

2016 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY: SINGAPORE

CALENDAR YEAR: 2016

LAST UPDATED: OCT 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
<p>1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments since last update.</p> <p>2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

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

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

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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

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

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

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

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

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

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

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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

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

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

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

Contact Point: Name: Lee Liang Chye Title: Head Operations/Airport Police Division

Telephone Number: 65463122 Fax Number: 65456630 Email Address: lee_liang_chye@spf.gov.sg

Emergency Aviation Security Point of Contact: Name: Duty Team Title: Duty Team Leader

Telephone Number: 65460000 Fax Number: 65429558 Email Address: NA

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

- 100 % Transfer Baggage Screening System (THBS) was fully implemented in July 2012. Security Directives for Aircraft Operator had been issued to the airlines to ensure that the cockpit doors are locked from inside and only accessible to authorised staff.
- Singapore has sent qualified ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP) Auditors to assist ICAO in auditing Mauritius and Brunei Airports. More importantly, Singapore was awarded very good results during ICAO's USAP Audit of Changi International Airport in Nov 2012.
- The Regulated Air Cargo Agent Regime (RCAR) was implemented on 1 April 2008 with the aim to regulate cargo on passenger flights departing from Singapore. The regime requires that a 100% screening of cargo that is put on the passenger plane. However, cargo agents can apply to be a recognised regulated air cargo agent (RCA) under the RCAR and enjoy a lower percentage of screening based on a risk management approach. Such RCAs are approved after the Appropriate Authority (AA) of Civil Aviation Security is satisfied that the security measures put in place by them are assessed to be robust and consistent with their "Regulated Air Cargo Agent Security Programme (RACASP)". The Cargo Terminal Operators (SATS & dnata) are also audited by the AA in accordance to the Security Directive for Airfreight

Terminal Operators to ensure that their cargo screening and security measures are up to the required standard. An Air Cargo Security Workgroup had been formed to look into enhancing the RCAR.

- The US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) had jointly conducted an assessment of potential MANPADS launch sites at Changi International Airport with Singapore in March 2006. Response protocols are in place to mitigate such MANPADS threats.
- APD's Security Regulatory Branch was formed on 1 March 2010 to ensure the airport entities are compliant to the security standards set and recommend rectifications to close the gaps (if any). Through the years, the SRB has intensified their Quality Control inspections as well as build up a bigger library of simulated threat objects and knowledge base, to keep abreast with the evolving security threats (where methods and threat items used by terrorists are constantly changing)
- Singapore has in place a number of measures to safeguard the storage and use of MANPADS by the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF). The SAF has in place stringent control measures to safeguard its MANPADS inventory, such as access controls into and perimeter defences around depots that store MANPADS, regular stock checks on its MANPADS stockpile, and various security controls on the transportation of its MANPADS.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Working groups and consultancy studies are in place to look into ways of enhancing cargo security and aviation security. Some examples are :

- a) Working Group on Next Generation Air Cargo Checkpoint (led by CAAS and members from APD, MHA, MOT, SC, ICA)
- b) Inter-agency work group to study the feasibility of extending the RCAR programme to all-cargo aircraft. (led by APD and members from CAAS, EDB and CAG)

Item a

A study of the Next Generation Air Cargo Checkpoint was initiated by CAAS under the National Air Transport Facilitation Committee (NATFC) in early 2012. It aims to review and close existing gaps in the infrastructure design, security and border clearance processes of the existing air cargo checkpoints and to conceptualize a Next Generation Air Cargo Checkpoint Model (NGACCM) for implementation in Singapore's context in the long term so as to ensure smooth trade facilitation and future sustainability. The study shall propose solutions/actions to be taken and the roles played by each agency in meeting the objectives of the future model. The study also aims to synchronize various components of cargo processes, namely people, processes and infrastructures work together to secure air cargo, ensure smooth trade and enhance the handling capability of the checkpoint. On Aug 2015, MOT had taken over the above-mentioned review and will present their recommendations at subsequent National Civil Aviation Security Committee (NCASC) meetings for endorsement.

Item b

The Air Cargo Security work group was formed in Feb 2013 to conduct a review of the air cargo security policies and arrangements in Singapore. Changes in the air cargo environment and compliance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Annex 17 were key considerations of the work group's studies and recommendations. On 15 Oct 2015 NCASC approved the recommendations to extend the RCAR from passenger aircraft to all-cargo aircraft and establish a Known Consignor Regime. Preparations are underway for the implementation of the aforesaid recommendations.

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?

N.A.

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

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

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point: Name: __ Arthur Tan __ Title: _ Deputy Head (International Affairs and Legislation), Immigration and Checkpoints Authority __
Telephone Number: _ 63916524 _ Fax Number: 62936442 _ Email Address: _ Tan_Tze_Lay@ica.gov.sg

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

Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).

- Singapore has commenced the trial project for the Advance Passenger System (without directive) in May 2008. The trial was extended from Dec 2009 to end Dec 2010. With the conclusion of the trial in Dec 2010, Singapore is now in the pilot phase where we intend to invite more carriers onboard the program.

Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (2006).

- The Immigration & Checkpoints Authority has adopted the Mobile INTERPOL Network Database (MIND) system which is also used for the purpose of screening suspicious passports to determine if they are lost or stolen. ICA will review its use of the MIND system before moving on to explore the use of other systems such as 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).

- All Singapore passports issued in Singapore on and after 2 Jan 1991 are machine readable (with the exception of those issued by our overseas missions which were non-machine readable). Since 18 Oct 1999, Singapore has stopped issuing non-machine readable passports completely. Singapore introduced biometric passports that are compliant with ICAO's standards in Aug 2006. Singapore International Passports are compliant with ICAO's standards.

- Singapore is one of the five founding members for ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) which has been set up to promote the use of public key infrastructure system for global interoperability of the validation system for e-passports. Singapore together with the other 5 countries i.e. Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, UK and US became the members of the PKD Board in Mar 2007. Singapore has been re-elected as a member in the PKD Board for another 3 years with effect from Nov 2013.

Assuring the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations.

- Singapore already has a civil service-wide code of conduct in place. All public officers are required to make annual declarations of investment and indebtedness. ICA officers are also subject to the requirements set out in the Home Team Code of Conduct. In addition, ICA has developed a Code of Conduct to guide officers on ethical and integrity issues as well as professional conduct matters.
- ICA has developed a shared vision and guiding principles for discipline to nurture a culture of discipline within the department. ICA also has a structured posting programme for all officers to encourage professional development.
- Training on integrity and professional conduct issues are currently provided to all ICA officers, including those who work at the checkpoints. Messages stressing the importance of integrity are communicated to ICA officers through publicity efforts, e.g. anti-corruption video. Checkpoint officers are given regular rotation at the counters. Pocket books are issued to all officers to declare any cash possessed by the officers before and after their duty. There is a Performance Review Branch in ICA to audit the procedures and practices. Teams conduct post clearance checks to ensure quality of clearance decisions. This ensures that the integrity of ICA officers is not compromised. ICA has been and will continue to monitor disciplinary cases closely so that timely and appropriate actions can be taken. Officers are also regularly reminded of the need to maintain integrity and professionalism at all times.

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).

- Having established the linkage with Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database in 2007, Singapore has started sharing its LSP information with Interpol.

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

- ICA and US Customs & Border Protection have jointly implemented the Singapore-US Trusted Traveller Programme with effect from 27 June 2016..

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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

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

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.)

ICA/Singapore has been supportive of the capacity building efforts undertaken by the BMG. We have shared on relevant topics at the conference and seminars that were organised under the auspices of the BMG. In conjunction with Singapore's hosting of APEC 2009, ICA hosted the Identification and Border Control Workshop from 4-5 Aug 2009. The Workshop was aligned with the BMG's direction of seeking to build the capacity of APEC economies to accelerate, on a best endeavours basis, work towards adopting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards on e-passports and supporting infrastructure to enhance border security for business people across the APEC economies. Among others, the Workshop also provided a platform for representatives of APEC member economies to discuss pertinent issues relating to border control to augment border control capabilities.

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

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

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

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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

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

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.)

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Point: Name: Tan Puay Seng Title: Deputy Director

Telephone Number: 65) 6478 6115 Fax Number: _____ Email Address: tan_puay_seng@mha.gov.sg

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

- As a member of the UN as well as the FATF, Singapore has put in place necessary domestic legislation that criminalises money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has issued Regulations pursuant to the adoption of the UN Security Council's Resolutions; this is complemented by MAS' Notices on Prevention of Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing which set out the FATF's Recommendations as legally binding and enforceable requirements on financial institutions. Compliance with the MAS Regulations and Notices are regularly monitored through a rigorous on-site and off-site supervisory regime. To assist the financial sector in complying with the targeted financial sanctions imposed by the UN, MAS had set up a dedicated webpage to provide the financial sector with guidance on their obligations and to receive timely updates on changes to the relevant UN designations¹.
- Singapore has recently undergone mutual evaluation by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of its AML/CFT regime. This is Singapore's first assessment since the FATF Standards were enhanced in 2012 to counter the increasing threat posed by ML/TF. The mutual evaluation recognised the significant steps Singapore has taken to combat ML/TF.
- The report is available at:
a) Mutual Evaluation report 2016 (Singapore)
<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer4/MER-Singapore-2016.pdf>

¹ Please see: <http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and-Financial-Stability/Anti-Money-Laundering-Countering-The-Financing-Of-Terrorism-And-Targeted-Financial-Sanctions/Targeted-Financial-Sanctions.aspx>

- To address terrorism financing, Singapore introduced the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (TSOFA) in 2002, so as to deter and counter terrorism financing in Singapore. It is an offence to (i) provide or collect property for terrorist acts, (ii) provide property and services for terrorist purposes, (iii) use or possess property for terrorist purposes, or (iv) deal with property of terrorist. In Sep 2013, the TSOFA was amended to enhance the overall effectiveness of Singapore's counter-terrorism financing regime and strengthen Singapore's compliance with the FATF recommendations. The maximum penalties for the terrorism financing offences in the TSOFA were raised for stronger deterrence effect. Under the amended TSOFA, individuals found to have committed a terrorism financing offence under TSOFA are liable to a maximum fine of \$500,000 and/or maximum imprisonment term of 10 years, while entities found to have committed a terrorism financing offence are liable to a maximum fine of \$1 million dollars. The amended TSOFA also includes a new provision that criminalises the disclosure of information that prejudices investigation of a terrorist financing offence. In addition, a new provision is included in the TSOFA to protect the identity of informers during legal proceedings.
- Singapore has also facilitated technical assistance and training related to AML/CFT. This included organizing the International Economic Crime Conference in 2015 and 2016 which was attended by regulatory, financial intelligence unit, law enforcement and prosecution officers from ASEAN members and regional countries, and hosting visits from foreign agencies and sharing on Singapore's AML/CFT regime, including visits by Thailand Department of Special Investigations. Singapore has also recently published its *Practitioner's Guide for Asset Recovery in Singapore* and released updated template request forms and new checklists. These documents will greatly assist countries in drafting requests to Singapore for mutual legal assistance to trace, confiscate and return money relating to AML/CFT.
- On 10 January 2014, Singapore published its first National Risk Assessment (NRA) report on ML/TF. The assessment found that many sectors have in place a robust regime to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The regime is grounded in tough regulations, rigorous supervision, and effective enforcement. Nonetheless, there are a number of areas where controls need to be strengthened, and efforts are underway to address them. . Singapore has continued to update out ML/TF risks assessment and is committed to taking the appropriate steps to mitigate the risk. We are also committed to working with our international partners to strengthen our collective TF understanding.
- Singapore has recently prosecuted and convicted six foreign nationals in court under the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act for their role in providing, collecting and/or possessing property to carry out their terror plans in Bangladesh. All six have been convicted by the Court. Their sentences range between 24 and 60 months' imprisonment.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Following the mutual evaluation by the FATF which was concluded in June 2016, Singapore is studying the recommended actions proposed by the FATF to enhance our AML/CFT regime.

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

In 2015 and 2016, Singapore participated in the following CTF-related capability building activities. Our representatives included officers from the FIU, AML/CFT investigation specialist units and regulators, where relevant. These representatives obtained a better understanding of the pertinent issues and best practises, shared the contents of the training with their colleagues and made recommendations on enhancing their work, wherever relevant.

Date	Activity Name	Organizer (Location)	Remarks
9 – 13 March 2015 14 -18 March 2016	International Economic Crime Conference	Commercial Affairs Department (Singapore)	Attended by regulatory, financial intelligence unit, law enforcement and prosecution officers from ASEAN members and regional countries
25 February 2016	Visit by Thailand Department of Special Investigations	Commercial Affairs Department (Singapore)	Singapore shared on Singapore's AML/CFT legislation

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.)

NA

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.)

Seminars/workshops.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

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

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

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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

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

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.)

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

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

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

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