APEC COUNTER TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY	MALAYSIA		
CALENDAR YEAR	2015-2016	LAST UPDATED	2017

Objective: Where appropriate to self-assess progress against APEC Leaders' and Ministers' counter-terrorism commitments, and to identify capacity building needs to assist the Counter Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) to identify priority areas for future cooperation.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002);
- ii. Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002);
- iii. Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law

enforcement officials (2002);

- iv. Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005);
- v. Continue the cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011);
- vi. Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011);
- vii. Support the outcomes and the recommendations of the APEC Trade Recovery Programme Pilot Exercise;
- viii. To build trusted relationships and to recognise one another's Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programmes in alignment with the World Customs Organization (WCO) SAFE Framework of Standards (2009);
- ix. Continue to work on Authorised Economic Operator Programmes (2010);
- x. Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011); and
- xi. Continue works on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- i. The Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) adopted the United Nations/Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) standard messages in the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) implementation for computerised Customs clearance system.
- ii. The Customs Verification Initiative (CVI) is being used by RMCD as a tool to detect, analyse and address risk management technique. Definition Analysis and Mapping of current data requirements have been completed.
- iii. The Container Security Initiative (CSI) and non-intrusive inspection (NII) equipment are utilised before goods are exported and

on importation.

- iv. The Megaport initiative (to detect radioactive and nuclear substances) has been implemented at Port Klang (2009) and Port of Tanjung Pelepas (2010).
- v. The Strategic Trade Act (STA) is implemented, with effect from April 2011, to further strengthen the legislative mechanism.
- vi. Increased negotiations of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) under the AEO with the requirement of high compliance for supply chain security standard. Currently, RMCD has signed the MRA with Japan and Hong Kong.
- vii. RMCD participated in the Container Control Program (CCP) under the UNODC for the purpose of targeting high risk containers at ports.
- viii. Scanning machines are installed to detect export of currency by outbound passengers.
- ix. RMCD has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Australia, US and India on Customs Cooperation.
- x. Ongoing consultations on commodities with specific associations (tile and tyre manufacturers, float glass associations, etc).

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

RMCD is in the process of negotiating AEO MRA with Korea and Thailand, expected to be concluded within the next two years.

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT WOULD ACCELERATE/ STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT BY YOUR ECONOMY AND IN THE REGION

Training and technical assistance on (i) MRA negotiations; (ii) Trade Recovery Programme; (iii) Dual Use Goods under the STA; (iv) Computer forensics; (v) Forensics Accounting; (vi) Commercial fraud.

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.2 Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- i. Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002);
- ii. Review ship and port security plans, automatic identification system (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004);
- iii. Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008);
- iv. Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code (2004);
- v. Cooperate with International Maritime Organization on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009); and
- vi. Enhance ability to identify, assess, and share information on threats to transportation facilities, vehicles, people and cargo, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- i. Malaysia acknowledges its responsibilities in ensuring the safety and security of Malaysian Maritime Zone (MMZ). Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) in particular as the sole maritime enforcement agency have undertaken appropriate measures and approaches to suppress the piratical attacks on vessels at MMZ. At present, the maritime situation in MMZ is relatively stable with threats pose by maritime criminals and piracy minimal. Only two (20 armed robbery cases in South China Sea were reported in 2016, as compared to seven (7) cases in 2015 and 12 in 2014 respectively. There is a significant drop in the number of reported cases, and this can be attributed to the Malaysian enforcement agencies instituting various measures to counter piracy and armed robbery in MMZ. MMEA has also scored eight (8) success cases with the arrest and prosecution of those perpetrators engaged in the armed robbery.
- ii. MMEA will continue to ensure the safety of the MMZ and the piratical activities are at minimal. The continuous presence of assets in the hot spot areas will be the main efforts and the operations will be supported by the Sea Surveillance System (SWASLA) to enable better surveillance in the MMZ domain. The MMEA approaches and measures in combating piracy and

sea robbery are based on the following principles:

- a. Effective enforcement at sea through various mechanisms as follows:
 - Increases patrols in hot spot areas by air and surface vessels.
 - Dedicated Special Force for quick response on sea robbery and piracy incident.
 - Conducts special operations focusing on sea robbery and piracy.
 - Increases inspection on ships and locating suspected ship at harbour anchorage or at sea.
 - Improves inter and intra-agency joint operations procedures.
 - Optimises mobile radar to support sea operation.
 - Increases asset readiness availability.
- b. Effective enforcement on land and investigation through the following mechanisms:
 - Working closely with the neighbouring counterparts in detecting the perpetrators syndicate link.
 - Sharing of information and analysing data with the agencies concerned.
 - Conducts joint investigation, for example, with Indonesia and Vietnam Authorities, e.g. the case of MT Orkim Harmony.
 - Enhances information gathering from local communities.
 - Conducts capacity building with foreign agencies such as Interpol, NCIS and ABF.
- c. Effective shipping communities efforts and cooperation through the following mechanisms:
 - Awareness programme by way of campaigns and advisory for the shipping communities on the need for timely report on any suspicious activities or crime incidents, improving the ship internal security measures by conducting best management practices (BMPs) and to stop buying black market and syndicated stolen cargo.
- iii. The MMEA reaffirms that the cooperation and coordination will remain the main thrust for the national and regional future enforcement efforts. The integrated approach among all states in the region can improve the security of the maritime domain against piracy and armed robbery. In this context, the MMEA has organised several seminars and programmes to enhance cooperation among ASEAN and other regional states, with the aims to smoothen the process of cooperation and the two-way information sharing towards addressing the issues of sea robbery and piracy. The MMEA has conducted the following programmes:
 - a. Meeting with Tentera Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Laut (TNI AL) on 16 May 2017 in Batam, Indonesia to discuss cooperation between agencies on information sharing and joint operations.

- b. Participated in the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) on 22-26 May 2017 in Loa, Vientiane, Laos.
- c. ASEAN Seminar on Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Sea Robbery Sharing of Knowledge, Information and Best Practices on 23-27 February 2015 in Kuala Lumpur.
- d. Discussion and Joint Investigation Cooperation with Indonesian National Army Navy and POLAIR on 6-9 April 2015 in Batam, Indonesia.
- e. Workshop on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea Maritime Law Enforcement Workshop: In Service Training on 16-17 April 2015 in Kuala Lumpur.
- f. Bilateral Cooperation Meeting with the Vietnam Coast Guard on 6-10 July 2015 in Hanoi City, Vietnam.
- g. Tri-lateral Meeting with the *Badan Keamanan Laut* (BAKAMLA) Indonesia and the Singapore Police Coast Guard (SPCG) on 12-14 August 2015 at the MMEA Headquarters.
- iv. Apart from the cooperation under the existing ASEAN platform, MMEA also cooperates with INTERPOL. The cooperation is not only about sharing information through the National Central Bureau (NCB) countries in the region, but also to develop Capacity Building Training (CBT), which has also been extended to other countries.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- i. MMEA will continue to enhance its operational capacity through the following programmes:
 - a. MMEA training Institution as a Centre of Excellence. Various measures have been executed and/or planned as follows:
 - Established a Memorandum of Understanding on training cooperation with the National University of Malaysia in March 2017.
 - To conduct Train of Trainer programmes with JICA.
 - To conduct training for regional law enforcement agencies starting 2017.

- b. To conduct Seminar on Non Traditional Maritime threat among ASEAN Members States.
- c. To conduct workshops to develop SOP and MIEG mid-2018.
- d. To conduct the table top exercise to test the effectiveness of the SOP and MIEG by December 2018.

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT WOULD ACCELERATE/ STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT BY YOUR ECONOMY AND IN THE REGION

The following are required by MMEA:

- i. Seminar To exchange experiences and best practices in combating sea robbery/piracy.
- ii. Workshop To develop a standard operating procedure and information exchange directory guide through Maritime Information Exchange Group (MIEG).
- iii. Table Top Exercise To test the effectiveness of the MIEG as a whole.
- iv. To establish information exchange network among regional law enforcement agencies.
- v. To build joint investigation network and piracy investigation competencies, particularly in syndicated crime.

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- i. Sponsorship for conducting seminar, workshop and table top.
- ii. Sponsorship on specialised training for first responder.

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.

Sharing of experience on combating sea robberies/piracy and building a platform of network for sharing of information on combating maritime crime.

A.3 Protect International Aviation

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- i. 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).
- ii. Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).
- iii. Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).

- iv. Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009).
- v. Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defence 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).
- vi. 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).
- vii. Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).
- viii. 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

- i. The Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP ICAO) 3rd cycle will be in 2017/2018.
- ii. The Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) of Malaysia had implemented 100% cargo screening in accordance with the Director General Directive No.2 / 2013 (AVSEC) on Air Cargo to and Transhipment in Malaysia effective on 15 July 2013.
- iii. Secure Freight Programme (SFP) had been implemented since March 2012. Malaysia hosted the ICAO-WCO Joint Conference Enhancing Air Cargo Security & Facilitation, 26-28 July 2016 to attract air cargo industry to join SFP.
- iv. The National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASQP) had been updated in 2011 and all aviation security stakeholders had been developed and implement its Quality Control Programme.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- i. Malaysia is in process to expand the SFP to the air cargo industry which include shipper, haulier, freight forwarders, cargo terminal operator and carrier.
- ii. Monitoring compliance by aviation security stakeholder on QSP base on audit annually.

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT WOULD ACCELERATE/ STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT BY YOUR ECONOMY AND IN THE REGION

Malaysia is open to expanding cooperation and the sharing of expertise, knowledge and transfer technologies on aviation security.

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Workshop, training and knowledge on aviation cyber security, aviation security risk assessment, air cargo security, counter terrorism and information sharing.

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Malaysia had collaborated with ICAO to hold seminar, workshop and training at Malaysia Airport Training Centre which recognised by ICAO as Centre of Excellent.

C. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING

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- i. Cut off terrorist' 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)
- ii. 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)
- iii. Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (2002)
- iv. 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

i. AML/CFT Framework

The Central Bank of Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia-BNM) as a Competent Authority under the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (AMLA) and the Chair of the National Coordination Committee to Counter Money laundering (NCC), BNM plays a pivotal role in coordinating nationwide efforts to strengthen the AML/CFT regime in Malaysia. The NCC completed several key initiatives in 2014, among others:

a) Amendments to the AMLA

The new amendments came into force on 1st September 2014. The new amendments encompassed strengthening regulatory requirements, further clarification of reporting institutions and also expanded the powers of the LEAs. The penalties upon conviction of an offence were substantially increased i.e. up to 15 years of imprisonment and a fine of not less than 5 times the value of the proceeds of the crime. The amendments also include making automatic application of UNSCR listing on terrorism for implementation by all persons in Malaysia.

b) <u>Developing a National Risk Assessment (NRA)</u>

The NRA was completed in June 2014 to identify key vulnerabilities and ML/TF threats across various sectors in the country. The NRA identified 5 types of crimes that pose the highest threat of money laundering (namely, fraud, drug trafficking, corruption and bribery, smuggling offences and tax crimes) and 3 sectors that are highly vulnerable to ML/TF risks (i.e. banking, money service businesses and casino). Though initially the threat level for terrorism financing was identified as medium risk, a White Paper Towards Combatting Threats of Islamic State (IS) in November 2014 and the subsequent Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 (POTA) passed by Parliament on 7 April 2015 added to the need for a review of the risk assessment. Currently, a review of this as well as the NRA will be undertaken in 2016/2017.

c) Formulating a National Strategic Plan (NSP) on AML/CFT

With the result of the NRA and subsequent recommendations from Malaysia's 2015 Mutual Evaluation Report, a comprehensive NSP covering a period of 5 years (2015-2020) was developed with strong emphasis on strengthening inter-agency coordination to promote and protect the integrity of Malaysia's financial system over the long term. The

plan also includes promoting greater understanding of ML/TF risk, enhancing the investigation capabilities of enforcement personnel, intensifying domestic and international co-operation and ensuring compliance with regulatory and supervisory requirements through effective enforcement.

In ensuring the effective implementation of the NSP, the NCC has established 6 working groups to monitor the action plans with regular reporting to the NCC:

- i) Sub-Committee on Capacity Building (SUCAB)
- ii) Sub-Committee on Non-Profit Organisation (SCONPO)
- iii) Financial Sector Sub-Committee (FSSC)
- iv) Financial Intelligence, Law Enforcement and Prosecution Sub-Committee (FLEP)
- v) Designated Non-Financial Business and Professions and Businesses (DNFBP) Working Group
- vi) Risk Sub-Committee (RISC)

ii. Mutual Evaluation Report

In November 2014, Malaysia underwent a Mutual Evaluation exercise conducted against the International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). FATF published a report on the mutual evaluation exercise in September 2015 and Malaysia is acknowledge to have a 'high degree' of technical compliance and 'a substantial to moderate' level of effectiveness in the implementation of the international standards.

The report also confirmed that the finding of Malaysia's NRA are 'reasonable and sound'. In addition, the report also identified areas that need further strengthening including assessing money laundering risks from foreign-sourced threats, increasing the number of investigations, prosecutions and confiscations in connection with suspected ML/TF offences, implementing a risk-based AML/CFT safeguards by designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs).

iii. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Membership

Malaysia was accorded full membership to FATF in February 2016 as FATF recognised that Malaysia had good levels of compliance with the FATF Recommendations although improvements were needed (based on the FATF 2015 Mutual Evaluation Report). FATF recognized that since the evaluation, Malaysia has worked to develop an action plan for addressing the key effectiveness issues identified in the evaluation.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

The six sub-committees (SUCAB, SCONPO, FSSC, FLEP, DNFBP WG and RISC) have various timelines within the span of the five-year period from 2015 to 2020.

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT WOULD ACCELERATE/ STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT BY YOUR ECONOMY AND IN THE REGION

i. Continuous capacity building

Malaysia has continuously developed capacity building initiatives, among others:

a) Certified Financial Investigator Programme (CFIP)

To date, more than 300 officers from various law enforcement agencies (LEAs) have been certified as a Financial Investigator since 2006. This CFIP has an annual intake and is designed to elevate the level of professionalism and credibility of the officers involved in the anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism.

b) International Financial Crimes and Terrorism Financing Conference

This annual international conference co-organised by the Asian Institute of Finance and Malaysia's Compliance Officer Networking Group (CONG) in collaboration with the Institute of Bankers Malaysia, the Securities Industry Development Corporation, Securities Commission and Bank Negara Malaysia is part of the continuous capacity building initiatives to highlight events relating to terrorism and terrorism financing as well as current trends in money-laundering and financial crimes.

c) Terrorism and terrorism financing specific courses organised by respective law enforcement agencies and other collaborative partners.

ii. Continuous capacity building

iii. Coordination & Collaboration among key LEAs in terrorism and terrorism financing

Continuous coordination and collaboration between key LEAs in joint operation, capacity building and information sharing.

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.)

- i. Seminars/workshops/training in terrorism financing risk assessment in particular methodology, techniques and development of mitigating factors;
- ii. Seminars/workshops/training on terrorism financing investigations techniques in particular on:
 - a) Linking the terrorism activities with terrorism financing
 - b) Tracing, seizing and confiscation of terrorist funds
 - c) Dealing with cross border investigation
- iii. Enhance the capacity and capability of NPO regulators, including risk-based approach application or best practices on outreach, supervision and enforcement.
- iv. Supervision courses on TF preventive measures to financial institutions' supervisors.

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D. PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY

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- (i) Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).
- (ii) 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

- (i) Enhanced protection on Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII) agencies/organisations through public-private cooperation and coordination (2008).
- (ii) The National Security Council's Directive No 24: Policy and Mechanism of the National Cyber Crisis Management.
- (iii) Enhanced regional cooperation in countering terrorist propaganda through establishment of Regional Digital Counter-Messaging Communications Centre (2015).
- (iv) Promoted cyber security awareness, training and education through concerted and consolidated efforts as underlined in the National Cyber Security Awareness Master Plan (2016).
- (v) Developed and operationalised of the National Cyber Coordination and Command Centre (NC4).
- (vi) Developed the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Workplan on Security and of The Use of ICT (Malaysia is the co-host country with Australia and Russia)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- (i) Continue to review and improve the National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) and the strategy in 2017.
- (ii) Operationalisation of NC4 and extend the connectivity to cover entities in the critical sectors in 2017.
- (iii) Continue the operationalisation of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Workplan on Security and of The Use of ICT (Malaysia is the co-host country with Australia and Russia) by establishing the Point of Contact in 2017.
- (iv) Continue to implement the National Cyber Security Awareness Master Plan to the target group as stated in the Master plan in 2017.

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT WOULD ACCELERATE/ STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT BY YOUR ECONOMY AND IN THE REGION

Specialised Training for legal, law enforcement agencies and forensic analyst respectively in their area focusing on current and future cyber related crime that includes monitoring and detecting terrorist.

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- (i) Instructor for training and advice with regards to establishing Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT), Incident handling, Information Security Management System (ISMS), Business Continuity Management (BCM), Wireless technology, Vulnerability Assessment, Security Assurance, and Digital Forensic.
- (ii) Information Sharing on experience in conducting National Cyber Drill, Formulation and Implementation of National Cyber Security Policy and approaches to enhance the public and private partnership.