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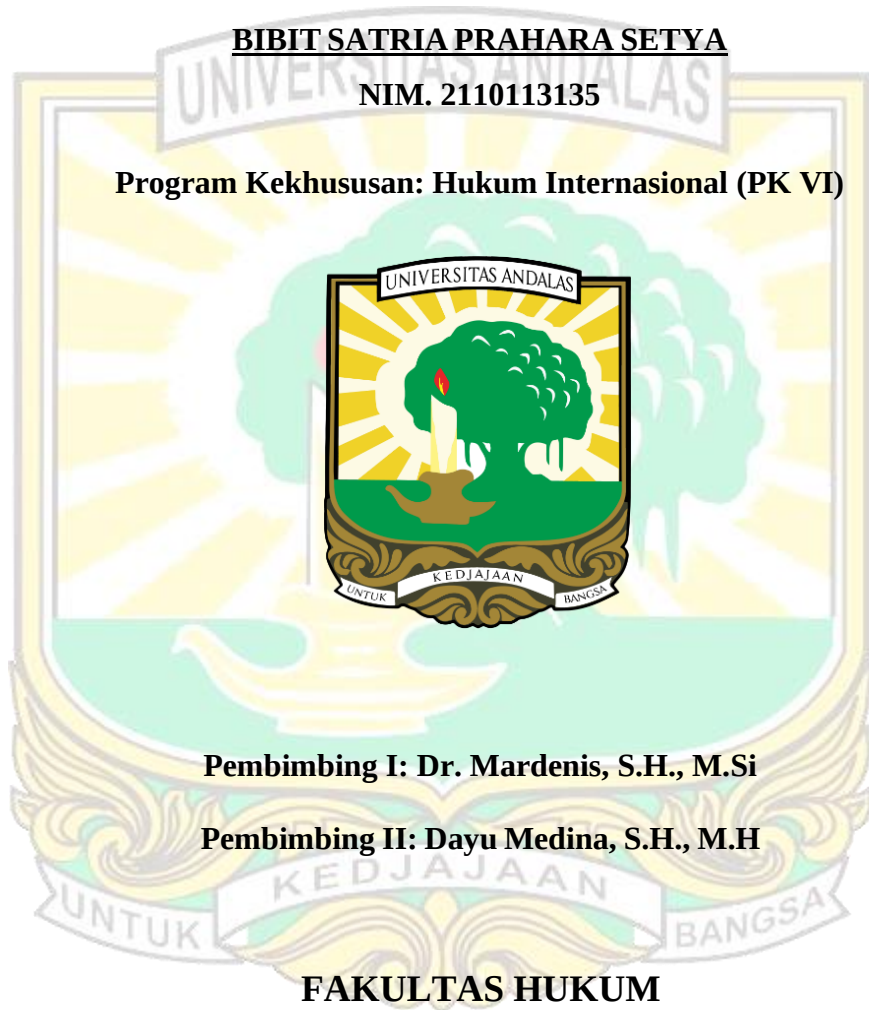
**PERANAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
(ASEAN) DALAM PEMBERANTASAN TERORISME YANG
TERAFILIASI ISIS DI ASIA TENGGARA**

*Diajukan Sebagai Syarat Untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Hukum Di
Fakultas Hukum Universitas Andalas*

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PERANAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) DALAM PEMBERANTASAN TERORISME YANG TERAFILIASI ISIS DI ASIA TENGGARA

(Bibit Satria Prahara Setya, 2110113135, Hukum Internasional, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Andalas, 125 halaman, 2025)

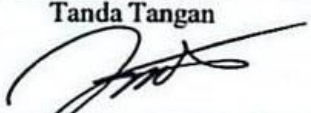
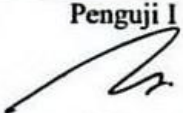
ABSTRAK

Ancaman signifikan yang ditimbulkan oleh terorisme dan kelompok-kelompok yang terafiliasi oleh *Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)* di Asia Tenggara yang diperkuat oleh propaganda digital. Kemunculan ISIS sebagai ancaman transnasional telah mendorong ASEAN untuk memperkuat kerja sama kontra-terorisme. Rumusan masalah: (1) bagaimana pengaturan dan peranan ASEAN dalam pemberantasan terorisme di kawasan Asia Tenggara dan (2) bagaimana efektivitas ASEAN dalam memberantas terorisme yang terafiliasi ISIS di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Metode penelitian menggunakan hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan (*statute approach*) dan pendekatan komparatif (*comparative approach*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan ASEAN telah berkembang dari komitmen politik, seperti *The ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism* (2001), *Joint Declaration of ASEAN and China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues* (2002), menjadi kerangka hukum yang mengikat melalui *ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism* (ACCT) 2007. ACCT menjadi instrumen sentral yang menyediakan kerangka kerja (Pasal 1), kerja sama lintas batas dalam bidang pertukaran intelijen (Pasal 6), bantuan hukum timbal balik (*mutual legal assistance*) (Pasal 12) dan ekstradisi (Pasal 13), sambil tetap menghormati prinsip-prinsip fundamental ASEAN seperti kedaulatan dan non-intervensi (Pasal 3,4,5), serta menolak justifikasi terorisme (Pasal 9). Peranan kelembagaan seperti AMMTC, SOMTC, dan *Working Group on Counter-Terrorism* turut memperkuat implementasi kebijakan tersebut. Dalam menilai efektivitas, penelitian ini menggunakan empat indikator yaitu teori efektivitas hukum Soerjono Soekanto, implementasi ACCT oleh negara ASEAN, penurunan aktivitas terorisme, dan peningkatan operasi bersama. Hasil analisis menunjukkan efektivitas ASEAN masih terbatas jika diukur melalui teori efektivitas hukum, karena hanya sebagian faktor yang terpenuhi, namun pada aspek implementasi praktis menunjukkan capaian positif yang signifikan. Dengan demikian, efektivitas ASEAN dalam pemberantasan terorisme dapat dikategorikan cukup baik, meskipun masih memerlukan penguatan lebih lanjut agar menyeluruh dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci : ASEAN, Terorisme, ISIS, Kerja Sama Regional, *The ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism 2001, ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism 2007.*

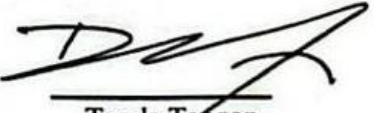
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THE ROLE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) IN COMBATING TERRORISM ISIS AFFILIATES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(Bibit Satria Prahara Setya, 2110113135, Concentration Program International Law, Faculty of Law, Andalas University, 125 pages, 2025)

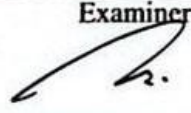
ABSTRACT

The significant threat posed by terrorism and groups affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Southeast Asia, reinforced by digital propaganda, has driven ASEAN to strengthen its counter-terrorism cooperation. This research addresses two main problems: (1) how are the regulations and the role of ASEAN in combating terrorism in Southeast Asia arranged, and (2) how effective is ASEAN in countering ISIS-affiliated terrorism in the region. This research employs a normative legal method with a statute approach and a comparative approach. The findings reveal that ASEAN's framework has evolved from political commitments, such as the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism (2001) and the Joint Declaration of ASEAN and China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues (2002), into a binding legal instrument through the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) 2007. The ACCT serves as the central instrument that provides the legal framework (Article 1), cross-border cooperation in intelligence sharing (Article 6), mutual legal assistance (Article 12), and extradition (Article 13), while upholding ASEAN's fundamental principles of sovereignty and non-intervention (Articles 3, 4, 5), and rejecting any justification of terrorism (Article 9). Institutional mechanisms such as AMMTC, SOMTC, and the Working Group on Counter-Terrorism further reinforce the implementation of these commitments. To assess effectiveness, this research applies four indicators: Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the implementation of the ACCT by member states, the decline of terrorist activities, and the enhancement of joint operations. The analysis shows that ASEAN's effectiveness remains limited when measured through legal theory, as only some factors are fulfilled, but in practical implementation, ASEAN has achieved significant progress. Therefore, ASEAN's effectiveness in countering terrorism can be categorized as relatively strong, though further reinforcement is required to ensure comprehensive and sustainable outcomes.

Keywords: ASEAN, Terrorism, ISIS, Regional Cooperation, The ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism 2001, ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism 2007.

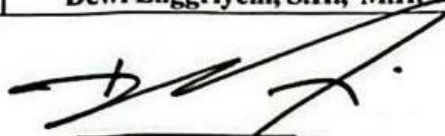
This minor Thesis has been successfully defended and regarded to graduate by August, 26th 2025

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