

2020 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN**ECONOMY:** The People's Republic of China**CALENDAR YEAR:** 2020 **LAST UPDATED:** 2016

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

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

China is determined to fight against terrorism and extremism in all forms and manifestations in accordance with law and has developed comprehensive measures to eliminate both symptoms and root causes of terrorism and extremism. China has adopted a series of regulations and measures to enhance the secure flow of trade and people in the APEC region, to halt terrorist financing and promote cyber security. China has attached great importance to international and regional counter-terrorism cooperation and engaged actively in the work of APEC CTWG by maintaining close communication and cooperation with other APEC economies on experience sharing and capacity building. China has implemented AEO programs, signed AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangements with 15 economies, successfully held IMO Sub-Regional workshop on maritime and port security, passed the third security audit carried by ICAO, provided SLTD data to INTERPOL, officially launched the Interactive Advance Passenger Information System, carried out in-depth cooperation with APEC economies on food safety, and successfully hosted the World Internet Conference.

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

China will continue to strengthen domestic counter-terrorism and deradicalization mechanisms, legislation and capacity by implementing comprehensive measures on protecting cargo, halting terrorist financing and promoting cyber security. China will continue to participate actively in multilateral counter-terrorism cooperation, including APEC CTWG to share experience and carry out pragmatic projects on counter-terrorism. China will continue to host the World Internet Conference annually, hold bilateral dialogues with APEC members, and take an active part in global process of formulating norms, rules and principles on cyberspace and enhance practical cooperation on fighting cyber crime and cyber terrorism.

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.

China would like to strengthen cooperation with other APEC members on counter-terrorism information sharing, exchange of best practices and capacity building.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu__ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484 __ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194 __ Email Address: _____ yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn _____

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)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- **China has implemented the AEO program. It was stipulated by the Measures for Enterprise Credit Management(GAOC Decree No.237) and came into effect as of May 1, 2018, after several revisions. The current regulations places emphasis on trade security, including enhancing the integrity of container, augmenting cooperation with private sector, ensuring trade recovery and resilience, etc.**

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- **To enhance trade security in the Asia-Pacific region, China has been endeavoured to sign AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangements with other Asia-Pacific economies. China has achieved mutual recognition with Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong(China), Australia, New Zealand and Singapore, and plans to become AEO partner with Chile, Mexico, Malaysia, Canada, Russia, Peru, Thailand and Vietnam in 2021.**

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

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- **If seminars and Best Practices Sharing could be held regularly, AEO experts coming from different Asia-Pacific economies would take these opportunities to share their experience and practices, which may improve AEO programmes in this region and lay a profound foundation for mutual recognition.**

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.)

- **China has implemented AEO programs and signed AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangements with 15 economies, covering 42 countries and regions. China is willing to share its experience with other Asia-Pacific economies by providing capacity building including seminars, workshops, training, etc.**

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

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu__ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484__ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194__ Email Address: _____yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn_____

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

- China continues to promote the implementation of ISPS, and strictly implement relevant regulations through ship security inspections and issuance of ship security certificates.
- China enhances human resource capacity building by organizing maritime security training and relevant internal seminars.
- China revised International Ship Security Rules of the People`s Republic of China.
- China successfully held IMO Sub-Regional workshop on maritime and port security in Ningbo, China in July 2018.
- China organized Special inspection of maritime radio, concentrated efforts to crack down the activities on deliberately shutting down the automatic ship identification system(AIS).
- China adjusted the security level of Chinese ships sailing in the Strait of Malacca from July 2 to August 12, 2019, to ensure the safety of related ships.
- China improved the policy system. Two revisions were made to the “Port Facility Security Rules of the People`s Republic of China” on June 3 and November 28, 2019. The right to issue the statement on port facility security was delegated to provincial transport authority and information on the management of port facility security was shared through the information system.
- China published relevant standards and specifications. To regulate port facility security word, several sets of standards were issued such as “Port facility security signs” (JT/T 1139-2017) and “Basic requirements of anti-terrorism prevention

in transport industry” (JT/T961-2020)

- China simplified the process of certificate issuing. Starting from March 2019, provincial transport administrative departments can issue the Port Facility Security Compliance Certificate through the Integrated Management and Information System for Waterway Transport Construction, making it possible to conduct application, review and approval, and certification online. Management process has been simplified, and information services have been enhanced. A total of 1,004 port facilities thus far have obtained the statement of compliance of a port facility.
- China carried out the port facility security work orderly. Port administrative departments at all levels have strengthened education, training, supervision and inspection with regard to port facility security work. Security drills for port facilities were carried out to enhance the capability of port facilities to cope with terrorist attacks. To ensure the smooth running of major events, security level was adjusted accordingly and effective measures were adopted.
- The Integrated Information Management System for Immigration Inspection was put into use at ports in China on January 15, 2020. This System implements classification and grading management through risk assessment function, which improves management efficiency.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

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N/A

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu__ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484__ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194__ Email Address: _____yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn_____

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).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- China exercises strict export control on MANPADS according to the Regulation on the Administration of Military Products Exports.
- China exports MANPADS to sovereign states only, and requires the end-user and end-use certificates from the recipient governments.
- **The Civil Aviation Administration of China(CAAC) fully supports and highly evaluates the security audit (USAP) carried out by ICAO since 2020, and passed the third audit in 2017.**

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

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N/A

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu__ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484__ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194__ Email Address: _____yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn_____

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

- **China has started issuing E-passports for Official Business of the People`s Republic of China since 07/2011, and E-passport of the People`s Republic of China since May 2012. A contactless chip which stores information of the bearer is embedded in every kind of E-passport with the international standard machine-readable code.**
- China began to provide SLTD data to INTERPOL in August, 2016 and has so far uploaded more than 4 million Chinese lost and stolen passports and other international travel documents to INTERPOL and provides new data on a monthly basis.
- In March 2019, China officially launched the Interactive Advance Passenger Information System (I-API). Through the warning function using big data technology and the establishment of various risk control models, i-API accurately screens the trajectory of overseas activities of key personnel, specific groups of people and foreigners who enter into or stay in China illegally or work in China without work permission, and effectively carries out security risk assessment, which comprehensively improves the early security warning capability on people who exit or enter China.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

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N/A

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu____ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484__ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194__ Email Address: _____yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn_____

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 (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- China firmly opposes the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China always deals with non-proliferation issues with a highly responsible attitude. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the implementation of Resolution 1540 and faithfully fulfilled its international obligations in the field of non-proliferation.
- China has continuously strengthened export control through improving legislation, enhancing law enforcement, and carrying out industry outreach activities. In recent years, steady progress has been made in the making of the country's export control law.

- **The Chinese food safety authorities have carried out in-depth cooperation with APEC economies on food safety. By celebrating the World Food Safety Day in China, China advocates the international food safety co-governance. China conducts strict supervision on safety of import and export of food, basically sets up a food safety regulation system based on risk analysis and supply chain management, and jointly promotes the effective interaction among food safety standards. The amount of random inspection of agricultural and food products has reached 4 batches/1,000 people, and the conformity rate for food stays above 98%, and most regional and systematic significant food safety risks are effectively under control.**
- **The ministry of Ecology and Environment/ National Nuclear Safety Administration(MEE/NNSA) of the People’s Republic of China has established an administrative procedure for the management of the import and export of radioactive sources according to the IAEA Code of Conduct. Prior to approving the export of Category I sources, MEE/NNSA should get in advance the consent from the regulatory authority in the importing country. Prior to the export of Category II sources, MEE/NNSA should verify that the importing entity has relevant license for the possession of the sources. Meanwhile, MEE/NNSA requires the exporting enterprise to inform the regulatory authority in the importing country before the transport of the Category I &II sources to be exported. China exported radioactive sources of Category I to Egypt, Morocco and Thailand according to the above procedure in recent years. In June 2019, MEE/NNSA staff participated in the meeting organized by the IAEA to review the implementation by its member states on the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.**

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

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N/A

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu__ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484__ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194__ Email Address: _____yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn_____

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

- The State Council issued the Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Improving the Supervisory Systems and Mechanisms of Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorist Financing and Anti-Tax Evasion, which serves as a national strategy to combat terrorist financing.
- From 2016 to 2017, China conducted the first national ML/TF risk assessment, which presented a comprehensive assessment of the ML/TF threats China faces and the deficiencies of the financial sector and designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), and proposed recommended actions targeting high-risk areas.
- From 2018 to 2019, China accepted the fourth round of mutual evaluation organized by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the effectiveness of CTF was rated at "Substantial" level.
- As of January 2020, China's Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center (CAMLMAC) has signed Memorandum of Understanding with 56 jurisdictions to cooperate in the exchange of financial intelligence.
- The People's Bank of China enhanced supervision on obliged institutions, and required them to improve CTF systems and mechanisms, identify and submit CTF suspicious transaction reports, so as to improve the compliance and effectiveness of CTF operations.
- The People's Bank of China extended guidance to obliged institutions to mitigate TF risks and released monitoring models and risk warnings.

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FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To strengthen the monitoring and analysis of potential TF threats, for example the TF activities exploiting new technologies and virtual assets.• To improve coordination based on the Anti-Money Laundering Joint Ministerial Conference (AMLJMC) and intensify investigation and sanctions of TF activities.• To step up outreach to obliged institutions and the public on combating terrorist financing. |
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N/A

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point: Name: __Yang Yu__ Title: _____Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs_____

Telephone Number: __ (86)10-65961484__ Fax Number: __ (86)10-65964194__ Email Address: _____yang_yu1@mfa.gov.cn_____

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

- Promoting rule of law in cyberspace.
 - Promulgated the Cyber Security Law, setting a legal framework for combating cyber terrorism.
 - Completed the draft of Regulations on Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure and elicited opinions from the public.
- Facilitating global governance in cyberspace.
 - Hosted the World Internet Conference in 2017, 2018 and 2019, calling for the building of a community with shared future in cyberspace.
 - Participated in and led the process of the UNOEWG and UNGGE on information security, facilitating the formulation of norms, rules and principles of responsible state behavior.
- Facilitating practical cooperation in cyberspace.
 - Held bilateral cyber dialogues with APEC members including Russia, Australia, New Zealand, ROK and Japan.
 - Proposed an initiative on “Awareness-Raising and Information Sharing on Emergency Response to Security Incidents in the use of ICTs” under ARF Intersessional Meeting on ICT Security, and jointly held a workshop with Singapore and Cambodia.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Host the World Internet Conference annually.
- Proceed with bilateral cyber dialogues and cooperation with Russia, the US, Australia, New Zealand, ROK, Japan and other APEC members.

- Continue to improve domestic legal framework concerning cyber and data security.
- Continue to take an active part in global process on formulating norms, rules and principles in cyberspace, and enhance practical cooperation on fighting cyber crime and cyber terrorism.

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China will continue to hold workshops and seminars on cyber security to enhance information sharing and exchanges of best practice.