**2017 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN**

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| **ECONOMY:** | Republic of Korea | | |
| **CALENDAR YEAR:** | August 2014~June 2017 | **LAST UPDATED:** | ~ July 2014 (posted in February 2015) |

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

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| **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** |
| **1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments since last update**.  **Protect Cargo**   * Korea launched the Express Cargo Clearance Center(July 2016)   - To prevent the entry of guns and illegal goods through X-ray inspection on all goods   * The draft has been made out for the logistics security guidelines designed to improve the overall security level in the Korean logistics industry.   **Protect Port Facilities and Ships**   * Korea established in 2016 and has implemented <the Strengthening Plan for Port Security>. * Since 2008 Korea and USA have visited ports of each country under the “Reciprocal Visit Program” for cooperation on port security.   - US Coast Guard visited Incheon(Jul. 2015), Busan and Jeju port(Jan. 2017).  - Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea visited Oakland port(Feb. 2016).   * Korea’s related government agencies conducted several rounds of joint inspection on port facilities (including international passenger terminals) vulnerable to terrorism.(5 times) * Elevation of security level of ports and ships engaged in international voyage (Sep. and Dec. 2014, July 2015, May 2017)   - The rating of the security level of port and ships on international voyage was revised upward (1st grade→2nd grade) for safe and successful hosting of International conferences and sports events.  ※ Asian Game Incheon 2014(from 19th Sep. to 4th Oct 2014), ASEAN-Republic of Korea Commemorative Summit(from 11th to 12th Dec. 2014), Universiad Gwangju(from 3rd to 14th Jul. 2015) and FIFA U-20 World Cup Korea(from 20th May to 11th Jun. 2017)  **Protect International Aviation**   * Full implementation of the i-Prechecking System for all flights bound to Korea (April 2017)   - 80 airlines from 155 airports of 43 countries  - It blocks the boarding of terrorists, those under travel ban, INTERPOL SLTD holders, etc.   * Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control   - Korea established the Model Regulation for Aircraft Operator Security Program(May 2016)  - Korea amended the Aviation Security Act to strengthen criminal penalties imposed to airport and airlines operators who didn't establish the security program or didn't get  official approval on the program(March 2017)  **Protect People in Transit**   * Held meetings with travel agencies and tour operators on tourists’ safety and security issues (Feb. 2015, Jun. 2017)   - △Shared current trends in international terrorism, △Provided information on factors to consider when selling overseas travel products   * Expansion of the user scope and streamlining the registration procedures of the automated immigration clearance service, SES(Smart Entry Service) (July 2016)   - To provide more travel convenience, the age regulation for Korean nationals was lowered from 14 and above to 7 and above.  - As for foreigners, holders of only a selected few visas were able to use SES, but now, all registered foreign residents aged 17 and above are able to use SES.  **Combat Threats to Security**   * Korea will continue to hold and participate in the Bilateral/Trilateral consultations on counter-terrorism policy.   - Korea has been holding bilateral counter-terrorism policy consultations with 21 countries including the US, China and Japan, in addition to the trilateral consultations  with Japan and China, to share information on terrorism threats and best practices of counter-terrorism and strengthen counter-terrorism network.  • Korea and Indonesia jointly held the East Asia Summit Regional Seminar on Capacity Building to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism in Surabaya, Indonesia from 5  to 6 December 2016.  • The Asia ICT and Counter-Terrorism Dialogue was launched by Korea and the UNCTED beginning with the 1st Workshop in Jeju, Korea from 29 to 30 May 2017.  - Two consecutive workshops will be held in 2018 in the Asian region.  • As a member country of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS(Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), Korea participated in the meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Global  Coalition and the Working Group meetings on Stabilization Support as well as Foreign Terrorist Fighters.   * Korea held the 1st International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Conference (Oct. 2016)   • Korea enacted Regulations on Radioisotope Security Management (Nuclear Safety and Security Commission (NSSC) Notice No. 2015-6) in April 2015, clearly stipulating  the Code of Conduct for Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the implementation of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.  **Halting Terrorist Financing**  • In line with FATF Recommendations, Korea made an amendment on May 2014 under which Beneficial Ownership information is required for basic customer due diligence.  - enacted an enforcement decree on January 2016 so that specific regulations on obtaining BO information can fully accord with international standards in place.   * Korea expanded information sharing network with foreign FIUs by signing MOUs with seven countries (Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Israel, Sweden, Argentina and * Afghanistan) for the period from 2016 to July 2017.   ※ Since its establishment in 2001, Korea Financial Intelligence Unit has concluded MOUs with 67 countries on the exchange of financial intelligence.  • Korea hosted an Asia/Pacific Group (APG) Workshop on the themes of DNFBP(Designated Non-Finance Businesses and Professions) and Combating the Financing of  Proliferation from 22 to 26 August 2016.  • Korea hosted the FATF Plenary in Busan, Korea from 18 to 24 June 2016.  • Korea played a vital role in establishing TREIN, the training and research institute under FATF, in Busan in Sep. 2016 and has been supporting its operation.   * Korea submitted its implementation report on UNSCR 2253 regarding countering terrorism financing in May 2016.   **Cyber Security**   * Korea jointly held the ‘Inter-Regional Conference on Cyber Security’ in Seoul in April 2017 with the OSCE to share experiences in the field of regional cyber cooperation within the ARF and OSCE and sought to identify measures for inter-regional cooperation. * Bilateral/Trilateral consultations on cyber security and policy.   - Korea has been holding bilateral cyber policy consultations with 10 countries including the US, China, Japan, and two international organizations including the EU and NATO, in addition to the trilateral consultations with Japan and China, to share information on cyber threats and strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies.  - Korea has held bilateral meetings to promote cooperation in the area of defense cyber security with the United States and NATO among others.   * Since 2014, Korea has hosted a Cyber Working Group under the Seoul Defense Dialogue, which is an annual dialogue for International security discussions. * Korea has been holding the International Symposium on Cybercrime Response (ISCR) annually since 2000 to strengthen international cooperation among cyber safety leaders from all around the world. * Korea has been supporting other countries by dispatching cybercrime investigation and digital forensic trainers in order to strengthen cyber investigation capacity in those countries.   • Korea has been participating in the KWPF(Korea World bank Partnership Facility) project which helps emerging economies build the capacity to combat cyber crimes since  July 2014.  - The project output consisting of Assessment Tool and Toolkit is shared via website (www. combattingcybercrime.org).  **•** Korea has been cooperating with 74 states via <G7 24/7 Network for High-tech Crime> especially in the rapid preservation of digital evidence which can be easily destroyed but crucial to successful investigation and prosecution.   * Korea hosted a meeting to actively respond to ransomware cases such as ‘wannorcry’ and conducted on-line and off-line publicity activities to prevent damage caused by malicious cyber attacks.   **2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments.**   * Korea will expand AEO MRAs by signing with members including Peru, Malaysia and Vietnam (December 2017) * Korea will visit USCG headquarters and Wilmington port to share port facility security policies of USCG and port security system of container terminals (Aug. 2017) under the Reciprocal Cooperation Program on Port Security. * Joint inspection of related government agencies on port facilities vulnerable to terrorism (from Aug. to Dec. 2017) * Anti-piracy Act will come into force in December 2017.   - Establishment of countermeasures and preventive actions of the Korean government  - Stipulation of the installation of citadel, the employment of privately contracted armed security personnel, etc.  • Korea will establish risk-based assessment system to ensure the efficiency of national aviation security(2018)  • Korea plans to hold two consecutive <The Asia ICT and Counter-Terrorism Dialogue> in cooperation with the UNCTED in 2018.  • In accordance with the recommendations in the UN General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/70/291) and the UN Secretary General’s report on Plan of Action to Prevent  Violent Extremism (A/70/674), Korea is preparing its own national plan of action for preventing violent extremism.   * Korea plans to keep on signing MOUs with other countries around the world in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing by exchanging intelligence with foreign FIUs. * Korea will hold the International Symposium on Cybercrime Response (ISCR) in August 2017 back-to-back with the 2nd Interpol Digital Forensics Experts Group Meeting.   **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**.   * Korea plans to focus on capacity building for APEC Members through a WCO RTC A/P in areas such as Single Window and Customs modernization.   • Korea will continue to expand bilateral or multilateral cooperation with APEC economies for global aviation security.   * Korea is willing to help APEC economies to develop the capacity to implement international standards and agreements on AML/CFT by organizing various workshops and seminars.   - Korea plans to hold a joint workshop with the APG (intended for Dec. 2017) as a part of the Partnership Enhancement Program.   * Korea is willing to dispatch trainers or provide training programs to help APEC economies build their own cybercrime response capacities. |

**A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW OF 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](http://www.apec.org/apec/apec_groups/committee_on_trade.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/sec/pubs/2007.Par.0013.File.v1.1) (2005) * Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the [World Customs Organization](http://www.wcoomd.org/home_wco_topics_pfoverviewboxes_tools_and_instruments_pftools.htm) (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002) * Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002) * Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002) * Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011) * Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011) * Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011) * Continue work on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks. (2011) * 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) * Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2015) * Implement the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2015) |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade**   * Switch to pre-loading exports inspection system (July 2015)   - By linking advance manifest submission system and export C/S   * With the full implementation of the Korea-Hong Kong (August 2014) and Korea-Mexico (February 2015) AEO MRAs, benefits such as reduced inspection rates are granted. * Enhanced cooperation through the Korea-US AEO MRA Progress Review Meeting (April 2016)   - e.g. an agreement was reached to share the implementation status of data exchange system   * Development and establishment of programs to read attached documents for import/export declarations (April 2016) * With the signing of the Korea-Malaysia (March 2014) and Korea-Vietnam (April 2016) AEO MRA action plans, full-fledged negotiations for AEO MRA began. * Discussion on the ways to improve MRA utilization rates through the Korea-Japan AEO MRA Review Meeting (April 2016) * Launch of the Express Cargo Clearance Center (July 2016)   - To prevent the entry of guns and illegal goods through X-ray inspection on all goods   * The Korea-Taiwan AEO MRA was concluded (December 2015) and its full implementation began (October 2016) * Signing of the Korea-Thailand AEO MRA (December 2016) and negotiations for its full implementation * Use of scientific detection devices and non-intrusive inspection on imported/exported cargoes   - Increased use of non-intrusive inspections such as ED-XRF to check for harmful cargoes in small quantity  - Express shipments and international posts account for about 80% of all detected violations in recent 5 years (increases of 15% in the number of cases, 43% in weight and 165% in value compared to the previous year)   * Launch of the Customs Border Targeting Center (February 2017)   - For effective targeting of high-risk cargoes posing threats of terrorism, drugs and environmental degradation in Customs border   * Signing of the Korea-Australia AEO MRA and the Korea-UAE AEO MRA (both in July 2017) * Expanded implementation of exports inspection after they are brought into bonded areas (April 2017)   - To prevent the exportation of high-risk goods  **Implement the common standards for Electronic Customs Reporting**   * Data standardization based on WCO DM   - Among 714 types of electronic documents of the Korea Customs Service (KCS), WCO DM 3.4 is applied to 96.9% (692 types).  \* 8%(2010) → 23%(2012) → 28%(2014) → 96.9%(2016) (owing to the 4th Generation Uni-Pass)   * + - * WCO DM (Data Model) : Based on the standard process for trade, standard data sets are provided regarding the overall trade business * Involvement in establishing the WCO DM through the participation in the WCO DMPT   - Continuous engagement with the WCO DMPT since 2009, especially with a KCS officer serving as the Chairperson of the DMPT(from 2015 to 2016) and the Chairperson of the IMSC(since 2017)   * + - * WCO DMPT(Data Model Project Team): A meeting presided by the WCO for establishing, revising, and promoting WCO DM       * IMSC(Information Management Sub-Committee): Higher forum than the DMPT, which leads research and works on the usage and management of Customs-related information technologies   **Implement a container security regime**   * The draft has been made out for the logistics security guidelines designed to improve the overall security level in the Korean logistics industry. * Establishment of a comprehensive trade supply chain management system   - To enhance reliableness of overall trade logistics flow by linking and comprehensively managing\* the compliance of operators across the trade supply chain including overseas carriers and domestic transportation/warehousing companies  \* A comprehensive compliance system for supply chain management was established (April 2016)  **Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security**   * Linking more entities to the single window system (May 2016)   - The number of requirement-verifying entities increased to 26(with 55 requirement formats) as a result of linking the KCS single window and the requirement verification system of the Korea Gas Safety Corporation in May 2016 |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Participation in the IRENE 2 led by the WCO RILO A/P(from July 3 to August 4, 2017). IRENE 2 is a joint crack-down project on personal small firearms   + advance and selective crack-down on illegal trade of personal small firearms, using the RILO network in the Asia Pacific (27 economies and RILOs in 5 regions participated in the IRENE 2)   + Real-time information exchange on detected violations and risks in each economy through the WCO CEN to block the movement of firearms via international posts and express shipments   \* The KCS provided information on 25 violation cases for the IRENE 1 (2016)   * Plans to introduce a system where users can electronically submit attached documents for import declarations all at once after Customs clearance (September 2017) * Expansion of AEO MRAs   + Signing of more MRAs with members including those with Peru, Malaysia and Vietnam (December 2017) * Instituting "Vehicle Schedule Declaration Regime" for bonded transportation (in the 4th quarter of 2017)   + Securing vehicle-related data for bonded transportation and establishing paperless bonded transportation system * Expansion of e-C/O data exchange   + Negotiation of pilot projects to expand e-CO data exchange based on the C/O exchange under the Korea-China FTA * The logistics security guidelines will be prepared and distributed. |

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| **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 workshops for IPR-related border control (November 2014)   - To make a presentation on methodologies for IPR-related investigations, discuss ways for capacity building and collate crack-down experiences and best practices of other economies   * Participation in A2C2 meetings to improve supply chain connectivity (February and August, 2016)   - To discuss ways for capacity building to improve supply chain connectivity among members |

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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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| **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 KCS has a WCO RTC A/P, where it annually hosts invitational "Single Window Workshop," "Customs Modernization Seminar" and "Capacity Building Seminar". |

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

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002) * Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004) * Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004) * Support international efforts to fight piracy (2009) * 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) |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002)**   * Since 2008 Korea and USA have visited ports of each country under the “Reciprocal Visit Program” for cooperation on port security.   - US Coast Guard visited Incheon(Jul. 2015), Busan and Jeju ports(Jan. 2017)  - Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea (hereafter MOF) visited Oakland port (Feb. 2016).  **Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004)**   * To respond to the growing concerns over the threat of terrorism and to prevent foreign seafarers’ going absent without leave, Korea established in 2016 and has implemented <the Strengthening Plan for Port Security>. * Public-private special inspection on port security(Oct. 2015)   - The public-private special inspection(MOF, Korea Maritime Institute, and Korean Register) was conducted onsecurity management system, the operating condition of port  facilities and equipment, and the implementation of port facility security plan.   * Special joint inspection of the government port security agencies on international passenger terminals (Feb, Aug. 2016)   - The government agencies(MOF, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, and Korea Coast Guard) conducted a special joint inspection on security manpower, inspection  system, entrance control, facilities, and equipment.   * Joint inspection of related government agencies on port facilities vulnerable to terrorism (from Mar. to Jun. 2017)   - The related agencies(MOF, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, and Korea Coast Guard) conducted a joint inspection on counter-terrorism  measures, facilities, equipment, manpower, training, and education of port facilities(including international passenger terminals).   * Korea has been operating Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for ships engaged in the coastal and overseas voyages since 2003. * Korea installed the Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) in approximately 4,000 ships as of July 2017. * Korea has been operating the Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) System on about 457 ships since July 2009.   **Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004)**   * Elevation of security level of ports and ships engaged in international voyage (Sep. and Dec. 2014, July 2015, May 2017)   - The rating of the security level of port and ships on international voyage was revised upward (1st grade→2nd grade) for safe and successful hosting of International  conferences and sports events.  ※ Asian Game Incheon 2014(from 19th Sep. to 4th Oct 2014), ASEAN-Republic of Korea Commemorative Summit(from 11th to 12th Dec. 2014), Universiad Gwangju(from 3rd to 14th Jul. 2015) and FIFA U-20 World Cup Korea(from 20th May to 11th Jun. 2017)   * Expansion of port security facilities and equipment such as vehicle-type X-Ray scanners, port security operation rooms, and port entrance control systems(from Aug. 2014 to Jun. 2017) * Partial revision of < International Ship and Port Facility Security Act> (Mar. 2016)   - clarification of passengers subject to security check among those on board and the introduction of the system to designate contractors for port security operation  **Support international efforts to fight piracy (2009~)**   * Korea has been deploying the Cheonghae (it means pure sea) Anti-Piracy Unit to the high seas off the coast of Somalia since 2009.   - The Cheonghae Unit has conducted convoy missions to protect vessels from pirates as part of Combined Task Force (CTF) 151 under the command of the Command  Maritime Forces (CMF).  - Also, the Unit assisted NATO’s Operation Ocean Shield to fight pirates off the Coast of Somalia.  - The Unit also took part for the first time in EU Naval Force’s Operation Atalanta to combat pirates in February 2017.   * Korea has taken an active part in the Contact Group on Piracy Off the Coast of Somalia (hereafter CGPCS) since 2009. * Korea has made a financial contribution to the CGPCS Trust Fund and the IMO Djibouti Code Trust Fund for strengthening the judicial capacities and supporting good governance of the government of Somalia and neighboring countries. * Korea has been actively participating in <the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (hereafter ReCAAP)> since September 2006.   - Korea supported the improvement of work efficiency by seconding a Korean staff to the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center since 2007.  - In the area of regional capacity building, the ROK has been doing its part by providing the voluntary contribution toward the work of the ReCAAP Information Sharing  Center. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Korea will visit USCG headquarters and Wilmington port to share port facility security policies of USCG and port security system of container terminals (Aug. 2017). * Joint inspection of related government agencies on port facilities vulnerable to terrorism (from Aug. to Dec. 2017) * Improvement of <Port Security Risk Assessment Program> (Oct. 2017)   - The <Port Security Risk Assessment Program> will be advanced so that port security risk factors such as terrorism can be managed systematically and security environment can be improved.   * Establishing <the 2nd National Port Security Plan> (Dec. 2017)   - The mid-and long-term basic plan (from 2018 to 2027) will be set up for policies, facilities, equipment, training, education, and international cooperation in the field of port security.   * Anti-Piracy Act will come into force in December 2017.   - Establishment of countermeasures and preventive actions of the Korean government  - Stipulation of the installation of citadel, the employment of privately contracted armed security personnel, etc.   * Korea will continue to proactively participate in the international efforts to fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia and other areas. |

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| **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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| **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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| **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.)** |
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**A.3 Protect International Aviation:**

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Introduce highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible;   and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002)   * Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) [mandatory aviation security audits](http://www2.icao.int/en/ssa/Pages/default.aspx) (2002, 2009) * Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the [ICAO](http://www.icao.int/icao/en/atb/sgm/CargoClearance.htm) (2002) * 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) * Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security;   share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonize aviation security measures (2009)   * Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveler protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010) * Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015) * Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015) |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **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)**   * Implemented UN Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and actively participated in international export control regimes such as Wassenaar Arrangement and etc..(2014 ~ 2017) * Executed strict export control through designating MANPADS as “Export Control Specific Weaponry”, limiting its export to the government end-users only, and checking and monitoring its end use according to Foreign Trade Act, Defense Acquisition Program Act and etc..(2014 ~ 2017)   **Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009)**   * Improved security inspectors’ performance by strengthening training requirements(July 2015). * Established the model regulation for Aircraft Operator Security Program(May 2016). * Established National Aviation Security Mater Plan(2017-2021) (December 2016) * Amended the Aviation Security Act to strengthen criminal penalties imposed to airport and airlines operators who didn't establish the security program or didn't get official * approval on the program(March 2017)   **Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonize aviation security measures (2009)**   * Korea has been implementing the permanent extension of the mutual recognition of National Cargo Security Program(NCSP) of ROK(MOLIT) and U.S.(TSA) (February   2015~)  **Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015)**   * Test operation of the i-Prechecking System (Interactive Advance Passenger Processing) to prevent entry of offenders   - The system checks the eligibility of a passenger before boarding a flight bound to the Republic of Korea and thus prevents the entry of terrorists or those under travel ban in  advance ( Feb. 2015)   * Blocking of the boarding of INTERPOL SLTD holders in real-time through the i-Prechecking System (November 2016) * Full implementation of the i-Prechecking System for all flights bound to Korea (April 2017)   - 80 airlines from 155 airports of 43 countries  - It blocks the boarding of terrorists, those under travel ban, INTERPOL SLTD holders, etc.  **Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015)**   * Korea strengthened security of and provide convenience to trusted travelers by receiving API and PNR from all airlines within the APEC region 2 hours prior to the arrival in Korea |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Korea will establish risk-based assessment system to ensure the efficiency of national aviation security(2018). * continue to implement UN Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and actively participate in international export control regimes such as Wassenaar Arrangement and etc.. * continue to pursue stringent export control in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and share implementation results. |

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| **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?** |
| * Korea had Aviation Security Cooperation Group meeting with Civil Aviation Authority of Vietnam(March 2017). * Korea supported Aviation Security Capacity Building Initiative of Australia in order to enhance Filipino Aviation Security Oversight(April 2017). |

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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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| **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.)** |
| * Korea’s ASTC (Aviation Security Training Center) will continue to offer free training courses to support the emerging economies. * Korea will continue to expand bilateral or multilateral cooperation with APEC economies for global aviation security. |

**A.4 Protect People in Transit:**

**Contact Point:** Name: Kwak,cheol-ho / Title: Assistant Director, Ministry of Justice / Telephone Number: +82-2-2110-4038 / Fax number: +82-2-2110-037 / Email address: kwak935@korea.kr

**Contact Point:** Name: Kim, Yoon-ha / Title: Assistant Director, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism / Telephone number: +82-44-203-2870 / Fax number: +82-44-203-3480 / Email Address: [ecolime@korea.kr](mailto:ecolime@korea.kr)

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Implement as expeditiously as possible an [Advance Passenger Information](http://www.businessmobility.org/API/API.html) 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](http://mrtd.icao.int/) and the [International Standards Organization](http://www.iso.org/iso/search.htm?qt=7501&published=on&active_tab=standards) (2002) * Consider joining the [Regional Movement Alert System](http://www.apec.org/apec/news___media/fact_sheets/regional_movement.html) (RMAS) (2006) * 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 Police Organization](http://www.interpol.int/) (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** |
| **Implement as expeditiously as possible an** [**Advance Passenger Information**](http://www.businessmobility.org/API/API.html) **system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002)**   * Operation of the Advance Passenger Information System (since September 2005)   + Reinforcement of inspection and detection of offenders and people under travel ban, and thus management of terrorism threats from all over the world   + Reduction of trusted travelers’ waiting time for immigration clearance   **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**](http://mrtd.icao.int/) **and the** [**International Standards Organization**](http://www.iso.org/iso/search.htm?qt=7501&published=on&active_tab=standards) **(2002)**   * Implementation of the Foreigner Biometric Identification System to prevent entry of offenders such as forgers of identity (since January 2012)   + collected bio data of foreigners during entry immigration clearance are compared to the information of foreigners who violated law in Korea in the past.   + effective in preventing foreign offenders such as forgers of identity from entering Korea   **Review on joining the** [**Regional Movement Alert System**](http://www.apec.org/apec/news___media/fact_sheets/regional_movement.html) **(RMAS) (2006)**   * Korea will review whether the introduction of the RMAS would be necessary after the performance analysis of ICPO(Interpol) SLTD which is currently being implemented.   **Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002)**   * Established disciplined work environment through various measures including service inspections. * Achieved work culture that greatly values integrity by implementing various anti-corruption policies, including education sessions on integrity.   **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)**   * Commissioned a study to establish a Disaster Management and Crisis Response System in the tourism sector (Dec. 2016)   + △crisis analysis on the tourism sector, △establishment of a Tourism Disaster Management and Crisis Response System, △directions for future improvement of the System * Held meetings with travel agencies and tour operators on tourists’ safety and security issues (Feb. 2015, Jun. 2017)   + △Shared current trends in international terrorism, △Provided information on factors to consider when selling overseas travel products * Conducted safety education & training for tour conductors (year-round)   **Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the** [**International Criminal Police Organization**](http://www.interpol.int/) **(ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005)**   * Korea has been providing information on lost and stolen travel documents for the International Criminal Police Organization since 2007.   **Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)**   * Expansion of the user scope and streamlining the registration procedures of the automated immigration clearance service, SES(Smart Entry Service) (July 2016)   + To provide more travel convenience, the age regulation for Korean nationals was lowered from 14 and above to 7 and above.   + As for foreigners, holders of only a selected few visas were able to use SES, but now, all registered foreign residents aged 17 and above are able to use SES. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Korea plans to hold a Public-Private Dialogue to discuss counter-terrorism measures with regard to tourism safety. (Oct. 2017)   + Various travel agencies will participate in the dialogue. |

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| **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?** |
| * Shared information on human resources development in the tourism sector by participating in the Workshop on Developing the Tourism Workforce through Labour and Skills Development, Certification and Mobility in the APEC Region on 30 Aug 2016, held prior to the 49th TWG of APEC. |

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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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**A.5 Combat Threats to Security:**

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**Contact Point:** Name: Kim, Dong-hyun / Title : Deputy Director, Korea Financial Intelligence Unit / Telephone Number: +82-2-2100-1739 / Fax Number: +82-2-2100-1738 / Email Address: [econokdh@korea.kr](mailto:econokdh@korea.kr)

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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](http://www-ns.iaea.org/tech-areas/radiation-safety/code-of-conduct.htm) as well as the [Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources](http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Imp-Exp_web.pdf) (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) |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008)**   * Bilateral/Trilateral consultations on counter-terrorism policy   - Korea has been holding bilateral counter-terrorism policy consultations with 21 countries including the US, China and Japan, in addition to the trilateral consultations with Japan and China, to share information on terrorism threats and best practices of counter-terrorism and strengthen counter-terrorism network.  • The Asia ICT and Counter-Terrorism Dialogue was launched by Korea and the UNCTED beginning with the 1st Workshop in Jeju, Korea from 29 to 30 May 2017.  - Two consecutive workshops will be held in 2018 in the Asian region.  • As a member country of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS(Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), Korea participated in the meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Global Coalition  and the Working Group meetings on Stabilization Support as well as Foreign Terrorist Fighters.   * Korea held the 1st International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Conference (Oct. 2016) * Korea participated in the International Counter-Terrorism Conference held by INTERPOL(Feb. / Apr. / Jun. 2017) * Reinforced cooperation among law enforcement agencies through taking part in the <Asia-Pacific Law Enforcement Officials’ Meeting> hosted by UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. (Thailand, November 2015)   **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)**   * By amendment to <the Act on Prohibition Against the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of WMD>, an entity related to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is now also within the remit of this law. * Korea hosted an Asia/Pacific Group (APG) Workshop on the themes of DNFBP (Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions) and Combating the Financing of Proliferation in Seoul, Korea from 22 to 26 August 2016.   - The workshop provided delegates from APG members with useful information on how to apply the AML/CFT obligations to DNFBP and establish the system to combat the financing of proliferation.  **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)**   * In order to prevent the infringement of basic rights of the people which may be caused by counter-terrorism activities of related agencies, one counter-terrorism human rights protection officer(hereinafter referred to as “Human Rights Protection Officer”) was appointed in accordance with the Act on Anti-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Security(enacted in March 2016) and the Officer works under the jurisdiction of the Counterterrorism Commission.   - Related agencies for counterterrorism shall take into consideration as priority the provisions for the protection of basic rights in the Act on Anti-Terrorism and the related laws such as Criminal Law, and human rights provisions in international laws.  ※ Human Rights Protection Officer’s duty  - Providing counseling and recommendations for the protection of human rights pertaining to counter-terrorism policies and system  - Processing civil petitions related to the infringement of human rights which was caused by counter-terrorism activities  - Various activities for the protection of human rights, such as educating related agencies on human rights  **Relevant economies to implement the** [**International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources**](http://www-ns.iaea.org/tech-areas/radiation-safety/code-of-conduct.htm) **as well as the** [**Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources**](http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Imp-Exp_web.pdf) **(2005)**   * Korea enacted Regulations on Radioisotope Security Management (Nuclear Safety and Security Commission (NSSC) Notice No. 2015-6) in April 2015, clearly stipulating the Code of Conduct for Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the implementation of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.   - Korea has reviewed the actual state of security management of radioisotope users through joint inspection of related organizations and has been carrying out regular security checks to reduce the security threats related to radioactive sources. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Korea will participate in the International Visitor Leadership Program for Counter-terrorism Officials. (Aug. 2017) * Korea will hold the 2nd International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Conference. (Oct. 2017)   • Korea plans to hold two consecutive <The Asia ICT and Counter-Terrorism Dialogue> in cooperation with the UNCTED in 2018.  • In accordance with the recommendations in the UN General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/70/291) and the UN Secretary General’s report on Plan of Action to Prevent Violent  Extremism (A/70/674), Korea is preparing its own national plan of action for preventing violent extremism.   * Individuals and entities related to the proliferation of WMD will be designated as “Restricted Persons” (to whom financial sanctions are imposed on) and such designations will be publically announced. * Korea will continue to strengthen the security management of the radiation sources by optimizing operation of regulatory information system and radiation source location tracking system. |

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| * Korea successfully completed the project to establish the Radiation Source Location Tracking System (RADLOT) for Vietnam with the IAEA in May 2017. The project was undertaken as part of carrying out the pledge made by Korea in the Nuclear Security Summits held in 2012 and 2014.   - Korea provided 1 set of central control system and 30 location tracking terminals. |

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| • Korea and Indonesia jointly held the East Asia Summit Regional Seminar on Capacity Building to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism in Surabaya, Indonesia from 5 to 6  December 2016.   * Korea has hosted various workshops on Proliferation Financing to share global trends and best practices. |

**B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:**

**Contact Point:** Name: Kim, Dong-hyun / Title : Deputy Director, Korea Financial Intelligence Unit / Telephone Number : +82-2-2100-1739 / Fax Number : +82-2-2100-1738 / Email Address: [econokdh@korea.kr](mailto:econokdh@korea.kr)

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Cut off terrorists’ access to the international financial and commercial system, including by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009) * Enhance law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and enhancing information sharing with other FIUs (2002) * Relevant economies to implement [UN and other international instruments](http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/laws.html) (2002) * Implement, where applicable, the [FATF’s Special Recommendations](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html) on terrorist financing, including those relating to non-profit organizations, alternative remittance systems and illicit cash couriers (2002, 2008) |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Cut off terrorists’ access to the international financial and commercial system, including by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009)**   * In line with FATF Recommendations, Korea made an amendment on May 2014 under which Beneficial Ownership information is required for basic customer due diligence.   - enacted an enforcement decree on January 2016 so that specific regulations on obtaining BO information can fully accord with international standards in place.   * The amendment(2014) to <the Act on Prohibition Against the Financing of Terrorism> provides legal ground of implementing FATF Recommendations specifically in terms of criminalizing financing of terrorism without demonstration of link to a specific act of terrorism.   **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)**   * Korea expanded information sharing network with foreign FIUs by signing MOUs with seven countries (Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Israel, Sweden, Argentina and Afghanistan) for the period from 2016 to July 2017.   ※ Since its establishment in 2001, Korea Financial Intelligence Unit has concluded MOUs with 67 countries on the exchange of financial intelligence.   * Korea has established a robust financial intelligence system including a sophisticated IT system.   • Korea hosted an Asia/Pacific Group (APG) Workshop on the themes of DNFBP (Designated Non-Finance Businesses and Professions) and Combating the Financing of  Proliferation from 22 to 26 August 2016.   * Korea hosted the FATF’Plenary in Busan, Korea from 18 to 24 June 2016. * Korea played a vital role in establishing TREIN, the training and research institute under FATF, in Busan in Sep. 2016 and has been supporting its operation.   **Relevant economies to implement** [**UN and other international instruments**](http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/laws.html) **(2002)**   * Korea has faithfully implemented UN Security Council resolutions such as UNSCR 2253 regarding countering terrorism financing.   - Korea hosted meetings to review the implementation of related UNSCRs (With regard to UNSCR 2253, Korea hosted such meetings in January and March 2016, and in February 2017).  - Korea submitted its implementation report on UNSCR 2253 in May 2016.  - In an effort to provide updated information of the UN Security Council’s sanctions list, including the lists from the ISIL & Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and 1988 Sanctions Committee, to the relevant Ministries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent the contact information of such Ministries to the UN Secretariat so that the Ministries can benefit from the emailing service of the updated UN Security Council sanctions list. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Korea plans to keep on signing MOUs with other countries around the world in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing by exchanging intelligence with foreign FIUs. |

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| * Korea aims to contribute to the enhancement of the AML/CFT system around the world by providing technological benchmark through Korea FIU’s sophisticated IT system. * Korea will continue to support TREIN in providing training and conducting research on international standards on AML/CFT. * Korea is willing to help APEC economies to develop the capacity to implement international standards and agreements on AML/CFT by organizing various workshops and seminars.   - Korea plans to hold a joint workshop with the APG (intended for Dec. 2017) as a part of the Partnership Enhancement Program. |

**C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:**

**Contact Point:** Name: Seo, Jung-hyun /Title : Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Telephone Number : +82-2-2100-7282 / Fax Number : +82-2-2100-7936 / Email Address: [juhseo15@mofa.go.kr](mailto:juhseo15@mofa.go.kr)

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| **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) |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002)**   * The Republic of Korea, the United States and Japan confirmed their contact channels for incident response through scenario-based discussions at the ROK-US-Japan Experts Meeting on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructure in December 2016(Washington DC).   **Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cyber security awareness**   * Bilateral/Trilateral consultations on cyber security and policy.   - Korea has been holding bilateral cyber policy consultations with 10 countries including the US, China, Japan, and two international organizations including the EU and NATO, in addition to the trilateral consultations with Japan and China, to share information on cyber threats and strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies.  - Korea has held bilateral meetings to promote cooperation in the area of defense cybersecurity with the United States and NATO among others.  - Korea has also been enhancing cooperation via hosting and participating in cyber related events, including workshops and seminars.   * Korea has been holding the International Symposium on Cybercrime Response(ISCR) annually since 2000 to strengthen international cooperation among cyber safety leaders from all around the world. * Korea has been supporting other countries by dispatching cybercrime investigation and digital forensic trainers in order to strengthen cyber investigation capacity in those countries.   - Guatemala(Apr. 2015), Cambodia(Jun. 2015, Jul. 2016), Serbia(May. 2015), Oman(Apr, Sep, 2016, Feb. 2017), Columbia(Oct. 2016), Mexico(Oct. 2016), Peru(Nov. 2016), Philippines(Nov. 2016), Costa Rica(Dec. 2016), Tanzania(Dec. 2016), Mongolia(Jun. 2017) etc.   * Korea has been participating in the KWPF(Korea World bank Partnership Facility) project which helps emerging economies build the capacity to combat cyber crimes since July 2014.   - The project output consisting of Assessment Tool and Toolkit is shared via website([www.combattingcybercrime.org](http://www.combattingcybercrime.org)).   * Korea hosted a meeting to actively respond to ransomware cases such as ‘wannorcry’ and conducted on-line and off-line publicity activities to prevent damage caused by malicious cyber attacks. * Since 2014, Korea has hosted a Cyber Working Group under the Seoul Defense Dialogue, which is an annual dialogue for International security discussions.   - The Cyber WG invites defense cyber security officials from participating countries and promotes cooperation in the area of cyber security.  - The WG shares information on policies pertaining to cyber workforce and technology.   * Korea has been cooperating with 74 states via <G7 24/7 Network for High-tech Crime> especially in the rapid preservation of digital evidence which can be easily destroyed but crucial to successful investigation and prosecution. * Korea launched Cyber Security Alliance for Mutual Progress(CAMP) in 2016, a capacity building partnership of 49 agencies from 37 countries to share expertise and experience. * Korea contributed to global efforts to create international norms in cyberspace, by participating in four rounds of the UN GGE including the 2016-17 discussions. * Korea jointly held the ‘Inter-Regional Conference on Cyber Security‘ in Seoul in April 2017 with the OSCE to share experiences in the field of regional cyber cooperation within the ARF and OSCE and sought to identify measures for inter-regional cooperation. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Korea will host the 4th Seoul Defense Dialogue Cyber WG.   - Date/Venue : September 6 to 8, 2017 / Seoul   * Korea will continue to hold bilateral cyber policy consultations to share information on cyber threat, discover areas for practical cooperation, and reinforce bilateral partnership. * Korea is planning to hold a working-level workshop on cyber security in 2018, in which government, academia, and industry will participate. * Korea will continue to participate in various cybercrime-related international conferences which are held by Interpol, Europol, FBI, Japan etc. * Korea will continue to conduct training programs in association with Interpol and other international organizations. Especially, Korea will make continuous efforts to assist in the cybercrime response capacity of Asia-Pacific countries. * Korea will continue to build a ‘public-private partnership system’ and carry out publicity activities to raise awareness on responding cyber attacks. |

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| * Korea will participate in cyber security-related international conferences and seminars hosted by APEC economies.   + - Korea will learn from best practices and policies from other countries and strengthen cooperation. |

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| **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.)** |
| * Korea is willing to dispatch trainers or provide training programs to help APEC economies build their own cyber security/crime response capacities. |

**POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER**

**Contact Point for Assistance and Expertise not included above:** Name: Cho, Ah-reum / Title: First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Telephone Number: +82-2-2100-7284 / Fax Number: +82-2-2100-7936 / Email Address: archo02@mofa.go.kr