2015 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY:	PHILIPPINES		
CALENDAR YEAR:	2016	LAST UPDATED: 2015	5

Objective: Where appropriate, to self-assess progress against 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 Leader's and Minister's commitments since last update.

A. Enhancing the secure flow of trade in the APEC Region

Protect Cargo:

- Deployment of Sea Marshals composed of PCG, AFP and PNP Personnel in the conduct of cargo security and inspection and onboard vessels.
- Deployed police visibility patrol personnel inside the port area as well as in its immediate vicinity.
- Deployed PCG K-9 in ports terminals to search for bombs, firearms and illegal drugs.
- Established Barangay Information Network (BIN) to be the Unit Eye in all seaports and ships.
- Required online submission of cargo manifest prior to the arrival of the carrier/vessel.
- Required Customs Bonded Warehouses to install CCTVs and X-Ray machines for cargoes.

Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

- Deployment of intelligence personnel inside and outside the ports.
- Conducted Security Survey and Inspection in all ports of the country
- Ensured that foreign ships met international safety, security and environment al standards.
- Pre-emptive operations against armed threats aboard high interest vessels by a composite team of Sea Marshalls
- Nationwide 24-hour monitoring of vessels and utilized the Vessel Traffic Monitoring System (VTMS) in Manila, Batangas and Cagayan de Oro.
- Maintained its linkage to the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC).
- Monitor ISPS Code compliance of all vessels docking at Philippine ports.
- Personnel are trained to be part of the Coast Guard Intelligence Force (CGIF).
- Joint Weapons of Mass Destruction-Proliferation Prevention Program (WMD-PPP) has been jointly undertaken with the United States DTRA.

Protect International Aviation:

- Re-activation of Airport Security Center (ASC).
- Conduct of Security Survey and Inspection (SSI) to all airports nationwide.
- Random deployment of EOD/K-9 teams at airports as part of cargo screening operation.
- Continuous review of ASOP and conduct of audit of security plans
- Participation in workshops in relation to Advance Passenger Information.

Protect People in Transit:

- Strengthened existing networks for information gathering.
- Utilized Force Multipliers and Friendly Forces to preempt lawless elements.
- Installation of HPG Vehicle Information Management System (VIMS).
- Encouraged inter-agency collaboration/commitment to build close linkage among law enforcement agencies
- Intensifying Police Operations
- 24/7 mobile patrols in their respective AORs.
- Established Police Assistance Desk in every seaport and "Tourist Assistance Desk" in selected ports frequently visited by tourists.
- Conducted awareness workshop on Passenger Name Record (PNR).
- Implemented Dual Channel Declaration System at the airports to facilitate clearance of passengers with nothing to declare.
- Regular attendance/participation in regional and international conference and/or workshops.
- Established forums to discuss the issue of Foreign Terrorist Fighters/Jihadists Fighters and other threats in the region.
- Deployed SEA Marshals onboard passenger vessels and maintain seaport visibility patrol to every seaport
- Cooperate and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to address terrorism and transnational crimes on sea transportation
- Continued its effort to connect local agencies to the I-24/7 System of INTERPOL beyond NCB.
- Linkage of seven (7) international airports to the I-24/7 system in preparation for ONE ASEAN.

Combat Threats to Security:

- Encouraged inter-agency collaboration and inter-operability.
- Formulation of action plans; Passage of laws; and, Issuance of agency directives to combat threats to security.
- Equipage to improve operational activities and acquisition of another three police gun boats in 2016; and

B. Halting Terrorist Financing

- Issued a Resolution ordering the freeze of funds owned by a member of the Abu Sayaf Group (ASG)
- Completed its AML/CFT National Risk Assessment or NRA (Released in 2016).
- Established a Joint Terrorist Financing Investigations Group (JTFIG).

C. Promoting Cyber Security

- Passage of relevant laws (Cybercrime Act of 2012, Data Privacy Act of 2012 and DICT Act of 2016)
- Creation of the National Cybersecurity Plan and Activation of the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordination Council
- Creation of the National Computer Emergency Response Team
- Developing mutual cooperation among regional counterparts.
- Establishment of a Counter Terrorism Cyber Center in Zamboanga (CTCC-Z)
- Address cybercrime and cyber enabled criminality in the country by activating the Anti-Cybercrime Group within the Philippine National Police (PNP)
- Developed a public-private partnership to strengthen the country's cyber security posture
- Strengthen international coordination and collaboration in addressing cybercrime

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

• Enhancing the secure flow of trade in the APEC Region

Protect Cargo:

Maintain close coordination with the Bureau of Customs in the enforcement of laws against smuggling, theft and pilferage and in the implementation of proliferation of security initiative.

Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

- Equipage such as Vessel Traffic Monitoring and Radar Systems (VTMRS) located in Batanes, Romblon and Tawi-tawi.
- Development of an Automatic Identification System (AIS), for identification, tracking and communication purposes with marine vessels also equipped with AIS.
- Acquisition of additional surface and air assets to enhance the performance of its core functions.

Protect People in Transit:

• Renewal of access to the INTERPOL (IP) databases including the IP Global Communication System or I-24/7 Network.

Combat Threats to Security:

- Review of the Target Hardening and Counter Radicalization and De-Radicalization Programs
- Amendments to the Human Security Act of 2007 (RA 9372).
- Approval of the proposed bill on the prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Biological Weapons
- Formulate a National Action Plan on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)

D. Halting Terrorist Financing:

- Propose amendments to the Human Security Act of 2007, to include provisions on Foreign Terrorist Fighters pursuant to UNSCR 2178.
- Inter-agency collaboration between law enforcement agencies with counterterrorism mandates; Membership in the Joint terrorism Financing Investigation Group (JTFIG)
- Issuance of a memorandum for the collection of financial information and documents pertaining to the proscription of the ASG

E. Promoting Cyber Security:

- Organization of sectoral CERT
- Implementation of cyber threat intelligence processing solution
- Establishment of Digital Forensic Laboratory
- Implementation of threat monitoring system.
- 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.
 - Training programs on best practices in cargo protection, counter-terrorism, border security, crisis management, financial analysis and investigation
 - Equipment upgrading for Sea Marshals, Anti-Terrorism/Counter-Terrorism Units, and communication systems

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

A.1 PROTECT CARGO

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
- Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007).
- Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Assist the port security personnel in the conduct of cargo security and inspection using metal detectors
- Deployed intelligence personnel inside and outside the vicinity of the ports to monitor any suspicious cargoes
- Deployed police visibility patrol personnel inside the port area as well as in its immediate vicinity
- Assist the K9 teams randomly as part of the cargoes/baggage screening operations to ensure that no prohibited and dangerous items shall be loaded onboard
- Conducted trainings/ seminars to improve technical knowledge and skills
- Established Barangay Information Network (BIN) to be the Unit Eye in all seaports and ships

Bureau of Customs (BOC)

- Issued Customs Administrative Order requiring online submission of cargo manifest to the Bureau of Customs prior to the arrival of the carrier/vessel;
- Provision of under guarding of air cargoes from the ramp to the designated Customs Bonded Warehouse; and,
- Required Customs Bonded Warehouses, particularly the warehouses under the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to install CCTVs and X-Ray machines for cargoes.

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Deployed Sea Marshall personnel to inter-island passenger vessels plying to and from Manila and other parts of the country.
- Deployed PCG K-9 in ports terminals to search for bombs, firearms and illegal drugs concealed inside baggage and cargo containers as a pre-departure measure in ports and as a continuing security measure on board the vessel while it is underway.
- Intensified monitoring of pilferage and theft of cargoes and fuel inside port through deployment of intelligence personnel.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

• Maintain close coordination with the Bureau of Customs in the enforcement of laws against smuggling, theft and pilferage and in the implementation of proliferation of security initiative.

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.)

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- The PCG has an anti-terrorism unit (CGATU) which acts rapid deployment force in areas of anti-terrorism, anti-piracy/sea jacking and explosives ordnance disposal.
- Needs more specialized training and relevant equipment to enhance the capability of PCG in responding to acts of terrorism.

Philippine National Police

- Continuous intelligence/ counter-intel training of all personnel assigned in every ports
- Increase the number of personnel assigned in every ports
- Acquisition of equipment, like detector equipment; portable x-ray to deter any illegal items and enhance seaports security

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPABILITY BUILDING 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.)

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Information Sharing
- Manpower Support

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

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

• Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).

• Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).

• Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004).

• Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).

• Cooperation with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Deployment of intelligence personnel inside and outside the vicinity of the ports to check any possible threats to the port facilities and ships
- Deployment of police visibility patrol personnel inside the port area as well as in its immediate vicinity
- Assist the port authorities in the management of traffic flow within seaports area
- Conducted Security Survey and Inspection in all ports of the country

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Ensured that foreign ships met international safety, security and environment al standards.
- Assisted the Office for Transportation Security in Port and Ship Security-related activities which includes:
 - Responding to maritime security threats in coordination with Port Authorities, Port Facility Operators, Shipyard Operators and Ship Operators, as applicable;

- Providing contingency response teams in coordination with Port Authorities, Port Facility Operators, Shipyard Operators and Ship Operators to mitigate injuries and/or loss of human lives and damages and/or loss of properties;
- Enforcing all control and compliance measures; and
- Enforcing all security directives on ships.
- Pre-emptive operations against armed threats aboard high interest vessels by a team of Sea Marshalls composed of PCG (as lead), AFP and PNP personnel
- Nationwide 24-hour monitoring of vessels (jointly with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)) and Vessel Traffic Monitoring System (VTMS) in Manila, Batangas and Cagayan de Oro.
- As the Philippine Focal Point, alerts received from the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) on missing tugs and barges are acted promptly. Alerts are passed to CCG operating units for monitoring. In relation to his, PCG officers joined the ReCAAP Capacity Building Workshop held in Manila on 21-23 June 2016. The PCG is also slated to attend the ReCAAP Focal Point Senior Officers' Meeting (FPSOM) in October 2016 in Cambodia.
- The PCG has SOP 03-04 dated 12 July 2004 which prescribes the basic guidelines for the Post State Control Officers (PSCO) of PCG in the conduct of control and compliance measures in accordance with ISPS Code. The PSCO determines the compliance of the vessel inspected with security aspects contained in two (2) separate check-off lists pertaining to access controls, handling and monitoring of ships stores, identification of restricted areas and others. The PSCO will determine the validity of the ISSC on board; the Security level being implemented; the compliance of ship in conducting security drills; and efficiency of communication between and among the crew. The PSCO shall recommend to the PCG District/Station Commander the enforcement of additional security measures which may include a more detailed inspection of the ship; delay of the ship; detention of the ship; restrictions of operations including movement within the port; expulsion of the ship from the port; and additional or alternative less administrative or corrective measures. Where the deficiency will involve confidential information or the highly sensitive portions of the security plan, then the PSCO may conduct his review only upon the consent of the Flag State.
- The enhancement of maritime law enforcement capability training for PCG personnel is an ongoing project of Japan Coast Guard. Also ongoing the VTMS project in Central Philippines through Phase II of the PCG Communication Enhancement of Japan. This communication project is meant to upgrade and modernize the PCG's communication system consistent with PCG's desire to be always accessible to stakeholders and to be in accordance with international standards.
- The PCG is developing a system of registering motorbancas below 3GT as a security strategy that will prevent small boats from being used in carrying our attacks against unsuspecting ships.
- Detecting security threats is the competency of members of the intelligence community. We have specialized personnel for this task who are part of the Coast Guard Intelligence Force (CGIF). Threat information gathered by PCG stations and detachments are relayed to this unit, the public, particularly ship and port stakeholders, are encouraged to contribute to the information-gathering effort by getting in touch with the PCG via public hotlines. But the process of validating information thus gathered is kept confidential because of the speculative character of the information used to avoid unnecessary fear in the public's mind.
- The due diligence of the CGIF in verifying information and substantiating threat forecasts brought close working association with the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), the National Law Enforcement Coordinating Council (NALECC), the National Security Council (NSC), the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Philippine Navy (PN) and the Office for Transportation Security (OTS). Information gathered by CGIF is shared with these agencies on a weekly basis, and more often as the situation warrants. These agencies, in turn, furnish the PCG copies of their intelligence holdings on a

- regular basis. Face-to-face meetings are held on a weekly or monthly basis even in the absence of emergency situation to cultivate seamless workflow and coordination.
- Joint Weapons of Mass Destruction-Proliferation Prevention Program (WMD-PPP) has been jointly undertaken with the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), the purpose of which is to improve the PCG's capability to deter and interdict WMD and to enhance PCG's maritime awareness capabilities in support of the National Coast Watch System (NCWS). It entails the delivery of equipment associated with maritime awareness capabilities and the NCWS like WMD detection and identification capabilities, tactical communications, maritime surveillance, data integration, NCW Center construction, sustainment of these capabilities for the long term and continued strategic cooperation between the US and Philippine Governments on WMD Non-Proliferation issues.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Equipage under the Phase II of Japan's Grant-In-Aid Project (Vessel Traffic Monitoring and Radar Systems in Batanes, Romblon and Tawi-tawi)
- Present development of its Automatic Identification System (AIS), for identification, tracking and communication purposes with marine vessels also equipped with AIS.
- Acquisition of additional surface and air assets to enhance the performance of its core functions (Maritime Security, Law Enforcement, Environmental Protection, Safety and Search and Rescue), namely: Multi-Role Response Vessels (40-meter, 94-meter and 82-meter), 25-meter Fast Patrol Boat, Helicopters, 429 Helicopters and Sherpa Fixed Wing Aircraft.

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?

- Participation in the STAR Conference and the Secure Travel Facilitation Seminar-Workshop during the 8th APEC CTWG Meeting. These activities provided a venue for information exchange and fostered regional cooperation and relations in addressing the issues on terrorist financing and travel facilitation.
- Information exchange
- Inter-Agency Collaboration
- Participation in regional and international maritime security initiatives to address terrorism and transnational crimes.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY 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.)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Encourage greater inter-agency coordination
- Continuous intelligence/counter-intel training of all personnel assigned in every ports
- Establishment of database on personalities involved in theft and their modus operandi
- Increase the number of personnel assigned in every ports
- Training and acquisition of canine and EOD complements in 2016 and onwards
- Conduct of seminar on "Customer Relations Service" in 2nd Quarter of 2016 and every quarter thereafter

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Establishment of the AIS, Ship Security Alert System (SSAS) monitoring and Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) Monitoring System
- Acquisition of additional surface assets (buoy tenders fast assault/interdiction crafts)
- Inclusion in APEC's Capacity Building Programs for APEC's developing members on ship and port security.
- Regional trainings to enhance law enforcement capabilities in combatting terrorism, regional network and cooperation among countries and counterparts
- Communication equipment with software for exchanging classified and other terrorism-related information
- Cooperation agreement with regional partners and counterparts to foster and encourage coordination of respective anti-terrorism programs.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPABILITY BUILDING 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.)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

• Information sharing on the best practices and lesson learned how to prevent international ships/vessels operating or while passing in Southern and Western Philippines not to be victims of piracy and Kidnapping.

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

• Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) on Boarding Procedures as well as conducting Anti-Piracy Exercises.

A.3 Protect International Aviation

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

MR. WINSTON DEAN S. ALAMEDA

• 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

Philippine National Police (PNP)

• Re-activation of the Airport Security Center (ASC) pursuant to E. O. No. 125, section 18(b), wherein the Manila International Airport Authority is authorized to plan, supervise, control, coordinate, integrate and direct intelligence and operations activities of all police units, security and safety service units, government

monitoring and intelligence and other security operations, unit employed by the government entities and/or by private agencies in the MIAA.

- Continuous conduct of Security Survey and Inspection (SSI) to all airports nationwide pursuant to PNP LOI Kalasag. A total of nine (9) airports from January to present.
- Increase deployment of EOD/K-9 teams randomly at NAIA Terminals and cargoes as part of cargo screening operation that no prohibited and dangerous items shall be loaded on board the aircraft.
- Continuous review of ASOP and conduct of audit of security plans

Department of Foreign Affairs

• Participation to the 19th Plenary: UN Counterterrorism Workshop on raising awareness in relation to Advance Passenger Information.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY 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.)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Dedicated personnel from other agencies to man the center.
- Increase of intel-trained personnel to conduct Security Survey Inspection (SSI) in different airport nationwide.
- More trained personnel of EDD and NDD.
- Updating of ASOP for 2016.

A.4 Protect People in Transit

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

• Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information (API) 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).
- Consider INTERPOL I24/7 Connectivity in all our international airport, seaport, district office and headquarters (2014)
- Works towards strengthening border control security and protection (2014)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Re-strengthening of Barangay Information Network by PHPTs for information gathering for possible sightings of insurgents/atrocities within AOR.
- Utilization of Force Multipliers as well as our Friendly Forces to preempt lawless elements from their nefarious activities
- Closer coordination with territorial police units and other law enforcement agencies for a more effective security and anti-criminality strategies;
- Region wide installation of HPG Vehicle Information Management System (VIMS).
- Conduct seminar on costumer Relation in order to have close relations to other people.
- Conduct of inspection to all bus terminals to prevent any occurrence sabotage and for the safety of all passengers.
- Conduct 3 days Convoy Tactical Response Training to all participants and augmented personnel from other Regional Highway Patrol Units (RHPUs).
- Inter-agency collaboration/commitment together with Department of Tourism, AVSEG, Airport Security, STU Close-in Security and TU Diplomatic Security.
- Regional Chiefs to supervise and conduct PICE every Monday so that all RHPU personnel will gain additional knowledge and understand directives from higher headquarters.
- Building closer linkages to other law enforcement agencies and making the public aware on the flow of the supply chain of carnapping/motornapping and its ill effects.
- Intensifying Police Operations for the implementation of RA 6539/RA 4136/PD 532/PD 1612
- Coordination with local territorial Police Units during conduct of checkpoints for possible recovery of stolen MVs/MCs, confiscation of illegal explosives and other contrabands.
- Enhanced intelligence monitoring and gathering info to pre-empt nefarious activities.
- Dissemination of anti-carnapping tips to the community through awareness program and proper procedures on buying vehicles.
- Maximum deployment of intel operatives on the venues of conference and route of delegates.
- Conduct of mobile patrol 24/7 on respective AOR.
- Alert all Tracker Teams especially on the day of the APEC related activities.
- Established Police Assistance Desk in every seaport and "Tourist Assistance Desk" in selected ports frequently visited by tourists;
- Deploy Sea Marshall and seaport visibility patrol personnel to every seaport;
- Conduct of patrolling at seaports in support to traffic management and crime prevention program; and
- Inter-agency collaboration to address terrorism and transnational crime threats on transportation.

Bureau of Customs (BOC)

- Conducted awareness workshop on Passenger Name Record (PNR);
- Intensified and strengthened agency coordination involved in border protection such as coordinating with PDEA on the deployment of K-9 at the arrival area; and
- Implemented Dual Channel Declaration System at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to facilitate clearance of passengers with nothing to declare.

Department of Foreign Affairs

- Regular attendance/participation in the Contact Group on Piracy of the Somali Coast (CGPSC)
- Holding of the Secure Travel Seminar Workshop during the 6th and 8th APEC Counterterrorism Working Group Meeting
- Inter-Agency Working Group on Persons of Interest/Foreign Terrorist Fighters/Jihadists Fighters; Inter-Agency Working Group on Terrorism-Related Kidnap for Ransom

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Deployed SEA Marshals onboard passenger vessels and maintain seaport visibility patrol to every seaport
- Cooperate and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to address terrorism and transnational crimes on sea transportation
- Cooperate and collaborate with the Department of Tourism (DOT) and other LEAs in ensuring safety of local and foreign tourists in known tourist destinations and leisure places in the country.

Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC)

Information Exchange

- Continued its effort to connect to local agencies to the I-24/7 System of INTERPOL beyond NCB. As part of strengthening its campaign against terrorism in Mindanao, the PCTC, with the support of INTERPOL equipped the local police with a Fixed INTERPOL Network Database, which was installed at the PNP Police Regional Office IX in Zamboanga City.
- Added FIND link connection within its Western Mindanao Field Office situated inside Camp Batalla for the benefit of the member-agencies of the Zamboanga Sea-Based Anti-Trafficking Task Force. This aimed to provide other agencies manning the critical point at the backdoor (particularly the Zamboanga Seaport) with a real-time database to counter-check inbound and outbound passengers and vessels plying the Zamboanga-Bongao-Sandakan route.
- The Bureau of Immigration has shown interest for continuous coordination and collaboration between INTERPOL Global Complex Innovation and Bureau of Immigration (IGCI), in order to strengthen the Philippine border security through the implementation of I-24/7. Starting August 8, 2016, BI conducted eleven (11) activities for the effective deployment of INTERPOL's FIND i-24/7.
- In preparation for (2015) ONE ASEAN, proposed the linkage of seven (7) international airports to the I-24/7 system, in cooperation with the Bureau of Immigration to the Office of the President, duly approved and is currently operating. There are now eighteen (18) entities/ units connected to the I-24/7 System of INTERPOL. The following agencies are also in the process of connecting with I-24/7 connection: Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Philippine National Police Anti-Cybercrime Group (PNP-ACG) and Philippine Coast Guard (PCG).

Capability Building

- Project Watchmaker 2 Southeast Asia Working Group Meeting, Bali, Indonesia. Project Watchmaker will develop a database of known and wanted persons involved with the manufacture or use of explosives and IED's. Police and border security services will be alerted to the transnational movement of bomb makers, enabling action to be undertaken where deemed appropriate. To support investigations, INTERPOL will coordinate the exchange of additional information including technical data and the 'forensic signatures' of individual bomb makers.
- 1st International Counter-terrorism Intelligence Conference, Seoul, South Korea. Recent trend in terrorism incited by violent extremism ideology plaguing the global community and cases regarding how other nations responded to terrorist attacks by Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF), home-grown terrorists and lone

wolves will be discussed in the said conference.

- Project KALKAN on the "Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Challenges: Role of the Shadow Facilitators" Tajikistan. The aim of the upcoming working group meeting is to assist member countries of the Central and South Asian region to obtain an overview of individual foreign terrorist fighters and the networks identified so far, as well as useful mechanisms in detecting and countering the recruitment, travel and facilitation of such individuals by exchanging experience and case-related information.
- 5th International Training Course on Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity Investigations, Lyon France. The course aimed to provide participants with the fundamental concepts and skills required to conduct investigations into genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Experts from international organizations and national specialized units will bring their expertise and personal practical experiences to the course, enabling participants to learn first-hand some of the challenges and best practices in these types of investigations.
- INTERPOL Specialized Trainings for the ASEAN Region on "Techniques on Countering the Use of Social Media for Terrorist Purposes" Singapore. The trainings form part of a larger comprehensive programme on the prevention and combating of terrorism in the ASEAN region funded by the Canadian Government and implemented by INTERPOL, the aim of which is to support law enforcement agencies in the ASEAN region in meeting the challenges of terrorism and in particular the grave problem of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and the use of social media to promote their extreme violence and terrorism. The specialized trainings will therefore target investigators and intelligence officers working in the context of gathering intelligence and evidence from social media to prevent, disrupt, investigate, and prosecute terrorism in their respective countries.

Law Enforcement

- The PCTC, in cooperation with the Bureau of Immigration has caused the exclusion of total of <u>202</u> arriving Registered Sex Offenders in the country.
- As an active member of the Zamboanga Sea-Based Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ZSBATTF) conducting regular screening of outbound/inbound passengers at the Zamboanga Seaport, screenings made by the PCTC and its co-members has reached a total of <u>1,893</u> profiled/offloaded/received/and rescued potential victims of human trafficking bound for Malaysia; processed <u>5,178</u> deportees from Malaysia and arrested <u>17</u> suspected recruiters/facilitators within the period o January-December 2015. From January-August 2016, the screenings has reached a total of <u>211</u> profiled/offloaded/received/and rescued potential victims of human trafficking bound for Malaysia; processed <u>4,682</u> deportees from Malaysia and arrested <u>0</u> suspected recruiters/facilitators.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

• Renewal of access to the INTERPOL (IP) databases including the IP Global Communication System or I-24/7 Network which is a system that links the Philippines to vital police data with the rest of the 188 IP Member Countries around the globe.

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?

Department of Foreign Affairs

- Holding of STAR Conference during the 8th APEC CTWG Meeting.
- Holding of Secure Travel Seminar-Workshop during the 8th APEC CTWG Meeting.

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- Information exchange
- Inter-Agency Collaboration
- Participation in regional and international maritime security initiatives to address terrorism and transnational crimes.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY 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.)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Continuous training of personnel;
- Provision of additional manpower and equipment; necessity of intelligence gathering training;
- Provision of trainings and courses on costumer-related service, language courses, protocol/social graces and other relevant trainings;
- Provide funds for the conduct of trainings and seminars;
- Additional effective, efficient and well trained personnel to conduct seminar and trainings; and
- Provisions trainings and courses needed for covert security purposes.
- Provision of trainings and courses on "Customer Relation Service", language courses, and other relevant trainings;
- Continuous training on intelligence and counter-intelligence of all assigned in seaports and ships on voyage;
- Increase the number of personnel assigned in every ports/sips on voyage;
- Continuous agency collaboration/ commitment with different intelligence agencies to combat OCGs and national threats; and
- Acquisition of equipment such as hand held radios and mobile phones.

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

• Effective maritime governance through monitoring and surveillance with modern communications system is essential. The PCG has still to work for the integration, synchronization and inter-operability of PCG Communications System with the establishment of the following surveillance and monitoring capabilities: AIS, Ship Security Alert System (SSAS) monitoring and Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) Monitoring System.

- Acquisition of additional surface assets
- Inclusion of the PCG in APEC's Capacity Building Program for APEC's developing member economies on protecting people in transit.

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 WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Provide technical assistance in the verification and identification of stolen motor vehicle or subject of investigation;
- Conduct of training and seminar on traffic safety education and investigation;
- Share expertise in handling cases of stolen motor vehicle, highjacking, highway robbery and other crimes involving the use of motor vehicles.

Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

• The PCG personnel who have undergone trainings may be able to impart knowledge that they acquired to their counterparts in the other Economies. Their expertise may be further improved through exchange of information and experiences with other experts. The PCG may be of help in the conduct of seminars on Boarding Procedures

A.5 Combat Threats to Security

Contact Point #1:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

• Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).

- Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).
- Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005).
- Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
- Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.
- Relevant economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Spearheaded and Institutionalized inter-agency collaboration
- Sponsored different capability building on terrorism and CBRN:
- Convened the TWG to discuss the draft Implementing Rules and Regulation on Strategic Trade Management Act
- Finalized the National Action Plan on CBRN
- Created an Inter-Agency Working Group on Persons of Interest (Foreign Terrorist Fighters)
- Held several agency consultations and a National Consultation on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)
- Passage of the Strategic Trade Management Act

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Implemented memorandum circular 05/2016 "Intensified Internal Security Operations;
- Deployment 1st and 2nd Maritime Special Operations Unit (MSOU) personnel in Palawan and Bongao, Tawi-Tawi to address threats posed by pirates terrorism and Southern Philippines Secessionist Groups;
- Acquired 25 fast boats and six police gun boats with communication equipment to improve operational activities and acquisition of another three police gun boats in 2016; and
- Exercised interoperability with Philippine Coast Guard and Philippine Navy through the conduct of US Government sponsored training on Maritime Interdiction and Anti-Terrorism: Baker Piston, Fusion Piston and Boat Handling.

National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

- Enactment of RA 10867 or "the National Bureau of Investigation Reorganization and Modernization Act" of 2016.
 Salient Features:
 - Modernization Program acquisition of state-of-the-art investigative, intelligence, forensic and scientific equipment and laboratories.
 - Reorganization and Increase in Offices and personnel
 - Increased Budget allocation to fund Modernization Program
 - Jurisdiction specifically, among others, included:
 - Violation of RA 10175 "Cybercrime Prevention Act"
 - Cases involving threats to security or assaults against the persons of the President, Vice President, Senate President, Speaker of the Hour of Representatives, and Chief Justices of the Supreme Court
 - Transnational crimes pursuant to existing international agreements
 - Violations of Commercial, Economic and Financial or White-Collar Crimes
- Measures taken to combat terrorism are compliant with international law and international human rights
 - All operations conducted conforms under lawful circumstances and procedures consistent with internationally accepted principles of international law

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Review progress on Target Hardening and Counter Radicalization and De-Radicalization Programs
- Monitor and push for the amendments to the Human Security Act of 2007 (RA 9372) in order to strengthen its provisions on law enforcement.
- Pursue the approval of the proposed bill on the prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Biological Weapons
- Formulation of a National Action Plan on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)

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?

Participation in the STAR Conference during the 8th APEC CTWG Meeting and in the Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Secure Travel Facilitation Seminar-Workshops during the 6th/8th APEC CTWG Meeting provided a venue for information exchange and fostered regional cooperation and relations in addressing the issues on terrorist financing and travel facilitation.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?

• Continuous inter-agency and inter-regional exchange of information regarding security threats (e.g foreign terrorist fighters, violent extremism, CBRN, etc.)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Communication equipment for multi-agency deployment;
- Conduct information drive on how to combat threats to security during regular "Dictated Conferences"
- Establishment of multi-agency intelligence fusion centers at the regional and national level;
- Installation of three communication towers in Cebu and Palawan in 2016 to efficiently transmit communication data to different maritime units/stations throughout the country; and improve inter-agency coordination.
- Improve inter-agency coordination.
- Efficient Utilization and capacitating of the PNP PSF;
- Adherence to Intelligence-driven Operations
- Conduct of a Comprehensive Information Operation (IO)
- Implementation of an Integrated Response System
- Intensification of the Legal Offensives
- Strengthening Partnership with the AFP and other Law Enforcement Agencies
- Establishment of Review and Evaluation Mechanism
- Conduct of 3-day ISO Competency Seminary Workshop;
- Conduct of Inter-Operability Contingency Planning for PROs in Mindanao; and
- Conduct of Regional Level Strategy Operation Review (SOR).

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission (PAOCC)

- Conduct of workshops such as the formulation of protocol on the conduct of joint operations between and among APEC Member Economies;
- Information sharing to enhance intelligence-driven operation son transnational maritime security concerns; and
- Sharing of best practices in resolving trans-border concerns (e.g. KFP, TIP and Smuggling within the tri-border areas of the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia).

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING

Contact Point:

Name: Atty. Julia Bacay-Abad Title: Executive Director, Anti-Money Laundering Council

Email Address: jbacay-abad@bsp.gov.ph

LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

• Cut off terrorists' access to the international financial and commercial system, including 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

Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC)

- The AMLC issued Resolution No. TF-04 ordering the freeze of funds owned by a member of the Abu Sayaf Group (ASG)
- The AMLC completed its AML/CFT National Risk Assessment or NRA (Released in 2016).
- The AMLC continues to participate in the coordination meetings of the Joint Terrorist Financing Investigations Group (JTFIG). One of the results of these coordination meetings is the issuance of AMLC Resolution No. TF-04.

National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

- Enactment of RA 10867 or "the National Bureau of Investigation Reorganization and Modernization Act" of 2016. The Modernization Program will involve acquisition of state-of-the-art investigative, intelligence, forensic and scientific equipment and laboratories, all of which may be utilized on combating terrorism, its funding, operation.
- The National Bureau of Investigation through the Counter-Terrorism Division has actively participated in Intelligence and Investigation Coordination with other Law Enforcement Agencies particularly with the Anti-Money Laundering Council.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC)

• Actively engage in proposing amendments to the Human Security Act of 2007 so as to include provisions on Foreign Terrorist Fighters pursuant to UNSCR 2178. (Target date for enactment: before 2018)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Interagency collaboration by and between law enforcement agencies with counterterrorism mandates (NBI, AMLC, PCTC, constitutive units of the PNP and US FBI) on information sharing and joint investigation of terrorism financing. Membership in the Joint terrorism Financing Investigation Group (JTFIG) allows IG to share and receive information of financial significance.
- Caused the freezing of bank account of Khair Mundus, jointly with the member agencies of the Joint Terrorism Financing Investigation Group.
- Issued a memo directive on December 2015 to RIUs for the collection of financial information and documents pertaining to Abu Sayyaf members with the purpose of taking advantage of the proscription/designation of the ASG as an outlawed and terror organization and the eventual prosecution for terrorism financing.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Co-sponsored the Countering the Financing of Terrorism Seminar-Workshop during the 6th APEC CTWG Meeting. It promoted information exchange and enhanced regional cooperation and relations.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THORUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?

Best Practices training/workshops on how to deal with foreign terrorist fighters and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

Intelligence sharing based on available local information

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

Contact Point1:

Name: BGEN. ELISEO M. RIO JR. (RET.)

Title: Undersecretary for Special Concerns, Department of Information and Communications

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Contact Point2:

Name: PSSUPT RECZON T ACABADO Title: Director, Anti-Cyber Crime Group

Email Address: pnpacgdirector@gmail.com

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 cyber security awareness (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

Passed Relevant Laws

- Republic Act No. 10175 (Cybercrime Act of 2012) (September 2012) an Act defining cybercrime, providing for the prevention, investigation, suppression and imposition of penalties therefor and for other purposes.
- Republic Act No. 10173 (Data Privacy Act of 2012) (August 2012) an Act protecting individual personal information in information and communications systems in the government and the private sector, creating for this purpose a National Privacy Commission (NPC), and for other purposes.
- Republic Act No. 10844 (DICT Act of 2016) (May 2016) an Act creating the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), defining its powers and functions, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.

Related Activities

- Creating the National Cybersecurity Plan
- Activation of the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordination Council
- Creation of the National Computer Emergency Response Team

Mutual Cooperation

- ASEAN-Japan Information Security
- ASEAN Network Security Council
- Cybersecurity Alliance for Mutual Progress
- Observer to APCERT

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- The Counter Terrorism Cyber Center in Zamboanga (CTCC-Z) established by the Australian Federal Police and the PNP composed of Anti-Kidnapping Group, Intelligence Group, Anti-Cybercrime Group, Mindanao Regional Intelligence Divisions, and Mindanao Area Police Intelligence Office.
- Activated Anti-Cybercrime Group last March 20, 2013 to address cybercrime and cyber enabled criminality in the country
- PNP ACG thru Cyber Security, Research and Analysis Division shall establish team to monitor suspicious activities on cyber space and collecting electronic evidence as requested by other concerned agencies in the investigation of cybercrime over the internet or other crimes committed where the use of computer and internet are major contributing factors in the criminal offense
- Established 10 Regional Anti-Cybercrime Office (RACOs) nationwide located in San Fernando City, La Union and San Fernando, Pampanga (Northern Luzon Field Unit-LFU); Calamba City and Legazpi City (Southern Luzon FU); Cebu City (Visayas FU); Davao City and Cagayan de Oro (Eastern Mindanao FU); and General Santos City and Zamboanga City (Western Mindanao FU)
- PNP ACG and its operating arm and RACOs shall investigate cybercrimes in coordination with other pillars of the criminal justice system
- PNP ACG receives reports and complaints concerning cybercrimes and other related crimes that may pose a threat to national security
- Since 2013, PNP ACG has been actively and constantly trained and equipped on the cybercrime related topics and computer crime investigation courses and digital forensic equipment donations from its international counterparts.
- Develop public-private partnership to strengthen the country's cyber security posture
- Strengthen international coordination and collaboration in addressing cybercrime

National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

- Enactment of RA 10867 or "the National Bureau of Investigation Reorganization and Modernization Act" of 2016. The Modernization Program will involve acquisition of state-of-the-art investigative, intelligence, forensic and scientific equipment and laboratories, all of which may be utilized on combating terrorism, its funding, and operation. One of the specific jurisdictions of the National Bureau of Investigation is the Cybercrime Prevention Act which includes all crimes committed against computer data or systems, or otherwise computer or content-related crimes.
- The National Bureau of Investigation through the Counter-Terrorism Division has actively participated in Intelligence and Investigation Coordination with other Law Enforcement Agencies on monitoring of persons of interests through social media and other internet/online media, particularly that of groups, individuals related to Terrorist organizations, persons, or expressed interest therein.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

- Organization of sectoral CERT
- Implementation of cyber threat intelligence processing solution
- Establishment of Digital Forensic Laboratory
- Implementation of threat monitoring system.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THORUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

Capability Building in terms of the following:

- Digital Forensic
- International Cooperation
- Evidence Handling
- Incident Response
- Security Training
- Certification (ISACA/CISA/CISM/ISO2700/COBIT)

Philippine National Police (PNP)

- Continuous coordination with regional teams in Mindanao.
- Establish the PNP ACG IT infrastructure (hardware, software, and network)
- Continuous trainings/seminars for PNP ACG personnel
- Establish and strengthen of the RACOs nationwide
- Establish Malware Laboratory
- Continuously upgrade the PNP ACG equipment both hardware and software

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

Philippine National Police (PNP)

• PNP ACG personnel can perform surveillance activities and cybercrime operations

- PNP ACG can assist in training their national police force of APEC member countries in computer forensic and investigation
- Assist in the setup of computer forensic capability in the national police force of the APEC member countries.

National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

- Assist APEC member economy in the conduct of data recovery and forensic analysis on computers and storage devices.
- Provide Subject Matter Expert (SME) for APEC member economy on computer forensic and investigation trainings and seminars.
- Act as a resource person on Social Media Exploitation of Person-Of-Interest (POI)