Counter-Terrorism Action Plan – United States

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: United States
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Taking an important step to strengthen international trade and help protect this vital system from evolving threats, the United States released its National Strategy for Global Supply Chain Security in January 2012. The Strategy focuses on the worldwide network of transportation, postal, and shipping assets and supporting infrastructures, articulates our national vision and approach, and encourages collaborative implementation with key State, local, tribal, territorial, private sector and international stakeholders. It recognizes that we can and must promote security and efficiency in the supply chain system rather than seek to “balance” them as mutually exclusive ends. Furthermore, it emphasizes our need to foster a resilient system that can absorb shocks and recover rapidly from disruptions. It also endorses an overall approach that involves integrating efforts to manage risk, leverage a layered defense, and identify and resolve threats as early as possible. Moreover, it supports active collaboration with our international partners by institutionalizing information-sharing arrangements, streamlining government processes, and synchronizing standards and procedures. The full Strategy is available at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/national_strategy_for_global_supply_chain_security.pdf

The United States also continues to make significant progress in the key work areas outlined by APEC Leaders and Ministers. The United States has taken the following steps to combat terrorism and comply with its counterterrorism (CT) commitments:

- The Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) was officially launched by U.S. Secretary of State Clinton and Turkish Foreign Minister Davutoglu on September 22nd in New York. It is an informal, multilateral counterterrorism platform focusing on identifying critical civilian counterterrorism needs, mobilizing the expertise and resources to address those needs, and enhancing global cooperation. The GCTF takes a more strategic approach to civilian counterterrorism efforts and helps increase the number of countries capable—both technically and in terms of capacity and determination—of dealing with the terrorist challenge.

- The Department of State created the Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communication (CSCC) in September 2011. The CSCC has taken the lead in coordinating, orienting, and informing whole-of-government communications activities directed at audiences abroad and targeted against violent extremists and terrorist organizations, especially al-Qaida and its affiliates, with the goal of using communication tools to reduce radicalization, extremist violence and terrorism that threaten the interests and national security of the United States.

Enhancing the Secure Flow of Trade and People in the APEC Region

- U.S. Custom’s and Border Protection’s (CBP) Container Security Initiative (CSI), remains operational in 58 seaports worldwide.
- The U.S. Transportation Administration (TSA) increased harmonization of aviation security measures through the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) Recognition Process. The U.S. continues to update and refine its oversight and quality control model for assessment activities at air cargo facilities.
- The United States continues to receive Advance Passenger Information for all inbound and outbound travelers on commercial air carriers, commercial sea carriers, and private aircraft and continue participating in the Regional Movement Alert System. The Department of State proactively seeks opportunities to mitigate vulnerabilities of the passport and visa issuance processes by strengthening adjudication processes, developing new technologies to detect fraud, and enhancing relationships with key
partners. The U.S. continues to provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low-risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks under its Trusted Traveler Programs.

- The United States developed and leads APEC’s Maritime Security Sub-Group (MEG-SEC) Port Security Legislation Workshops (PSLWs) for use by APEC member economies. The PSLW promotes the development of advanced port security legislation/regulation among member Economies focusing on developing Economies to review and understand fundamental International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code requirements and limitations.
- The United States provides lead Experts to MEG-SEC for Self Assessment Training Workshop (SATW). SATWs seek to strengthen the technical capability of port officials and managers to self assess their port facilities to meet the International Maritime Organization's ISPS Code requirements.
- The TSA is in the process of organizing two workshops: one on canine explosives detection and one on low cost/no cost aviation security measures with a focus on checkpoint optimization. TSA continues to be an active member of the ICAO WGACS and will participate in the upcoming meeting of the WGACS in Singapore (May 2012). Furthermore, the U.S. continues to conduct MVAs at domestic airports in accordance with TSA requirements and is undertaking efforts to improve the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new risk-based, intelligence driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.
- The United States co-sponsored an APEC workshop on Air Cargo Security in Ho Chi Minh City in April 2012.

Halting Terrorist Financing

- The United States continues to place great emphasis and devote significant resources to investigating and prosecuting terrorist financiers. As of December 31, 2011, a total of 626 individuals and entities had been identified or designated and remained listed as “Specially Designated Global Terrorists” for having met one or more of the criteria for designation. Approximately 350 individuals and entities designated by the United States Government pursuant to E.O.13224 have been listed on the UNSCR 1267/1822 Consolidated List. Also, as of December 31, 2011, terrorist assets blocked pursuant to U.S. Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12947 and 13224 have totaled $21,109,888.
- Throughout 2011, the Department of Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) conducted programs in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to provide technical training in areas such as: AML/CFT analytical tools and techniques and achieving AML/CFT compliance in the banking sector.
- In January 2012, the U.S. Departments of State and Treasury participated in the 3rd APEC Workshop on Counterterrorism Finance and the Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Sector in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which focused on enforcement and investigation.

Promoting Cyber Security

- Last year, the United States released its first International Strategy for Cyberspace, which describes our approach to protecting cyberspace and ensuring it promotes prosperity, security, and openness in the future. The objective that we lay out in that Strategy is to have an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable cyber infrastructure that supports commerce, strengthens security, and fosters free expression and innovation.
- The United States will continue to support cybersecurity activities underway during TEL 46 and intersessionally, including: Security of Handheld Mobile Devices, Information sharing, policy developments for updates to the APEC Strategy for a Trusted Sustainable and Secure Online Environment, and work to foster cooperation on computer security incident response teams. Moreover, we will further our work on botnets during a workshop on Comparing Approaches to Botnet Prevention, Identification and Migration. In April 2012, the United States and Vietnam held a cybersecurity workshop to raise awareness of the threat of proxy actors in cyberspace, particularly with regard to terrorists’ use of the internet. The U.S. also held a workshop on Cyber Security Incident Response Team Capacity Building and Collaboration focused on building regional cooperation and sharing best practices in the areas of incident handling, malware analysis and information sharing.
A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW OF TRADE AND PEOPLE IN THE APEC REGION

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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Telephone Number: + 1 (202) 344-1629   Fax Number: + 1 (202) 344-3555   Email Address: JENNIFER.A.MCGILL@CBP.DHS.GOV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS</th>
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<td>• Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).</td>
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<td>• 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).</td>
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<td>• Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).</td>
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<td>• Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).</td>
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<td>• Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).</td>
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<td>• Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).</td>
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<td>• Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)</td>
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<td>• 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)</td>
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<td><strong>Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).</strong></td>
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<td>• CBP has fully implemented the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (WCO SAFE Framework of Standards).</td>
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<td><strong>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).</strong></td>
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<td>• CBP continues to progress with the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).</td>
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<td><strong>Implement, as practicable as possible, a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).</strong></td>
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<td>• As part of CBP’s efforts to secure our nation’s ports of entry, CBP’s Container Security Initiative (CSI), remains operational in 58 seaports, in 32 countries worldwide. 86% of the maritime containerized cargo destined for the U.S. originates or passes through a CSI port, affording the U.S. government the opportunity to identify and examine the highest risk containers.</td>
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<td><strong>Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).</strong></td>
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<td>• CBP’s Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) continues to host its annual seminars. Private sector representatives and foreign Customs officials are invited to attend the conference. In addition to the main seminar, a closed door session will be held with foreign Customs representatives with regards to the development, implementation and maintenance of their AEO programs. C-TPAT has also been working with the WCO and the Inter-American Bank of Development in assisting some of the regional Customs Administrations develop and implement their own AEO programs. With the assistance of the United States, Mexico recently launched their AEO program and Peru intends to launch their AEO program in September/October 2012.</td>
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CBP signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) with Japan in June 2009 and with Korea in June 2010 allowing for the mutual recognition of CBP’s C-TPAT program and these countries’ Authorized Economic Operator Programs. CBP has also signed a Mutual Recognition decision with the European Union on May 4, 2012. Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007).

A harmonized trade recovery strategy that clearly articulates U.S. trade recovery methodologies (DHS, CBP, and other component agencies, such as U.S. Coast Guard led the effort) is under final review for publication this summer. Among other things, it structures internal, domestic management processes for identifying national priorities and supports the World Customs Organization SAFE Framework of Standards Trade Recovery Annex concepts for international discussions.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

Implement the **APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).**

- CBP continues to provide capacity building to our partners within APEC and the WCO to assist them in implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (WCO Framework of Standards). Additionally, CBP participates in efforts to ensure the Framework remains relevant and up-to-date. This year, the U.S. proposed and successfully achieved concurrence on revisions to SAFE in the areas of Coordinated Border Management and Trade Recovery.

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).**

- CBP will continue deploying additional Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) functionality. To date, we have delivered a secure data portal, periodic monthly statement capability, enhanced other government agencies’ access to ACE and trade information, truck e-manifest, entry summary processing and post summary correction capability. The next major release of functionality is the electronic rail and sea manifest, scheduled for introduction by winter 2012. Also, plans are now underway to design ACE’s Cargo Release functionality, which will focus on the admissibility of imported articles and their release into the commerce of the United States in coordination with participating government agencies (PGAs) and the trade community.

Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).

- The future of CSI will become a hybrid of different (less personnel intensive, more technology driven) and more efficient concepts of operations.
- CBP will work to align its goals consistent with the Global Supply Chain Security Strategy developed by the National Security Staff.
- CBP continues to work with its partners through various fora, such as APEC and the WCO, to highlight the importance of a layered risk management approach in the interest of balancing the importance of security and trade facilitation.

Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).

- CBP will continue to pursue MRAs with other partners in 2012 and beyond. The United States is also working in several multilateral fora to assist partners is approaching AEO program development and implementation from a more global/harmonized approach. This will for the facilitation of mutual recognition.
- CBP’s C-TPAT will continue its annual seminars in 2012. Business representatives and government representatives from the APEC economies are expected to attend to further discuss supply chain security standards. At the 2012 seminar, it is expected that CBP will partner with IDB to hold a workshop with many of the foreign Customs administrations.

As agreed to at the March 2011 SCCP meeting, CBP initiated an APEC project in June 2011 designed to further the collective understanding of trade recovery related Essential Elements of Information (EEI), enhance immediate contact mechanisms among involved economies in line with coordinated border management concepts, and explore potentially more sophisticated and secure communications capabilities for the rapid exchange of such information during and following a disruptive event.

CBP, DHS, Public Safety Canada, Canada Border Services Agency, and Transport Canada have initiated efforts to jointly address the movement of goods and people to and
away from ports of entry during and following an event. The effort has two primary focuses: (1) identifying best practice processes and procedures to ensure efficient management of surface transportation systems on both sides of the border crossing during disruptive events; and (2) mature Canadian/U.S. trade recovery capabilities to cover all modes and thus be capable of addressing the collective trade recovery requirements with a one integrated transportation network view.

- CBP and Mexico Customs are also jointly addressing mechanisms that will allow designated priorities to be appropriately handled during and following a disruptive event. As they have substantial equity, but only limited authority with regard to developing the traffic management practices necessary to enable prioritized goods and people to move promptly to and away from the border during and following emergencies they are piloting a coordinated border management approach at two sites. The results of the pilot will be used to refine the concept, define best practices, and decide if and how to implement the concept across the shared border.

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<td>CBP continues to provide capacity building to our partners within APEC and the WCO to assist them in implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (WCO Framework of Standards). The U.S. will participate in seminars, workshops and information sharing in the areas of AEO, Single Window, Risk Management, IT, etc.</td>
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A.2 Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

**Contact Point:** Name: Mr. Anthony Regalbuto  Title: Office Chief, Domestic and International Port Assessments, U.S. Coast Guard_  Telephone Number: +1-202-372-1018   Fax Number: +1-202-372-1905 Email Address: Anthony.Regalbuto@uscg.mil

**LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS**

- Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (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**

- APEC’s Maritime Security Sub-Group (MEG-SEC) with United States lead developed a Port Security Legislation Workshop (PSLW) for use by APEC member economies. The PSLW will promote the development of advanced port security legislation/regulation among member Economies focusing on developing Economies to review and understand fundamental ISPS Code requirements and limitations. The workshops will also help evaluate the scope and applicability of current port security laws and regulations of the Economy, identify an Economy’s domestic and international benefits of improved port security, impart port security regulatory models, methodology and knowledge sharing to develop enhanced port security laws and regulation by targeting government officials who are in a position to directly implement the results. The PSLW was beta tested in Papua New Guinea resulting in a successful workshop conducted in Port Mosby (Oct 2011). Follow-on workshops were conducted by the U.S. in several African countries (2012) and received rave reviews. APEC funding has been approved to conduct four PSLW workshops in the upcoming year.
- MEG-SEC continued its Port Security Risk Assessment Tool (PSRAT) and Self Assessment Training Workshop (SATW) by completing PSRAT workshops in Mexico (March 2012), China (May 2012); and SATW workshops in Thailand/Indonesia (Nov 2011), and Malaysia (April 2012). The PSRAT allows member economies the ability to identify their highest risk maritime critical infrastructure and assist them in targeting resources available to mitigate risk. SATWs seek to strengthen the technical capability of port officials and managers by delivering a range of comprehensive maritime self assessment practices combined with a scoring tool that allow port security officials the ability to standardize the process of self assessing implementation of Port Facility Security Plans (PSFPs) to meet the International Maritime Organization’s (IMOs), International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

- MEG-SEC with Canada’s and the United States lead is finalizing the development of an updated Drill and Exercise (D/E) curriculum and workshop for use by member Economies. The D/E allows member Economies the ability to test their current port facility plans and identify/remedy shortcomings. MEG-SEC will seek APEC funding once the update is completed in the summer of 2012.
- MEG-SEC will deliver four SATW workshops and 2 PSRAT workshops in APEC Economies by July 31, 2013.
- MEG-SEC will deliver four PSLW workshops in APEC Economies by July 31, 2013.

**PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**
The United States recognizes the critical importance of APECs Transportation Working Group’s (TPTWGs) aim to achieve liberalization of transportation services by enhancing the safety and security of APECs transportation systems in the Asia-Pacific region. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) provides two senior level maritime experts to serve in MEG-SEC leadership positions assisting in the development of maritime policy focused on promoting an efficient, safe, secure, and competitive operating environment for maritime transport. One Expert serves as the United States Head of Delegation at MEG-SEC meetings and one serves as the MEG-SEC Project Overseer providing management and oversight of all MEG-SEC projects. DHS also provides one senior level maritime expert to serve as the MEG-SEC Chair.

The sharing of knowledge and best security practices between member Economies of MEG-SEC directly improves the safety and security of the global maritime transportation network. The USCGs mandate to ensure the safe and secure transit of cargo to the U.S. is improved by this sharing of knowledge and best practices.

The United States remains committed to the mission of APEC and the benefits that the MEG-SEC provides to all member Economies seeking a safe and secure global maritime transportation network.

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.)

- The USCG recognizes the importance and benefit MEG-SEC Capacity Building efforts provide in enhancing international maritime security, thereby assisting the USCG’s International Port Security (IPS) Program’s Maritime Transportation Security Act mandate to periodically assess the effectiveness of anti-terrorism measures in the ports of the nations conducting maritime trade with the United States.
- USCG Capacity Building outreach provides subject matter experts, travel, and project resources (PSRAT/SATW/PSLW/D/E) to MEG-SEC in order to accomplish this endeavor.
- The USCG continues to support MEG-SEC efforts in obtaining APEC match funding to support APECs Leader and Minister Commitments.

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.)

- The USCG continues to support APEC by providing subject matter experts and capacity building resources to MEG-SEC.
- USCG experts continue to serve in MEG-SEC leadership positions such as Chair and Project Overseer and provide capacity building resources such as PSRAT, SATW, PSLW, and D/E directly impacting international security and safety standards in the shipping and port sectors.
- The USCG continues to engage with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community’s (SPC) Regional Maritime Program (RMP) on international port security activities in Oceania. The SPC RMP provides technical advice, capacity building, and training resources to the Pacific maritime sector. The primary focus of the program is to build the capacity of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) to meet international security and safety standards in the shipping and port sectors. A Memorandum of Understanding between SPC RMP and USCG was signed in July 2009.
- The USCG IPS Program provides International Port Security Liaison Officers (IPSLOs) to serve as experts on MEG-SEC projects further enhancing the capability of member Economies to successfully implement the ISPS Code.
A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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**Emergency Aviation Security Point of Contact:** Name: Katie Schmidt   Title: _____________________________

Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address: katie.schmidt@tsa.dhs.gov

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<td>• 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).</td>
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<td>• Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).</td>
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<td>• Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonize aviation security measures (2009).</td>
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<td>• 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).</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 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).</td>
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<td>• Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).</td>
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<td>• Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).</td>
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<td>• The United States led a Canine workshop in Canberra, Australia in 2011. The workshop provided an overview of canine explosives detection in air cargo/multimodal/ people screening and canine explosive detection programs. The workshop also promoted the exchange of best practices/lessons learned in the area of canine screening and facilitated the establishment of capacity building relationships between economies.</td>
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<td>• The U.S. Transportation Security Administration requires that all U.S. airports conduct an MVA and develop contingency plans for mitigation of a potential threat. Responsibility for the conduct of the MVA rests with the local Federal Security Director. All US airports have conducted their required MVAs.</td>
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<td>• The United States co-sponsored the Vietnam-hosted air cargo conference, which was held in Ho Chi Minh City April 2012. The third in a series of APEC Air Cargo workshops, TSA participated in two of the three panels and discussed efforts to increase security measures in the air cargo supply chain.</td>
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<td>• The U.S. Transportation Administration also engaged significantly with APEC economies working towards increased harmonization of aviation security measures through the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) Recognition Process. This process is a comprehensive program through which TSA engages with partner countries on aviation security measures in an effort to identify and formally recognize comparable air cargo security programs.</td>
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<td>• The U.S. continues to update and refine its oversight and quality control model for assessment activities at air cargo facilities within the domestic United States and globally. TSA’s model for conducting these assessments of cargo security requirements currently exceeds the ICAO Standard for national quality control.</td>
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<td>• The U.S. hired and trained additional cargo security inspectors to meet its goals to conduct international cargo assessments.</td>
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<td>• TSA worked bilaterally and multilaterally with other countries and within ICAO to support the enhancement of air cargo security measures. TSA participated in all of the meetings of the ICAO Working Group on Air Cargo Security (WGACCS) as well as proposed and chaired the Sub Working Group on Transhipment Cargo (SWGTC) in order to address air cargo supply chain vulnerabilities.</td>
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The U.S. Transportation Security Administration is in the process of organizing two workshops: one on canine explosives detection with co-sponsors Australia and Vietnam as a follow up to the June 2011 canine workshop, and one on low cost/no cost aviation security measures with a focus on checkpoint optimization with co-sponsors Australia and notionally Thailand.

The U.S. Transportation Security Administration continues to be an active member of the ICAO WGACS as it works to address and develop measures to mitigate vulnerabilities and issues in air cargo security. TSA will participate in the upcoming meeting of the WGACS in Singapore (May 2012).

The U.S. continues to conduct MVAs at US airports in accordance with TSA requirements.

The U.S. Transportation Security Administration is undertaking efforts to focus its resources and improve the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new risk-based, intelligence driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. TSA’s risk-based, intelligence-driven screening approach is based on the following premises:

- These efforts will enhance security at the nation’s airports.
- The majority of airline passengers are low risk.
- By having passengers voluntarily provide more information about themselves, TSA can better segment the population in terms of risk.
- Behavior detection and interviewing techniques should be strengthened in the screening process.
- TSA must accelerate its efforts to optimize screening processes and use of technology to gain system-wide efficiencies.
- TSA must better calibrate operational responses to specific threat information.

The U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and other US Government agencies work bilaterally and multilaterally with other countries and with ICAO to support the enhancement of aviation security measures. TSA’s International Aviation Development Section, identifies and analyzes gaps in the global aviation security network, then uses a tailored approach to address the needs of partner countries to build sustainable solutions. Further, TSA is attempting to harmonize our Capacity Development efforts with our international partners looking for best practices among all stakeholders. From there, we will use a building block that also attempts to mitigate risk both bilaterally as well as using a regional approach.
The U.S. continues to provide support and assistance to its international partners in the conduct of MVAs at their airports in accordance with ICAO guidelines.

The U.S. TSA has a range of subject matter expertise on the key areas of air cargo security and will continue to provide training and assistance through seminars, training courses, and information sharing as appropriate.
A.4 Protect People in Transit:

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**LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS**

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

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**MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS**

- **Advance Passenger Information:** The United States continues to receive Advance Passenger Information for all inbound and outbound travelers on commercial air carriers, commercial sea carriers, and private aircraft.

- **Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS):** The United States continues its participation in the Regional Movement Alert System.

- **Machine Readable Documents (MRD):** The United States continues to issue machine readable passports and non-immigrant and immigrant visas. Passports issued by the United States are machine readable e-passports that incorporate a contactless chip to store a digital photograph and biographic data, in compliance with ICAO specifications. The Department of State has begun using facial recognition software in our Passport adjudication process to combat identity fraud and is also performing searches against a watch list database. The Department continues to strengthen all aspects of document processing from application acceptance through passport issuance, enhancing fraud prevention and detection capabilities, and incorporating safeguards for customer passport data. Processing for U.S. visas incorporates facial recognition technology, and collection of fingerprints, which are compared with fingerprints in visa application, entry/exit, and criminal history databases. The Department proactively seeks opportunities to mitigate vulnerabilities of the passport and visa issuance processes by strengthening adjudication processes, developing new technologies to detect fraud, and enhancing relationships with key partners such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

- **Biometrics at Port of Entry:** The United States continues biometric identity screening of foreign nationals during visa and immigration application processing, during inspections at the ports of entry, on the high seas, between ports of entry, and within the interior of the United States. The United States continues to support identity screening efforts by foreign partners who seek to protect the security and integrity of their border and immigration systems.

- **Integrity:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the agency responsible for border operations, has instituted a comprehensive code of conduct for its employees, and has taken increase measures to ensure a continued high-level of personal integrity. Integrity awareness training is provided to all new employees and supervisors. Additionally, all CBP
employees are required to complete an integrity awareness training annually.

- **ICPO Lost and Stolen Travel Documents database:** The United States continues to provide records to Interpol through the Department of State/Consular Affairs Consular Lost and Stolen Passport database. Further, the Department of State and Interpol have developed a systematic means to screen applications for non-immigrant visas against the Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Document database.

- **Trusted Traveler Programs:** The United States continues to provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low-risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks. Trusted Traveler Programs are predicated on thorough vetting of travelers who have voluntarily applied for membership, paid a fee, and provided personal data and biometric information (including photographs and fingerprints) to CBP, which then performs rigorous background checks. Individuals joining through a CBP arrangement with their country of citizenship must successfully pass vetting conducted by their home government based on a mutually identified vetting standard.

**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?

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### LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS

- 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.
- 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

#### Counter-terrorism:

- The United States strongly believes that upholding basic human rights, including freedom of religion, speech, assembly, association, and press, is essential to our success in countering terrorism. The United States provides significant support for the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UN CTITF) working group on human rights and supports counterterrorism capacity building that emphasizes respect for human rights and the rule of law in other multilateral fora.
- As a member and active participant in APEC, the G8, the UN Security Council, the range of UN bodies related to terrorism, and other multilateral fora, the United States strives to ensure internal U.S. Government coordination as well as coordination among multilateral fora. As Chair of the CTTF, the United States regularly invited leaders of other regional and multilateral fora to participate in CTTF meetings, and we will continue to welcome and facilitate any efforts to increase and improve coordination of technical assistance, capacity building, and cooperation.
Non-proliferation:

- The United States is working through the multilateral export control regimes to implement the President’s WMD initiatives; we are continuing engagement with countries and regional organizations in the Asia-Pacific region to raise awareness and further advance implementation of UNSCR 1540;
- Through the Proliferation Security Initiative, working with like-minded partners to prevent shipments of WMD- and missile-related materials destined for programs of concern.
- Continuing bilateral efforts to promote effective export controls and enforcement through the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program.
- Protecting U.S. financial system from being used in financing proliferation activity though designations of firms and individuals of proliferation concern under Executive Order 13382.
- The United States has signed and ratified an Additional Protocol with the IAEA and is working with other states in the region to increase awareness of the importance of the Additional Protocol and to provide assistance, when requested, to other APEC members on Additional Protocol implementation.

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?

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- The United States provides abroad range counterterrorism assistance. We have sponsored numerous APEC counterterrorism capacity building projects on food defense, CT finance, transportation security, and secure trade over the past several years. We also offer bilateral assistance through programs such as the U.S. Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program. From prevention to response to post-incident actions, ATA builds capacity in a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills, offering courses, seminars, and consultations on more than 80 topics. As of early 2012, ATA had active partnerships with more than 50 countries. Additional information about U.S. assistance programs can be found at www.state.gov/j/ct.
- The United States stands ready to assist APEC members with the development and implementation of export controls and related border security measures, with securing vulnerable nuclear and radiological sources, and in implementing Additional Protocols with the IAEA.
B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Point: Name: Robert Peri   Title: Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Treasury
Telephone Number: 202-622-5856   Fax Number: 202-622-9747   Email Address: robert.peri@treasury.gov

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<td>• 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).</td>
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<td>• Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (2002).</td>
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<td>• 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).</td>
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<td>• The United States continues to place great emphasis and devote significant resources to investigating and prosecuting terrorist financiers.</td>
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<td>• As of December 31, 2011, a total of 626 individuals and entities had been identified or designated and remained listed as “Specially Designated Global Terrorists” or “SDGTs” for having met one or more of the criteria for designation. Approximately 350 individuals and entities designated by the United States Government pursuant to E.O.13224 have been listed on the UNSCR 1267/1822 Consolidated List.</td>
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<td>• As of December 31, 2011, terrorist assets blocked pursuant to U.S. Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12947 and 13224 totaled $21,109,888. (Total amounts blocked will be subject to change for a number of reasons, including application of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA), which authorizes eligible persons who hold judgments arising out of acts of terrorism to attach certain blocked assets to satisfy their compensatory damages awards.)</td>
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<td>• From late 2008 to 2009, the U.S. Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) signed memoranda of understanding for information exchanges with FIUs in the following countries: Bermuda, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, South Africa, and Ukraine.</td>
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<td>• In January 2012, the U.S. Departments of State and Treasury participated in the 3rd APEC Workshop on Counterterrorism Finance and the Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Sector in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which focused on enforcement and investigation. Representatives of the departments served as moderators of the 10 workshop panels in which more than half of the APEC economies participated as panelists. This workshop was sponsored jointly by the United States and Malaysia.</td>
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<td>• Throughout 2011, the Department of Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) conducted programs in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. In Vietnam, this program has helped to stand up the country’s FIU and provided technical training in areas such as: AML/CFT analytical tools and techniques and achieving AML/CFT compliance in the banking sector.</td>
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<td>• The United States accounting and legal professions were heavily involved as private sector participants in the development of Financial Action Task Force (FATF, the inter-governmental body for combating money laundering and terrorist financing) guidance papers regarding the risk-based approach to AML/CFT. The trade associations representing each profession are currently drafting papers for their industry that will utilize the content of those papers.</td>
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**WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

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- The United States continues to provide bilateral and multilateral AML/CFT technical assistance to APEC economies through a variety of agencies and programs. For example, Treasury’s OTA will continue to provide technical assistance to Vietnam’s FIU throughout 2012.
C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point: Name: Jordana Siegel    Title: Deputy Director, Outreach and Awareness, National Cyber Security Division, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Telephone Number: Fax Number: Email Address: Jordana.Siegel@hq.dhs.gov

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

Through the APEC TEL Security and Prosperity Steering Group (SPSG), the United States:

1. Accepted another term as Convener of the SPSG.
2. Proposed and held a self-sponsored workshop on Cyber Security Incident Response Team Capacity Building and Collaboration focused on building regional cooperation and sharing best practices in the areas of incident handling, malware analysis and information sharing.
3. Promoted work on Anti-Cybercrime capacity building. The United States sponsored the second meeting of the Cybercrime Experts Group on the margins of TEL 45 in Da Nang, Vietnam. Training efforts within the expert group will provide assistance on legislative drafting, judge and prosecutor training, and investigative information sharing and case assistance.
4. Supported ongoing work on the Security of Mobile Devices that will ultimately result in a set of guidelines/best practices.
5. Supported ongoing cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to include an APEC TEL contribution to OECD work on ISPs and Botnets, National Strategies and CSIRT Metrics. The US also supported APEC TEL’s endorsement of the OECD Internet Policy Principles and Council Resolution for the Protection of Children Online and promoted collaboration and
6. Proposed the continuation of APEC TEL Cybersecurity Awareness Day during TEL 45 in Da Nang, Vietnam and is currently working intersessionally to hold another poster exhibition during TEL MIN 9 in St. Petersburg, Russia.
7. Shared information cybersecurity awareness raising activity in the United States.
9. Proposed a self-funded project on Comparing Approaches to Botnet Prevention, Identification and Migration during TEL 45 which was approved and seeks to:
   a) Provide a platform to discuss issues related to botnet identification, mitigation, and education including issues relating to regulatory practices, policy development, technological innovation, and law enforcement.
   b) Raise awareness of the damaging impact that botnets have on the Internet environment and the threats they pose to online security.
   c) Illustrate the variety of approaches taken to combat botnets.
   d) Share best practices on adapting approaches to fit local needs.
   e) Discuss regional cooperation on this issue.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Through the APEC TEL, the United States will:

1. Continue work on cybersecurity awareness raising to include:
   a) Promoting APEC Cybersecurity Awareness Day and Awareness Poster Exhibition during TEL MIN 9, and in the future
b) Collaborating on cybersecurity awareness raising best practices

c) Identifying additional collaborative activities for future engagement

2. Continue to support cybersecurity activities underway during TEL 46 and intersessionally, including:

a) Security of Handheld Mobile Devices
b) Information sharing about cybersecurity programs and activities
c) Continued discussion on cybersecurity policy developments with the potential to update the APEC Strategy for a Trusted Sustainable and Secure Online Environment.
d) Continued work to foster cooperation on computer security incident response teams, including work on indicators.

3. Further work on botnets within the SPSG by holding a workshop on Comparing Approaches to Botnet Prevention, Identification and Migration during TEL 46.

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During 2012, the United States participated in the following initiatives during APEC TEL 45:

- Sponsored and held a workshop on Cyber Security Incident Response Team Capacity Building and Collaboration focused on increasing and enhancing collaboration amongst CERTs and CSIRTs in the APEC region and providing Subject Matter Expertise briefings on incident handling, malware analysis and information sharing.
- Participated in the Security of Handheld Mobile Device workshop and offered to review and revise the best practice document as a due out for TEL MIN 9. Sponsored the second meeting of the Cybercrime Experts Group on the margins of TEL 45 in Da Nang, Vietnam. Training efforts within the expert group will provide assistance on legislative drafting, judge and prosecutor training, and investigative information sharing and case assistance.

During 2012 and in the future, the United States will continue to participate and reinforce collaborative and capacity building work in cybersecurity – whether through self-funded proposals or participating in other projects or workshops within the TEL.

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The United States can provide cybersecurity subject matter expertise/assistance in the areas of:

1. Best practices and frameworks for establishing and maintaining public-private partnerships.
2. Cyber incident management/response, including the development of computer security incident response team capabilities and conducting cybersecurity exercise.
3. Cybersecurity awareness raising initiatives/cybersecurity education.
4. Anti-cybercrime efforts including legislative drafting, judge and prosecutor training, and investigative information sharing and case assistance.
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.