

2016 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY:

JAPAN

CALENDAR YEAR:

2016

LAST UPDATED:

September 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.
 - (1) Inviting overseas participants such as Somali neighboring and Asian countries to join the Maritime Law Enforcement Course (From 2008) and also hold the Senior Officials Meeting and Forum on capacity building for maritime law enforcement organizations in neighboring states of Somalia (From 2009). Japan has provided technical assistance to Djibouti Coast Guard for improvement of its capacities for maritime security and also conducting trainings for coast guards of other countries in its region (from 2013).
 - (2) Japan has provided financial assistance of approximately US\$408.5 million since 2007 for improvement of the humanitarian and security situations in Somalia.
 - (3) Japan contributed US\$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code Trust Fund (a Japan-initiated Multi-donor trust fund) for capacity-building in Somalia and its neighbouring countries in 2009, and US\$4.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiative of States countering pirates off the coast of Somalia for the purpose of prosecution of suspected pirates from 2010, to 2014.
 - (4) Japan extended an ad-hoc contribution of US\$ 560,000 to the ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ISC) in 2012 for the purpose of sharing experience on anti-piracy measures in Asia with neighbouring states around Somalia, with which contribution ReCAAP-ISC held Joint ReCAAP/Djibouti Code of Conduct Counter Piracy Seminar and Workshop in Tokyo in December 2012 with a view to highlight the importance of counter-measures against piracy and armed robbery in Asia, Japan hosted a reception in Singapore in March 2016 as the occasion of the 10th of the ReCAAP.
 - (5) Japan and India held "the 4th Meeting of the Japan-India Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism" in Delhi, India on 18th November, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and India.
 - (6) Japan and Malaysia co-hosted "the Workshop on Counter Radicalization" in Tokyo, Japan from 25th to 26th March, 2015, inviting officials from ASEAN member states and other major ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) member states, to address counter-radicalization issue and promote efforts by the international community to counter terrorism.
 - (7) Japan, the United States of America, and Australia held "the 10th Trilateral Strategic Dialogue Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Washington D.C., U.S. 23rd April, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the three economies.
 - (8) Japan and the United States of America held "Japan-U.S. Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Tokyo, Japan on 28th February, 2013, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the two economies.
 - (9) Japan and the United Kingdom held "2nd Japan-UK Counter-Terrorism Dialogue" in Tokyo, Japan on 13th October, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and the United Kingdom.
 - (10) Japan and the Republic of Korea held "7th Japan-ROK Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 15th July, 2016, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the two economies.
 - (11) Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China held "3rd Japan-ROK-China Trilateral Counter-terrorism Consultations" in Beijing, People's Republic of China, on 15th May, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the three economies.
 - (12) Japan and ASEAN held "the 9th ASEAN-JAPAN Counter-Terrorism Dialogue" in Singapore from 29th to 30th May, 2014, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and ASEAN.

- (13) Japan and Tunisia held “Japanese-Tunisian Dialogue on Security and Counter-Terrorism” in Tunis, Tunisia on 18th April, 2016, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and Tunisia.
- (14) Japan and Algeria held “Japan-Algeria Security and Counter-Terrorism Consultations” on 10th June, 2013, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and Algeria.
- (15) Japan and Russia held “the 7th Japan-Russia Counter-Terrorism Consultations” in Moscow, Russia, on 23rd June, 2016, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the two economies.
- (16) Japan held the 18th Regional Counter-Terrorism Conference in Tokyo, from 4th to 6th June 2013, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation in Southeast Asia.
- (17) Japan participated in G7 Rome-Lyon Group to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation among G7 countries.

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

- (1) With regard to prevention of foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures, (i) Japan (Immigration Bureau) has implemented a variety of initiatives with the cooperation of the related organizations in order to prevent the entry of terrorists at the border such as through the implementation since 2007 of strict landing examinations utilizing fingerprints and other personal identification information, advance passenger information (API) and passenger name records (PNR), and (ii) Japan (Immigration Bureau) established “The Center of Collection and Analysis of Intelligence” in order to enhance the intelligence-gathering functions related to immigration control in October 2015.
- (2) With regard to adoption and implementation of the agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents, Japan is to upgrade the security features of its e-Passports in 2019.

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.

- (1) Japan, through the activities of United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), provides training for criminal justice practitioners from developing countries. Next year, UNAFEI will take Criminal Justice Response to organized crime and terrorism as the topics of the 166th and 167th International Training Course.
- (2) Japan holds the Group Training Course in International Terrorism Investigation every year since 1995. This course is aimed to establish close cooperative relationship among participating countries and Japan in the field of international terrorism prevention.

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 the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide 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 cooperation between 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 to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue work 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)
- Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2015)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
Japan Customs has implemented Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Program, which was developed in line with the WCO AEO guidelines incorporated in the WCO framework of Standards in 2007, to secure and facilitate global trade. Furthermore, Japan Customs signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on AEO with New Zealand (May 2008), the United States (June 2009), EU (June 2010), Canada (June 2010), Korea (May 2011), Singapore (June 2011), Malaysia (June 2014), and Hong Kong (August 2016), respectively.
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
 1. Japan Customs has adopted Nippon Automated Cargo and port Consolidated System (NACCS), a computerized Customs clearance system (Customs, Vessel Quarantine and Crew landing permission).
 2. Japan Customs has developed a risk management system, the Customs Intelligence Database System (CIS), which utilizes database systems, etc.
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
 1. Japan Customs has established security criteria and reflected them in risk management for identifying high-risk containers.
 2. Japan Customs has implemented pre-screening of high-risk containers prior to their exportation.
 3. Japan has carried out Container Security Initiative (CSI) with the U.S. and Canada.
 4. Japan Customs has introduced 16 large-scale X-ray machines at major ports (Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, etc.). X-ray units that detect explosives have also been in operation.

5. Japan Customs has utilized explosives detection dogs at major ports since February 2002.
 6. Japan Customs has introduced pre-arrival submission of manifest information since February 2007.
- Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
1. Japan Customs has implemented cooperative agreements with forwarders, importers, exporters, warehouse, operators etc.
 2. Japan Customs has enhanced cooperation and information exchange through various liaison channels at regional Customs Offices.
- Continue cooperation between 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 to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
 - Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
 - Continue work 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)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
Japan Customs has implemented the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Program, which was developed in line with the WCO AEO guidelines to secure and facilitate global trade. In order to further promote the Program, Japan Customs has held consultations and conducted studies on AEO with other trade partners such as China.
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
Japan is actively considering improving its Customs-related computerized systems to utilize the information in a more sophisticated and efficient manner and to implement the simplification and rationalization of customs procedures while taking into account the security of goods distribution.
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
Japan Customs will introduce the Advance Filing Rules on maritime Container Cargo Information in 2014.
- Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continue cooperation between 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 to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue work 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)

- Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2015)

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?

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide 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 cooperation between 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 to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue work 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)
- Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2015)

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.)

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide 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 cooperation between 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 to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).

- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue work 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)
- Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2015)

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.)

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide 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 cooperation between 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 to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue work 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)
- Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2015)

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).
- Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of 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, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).
 1. Domestic regulations came into force on July 1, 2004.
 2. Automatic identification systems have been installed on certain ships by December 2004.
- Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).
 1. Japan enacted the Law on Punishment of and Measures against Acts of Piracy in 2009.
 2. Japan participated in several conferences and meetings on anti-piracy measures such as the Contact Group Meetings.
 3. Inviting overseas participants such as Somali neighboring and Asian countries to join the Maritime Law Enforcement Course (From 2008) and also hold the Senior Officials Meeting and Forum on capacity building for maritime law enforcement organizations in neighboring states of Somalia (From 2009). Japan has provided technical assistance to Djibouti Coast Guard for improvement of its capacities for maritime security and also conducting trainings for coast guards of other countries in its region (from 2013).
 4. Japan has been conducting the anti-piracy operations off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden since 2009, dispatching Japan Self-Defence Forces' two destroyers and two P-3C patrol aircraft.
 5. As of July 2016, more than 3,700 ships were protected by the destroyers and P-3Cs have conducted more than 1600 flight missions.
 6. Japan has provided financial assistance of approximately US\$408.5 million since 2007 for improvement of the humanitarian and security situations in Somalia.
 7. Japan contributed US\$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code Trust Fund (a Japan-initiated Multi-donor trust fund) for capacity-building in Somalia and its neighbouring countries in 2009, and US\$4.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiative of States countering pirates off the coast of Somalia for the purpose of prosecution of suspected pirates from 2010, to 2014.
 8. Japan extended an ad-hoc contribution of US\$ 560,000 to the ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ISC) in 2012 for the purpose of sharing experience on anti-piracy measures in Asia with neighbouring states around Somalia, with which contribution ReCAAP-ISC held Joint ReCAAP/Djibouti Code of Conduct Counter Piracy Seminar and Workshop in Tokyo in December 2012 with a view to highlight the importance of counter-measures against piracy and armed robbery in Asia, Japan hosted a reception in Singapore in March 2016 as the occasion of the 10th of the ReCAAP.
 9. Japan passed Act on Special Measures Concerning the Guarding of Japanese Ships in Pirate-infested Waters in 2013.
 10. Japan dispatched a commander to CTF151 from the JSDF for the first time from May to August 2015.

11. Japan hosted “ARF Seminar on Counter Piracy and Armed Robbery in Asia” in Tokyo in March 2015, where participants from ARF countries shared the view on the importance of further enhancing measures to combat piracy and armed robbery in Asia.
12. Japan contributed US \$ 1 million to the IMO West and Central Africa Maritime Security Trust Fund in 2014 to support maritime security capacity building in the region.
 - Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004).
 - Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
Japan has been holding seminars, workshops, and training courses on port security for Southeast Asian economies through bilateral/multilateral cooperation such as the APEC ISPS implementation assistance program. In particular, ASEAN-Japan Joint Exercises on port security were conducted in February 2007 (Indonesia), January 2008 (Philippines), November 2008 (Viet Nam), and November 2009 (Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia).
 - Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of 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, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).
Japan will ensure continuous implementation of security measures stipulated in the Ship Security Plans (SSPs) by conducting on-site inspection.
- Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).
- Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004).
- Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
Japan will continue to hold training courses and expert meetings on port security for Southeast Asian economies.
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of 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, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

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?

- 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).

- Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of 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, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

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.)

- 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).
- Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009).
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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.)

- 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).
Japan will continue to hold training courses and expert meetings on port security for Southeast Asian economies.
- Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
Japan will continue to hold training courses and expert meetings on port security for Southeast Asian economies.
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of 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, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

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 the guidelines developed by the 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 the 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, which 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

- 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).
 1. Installation of X-ray screening machines for all baggage has been completed.
 2. Explosives detectors, which can detect plastic bombs, have been installed as secondary instruments in main airports.
 3. Hold baggage screening systems (In-line screening systems) were installed in main airports.
 4. A regulation was established to require Japanese and foreign operators to reinforce flight deck doors by November 1, 2003 in accordance with amendment 27 to ICAO Annex 6, Part I.
 5. Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) is monitoring compliance of reinforced flight deck doors at ramp inspection.

6. JCAB has continuously provided financial contribution to aviation security action plan by ICAO.
 7. Japan has designated an aviation security point of contact.
 8. Japan amended relevant regulation to be able to deploy Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) as secondary screening.
 9. Japan amended relevant regulation to be able to deploy Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) as primary screening in March 2016.
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).
JCAB has introduced the Known Shipper and Regulated Agents regime, in accordance with ICAO guidelines.
 - 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).
 1. Japan has maintained very stringent export control on arms, including MANPADS, as well as their parts and accessories.
 2. The stockpiles of MANPADS are secured strictly in the Self Defense Forces.
 3. The production of MANPADS is regulated.
 - 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).
Japan has already conducted this assessment.
 - Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).
Japan has already established the National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Program in 2005.
 - Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010)
 - Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015).
 1. In relation to preventing terrorism, Japan (Immigration Bureau) has implemented a variety of initiatives with the cooperation of the related organizations in order to prevent the entry of terrorists at the border such as through the implementation since 2007 of strict landing examinations utilizing fingerprints and other personal identification information, advance passenger information (API) and passenger name records (PNR).
 2. Japan (Immigration Bureau) established "The Center of Collection and Analysis of Intelligence" in order to enhance the intelligence-gathering functions related to immigration control in October 2015.
 - Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015).
 1. Japan (Immigration Bureau) have required the captain of vessels or aircrafts, etc. to provide the advance passenger information of passengers and crew members since February, 2007.
 2. Japan (Immigration Bureau) commenced acquiring passenger name record (PNR) in January, 2015 through the amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and then commenced acquiring PNR electronically from January, 2016.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- 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 the guidelines developed by the 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 the 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, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010)
- Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015).
Japan (Immigration Bureau) plans to commence checking facial photographs submitted at the time of landing examinations against the data on facial images of high-risk individuals such as terrorists and other suspect persons from October, 2016.
- Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015).
- Japan (Immigration Bureau) reinforces the functions of Intelligence (information gathering and analysis) relating to immigration control such as effective use of information, including passenger name record (PNR).

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?

- 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 the guidelines developed by the 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 the 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, which 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).

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.)

- 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 the guidelines developed by the 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 the 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, which 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).

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.)

- 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 the guidelines developed by the 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 the 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, which 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).

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 (RMAS) (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, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily provide 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).
- Implement 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 MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).
 1. National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) serve as the points of contact for the Advance Passenger Information System.
 2. NPA, MOJ and MOF have been operating the API system since 2005.
 3. The provisions of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and Customs Law, which oblige the captain of a vessel or aircraft entering Japan to report on passengers and crewmembers in advance, has been enforced since 1 February, 2007.
- Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (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).
 1. Japan has been issuing Machine Readable Passports since 1992.
 2. Japan has been issuing e-Passports based on ICAO standards since March 20, 2006.
 3. Japan has updated its e-Passport introduced on March 20, 2006 to a more reliable version by adopting new security features since the autumn of 2013.
 4. Japan has required foreign nationals (excluding special permanent residents) to submit biometric information (finger prints and facial photographs) at the time of landing examinations since 2007.
- Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).

Japan has established the National Public Service Law and The National Public Service Ethics Law.

- Develop 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 provide 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).
Japan has been providing data on lost and stolen travel documents to ICPO since November 2004.
- Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- 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 (RMAS) (2006).
Japan will carefully examine the cost performance and expected outcome of participating in the RMAS.
- 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).
 1. In the Validation Test of the Multinational Biometrics Systems, Japan will consider the contributions below.
 - Development of Authentication Models
 - Systems contribution to adopting technical standards prescribed by the ICAO and ISO/IEC JTC1 SC37
 - Operation Test of the Multi-National Biometrics Systems
 2. Japan will consider the Evaluation of the Safety Study & Investigation about the fragility of biometrics.
 3. Japan will consider contributions and cooperation regarding the systems design, adopting technical standards prescribed by the ICAO and ISO/IEC JTC1 SC37 in the Validation Test of the Multi-National Biometrics Systems.
 4. Japan is to upgrade the security features of its e-Passports in 2019.
- 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, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily provide 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).
- Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011).

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?

- 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 (RMAS) (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, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily provide 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).
- Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011).

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.)

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- Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

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.)

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- Voluntarily provide 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).
- Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

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, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the 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 defense 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

- Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
 1. Japan participates in multilateral fora, such as the UN, G7, GCTF (Global Counterterrorism Forum) and is engaged actively in discussions on counter-terrorism.
 2. Japan developed the "Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism" in December 2004, and has taken further counter-terrorism measures to suppress terrorist activities.
 3. Japan led to the endorsement of the "Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism" at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016.
- 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).
 1. Japan has been implementing comprehensive and stringent non-proliferation export controls.
 2. Japan has held various seminars and conferences focused on non-proliferation and export controls in the Asian economies as follows:
 - The Asian Export Control Seminar (held annually 23 times since 1993)
 - The Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) (held 12 times since November 2003)
 - Training course on implementation of export controls for government officials (since 1999) ; and
 - Other various bilateral export control seminars in Asian countries and regions.
- 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).

Japan has taken counter terrorism measures, fully complying with international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian laws.

- Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008). Japan has ratified 13 international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.
 - Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.
1. Japan has received and considered the information on CT activities of other countries provided through relevant frameworks such as the CTITF and the UNSC Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC).
 2. Japan has provided information about its CT efforts and cooperated with the aforementioned and other relevant organizations in order to increase the effectiveness of Japan's counter-terrorism technical assistance and capacity building efforts.
 3. Japan and India held "the 4th Meeting of the Japan-India Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism" in Delhi, India on 18th November, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and India.
 4. Japan and Malaysia co-hosted "the Workshop on Counter Radicalization" in Tokyo, Japan from 25th to 26th March, 2015, inviting officials from ASEAN member states and other major ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) member states, to address counter-radicalization issue and promote efforts by the international community to counter terrorism.
 5. Japan, the United States of America, and Australia held "the 8th Trilateral Strategic Dialogue Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Washington D.C., U.S. on 23rd April, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the three economies.
 6. Japan and the United States of America held "Japan-U.S. Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Tokyo, Japan on 28th February, 2013, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the two economies.
 7. Japan and the United Kingdom held "2nd Japan-UK Counter-Terrorism Dialogue" in Tokyo, Japan on 13th October, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and the United Kingdom.
 8. Japan and the Republic of Korea held "7th Japan-ROK Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 15th July, 2016, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the two economies.
 9. Japan and the People's Republic of China held "3rd Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation" on 28th September, 2016.
 10. Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China held "3rd Japan-ROK-China Trilateral Counter-terrorism Consultations" in Beijing, People's Republic of China, on 15th May, 2015, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the three economies.
 11. Japan and ASEAN held "the 9th ASEAN-JAPAN Counter-Terrorism Dialogue" in Singapore from 29th to 30th May, 2014, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and ASEAN.
 12. Japan and Tunisia held "Japanese-Tunisian Dialogue on Security and Counter-Terrorism" in Tunis, Tunisia on 18th April, 2016, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and Tunisia.
 13. Japan and Algeria held "Japan-Algeria Security and Counter-Terrorism Consultations" on 10th June, 2013, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between Japan and Algeria.
 14. Japan and Russia held "the 7th Japan-Russia Counter-Terrorism Consultations" in Moscow, Russia, on 23rd June, 2016, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation between the two economies.
 15. Japan held the 18th Regional Counter-Terrorism Conference in Tokyo, from 4th to 6th June 2013, to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation in Southeast Asia.
 16. Japan participated in G7 Rome-Lyon Group to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation among G7 countries.
 17. Japan holds the Group Training Course in International Terrorism Investigation every year since 1995. This course is aimed to establish close cooperative relationship among participating countries and Japan in the field of international terrorism prevention.

- 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).
 1. The International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources
 - Japan made a political commitment to the Code of Conduct by sending a letter to the Director General of the IAEA in February 2004.
 - Japan has been taking appropriate measures for implementing the Code.
 2. Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources
 - Japan made a political commitment to the Guidance by sending a letter to the Director General of the IAEA in December 2005.
 - Japan has been implementing the Guidance since 2006.
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).
 1. Japan (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) encouraged the suppliers which provided food at G7 Summit in 2016 to take preventive measures against intentional contamination.
- Implement the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2011).

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- 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).
The Japanese Police will continue to strictly enforce measures to prevent the illegal export of WMD-related materials.
- 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, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the 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).
Japan will continue to implement the Code of Conduct and the Guidance, and will exchange relevant information with the IAEA and other economies.
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense 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 (2011).

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?

- 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, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the 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 defense 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 (2011).

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.)

- 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, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the 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 defense 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 (2011).

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.)

- 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, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the 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 defense 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 (2011).

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Cut 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).
- 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 UN and other international instruments (2002).
- Implement, 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

- Cut 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).
 1. As of September 2016, a total of 499 individuals and entities are subject to asset-freezing measures in accordance with UNSCR 1267, 1333, 1390, 1988, 1989, and 2253, or UNSCR 1373.
 2. Each prefectural-level police department has a task force specializing in money laundering investigation, which performs fact-finding concerning criminal proceeds.
 3. The Terrorism Financing Act was enacted in 2002, and its amendment bill which expanded the scope of terrorist financing offence has been in force since 11 December 2014.
 4. The Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds provides for preventive measures in combating ML/TF, by imposing obligations to perform Customer Due Diligence {such as verifying customers identification data}, record keeping and filing suspicious transaction reports, etc..
- 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).

Japan Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC) was established in the National Public Safety Commission/the National Police Agency in 2007.

 - JAFIC is an organization responsible for processing administrative work related to the enforcement of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds and conducts collecting, arranging and analysing suspicious transaction reports (STRs) filed by specified business operators and disseminating such information to public prosecutors, etc.
 - JAFIC signed statements of cooperation concerning information exchange among foreign FIUs. As of June 2016, JAFIC signed such statements with 90 countries and regions.
- Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (2002).

- Implement, 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).
1. Japan has taken action in response to a series of the FATF's public statements on jurisdictions with significant deficiencies in anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) or representing significant ML/TF risks.
 2. The Third Mutual Evaluation Report of Japan was adopted in 2008. The report recognized the strong AML/CFT regime in Japan. Since the Mutual Evaluation was adopted, Japan has established a multi-agency task force to address the deficiencies cited in the report and to implement the actions recommended by the report.
 3. The Terrorism Financing Act was enacted in 2002, and its amendment bill to address the deficiencies related to FATF's Special Recommendation II has been in force since 11 December 2014.
 4. Japan ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism in June 2002.
 5. In relation to FATF's Special Recommendation, the Terrorist Assets Freezing Act came into force on 5 October 2015. This act regulates domestic transactions, and prohibits domestic transfers of the regulated assets by persons or entities designated pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1267, 1988, 1989 and 2253, without permission by the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Cut 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).
- 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 UN and other international instruments (2002).
- Implement, 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).
Japan has implemented the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing.

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?

- Cut 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).
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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.)

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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.)

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- 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 UN and other international instruments (2002).
Japan, through the activities of United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), provides training for criminal justice practitioners from developing countries. Next year, UNAFEI will take up Criminal Justice Response to organized crime and terrorism as the topics of the 166th and 167th International Training Course.
- Implement, 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).

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

- Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).
 1. The National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC) facilitates information sharing among 13 critical infrastructure sectors.
 2. NISC implements the common threat analysis and cross-sectoral exercises.
 3. NISC, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) promote collaborations with ASEAN countries under the ASEAN-JAPAN Information Security Policy Meeting established in 2009.
 4. NPA is strengthening public-private cooperation against terrorist use of cyberspace by providing security advice on information security to critical infrastructure industries and promoting joint exercises between local law enforcement and critical infrastructure.
 5. Cabinet Secretariat has held a drill for Critical Cyber Attacks with other ministries every year since 2011.
 6. MIC implements R&D programs to establish fundamental technology for network security.
 7. MIC improves information sharing concerning security incidents between telecommunications carriers in cooperation with related organizations, such as ICT Information Sharing And Analysis Center Japan (ICT-ISAC JAPAN) .
 8. MIC urges telecommunications carriers to strengthen their information security management.
 9. MIC and METI promote measures to counter botnet in cooperation with the private sector such as ISPs and security vendors.
 10. Cabinet Secretariat establishes the National Response Framework against emergency including terrorist use of cyberspace.
 11. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) (and other ministries) promote cooperation on cybersecurity capacity building.
- Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cybersecurity awareness (2010).

NISC launched “Information Security Awareness Month” in 2010 which is held in each February. The catch line in 2016 was “Aware, Secure, Continue” to promote message that each person has to protect themselves from a variety of malicious online activities etc. In addition, NISC set up the “International Cyber Security Campaign” in October 2012. The Chief Cabinet Secretary delivered his message about our vision and thinking for cybersecurity as a representative of Government of Japan.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).

Cabinet Secretariat will hold a drill for Critical Cyber Attacks with other ministries in 2017.

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

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

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

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