

In this respect, CTED's global analysis exists thanks to the hard work of all Member States.

This year, while maintaining the firm framework of consistent analysis of Member States' CT implementation across all regions, CTED's 2021 Survey has taken the additional step of shining a spotlight on some of the issues in specific

South East Asia

South-East Asia has been infiltrated by ISIL-inspired foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), and local terrorist groups continue to be inspired by, and pledge allegiance to, ISIL. This subregion remains a source, transit point and destination for ISIL fighters, as well as for militants connected to, inter alia, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Al-Qaida, Jemaah Islamiyah and others.

However, all States in South East Asia are aware of the importance of adopting a “whole-of-society” approach in countering terrorism and the value of engaging with, and including, relevant stakeholders across Government, civil society and the private sector. There has been a dynamic

In Latin America, several States have strengthened intelligence collection and analysis at the national, regional and international levels. Other States have strengthened the capacity of their law enforcement officials to detect and seize firearms, especially at land border control posts, through increased targeting, and cooperation between police and customs.

In the Caribbean, States have strengthened their cooperation and coordination on law enforcement and border-control measures, parti

groups represents a substantial challenge to Member States of Western Asia. The Secretariat of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf has taken steps towards the drafting of a comprehensive treaty on cyberterrorism. The 2010 Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences does not fully cover all offences relating to the abuse of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

A final word

As this global information survey notes, the Committee has continued to address relevant human rights issues in its assessments of States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). As the Security Council has often reaffirmed, respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures and are essential to of a successful counter-terrorism effort.

This Survey notes that, while some States have enhanced the compliance of their counter-terrorism laws and policies with international legal obligations, many States have still not done enough in this area. Some important shortcomings relate to overly broad national definitions of terrorism or terrorist acts, and the misuse of such definitions.