**APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN**

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| **ECONOMY:** | **PHILIPPINES** | | |
| **CALENDAR YEAR:** |  | **LAST UPDATED:** | **July 2011** |

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

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| **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** |
| **1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leader’s and Minister’s commitments since last update**.   1. **Enhancing the secure flow of trade in the APEC Region**   ***Protect Cargo:***   * Introduced a new customs declaration form for incoming travelers and implemented a monitoring process for the cross border movement of cash and defined monetary instruments * Adopted a Risk Management System to monitor the import and export of controlled goods * Employed X-ray method for further scrutiny and examination of shipments * Installed radiation detection equipment at the Manila International Container Port (MICP) and Port of Manila (POM) * Utilized K-9’s at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), POM and MICP to search for bombs, firearms and illegal drugs concealed inside baggage and cargo containers   ***Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:***   * Procured additional x-ray machines, walk-through metal detectors, wand metal detectors and CCTVs and installed these in various ports and terminals to improve safety and security * Continuously conduct inspection, verification and audit of all ships and port facilities to ensure implementation of Ship and Port Security Plans * Actively participates in the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) * Trained Port Police on Port Safety and Security in compliance with SOLAS Convention, ISPS Code, National Safety and Security Guidelines * Continuously deploys Sea Marshals Task Force on high interest vessels * Trained the Coast Guard Anti-Terrorist Unit (CGATU) to act as the rapid deployment force in the areas of anti-terrorism, anti-piracy/sea jacking and explosives ordnance disposal   ***Protect International Aviation:***   * Conducted security awareness seminar to all airports stakeholders, implemented ICAO guidelines for aviation security procedures, and conducted security surveys/audits of all domestic and international airports. * Implemented Transportation Security Regulations, established a Quality Control Unit (QCU) to perform security audits, tests, surveys and inspections, and conducts monthly Transportation Security Family Meetings   ***Protect People in Transit:***   * Enhanced the design and business process for the Alien Certificate of Registration Identity Card (ACR I-Card) * Streamlined the functions and organizational structure of the Composite Committee on Good Governance (CCGG), to assure the highest possible integrity of all Immigration officials who are involved in border operations * Uploaded records on lost/stolen passports, based on the report of the Department of Affairs (DFA), to the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database beginning 2004, using the I-24/7 Global Communication System * Conducted a series of crisis management and contingency planning exercises for top tourist destinations   ***Combat Threats to Security:***   * The Philippines is a party to 12 of the 13 universal CT conventions that are in force * Actively participates in the following projects: (a) US Global Threat Reduction Initiatives (GTRI), (b) US Megaports Initiatives, and (c) Regional Security of Radioactive Sources (RSRS) Project * Proposed legislation being deliberated by Congress to prevent the proliferation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Weapons as well as Conventional Weapons by regulating the transfer of strategic goods and dual use substances  1. **Halting terrorist financing**  * Obtained a freeze order, and eventually a civil forfeiture order, against the assets and funds of the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO) and Rajah Solaiman Movement (RSM), which were included in the United Nation’s Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) No. 1267 Sanctions List * Promoted a better monitoring of the alternative remittance system in the Philippines through the issuance of regulations and forging of inter-agency agreements * Conducted a pilot Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Assessment Project through the Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO), which was funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and United Kingdom’s Foreign Commonwealth Office  1. **Promoting cyber security**  * Constructed a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Center, and established the National Cyber Security Coordination Center * Issued Executive Order 810 entitled “Institutionalizing the Certification Scheme for Digital Signatures and Directing the Application of Digital Signatures in E-Government Services” and designated the National Computer Center as the Root Certification Authority and Government Certification Authority * Issued Department Administrative Order No. 8 by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) as the implementing rules and regulations of EO 810 * Established and operationalized a “National Public Key Infrastructure Center” in cooperation with the Korea International Cooperation Agency   **2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments.**    ***Protect Cargo:***   * Deploy additional x-ray machines to scan containerized cargoes, boxes and non-containerized cargoes for detection of firearms, explosives, bombs and other contraband articles. * Enhance the intelligence capability of the Bureau of Customs. * Intensify profiling of information, particularly those coming from the Middle East, on suspected shipments of weapons of mass destruction. * Conduct seminars/trainings on legal matters relating to terrorism.   ***Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:***   * Ensure 100% submission of security plans of 119 major Ports and Terminals to OTS for audit, inspection and verification by yearend 2011 * Conduct regular training/seminars of transportation security personnel from 2011 to 2013 * Acquire additional baggage x-ray machines, walk-through metal detectors, wand metal detectors and CCTV necessary in other ports and terminals * Require all ship owners to install Navigational Telex (NAVTEX) receivers in their vessels * Strengthen Sea Marshal Task Force to be able to cover more ships * Conduct more information sharing exercises under the auspices of ReCAAP-ISC   ***Protect International Aviation:***   * Review the Airport Security Program (ASP) nationwide, upgrade security measures in all areas and airports, upgrade communication system by yearend 2011 * Support CAAP efforts to regain Category 1 status. * Establish a Training Institute as venue for training and certification of Security Screening Officers (SSO) for all modes of transport.   ***Protect People in Transit:***   * Incorporate in the draft “New Philippine Immigration Law” that is pending in Congress provision/s on the implementation of Advanced Passenger Processing/Advanced Passenger Information system. * Embark on a pilot project to implement RMAS in Mindanao, in cooperation with counterparts from Australia.   ***Combat Threats to Security:***   * Propose amendments to the Human Security Act of 2007 (Republic Act No. 9372), to strengthen provisions on law enforcement * Conduct an Inspectors and Assessors Training on Physical Protection System for Category 1 Sources (October 2011) * Conduct a Security Training and Security Plan Writeshop for Licensees (November 2011)   ***Halting terrorist financing:***   * Conduct educational programs on the pernicious effects of money laundering and terrorist financing and on the compliance to the AMLA, as amended, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, to remittance agents, money changers and foreign exchange dealers * Conduct outreach programs to non-profit organizations   ***Promoting cyber security:***   * Designate a National Cyber Security Coordinator who shall be responsible for coordinating the country’s national cyber security and information security policies, programs and activities * Formulate a national strategy for protecting critical ICT infrastructures   **3. Summary of capacity building needs and opportunities that would accelerate/strengthen the implementation of APEC Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments by your economy and in the region.**   * Training programs on best practices in cargo protection, counter-terrorism, border security, crisis management, K-9 handling, explosives and ordnance disposal, financial analysis and investigation * Equipment upgrading for Sea Marshals, Anti-Terrorism/Counter-Terrorism Units, and communication systems |
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**A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW TRADE AND PEOPLE IN THE APEC REGION**

**A.1 Protect Cargo**

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005). * Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002). * Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002). * Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002). * Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007). * Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007). |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| * *Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).*  1. *Clarify obligations regarding the movement of currency across international borders.* The BOC introduced a new customs declaration form for incoming travelers and implemented a monitoring process for the cross border movement of cash and defined monetary instruments in accordance with Republic Act No. 9160 or the Philippine Anti-Money Laundering Act. (Bureau-wide, on-going in all international airports) 2. *Ensure that the Tariff and Customs Laws are strictly implemented and that the license and permits for such importation and exportation of controlled goods are properly complied with and presented to Customs.* The Philippine Customs Intelligence and Enforcement Group adopted a Risk Management System to monitor the import and export of controlled goods. This system of risk profiling utilizes the Harmonized System of the Tariff Import and Export Codes, the declarations of the importer/exporter using the VASP technology and the Importer and Exporters profiles to issue alert/hold order of shipments. (Bureau-wide, on-going)  * *Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).*  1. *Facilitate trade; increase revenue collection and to efficiently and effectively monitor goods and prevent the entry of contrabands, guns, controlled chemicals, drugs and other anti-social goods.* (Bureau-wide, on-going at the Manila International Container Port (MICP), Port of Manila (POM) and Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA))  * Employs the X-Ray method for further scrutiny and physical examination of shipments in order to: (a) determine quickly and completely the contents of cargoes without opening the containers, (b) detect and prevent commercial fraud and entry of smuggled, controlled and prohibited goods, (c) detect and prevent the entry of guns, drugs chemicals and explosive materials that can be used for terrorism activities. * Installed radiation detection equipment at the MICP and POM as part of the Philippine commitment under the global Megaports Initiative, aimed at detecting and interdicting radioactive materials and nuclear weapons. * Utilizing K-9’s at NAIA, POM and MICP in cooperation with the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)  1. *Utilize unique identification of import and export United Nation Hazard Codes/number codes for each particular chemical.* Importers and exporters of goods are required by Customs Law to declare the goods they are bringing in and out of the country by Import/Export /Consumption/ Formal and Warehousing Entries through the Value Added Service Provider (VASP) system. (Bureau-wide, on-going)  * *Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007).*  1. *Respond to special missions/operations in times of emergency or immediate need.* Customs Police Rapid Intervention Group (CPRIG) under the Office of the Director, ESS was created. (In major ports, on-going) 2. *Assist the Anti-Terrorism Council to meet the extraordinary challenges presented by terrorism*. Creation of office/unit/division that will serve as a central office that handles all matters relating to anti-terrorism initiatives, trainings and projects for submission and approval of the Commissioner of Customs. (BOC Central Office, on-going) 3. *Enhance law enforcement policies that are currently being implemented, provide inputs and recommendations, and enable the passage of important legislation affecting the country’s peace and order, economy and environment.* The BOC is an active member of the National Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (NALECC) and its Sub Committees. (Nationwide, on-going) 4. *Facilitate the sharing and exchange of information on suspected illegal aliens, wanted foreign fugitives and smugglers so they can be immediately excluded or turned back if they attempt to enter the country.* The BOC is a member of the Strategic Partnership on Immigration, Customs and Quarantine Enforcement (SPICQE). (Bureau-wide, on-going) |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * *Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).*   + - 1. Deploy additional mobile x-ray machines in other ports of entry to be used for containerized cargoes for detection of firearms, explosives, bombs and other contraband articles.       2. Acquire sufficient fixed and mobile x-rays to be used in ports and airportsdesigned to scan boxes and non-containerized cargoes.       3. Enhance the intelligence capability of the Bureau.       4. Intensify profiling of information, particularly those coming from the Middle East, on suspected shipments of weapons of mass destruction. Shipping manifests or other information from other countries on suspected shipments of weapons or derivatives shall be the basis of an alert order or notice and possibly 100% examination of the same.       5. Conduct seminars/trainings on legal matters in regards to anti-terrorism. Legislative Workshop on Anti-Terrorism Concern in relation to Customs Matters. (Bureau of Customs Central Office /October 2011)       6. Participate actively in anti-terrorism programs of the government. (BOC Enforcement Group) |

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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?** |
| 1. Invite foreign experts to conduct seminars to update BOC personnel on the latest counter-terrorism measures observed by other countries. 2. Implement an intensive training program for BOC personnel who operate the mobile x-ray system, to be assisted by foreign experts and consultants. 3. Provide for regular maintenance and service of the mobile x-ray machines through a qualified private contractor. |

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| **WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES WOULD ACCELERATE/STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS BY YOUR ECONOMY AND IN THE REGION?** |
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**A.2 Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages**

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004). * Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008). * Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004). * Cooperation between APEC member economieson training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002). * Cooperation with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009). |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)**   1. *Training of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) Operators*. On-the-Job Training on VTMS was conducted for personnel of PPA and Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) last March-October 2010. The training program provided the participants knowledge and skills on the operational procedures concerning the VTMS operation, measures of reporting of incidents or pollution, search and rescue operation by the PCG and other matters that require immediate decision making. 2. *Acquisition of Port Security Equipment.* PPA has procured additional port security equipment such as x-ray machines, walk-through metal detectors, wand metal detectors and CCTVs and installed these in various ports and terminals to improve safety and security. 3. *Training of Port Police.* Extensive training of PPA Port Police on Port Safety and Security in compliance with SOLAS Convention, ISPS Code, National Safety and Security Guidelines and other PPA Issuances.   **Office for Transportation Security (OTS)**   1. Continued conduct of inspection, verification and audit of all port facilities to ensure that they effectively implement the Port Facility Security Plan. 2. Continued conduct of inspection, verification and audit of all ships to ensure that they effectively implement the Ship Security Plan. 3. Issued Security Advisory to all Ship and Port Facility Operators/Owners.   **Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)**   1. *Ships and Port Security Plans.* The OTS has tapped the PCG to enforce the provisions of the ISPS Code. This has given it the opportunity to keep a systematic record of the vulnerabilities of various vessels and ports, which are relevant inputs in coordinating responses to future crisis by Government and private security forces. As part of its ISPS-related functions, PCG elements assist the OTS in the following activities pertaining to Port Security: (a) Review and approve Port Security Assessment; (b) Review and approve Port Security Plan; (c) Conduct On-scene Security Survey; and, (d) Conduct Random Audit of Ports to ensure continuous compliance with standards. As regards Ship Security, the PCG assists in the following ISPS-related tasks: (a) On-scene Ship Security Survey; and, (b) Random Audit of Ships to ensure continuous compliance with standards. 2. *Port State Control Functions*. An important participation of the PCG in ISPS Code implementation is in the performance of its Port State Control functions. The Port State Control Officer (PSCO) determines the compliance of the vessel with security aspects contained in two (2) separate check-off lists pertaining to access controls, handling and monitoring of ships stores, identification of restricted areas and others.The PSCO also determines the validity of: (a) ISSC on board; (b) Security level being implemented; (c) Compliance of ship in conducting security drills; and, (d) Efficiency of communication between and among the crew. The PSCO always pays particular attention to the last ten (10) ports of call of the ship under inspection; interface records of which must state the security level at which the ship operated; any special or additional security measures enforced; and that appropriate ship security measures were maintained during any ship activity. 3. *Developing Counter-Terrorism Capacity.* The PCG is conducting the following activities:  * Continuous deployment of Sea Marshals composed of AFP/PNP/PCG personnel on high interest vessels to and from the Visayan/Mindanao regions to Luzon (Manila). PCG is TF head. * Use of PCG K-9 units to search for bombs, firearms and illegal drugs concealed inside baggage and cargo containers as a pre-departure measure in ports and as a continuing security measure on board the vessel while it is underway. * Training of the Coast Guard Anti-Terrorist Unit (CGATU) to act as the rapid deployment force in the areas of anti-terrorism, anti-piracy/sea jacking and explosives ordnance disposal. * Deployment of the Surface Task Force, which consists of four (4) 56-meter SAR vessels, four (4) 35-meter patrol vessels, ten (10) 30-meter and four (4) 7-meter surveillance vessels, over a wide area to maximize presence while retaining the ability to converge in actual crisis incidents in order to achieve the highest level of response. * Deployment of the Air Group (airborne assets) to support the Surface Task Force. It is equipped with fixed-wing islander aircrafts and helicopters, and provide active maritime surveillance and early detection.  1. *Enhancing Cooperation on Fighting Piracy in the Region.* As the focal point for the Philippines in the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), the PCG continues to receive piracy incident alerts from the ReCAAP’s Information Sharing Center (ISC) in Singapore and in turn, disseminates them to other government agencies and private vessels that may be exposed to heightened piracy risk. When the PCG receives information on piracy from its own assets and other government agencies concerned, it is under obligation to pass them on to the ReCAAP-ISC. During the 5th Annual meeting of the ReCAAP-ISC Governing Council held in Singapore on 01-03 March 2011, PCG Commandant Admiral Ramon C Liwag was unanimously elected as the new Chairperson of the ReCAAP. ReCAAP recognizes the PCG’s significant contributions in information sharing and establishing operational linkages. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| **PPA**   1. Installation of VTMS at the Ports of Dangay (Roxas, Mindoro), Zamboanga, Davao and Iloilo. Target year to accomplish is 2012. 2. 100% submission of security plans of 119 major Ports and Terminals to OTS for audit, inspection and verification. Target year to accomplish is 2011. 3. Regular training/seminars of Port Police and adoption of other International measures to improve country’s maritime safety and security system in coordination with other agencies concerned. Duration is from 2011 to 2013. 4. Acquisition of additional baggage x-ray machines, walk-through metal detectors, wand metal detectors and CCTV necessary in other ports and terminals. 5. Proper operation and regular maintenance of said port security equipment. Duration is from 2011 to 2013.   **OTS**  Conduct more training for OTS personnel to enhance their qualifications in performing their respective assigned tasks.  **PCG**   1. *Ships and Port Security Plans.* The PCG effort to modernize its communication systems is consistent with its desire to be always accessible to stakeholders. The “Japan Grant Aid Project for Enhancement of Communications System for Maritime Safety and Security” has equipped the PCG with the Navigational Telex (NAVTEX), an international automated medium frequency direct-printing service for delivery of navigational and meteorological warnings and forecasts, as well as urgent marine safety information to ships. The PCG continuously urges ship owners to have NAVTEX receivers installed in their vessels because the system has valuable application in fighting off threats to maritime security. By 2012, all ship owners have NAVTEX receivers installed in their vessels. 2. *Developing Counter-Terrorism Capacity*. Strengthen Sea Marshal Task Force to be able to cover more ships; strengthen K-9 units, CGATU, and Air Group. 3. *Enhancing Cooperation on Fighting Piracy in the Region.* There is a move to foster improved working relationship between ReCAAP Focal Points and the maritime industry, to which the PCG is giving priority. More information sharing exercises will be held under the auspices of ReCAAP-ISC. |

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| **WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?** |
| **PPA**  The Philippine Maritime Sector is primarily composed of the PCG, PPA and Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) and each of these agencies was vested by the government with specific mandates and legislations. Constraints on the national legislations somehow hinder the ability of the agency to implement commitments. An example is the request for the installation of AIS to domestic ships which is under the authority of MARINA. Consequently, PPA could not fully utilize the capability of VTMS since an order or regulation has to be issued by another agency.  **OTS**  The existing organizational structure and manpower of OTS is inadequate to meet current demands.  **PCG**   1. *Ships and Port Security Plans*. Lack of training in port state patrol and border control. 2. *Developing Counter-Terrorism Capacity*. Need to upgrade equipment of SEA Marshals, conduct more K-9 training, upgrade equipment and train additional PCG personnel to be part of CGATU, lack of training in skills such as Law Enforcer Sniper Course, Crisis Management Course and EOD Course (cross training with AFP). Need to acquire the following surface assets: two (2) 100-meter high endurance vessels, 13 30-56 meter multi-role response vessels, four (4) buoy tenders and 20 fast assault/interdiction crafts. |

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| **WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPABILITY BUILDING NEEDS?** |
| **PPA**  PPA can provide expertise and/or assistance in the supervision, construction, maintenance and operation of ports to ensure smooth flow of marine transport.  **OTS**  Sharing of good practices in the implementation of the ISPS Code. |

**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 (2002, 2009). * Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002). * Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009). * Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (2003). * APEC economies which did not do so before 2007 to conduct one MANPADS’ assessment of a major international airport using the MANPADS’ Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005). * Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009). * Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010). |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines- Security and Intelligence Services (CAAP-SIS)**   * *Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).*  1. Conducted security awareness seminar to all airports stakeholders. 2. Implemented ICAO guidelines for aviation security procedures. 3. Conducted security surveys/audits of all domestic and international airports.   **Civil Aviation Security Bureau-Office of Transportation Security (CASB- OTS)**   * *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).*  1. Implemented OTS Transportation Security Regulations (TSRs) as guidelines for: (a) OTS-CASB Training, (b) Quality Control and Testing, (c) Daily Operational Testing of Screening Equipment, (d) Standard Criteria for Appointment of CASB Airport Security Screener, (e) Definition and Allocation of Aviation Security Tasks, (f) Security Requirements for Airlines, General Aviation and Airport Service Providers, (g) Standard Specifications for X-ray Machines, (h) Conduct of Background Check, (i) Shared Information Protection, and (j) OTS K-9 Explosive Detection Evaluation Committee (EDEC) Selection and Deployment.  * *Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).*  1. Established a Quality Control Unit (QCU) performing security audits, tests, surveys and inspections. The QCU personnel are trained to appropriate standards and are afforded the necessary authority to obtain information, carry out the said tasks and enforce corrective actions. The Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council commended the development of a National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Program (NCASQCP) and a Quality Control Unit emphasizing the clear separation of its oversight performance monitoring of all security elements for implementation of security measures at all airports.  * *Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).*  1. *Regularly Conducts Transportation Security Family Meetings.* A monthly meeting is conducted among intelligence officers of the Aviation, Maritime, Land and Rail sectors, plus the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police Intelligence Group (PNP-IG), National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), PCG and PPA to discuss the current terrorist threats, share information and enhance security measures through inter-agency cooperation. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| **CAAP-SIS**   1. Upgrading of security measures in all areas and airports to make it responsive to the current aviation environment. These measures will take effect before the end of 2011. 2. Upgrading of CSIS communication system, individual arms and equipment of CSIS personnel and mobility of line units. This planned maybe implemented before the end of year 2011. 3. Review of Airport Security Program (ASP) nationwide to make it current and responsive through revision and amendments. 4. Intensifying Intelligence and Investigation activities in support of CAAP efforts to regain Category 1 status. 5. Formulate policies that would strengthen its information collection effort to counter possible domestic and foreign threat to pre-empt an unlawful interference against civil aviation and ensure safety of the passengers. 6. Maintain peace and order in coordination with PNP and other authorized peacekeeping units.   **CASB- OTS**  Establishment of the Training Institute. The Institute shall be a venue for training and certification of Security Screening Officers (SSO) for all modes of transport. Competent and effective screeners shall be guided by the principle of uniform, consistent and sustainable performance of their duties and responsibilities. |

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| **WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?** |
| **CASB- OTS**  The existing organizational structure and manpower of OTS is inadequate to meet current demands. |

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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?** |
| **CAAP-SIS**  Information gathering, dissemination and intelligence networking to counter terrorism. |

**A.4 Protect People in Transit**

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| **LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS** |
| * Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information (API) System for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002). * Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (2006). * Adopt and implement agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization (2002). * Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002). * Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002). * Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005). |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| **Bureau of Immigration (BI)**   * *Adopt and implement agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization (2002).*  1. Enhanced the design and business process for the Alien Certificate of Registration Identity Card (ACR I-Card). 2. Monitored arrivals and departures at the main office with the use of CCTV cameras.  * *Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).*  1. Streamlined the functions and organizational structure of the Composite Committee on Good Governance (CCGG), in order to: (a) install the Performance Management System – Office Performance Evaluation System (PMS-OPES), (b) plan, perform and monitor activities leading to the continuous enhancement of BI Citizen’s Charter and manage clients’ complaints/feedback, (c) arrange and facilitate Process Team coordination meetings and Communication and Advocacy Network (BI CAN!) meetings with stakeholders, and (d) facilitate meetings, workshops and trainings on performance-based budgeting. 2. Created the Bureau of Immigration Integrated Anti-Trafficking in Persons (BI-IATIP) Coordinating Committee to perform the specific roles and responsibilities of the BI under Republic Act No. 9208. 3. Utilized local residents around coastline areas in securing raw intelligence for monitoring and validation purposes, for input into the IIDMS (Intelligence Information Data Management System). 4. Created a Terrorism Interdiction Unit.   **Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC)/INTERPOL National Central Bureau Manila Secretariat**   * *Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005).*  1. Uploaded records on lost/stolen passports, based on the report of the Department of Affairs (DFA), to the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database beginning 2004, using the I-24/7 Global Communication System. As of June 2008, a total of 73,723 records were uploaded.  * *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).*  1. Conducted a series of crisis management and contingency planning exercises for top tourism destinations. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| **BI**   * *Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information (API) System for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).*  1. Incorporate in the draft “New Philippine Immigration Law” that is pending in Congress provision/s on the implementation of Advanced Passenger Processing/API.  * *Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (2006).*  1. Embark on a pilot project to implement RMAS in Mindanao, in cooperation with counterparts from Australia. |

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| **WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?** |
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| **WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMEBRS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?** |
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**A.5 Combat Threats to Security**

**Contact Point:**

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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 relevantinternational, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices. * Relevant economiesto implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005). * Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007). |

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| * *Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).*  1. The Philippine Congress is deliberating on the following proposed legislation: (a) House Bill No. 4030 entitled “An Act Regulating the Proliferation of Strategic Goods and Services Creating for the Purpose the Strategic Goods and Services Management Council and Providing Penalties for their Violation and for other Purposes” and (b) Senate Bill No. 115 entitled “An Act to Prevent the Proliferation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Weapons as well as the Conventional Weapons by Regulating the Transfer of Strategic Goods and Dual Use, and for Other Purposes”. 2. Proposed legislation is also being drafted on the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention. Technical working groups have been formed for this purpose.  * *Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).*   The Philippines is a party to 12 of the 13 universal Counter-Terrorism conventions that are in force. |

* *Relevant economies**to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).*

The Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI), together with other relevant agencies, actively participates in the following projects: (a) US Global Threat Reduction Initiatives (GTRI), (b) US Megaports Initiatives, and (c) Regional Security of Radioactive Sources (RSRS) Project. It has conducted and/or participated in the following training courses: (a) Megaports Refresher Course, (b) Megaports Operational Readiness Training, (c) Train-the-Trainer Course on Transport Security, (d) PNP Training Course on Radiological Security Response, (e) Awareness Seminar on Transport Security of Radioactive Sources for Managers, and (f) AP Commodity Identification Training.

* *Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).*

The Philippine Department of Agriculture (DA) has been working with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on a Food Defense Project since February 2011. A series of training programs have already been conducted.

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * *Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).*   The Philippine government is proposing amendments to the Human Security Act of 2007 (RA 9372) in order to strengthen its provisions on law enforcement.   * *Relevant economies**to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).*   The PNRI will conduct the following training courses: (a) Inspectors and Assessors Training on Physical Protection System for Category 1 Sources (October 2011), and (b) Security Training and Security Plan Writeshop for Licensees (November 2011). |

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| **WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS AND WHAT CAPABILITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?** |
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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?** |
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**B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING**

**Contact Point:**

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

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| **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS** |
| * *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).*   The Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) of the Philippines, the country’s FIU, was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 9160, which took effect on October 17, 2001. In February 2010, the AMLC Secretariat was reorganized and 46 additional positions were created.   * *Cut off terrorists’ access to the international financial and commercial system, including implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).*  1. The AMLC obtained a freeze order, and eventually a civil forfeiture order, against the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO), whose Philippine branch had been included in the United Nation’s Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) No. 1267 List, for funds amounting to Php153,176.10 maintained in the Bank of the Philippine Islands. 2. The AMLC obtained a freeze order, and eventually a civil forfeiture order on January 14, 2011, against the following properties of the members of the Rajah Solaiman Movement (RSM), another terrorist group designated under the UNSCR no. 1267: (a) agricultural land (70, 823 sqm) situated in Anda, Pangasinan with an estimated value of Php8,785,375; (b) commercial lot with improvements (66 sqm) situated in Quezon City which has an estimated value of Php1,273,500 (exclusive of improvements); and (c) bank deposit amounting to Php1,873.  * *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).*  1. Promote a better monitoring of the alternative remittance system in the Philippines. Among the measures implemented by the Philippine AML/CFT Regime are the following:  * On April 24, 2009, the BSP and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) signed two (2) agreements to ensure that pawnshops, foreign exchange dealers/money changers and remittance agents comply with the licensing and registration requirements to protect the public from illegal and unfair practices. Under the agreements, the BSP and DILG will work closely to prevent the use of these entities for money laundering and ensure that funds coursed through them are only for legitimate purposes. * The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) issued Circular No. 652 dated May 5, 2009 amending Section 7 of Circular no. 471 dated January 24, 2005, replacing the documentary requirements for the sale of foreign exchange by foreign exchange dealers/money changers. * The BSP issued Circular No. 649 dated March 09, 2009, which provides the guidelines governing the issuance of electronic money (e-money) and the operations of electronic money issuers (EMI) in the Philippines. Among the essential features of BSP Circular No. 649 are as follows: (a) Prior BSP approval is required before a bank, non-bank financial institution, or a non-financial institution can operate as an EMI; (b) E-money instruments issued shall be subject to aggregate monthly load limit of P100,000 unless a higher amount has been approved by the BSP. A person holding several e-money instruments issued by an EMI shall be subject to the monthly aggregate load of P100,000; (c) EMIs are required to put in place a system to maintain accurate and complete record of e-money instruments issued, the identity of e-money holders and the individual and consolidated balances thereof; (d) EMIs have the responsibility to ensure that their distributors/e-money agents comply with all applicable requirements of the Anti-Money Laundering laws, rules and regulations; and, (e) EMIs are required to submit to the Supervisory Data Center of the BSP, quarterly statements containing, among others, information on investments, volume of transactions, total outstanding e-money balances and liquid assets in such forms as may be prescribed by the BSP.  1. Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs). A pilot Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Assessment Project was undertaken by the Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO) and funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and United Kingdom’s Foreign Commonwealth Office, to: (a) pilot test and assess a tool used for identifying, collecting, analysing and reporting information on a country’s NPO Sector and the regulatory environment in which it operates; (b) gather desk-based data on the NPO sector; (c) review the existing framework of NPO regulation in the Philippines; and, (d) attempt to establish key risks to the NPO Sector.   A Local Advisory Committee (LAC) was organized to conduct the assessment. The LAC was chosen by the CCEW and the CODE-NGO and was composed of representatives from both government (BSP, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), CDA, and CODE-NGO Sectors, the Association Foundation (AF) and the Philippine Council of NGO Certification (PCNC) and an academic group, the University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP NCPAG).  The Report provides a comprehensive set of data on the NPO Sector and its regulatory framework as follows: (a) Profile of Philippine NPO Sector using a desk-based survey; (b) Assessment of the existing legal structures governing NPOs; (c) Identification of issues relative to the regulatory framework and pinpointing strategies to mitigate risks to improve the regulatory system. The Report touches on the elements of the measures required under SR VIII, given that the existing legal structures apply to all NPOs and/or to some, depending on the kinds of activities being undertaken. The Report can be accessed through the CCEW and CODE-NGO websites at www.codengo.org.  With particular reference to entities under the supervision or regulation of the Insurance Commission (IC), the latter included the Mutual Benefit Associations and trust institutions for charitable uses as among those required to comply with its AML/CFT regulations.  With respect to those entities, associations or organizations licensed by or registered with the DSWD, the DSWD is studying the propriety and applicability of the existing policies, rules and regulations on AML/CFT to those entities through regular consultation with them. The consultations are likewise being made with the end in view of improving DSWD’s existing guidelines applicable to those entities or association. The AMLCS has coordinated with the DSWD for the conduct of AML/CFT awareness campaign among social workers as well as among members and officers of NPOs nationwide. Consequently, orientation programs were conducted from April to May 2011 in all regions of the DSWD. The awareness campaign was aimed at encouraging self-regulatory mechanisms for NPOs and improving the systems of public access to information on NPOs. The campaign includes orientation on the AMLA, as amended, and the risk of NPOs to money laundering and terrorist financing. |
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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * *Cut off terrorists’ access to the international financial and commercial system, including implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).*   The AMLC continues to investigate terrorist financing.   * *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).*   Educational programs on the pernicious effects of money laundering and terrorist financing and on the compliance to the AMLA, as amended, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, to remittance agents, money changers and foreign exchange dealers and the conduct of outreach programs to non-profit organizations. |

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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 THORUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?** |
| The AMLC needs further training that would boost the ability and further enhance the skills of AMLC Secretariat’s financial analysts and investigators. |

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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?** |
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**C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY**

**Contact Point:**

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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).*   1. Constructed the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Center, completed on January 14, 2010 (located at the NICA compound).   2. Created and established the National Cyber Security Coordination Center.   3. Issued Executive Order 810, on June 15, 2009, entitled “Institutionalizing the Certification Scheme for Digital Signatures and Directing the Application of Digital Signatures in E-Government Services.” The EO also designated the National Computer Center as the Root Certification Authority and Government Certification Authority.   4. Issued Department Administrative Order No. 8 by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The DAO serves as the implementing rules and regulations of EO 810. * *Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cyber security awareness (2010).*   1. Established and operationalized a “National Public Key Infrastructure”. Construction of the PKI Center, which is an integral part of a current project undertaking with the Korea International Cooperation Agency, was completed on December 15, 2009. The PKI Center is located at the National Computer Center. |

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| **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)** |
| * Designation of a National Cyber Security Coordinator who shall be responsible for coordinating the country’s national cyber security and information security policies, programs and activities. * Formulation of a national strategy for protecting the critical ICT infrastructures of the nation. |

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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 THORUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?** |
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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?** |
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**POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER**

**Contact Point for Assistance and Expertise not included above:**

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| **Name:** | **Title:** |
| **Telephone Number:** | **Fax Number:** |
| **Email Address:** | |

Economies with particular expertise and resources to offer could indicate this here and/or refer members to relevant websites.