

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: The GOU is increasingly concerned by security threats – terrorist and criminal – along Uganda’s western border with the DRC, particularly from the ADF, which has a long history of killing civilians and planning attacks against Ugandan interests. However, no notable changes to Uganda’s border security posture occurred in 2019, nor were there significant legislation or law enforcement developments specific to CT.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Uganda is a member of ESAAMLG, and Uganda’s FIU, known as the Financial Intelligence Authority, is a member of the Egmont Group. There were no significant updates in 2019.

Countering Violent Extremism: The GOU has made progress in drafting its CVE national action plan, as recommended by the UN Secretary-General’s Preventing Violent Extremism Plan of Action, according to police and military officials. However, the government has not yet shared the draft with security partners, nor committed to a date for its release.

International and Regional Cooperation: Uganda participates in CT efforts through its membership in the United Nations, AMISOM, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the East African Community, PRACT, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Uganda participated in discussions convened by the Government of the DRC with a subset of regional partners twice in 2019 to discuss countering armed groups in eastern DRC. Ultimately, the GOU opted not to participate and the proposed regional operation against the ADF and other armed groups ultimately did not move forward. The FARDC launched a unilateral operation against the ADF on October 31, 2019.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Overview

In 2019, governments in East Asia and the Pacific continued working to strengthen legal frameworks, investigate and prosecute terrorism cases, increase regional cooperation and information sharing, and address critical border and aviation security gaps. Regional cooperation between domestic law enforcement and judicial authorities among countries throughout Southeast Asia resulted in high numbers of terrorism-related arrests and, in many cases, successful prosecutions.

On March 15, 2019, a gunman carried out and live-streamed a terrorist attack on two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. Fifty-one people were killed, 50 more were injured, and the livestream was viewed around 4,000 times before being removed by technology companies. Two months later, a group of government leaders and major online service providers adopted a non-binding pledge – the *Christchurch Call to Action to Eliminate Terrorist and Violent Extremist Content Online (Christchurch Call)* – to prevent terrorist use of the internet. The United States did not endorse the *Christchurch Call* due to policy and legal concerns, but it supports the overall goals and continues to work with international partners to counter the use of

the internet for terrorist purposes. This was illustrated by U.S. endorsement of the 2019 *G20 Osaka Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism* and the 2019 *G-7 Biarritz Strategy for an Open, Free and Secure Digital Transformation*, among others.

Multiple suicide bombings in the Philippines were a new phenomenon for the region. They included a complex attack against a military unit in Sulu, which involved the first Filipino suicide bomber, as well as a suicide attack at the Jolo Cathedral in Sulu, carried out by an Indonesian couple. Southeast Asian governments remained concerned about foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) returning from Iraq or Syria and using their operational skills, connections, and experience to launch domestic attacks.

Authorities in East Asia and the Pacific actively participated in regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. Australia, Fiji, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Taiwan are partners in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS. Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, and New Zealand are members of the GCTF. As co-chairs of the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group, Australia and Indonesia organized an annual plenary meeting and workshops on monitoring, measuring, and evaluating CVE programs, CVE in prisons, and the role of gender and civil society organizations in CVE.

Civil society organizations expressed concern that some governments in the region used terrorism as a pretext to target religious minorities and human rights activists. The Chinese government's repressive approach to counterterrorism disregards human rights and relies heavily on mass surveillance, censorship, and mass internment of religious and ethnic minorities. China's CT efforts continue to focus primarily on "extremists" whom Beijing ascribes to the so-called East Turkistan Islamic Movement, despite a lack of independent evidence that a group by that name is still active. The Chinese government has detained more than one million Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in internment camps in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, using counterterrorism as a pretext.

AUSTRALIA

Overview: In 2019, Australia strengthened CT laws, investigated and disrupted suspected terrorist plots, and maintained high levels of cooperation with the United States and other international partners. Australia played a major role in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS and was a leading contributor to the Coalition's military support, humanitarian assistance, and efforts to disrupt FTFs. Australia was endorsed as a co-chair of the GCTF CVE Working Group for a second term from 2019-2021. At the end of 2019, Australia's National Terrorism Threat Advisory System remained at "Probable," the third-highest level on a five-level scale. The Australian Security Intelligence Organization's 2019 annual report found that "Islamist extremism" remained the principal source of terrorist threat for Australia and reported an increase in REMT, which Australia calls "extreme right-wing terrorism," in recent years.

Australia remains committed to working with partner governments in Southeast Asia to shape a secure and prosperous region through greater cooperation on countering terrorism threats. This includes bilateral engagements and supporting capability development and capacity-building

activities across the region. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) works with policing agencies in Southeast Asia and has facilitated a series of multilateral CT dialogues.

Australia implemented legislation regarding FTFs returning to Australia. Australian security agencies estimate that about 230 Australian citizens have traveled to Iraq and Syria since 2012. The government estimates that about 80 Australians are currently in Syria/Iraq and have fought for or supported ISIS or similar groups. Australian authorities are aware of 66 Australians in al-Hawl refugee camp in Syria. Australia repatriated eight children from Syria in June.

Since September 2014, Australian CT authorities have conducted 16 major counterterrorism disruption operations in response to potential or imminent attacks in Australia. A further 98 people have been charged as a result of 44 counterterrorism-related operations around Australia.

In 2019, Australia worked closely with the United States to identify and develop new capabilities that meet a wide variety of requirements for countering terrorist threats. Through a cost-sharing bilateral relationship, both countries advanced their technical ability to defeat or mitigate the evolving capabilities of terrorists and criminal organizations. The United States and Australia also worked closely on capacity-building efforts in Southeast Asia.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: Australia experienced no terrorist-related attacks in 2019.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: Australia continued to apply its comprehensive CT legislation against domestic threats and passed additional legislation aimed at addressing external threats. In July 2019, the Australian Government implemented CT legislation to address the threat posed by returning terrorist fighters. Australia introduced the Counter-Terrorism Bill 2019 (Temporary Exclusion Orders), which allows the prime minister to prevent an Australian citizen from reentering the country for up to two years if the person is suspected of supporting, or having fought with, a terrorist organization overseas. In the aftermath of the Christchurch terrorist attacks in March, the Australian Parliament passed the Criminal Code Amendment (Sharing of Abhorrent Violent Material) Act 2019, which came into force in April. The Act adds new offenses to the criminal code concerning online “abhorrent violent” content – defined as murder or attempted murder, a terrorist act, torture, rape, or kidnapping. Under the Act, it is an offense for an internet service provider, content service or hosting service to fail to refer to the AFP “within a reasonable time” (not defined in the Act) abhorrent violent material that the provider is aware could be accessed through or on its service, where the underlying conduct occurred or is occurring in Australia.

New counterterror legislation – Australian Citizenship Amendment (Citizenship Cessation) Bill 2019 – was introduced in September 2019. The legislation stems from concerns that the current counterterror legislation does not cover several current high-risk offenders, including Australian fighters in Syria and several who have returned. The Citizen Cessation Bill would give Home Affairs Minister Peter Dutton new authority to strip dual-national terrorists of their Australian citizenship. The legislation will broaden the number of individuals whom the government can investigate and prosecute for engaging in terror-related activities by backdating the current deadline from December 12, 2015, to May 29, 2003.

Significant law enforcement actions in 2019 included the following:

- In July, Australian police arrested three men over an alleged ISIS-inspired plot to attack several Sydney targets.
- In December, Australia's Federal Police arrested a 21-year-old man in Sydney on three separate terrorism charges.

Australia's border security remained robust and the country continued to promote international cooperation on information sharing to thwart terrorist travel. Australian authorities are investigating 230 people in Australia for providing support to terrorist groups involved in the Syria/Iraq conflict. Since 2012, around 250 Australian passports have been cancelled or applications refused in relation to the Syria/Iraq conflict.

In September 2019, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Traveler Branch/Customs Group of the Australian Border Force approved an annex to the Global Entry joint statement that outlines how Australia will vet Australian citizens for U.S. Global Entry membership and how approval information will be shared between Australia and CBP. Australia is in the process of building the infrastructure to collect application information for Australian citizens. The pilot, which will be limited to 500 Australians, is expected to launch in 2020.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Australia is a member of the FATF and co-chairs the APG, a FATF-style regional body. The Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), Australia's FIU, is a member of the Egmont Group. Australia is also a member of the Defeat ISIS Coalition's Counter ISIS Finance Group (CIFG). In November, Australia hosted the second "No Money for Terror" Ministerial Conference on Counter-Terrorism Financing, bringing together 65 delegations, including 23 ministers, representatives from 15 international bodies including the United Nations, FATF and FATF-style regional bodies, as well as representatives from 28 private sector and not-for-profit organizations.

Countering Violent Extremism: Australia's CVE strategy remains focused on four overlapping streams that emphasize diversity and social participation, target work with vulnerable communities and institutions, address online terrorist propaganda, and assist diversion and de-radicalization. Australia is active in the GCTF and co-chairs the GCTF CVE Working Group with Indonesia. At the GCTF Coordinating Committee meeting in September, Australia announced that it would partner with Switzerland and the United Kingdom to create a policy toolkit on the Zurich-London Recommendations that outline good practices for CVE and terrorist recruitment online. The Policy Toolkit on the Zurich-London Recommendations was launched in September 2019.

International and Regional Cooperation: Australia is a member of the UN, the GCTF, the Pacific Island Forum, the East Asia Summit, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. At the ninth Trilateral Strategic Dialogue, which convened in April 2019, Australia pledged to cooperate with the United States and Japan to enhance border management practices and strengthen information sharing. In 2018, Australia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ASEAN outlining

cooperation on CT, including law enforcement cooperation, capacity building, and technical assistance. Since signing the MOU with ASEAN, AUSTAC has implemented a regional Financial Intelligence Analyst Course and a Multilateral Analyst Exchange Program.

CHINA (HONG KONG AND MACAU)

CHINA

Overview: The People’s Republic of China (PRC) response to terrorism remained difficult to distinguish from the government’s suppression of peaceful activities that authorities deemed separatist or subversive in nature. The PRC government’s CT attention remained on ethnic Uyghur so-called “extremists” whom Beijing ascribes to the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, despite a lack of evidence that a group by that name is still active. The PRC government shared international concerns regarding other terrorist groups such as al-Qa’ida and ISIS, among others.

Using counterterrorism as a pretext, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has detained more than one million Uyghurs and members of other Muslim minority groups in internment camps in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region since April 2017. Because of their religion and ethnicity, they reportedly have been subjected to political, linguistic, and cultural indoctrination as well as forced disappearance, torture, physical abuse – including forced sterilization and sexual abuse – and prolonged detention without trial. Chinese authorities also developed new legal guidelines and law enforcement tools to expand their capabilities to carry out this repressive campaign, which included pervasive, arbitrary, high-tech surveillance; the collection of personal data including DNA samples; compulsory stays by PRC government officials in Uyghur homes; and controls on the expression of cultural or religious observations.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: Details about alleged terrorism-related incidents inside China were difficult to verify due to a lack of transparency and information from PRC authorities. PRC government officials provided few responses to requests from U.S. and other international officials for detailed information on alleged terrorist threats. As in 2018, PRC officials continued to claim that no violent terrorist incidents have occurred in the country since 2016, owing to the government’s “new counter-extremism policies,” in an attempt to justify Beijing’s repressive campaign in Xinjiang.

Chinese citizens abroad were targeted in terrorism-related incidents in 2019. The Baloch Liberation Army continued to link concerns about Chinese activity in the Chinese Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to terrorist attacks in the region and claimed responsibility for an attack on a Chinese-frequented hotel in Gwadar in May. Chinese citizens abroad were also impacted by other terrorist attacks not specifically directed against PRC government policies. For example, two Chinese citizens were injured in a July attack in Somalia claimed by al-Shabaab.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: In March, the State Council Information Office published a white paper: “The Fight Against Terrorism and Extremism and Human Rights Protection in Xinjiang,” which falsely claimed that the camps were in fact “vocational training and education centers” where detainees learned Mandarin Chinese, national

laws, vocational skills, and ideas to counter “extremist” thinking. International media reported on the continued mass transfer of Uyghurs and other Muslims to China’s interior due to overcrowding at camps in Xinjiang, on efforts to move some detainees to forced labor facilities, and on draconian detention conditions in the facilities, including torture and deaths. Internal PRC government documents published by international media confirmed the coercive nature and prison-like conditions of the internment camps. In August, Chinese media made public the creation of a CT special operations unit in the People’s Armed Police (PAP) operating in Xinjiang. Media reports did not indicate when the unit was initially established, but said the unit had passed an evaluation process and was capable of conducting combat missions.

In September, State Councilor and Minister of Public Security Zhao Kezhi stressed the importance of intelligence collection and research, calling for strengthened early warning and precise strikes against terrorist activities, and implementation of real-name airline ticket purchases and security checks. The PRC government continued to leverage its domestic technology sector to bolster its surveillance capabilities, including for alleged CT goals. Police deepened use of closed-circuit television camera networks paired with facial recognition, iris scanning, and other technologies to track, discover, or predict threats to public safety across the country. Although such technology has been used to catch criminal actors, it is also used to monitor and control domestic dissidents and ethnic and religious minorities. The PRC government continued to stress the threat of domestic and international “cyber terrorism,” as a continuing pretext to tighten monitoring and censorship of online speech and mobile communications. Next-generation “anti-terrorism” equipment, including assault vehicles and anti-riot vehicles, was displayed during the PRC 70th anniversary military parade in October.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: China is a member of the FATF, the APG, and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (EAG). The PRC is also a member of the Defeat ISIS Coalition’s CIFG. There were no significant updates in 2019.

In April 2019, FATF published a Mutual Evaluation Report that reviewed the PRC’s compliance with FATF standards and the effectiveness of PRC’s AML/CFT system. The report demonstrated a strong overall understanding of China’s terrorist financing risks, but noted deficiencies related to the implementation of targeted financial sanctions and understanding of terrorist financing risks among financial and non-financial institutions, businesses, and professions. Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) regularly cooperate on the topic of terrorist financing.

Countering Violent Extremism: The PRC government continued to implement repressive campaigns in Xinjiang under the guise of countering what it called “extremism.” Authorities intensified a campaign of mass “re-education” or “vocational training” of Uyghurs and other Muslims, which began in April 2017 with the purported goal of countering “extremism,” but whose actual goal the United States assesses to be the repression of religious and ethnic minorities. Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Muslims are reportedly forced to learn Chinese, recite slogans in praise of the CCP, and renounce their culture and religion. At a December 10, 2019, press conference, Shohrat Zakir, chairman of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and CCP deputy chief in Xinjiang, announced that all “training” participants had “graduated” but noted the centers would remain open for local residents to participate in Chinese language, legal,

vocational skills, and de-radicalization training. The PRC government's broad definitions of "terrorism" and "extremism" and its unclear definition of "cyber terrorism" continue to raise serious human rights concerns.

Regional and International Cooperation: The PRC government continued to promote the UN as the primary international forum for counterterrorism, where it actively promotes a repressive approach to counterterrorism. In October, the UN Counterterrorism Executive Directorate conducted its first ever assessment of China's implementation of international counterterrorism obligations. The PRC engaged in a range of multilateral, regional, and bilateral fora, while seeking to present itself as a global leader on counterterrorism. In March, former Vice Foreign Minister Cheng Guoping was appointed to a newly-created position as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs External Security Commissioner, with a mandate to enhance diplomatic outreach on CT-related topics. In 2019, efforts under these frameworks included a joint border operation, exercises on preventing terrorist use of the internet, and a joint CT drill held in Russia. BRICS meetings, including its fourth Counterterrorism Working Group meeting, reinforced the centrality of CT cooperation. China continued to participate in the Quadrilateral Cooperation and Coordination Mechanism for Counter Terrorism, along with Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan. Representatives from 31 countries sent military and police representatives to attend the PAP's biennial Great Wall International Forum on Counterterrorism.

Units from the People's Liberation Army and PAP also held bilateral CT drills with a range of countries including India, Kazakhstan, Russia, Singapore, and Tajikistan, and in July Beijing held high-level talks with Pakistan on how to strengthen CT cooperation to protect CPEC projects. China is a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum, APEC, and the East Asia Summit, and it is also a member of the GCTF. The PRC government hosted 800 officers from ASEAN and dialogue countries for their largest-ever CT exercise in November.

Hong Kong

Overview: Hong Kong continued its security and law enforcement partnership with the United States through the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department's joint implementation of the Container Security Initiative.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: No terrorist incidents were reported in Hong Kong in 2019.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: Counterterrorism remained an operational priority for the Hong Kong Police Force. The Police Counterterrorism Response Unit provides a strong deterrent presence, assisting police districts with CT strategy implementation and complementing the tactical and professional support of existing police specialist units such as the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Bureau, the Special Duties Unit, the Airport Security Unit, and the VIP Protection Unit.

In 2018, the Hong Kong government set up the Inter-Departmental Counterterrorism Unit (IDCU) to strengthen overall CT efforts by monitoring global trends, reviewing, and improving CT strategies in Hong Kong, developing specialized CT training, and optimizing emergency response plans. The IDCU held its first exercise in March.

In 2019, authorities in Hong Kong falsely characterized the acts of pro-democracy and human rights protestors as terrorism. The PRC spokesman in Hong Kong also falsely described the actions of protestors as showing “signs of terrorism.”

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Hong Kong is a member of the FATF and the APG. Hong Kong’s FIU, the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit, is a member of the Egmont Group.

In September, the FATF published a Mutual Evaluation Report of Hong Kong, assessing Hong Kong’s AML/CFT regime to be compliant and effective overall. The report assessed Hong Kong to be at medium-low risk of terrorist financing and assessed that it has implemented sound systems to detect and investigate terrorist financing when it occurs. It further states that authorities demonstrated “a robust use of financial intelligence and the capacity to conduct complex CFT investigations,” although these have not yet exposed proliferation financing cases.

In November 2019, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority hosted Hong Kong’s AML/CFT regulatory technology forum, discussing with participants from banks, financial regulators, and law enforcement agencies the use of innovative technology to enhance the efficiency of its AML/CFT ecosystem.

Countering Violent Extremism: There were no changes to Hong Kong’s CVE programming in 2019.

International and Regional Cooperation: Hong Kong law enforcement officers attended U.S. government-sponsored capacity building training at the International Law Enforcement Academy on personnel and facility security, law enforcement techniques to counter terrorism, and financial investigations. In January 2019, Hong Kong’s representatives joined a tripartite meeting among mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau to foster cooperation on AML/CFT. Hong Kong is also an APEC economy.

Macau

Overview: Macau’s CT cooperation with the United States included information sharing. The Police Intervention Tactical Unit (UTIP), which falls under the Macau Public Security Police Force, is responsible for protecting important installations and dignitaries, and conducting high-risk missions, such as improvised explosive device deactivation. UTIP’s Special Operations Group’s mission is CT operations. Macau cooperated internationally on CT efforts through INTERPOL and other security-focused organizations.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: No terrorist incidents were reported in Macau in 2019.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: As a gambling center, Macau authorities are aware of the risks associated with junket promoters. They have indicated they are working on further steps, including strengthening the regulatory framework for market entry and intensifying AML/CFT oversight.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Macau is a member of APG. Macau's FIU, the Financial Intelligence Office (FIO), is a member of the Egmont Group. In October, the APG announced that Macau became the first member among the globally evaluated members to demonstrate compliance with all 40 FATF recommendations.

In January and February, supervisory agencies – including the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, the Finance Services Bureau, the Macau Monetary Authority, and the Housing Bureau – updated their AML/CFT guidelines to reduce the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Countering Violent Extremism: There were no changes to Macau's CVE programming in 2019.

International and Regional Cooperation: In 2019, the FIO signed separate memoranda of understanding/cooperation for exchange of AML/CFT intelligence with counterparts in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federative Republic of Brazil. In January, the FIO hosted a tripartite meeting among mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau to strengthen cooperation on AML/CFT. In September, the FIO visited the AML Bureau of the People's Bank of China and the China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center to further strengthen cooperation and exchange.

INDONESIA

Overview: Indonesia applied sustained pressure to detect, disrupt, and degrade terrorist groups operating within its borders and deny them safe haven. ISIS-affiliated Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) and its offshoots continued to target police and other symbols of state authority. While not a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, the Indonesian government and Muslim civil society leaders forcefully and repeatedly denounced ISIS and actively promoted the importance of CVE efforts to complement law enforcement CT efforts. Indonesia is an active member of GCTF and co-chairs the CVE Working Group with Australia. The Indonesian, Malaysian, and Philippines' militaries continued coordinated patrols in the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas to deter and prevent kidnapping and terrorist transit in their adjoining exclusive economic zones.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: JAD-affiliated cells and ISIS-inspired lone actors continued to target the police and other government targets:

- On March 12, the wife of a suspected terrorist detonated a bomb, killing herself and her child after refusing to surrender to police in Sibolga.
- On October 10, two ISIS-inspired attackers, a husband and wife, severely wounded Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs Wiranto and a policeman in a stabbing attack in Pandeglang.
- On November 13, a 24-year old JAD cell member disguised as a motorcycle taxi driver detonated a bomb vest on the police headquarters compound in Medan, killing himself and wounding four police personnel and two civilians.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: The Government of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 77/2019 on the Prevention of Terrorism and Protection of Investigators, Public Prosecutors, Judges and Correctional Officers as an implementing regulation under the 2018 Law on Terrorism on November 13. The regulation tasks the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) with preventing terrorism through national preparedness and counterterrorism radicalization and de-radicalization programs. The regulation also provides protection for investigators, public prosecutors, judges, and corrections officers and their families.

From January to December, police arrested approximately 296 terror suspects and killed at least six for resisting arrest. Among those arrested was Para Wijayanto, the suspected leader of al-Qa'ida-linked Jemaah Islamiyah, for his role in the 2002 Bali bombings and other attacks. Indonesia convicted two terror suspects; 42 remain on trial. Additionally in July, the National Police confirmed that an Indonesian couple, Rullie Rian Zeke and his wife, Ulfah Handayani Saleh, were behind the January 27 Jolo Cathedral bombing in the Philippines. The East Jakarta District Court sentenced to death JAD member Suherman on October 9, the first terrorist defendant convicted under the 2018 terrorism law, making him the fourth convicted terrorist on death row. Indonesia last executed convicted terrorists in 2008.

In July, the Indonesian military launched an elite unit – Special Operations Command – to help fight terrorism in the country.

The Government of Indonesia inaugurated a super-maximum-security prison for high-risk convicted terrorists on Nusa Kambangan Island in Central Java on August 22. The Government of Indonesia coordinated and socialized a plan to relocate selected terrorist inmates to the BNPT De-radicalization Center (Pusderad) in Sentul to provide a structured, systematic, focused, and sustainable de-radicalization program in one location.

Border security remained a challenge. The Customs and Excise Directorate General, which collects API/PNR data to screen travelers, continued to experience difficulties with passenger targeting, analysis, management systems, and high-level management turnover. Police maintained a watchlist of suspected terrorists, but lines of communication and coordination among stakeholder agencies were not always clear. Indonesia's Immigration Directorate General uses INTERPOL databases to screen international passengers at key immigration checkpoints in airports and seaports but must rely on the Customs Excise Directorate General for access to API/PNR.

Indonesia hosted the trilateral joint exercise Indomalphi Middle Land Exercise 2019 in Tarakan, North Kalimantan, from July 29 to August 7 as a follow-up to the Sulu trilateral coordinated sea and air patrols launched in June and October 2017 under the Trilateral Cooperative Agreement. This land exercise involved 160 army soldiers from Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, as well as observers from Singapore and Brunei. The exercise aimed to improve border cooperation among the three countries in fighting terrorism and other transnational crimes in the maritime domain.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Indonesia is a member of the APG. Indonesia's FIU, the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center, is a member of the Egmont

Group. Indonesia acquired observer status in FATF in 2018 and is on track toward full membership by 2020. Indonesia is also a member of the Defeat ISIS Coalition's CIFG. In 2019, Indonesia prosecuted and convicted individuals for financing terrorism.

Countering Violent Extremism: BNPT continued its work on a draft CVE national action plan for anticipated release as a presidential executive order. BNPT also managed de-radicalization programs for terrorist convicts. Indonesians deported from third countries for attempted travel to Iraq and Syria were enrolled in a one-month de-radicalization program at a rehabilitation shelter operated by the Ministry of Social Affairs in Bambu Apus, East Jakarta. BNPT used former terrorists for CVE outreach campaigns and helped establish boarding schools to educate children of former terrorists. Indonesia issued a Ministerial Joint Decree on Handling Radicalism among Civil Servants on November 12 and formed a dedicated task force to monitor, investigate, and report online behavior of civil servants accused of "radicalism."

International and Regional Cooperation: Indonesia continued to support CT efforts in several regional and multilateral organizations, including the UN, ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and APEC. Indonesia remained active in the ARF Inter-Sessional Meetings on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime and the APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group. Indonesia hosted the U.S./ASEAN Workshop on Developing National Action Plans on CVE August 5-6. Indonesia continued to use the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation as a regional training center. Indonesia is a member of the GCTF and co-chairs the GCTF CVE Working Group with Australia. Indonesia hosted the GCTF's CVE Working Group Workshop on Counter and Alternative Narratives in Jakarta on June 24-25.

MALAYSIA

Overview: Although there were no ISIS-affiliated attacks in Malaysia in 2019, the country remained a source, a transit point, and, to a lesser extent, destination country for terrorist groups including ISIS, Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), al-Qa'ida, and Jemaah Islamiyah. Suspected ISIS supporters deported from Turkey and individuals linked to ISIS or ASG planning to travel to the southern Philippines used Malaysia as a transit point. Malaysia monitored, arrested, deported, and tried suspected supporters of terrorist groups. Malaysia also cooperated with the United States and others to increase border security capacity at airports and in the Sulu Sea, CT messaging on social media, and to improve terrorist prosecutions. Malaysia is a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: While no ISIS-affiliated attacks were carried out in 2019, Malaysia remained a transit point and hub for kidnap-for-ransom activities perpetrated by other terrorist networks. On June 18, 10 fishermen were kidnapped off the coast of Lahad Datu in Sabah state by ASG militants. The victims were later rescued and released without harm. On September 4, two armed men believed to be on the lookout for potential kidnap victims or with plans to commit violent acts were killed by local police in Sabah waters. The Eastern Sabah Security Command (known as ESSCOM) announced the security commission was on "high-alert" following the September 23 kidnapping of three Indonesian fishermen and learning that ASG insurgents planned to carry out raids for ransom victims in the East Sabah area.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) conducted an internal review of the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 (SOSMA) to consider amending provisions assessed to be draconian or against human rights, according to media reports. The MOHA minister said Malaysian security agencies engaged with civil society organizations, including the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia, to receive input on the law. Malaysian officials contend that SOSMA remains a critical element to fight terrorism and proposed reducing the allowed detention without charge time from 28 to 14 days. However, no legislative amendments to SOSMA or security related laws – such as the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), the Sedition Act, or the Prevention of Crime Act – were announced by year’s end.

The Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) Special Branch Counterterrorism Unit has the lead CT law enforcement role. This unit identifies terrorist threats and reported several arrests during the year to prevent planned terrorist attacks. In March, RMP reported the arrests of nine suspects, including six Egyptians and two Tunisians, for suspicion of plans to launch large scale attacks in several countries. The RMP Special Branch Department made the arrests after receiving a tip from intelligence agencies about the presence of suspected terrorist fighters in Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Sarawak. From July to September, law enforcement reported the arrest of 16 suspects nationwide, which included 12 Indonesians, three Malaysians, and an Indian. The suspects were accused of attempting to establish an ISIS cell in Malaysia and plan attacks in Malaysia and Indonesia. In May, RMP Special Branch announced they foiled a wave of large-scale terror attacks and assassinations plotted by an ISIS-linked cell during the first week of Ramadan. Four suspects were arrested during a sting operation on suspicion of planning attacks against religious sites and entertainment venues, the leader of which was charged with terrorism-related offenses.

Convicted Malaysian terrorist Yazid Sufaat, who was linked to the September 11, 2001, attack in the United States, was released from prison on November 20, 2019. Sufaat has served three separate prison sentences since 2001. In 2017, he was detained under POTA law and released following the expiration of his two-year detention without trial. RMP reports that Sufaat is under strict surveillance; he must wear an electronic monitoring device and report to the police twice a week.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Malaysia is a member of FATF and APG. Malaysia’s FIU, Financial Intelligence Unit – Malaysia, is a member of the Egmont Group. In October, the government approved legislation establishing the National Anti-Financial Crime Centre (NAFCC) to coordinate financial crime investigations. The NAFCC is intended to direct efforts among Malaysia’s enforcement agencies in foreign and domestic financial crime investigations. The NAFCC will house a centralized financial crime data system and include an executive committee that will approve and monitor integrated operations. On November 5, the government launched the MyFINet initiative involving Bank Negara Malaysia, the Royal Malaysian Police, the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, the Securities Commission Malaysia, and 18 reporting institutions. The purpose of MyFINet is to facilitate financial intelligence sharing between law enforcement agencies and reporting institutions to better detect and disrupt terrorism financing and financial crimes.

Countering Violent Extremism: In 2019, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) launched a number of CVE initiatives, which included counter-messaging programs shared through social media and radio as well as onsite workshops targeting youth. Within the year, SEARCCT organized a nationwide youth program on “Building Community Resilience” and partnered with Deakin University in Australia to strengthen engagement between government and civil society organizations across Southeast Asia. SEARCCT also collaborated with the Ministry of Home Affairs Prison Department to produce a series of interviews with former and current detainees charged with terrorism-related offenses to raise awareness on recruitment practices and narratives of terrorist organizations.

International and Regional Cooperation: Malaysia continued to support CT efforts in regional and multilateral organizations. The Government of Malaysia hosted the May 2019 Global Counterterrorism Workshop under the Terrorist Travel Initiative and the first ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) workshop on aviation security and UNSCR 2396 in July 2019. Malaysian officials participated in numerous CT events hosted by the UN, the Global Counterterrorism Forum, ASEAN, the ASEAN ARF, APEC, and the East Asia Summit.

PHILIPPINES

Overview: The Philippine government adapted its military, law enforcement, and counter-radicalization efforts to address shifting threats from terrorist groups that continued to operate primarily in the country’s South. The Philippines continued to cooperate with the United States, notably enhancing law enforcement and other efforts to address the full spectrum of terrorist threats. Philippine military, law enforcement, and judicial authorities participated in numerous U.S. capacity-building programs, and used the training and equipment they received to prevent and respond to terrorist incidents.

Groups affiliated with ISIS-Philippines continued efforts to recover from battlefield losses, recruiting and training new members, and staging suicide bombings and attacks with IEDs and small arms that targeted security forces and civilians. ISIS-Philippines affiliates active in 2019 included elements of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), Ansar al-Khalifa Philippines (AKP), and the Maute Group. The Philippines remained a destination for FTFs from Indonesia, Malaysia, and countries in the Middle East and Europe.

The Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) made progress toward a political settlement of long-running insurgencies. In January, residents of the region passed a referendum to ratify the Bangsamoro Organic Law to implement the national government’s peace agreement with the MILF. Ratification of the law established a new, more autonomous regional government led by the MILF in February. However, some rogue MILF elements and breakaway groups, including BIFF, ASG, AKP, and the Maute Group, continued to oppose the peace process. The Communist Party of the Philippines/New People’s Army (CPP/NPA) continued attacks on security forces and civilians, and the government sustained military and law enforcement operations against the group.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: Terrorists continued to target civilians and security forces with IEDs and small arms, and the emergence of suicide bombings posed new challenges for Philippine security forces.

- An Indonesian couple carried out a complex suicide attack during Mass at the Jolo Cathedral in Sulu on January 27, killing 23 people and wounding 102. Philippine officials linked the plot to the ASG and ISIS, both of which claimed responsibility for the bombing.
- In Sultan Kudarat, the BIFF was implicated in IED attacks on civilian targets that wounded dozens, and a foiled IED attack at a Catholic chapel.
- Two men, including the first Filipino implicated in a suicide bombing, carried out a complex suicide attack against a military unit deployed to combat the ASG in Sulu on June 28, killing eight and wounding at least 20.
- A woman conducted a suicide attack at the entrance to a military camp in Sulu on September 8.
- Security forces thwarted an apparent suicide bombing plot in a November 5 firefight in Sulu, recovering suicide vests from two FTFs killed in the encounter. Terrorist groups abducted Filipino, Malaysian, Indonesian, and British victims.
- Two British citizens were kidnapped in Zamboanga del Sur on October 4 by armed men the government later said were members of ASG. The victims were recovered on November 25 in Sulu following military operations in the area.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: The country's main CT legislation includes the 2007 Human Security Act (HSA) and the 2012 Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression Act (TF Law). Proposed amendments to strengthen the HSA by covering preparatory acts and reducing administrative hurdles to terrorism prosecutions remained pending in Congress at the end of 2019. The Philippine government published a list of groups designated as terrorist organizations that included ISIS East Asia and the CPP/NPA. Investments in personnel and training for the Philippine National Police Special Action Force and other specialized law enforcement units improved the government's capacity to detect, deter, and prevent terrorist acts. The government continued law enforcement and judicial responses to terrorism, disrupting plots and investigating and prosecuting terrorists. A regional trial court convicted a Maute Group sniper for violating the Philippine Act on Crimes Against International Humanitarian Law.

The Philippine government made progress toward compliance with UNSCR 2396, taking steps to curb terrorist travel and improving information sharing with foreign partners. The Bureau of Immigration (BI) used deportation and exclusion to remove several FTFs. Although the BI screened against domestic and INTERPOL watchlists at ports of entry, additional capacity is needed to collect API/PNR. The government worked with INTERPOL to enhance collection and reporting of lost and stolen passport information. The Philippines improved aviation security through closer collaboration with foreign partners, with enhanced screening technologies and training, and with strengthened oversight programs and information sharing.

The U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) issued a public notice in December 2018 alerting travelers of deficiencies at Manila International Airport. The government implemented

improvements, and TSA rescinded the notice in August 2019 after a follow-up assessment showed the airport is now adequately implementing international security standards and recommended practices established by ICAO.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: The Philippines is a member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), a FATF-style regional body. Its FIU, the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), is a member of the Egmont Group. The October APG Mutual Evaluation Report noted improvements in technical compliance since 2009, as well as vulnerabilities in light of the Philippines' continued high terrorism-finance-risk profile and mature support networks that sustain terrorist groups. The AMLC announced in November that it had seized \$1 million from terrorism suspects; however, legislative and procedural hurdles continued to impede efforts to prevent, investigate, and prosecute money laundering and terrorism finance. In May, prosecutors used the TF Law to file charges against a suspect for support to the ASG. AMLC increased CFT cooperation with international partners. The Joint Terrorism Financial Investigations Group continued to work with the United States to investigate terrorism finance cases.

Countering Violent Extremism: The Philippines finalized a National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and developed and implemented CVE training for security forces and civil servants. Local governments, NGOs, and the private sector partnered on CVE programs. The Philippines established a Country Support Mechanism to coordinate GCERF funding for CVE programs. The Armed Forces of the Philippines worked with local stakeholders to encourage defections from the ASG, BIFF, and the Maute Group, and to rehabilitate former fighters. The Philippine government also supported strategic communications efforts to counter terrorist messaging.

International and Regional Cooperation: The Philippine Navy continued joint patrols with its Indonesian and Malaysian counterparts under a June 2017 trilateral arrangement to combat piracy, terrorism, and the illegal drug trade. Official law enforcement coordination under this mechanism is limited, although the relevant agencies collaborate at the operational level. The Philippines continues to support CT efforts as a member of ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and APEC.

SINGAPORE

Overview: Singapore continued to identify counterterrorism as the nation's top security policy priority and developed a comprehensive CT strategy based on global and regional trends. This strategy included vigilant security measures, regional and international law enforcement cooperation, counter-radicalization efforts, and a campaign to prepare the populace for possible attacks. Singapore was a committed, active, and effective CT partner in 2019. Counterterrorism remained a pillar of the security relationship between Singaporean and U.S. law enforcement and security services. The levels of cooperation on CT efforts and information sharing remained steady in 2019. Singapore's domestic CT apparatus and its ability to detect, deter, and disrupt threats remained effective. Singapore is a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: There were no terrorist incidents in Singapore in 2019.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: Singapore uses its Internal Security Act (ISA) to arrest and detain suspected terrorists. The ISA authorizes the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), with the consent of the president, to order arrests and detentions without warrants, if it is determined that individuals pose a threat to national security. The initial detention may be for up to two years, and the MHA may renew detention orders for an unlimited period (in increments of up to two years at a time), with the president's consent. Alternatively, the government can issue a restriction order limiting a person's international travel and changes of residence or employment without government approval. ISA cases are subject to review by the courts to ensure strict compliance with procedural requirements under the act. Singapore's existing legal framework, in conjunction with the ISA, provides the government the necessary tools to support the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offenses.

Singapore detained numerous individuals under the ISA for terrorism-related activities in 2019, including a Singaporean who was an alleged supporter of Sri Lankan radical preacher Zahran Hashim, identified by the Sri Lankan authorities as the mastermind of the April 21 terrorist attack in Colombo. Singapore issued detention orders against foreign domestic workers for the first time in 2019, detaining three Indonesian women in September while investigating their terrorism financing activities. Singapore released at least four individuals who were being detained under the ISA after assessing their rehabilitation progress and determining that the individuals no longer posed a security threat that required preventive detention.

Singapore maintains a "not if, but when" stance regarding the likelihood of terrorist attacks within the city-state. The government's SGSecure public awareness campaign, started in 2016 to improve emergency preparedness, promote security awareness, and build national resiliency, launched a "SGSecure Roadshow" program in August to bring interactive and informational tools on emergency preparedness directly to communities. Roadshows will be held in shopping malls and town centers throughout the country. The Singapore Police Force and Singapore Civil Defense Force continued regular CT exercises in 2019, including conducting simulated terrorist attacks in a place of worship and a concert setting for the first time. The MHA launched the Home Team Science and Technology Agency in December with a mandate to develop science and technology capabilities to enhance Singapore's ability to address emerging threats and evolving challenges on the security landscape.

To better detect possible terrorist movements by air into or transiting through the country, Singapore's primary border security agency, the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority, is working to improve its passenger screening system by integrating API/PNR data transmitted from air carriers into its border screening processes.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Singapore has maintained an Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Industry Partnership (ACIP) since 2017. The ACIP is a joint initiative between the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Commercial Affairs Department of the Singapore Police Force, with the goal of bringing together relevant government agencies and private-sector participants to strengthen Singapore's capabilities to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. In April, Singapore's "Serious Crimes and Counter-Terrorism (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act" went into effect, strengthening AML and

CFT frameworks. The law updated the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act to expand the scope of prohibited activities to include financing travel for terrorist training and increase penalties for terrorism financing. The law also allowed Singapore's FIU, the Suspicious Transaction Report Office, to exchange financial intelligence with FIUs in a broader range of overseas jurisdictions. Singapore convicted and sentenced the first Singaporean national under the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act in October. The accused was sentenced to 30 months in jail for providing approximately \$1,000 to an individual overseas who was facilitating terrorist acts.

Countering Violent Extremism: Through entities such as the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) and the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG), Singapore serves as a regional CVE hub. The ICPVTR conducts research, training, and outreach programs aimed at understanding the causes of "extremism" and formulating practical rehabilitation programs. The government also encourages inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogue through Interracial and Religious Confidence Circles and the inter-agency Aftercare Group, local community fora that bring leaders from Singapore's religious and ethnic communities together to discuss issues of concern and build trust.

The government believes in building regional CVE capacity, and has highlighted opportunities for constructive engagement for those concerned with the conflict in Syria and Iraq, such as promoting legitimate charities working to ease suffering in conflict zones. The Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS), the Islamic authority in charge of Muslim affairs, maintains a Facebook presence and holds outreach and educational events to counter terrorist propaganda and recruitment efforts. MUIS manages the Asatizah Recognition Scheme that vets Islamic Religious Council teachers and scholars in Singapore.

Singapore's RRG, a volunteer organization made up of Islamic scholars and teachers, has had success in counseling detainees held under the ISA. The comprehensive program includes religious and psychological counseling and involves the detainee's family and community. The RRG also operated a resource and counseling center for the Muslim community and held community events, such as a documentary screening and dialogue with foreign domestic workers in Singapore, to discuss religious concepts and indicators of radicalization.

International and Regional Cooperation: Singapore is an active participant in CT cooperation efforts in ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and APEC. Singapore is a strong advocate for the ASEAN "Our Eyes" regional initiative, which strives for ministerial-level CT information sharing. Singapore remains interested in improving regional CT information sharing at the operational level as well. In October, Singapore and Jordan co-hosted the "Aqaba Process" Southeast Asia Expert-Level Meeting. Singapore attended the Fifth Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) Summit 2019 held in November 2019 in Manila, Philippines, and contributes actively to a number of information sharing projects under the CTF Summit's South East Asia Counter-Terrorism Financing Working Group.

THAILAND

Overview: Thailand experienced no attacks attributed to transnational terrorist groups in 2019 and violence was restricted to attacks attributed to ethno-nationalist insurgents in the country's restive southern region. The number of terrorist incidents in the Deep South (the southernmost provinces of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and parts of Songkhla) in 2019 was the lowest since the conflict reignited in 2004. Thai security officials remain concerned about the potential for ISIS to infiltrate domestic insurgent groups, although they have maintained that there is no evidence to date of any operational linkages between these domestic groups and international terrorism networks. Thailand's principal vulnerability to international terrorism continues to be as a transit and facilitation hub, given the high volume of travelers through Bangkok's main airport and available market of illegal goods. Thailand remained a productive CT partner, though the Thai government continues to focus on domestic political challenges as its primary security priority.

2019 Terrorist Incidents: Overall, the number of insurgent terrorist attacks and related fatalities decreased from the previous year; however, a November 5 attack at a security checkpoint in Yala killed 15, making it the single deadliest attack attributed to southern insurgents since 2004. Attacks in 2019 were primarily confined to Thailand's southernmost provinces, although a set of coordinated small-scale explosions in Bangkok in August is widely believed to be linked to the Deep South insurgency. Terrorist methods primarily included shootings, arson, IEDs, and VBIEDs.

- In January, a spate of terrorist attacks took place, including a car bomb outside a security base in Songkhla Province that wounded two police officers, the shooting death of four defense volunteers guarding a school in Pattani Province, and an attack on a police station in Narathiwat Province that killed one police officer.
- On January 18, two Buddhist monks were killed in an insurgent attack in Narathiwat Province, the first monks killed in an insurgent attack in three years. The attack followed the killing of three imams by unknown assailants in the preceding two months.
- During March 9-10, a series of homemade pipe bombs exploded in the southern provinces of Satun and Phattalung but they caused no deaths or injuries. Both provinces border the Deep South, but neither has a history of insurgent-related activity.
- On May 26, a bomb attack on a railway station in Songkhla Province killed one police officer and injured three others.
- On May 27, at least two people died and nine were injured when a motorcycle bomb exploded at a flea market in Pattani Province.
- On August 2, a series of coordinated small-scale explosions took place across Bangkok as the city hosted more than 30 Foreign Ministers for the ASEAN Ministerial and related meetings. The small improvised bombs caused no severe injuries or damage. Although there has been no official attribution or claim of responsibility, most Deep South experts claim it was likely linked to the insurgency. Three suspects were arraigned in November on 11 charges related to the August bombings in Bangkok, including terrorism. The case is currently in pre-trial examination and the trial is scheduled to start in September 2020.

- On November 5, 15 people were killed and another four wounded in a late-night attack at a checkpoint in Yala Province targeting police, government officials, and local security volunteers in what was the deadliest attack since violence resurfaced in 2004. An estimated 10 to 20 assailants used small arms and bombs in the attack. Although no group claimed responsibility, the attack has been attributed to the Barisan Revolusi Nasional separatist group.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: Thailand is in the process of drafting a new Counterterrorism Act, which aims to integrate existing terrorism-related laws into one document. Thailand continues to apply the 2017-2021 National Counterterrorism Strategy for the prevention of and response to terrorist attacks, but details of the strategy have not been made public. Under the strategy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintains plans for collaboration with foreign governments.

Thailand's law enforcement authorities demonstrated some capacity to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents. Multiple entities including the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation, and components of the Thai military have law enforcement responsibilities on CT cases. Interagency cooperation and coordination were sporadic, information sharing was limited, and the delineation of duties between law enforcement and military units with CT responsibilities was unclear.

Thailand's borders are relatively porous, and information sharing within Thailand and with neighboring countries is limited. The market in fraudulent documents remained active despite government efforts to crack down on criminal counterfeit networks. Beginning in 2016, Thailand began to collect and analyze API/PNR data on commercial flights at all international airports. As of late 2018, Thailand's immigration system is reported to be real-time connected with INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Thailand belongs to the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, a FATF-style regional body. Thailand's FIU, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, is a member of the Egmont Group. There were no significant updates in 2019.

Countering Violent Extremism: The national CT strategy published in 2017 includes a CVE component. Thailand lacks a national CVE action plan, but the National Security Policy and Plan (2019-2022) published in November 2019 includes regionally specific security plans that focus on "extremism."

International and Regional Cooperation: Thailand is a member of ASEAN, EAS, ARF, and APEC, and participated in international CT efforts, including through ASEAN, APEC, and ARF.