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## Non-Traditional Security Threats in the Border Areas: Terrorism and Degradation in Southeast Asian Maritime [

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**Abstract.** In addition to facilitating peaceful trade and economic development, over international waters are being used by various criminal groups that pose threats to civilian population in Southeast Asia. Nonstate criminal maritime activities were not they were overshadowed by traditional military security challenges. Yet more and more actors challenge lines of communication, jeopardize access to strategic resources, and harm the environment. Understanding the nature of non-traditional threats, and international legal, historical and political science analysis within a united problem-solving pure interest, power and knowledge -based theories of regime formation was developed explained the evolution of the international system from the global governance perspective on the premise that pure nation-state approaches are incapable of providing a the growing influence of international criminal networks in South East Asia. From a perspective, the author of this study agrees with D.Snidal<sup>2</sup> that the hegemonic system is insufficient in describing modern challenges to sustainable international security threats, where collective action is more efficient from an interest and capability standpoint of this study does not share the viewpoint on "marginalization"<sup>3</sup> of international law to its fragmentation and regionalization<sup>4</sup> and "global power shifts"<sup>5</sup>. The United Nations top of the vertical hierarchy of international legal order, and the EU as an example of other subsystems like South East Asia may have different approaches to global governance order, or particular cases such as the measure of infringement of human rights when terrorist links. Yet international law remains the key part of the Asian and global security study is that the "void of governance" regime in territorial and international waters

developing terrorism, piracy, environmental degradation, and other criminal activities in the region, which could threaten the regional security. This "void of governance" regime can be caused by either, or a lack of control over particular marine territories.

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