

Open briefing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

δThe work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) with the Member States of South and South-East Asia pursuant to

will encourage Member States to cooperate further with CTED and its multilateral partners to build on current successes.

Cv'vj g'j gct v'qh'vj kr'ghqt v'kr'E VGF ar'wpls wg'f kmj wg'y kj 'O go dgt 'Uc vgu'' conducted on behalf of the Committee, and relying entirely for its success in South and South East Asia on the kind cooperation of the Member States, including:

É their graciousness over the years in opening their counter-terrorism regimes to scrutiny and engaging in the enormous job of work it takes to host CTC assessment visits;

É their boundless creativity and capacity for innovation as the terrorist threat evolves, together with the tools available readiness to counter it; and

É their diligence in continuing that*ⁿBT() TJ[(; DC qlTF3 13 Tf1 0 0 1 33G[(open)] TJETQ

something that had not been tried before: convening judges, prosecutors and police officers of all the Member States of the region to talk about their operational experience in countering terrorism. This conversation continues to this day and

- **Adopted National Strategies and Action Plans to Counter Violent Extremism conducive to terrorism, including networks of CVE practitioners to share lessons-learned and good practices.**
- **introduced or are in the process of updating their Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR) systems, in accordance with the relevant ICAO standards and recommended practices and the requirements of Security Council resolutions 2396 (2017) and 2482 (2019).**

These developments have yielded concrete results.

Multiple terrorist attacks have been prevented, and accounts and funds linked to designated individuals and groups have been frozen.

The Trilateral Maritime Patrol between the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia in the Sulu-Celebes Sea has greatly reduced terrorism and piracy in the subregion.

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Both ISIL, Al-Qaida and their franchises have shown their determination to strengthen their operational presence in the two subregions, as reflected in KUNA's attempted takeover of the city of Marawi, in the Philippines, in 2017.

From Colombo to Kabul, Jolo to Surabaya, suicide bombers have attacked hotels and places of worship.

Those attacks have increasingly featured women as perpetrators, often operating alongside family members.

There are indications that this may become a growing trend.

Thousands of foreign terrorist fighters left both regions to travel to conflict zones. These individuals continue pose a threat, thus reinforcing the need for the development of comprehensive prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration measures.

And, most recently, as noted by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team in its

