

2016 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY:

Chinese Taipei

CALENDAR YEAR:

2016

LAST UPDATED:

October 2016

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

- The regular training programs and exercises for the Biohazard Response and Verification Expert Team (hereinafter referred to as BRAVE) from September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2016:
 - a. 36 independent practice sessions of BRAVE
 - b. 1 incident action plan (IAP) training, 1 IAP seminar, 2 task-based trainings, 7 table-top exercises, and 1 hands-on drill for BRAVE
- In 2015, the Atomic Energy Council (AEC) established the Contingency Plan for Significant Public Security Incidents or Terrorist Attacks Using Radiological Material as guidance for responding to terrorist attacks using radiological material. To enhance security at the 2017 Taipei Summer Universiade, the Atomic Energy Council invited experts from the National Nuclear Security Administration of the US Department of Energy to conduct International Radiological Assistance Program Training for Emergency Response for Major Public Events in Taipei.
- Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Certification & Management System
 - a. Customs Administration amended the Regulations Governing Authorized Economic Operator Certification and Management in September 2015.
 - b. Customs Administration signed the AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangement with Korea in December 2015.
 - c. Customs Administration certified 81 companies as Security and Safety AEOs during September 2014 to August 2016.
 - d. Customs Administration is holding discussions on AEO Mutual Recognition with other APEC member economies.
- Customs-Port-Trade Single Window (SW) System
 - a. The national SW system was launched to promote trade facilitation and security. To date, there are 28 domestic government agencies conducting information exchange via the system so as to enhance the effectiveness of border management.
 - b. Chinese Taipei promotes the international interoperability of the single window system in the APEC region. Australia, Korea, the Philippines, and Chinese Taipei are the cosponsors of the Initiative to Promote SW Systems International Interoperability proposed by Peru in the CTI, while the United States and Chinese Taipei are the coordinators of the Development of SW and Promotion of International Interoperability Collective Action Plan in the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures.
- Customs Administration implemented the Container Security Initiative and the Megaport Initiative.
- Customs Administration completed the Cargo Movement Security Project with the application of a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) e-Seal system in 2012 and started operating it in 2013.
- Customs Administration deployed explosive detector dogs at airports and on high-risk flights.
- Customs Administration established channels with other Customs Administrations to exchange information/intelligence.
- Customs Administration hosted a seminar on strategic high-tech commodities identification training.
- In response to the 2nd round of the mutual evaluation report and the 2014 analysis report by the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering review team, Chinese Taipei has completed the amendment of its Penal Code and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act. The Penal Code amendment has broadened the definition of proceeds of crime to be

consistent with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 4, which enables law enforcement to trace the proceeds of crime for confiscation. The Counter-Terrorism Financing Act includes targeted financial sanction measures related to terrorism, terrorist financing, and terrorist finance offences, and designates terrorist finance offences as money laundering predicate offences. Therefore, it is fully in compliance with FATF Recommendation 5, 6, and 7.

- Amendments to the Penal Code were passed by the Legislative Yuan on December 17, 2015, and put into force on July 1, 2016, deeming the recovery of proceeds of crime as a key part of justice. Responding to that, law enforcement will have to be restructured to qualify it to conduct financial investigations and recover crime proceeds. The Counter-Terrorism Financing Act was passed by the Legislative Yuan on July 12, 2016, and took force on July 29, 2016. The competent authorities are developing relevant implementation regulations to comprehensively perform measures related to counterterrorist financing.
- All harbor police departments and relevant local police departments conducted harbor security drills and training sessions in 2013 and 2014, working with the Taiwan International Ports Corporation to incorporate International Ship and Port Facility Security into the drills. The feasibility of the contingency plan was examined through the drills and training sessions, so as to respond to future incidents quickly and enhance safety.
- To implement the Assignment of Advanced Technology Inspection Equipment for Hold Baggage in Taiwan's Civil Airports, the National Police Agency's Aviation Police Bureau (APB) has launched a project to procure needed advanced equipment. In the first phase, 10 sets of computed tomography (CT) scanners were procured on October 29, 2009. Nine sets were distributed to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport Terminal I and Terminal II. Kaohsiung International Airport installed one set to inspect hold baggage.
- Phase II of the aforementioned procurement project was conducted from 2011 to 2014. Eighteen dual view x-ray sets were procured. They were installed at every check-in counter and odd-size hold baggage checkpoint in Terminals I and II of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport. Now all the x-ray equipment at check-in counters at the airport has been upgraded to meet the standards for Advanced Technology Inspection Equipment for Hold Baggage.
- The Regulated Agent System has been operating smoothly, and 362 agencies were audited from September 2014 to the end of August 2016.
- To strengthen security during important national celebrations, all field units of the Special Police 2nd Corps held the Anti-violence & Counter-terrorism Response Drill four times between September 2014 and August 2016.
- From September 2014 to August 2016, Chinese Taipei (National CERT, TWNCERT) received and handled 4,736 incident reports from international cyber security organizations. Chinese Taipei also shared 432 security incidents and critical information with 34 other national computer emergency response teams, including CERT-EU, US-CERT and other national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) in the Asia-Pacific region. In the case of IoT Botnet threat cooperation, TWNCERT sent 40,612 Botnet and command and control incident reports to 18 foreign CSIRTs. In addition, TWNCERT participated in the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) Drill 2015 and APCERT Drill 2016 hosted by the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team. Recently Chinese Taipei has been working on cyber security legislation, completing the first draft of the Cyber Security Management Act in 2016.

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

- Continue to raise the capacity of BRAVE through regular training sessions and exercises to secure effective and efficient responses to bioterrorism events.
- The Atomic Energy Council will continue improving the Contingency Plan for Significant Public Security Incidents or Terrorist Attacks Using Radiological Material, and conducting training courses on emergency responses to radiological accidents.
- Chinese Taipei Customs will continue to cooperate with other APEC member economies on AEO Mutual Recognition so as to further facilitate the movement of legitimate cargo.
- Chinese Taipei Customs will continue to develop single window cross-border connectivity and international cooperation.
- Chinese Taipei Customs will add new monitoring areas under the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) e-Seal system and introduce new handheld RFID readers.
- To strengthen officers' emergency event responses, harbor police departments must conduct harbor security drills and training sessions annually.
- To reinforce cargo inspection, the APB has procured high-tech security inspection instruments, including a fixed pallets and air cargo containers x-ray inspection system, explosive trace detector, and drug-specific back-scattered x-ray scanner. The fixed pallets and air cargo containers x-ray inspection system was launched in January 2014. After testing the system, the explosive trace detector and drug-specific back-scattered x-ray scanner started operating in September 2014. The two were combined to enhance cargo

inspection efficiency and safety on September 11, 2014.

- To strengthen transit passengers' security inspections, the APB added 11 portable x-ray scanners at the north, south and A9 transit lounges of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport's Terminals I and II. To respond to passengers transit policy and the construction expansion program of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport, the APB installed three security checkpoints at the southern and northern sides of the Terminal II transit-lounge in May 2016.
- Chinese Taipei will start implementing the National Strategy for Cybersecurity Development Phase V Mechanism Plan (2017-2020) next year to further enhance Critical Information Infrastructure Protection preparedness, promote public-private partnerships, raise information security awareness, and optimize the capability to handle incidents.

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.

- The Chinese Taipei's CDC needs to be given bioterrorism and emergency response training opportunities in order to enhance its response capacity.
- Customs Administration would like to work with other member economies to conduct pilot tests on cross-border container transportation with the application of RFID e-Seals so as to accumulate experience in the establishment of a global cargo information exchange platform.
- Chinese Taipei is not a member of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and cannot install the I-24/7 Global Communication System, which would give it direct access to the INTERPOL lost/stolen travel document database. The National Police Agency's Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) will continue to seek permission to install the communication system to expedite the fulfilment of Chinese Taipei's related commitments.
- Chinese Taipei conducted a large-scale cyber security exercise, the Cyber Offensive and Defensive Exercise, from October to November 2015 in order to strengthen its preparedness against cybercrimes and technology failures, as well as its capability to handle Critical Information Infrastructure incidents. In order to learn from the experiences of others, it has invited 13 representatives from 10 international organizations to share their valuable experience.
- TWNCERT, a member of APCERT Steering Committee and chair of the Education and Training Working Group, aims to provide a channel for APCERT members to share and exchange valuable experience at regular intervals and foster cooperation and collaboration among members, thus raising the comprehensive cyber security defence capabilities of the Asia-Pacific region. From September 2014 to August 2016, TWNCERT convened 11 live streaming training programs for 25 participating APCERT member teams.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement the [APEC Framework for Secure Trade](#) (2005).
- Implement common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the [World Customs Organization](#), which provides data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade, while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
- Promote private sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continue cooperating with APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).
- Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs and enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011).
- Continue working on the Trade Recovery Program to help create 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).
- Advance the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and AEO initiatives (2015).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- AEO Certification & Management System
 1. Customs Administration amended the Regulations Governing Authorized Economic Operator Certification and Management in September 2015.
 2. Customs Administration signed an AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangement with Korea in December 2015.
 3. Customs Administration certified 81 companies as Security and Safety AEOs from September 2014 to August 2016.
 4. Customs Administration has kept discussing AEO Mutual Recognition with other APEC member economies.
- Customs-Port-Trade Single Window (SW) System
 1. The national SW system was launched to promote trade facilitation and security. To date, 28 domestic government agencies conduct information exchange through the system so as to enhance the effectiveness of border management.
 2. Chinese Taipei promotes the international interoperability of the single window system in the APEC region. Australia, Korea, the Philippines, and Chinese Taipei are the cosponsors of the Initiative to Promote SW Systems International Interoperability proposed by Peru in the CTI, while the United States and Chinese Taipei are the coordinators of the Development of SW and Promotion of International Interoperability Collective Action Plan in the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures.
- Customs Administration implemented the Container Security Initiative to target high-risk US-bound containers for nonintrusive inspection (NII) at Kaohsiung Port (from July 2005) and Keelung Port (from April 2007). To date, about 10,316 transhipped and exported containers have gone through this nonintrusive inspection system.
- Customs Administration launched the Megaport Initiative at Kaohsiung Port (on September 19, 2009) to detect radioactive materials shipped by container. Over 26,598,951 containers have been inspected so far.
- Customs Administration implemented the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) e-Seal system to secure the movement of containers and facilitate trade at Keelung Port,

Taipei Port, Taichung Port and Kaohsiung Port in January 2013. Since then, Chinese Taipei Customs has used the RFID e-Seals on 192,443 containers at major harbours to replace physical escorts, saving approximately 336,775 hours of customs clearance time and US\$3.74 million in operating costs for Chinese Taipei enterprises.

- Customs Administration deployed explosive detection dogs at airports and on high-risk flights.
- Customs Administration established channels with other Customs Administrations to exchange information/intelligence on drug trafficking and customs fraud.
- Customs Administration hosted the 2015 Seminar on Strategic High-tech Commodities Identification Training from August 18 to 20.
- According to import records and inspection results, the Special Police 3rd Corps has built a successful container inspection information system to identify high-risk containers.
- The Special Police 2nd Corps will assign officers to loading docks to conduct on-site inspection of containers approved by the customs authority to be eligible for C1 and C2 customs clearance if they have been suspected of being involved in smuggling.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Customs Administration will continue to cooperate with other APEC member economies on AEO Mutual Recognition so as to further facilitate the movement of legitimate cargo.
- Customs Administration plans to utilize the national SW system as a platform to push forward coordinated border management.
- Customs Administration will continue to develop SW cross-border connectivity and international cooperation.
- Customs Administration will add new monitoring areas to the RFID e-Seal system.
- Customs Administration will introduce new handheld RFID readers that can be installed on smart phones.
- To strengthen the screening of high-risk containers, the Special Police 3rd Corps adjusted 19 process operating parameters of the container inspection information system in August 2016.

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?

- The APEC Capacity Building Activities Chinese Taipei participated in since last update:
 1. APEC Workshop on Intellectual Property Right Border Enforcement in Hong Kong, China, on November 11-13, 2014: Chinese Taipei's Customs Administration was invited as one of the panellists in this workshop. Chinese Taipei delegated senior customs officers to participate in this workshop and make the presentation "Customs and Right Holders Cooperation in Combating IPR Infringement."
 2. APEC Workshop on Customs Control over Cross-border E-Commerce in China September 16-18, 2015: Chinese Taipei's Customs Administration delegated senior customs officers to participate in this workshop and deliver the presentation "Cross-border E-Commerce Management from Customs Perspective."
 3. APEC Second Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures in Peru August 17-19, 2016: Chinese Taipei's Customs Administration delegated senior customs officers to participate in this workshop and make the presentation "The Use of Information Technology and Risk Management System."
 4. The 10th APEC Secure Trade in the APEC Region Conference in Peru August 20-21, 2016: Chinese Taipei's Customs Administration sent one customs officer to give the presentation "The Use of Information Technology and Risk Management System."
- The benefits Chinese Taipei derived from these activities: In these activities, Customs Administration officers made presentations, shared experiences, and exchanged opinions with those of other APEC member economies. These activities gave Chinese Taipei ample opportunities to share its modernized customs measures and enhance related cooperation with other APEC member economies.
- Follow-on activities: Chinese Taipei's Customs Administration will continue to actively participate in APEC workshops, meetings, and such.

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.)

- Chinese Taipei's Customs Administration conducts pilot tests with other APEC economies on cross-border container transportation with the application of RFID e-Seals.

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.)

- Customs Administration shares its AEO system information with other APEC economies through the Chinese and English versions of its AEO website.
- Customs Administration shares with other APEC economies its experiences in implementing the RFID e-Seal system and improving information and communications technology infrastructure.

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

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- The Coast Guard Administration (CGA) sent delegates to attend the 11th and 12th International Conferences on Transnational Organized Crime & Terrorism in April 2015 and May 2016, respectively, share knowledge about international crime investigation and expand its coordination network with foreign law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, delegations from Japan, other neighboring countries, and the United States have regularly visited the CGA headquarters to enhance bilateral cooperation on maritime law enforcement and transnational intelligence coordination. The CGA also complies with international resolutions on anti-piracy and anti-terrorism to secure maritime travel and ports.
- Harbor police departments and relevant local police departments conducted harbor security drills and training sessions in 2014 and 2015. They also worked with the Taiwan International Ports Corporation to incorporate International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) into the drills. The feasibility of the contingency plan was examined through drills and training sessions, so as to make responses to future incidents more efficient and better ensure safety.
- Harbor police departments conducted security penetration tests periodically in 2014 and 2015 to promote crisis awareness among officers.
- In line with World Health Organization standards, Chinese Taipei has established International Health Regulations core capabilities through a two-phase plan at seven international ports and harbors, covering more than 95 percent of the passengers and cargo entering and exiting Chinese Taipei. Phase two of this plan will take place between 2015 and 2016. By strengthening health and sanitation education at border exits, border entry inspections and quarantines, plague monitoring, and public safety response capabilities, Chinese Taipei can effectively meet all kinds of public health threats arising from international travel, preventing viruses from entering the border or spreading overseas.
- A total 76 port facilities (PFs) are required to conduct yearly exercises and quarterly drills. The Statement of Compliance of Port Facility should be issued or verified by the

Maritime Affairs Center of the Maritime and Port Bureau upon completion of inspection. The Chinese Taipei ISPS Code ensures that training provided to facility security officers and related security personnel helps them acquire up-to-date knowledge and capabilities. The annual assessments of the 76 PFs were completed in July 2016.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Complying with the Chinese Taipei anti-piracy operations mechanism, the CGA enhances preparedness, makes contingency plans, and responds to possible threats. The CGA also strives to join international anti-piracy organizations to obtain the latest information and better maintain the security and safety of the people and vessels of Chinese Taipei at sea.
- The harbor police departments under the National Police Agency conducted harbor security drills and in-service training between July and September 2016 to strengthen officers' response capabilities.
- Annual exercises and quarterly drills at all ports will continue to be conducted, covering such issues as anti-explosives, anti-terrorist threats, and anti-nuclear leaks.
- Related training sessions and workshops will continue to be held for Port Security Inspectors.

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?

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.)

- Chinese Taipei needs information on capability building as follows:
 1. Seminars, training on new equipment, and programs for counter-piracy and maritime security.
 2. Annual seminars/courses on ship and port security to exchange experience and enhance cooperation among authorities, auditors, and technical personnel on ports, passengers, and ships, as well as operation security, equipment, and dangerous goods in the region.
 3. Technical assistance on new technologies to implement International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code (ISPS Code) requirements, including interagency and international ISPS Code exercises.

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.)

- Information sharing on best practices in annual exercises and quarterly drills conducted at international ports.
- Cooperation and mutual observation activities with other APEC members on port facility security officer training sessions and workshops.

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Introduce 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).
- Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) [mandatory aviation security audits](#) (2002, 2009).
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of guidelines developed by [ICAO](#) (2002).
- Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009).
- Adopt 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 ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005).
- Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).
- Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection that help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).
- Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015).
- Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- All cabin baggage is subject to x-ray screening, and all checked baggage is subject to x-ray screening and physical search or explosive detection systems for high threat flights. Chinese Taipei has incorporated ICAO reinforced flight deck door requirements into the Civil Aeronautics Administration's (CAA's) Aircraft Flight Operation Regulations. All airplanes used for international flights have complied with the requirements for reinforced flight deck doors.
- Chinese Taipei is not a member of ICAO, but fully supports the ICAO aviation security audit programme.
- Chinese Taiwan maintains a Regulated Agent Regime (RAR), with 100 percent screening for all unknown cargo. The fully compliant RAR and security status accompanying cargo throughout the secure supply chain are based on Annex 17 SARPs. All air cargo is subject to random x-ray screening. The Aviation Police Bureau (APB) conducts audits of Regulated Agents on a regular basis.
- Chinese Taipei has published National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Program based on Annex 17 SARPS. The CAA and APB have also conducted security audits, inspections, tests, and surveys on a regular bases since 2005.
- Chinese Taipei reviews security measures and programmes regularly to maintain aviation security efficiency.

- To implement the Assignment of Advanced Technology Inspection Equipment for Hold Baggage in Taiwan’s Civil Airports, the National Police Agency’s Aviation Police Bureau (APB) has launched a project to procure needed advanced equipment. In the first phase, 10 sets of computed tomography (CT) scanners were procured on October 29, 2009. Nine sets were distributed to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport. Kaohsiung International Airport installed one set to inspect hold baggage.
- Phase II of the aforementioned procurement project was conducted from 2011 to 2014. Eighteen dual view x-ray sets were procured. They were installed at every check-in counter and odd-size hold baggage checkpoint in Terminals I and II of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport. Now all the x-ray equipment at check-in counters at the airport has been upgraded to meet the standards for Advanced Technology Inspection Equipment for Hold Baggage.
- The Regulated Agent System has been operating smoothly, and 362 agencies were audited from September 2014 to the end of August 2016.
- The NPA will continue to conduct the Ping-an Drill annually to test domestic counter-hijacking and counter hostage-taking response capabilities.
- The Taoyuan County Police Bureau exercises jurisdiction over the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport. It will continue to enhance surveillance of the surrounding area and strengthen the inspection and evaluation of security equipment and security maintenance in and around the airport so as to further heighten security.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Establishing routine reviews of procedures and seeking out technological advancements in aviation security. (Ongoing) Improving screening techniques by routinely conducting tests and recurrent training. (Ongoing)
- To reinforce cargo inspections, the APB has procured high-tech security inspection instruments, including fixed pallet and air cargo container x-ray inspection systems, explosive trace detectors, and drug-specific back-scattered x-ray scanners. The fixed pallets and air cargo container x-ray inspection system was launched in January 2014. After verifying the system, the explosive trace detectors and drug-specific back-scattered x-ray scanners were put into operation in September 2014. The explosive trace detector and drug-specific back-scattered x-ray scanners were put into operation so as to enhance cargo inspection efficiency and safety on September 11, 2014.
- Chinese Taipei would like to share experiences with other economies in training, air cargo screening and adoption of efficient screening technologies.

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?

- Chinese Taipei participated in the APEC Transportation Working Group (TPT-WG) 41 & 42 to share experiences in and information on aviation security with the other economies. It looks forward to participating in other APEC TPT-WG workshops in the future.

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.)

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.)

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement 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](#) (2006).
- Adopt and implement 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).
- Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).
- Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists and a crisis management model, and urge the industry to develop simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Provide information promptly on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the [International Criminal and Police Organization](#) on a best endeavours basis (2005).
- Implement the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate cross-border regional travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- The Tourism Bureau and various travel agency associations have set up an emergency response team to handle incidents that involve tour groups travelling overseas. In addition, an emergency reporting system for the travel and hotel industries has been established and integrated into the Tourism Bureau's own emergency reporting system. Each scenic area and theme park has established its own emergency reporting system that is linked to the Tourism Bureau's emergency reporting system, along with a back-up system for use should the primary system break down.
- Aviation Police Bureau conducts inspection of transit passengers in accordance with Airport Security Plan 6.3.10.
 1. Before taking their next flight, transit passengers and their cabin baggage should be reinspected.
 2. Transit passengers may not leave any cabin baggage on the aircraft, and the aircraft operator must ensure that no baggage has been left in the cabin after landing.
 3. The aircraft operator must check transit passengers' travel documents and identification before allowing them to reboard.
 4. When a transit passenger intends to terminate or modify his/her itinerary, his/her hold baggage must be unloaded, and the air craft operator needs to ensure that the said passenger has left no baggage in the cabin.
- Since January 10, 2013, the Bureau of Consular Affairs has been working with the Criminal Investigation Bureau through the web-based Lost and Stolen Passports (LASP) Real-time Report Operational Platform (a 24-hour on-line service) to collect all LASP reports from local police stations nationwide.
- Chinese Taipei and Australia signed the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Availability, Provision and Use of Invalid Travel Document Information on June 19, 2014.
- Chinese Taipei and the United States signed the Agreement between the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States and the American Institute in Taiwan for the Sharing of Information on Lost, Stolen and Revoked Passports on November 4, 2015.
- Chinese Taipei will continue to strengthen information-sharing on lost and stolen passports with foreign missions in Taipei.

- Chinese Taipei started employing an advance passenger information system to prescreen inbound, outbound and transit passengers on September 1, 2011.
- Chinese Taipei implemented an automated immigration inspection system on September 1, 2011, to benefit low-risk travellers by using facial recognition to verify travellers' identity.
- Chinese Taipei has incorporated biometric technology in entry and exit immigration inspection procedures since August 1, 2015, to verify travellers' identity by fingerprint feature extraction during entry immigration inspection and comparing the fingerprints when travellers exit the border.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- To strengthen transit passengers' security inspection, the Aviation Police Bureau has added 11 portable x-ray scanners at the northern, southern and A9 transit lounges of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport's Terminals I and II. In response to the China Passengers Transit in TPE policy and the expansion of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport, the Aviation Police Bureau installed three security checkpoints at the southern and northern sides of the Terminal II transit lounge in May 2016.
- Chinese Taipei will continue to exchange ePassport CSCA certificates with other nations that issue ePassports.
- The Bureau of Consular Affairs will enhance cooperation with other relevant authorities to further combat passport crime.
- Chinese Taipei will continue to address any identified deficiencies in its capacities pertaining to the APEC Travel Document Security Standards.
- Chinese Taipei would like to see and participate in further discussions of the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative in the related APEC sub-fora.

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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.)

- Chinese Taipei is not a member of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and is, therefore, unable to install the I-24/7 Global Communication System, which allows direct access to the lost/stolen travel document database maintained by INTERPOL. The Criminal Investigation Bureau will continue to seek a way to gain access to the communication system so as to expedite the fulfilment of the abovementioned commitment.

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.)

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
- Eliminate 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).
- Ensure 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 take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
- Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, as well as cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with relevant APEC rules and practices.
- 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).
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defence to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).
- Implement the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2015).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- The regular training programs and exercises for the Biohazard Response and Verification Expert Team (hereinafter referred to as BRAVE) from September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2016:
 1. 36 independent practice sessions of BRAVE.
 2. One incident action plan (IAP) training, one IAP seminar, two task-based trainings, seven table-top exercises, and one hands-on drill for BRAVE.
- Conducted seven primary and three advanced certifications for BRAVE.
- Maintained and renewed equipment to further advance our capacity to respond to bioterrorism events.
- Managed select agents and inspected ABSL-3, BSL-3 and above laboratories.
- In 2015, the Atomic Energy Council established the Contingency Plan for Significant Public Security Incidents or Terrorist Attacks Using Radiological Material to guide responses to terrorist attacks that use radiological material. To enhance security at the 2017 Taipei Summer Universiade, the council invited experts from the National Nuclear Security Administration of the US Department of Energy to conduct the International Radiological Assistance Program Training for Emergency Response for Major Public Events in Taipei.
- To strengthen security during important national celebrations, field units of the Special Police 2nd Corps held the Anti-violence & Counter-terrorism Response Drill four times from September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2016.
- To protect the security of important facilities, the Special Police 2nd Corps held the National Key Fundamental Facility Protection Drill at the Second Nuclear Power Plant in October 2015.
- The Atomic Energy Council held unannounced emergency response drills at the First Nuclear Power Plant (four times), Second Nuclear Power Plant (twice), and Third Nuclear Power Plant (twice). The units of the Special Police 2nd Corps cooperated closely to implement the drills in order to protect the security of the plants.
- To better ensure nuclear power plant security, Taiwan Power Company invited scholars, nuclear power plants representatives, and the Special Police 2nd Corps to participate in

a seminar on the security operations of nuclear power plants on six occasions.

- According to the Nuclear Fuel Transportation & Security Control Plan published by Taiwan Power Company, the Special Police 2nd Corps participated in the Chien-Tai Operation once and the Chien-Kuo Operation twice from September 2014 to August 2016.
- To combat the smuggling of dangerous goods and boost homeland security, the Special Police 3rd Corps deployed three mobile VACIS units in Keelung, Taichung, and Kaohsiung harbors.
- Chinese Taipei revised the Guidelines for Homeland Security Response Mechanisms in November 2014, adjusting the procedures for handling severe security incidents and assaults. The aim is to increase preparedness against potential terrorist attacks and other severe man-made hazards to public security and strengthen the security preparedness and contingency actions of the Executive Yuan. All contingency plans of the ministries and agencies will be revised before 2017.
- Chinese Taipei revised the Guidelines for Critical Infrastructure Protection in December 2014 to better safeguard key domestic assets and infrastructure, public health and security, and economic operations. More than 1,500 sector-specific key items have been categorized and identified under CIP programs and 15 CIP drills have been conducted annually by related ministries and agencies since 2015.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Continue to heighten the capacity of BRAVE through regular training sessions and exercises to generate more effective and efficient responses to bioterrorism events.
- Continue to conduct certification for BRAVE.
- Continue to update equipment and devices for counter-bioterrorism operations.
- Continue to enhance the management of biosecurity and biosafety for specific agents.
- The Atomic Energy Council will continue improving the Contingency Plan for Significant Public Security Incidents or Terrorist Attacks Using Radiological Material, and conducting training courses related to radiological accidents and emergency responses.
- To strengthen security during important national celebrations, all field units of the Special Police 2nd Corps plan are to hold anti-violence & counter-terrorism drill by the end of October each year.
- The Special Police 2nd Corps has continued to cooperate with each nuclear power plant during nuclear power security response drills held in 2016.
- The Special Police 2nd Corps holds professional subject training for middle and high-rank police officers every six months. Courses related to strengthening the security of facilities in protected areas are included in each training session in order to raise the security awareness of the police.
- The Special Police 2nd Corps cooperates with Taiwan Power Company in the emergency response drills for handling nuclear fuel transportation accidents in accordance with the Nuclear Fuel Transportation & Security Control Training (Including Emergency Accident Drills) held annually by the Company.

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- Provide bioterrorism and emergency response training opportunities (such as workshops or specialized training) to the Chinese Taipei's CDC in order to enhance its response capacity.

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B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Cut off terrorists' access to the international financial and commercial system, such as by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).
- Enhance 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 [instruments by the UN and other international agencies](#) (2002).
- Implement, where applicable, the [Financial Action Task Force's \(FATF\) 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

- In response to the 2nd round of the mutual evaluation report and the 2014 analysis report by the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering review team, Chinese Taipei has completed the amendments to the Penal Code and enacted the Counter-Terrorism Financing Act. The Penal Code amendments broadened the definition of crime proceeds, making them consistent with FATF Recommendation 4, which enables law enforcement to trace crime proceeds for confiscation. The Counter-Terrorism Financing Act includes targeted financial sanction measures related to terrorism, terrorist financing, and terrorist finance offences, while designating terrorist finance offences as money laundering predicate offenses, making it fully in compliance with FATF Recommendations 5, 6, and 7.
- Amendments to the Penal Code were passed by the Legislative Yuan on December 17, 2015, and entered into force on July 1, 2016. The amendments treat the recovery of crime proceeds as a key part of justice. Responding to that, law enforcement units will have to be restructured to empower them to conduct financial investigations and recover crime proceeds. The Counter-Terrorism Financing Act was passed by the Legislative Yuan on July 12, 2016, and put into force on July 27, 2016. The competent authorities are developing relevant implementation regulations to create comprehensive measures related to counter terrorist financing.
- The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) invited all competent authorities to discuss the draft amendments to the Money Laundering Control Act. The draft amendments were reviewed by the Executive Yuan and submitted to the Legislative Yuan in September 2016. The draft amendments aim to make money laundering offences consistent with the Vienna Convention and the Palermo Convention.
- To enhance the mechanisms for anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in Taiwan's financial industries and comply with the international standards of the FATF, relevant industry associations amended the Guidelines on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorism Financing and added articles on the Guidance for Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (ML/FT) Risks Assessment and Relevant Prevention Program Development to the guidelines so as to assist their members in taking appropriate steps to identify, assess, and mitigate the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing as well as implementation of the risk-based approach. Moreover, insurance companies are required to assess risks and adopt appropriate management measures when engaging in new businesses or transaction modes, such as e-commerce and offshore insurance units business.
- Law enforcement agencies in Chinese Taipei have prioritized the investigation of ML/TF cases, making significant progress. In 2015, a total of 27 ML cases were prosecuted for violating the Money Laundering Control Act, involving approximately NT\$11.88 billion in laundered money.
- Although Chinese Taipei is not a party to the Vienna Convention (1988), the Palermo Convention (2000), the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) or other related multilateral instruments, it continues to strive to comply with related international norms. For instance, Chinese Taipei has helped fight cross-border money laundering and terrorism financing through the exchange of related intelligence. To this end, Chinese Taipei has signed bilateral memorandums of understanding or agreements on information exchange with respect to AML/CFT. Thus far, 38 MOUs and agreements have been completed, including an agreement with the Republic of

Panama in November 2015.

- Financial regulations and regulatory measures commensurate with FATF standards
In order to keep the AML/CFT regime for related financial institutions in line with international standards, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) has overhauled the financial regulatory regime governing AML/CFT with respect to customer due diligence and record keeping measures. The FSC has also reinforced financial supervision relating to the AML/CFT regime in the finance sector.
- To prevent legitimate finance and business systems from being abused by those attempting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and help Taiwan fulfill its international responsibilities, the FSC has required financial institutions to file suspicious transaction reports on transactions possibly related to WMD. The FSC has also provided financial institutions the United Nations Security Council Resolution and relevant information regarding WMD to raise the awareness of the risk of WMD-related transactions.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Legal Side:
The first priority for Chinese Taipei is to complete amendment of Money Laundering Control Act. Acknowledging the importance of incorporating the Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) in the AML/CFT regime, the MOJ asked all relevant competent authorities to amend related regulations to include DNFBPs in the AML/CFT regime.
- Financial Supervisory Side:
 1. In June 2015, the FSC established a task force convened by the FSC vice chairperson and comprised of the deputy directors general of the Banking Bureau, Securities and Futures Bureau, Insurance Bureau, and Financial Examination Bureau, in response to the third round of mutual evaluation. The task force aims to establish an effective mechanism that enables the FSC to develop and implement policies and activities for, *inter alia*, combating money laundering and terrorist financing, allocating resources based on identified risks, and strengthening cooperation and coordination with other competent authorities. The task force has held two meetings and proposed the following action plans:
 - Analyze the gap between the Chinese Taipei's legal system and international standards, and draft amendments to current regulations accordingly.
 - Supervise the Bankers Association's study of information systems to enhance the ability of banks to identify suspicious transactions.
 - Supervise research by relevant industry associations on measures regarding the causes of and reduction of risk for relatively high risk financial businesses or financial products.
 - Design an AML/CFT questionnaire to survey AML/CFT implementation by financial institutions.
 - Enhance AML/CFT training programs and outreach activities.
 2. The FSC will continue to strengthen cross-border financial supervisory cooperation on AML/CFT.
- Law Enforcement Side:
The Penal Code was recently amended, making the investigation of financial transactions and recovery of crime proceeds the top priority for Chinese Taipei's law enforcement. By taking into account other members' experiences, Chinese Taipei will develop its own regime and taskforce to respond to the newly passed amendments.
- To enhance financial supervision and meet FATF standards, the FSC will continue to move forward with the AML/CFT financial regulatory regime in accordance with the timeframe for the amendments proposed by the MOJ to the Money Laundering Control Act.
- In line with the Terrorist Financing Prevention Act promulgated on July 27, 2016, the FSC is drafting regulations regarding financial institutions' reporting obligations. Furthermore, the FSC will provide a Q&A to help financial institutions implement CFT measures that comply with new laws and regulations.

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- Chinese Taipei looks forward to attending advanced trainings and workshops on AML/CFT abroad.

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- Chinese Taipei gave a presentation on its experiences in sponsoring Nepal and Cambodia's efforts to become Egmont Group (EG) members under the topic "The Sponsorship and Related Responsibilities of EG Members" in the APG Typologies and Capacity Building Workshop in November 2015 in Nepal. This session discussed the expected outreach and responsibilities of EG members with the objective of encouraging non-EG members and new FIUs to become fully operational and providing them whatever assistance possible to help them fulfil FIU obligations, such as joining the EG.
- Chinese Taipei provided an AML/CFT training program for Nicaraguan and Panaman FIUs in November 2015.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

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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).
- Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cybersecurity awareness (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Chinese Taipei cooperates with international cyber security organizations in incident response. From September 2014 to August 2016, Chinese Taipei received and handled 4,736 incident reports from international cyber security organizations. Chinese Taipei also shared 432 security incidents and critical information with 34 other national computer emergency response teams, including CERT-EU, US-CERT and other national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) in the Asia-Pacific region. The incident categories are phishing, network attacks, and bot intelligence. In the case of IoT Botnet threat cooperation, TWNCERT sent 40,612 Botnet and command and control incident reports to 18 foreign CSIRTs.
- In March 2015, TWNCERT participated in the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) Drill 2015, with the theme “Cyber Attacks beyond Traditional Sources.” A total of 25 members from 19 economies participated in the drill. In February 2016, TWNCERT once again participated in the APCERT Drill with the theme “An Evolving Cyber Threat and Financial Fraud.” It aimed to enhance cyber security defence, domestic reporting and international cooperation capabilities. A total of 26 members from 20 economies joined the event. TWNCERT successfully completed all scenarios set by the drill within the time limit and established procedures for quickly involving other domestic organizations responsible for critical infrastructure protection.
- Chinese Taipei is working to enact cyber security legislation, which is crucial to enhance cyber resilience. The first draft of the Cyber Security Management Act was completed in 2016. This draft defines the duties and obligations of government agencies, competent authorities governing critical infrastructures, and operators of critical infrastructures, and lists administrative punishments so as to better ensure the effectiveness of the act.
- The Tourism Bureau has established backup systems for its website and different business systems that can take over immediately should any information security incidents or disasters occur. Chinese Taipei also organizes security training courses related to e-mail systems and holds information security drills on a regular basis to enhance staff awareness and competence in the area of security. Each year, information security monitoring is outsourced, contracting vulnerability-scanning services. Chinese Taipei has built up external intrusion and internal abnormality monitoring systems, an APT endpoint & email protection system, an anti-virus firewall, hardware-based Web AP firewall, and other safeguards to block external attacks.
- The FDA passed the annual surveillance audit under ISO/IEC27001:2013 and CNS27001:2014 on August 24, 2016. An independent certification body confirmed that the information management security systems for critical information systems and infrastructure continue to operate as specified and intended.
- When other countries request assistance to investigate cyber-crimes, the Criminal Investigation Bureau, in accordance with the law, will assist in the investigation.
- The National Immigration Agency (NIA) of Chinese Taipei has established an advance passenger information system (APIS) to enhance border security by providing officers with prearrival and departure manifest data of all passengers and crew members. The system was launched in September 2011 and now connects 75 airlines with respect to entry, exit, and transfer passengers, covering 99 percent of all passengers.

- The NIA has established an e-Gate system, providing eligible passengers arriving at or departing from Taiwan's airports or ports the option to use self-service immigration control facilities. The system not only validates the passenger's passport, but also utilizes biometric recognition technology to check the passenger's physical identity. The e-Gate system, which combines face and finger recognition technology and an automatic control scheme, utilizes high-tech and intelligent technology to facilitate immigration control. The e-Gate system is easy, rapid, and convenient. An eligible passenger must be over 14 years old and 140 cm tall. Once passengers register for the e-Gate system, they can use their passport to rapidly pass through checkpoints at airports and seaports throughout Taiwan within 10 to 15 seconds by themselves. Thus, the system speeds up immigration controls and reduces manpower demand. The system automatically checks whether a passenger is blocked from entry or exit and whether the passport is genuine, thereby enhancing the level of security at border crossings.
- The NIA constantly monitors critical information security devices for both its Intranet and Extranet, maintaining a secure, reliable, and fast environment for information systems.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Chinese Taipei will launch the National Strategy for Cybersecurity Development Phase V Mechanism Plan (2017-2020) in 2017 to further enhance critical information infrastructure protection preparedness, promote related public-private partnerships, raise information security awareness, and optimize incident-handling capabilities.
- The Tourism Bureau has consolidated its IP address, e-mail system, and IP reengineering works and those of its 13 national scenic area administrations to improve network security protection and email account and document safety. The bureau will also combine the active directory (domain name server) and the common system accounts and periodically change the passwords of the bureau and the national scenic area administrations in order to ensure the security of employees' personal information, reduce information security threats, and prevent hacker intrusions.
- In 2017, the NIA will guard against cyber-attacks by utilizing new information technologies, staying abreast of advancements and adjusting policies for networks, information security, systems and applications.

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- Chinese Taipei conducted a national large-scale cyber security exercise from October to November 2015, mobilizing more than 100 people from the public and private sectors to join the Cyber Offensive and Defensive Exercise (CODE) taskforce and strengthen preparedness against cybercrimes and technology failures, as well as the capability to handle Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) incidents. A total of 13 representatives from 10 international organizations also participated in the event to share their valuable experiences.
- TWNCERT is a member of the APCERT Steering Committee and chairs the Education and Training Working Group, which aims to provide a channel for APCERT members to share and exchange valuable experiences at regular intervals and foster cooperation and collaboration among the members, thus raising the overall cyber security defence capabilities of the Asia-Pacific region. From September 2014 to August 2016, TWNCERT convened 11 live streaming training programs for a total of 25 CSIRTs member teams.

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POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

Contact Point for Assistance and Expertise not included above: Name: _____ Title: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____ Email Address: _____

Economies with particular expertise and resources to offer could indicate this here and/or refer members to relevant websites.