

Additional examples:

ANGOLA The Government [used counter terrorism as a pretext](#) to enact a presidential decree that made it almost impossible for NGOs to carry out a wide range of procedures such as receiving foreign funding or acquiring legal personality. The Presidential decree No. 74/15 from March 2015 on non governmental organisations (NGOs) is further closing down civil society space – making registering, reporting, operating too onerous. The Decree [addresses the regulation of non-governmental organizations \(NGOs\) and raises several concerns](#) regarding the ability of civil society to operate freely in Angola. Angola received specific instructions to address deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). [The 2012 mutual evaluation report](#) states that, under FATF Recommendation 8 (NPOs), there has been no review of the adequacy of existing laws and regulations relating to NPOs that can be abused for financing terrorism.

EGYPT In 2015, [additional counterterrorism legislation](#) was adopted that could be used to penalize civil society organizations for legitimate, peaceful activities. Its proclaimed aim is to "dry up sources of funding for terrorism", however, it considerably limits freedom of expression. Under the law, terrorism is defined as "any act that disturbs public order with violence."

NAMIBIA The Government adopted Prevention and Combating of Terrorism Activities Act in 2014 and approved a [plan in August 2015 to tighten laws relating to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism](#). It also announced that Financial Intelligence Centre has been tasked with updating the national risk assessment, which includes reviewing the non-profit organisations. Under the 2014 anti-terrorism law, peaceful protesters, striking workers, social media users and journalists risk being charged due to the broad definition of terrorism. The FATF encouraged Namibia to address its remaining deficiencies and continue the process of implementing its action plan, as Namibia was a subject to the FATF's monitoring process. [The Government insisted the terrorism clauses in legislation were imposed on them](#) and asked the Parliament to pass the bill the same day it was tabled by the Government without discussions or face sanctions from the international community because of Namibia's outdated laws on terrorism. Defending the broad definition of terrorism, the Government representative claimed "definition is not Namibian but a (UN) Security Council definition which is compulsory".

EITHIOPIA

In 2010, Ethiopia was added to FATF list of countries that had deficiencies in implementing its Recommendations. In later years, in cooperation with FATF, Ethiopia passed a new terrorist financing law and extended oversight of the non profit sector. In 2014, the FATF removed Ethiopia from its blacklist, whereas UN Special Rapporteurs had urged the government [not to use anti-terrorism legislation to curb freedoms of expression and association](#).