

APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY: PERU

LAST UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary of main progress/achiev

1. ENHANCING SECURE TRADE IN THE APEC REGION

A1 Protect Cargo:

1. Implementing standards for electronic customs (WCO): Perú has an integral risk management, but the WCO data model has not been fully implemented.
2. Implementing the APEC framework bases on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade: Perú do not have any electronic system (X,Gama rays) to examine containers.
3. Promoting private sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security: Periodical meetings have been held with the private sector in order to improve agreements in customs procedures.

A2 Protect Ships engaged international voyages.

1. Port facilities security plans: 7 Port facilities Plans in progress for implementation according ISPS Code
2. Enhancing cooperation on fighting piracy between APEC Foro and organizations such as IMO: ENAPU (Peruvian Public Ports Operator) has set and agreement since 2004 with the IMO for implementing equipment 803 patrol boats).

A3- Protect International Aviation

1. Implementing baggage screening procedures, standards of reinforced flight deck doors: X-ray equipment for checked in baggage has already been installed at Jorge Chavez International Airport, thus complying with 100% checked- in baggage screening.
2. Enhancing air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO: At 2006, only cargo and postal services from agents accredited by the Directorate General of Civil Aeronautics (DGAC, in Spanish) are accepted, in compliance with the AVSEC National Program and RAP-109.
3. APEC economies to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport by the end of 2006 using the MANPADS' Vulnerability (MVA) Assessment guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines: An MVA was conducted at Jorge Chavez International Airport with the support of the Transportation Security Administration.

A4. Protect People in Transit

1. Implementing Advance Passenger Information System (API): Perú has not been implemented API.
 2. Adopting and implementing agreed standards for machine readable travel documents by 2009, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International.
- Since 1997 Peru has an automated database in order to share information between all Peruvian Immigration offices. Because of budgetary reasons Peru can not implement yet the biometric reading of passports.

A5 Combat Threats Security.

1. Strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls: 07 Port Facilities (Domestic) in progress for implementation according ISPS Code.
1. Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law (human rights, refugee and humanitarian law): Peruvian Anti terrorism legislation has been promulgated in order to fight against terrorism and to protect human rights.
2. Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities Terrorism Task Force, the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) of the G-8, the United Nations Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee and other relevant international, regional and functional organization: Peru, as an active member of the United Nations, APEC, the OAS, ACN and other groups, promotes greater collaboration between the organizations to ensure greater efficiency in achieving counter-terrorism objectives. As a member of the UN Security Council between 2006 and 2007, Peru chaired the Working Group created under SC Resolution 1566 with the task of developing recommendations to combat people, groups and entities involved or associated with terrorist activities. The Working Group also developed proposals for the establishment of an international fund to compensate the victims of acts of terrorism and their families.
3. Implement of UN and other international instruments: By October 2001,

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

1. Steps to cut off terrorists' access to the international financial system and enhancing law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy: Article 4 of Peruvian Law N° 25474 states that financing terrorism is a way to support terrorist activities. Consequently, financing terrorism is a criminal offence and subject to legal punishment.
2. Supporting the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing and; calling on the IMF and World Bank, in coordination with FATF: representative of the FATF), Peru endorsed the FATF's 40 Recommendations to Combat Money Laundering, and the 8 Special Recommendation on Terrorist Financing. . **CYBER SECURITY:**
3. Enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security: This commission is currently working on a complementary law proposal on the subject in Peru. Criminal Law Against Money Laundering (Law 27765) establishes that money laundering is punished at a minimum of 8 years and a maximum of 15 years.

2. Identified capacity building opportunities

A1 Protect Cargo.

1. Training on implementing Data Model by the WCO.
2. Seminar or workshop: information analysis, containers inspection, security port requirements. CTAPT Program, Port Security.

A2 Protect Ships engaged international voyages.

1. Training about new equipment for anti piracy responses, measures for antipiracy and for piracy incidents.

A4. Protect People in Transit

1. Technical support, advance technology systems and equipment.

3. Identified agenda on priorities/needs**A1 Protect Cargo:**

1. Implementing standards for electronic customs (WCO data model) and the APEC framework bases on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade.
2. Promoting private sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security: Periodical meetings have been held with the private sector in order to improve agreements in customs procedures

A2 Protect Ships engaged international voyages.

1. Implementing Port facilities security plans ISPS Code.
2. Enhancing cooperation on fighting piracy between APEC Fora and organizations such as IMO.

A3. Protect International Aviation:

1. Implementing baggage screening procedures, standards of reinforced flight deck doors.
3. Enhancing air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO.
4. Implementing MANPADS and Assessment guide established by the ICAO.

A4. Protect People in Transit:

1. Implementing Advance Passenger Information System (API).
2. Adopting and implementing agreed standards for machine readable travel documents.

A5 Combat Threats Security.

1. Strengthening non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls.
2. Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law (human rights, refugee and humanitarian law).
3. Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities Terrorism Task Force, the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) of the G-8, the United Nations Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee and other relevant international, regional and functional organization.
4. Implement of UN and other international instruments.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

1. Steps to cut off terrorists' access to the international financial system and enhancing law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy.

C. CYBER SECURITY:

1. Enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security.

A. ENHANCING SECURE TRADE IN THE APEC REGION

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies will work together to secure the flow of goods and people through the following measures.

A.1 Protect Cargo:

Contact Point:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Implementing 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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computerized customs clearance system adopted 2. Risk management system in operation 3. Analysis of current data requirements conducted against WCO Customs Data Model – version 1. 4. World Customs Organization (WCO) Customs Data Model adopted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. Peruvian Customs has designed an alert system on Imports based on risk criteria. 3. Peru has an integral risk management but the WCO data model has not been fully implemented. 		Training on implementing Data Model by the WCO.

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<p>Implementing the APEC Framework for the Security and Facilitation of Global Trade, which is based on the “WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade” and to create an environment for the secure and efficient movement of goods, services and people across the borders</p>	<p>Adoption of international standards for securing and facilitating the global trade supply chains within APEC region through,</p> <p>1. Implementation of standards contained in Pillar 1 - Customs to Customs Network Arrangements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - harmonization of the advance electronic cargo information requirements for customs purposes; - application of a consistent risk management approach to address security threats; and - use of non-intrusive detection equipment for cargo examination. <p>2. Implementation of standards contained in Pillar 2 - Custom to Business Partnerships, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - realization of benefits to businesses that meet minimum supply chain security standards and best practices. 	<p>Custom Authorities continue to alert the respective Peruvian entities about the importance of implementing the APEC Framework for the Security and Facilitation of Global Trade.</p>		<p>Seminar or workshop on information Analysis Seminar or workshop on containers inspection Exchange of information and experiences with other APEC Customs Administrations regarding their Operative Unit's.</p>

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<p>Implementing as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers; identify and examine high-risk containers, and working within international organizations to require the provision of advance electronic information on container content to customs, port, and shipping officials as early as possible in the supply chain</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security criteria for identifying high-risk containers established 2. Containers pre-screened at the earliest possible point 3. Containers (or goods) secured at the earliest possible point and the integrity of the security is maintained 4. Technology used to pre-screen high-risk containers 5. Use of secure and "smart" containers 6. Legal basis for advance electronic information established 	<p>1. Peruvian Customs have an office called Special Operation Management, which is responsible for interdicting containers and goods that could be linked to Illicit Traffic of Goods.</p> <p>This activity is based on information analysis related to import/export cargo, as well as coherence of the cargo with its destiny.</p> <p>Currently, Peruvian Customs do not have any electronic system such as X-rays or Gamma rays to examine containers.</p> <p>Electronic information of cargo manifest is transmitted by UN EDIFACT to the customs administration, before the cargo arrives. Coordination between Peruvian custom , National Port Authorities and United States Government for implementation CSI Program Main Equipment Scanners installed in Callao & Paita Ports</p>	<p>There is a plan to create a Consultant Committee made up of Peruvian Customs and Private Sector.</p> <p>It is expected to have this system in the near future.</p> <p>USA Embassy (NAS) & Peruvian Custom continue program for use Scanner on risk export cargo (Containers only) Callao & Paita Port.</p>	<p>Seminar or workshop on information Analysis Seminar or workshop on containers inspection Exchange of information and experiences with other APEC Customs Administrations regarding their Operative Unit's. Training Courses in CSI Program Training about USA TLC Security Port Requirement.</p>

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Promoting private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperative arrangements with the private sector implemented and monitored 2. Liaison channels established between private sector and law enforcement officials. 	<p>Periodical meetings have been consequently held with the private sector in order to reach continuous improvement agreements in customs procedures, thus benefiting the business sector with foreign trade facilitation measures. BASC (Business Antismuggling Coalition), a Peruvian Customs closely related organization, supports Peruvian Customs in the fight against smuggling and the Illicit Cargo Traffic.</p> <p>C-TPAT Requirement analysis in framework USA -TLC.</p>		Training Courses in C-TPAT Program
Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake APEC Trade Recovery Programme (TRP) pilot projects 2. A group of economies will undertake a TRP Pilot exercise and report its outcome and recommendations to Leaders in Nov 2009. 			

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Working towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector.				

A.2 Protect Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

Contact Point:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
<p>Review ship and port facility security plans Automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (SD-2004)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designated Authorities should review periodically ship and port facility security plans in operation. 2. Automatic identification systems installed on certain ships 	<p>07 Port Facilities (Domestic) in progress for implementation according ISPS Code.</p> <p>Coordination with Aduanas Organization and External Organization for implementation CSI Program.</p> <p>03 Maritime Traffics Control implemented with AIS.</p> <p>Peru has flagged only three ship</p>	<p>First Audits for Domestic Port Facilities during 2009.</p> <p>ISPS Annual Audits for certificate endorsement at port facilities will continue during 2009</p>	<p>Training courses in port security for authorities, auditors and technical personnel regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Port's Security - Passenger Port Security - Ship's Security - Operation of Security Equipment. - Training courses in dangerous goods. - Training courses in Port Safety matters. - Training courses in CSI Program. - Training about USA TLC Security port requirement
<p>Enhancing cooperation on fighting piracy in the region between APEC fora and organizations such as the International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Center and International Maritime Organization (IMO).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperative measures established between APEC fora and private and government organizations to fight piracy in the region. 2. supporting international efforts in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea 	<p>Port Security Plans include measures for Maritime Piracy control.</p> <p>We are undertaking a joint work between maritime and port authorities at all national Ports to establish procedures that guarantee</p>	<p>In this regard, ENAPU (the Peruvian public port operator) has set an agreement, signed in October 2004, with the Maritime Authority. The equipment (03 Patrol Boats) has been supported by the United States Embassy.</p> <p>All Ports Facilities with</p>	<p>Training about a new equipment for anti piracy responses (Port & Maritime Authorities, and technical personal)</p> <p>Training about measures for anti piracy responses.(Port & Maritime Authorities, and technical personal)</p> <p>Training about piracy incidents</p>

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		vessel & Port protection. We also receive reports from the Maritime Security Council (MSC).	ISPS Code had Patrol boats for give support at security system in each port facilities	(Port & Maritime Authorities, and technical personal)
Cooperation between APEC economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region.				

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
<p>Improving airline passenger and crew safety by introducing, highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible, and in any case by 2005; accelerating implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible; and supporting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports. 2. Implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft 3. Support for International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. X-ray equipment for checked-in baggage has already been installed at Jorge Chavez International Airport, thus complying with 100% checked- in baggage screening. 2. Complementary Technical Standard NTC-SDA-002-2002, Revision No.1 as of July 7, 2002 indicates that all aircraft must have reinforced flight deck doors no later than November 1st 2003. 3. A Peruvian auditor participates in the AVSEC Worldwide Audit Program. 4. X-ray equipments operators certification 5. Creation of the specialized National Police Unit in 	<p>100% checked- in baggage screening is expected to be accomplished at other international airports within the country taking advantage of the privatization program of national airports being implements since 2007.</p> <p>The certification process would begin in August 2008 and will include every x-ray machine operator in the aeronautical sector Implement a police elite unit against unlawful interference</p>	<p>Testing devices for checking baggage X-ray, cargo and postal services equipment are required.</p> <p>Training course on Air Cargo and Postal Services Security.</p> <p>Training about crisis management, hostage s negotiation</p>

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		Aviation Security 6. Professional AVSEC training for 25 security personnel from the government, airports and airlines		
Enhancing air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO, and undertaking further capacity building efforts.	Adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO. 1. Strengthened capacity in cargo security	Certification of the regulated agents.		
Strengthen joint efforts to curb terrorist threats against mass transportation and confront the threat posed by terrorists' acquisition and use of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) against international aviation by committing to: adopt strict domestic export controls on MANPADS; secure stockpiles; take domestic action to regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (BD-2003)	1. Strengthened domestic export controls on MANPADS 2. Secure stockpiles of MANPADS 3. Domestic action to regulate the production, transfer, and brokering of MANPADS 4. Ban the transfer to non-state end-users.	MANPADS inventory in Peru is coordinated with the AVSEC National Committee.		
APEC economies to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport	1. Identify risks at each airport. 2. Recommend	An MVA was conducted at Jorge Chavez International Airport	1. The MVA will be replicated at other airports inside the	Training course on how to develop an MVA

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by the end of 2006 using the MANPADS' Vulnerability (MVA) Assessment guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines	countermeasures to deter potential attacks.	and Iquitos Airport with the support of the Transportation Security Administration.	country. 2. Create a task force to develop the MVA`S	
APEC economies further improve aviation security quality controls and communication	1. Develop robust aviation security quality controls programs 2. Designate a 24/7 aviation security point of contact for emergency communication ...	1. Develop the National Aviation Security Quality Control Program. 2. Two AVSEC inspectors have been designated as POC's		Training about the quality control program

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point: Name: Jorge Cossio Medina____ ____Title: Informatic Division of the National Immigration Service

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Facilitate the safe and secure movement of business people across borders through cooperation on the use of information and communications technology.

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
Implementing as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify which governmental department should serve as the point of contact, such as the customs administration or the immigration authority. 2. Participation in the APEC pathfinder initiative on Advance Passenger Information Systems. 3. Adoption of APEC standards for the collection and transmission of API. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Authority in charge is the Ministry of the Interior through the National Immigration and Naturalization Service. 2. Peru's Participation has not yet been fully implemented. Involved Airlines argue budgetary obstacles. 		Technical support, advance technology systems and equipment.
Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS).		The subject is being considered in Peru		
Adopting and implementing agreed standards for machine readable travel documents by 2008, and application of biometrics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economies implement MRTDs by 2008 on best endeavours basis 2. Adopt APEC standards for biometrics in entry 	Since 1997 Peru has an automated database in order to share information between all Peruvian Immigration offices.		Exchange of experiences.

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization.	<p>and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents</p> <p>3. Implement other agreed APEC travel document security standards for manufacturing, source verification, immigration clearance and storage.</p> <p>4. Action Plan established Action Plan implemented</p>	Due to budgetary reasons Peru can not implement yet the biometric reading of passports.		
Assuring the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations.	<p>1. Code of Conduct established</p> <p>2. Integrity and Professional Services Action Plan established</p> <p>3. Integrity and Professional Services Action Plan implemented and monitored.</p>	Governmental institutions as well as the customs and immigration department are working jointly to implement Security Activities		
To ensure the safety and security of tourists by developing a standardized strategic safety and security master plan; a crisis management model and promoting the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses.	<p>1. Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan</p> <p>2. Develop a crisis management model</p> <p>3. Promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses.</p>	Having experienced terrorism attacks, Peru has developed strategies to promptly respond to such Situations.	Coordinate actions with security institutions that operate on roads and border points.	Exchange experiences.
Economies to voluntarily begin providing information on lost and stolen travel documents	1. Provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to ICPO-Interpol database			

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis				

A.5 Combat Threats to Security

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____ Email Address: _____

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (BD-2003; BSD-2005; HD-2006).	Report on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups.			
<p>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. (BD-2003; SD-2004; BSD-2005; HD-2006)</p> <p>Take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (HD-2006)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened non-proliferation regimes. 2. Other legitimate and appropriate measures taken against proliferation. 3. Effective export controls adopted and enforced in line with the key elements of effective export control systems identified in 2004. 4. Measures taken to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse by proliferators of WMD 	<p>Implementation of the BASC program in Peru for several institutions involved in international trade. Inspection of passengers and cargo in the frontiers, ports, airports and other control points within the national territory is conducted by the Peruvian Customs. Its main objective is to prevent and repress Illicit Cargo Traffic which includes drugs trafficking, smuggling of cargo, weapons and explosives, cultural heritage and protected flora and fauna.</p> <p>07 Port Facilities (Domestic) in progress for implementation according ISPS Code.</p> <p>01 Port Security Plan in</p>	<p>First ISPS Audits for Domestic Port Facilities at first quarter 2008</p> <p>ISPS Annual Audits for certificate endorsement at port facilities will continue the third quarter 2008.</p>	<p>Training courses in port security for authorities, auditors and technical personnel regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Port's Security - Passenger Port Security - Ship's Security - Operation of Security Equipment. - Training courses in Dangerous goods. - Training courses in Port safety matters

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		Main Peruvian Port "Callao" will be Complete 2008		
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 (BSD-2005)	1. Measures taken to combat terrorism comply with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian laws.	ANTI-TERRORIST LEGISLATION In the decade of the '90s, Peru promulgated anti-terrorist legislation establishing terrorism and treason as two types of criminal offenses that should be tried by an ordinary court of law (the Judiciary) and by a military court (the Supreme Council of Military Justice) respectively. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights have seriously questioned this legislation.		
Encourage relevant APEC economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify, all basic universal antiterrorist conventions, so as to demonstrate APEC's unmistakable resolve to collectively confront the threat of terrorism and its disastrous effects on the people and also the economies of the region.	Adoption and ratification of all basic universal antiterrorist conventions.	In line with its stance on fight against terrorism, Peru is signatory to some of the most important international instruments related to the fight against the terrorism that have been adopted within the framework of the United Nations. In addition, Peru voted in		

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(SD-2004)		<p>favor of the approval of Resolution A/RES/58/174, called Human Rights and Terrorism, and Resolution A/RES/58/187, called the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while countering Terrorism. Likewise, Peru joined in the consensus to adopt Resolution A/RES/58/50, on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and Resolution A/RES/58/48, called Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Obtaining Weapons of Mass Destruction.</p> <p>On December 10, 2005, the 2006-2010 National Human Rights Plan was approved as a means to ensure that human rights issues were included in public policies and that coordinating efforts were made in the execution of said policies. Included amongst them are the Judiciary, the Public Ministry, the Armed Force and the Police Force.</p>		

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		<p>LEGISLATION IN MATTERS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW,</p> <p>ASYLUM AND REFUGE The creation of the National Commission for the Study and Application of International Humanitarian Law - CONADIH, established pursuant to Supreme Resolution No. 234-2001. published on June 2, 2001, as an advisory body to the Executive Branch of a multisectorial character.</p> <p>Law No. 27840, called the Asylum Law, published on October 12, 2002, aimed to regulate diplomatic or territorial asylum pursuant to the terms consecrated in the Political Constitution of Peru and in the international instruments ratified by Peru.</p>		
Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased and better-coordinated CT activities. 2. Strengthened collaboration, technical assistance, capacity building and cooperation between APEC's CTTF, 	Peru, as an active member of the United Nations, APEC, the OAS, ACN and other groups, promotes greater		

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Counter Terrorism Task Force, the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) of the G-8, the United Nations Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee and other relevant international, regional and functional organizations. (BD-2003)	CTAG of the G-8, the UNSC CT Committee and other relevant international, regional and functional organizations.	collaboration between the organizations to ensure greater efficiency in achieving counter-terrorism objectives. As a member of the UN Security Council between 2006 and 2007, Peru chaired the Working Group created under SC Resolution 1566 with the task of developing recommendations to combat people, groups and entities involved or associated with terrorist activities. The Working Group also developed proposals for the establishment of an international fund to compensate the victims of acts of terrorism and their families. During this period, Peru also held the Chair of Subcommittee A of the Committee against Terrorism, which is responsible for the verification of the application by all States of binding anti-terrorism obligations.		
Relevant APEC economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code	1. Make the political commitment to and implement the	Most of the recommendations in the International Atomic	The planned measures aimed to undertake	

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of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources by the end of 2006.	<p>International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources</p> <p>2. Make the political commitment to and implement the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources</p>	<p>Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Code are included into national regulations. Regarding the implementation of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, regulations for radiation source import controls are in force(Law 2757). With regard to exports some adjustments are still needed by cooperation with Custom Agency.</p>	<p>are:</p> <p>a. Establish specific regulations for setting requisites on security of radioactive sources on Category 1 and 2 and for inspecting the accomplishment</p> <p>b. Establish a close cooperation with Customs and Police Governmental Agencies to detect illicit trafficking.</p> <p>c. To develop a National Plan against the Illicit Trafficking and for response.</p> <p>d. To train personnel from Police and Custom Agencies.</p> <p>e. Provide with equipment to detect possible smuggled or unnoticed radioactive sources</p>	
Continue efforts and cooperation between APEC economies on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defense Principles	Undertake efforts to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from deliberate terrorist contamination of the food supply. Develop case studies and lessons learned from economies' experiences			

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
	Undertake pilot projects on food defense			
Implement the initiative on the Protection of Critical Energy Infrastructure				

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

We will jointly work to deny terrorists access to the world's financial system and use the money trail to locate and apprehend terrorists.

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
<p>Leaders agreed to take steps to cut off terrorists' access to the international financial system, including implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering. (SD-2004)</p> <p>Enhanced law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and taking steps to enhance information sharing with other FIUs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. terrorist assets blocked 2. the financing of terrorism made a criminal offence 3. efforts to investigate and prosecute money launderers and terrorist financiers increased 4. regulation and supervision of the financial sector consistent with international standards 5. joint identification and designation of targets of regional interest. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the Peruvian laws, a judicial decision is required for blocking accounts and assets. However, it is possible to know if banks have accounts that belong to persons listed by the UN Security Council Resolutions. To date, they have not found any account. 2. Article 4 of Law 25474 states that financing terrorism is a way to support terrorist activities. Consequently, financing terrorism is a criminal offence and subject to legal punishment. 3. Criminal Law Against Money Laundering (Law 27765) establishes that money laundering is punished at a minimum of 	<p>Due to the issuance of Law 28306, the SBI, in coordination with the FIU, has to approve a new regulation for the banking, insurance and private pension funds sector that meets the new legal framework established at the end of July 2004. This is being completed.</p>	

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		<p>8 years and a maximum of 15 years. Also the omission of reporting suspicious transactions or operations is considered as a crime, and it is punished by a minimum of 3 years and a maximum of 6 years.</p> <p>According to this law, money laundering is considered as a crime regardless the original crime.</p> <p>By enacting Law 27693, the Financial Intelligence Unit of Peru (FIU) was created in 2002 and the number of persons who are obliged to implement measures to prevent money laundering was expanded (Not only banks but also insurance companies, private pension funds, and other similar companies). These companies must apply the "know your customer" principle,</p>		

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		<p>register high value currency transactions and report the suspicious transactions to the FIU.</p> <p>At the end of July 2004, Law 28306 was issued and modified Law 27693. According to the new law, the FIU is in charge of receiving, processing and analysing the suspicious operations reports sent by persons who are obliged to implement measures to prevent not only money laundering but terrorist financing as well.</p> <p>4. The Superintendence of Banking and Insurance of Peru (SBI) is in charge of the regulation and supervision of banking, insurance and private pension funds sectors, consistent with international standards. In the case of banks, the</p>		

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		supervisory agency carefully follows the Basic Committee Principles as well		
Implement of UN and Other International Instruments	<p>Ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>Implementation of all measures needed to prevent terrorists and their supporters from accessing the international financial system, as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1267 and its successor resolutions, 1373 and any prospective resolutions related to the freezing and seizure of terrorist assets</p> <p>Supporting private sector initiatives such as the Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and endorsing cooperation between financial institutions and governments</p>	Congress of Peru ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism by issuing the Legislative Resolution 27544.		
Protecting non-profit organizations and well-meaning donors from having their funds misused by terrorist financiers.	Implementation of the FATF's [Financial Action Task Force] Special Recommendation VIII and associated guidance for preventing abuse of			

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<p>Improved monitoring and regulation of alternative remittance systems.</p> <p>Preventing cash couriers from being abused by terrorists</p>	<p>charitable institutions by terrorists.</p> <p>Implementation of steps to monitor alternative remittance systems, according to the FATF's Special Recommendation VI and associated guidance Better understanding of the economic and structural factors that encourage the use of alternative remittance systems.</p> <p>Implementation of FATF Special Recommendation IX and associated guidance for monitoring cash couriers.</p> <p>Strengthened training and capacity building efforts to combat terrorist exploitation and abuse of alternative remittances, non-profit organizations, and cash couriers used to finance terrorism</p>			
<p>Supporting the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing and; calling on the IMF and World Bank, in coordination with FATF, to begin conducting integrated and comprehensive assessments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance with the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing 2. Integrated and comprehensive assessments of countries' efforts to 	<p>As a member of the GAFISUD (regional representative of the FATF), Peru endorsed the FATF's 40 Recommendations to Combat Money</p>	<p>To continue improving the Peruvian system to prevent and combat money laundering and terrorist financing.</p>	<p>Exchange of experiences.</p>

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
<p>of countries' efforts to implement these recommendations and identifying jurisdictions which need technical assistance.</p> <p>Take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial systems from abuse (HD-2006)</p>	<p>implement these recommendations and identification of jurisdictions that need technical assistance by the IMF and World Bank, in coordination with the FATF.</p> <p>Measures taken to protect legitimate financial and commercial systems from abuse by proliferators of WMD.</p>	<p>Laundering, and the 8 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing. In may 2005, Peru completed the self-assessment exercise regarding these standards.</p>		

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
<p>Countering terrorism by, implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security</p>	<p>A trusted, secure and sustainable online environment as reflected in the APEC Strategy to Ensure a Trusted, Secure and Sustainable Online Environment.</p>	<p>There is a Peruvian Commission on Cybercrime. The Peruvian Commission on Cybercrime is in charge of proposing actions to implement measures of the UN Assembly Resolution 55/63 to prevent the criminal use of information technologies. This commission is currently working on a complementary law proposal on the subject in Peru. Resolution GA/RES (XXXIV-0/04) on the "Implementation of an integral Inter-American strategy to fight against cyber security threats: a multidisciplinary approach for the creation of a cybersecurity culture" has been approved by the</p>	<p>The Commission is working to identify international high-Peruvian technology points of contact.</p>	<p>Exchange of experiences</p>

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2009	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		<p>OAS General Assembly in June 2004. The Inter-American Network on Alert and Surveillance Systems was created by the aforesaid resolution to rapidly divulge information on cybersecurity and respond to crisis, incidents and threats to computers security. The Inter-American Network on Alert and Surveillance Systems is inoperative yet; however, the Cybercrime Investigation Department of Fraud Division and others related of the DIRINCRI (Directorate of Investigation against Crime)- PNDP, with the support of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the national providers of Internet services, is likely to become part of the network</p>		

BD- Bangkok, Leaders, 2003

SD – Santiago, Leaders, 2004

BSD- Busan, Leaders, 2005

HD-Hanoi, Leaders, 2006

SYD- Sydney, Leaders, 2007

LD –Lima, Leaders, 2008

BLSHS – Bangkok – Leaders' Statement on Health Security - 2003

AESI - APEC Energy Security Initiative, APEC Energy Ministers, 23 July 2002, Mexico City

All other references are to the APEC Leaders' Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth, Los Cabos, Mexico, 26 October 2002

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

Contact Point: Name: _____ Title: _____

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