Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Counter Terrorism Action Plan Combined Report from APEC Fora
Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat

Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting
Bangkok, Thailand
14-15 October 2003

Combined APEC fora Counter Terrorism Action Plan

Executive Summary

At the request of Senior Officials and the Counter Terrorism Task Force, the APEC Secretariat is pleased to offer this initial combined APEC Counter Terrorism Action Plan. This Action Plan highlights the progress APEC fora are making to implement the Leaders' Statement on Fighting Terrorism issued in Shanghai in October 2001 and their Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth issued in Los Carbos last year. It covers: enhancing secure trade in the APEC region; halting terrorist financing; promoting cybersecurity, the energy security initiative and protecting the health of communities.

The Action Plan also summarises the capacity building requests from member economies.

This combined Action Plan has been prepared by the APEC Secretariat on the basis of the information available to it at this time. It is hoped that a more comprehensive Action Plan will be able to be prepared by SOM I in 2004.

Recommendation

That Senior Officials note the combined Counter Terrorism Action Plan.

A. ENHANCING SECURE TRADE IN THE APEC REGION

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies will work together to secure the flow of goods and people through the following measures.

: **APEC'S RESPONSE**

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2003	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY ECONOMIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Implementing by 2005 wherever possible the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade.	1. Computerized customs clearance system adopted. 2. Risk management system in operation. 3. Analysis of current data requirements conducted against WCO Customs Data Model – version 1. 4. World Customs Organization (WCO) Customs Data Model adopted	18 APEC economies have implemented the United Nations/Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) messaging standards that are the basis for automated systems. 20 economies have automated cargo reporting and clearance system. 16 economies have developed a risk management system and 5 economies are currently developing or in the early stages of developing a risk management system. 14 economies have assessed their data requirements against the WCO Data Model.		Training to improve operational skills on WCO Data Model for Customs officers. Technical and financial support for risk management IT, and exchanging experiences among member administrations on risk management methods and techniques. Information and experience exchange seminars on computerized customs clearance system and the introduction of the WCO Customs Data Model in the APEC region Intelligence networking, seminars/workshops, both local and international, to share information and expertise in aspects of drug and counter-terrorism control.

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Implementing expeditiously a container security regime that assures in-transit integrity of containers; identify and examine high-risk containers, and working within international organizations to require the provision of advance electronic information on container content to customs, port, and shipping officials as early as possible in the supply chain, while taking into consideration the facilitation of legitimate trade.	1. Security criteria for identifying high-risk containers established. 2. Containers pre-screened at the earliest possible point. 3. Containers (or goods) secured at the earliest possible point and the integrity of the security is maintained. 4. Technology used to pre-screen high-risk containers. 5. Use of secure and "smart" containers. 6. Legal basis for advance electronic information established.	15 economies have adopted a systematic approach to identifying high-risk (import) containers. 6 economies pre-screen containers. 5 economies secure containers (or goods) at the earliest possible point and maintain the integrity of the security. 8 economies have technology available to x-ray high risk containers. Many economies are currently exploring the use of secure and "smart" containers. TPT undertaking a project to evaluate various track and trace technologies. 12 economies have established a legal basis for advance electronic information. The Sub-committee on Customs Procedures formed a Counter-Terrorism Working Group that will be an open forum where the SCCP can discuss the impact that counter-terrorism has placed on Customs administrations and general terrorism issue.	There is a need to carry out work under the IAEA auspices to create and keep updated international data base on transportation packages (containers) used in the course of foreign-trade activities for transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials. Electronic version of such data base could be used by customs service of any state and would facilitate the solution of security problem and prevention of smuggling of fissionable and radioactive materials during their legal movement	Cooperation with the private sector to expand training on port security. Training for front-line officers to use risk assessment approaches to judge, identify and analyze high-risk containers. Further information on the concept and application of container pre-screening. Financial support to equip checkpoints with the necessary examination and inspection facilities (hi-tech container x-ray machines). Further information on the concept and practical aspects of "smart" containers.

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Promoting private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials.	1. Cooperative arrangements with the private sector implemented and monitored. 2. Supply chain security standards based upon the WCO task force work in place. 3. Liaison channels established between the private sector and law enforcement officials.	16 economies implemented cooperative arrangements with the private sector. APEC has agreed to Private Sector Supply Chain Security Guidelines. 8 economies have supply chain security standards based upon the WCO task force work in place. 10 economies have established liaison channels between the private sector and law enforcement officials.	Further measures will be made following agreement to standards in the WCO (expected June 2003).	International cooperative projects for exchanging experience and best practices in APEC region. Information on Supply Chain Security Standards of WCO Model of cooperative arrangement among parties involved in the import/export activities.

A.2 Protect Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

Contact Point: Name: Kevin Sample   Title: Lead Shepherd, Transport Working Group
Telephone Number: +Fax Number: +Email Address:

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Ship and port security plans (by July 2004) Automatic identification systems installed on certain ships (by December 2004).	1. Ship and port security plans in operation. 2. Automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships.	X economies have IMO ISPS ship and port security plans in operation. X economies require automatic identification systems to be installed on certain ships. China is making arrangements for its over 2,000 flagged ships engaged in international voyages and 130 ports to adopt the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the ISPS code. Singapore's ship owners and port operators are now taking steps to comply with the SOLAS and ISPS code requirements on or before July 2004. In May 2003, a maritime security seminar especially for ship owners and port operators was conducted.	Australia will conduct capacity building projects in the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia from October to December 2003 on the ISPS code implementation. It hosted a Symposium of Maritime Experts in Melbourne on 18-20 June 2004 on this area. The Philippines will host a train the trainers" seminar on the ISPS code. Korea's future plans include the establishment and implementation of national regulations on the ISPS code by September 2003: approval of Ship Security Plans from October 2003 to March 2004; verification and certification of ships from January to June 2004; and Port Facility Security Assessment and Issue of Statement of Compliance of Port Facilities from March to June 2004. Korea will also host a training course on the ISPS code for developing countries in March 2004.	Technical cooperation and experts assistance to implement the ISPS Codes. Training for SSO, CSO & PFSO. Technical and financial assistance to help with installing AIS on certain ships and also to develop the needed Vehicle Tracking Mechanisms & Systems at ports.

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Enhancing cooperation on fighting piracy in the region between APEC fora and organizations such as the International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Center and International Maritime Organization (IMO).	Cooperative measures established between APEC fora and private and government organizations to fight piracy in the region.	APEC economies are establishing cooperative links and measures with regional organizations involved in the fight against piracy in the region. One example of this was the High Level Maritime Security Conference in Manila on 8-9 September.		The information networks of some economies need to be upgraded to enhance their capacity to integrate with regional networks

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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Improving airline passenger and crew safety by introducing, highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible, and in any case by 2005; accelerating implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft by April 2003 wherever possible; and supporting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits.	1. Installation of highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports. 2. Implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft. 3. Support for International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits.	X APEC economies have agreed to participate in the highly effective baggage screening pathfinder initiative. X economies participated in a 100% baggage screening workshop in Hong Kong in September. X economies have agreed to implement standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft X economies participate in International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits	Chinese Taipei will host an International Symposium on Aviation and Maritime Security on 7-10 Dec. 2003 in Taipei. The main theme of the symposium will be "The New Challenges to International Transportation Security".	Technical assistance (equipment, training courses) and financial support will be needed to install Advance Technology and EDS screening equipment for screening hold baggage at some International Airports including equipment that can identify explosives and dangerous goods. Training and technical assistance in completing the ICAO mandatory aviation security audits and to develop into a center to train the trainers and also a center of excellence. Enhancing the Standard of Procedures (SOP) for Regulated Agents. Holding joint simulation-type activities on crisis management during emergency situations. Crowd handling and control measures on bomb threats and evacuations Strengthened intelligence cooperation among APEC member economies, Governmental officers responsible for aviation security including meeting to exchange information a regular basis. Foreign and local training/ seminars/

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				briefing on anti-terrorism/ counter-terrorism enhanced security measures re: a. Identification and detection of Incendiary Explosives Devices (IED), Explosives and Terrorist Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical, biological and radiological b. Access Control measures c. Checkpoint. (local and international standard) Screening/ searching systems and control measures on confiscated weapons and apprehended suspects Profiling, body search, baggage/package search and monitoring equipment Vehicle inspection search control measures and equipment
Enhancing air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO.	Adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO.	X economies have adopted the ICAO guidelines or have legislation based on ICAO guidelines for international air cargo.		Personnel training needed: Expect ICAO to finish formulating the Directory of Dangerous Goods and distribute to members so that relevant training courses can be carried out asap.

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

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Cooperation to develop electronic movement records systems that will enhance border security while ensuring movement of legitimate travelers is not disrupted.

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Implementing as expeditiously as possible a common global standard based on UN EDIFACT for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information.	1. Identify which governmental department should serve as the point of contact, such as the customs administration or the immigration authority.	Most economies have identified the governmental department to serve as the point of contact, such as the customs administration or the immigration authority.		Training
	2. Participation in the APEC pathfinder initiative on Advanced Passenger Information Systems.	Five economies already participate in the APEC pathfinder initiative on Advanced Passenger Information Systems. Feasibility studies have also been undertaken or will be undertaken in 13 others by the end of 2004.		Funding to implement integrated information systems. API/APP system should be implemented on a reciprocal basis in order to effectively control the terrorism. Therefore, capacity-building to ensure that all economies equally benefit from the usage of the API/APP system should be vigorously pursued.
	3. *Adoption of APEC standards for the collection and transmission of API (not yet adopted)*	APEC economies have agreed to standards for the collection and transmission of API.		Information sharing on problems and difficulties that emerge during the implementation process and measures to overcome them.
Adopting standards for application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents such as those being	1. Adoption of APEC standards for biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel			Technological transfer and other cost-effective ways to ensure effective usage of biometrics. Development of a passenger

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developed by the ICAO and the International Standards Organization.	documents such as those being developed by the ICAO and the International Standards Organization. 2. Action Plan established. 3. Action Plan implemented.			biometrics technology and database. Training needed: on the principles of facial identification and on the operation of biometric systems.
Assuring the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations.	1. Revision of procedures for code of conduct investigations. 2. Update code of conduct training package.		*Actions proposed by the IEGBM to assist APEC member economies*	The periodical exchange of knowledge, know-how and experience among Immigration officers of different economies through seminars, conferences or workshops. Training on fake certificate identification and use of document checking technology.
To ensure the safety and security of tourists by developing a standardized strategic safety and security master plan; a crisis management model and promoting the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses.	1. Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan. 2. Develop a crisis management model. 3. Promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses.		The Best Practices and Ideas in Safety and Security for APEC Economies to Combat Terrorism in Tourism Project due for completion in April 2004 will. a) To provide best practices on safety and security system and standard for all APEC Economies in order to improve/enhance safety and security in the tourism sector. b) Provide a crisis management tool to handle and manage a terrorist attack crisis effectively.	

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			c) Inculcate and inject a safety and security culture in APEC economies that will raise and sustain awareness at all levels for the purpose of safeguarding and boosting the growth and expansion of the tourism sector of their economies. d) Provide an effective yet simple-to-use safety and security measures and tips for all. e) Instill greater confidence in the tourism industry by travellers, and f) Provide economies with a good basis to formulate a Master Plan for safety and security.	

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

We will jointly work to deny terrorists access to the world's financial system and use the money trail to locate and apprehend terrorists, in line with the comprehensive approach adopted by our Finance Ministers in September, including through measures to:

B. 1 Implement UN and Other International Instruments:

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Endeavoring to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism no later than October 2003.	Ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.	At the 9th APEC Finance Ministers' Meeting each APEC economy was called on to implement as soon as possible the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, particularly UNSCR 1373 and 1390, as well as the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.	***Actions proposed by the FMP to assist APEC member economies.***	Training on terrorist financing Training in forensic accounting, financial institution, international cooperation, international business transactions, payment instruments, etc..
Implementing quickly and decisively all measures needed to prevent terrorists and their supporters from accessing the international financial system, as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1390. These measures include: • effective blocking of terrorist assets; • criminalization of the financing of terrorism; • increased efforts to investigate and prosecute	Implementation of all measures needed to prevent terrorists and their supporters from accessing the international financial system, as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1390. Specifically: 1. terrorist assets blocked 2. the financing of terrorism made a criminal offence 3. efforts to investigate and prosecute money launderers and terrorist	APEC Finance Ministers, in their 2002 Joint Ministerial Statement, stated that all APEC economies, subject to their respective domestic institutional arrangements, will freeze the assets of terrorists and their supporters without delay, and prevent them from accessing the international financial system. They encouraged each economy to fully implement current		Training in typologies and methodologies of terrorist financing. Special training for FIU personnel, police officers, prosecutors, judges and relevant agencies (on money laundering and terrorist financing.) Information on anti-money laundering activities in the region and in the world should be provided.

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money launderers and terrorist financiers; • preventive steps to protect the integrity of the financial system by regulating and supervising the financial sector consistent with international standards; • joint identification and designation of targets of regional interest.	financiers increased 4. regulation and supervision of the financial sector consistent with international standards 5. joint identification and designation of targets of regional interest.	laws on freezing terrorist assets and to ensure compliance and consistent reporting and to continue to improve its laws on freezing the assets of terrorists to ensure that no funds escape its financial system.		
Supporting the FATF's [Financial Action Task Force] Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing and pledging to comply as quickly as possible with the recommendations; calling on the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and World Bank, in coordination with FATF, to begin conducting integrated and comprehensive assessments of countries' efforts to implement these recommendations and identifying jurisdictions which need technical assistance.	1. Compliance with the FATF's Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing. 2. Integrated and comprehensive assessments of countries' efforts to implement these recommendations and identification of jurisdictions that need technical assistance by the IMF and World Bank, in coordination with the FATF.	A working group was established at the 7th APEC Finance Ministers Meeting to strengthen anti-money laundering regimes in the region by identifying areas in which international bodies and agencies can provide the necessary training and technical assistance to enable jurisdictions to comply with international standards. More recently, the working group has focused its efforts on encouraging all APEC economies to complete the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) self-assessment questionnaire on terrorist financing.	Based on responses to an Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) self-assessment survey, the group identified three main areas for training and technical assistance (TTA): financial/regulatory TTA, legal infrastructure TTA, and financial investigations TTA.	(IT system equipment) and training program in the field of Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). Technical assistance in: • Investigations modalities; • Planning investigations; • Evidence gathering investigations; • Forensic accounting; • Financial system awareness; • Asset tracing; and • Confiscated asset management.

B. 2 Promote Better Monitoring of Alternative Remittance Systems and Non-Profit Organizations:

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Supporting the work of APEC finance officials and regional bodies on alternative remittance systems, including an analysis of the economic and structural factors that encourage their use.	Better understanding of the economic and structural factors that encourage the use of alternative remittance systems.	The APEC Alternative Remittance Systems (ARS) Working Group under the APEC Finance Ministers' Process presented to the 10th APEC Finance Ministers Meeting (Phuket, 4-5 September 2003) a report on "Informal Funds Transfer Systems in the APEC Region: Initial Findings and a Framework for Further Analysis." The report creates a framework for estimating the magnitude of remittance flows, discusses incentives for using informal systems, and examines the role of the private financial institutions in the provision of remittance services that are compliant with international anti-money laundering/combating of terrorist financing standards. The report concluded with policy recommendations on how formal financial systems can be strengthened to provide more attractive and accessible remittance services.	The APEC ARS WG has proposed holding a policy dialogue in 2004 to further engage senior APEC policymakers, the private sector, and the international financial institutions on strengthening remittance services in the formal sector and making them more accessible to its users. The Alternative Remittance Systems Working Group also supports the international financial institutions valuable work on remittances.	Training on alternative remittance systems used by other economies
Protecting non-profit organizations and well-meaning donors from having their funds misused by terrorist financiers, and endorsing and taking steps	1. Protection of non-profit organizations and well-meaning donors from having their funds misused by	APEC Finance Ministers, in their 2002 Joint Ministerial Statement, undertook to protect non-profit organizations and well-meaning donors from having their funds		Training on regulating the non-profit organizations used by other economies.

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to implement at members highest level FATF's recently announced best practices for preventing abuse of charitable institutions by terrorists. Encouraging taking similar endorsement and implementation steps with regard to regulation of alternative remittance systems, according to FATF standards embodied in FATF's Eight Special Recommendations, and the more detailed standards now being developed by FATF and FATF-like regional organizations.	terrorist financiers. 2. Implementation of the FATF's recently announced best practices for preventing abuse of charitable institutions by terrorists. 3. Implementation of steps to regulate alternative remittance systems, according to FATF standards.	misused to support terrorists. They encouraged the FATF to develop best practices for preventing the abuse of charitable institutions by terrorists..		

B. 3 Enhance Law Enforcement and Regulatory Capabilities:

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Establishing or identifying by October 2003 a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and taking steps to enhance information sharing with other FIUs.	1. The establishment or identification by October 2003 of a financial intelligence unit in each member economy. 2. Enhanced information sharing with other FIUs.	Work is underway to assist economies establish effective Financial Intelligence Units.	*Actions proposed by the FMP to assist APEC member economies.*	Some economies will need financial and technical assistance to set up a surveillance program in accordance with CAMEL standards, and a computer system to track suspicious financial transactions. A key feature would be a filtering mechanism that flags suspicious transactions
Supporting private sector initiatives such as the Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and endorsing cooperation between financial institutions and governments.	1. Support for private sector initiatives such as the Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. 2. The endorsement of cooperation between financial institutions and governments.	APEC Finance Ministers have expressed their full support for private sector initiatives such as the Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and endorsed cooperation between financial institutions and governments.		Training on international banking, cross-border transactions, insurance, other financial institutions, financial instruments for FIU personnel and other relevant agencies. The development of a training package for use by banking institutions, the insurance sector and the non-bank sector on methods of detecting suspicious transactions, particularly those relating to financing of terrorism.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

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Endeavor to enact a comprehensive set of laws relating to cyber security and cyber crime that are consistent with the provisions of international legal instruments, including United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/63 (2000) and Convention on Cybercrime (2001), by October 2003.	A comprehensive set of substantive, procedural, and mutual assistance laws to fight cyber crime.	Cybercrime legislation survey revealed that 13 economies had enacted or are in the process of enacting cybercrime laws. One other economy advised that it had laws but did not respond to the survey. Database of economy responses developed to assist economies in developing or reviewing their cybercrime laws APEC and United States funded Cybercrime Legislation and Enforcement Capacity Building Project includes development of comprehensive laws relating to cybersecurity. Seminar conducted in July 2003. In-economy training to commence in late 2003.	*Actions proposed by the TEL eSTG to assist APEC member economies*	Human resource training courses in drafting cyber crime laws are required.
Identify national cyber crime units and international high-technology assistance points of contact and create such	1. Identify international high-technology points of contact.	Cybercrime legislation survey revealed that 13 economies had established or are in the process of		Human resource training courses and support in building a high tech center are required.

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capabilities to the extent they do not already exist, by October 2003.	2. Join the international 24/7 cyber crime information exchange arrangement.	establishing points of contact. APEC and United States funded Cybercrime Legislation and Enforcement Capacity Building Project includes development of enforcement capabilities and points of contact. Seminar conducted in July 2003. In-economy training to commence in late 2003.		
Establish institutions that exchange threat and vulnerability assessment (such as Computer Emergency Response Teams) by October 2003.	1. Institutions and assessment capability established. 2. Information exchange arrangements established.	Ten economies have established CERTs that participate in information sharing arrangements. APEC and Australian funded CERT Capacity Building Project includes training and/or guidance on the establishment of CERTs for remaining economies. Two CERT capacity building workshops were conducted at TEL meetings in 2003. The project also includes establishment of a framework for the exchange of threat and vulnerability assessment within APEC and with the wider CERT community.		Human resource training courses and support in the establishment of CERTs are required. These would improve the capacity to investigate cybercrime; describe the concepts of computers and networking; and technical know-how on electronic forensics and surveillance systems. Logistics and technical expertise to fund training programs and software and other training-related materials (i.e., electronic materials, books, supplies, etc.) Access to international standards and experience of system vulnerability assessment is required.

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		Thirteen economies have established or are in the process of establishing high tech crime information exchange arrangements.		
Develop closer cooperation between law enforcement officials and businesses in the field of information security and fighting computer crime.	Closer cooperation established between law enforcement officials and businesses in the field of information security and fighting computer crime.	Cybercrime Legislation and Enforcement Capacity Building Project included a session on cooperative arrangements between law enforcement, government and business

Dialogue between law enforcement, government and business initiated at TEL 27 and continued at TEL 28. | | |

D. ENERGY SECURITY

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Strengthening of energy security in the region through the mechanism of the APEC Energy Security Initiative, which examines measures to respond to temporary supply disruptions and longer-term challenges facing the region's energy supply.

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Implement the recommendations of the Energy Security Initiative, in the areas of: the Joint Oil Data Exercise; sea lane security; real time emergency information sharing; oil supply emergency response plans; and non-petroleum and longer term concerns.	1. Participation in and timely submission of data to the Monthly Oil Data initiative.	1. The EWG is working with other relevant international organisations to identify a permanent coordinating mechanism for JODI. All APEC economies are participating in the data collection exercise, with some variation in the timeliness and quality of the information collected.	The Energy Security Initiative Implementation Plan indicates that an information sharing system will be activated in 2004.	Technical and Financial Assistance.

Training in preparation of an Energy Database |
	2. Consider proposals for a real-time emergency information sharing system.	2. A proposal for a real-time information sharing system was considered at EWG25 in June 2003 and will be tabled for endorsement at EWG26 in December 2003.	The EWG will review efforts underway in the IMO and APEC Transportation Working Group to enhance sea transport, and will identify any additional actions necessary to enhance transport of energy by sea, in 2004.	
	3. Emphasise the importance of maintaining energy flows in any sea lane-related counter terrorism activities and communicate this to other relevant APEC fora.	3. The EWG has sought closer engagement with the IMO and APEC Transportation Working Group, which have agreed to engage with the EWG on the issue of sea transport of energy.	At EWG26, the EWG will develop a program of further activities to build capacity in energy emergency response planning.	
	4. Encourage member economies to have energy emergency preparedness	4. The EWG held a workshop on energy emergency preparedness planning in	At EWG26, the EWG will consider options for incorporating sustainable development principles into	

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	plans in place, and facilitate sharing of experiences and best practices. 5. Consider the feasibility of joint stockpiles by net oil importing member economies. 6. Consider energy security from a long term perspective.	conjunction with EWG25. Members agreed to present their arrangements at future EWG meetings. 5. The EWG will hold a workshop on joint oil stockpiling as an energy security measure for interested economies in conjunction with EWG26.	EWG projects. In 2004, the EWG will begin several projects that will contribute to long-term energy security, including assessing the potential for geological sequestration of carbon dioxide in the APEC region, and addressing barriers to the cross border interconnection of natural gas in APEC economies.	

E. PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF COMMUNITIES

Contact Point: Name:

Telephone Number: Fax Number: Email Address:

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2003	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY ECONOMIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
To strengthen cooperation in counter-terrorism related to food safety through the formation of an association of disease surveillance networks.	Nomination of a Point of Contact to share information on disease surveillance.	X economies have nominated a Point of Contact to share information on disease surveillance.		Exchange experience in laboratory techniques for diagnosing infectious diseases. Exchange experience in infectious disease control. Training for inspection and quarantine staff in identifying contaminated food products. Advanced inspection and quarantine equipment and relevant technical assistance are needed to detect contaminated products. Advocacy and training in making emergency plans.
To ensure the secure trade of perishable food products through the use of electronic sanitary certification between government agencies	Participation in the APEC electronic SPS pathfinder initiative.	X economies participate in the APEC electronic SPS pathfinder initiative.	Further development and implementation of the Pathfinder in APEC.	Funding for the hardware and software for the e-SPS initiative and training for personal to operate the system.