

2018 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY:

Thailand

CALENDAR YEAR:

2018

LAST UPDATED:

2015

Objective: Where appropriate, to self-assess progress against APEC Leaders' and Ministers' counter-terrorism commitments, and to identify capacity building needs to assist the CTTF to identify priority areas for future cooperation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders' and Ministers' commitments since last update.

- Since April 2016, the Custom Department has implemented the first phase of “e-lock” system to track transit cargo containers through Thailand to ensure secure delivery and to prevent unlawful discharge of goods in Thai territory.
- Since October 2017, ICAO has removed Thailand from a status of a country with Significant Security Concerns (SSC) after passing an audit.
- Transit passengers and their cabin luggage at 6 airports operated under Airports of Thailand Plc. Ltd. (AOT) are now subjected to screening by the Full Body Scanners and Explosive Trace Detections (ETDs).
- On 31 December 2016, Thailand expanded the Counter Terrorism Financing Act (CTF Act) to the Counter Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act (CTPF Act), which included financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (PF) as a predicate offence prosecutable by the Anti-Money Laundering Act.
- On 16 September 2016, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology was reorganised and transformed to the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES).
- On 24 May 2017, the Computer Crime Act was amended for the first time since its enactment in 2007 to cope with the rapidly changing nature of cyber threats.

2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders' and Ministers' commitments.

- By 2018, Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (THAI – MECC), a national focal point on maritime matters, will be upgraded into “Thailand Maritime Laws Enforcement Administration Center” (THAI – MLEAC) with augmented role and greater authority and will function as a de facto coast guard agency.

3. Summary of capacity building needs and opportunities that would accelerate/strengthen the implementation of APEC Leaders' and Ministers' commitments by your economy and in the region.

- On 29 March 2018, MDES and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan jointly announced the preparation for the establishment of ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC) in Thailand by June 2018.
- In 2018, Thailand will host in the Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit (CTF Summit) in Bangkok.

A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW OF TRADE AND PEOPLE IN THE APEC REGION

A.1 Protect Cargo:

Contact Point:

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT)

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Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI)

1. Name: Capt. Pratana Pattanasiri Title: Vice President, Aviation Safety, Security and Standards Department
Telephone Number: (+66) 2545 3092 Fax Number: (+66) 2545 3816 Email Address: pratana.p@thaairways.com

Customs Department

1. Name: Mr. Decha Vichaidit Title: Director of Investigation and Suppression Division III
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2. Name: Ms. Chotika Arichai Title: Customs Technical Officer, Professional Level
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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- Implementing the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provides data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
- Implementing as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
- Promoting private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continuing cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).
- Working towards more consistent security measures that reduces transaction costs, and enhancing cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Completing the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue working on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks. (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT)

- AOT has maintained security quality control to cargo protection at 6 international airports under AOT's supervision (Suvarnabhumi Airport, Don Mueang International Airport, Phuket International Airport, Chiang Mai International Airport, Mae Fah Luang-Chiang Rai International Airport and Hat Yai International Airport) in compliance with international standard, national legislation and airport regime as follows:
 - International level: AOT complies with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)'s standards and recommended practices;
 - National level: the Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (CAAT) implements the National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP) which requires compliance by airport operators, aircraft operators and cargo operators operating in Thailand to perform air cargo security controls;
 - Airport level: each airport under AOT's supervision implements individual Airport Security Programme (ASP) and the Aviation Security Quality Control Programme in accordance with NCASP and ICAO Annex 17 Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference.

Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI)

- THAI cargo operation at Phuket International Airport has been validated and certified as RA3 for 5 years by the member of EU in June 2014 in accordance with EU Regulation No. 185/2010 amended by EU Regulation No. 654/2013 in respect of EU aviation security validation checklists for third country entities, in addition to its cargo operations in Suvarnabhumi Airport (Bangkok), Indira Gandhi International Airport (New Delhi) and Chennai International Airport.
- THAI cargo personnel attend cargo operation and screening trainings annually.

Customs Department

- Since April 2016, the Custom Department has operationalised the first phase of the "e-lock" system which applies the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and the Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies to track containers transiting Thailand in an uninterrupted manner during transfer of container from one vehicle to another. This procedure ensures secured delivery and prevents unlawful discharge of goods in Thai territory. Customs officers can retrieve information, including import/export declaration form and X-ray image of the container, from each e-lock device installed to the container.
- Developing a counter-terrorism system in the context of customs law enforcement, in consistent with the World Customs Organisation (WCO) Security Programme and the Punta Cana Resolution, for controlled strategic goods (Weapons of Mass Destruction: WMD, Dual-Use Items (DUI) and Small Arms and Light Weapon (SALW)).
- Attended training under WCO's Strategic Trade Control Enforcement (SCTE) Programme.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Customs Department

- To operationalise the Strategic Command and Coordination Centre to oversee the precursor chemical substances for weapons and explosives.
- To conduct a study on the suppression of international cybercrimes.

A.2 Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

Contact Point:

Royal Thai Navy

1. Agency: Naval Operation Department

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Maritime Department

1. Mr. Narong Wangdee

Title: Head of Maritime Security, Maritime Traffic Control and Safety Office

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Bangkok Port

1. Name: Mr. Komol Sribangplenoi

Title: Managing Director

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Reviewing ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).
- Supporting international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).
- Supporting the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004).
- Cooperating with APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperating with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009).
- Enhancing ability to identify, assess, and share information on threats to transportation facilities, vehicles, people and cargo, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Royal Thai Navy

- Continues to enhance reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities of navy ships and aircrafts. Regularly organises trainings for navy intelligence officers in collaboration with domestic and foreign partners.
- Conducted joint maritime patrol with neighbouring countries such as India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Viet Nam. Participated in regional maritime exercises to enhance personnel's capacities in preventing and countering maritime terrorism. Thailand has participated in the Malacca Straits Coordinated Patrols since September 2008 and has joined the air patrol known as "Eyes in the Sky" since January 2009.
- Second liaison/operational officers to (1) the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP ISC) in Singapore, (2) the Maritime Security Information Fusion Centre (IFC) at Singaporean Navy, and (3) the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in Bahrain.
- Shares information/intelligence on maritime terrorism threat through meetings and exchange of visit with partner countries such as the Philippines, Germany, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, India, Singapore, Indonesia and the United States.

- Regularly participates in the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) and between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners (ADMM-Plus), including counter-terrorism exercises within ASEAN frameworks.

Maritime Department

- Since 2004, the Maritime Department has been continuously implementing the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 and its amendment on the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code 2002, including conducting port security assessment, appraising and approving ships and ports' security plans.
- Obliges all ships of 300 gross tonnages and upwards to install the Automatic Identification System (AIS) and the Long-Range Identification Tracking (LRIT).

Bangkok Port

- On 15 June 2017, conducted an incident response preparedness exercise on bombing, illicit drug smuggling and kidnapping. The exercise was attended by the marine police, local police, the Immigration Bureau, the Customs Department, the Office of the National Security Council, and the Marine Department.
- Established Bangkok Port Security Committee comprising representatives from Bangkok Metropolitan, local police, the Marine Department, the marine police, Bangkok Ship Owners and Agents Association, the Customs Department, and the Immigration Bureau, to ensure effective inter-agency coordination.
- In 2016, conducted an exercise regarding the enforcement of the International Health Regulation: IHR 2005.
- Repaired container X-ray machines at customs checkpoint.
- Acquired a new patrol ship to enhance port security surveillance.
- Became member to the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA).

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- According to the draft of Maritime Security Bill which will be completed by 2018, Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (THAI – MECC), a national focal point on maritime matters, will be upgraded into “Thailand Maritime Laws Enforcement Administration Center” (THAI – MLEAC), with augmented role and greater authority in the management of Thailand’s comprehensive maritime interests and the assurance of the national maritime security. THAI – MLEAC will function as a de facto coast guard agency.
- The Royal Thai Navy plans to expand its participation to counter terrorism exercises both domestically and internationally.
- Bangkok Port plans to sign an MOU on security arrangement with Bangkok Ship Owners and Agents Association, and to set up a control room for mass accident and disaster control by 2018.

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

Contact Point:

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Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI)

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Introducing highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible; and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002).
- Supporting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).
- Enhancing air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).
- Examining emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009).
- Adopting strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (2003).
- APEC economies which did not do so before 2007 to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport using the MANPADS' Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005).
- Working towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).
- Implementing effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT)

- All 6 airports under AOT's supervision implements security preventive measures in accordance with ICAO Annex 17 Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference.
- AOT constantly reassesses threats from the global trend of continued attacks on civil aviation and enhances collaboration with numbers of government intelligence agencies to ensure effective implementation of preventive security measures and deployment of manpower and security equipment.
- Since March 2017, AOT's airport security personnel, including screeners and security staffs, are obliged to attend a training to ensure effective duties performance in accordance with the National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP).
- In 2017, Suvarnabhumi Airport and Don Mueang International Airport passed an audit by ICAO under the Universal Security Audit Programme –

Continuous Monitoring Approach (USAP-CMA), resulting in the lifting in October 2017 for Thailand of the status of a country with Significant Security Concerns (SSC), which was previously in place since June 2015.

Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI)

- Participated in international cooperation frameworks such as ICAO Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the Association of Asia-Pacific Airlines (AAPA).
- Participated in the National Emergency Response Committee meetings.
- Set up the Family Assistance and Support Team (FAST) to operate during crisis.
- Provided aviation security training to all THAI staffs biannually to raise awareness and understanding with regards to aviation security procedures to prevent acts of unlawful interference.

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point:

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT)

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implementing as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).
- Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (2006).
- Adopting and implementing agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization (2002).
- Assuring the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).
- Developing a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily providing information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005).
- Implementing APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT)

- Transit passengers and their cabin luggage at 6 airports under AOT's supervision are now subject to screening by the Full Body Scanners and Explosive Trace Detections (ETDs), similar to the standard applied to originating passengers, in accordance to an announcement of the Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (CAAT).

Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI)

- Submits Advance Passenger Information (API)/Advance Passenger Processing (APP) to countries according to respective requirements.
- Implements security measures for transit flights during transit stops.

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

Contact Point:

Counter-Terrorism Operations Centre (CTOC)

1. Name: Col. Sirawit Khaengkhan Title: Director of Planning and Project Division
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Department of Special Investigation (DSI)

1. Name: Mr. Manoonpun Rattanacharoen Title: Head of Division of International Cooperation and Intelligence, Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime
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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Increasing and better coordinating counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APCE's Counter – Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practice.
- Eliminating the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).
- Reviewing progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
- Relevant economies take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
- Ensuring that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and Humanitarian law (2005).
- Relevant economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).
- Continuing efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defense Principles (2007).
- Implementing the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Counter-Terrorism Operations Centre (CTOC)

- Attended the Basic and Intermediate Intelligence Courses and the Intelligence Subject Matter Exchange organised by the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM).
- Exchanged visits at commander-level with counter-terrorism agencies of Indonesia, Viet Nam and Australia.
- Jointly organised bilateral training exercises with Indonesia (code name: KRIS), Australia (code names: Dusk Panther, Dawn Panther) and the United States (code name: Balance Torch), and the annual multilateral training exercise code name: Cobra Gold.
- Attended the 4th-6th and hosted the 7th-8th Expert Working Group on Counter-Terrorism Meetings under the framework of the ASEAN Defence Minister's Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus).

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT)

- AOT regularly participates in intelligence update/exchange meetings hosted by CTOC, and rectifies its airports' security measures accordingly.
- AOT conducts a risk assessment on airport operators according to the Aviation Security Risk Assessment Handbook developed by the Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (CAAT). Appropriate airport security measures are implemented corresponding to the deemed risk level.

Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI)

- Reviews and revises THAI Security Programme, Contingency Plan and Emergency Plan annually.
- Regularly supports and participates in counter-terrorism exercises organised by security agencies.

Department of Special Investigation (DSI)

- DSI signed MOUs on combatting transnational crime with domestic and international partners namely:
 - The Australian Federal Police on Combatting Transnational Crime;
 - The Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) of the United Kingdom Concerning Cooperation in the Information Exchange Relating to Crimes and Transnational Crimes;
 - The German-Southeast Asian Centre of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance (CPG), Thammasat University;
 - The Canadian Border Services Agency Regarding Technical Cooperation;
 - The Department of Homeland Security of the United States (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) Concerning Cooperation in Combatting Transnational Crime;
 - The Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection on the Disclosure and Use of Information.
- Participated in the Crisis Management Exercise Training Programme organised by CTOC on 14-19 June 2017.
- Participated in the Workshop on Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Financing of Terrorism from a Southeast Asian Perspective organised by the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) on 11-12 December 2017 in Semarang, Indonesia.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- CTOC to host the 9th Expert Working Group on Counter-Terrorism Meetings under the framework of ADMM-Plus in August 2018.
- CTOC, under the capacity of co-chair with China, will co-chair the Initial, Middle and Final Planning Conferences for Table-Top Exercise (TTX) and Field Training Exercise (FTX) under the ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group in January, June and August 2019 respectively in order to eventually co-organise the FTX in November 2019 in China.
- CTOC to organise the Table-Top Exercise and the Force Integrations Training Exercise in September 2019 in Thailand.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Point:

Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO)

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Cutting off terrorists' access to the international financial and commercial system, including by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).
- Enhancing law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and enhancing information sharing with other FIUs (2002).
- Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (2002).
- Implementing, where applicable, the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing, including those relating to non-profit organizations, alternative remittance systems and illicit cash couriers (2002, 2008).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Since 2015, AMLO has signed MOUs on the Exchange of Financial Intelligence relating to Money Laundering (ML) with Russia, Australia, Lao PRD, Panama, Sri Lanka and Ghana. Thailand has now concluded such MOUs with 52 jurisdictions.
- On 31 December 2016, Thailand expanded the former Counter Terrorism Financing Act (CTF Act) into the Counter Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act (CTPF Act), which included the financing for proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (PF) as a predicate offence prosecutable by the Anti-Money Laundering Act. Under the current CTPF Act, a designation mechanism for PF was set up in similar format to the existing designation mechanism for TF. Until now, there is no domestic designation for PF offence. Designation on UN list and/or domestic list will automatically lead to asset freezing and possibly asset forfeiture depending on the predicate offence.
- AMLO has been regularly implementing UNSCR 1373 in designating domestic list, which now includes 102 persons and being shared with the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) other Member States (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka) and Malaysia.
- TF sanction has been thoroughly implemented by Thai banking and insurance sectors. According to Section 8 of the CTPF Act, AMLO has frozen assets of the designated persons amounting to 500,000 THB (USD 14,300) in total.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- AMLO is now conducting a TF risk assessment on non-profit organisation (NPO) sector at the national level, which will be completed in 2018. AMLO will take a risk-based approach to enhance NPO regulation and supervision.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

- In November 2017, AMLO participated in the Halting Terrorist Financing: APEC Workshop on Targeted Financial Sanctions Regime in Santiago, Chile. Thai participants were able to enhance their understanding of the scope and components of the targeted financial sanctions regime, which are crucial in strengthening Member Economies' capacity to prevent terrorists' access to the financial system.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- AMLO requires further capacity building activities on the following technical skills; (1) best practices in improving implementations of UNSCR 1373, (2) measures with regards to cash-courier according the recommendation 32 of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and, (3) strategic analysis of terrorist financing (TF).

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- In August 2017, Thailand hosted the Workshop on UNSCR 1373 with ASEAN Member States funded by Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) 2.0. In 2018, Thailand will organise the Workshop on BIMSTEC Human Resources Development and Capacity Building on AML/CFT and will host in the Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit (CTF Summit) in Bangkok.
- In order to host major events, Thai agencies need to seek government budget approval for 2 years in advance. Otherwise, Thailand may assist other Member Economies in organising events or in providing venues in Thailand given the availability of financial support from donors.
- Thailand is member to the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, where we could exchange financial intelligence with other members. In addition, Thailand is part of the ASEAN regional risk assessment on Terrorism Financing (TF) under the Financial Intelligence Consultative Group (FICG).

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point:

Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES)

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2. Name: Mr. Thongchai Sangsiri Title: Specialist, Office of Executive Director, Electronic Transactions Development Agency (ETDA)
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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).
- Enhancing mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engaging in efforts to increase cybersecurity awareness (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- On 16 September 2016, the former Ministry of Information and Communication Technology was reorganised into the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES). Under its expanded mandate, MDES is tasked to set up two new agencies namely, the National Digital Economy Committee, to be chaired by the Prime Minister, and the Digital Economy Promotion Agency. MDES is working on the draft Cybersecurity Act with an aim to establish a national cybersecurity agency.
- On 24 May 2017, the Computer Crime Act was amended for the first time since its enactment in 2007 to keep it up-to-date with the rapidly changing nature of cyber threats including terrorism, cyber-attack, hacking, and trafficking of illegal goods, and to provide better protection and fairness to internet users.
- The Cyber Security Operation Centre (CSOC) under MDES retains its monitoring role in cooperation with Thailand Computer Emergency Response Team (ThaiCERT) and the Royal Thai Police to combat cyber threats and cybercrimes.
- The Electronic Transactions Development Agency (ETDA) under MDES is developing a Cybersecurity Strategy for Critical Information Infrastructure in Thailand. ETDA is expected to complete the final draft by mid-2018.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- ETDA plans to organise cyber exercises with critical infrastructure sectors such as financial, health care, etc., as well as to train 1,000 cybersecurity workforces within fiscal year 2018 (to end by September 2018).

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- On 29 March 2018, MDES and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan jointly announced the preparation for the establishment of ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC) in Thailand by June 2018. The courses to be conducted are (1) CYDER (Cyber Defence Exercise with Recurrence) focuses on handling cybersecurity incidents, (2) Forensics deals with digital evidence of cyber-attacks and (3) Malware Analysis. The Centre aims to develop at least 700 cybersecurity personnel in ASEAN in four years. Apart from funding from Japan, Thailand seeks to explore partnership and sponsorship from other ASEAN Dialogue Partners, many of which are also APEC Member Economies.