700 Islamic State fighters from Indonesia who left for Syria and around 200 from Malaysia (Edwards, 2016). This proves that propaganda and attempts at radicalization of Islamic State groups in Southeast Asia have great sympathy, and once again, this is a fact that must be faced (Khoirul Amin; 2018). However, the peak concern of all is when the return of Islamic State fighters from the Middle East, armed with experience involved in warfare and strategy in carrying out attacks that they have received in Iraq and Syria and their full support from local groups affiliated with ISIS can be used to carry out attacks in the region, especially in their countries of origin (Hashim, 2015: 9). Not only that, Rohan Gunaratna, head of the International Center for Political Violence and Terrorism Research, stated that the jihadists who returned to Southeast Asia were also provided with hundreds of thousands of dollars to finance and prepare for the design of attacks (Osborne, 2016).

More or less the same thing happened in Thailand and the Philippines, especially in the southern regions of the two countries. In southern Thailand, news is still often heard about car bomb explosions and violence involving soldiers and local residents (Kusuma, 2015: 37). Despite differences of opinion between the Thai government and the local community, in general the groups accused of taking radical actions were the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN) and Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO). As for the southern Philippines, radical groups that are entrenched are the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Abu Sayyaf. In fact, the Abu Sayyaf case has now become the concern of three countries including the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. This is not only because the operational area of the Abu Sayyaf group is on the waters border of the three countries, Abu Sayyaf has also pledged allegiance to Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, the highest leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (Kusuma; 2016).

In general, radicalism in Malaysia is relatively less visible on the surface, but it turns out that in Sarawak Malaysia has become the headquarters of the Daulah Islam Nusantara (DIN) group which is determined to unite Sarawak, Sabah, Southern Philippines, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. Moreover, in Malaysia alone the number of citizens recruited by ISIS is around 40 and in the Philippines around 200 (Hashim, 2015). It was also found the fact that Malaysia became an "exporter" country of radicalist figures. The actions of Nordin Mohd Top and Azahari Husin in Indonesia are valid proof of Malaysia's influence on radicalism in Southeast Asia. Not to mention the large number of Malaysians who are trainers of militant camps in the Southern Philippines. While in countries with relatively homogeneous populations such as Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, relative radicalism can be minimized (Kusuma; 2016).

By looking at conditions like this, the condition of the Southeast Asian region is beginning to be insecure because radicalism and terrorism organizations have begun to enter and make Southeast Asia a new land to create fear in the world. Cooperation between member countries will minimize the problem of radicalism and reduce terrorism that will take action in Southeast Asia.

#### **Implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism**

ASEAN's cooperation in responding to the threat of terrorism is not a form of defense pact that combines military forces from member countries to carry out operations against terrorist groups. The implementation of the ACCT convention is more about exchanging intelligence information, increasing the capacity of law enforcers through a series of technical trainings. AMMTC (ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime) and SOMTC (Senior Official Meeting on Transnational Crime) is also a form of forum facilities provided by ASEAN as well as a form of implementation of the ACCT convention at the regional level because it is the main forum for member countries to exchange information on counter terrorism (Namora; 2016; 176).

Through AMMTC and SOMTC, discussion forums were formed for representatives of member countries or law enforcers of each country called the Working Group Discussion on Counter Terrorism (WG-CT). The form of implementation of the ACCT convention at the regional level is only in the scope of capacity building or open discussion on terrorism. With the standard legal norms provided by the ACCT convention, the practice of implementing each country's counter-terrorism operations is expected to be in accordance with the provisions in each ACCT article. In 2009 as a form of follow-up from the signing of the ACCT convention, ASEAN has developed action plans called the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism (ACPoA-CT). These action plans are prepared as a guide for ASEAN in implementing counter-terrorism at the regional level. ASEAN also has a report on the progress of implementation of the ACCT action plans called the Progress of Implementation of the ACPoA-CT (Namora; 2016; 176).

In the continuation of the ASEAN Join Declaration on Counter Terrorism, ASEAN has made a report on the ASEAN Effort to Counter Terrorism presented in front of the UN - Counter-Terrorism Committee. In this document, ASEAN collectively

perceives terrorism as an extraordinary crime that will hinder the achievement of ASEAN Vision 2020. It should be recalled that the impact of 9/11 on ASEAN was an increase in the perception of ASEAN threats to terrorism which excluded terrorism from the crime of transnational organized crime. To tackle the problem of terrorism in Southeast Asia, several steps need to be taken by ASEAN including cooperation with countries outside ASEAN including the United Nations. The strategy and operationalization of counter-terrorism in ASEAN has actually been carried out in each country. At least there are two main counter-terrorism strategies carried out by ASEAN member countries and this is a collective agreement as a follow-up of the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism (Sudirman, Deasy; 2017; 24).

With the many terrorism incidents in ASEAN member countries, all member countries feel it is important to work together to hinder terrorist networks from developing in Southeast Asia. One way is to hold regional regional meetings, in 2014 taking place in ASEAN Myanmar to meet to discuss terrorism.

The harmonization of cooperation in ACCT can be seen from the cohesiveness of ASEAN member countries in agreeing to the neutrality of terrorism regulations as a common enemy and counter-terrorism effort while adapting to the principles of upholding human rights, international law and UN resolutions without labeling certain communities terrorist group. Adjustment of International Law and UN resolutions does not mean that ASEAN ignores the principles stated in the ASEAN Charter such as non-intervention and respect for the territorial sovereignty of its member countries. The agreed-upon cooperation areas in ACCT focus on increasing pre-cooperative collaboration such as information exchange, increasing border control, freezing assets of terrorist suspects, extradition agreements and rehabilitation programs and taking priority in their respective jurisdictions. This means that in formulating the ACCT, ASEAN seeks that all policies that apply in the Southeast Asian region regarding counter-terrorism are free of interests outside the region and consistent with the basic principles of the ASEAN Charter (Sudirman, Deasy; 2017; 27).

### Conclusion

ASEAN was formed by five countries in 1967 whose main goal was to maintain stability and security in the region and the economy among its members. However, along with the development of the international world, it was preoccupied with transnational crime and terrorism. Starting the 9 September attacks in the United States then the issue of terrorism entered the Southeast Asia region through radicalism organizations, one of which was ISIS. ISIS is a new security threat in the Southeast Asia region because there are issues that ISIS has planned to make Southeast Asia their new target, but ASEAN leaders are more responsive to respond to this incident by holding meetings to discuss terrorism issues, such as ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime (adopted 20 December 1997); ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism (adopted November 5, 2001); ASEAN Work Program to Combat Transnational Crime (adopted 17 May 2002); ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (adopted 13 January 2007, entered into force 27 May 2011); Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (adopted November 20, 2007, entered into force 15 December 2008); 2014 ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Statement on 'the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist / Extremist Organizations in Iraq and Syria' (26 September 2014); 2015 Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism (2 October 2015); Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (adopted by the 11th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime on 20 September 2017); ASEAN 'Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism (adopted by the 11th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime on September 20, 2017). With the meetings that have been carried out along with the ratification of international treaties especially in the field of terrorism, it is hoped that ASEAN will be able to reduce and even eradicate terrorism occurring in Southeast Asia.

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