

ABSTRACT

Facilitated by ASEAN as a multilateral organization, counter-terrorism measures across Southeast Asian countries is more or less influenced by the decisions stipulated by the organization. ASEAN's remarkable step of advancing its counter-terrorism measure is reflected through the adoption of ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT) as Southeast Asia's legal framework of counter-terrorism. By that case, this research aims to address the contribution of ACCT towards the strengthening of Southeast Asia's counter-terrorism measures, in which the research focus is directed towards three Southeast Asian countries that possesses similarities in terms of significant terrorism threat and counter-terrorism measures strategies: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines. Reflecting from the contribution of ACCT towards counter-terrorism measures in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines, the research also aims to outline the limitations find within the implementation of counter-terrorism measures across the three subject countries to determine whether these limitations have influence towards the effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures. This qualitative research is conducted by utilizing analysis of secondary data (case studies) to construct appropriate findings. Academically, this research contributes to the enrichment of conflict and policy studies references in the aspect of terrorism. Moreover, the accentuation of limitations of counter-terrorism measures implementation also widens the variety of terrorism study that is lacking in terms of that specific area of analysis.

Key words: *Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism, Southeast Asia*