

Abstract

This research conducts a comparative analysis between Indonesia's UU No. 5 Tahun 2018 and The Philippines' Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020, amidst rising global terrorism threats. It examines how both nations navigate global norms within their socio-political contexts. Indonesia's proactive legislation emphasizes prevention, protection, and democratic principles, while The Philippines prioritizes legal reinforcement against terrorism, despite human rights criticisms. The convergence of their policies, driven by internal dynamics and global guidelines, highlights the importance of adaptable governance frameworks. Employing George Tsebelis' veto player theory, the study reveals how internal politics shape policy outcomes, emphasizing the delicate balance between security imperatives and democratic values. This research enriches the discourse on counter-terrorism, emphasizing the need for flexible governance structures that harmonize global standards with local realities, offering valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners.