

Thailand's Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

1. Following on from information provided previously (A/77/185, paras. 92–95), Thailand remained steadfast in its commitment to combating terrorism, radicalization, violent extremism and transnational crime. Thailand had ratified 12 out of 19 conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism under the UN framework. Thailand also supported the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and had enacted the Counter-Terrorism Action Plan of Thailand (2023 – 2027). This action plan emphasized: (1) prevention – to be able to prevent and be immune to terrorism, (2) countering – to be able to effectively respond to and counter terrorist incidents and (3) resilience – to be able to quickly recover and return to normalcy from terrorist incidents.
2. Thailand's commitment to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy had been translated into national actions through the National Guideline on Strengthening Co-existence Amidst Social Diversity. The said Guideline promoted integrated efforts of government agencies and stakeholders to address violent extremism in a comprehensive manner through socio-economic and psychological measures and respect for human rights.
3. In addition, Thailand encouraged all countries as well as international organizations to share intelligence and exchange best practices in the areas of de-radicalization/re-habilitation programs, countering online violent extremism and the use of new technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), UAV and 3D printing, for terrorist purposes to enhance collaboration to disrupt terrorist networks and prevent the flow of weapons and financial resources that supported their activities.
4. In March 2023, Thailand co-chaired the first Border Management Cooperation Dialogue for the ASEAN Region with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The dialogue served as a platform for ASEAN Member States to share information and discuss the region's readiness as well as challenges to tackle emerging transnational challenges, which resulted in a set of five-point recommendations on national strategies in line with the Concept Paper on ASEAN Border Management Cooperation Roadmap. The Roadmap aimed to support ASEAN trade facilitation and border communities.
5. In August 2023, the 26th ASEAN Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs Meeting (DGICM) welcomed Thailand's proposal to draft the ASEAN Border Management Cooperation Roadmap. This Roadmap was based on the Concept Paper on ASEAN Border Management Cooperation Roadmap adopted by the 15th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in September 2021, aiming to enhance integrated, region-wide, and comprehensive border management cooperation. This initiative aligned with ASEAN's long-term goal of establishing a safe, secure, integrated, and interconnected ASEAN Community.
6. To counter the potential resurgence of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)'s traveling into Southeast Asia, Thailand remained committed to close intelligence exchange with other countries and international organizations, including through INTERPOL's platform and FTF's database.

7. By 19 February 2024, 781 individuals had been listed for involvement with terrorism activities. Since the coming into effect of the Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act, B.E. 2559 (2016), 6,367,390.08 baht in assets and properties had been seized.

8. On 12 – 15 December 2023, Thailand received a follow-up visit by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) within the framework of the implementation of relevant UNSC resolutions as well as in follow-up to the Committee's 2005 visit. Discussions during the visit covered the work undertaken by Thailand in counter-terrorism and recommendations to strengthen counter-terrorism capacities as well as technical assistance, including in areas that Thailand could provide to other Member States.
