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The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Thailand to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's Note No. LA/COD/11/1 dated 6 January 2020 inviting Member States to submit information to be reflected in the Secretary-General's annual report on the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism to the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly, has the honour to transmit information on Thailand's status and implementation of measures to eliminate international terrorism as enclosed herewith.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Thailand to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Thailand
to the United Nations, New York.
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The Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

Thailand's Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

Overview

Recognizing that terrorism poses a serious threat to international peace and security as well as undermines social, political and economic structures of countries, which rattle the stability of global security, Thailand continues to take serious efforts to prevent and contain terrorist threats through national legislation, capacity building, information sharing and strengthening regional and international cooperation.

Thailand's counter-terrorism measures also include sustainable development strategies, international cooperation and interfaith dialogue to deter the pervasive threat of terrorism to Thailand's national security. Thailand continues to strengthen its domestic counterterrorism apparatus and national capacity to detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist threats as well as engages in counter-terrorism cooperation and information sharing at the regional and international levels.

National Strategy

In 2017, the Thai Cabinet approved the Counter Terrorism Action Plan which sets short, medium (1-5 years) and long term plans (20 years) to address the threat of terrorism. The 20-year National Strategy on Security highlighted the need for monitoring, prevention and mitigation strategies for counter-terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Strategy of Thailand (2017-2021) is a proactive and comprehensive management plan that focuses on prevention, preparedness, response plans, recovery, mitigation, adaptation and threat risk reduction. The Office of the National Security Council is drafting the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism to support The Counter-Terrorism Strategy of Thailand (2017-2021). Thailand views with concern the escalating threat of Foreign Terrorist Fighters of ISIL and Al-Qaida, their affiliates, as well as home-grown terrorism. The spread of online radicalization especially amongst youth and women and demand the Government's full attention. Thailand has therefore exerted utmost efforts in compliance with its obligations under relevant UNSC resolutions on this matter.

National Legislative and Institutional Measures

The Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act, B.E. 2559 (2016) has strengthened the role of the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), established under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999), as the primary institution for the prevention and detection of terrorism financing activities. The Act sets comprehensive measures to implement sanctions according to the UNSC Resolution 1267 (1999), listing the names of individuals, groups, legal entities or organizations and/or those who have been declared and/or considered to be involve with terrorism in the UN Sanctions List. In addition, the Act also imposes financial measures against activities related to terrorism and terrorist financing according to the UNSC Resolution 1373 (2001). As of 13 March 2020, 158 individuals have been listed (Thai List) as having involvement with terrorism. Since the Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act, B.E. 2559 (2016) entered into force, 2,631,839.92 Baht of assets and properties have been seized.

The Royal Decree on the Digital Asset Businesses B.E. 2561 (2018) was enacted to prevent the exploitation of digital assets to facilitate illegal financial transactions. The Royal Decree identifies types of transactions, types of digital asset, and types of digital asset businesses. The decree also specifies that digital asset entrepreneur and the Initial Coin Offering portal (ICO portal) are financial institutions under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) and must follow anti-money laundering measures as well as anti-terrorist financing measures.

Border Control Measures

The Immigration Bureau automatically links its Personal Identification Blacklist Immigration Control System (PIBICS) with INTERPOL's database. This also includes applying ICAO standards with the use of Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database and Advanced Passenger Processing System (APPS) to screen passenger data before arrival and at immigration control points.

Capacity building Measures

Thailand continues to actively host a wide range of meetings and trainings in order to equip its agencies with current information and best practices, as well as to promote national, regional and international cooperation in terrorism prevention measures, for example:

- The 4th Regional Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, co-hosted by Thailand, Australia and Indonesia during 6 - 8 November 2018 in Bangkok, aiming to strengthen the cooperation and coordination on prevention and suppression of terrorist financing within the region. The Bangkok Communique, adopted during the meeting, encouraged information sharing between Financial Intelligence Bureau in the region. Moreover, an online platform has been established to facilitate the exchange of information to curb transnational crime.
- Throughout 2019, the Office of the National Security Council of Thailand and UNODC co-organised "Training the trainer: TOT" programme to create qualified instructors for Inter-Agency Collaboration for Effective Terrorism Prevention Training Programme.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the National Security Council co-hosted the Symposium on Violent Extremism for Better Understanding of Public Sectors on 4 - 5 July 2019 in Bangkok, which were attended by representatives from various government agencies.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted a special lecture given by a representative from the Hedeyah Centre on "Challenges of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia in 4.0 Society" on 15 of August 2019.

International Conventions and Protocols

Thailand is party to 12 UN Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols as follows:

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963
2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970
3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971
4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airport Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988
5. Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism, 1999
6. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purposes of Detection, 1991
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973
8. Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

9. Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979
10. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1980
11. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005
12. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

Regional Cooperation

Thailand has been at the forefront of regional efforts in strengthening cooperation on counter-terrorism and remains committed to implementing ASEAN's instruments on counter-terrorism, particularly the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) and the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter Terrorism. Thailand also actively supports the work of ASEAN on counter-terrorism through a number of the ASEAN-led mechanisms, including the Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the Working Group on Counter Terrorism, the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) Plus Experts Working Group (EWG) on Counter-Terrorism, and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Intersessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime.

During Thailand's ASEAN Chairmanship in 2019, Thailand played an instrumental role in the adoption of the ASEAN Regional Forum Work Plan for Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime 2019-2021, the ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism, the Work Plan to implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (2018-2025) at the 13th AMMTC in November 2019 as well as the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Our Eyes Initiative (aiming at promoting strategic information exchange on terrorism) at the 13th ADMM on 11 July 2019. Moreover, Thailand also co-chaired with China a counter-terrorism training exercises under the ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Counter-Terrorism (EWG on CT) comprising a table top and simulation exercise held in Thailand in September 2019 and a field training exercise held in China in November 2019.

Thailand gives priority to the implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism 2018 – 2025 which was adopted at the 12th AMMTC Meeting held during 29 October – 2 November 2018 in Myanmar. In addition, ASEAN Member States adopted a work plan to implement this Plan of Action at the 13th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), held on 27 November 2019 in Bangkok.

Under the BIMSTEC framework, Thailand signed the BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking. The Convention is subject to ratification by all the BIMSTEC Member States before entering into force.

In March 2019, the Office of the National Security Council of Thailand hosted the 3rd Annual Meeting of the BIMSTEC National Security Chiefs in Bangkok. The main outcome of the meeting was the establishment of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group of the Cooperation on Countering Radicalization and Terrorism. In the same year, the Anti Money-Laundering Office of Thailand also hosted the 11th BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Anti- Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism.