2016 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY: United States

CALENDAR YEAR: 2016   **LAST UPDATED:** November 2016

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders' and Ministers' commitments since last update.

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) continues to progress with the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) through deploying additional ACE functionality. CBP has delivered six of seven primary deployments for the delivery of core trade processing capabilities in ACE, and is targeting the final deployment in January 2017
- The U.S. co-sponsored Singapore's 39th ICAO General Assembly Working Paper on Enhancing Air Cargo Security Training.
- The United States sponsored capacity-building workshops under the auspices of the CTWG on countering the financing of terrorism with new payment systems and countering foreign terrorist fighter travel through the use of advance passenger information and passenger name record (API/PNR) systems and through watchlisting techniques.
- As of December 31, 2015, a total of 976 individuals and entities had been identified or designated and remained listed as "Specially Designated Global Terrorists" or "SDGTs" for having met one or more of the criteria for designation, and terrorist assets blocked pursuant to U.S. Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12947 and 13224 reached $37,634,156.

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

- The United States is working in multilateral fora to assist partners in approaching Authorized Economic Operator program development and implementation from a more global and harmonized approach.
- In an effort to continue implementing the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (CT/ST Strategy), the United States continues to conduct capacity-building workshops that address the strategy's three fundamental pillars: security, efficiency and resilience in its four cross-cutting activity areas: secure supply chains, secure travel, secure finance, and secure infrastructure.

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.

- CBP continues to work and explore ways to share expertise with member economies and the WCO to assist them in implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade.
- The United States is particularly interested in supporting events to further implement the CT/ST Strategy.
- The United States continues to provide bilateral and multilateral AML/CFT technical assistance to APEC economies through a variety of agencies and programs.
- The United States can provide cybersecurity subject matter expertise/assistance in the areas of: best practices and frameworks for establishing and maintaining public-private partnerships; cyber incident management/response, including the development of computer security incident response team capabilities and conducting cybersecurity exercise; cybersecurity awareness-raising initiatives/cybersecurity education; anti-cybercrime efforts including legislative drafting, judge and prosecutor training, and investigative information-sharing and case assistance.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

Contact Point: Name: Kristie McKinney_____Title: International Relations Specialist_____

Telephone Number: _202-344-2075_____ Fax Number: _____ Email Address: kristie.b.mckinney@cbp.dhs.gov_____

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, 2011).   - Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).   - Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)   - Continue work on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks. (2011)   - Progress of work on the Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) (2016)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).   - U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has fully implemented the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (WCO SAFE Framework of Standards).   **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).**   - CBP continues to progress with the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) through deploying additional functionality. In 2014, President Obama signed Executive Order 13659, *Streamlining the Export/Import Processes for American Businesses.* The *Executive Order* requires the United States government to streamline the import/export process by completing a "single window. ACE is the platform that enables the "single window," the primary processing system through which the trade-related data required by all government agencies is submitted and processed. CBP is on target to complete the single window the December 2016 deadline called for by the Executive Order.   In addition, with its final major deployment of post-release capabilities targeted for January 2017, CBP will have deployed all core trade processing capabilities in ACE.   **Implement, as practicable as possible, a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).**   - The Container Security Initiative (CSI) addresses the threat to border security and global trade posed by the potential for terrorist use of maritime containers to deliver weapons. CSI proposes a security regime to ensure all containers that pose a potential risk for terrorism are identified and inspected at foreign ports before they are placed on vessels destined for the United States. CBP has stationed teams of U.S. CBP Officers in foreign seaports to work together with our host foreign government counterparts. Their mission is to target and prescreen containers and to develop additional investigative leads related to the terrorist threat to cargo destined to the United States.   Through the Container

- CSI, CBP officers work with host customs administrations to establish security criteria for identifying high-risk containers. Those administrations use non-intrusive inspection (NII) and radiation detection technology to screen high-risk containers before they are shipped to U.S. ports.
- CSI is now operational at ports in North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin and Central America. CBP's 60 operational CSI ports now pre-screen over 80 percent of all maritime containerized cargo imported into the United States.

Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- CBP's Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) continues to host seminars and workshops, which private sector representatives and foreign customs officials are invited to attend. C-TPAT has also been working with the WCO, Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank to assist some of the regional customs administrations in developing and implementing their own AEO programs. With the assistance of the United States, multiple countries have launched an AEO program over the past few years. CBP is currently working with Panama and Chile to develop AEO programs.

- As of October 2016, CBP has signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) with the following supply chain security programs:
    - New Zealand - June 2007 – New Zealand Customs Service's Secure Export Scheme Program
    - Canada - June 2008 – Canada Border Services Agency's Partners in Protection Program
    - Jordan - June 2008 – Jordan Customs Department's Golden List Program
    - Japan - June 2009 – Japan Customs and Tariff Bureau's Authorized Economic Operator Program
    - Korea - June 2010 – Korean Customs Service's Authorized Economic Operator Program
    - European Union - May 2012 – European Union's Authorized Economic Operator Program
    - Taiwan - November 2012– Directorate General of Customs, Taiwan Ministry of Finance's – Authorized Economic Operator Program
    - Israel – June 2014 – Israel Tax Authority, Ministry of Finance – Authorized Economic Operator Program
    - Mexico – October 2014 – Authorized Economic Operator
    - Singapore – December 2014 – Secure Trade Partnership Program
    - Dominican Republic – December 2015 – Authorized Economic Operator

    Through Mutual Recognition, international industry partnership programs are linked so that together they create a unified and sustainable security posture that can assist in securing and facilitating global cargo trade. Mutual Recognition promotes end-to-end supply chain security based on program membership.

Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007).
- The US continues to work with its WCO and APEC partners to implement the APEC Trade Recovery Guidelines and is exploring other opportunities for engagement.

Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- CBP proposed and implemented the Public Private Virtual Working Group within the SCCP, which was established to strengthen communication and subsequent cooperation of supply chain standards with the private sector. The group was launched in February 2013 and is working intersessionally to further the dialogue on supply chain security within the SCCP.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- CBP continues to provide capacity building to our partners within APEC and the WCO to assist them in implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (WCO Framework of Standards). Additionally, CBP participates in continued efforts to ensure the Framework remains relevant and up-to-date.

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).

- CBP has delivered six of seven primary deployments for the delivery of core trade processing capabilities in ACE, and is targeting the final deployment in January 2017. To date, CBP has delivered functionality including a secure data portal, manifest, cargo release, entry summary, protest and post summary correction filing and processing. ACE has also, enhanced other government agencies' access to trade data.

Implement as practically as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).

- The future of CSI will become a hybrid of different (less personnel intensive, more technology driven) and more efficient concepts of operations.
- CBP will work to align its goals consistent with the U.S. Global Supply Chain Security Strategy.
- CBP continues to work with international partners through various fora, such APEC and the WCO, to highlight the importance of a layered risk management approach in the interest of balancing the importance of security and trade facilitation.

Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).

- CBP will continue to pursue MRAs with other partners in 2017. The United States is also working in several multilateral fora to assist partners is approaching AEO program development and implementation from a more global/harmonized approach.
- CBP's C-TPAT will continue its annual seminars and work to promote Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) as a best practice. AEO workshops for APEC were sponsored by CBP and implemented in February and May of 2013 to further promote the AEO concept in line with CBP's commitment to AEO Best Practices.
- The most recent WCO AEO global conference was held in Mexico in May 2016.

Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007).

- As agreed to at the March 2011 SCCP meeting, CBP initiated an APEC project in June 2011 designed to further the collective understanding of trade recovery related Essential Elements of Information (EEI), enhance immediate contact mechanisms among involved economies in line with coordinated border management concepts, and explore potentially more sophisticated and secure communications capabilities for the rapid exchange of such information during and following a disruptive event.
- The United States continues to work with its WCO and APEC partners to implement the APEC Trade Recovery Guidelines and their WCO counterparts. In 2014, there has been significant progress in this area to include progress on creating an information technology solution that will enable the exchange of critical information between economies and also between economies and their private sectors during periods of significant transportation system disruption. The system, currently called the "Global Trade Recovery Information Platform" or "G-TRIP," is expected to be implemented in late 2014.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

Follow-on projects in APEC to develop guidelines or "job aids" for economies to use the G-TRIP system regarding Trade Recovery will potentially be held.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

None

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- CBP continues to work and explore ways to share our expertise to our partners within APEC and the WCO to assist them in implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade. The type of activity best utilized would essentially depend on the respective audience and also the funds available.

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

Contact Point: Name: _Mr. Anthony Regalbuto_____ Title: _Office Chief, Domestic and International Port Assessments, U.S. Coast Guard_

Telephone Number: _202-372-1018_____ Fax Number: 202-372-1905_____ Email Address: _Anthony.Regalbuto@uscg.mil

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

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
• APEC's Maritime Security Sub-Group (MEG-SEC), led by the United States, developed an Advanced Drill and Exercise Workshop (ADEW) and a Self-Assessment Training Workshop (SATW) for APEC member economies. The ADEW promotes the development of advanced drill and exercises, particularly focused on developing member economies, to impart drill/exercise methodology and knowledge sharing to mitigate risk to port critical infrastructure identified in the Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP). The SATW workshop provides port security experts the scope and applicability to develop and conduct standardized self-assessment port audits relating to implementation of the PFSP as prescribed in the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. SATW Workshops benefit economies by imparting the technical ability to self-identify areas for improvement to the PFSP resulting in improved port security and implementation of the ISPS Code. • MEG-SEC continued its successful Port Security Risk Assessment Tool (PSRAT) Workshops by developing and funding an asynchronous instructional webinar that enables member economies to identify their highest risk maritime critical infrastructure and assist them in targeting resources available to mitigate risk. PSRAT webinars allow economies to access the webinar whenever convenient advancing the technical capability of port officials and managers to mitigate risk by delivering a range of comprehensive maritime self-assessment practices combined with a scoring tool that helps port security officials standardize the process of self-assessing implementation of Port Facility Security Plans (PSFPs) to meet ISPS Code. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) has funded the development and delivery of the PSRAT Webinar.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?
• The United States recognizes the critical importance of APECs Transportation Working Group's (TPTWGs) aim to achieve liberalization of transportation services by enhancing the safety and security of APECs transportation systems in the Asia-Pacific region. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) provides two senior-level maritime experts to serve in MEG-SEC leadership positions to assist in the development of maritime policy focused on promoting an efficient, safe, secure, and competitive operating environment for maritime transport. One expert serves as the United States Delegate at MEG-SEC meetings, and one serves as the MEG-SEC Project Overseer providing management and

- oversight of all MEG-SEC projects. DHS also provides one senior level maritime expert to serve as the MEG-SEC Chair.
- The sharing of knowledge and best security practices between member economies of MEG-SEC directly improves the safety and security of the global maritime transportation network. The USCGs mandate to ensure the safe and secure transit of cargo to the U.S. is improved by this sharing of knowledge and best practices.
- The United States remains committed to the mission of APEC and the benefits that the MEG-SEC provides to all member economies seeking a safe and secure global maritime transportation network.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- The USCG recognizes the importance and benefit MEG-SEC Capacity Building efforts provide in enhancing international maritime security, thereby assisting the USCG's International Port Security (IPS) Program's Maritime Transportation Security Act mandate to periodically assess the effectiveness of anti-terrorism measures in the ports of the economies conducting maritime trade with the United States.
- The USCG Capacity Building outreach provides subject matter experts, travel, and project resources (PSRAT/SATW/PSLW/ADEW) to MEG-SEC in order to accomplish this endeavor.
- The USCG continues to support MEG-SEC efforts in obtaining APEC match funding to support APECs Leader and Minister Commitments.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- The USCG continues to support APEC by providing subject matter experts and capacity building resources to MEG-SEC.
- USCG experts continue to serve in MEG-SEC leadership positions such as Chair and Project Overseer and provide capacity building resources such as PSRAT, SATW, PSLW, and ADEW directly impacting international security and safety standards in the shipping and port sectors.
- The USCG continues to engage with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's (SPC) Regional Maritime Program (RMP) on international port security activities in Oceania. The SPC RMP provides technical advice, capacity building, and training resources to the Pacific maritime sector. The primary focus of the program is to build the capacity of Pacific Island economies to meet international security and safety standards in the shipping and port sectors.
- The USCG IPS Program provides port security and legal experts to collaborate on MEG-SEC projects further enhancing the capability of member Economies to successfully implement the ISPS Code.

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

Contact Point: Name: _Angela Mankowski___ Title: ___Office of Global Strategies, U.S. Transportation Security Administration_____

Telephone Number: __571-227-4545_ Email Address:_angela.mankowski@tsa.dhs.gov_____

Emergency Aviation Security Point of Contact: Name: Gloria Reyes___ Title: AP Regional Bureau Chief, OGS, TSA_____

Telephone Number: _571-227-5475_____ Email Address:_gloria.reyes@tsa.dhs.gov_____

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).   - Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015).   - Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
- The U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) requires that all U.S. airports conduct an MVA and develop contingency plans for mitigation of potential threats. Responsibility for the conduct of the MVA rests with the local Federal Security Director. All U.S. airports have conducted their required MVAs.   - TSA engages substantially with APEC economies to help increase harmonization of aviation security measures through the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) Recognition Process, which is a comprehensive program through which TSA engages with partners on aviation security measures in an effort to identify and formally recognize comparable air cargo security programs.   - TSA continues to update and refine its oversight and quality control model for assessment activities at air cargo facilities in United States and abroad. TSA's model for conducting these assessments of cargo security requirements currently exceeds the ICAO Standard for national quality control.   - TSA has worked bilaterally and multilaterally within ICAO to support the enhancement of air cargo security measures. TSA participated in all of the meetings of the ICAO Working Group on Air Cargo Security (WGACS) including Montreal, Canada and Paris, France in 2015 and Geneva, Switzerland in January 2016. TSA is also an active member in the ICAO Joint Working Group on Advance Cargo Information attending three meetings in 2015 and two in 2016.   - The U.S. co-sponsored Singapore's 39th ICAO General Assembly Working Paper on Enhancing Air Cargo Security Training.   - The U.S., through TSA and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), are active users of Advance Passenger Information/Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs. TSA and CBP continuously share their lessons learned and best practices with other APEC economies.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- TSA continues to be an active member of the ICAO WGACS and JWGACI as they work to address and develop measures to mitigate vulnerabilities and issues in air cargo security.
- The U.S. continues to conduct MVAs at U.S. airports in accordance with TSA requirements.
- TSA focuses its resources and improves the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.
- The U.S. is in the early stages of planning a half-day seminar focused on API/PNR for members of the TPTWG Aviation Security subgroup on the margins of the 44th TPTWG.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

- The U.S. participated in two workshops (August 2015 and August 2016) sponsored by CTWG on countering foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) travel. One of the primary goals of these workshops was to learn about how advance passenger information (API) and passenger name record (PNR) systems can mitigate the risk of FTF travel. The U.S. shared the workshop highlights with the TPTWG Aviation Security subgroup and is in the early stages of providing a half day seminar at the 44th TPTWG.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- TSA and other U.S. government agencies work bilaterally and multilaterally with ICAO to support the enhancement of aviation security measures. TSA's Office of Global Strategies, identifies and analyzes gaps in the global aviation security network, then uses a tailored approach to address the needs of partners to build sustainable solutions. TSA also attempts to harmonize its capacity development efforts with international partners looking to implement best practices.
- The U.S. continues to provide support and assistance to its international partners to conduct MVAs at airports in accordance with ICAO guidelines.
- TSA has a range of subject matter expertise on the key areas of air cargo security and will continue to provide training and assistance through seminars, training courses, and information sharing as appropriate.

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point: Name: <u>Stephanie Wood</u>　　　　Title: <u>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</u>

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____ Email Address: <u>stephanie.a.wood@cbp.dhs.gov</u>

LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS
• Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information 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).   • Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
• **Advance Passenger Information:** The United States continues to receive Advance Passenger Information (API) for all inbound and outbound travelers on commercial air carriers, commercial sea carriers, and private aircraft.   • **Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS):** The United States continues its participation in the Regional Movement Alert System.   • **Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTD): Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTD):** The U.S. Department of State continues to issue machine readable passports and non-immigrant and immigrant visas. Passports issued by the United States are machine readable e-passports that incorporate a contactless chip to store a digital photograph and biographic data, in compliance with ICAO specifications. The data stored on the chip is protected using ICAO-endorsed security protocols and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). The Department of State uses facial recognition software in its passport adjudication process to combat identity fraud and is also performing searches against a watch list database. The Department of State continues to strengthen all aspects of document processing from application acceptance through passport issuance, enhancing fraud prevention and detection capabilities, and incorporating safeguards for customer passport data. Processing for U.S. visas incorporates facial recognition technology, and fingerprint collection, which are compared with fingerprints in visa application, entry/exit, and criminal history databases. The Department proactively seeks opportunities to mitigate vulnerabilities of the passport and visa issuance processes by strengthening adjudication processes, developing new technologies to detect fraud, and enhancing relationships with key partners such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Department of State strongly supports ICAO's efforts as a leader on traveler identification and travel document standards to better prevent use of fraudulent passports, and works to promote adoption of machine-readable travel documents by governments globally, and to expand membership in the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) for the authentication of ePassports.   • **Integrity:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the agency responsible for border operations, has instituted a comprehensive code of conduct for its employees, and has increased measures to ensure a continued high level of personal integrity. Integrity awareness training is provided to all new employees and supervisors. Additionally, all CBP employees are required to complete an integrity awareness training annually.   • **ICPO Lost and Stolen Travel Documents database:** The United States continues to provide records to INTERPOL through the Department of State/Consular Affairs Consular Lost and Stolen Passport database. Further, the Department of State and INTERPOL have developed a systematic means to screen applications for immigrant and non-immigrant visas against the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Travel Document database. CBP runs real-time queries of Advance Passenger Information data transmitted by

commercial carriers against the SLTD database in order to detect, apprehend, and limit the movements of terrorists, fugitives, and other criminals who use fraudulent travel documents.

- **Trusted Traveler Programs:** The United States continues to provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low-risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks. Trusted Traveler Programs are predicated on thorough vetting of travelers who have voluntarily applied for membership, paid a fee, and provided personal data and biometric information (including photographs and fingerprints) to CBP, which then performs rigorous background checks.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

CBP continues to work and explore ways to share its expertise on secure travel facilitation with partners within APEC. The type of activity best utilized would depend on the audience and the funds available.

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

Contact Point: Name: __John Foster_____ Title: _____Foreign Affairs Officer, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Counterterrorism_____

Telephone Number: __202-485-1831_____ Fax Number: _____ Email Address:___fosterja2@state.gov_____

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 systems from abuse (2006). • Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005). • Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008). • Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant **international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.** • **Relevant economies** to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005). • Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the adoption of the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007). • Continue implementing the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
Counter-terrorism: • The *2015 Country Reports on Terrorism* was released in June 2016. This report, published annually, contains an assessment of U.S. progress in countering terrorism and can be found at http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/index.htm • The U.S. strongly believes that upholding basic human rights, including freedom of religion, speech, assembly, association, and press, is essential to our success in countering terrorism. U.S. counterterrorism capacity building assistance emphasizes respect for human rights and the rule of law. • The U.S. is party to 12 of the 18 universal counterterrorism instruments and is seeking to ratify a variety of other international instruments. **Non-proliferation:** • The U.S. works through multilateral export control regimes to implement the President's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) initiatives and continues to engage with partners and regional organizations in the Asia-Pacific region to raise awareness and further advance implementation of UNSCR 1540; • Through the Proliferation Security Initiative, the U.S. works with like-minded partners, including in the Asia-Pacific region, to prevent shipments of WMD and missile-related materials destined for programs of concern. • The U.S. supports bilateral efforts to promote effective export controls and enforcement through the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program. • The U.S. attempts to protect the financial system from being used to finance proliferation activities though the designation of firms and individuals of proliferation concern

under Executive Order 13382.
- The U.S. has signed and ratified an Additional Protocol with the IAEA and is working with international partners in the region to underscore the importance of the protocol and to provide implementation assistance, when requested, to other APEC member economies.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- In an effort to continue implementing the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (CT/ST Strategy), the United States continues to conduct capacity-building workshops that address the strategy's three fundamental pillars: security, efficiency and resilience in its four cross-cutting activity areas: secure supply chains, secure travel, secure finance, and secure infrastructure.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

The U.S. sponsored and participated in the following APEC capacity building activities:
- January 29-30, 2015, U.S.-sponsored Secure Finance Workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment Systems (NPS) in Subic Bay, Philippines, provided working-level financial crimes policy and operational representatives from APEC member economies' regulatory, investigative, and enforcement units the opportunity to develop and reinforce capacities to counter the illicit use of new payment systems, or NPS, especially in financing terrorism;
- August 30-31, 2015, Secure Travel Workshop on Countering Foreign Terrorist Fighter Travel, in Cebu, Philippines, highlighted the threat that foreign terrorist fighter travel poses to the Asia-Pacific region and explained why advance passenger information and passenger name record (API/PNR) systems are effective at helping mitigate that threat
- August 18-19, 2016, U.S.-sponsored Secure Travel Follow-on Workshop on Countering Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF) Travel in Lima, Peru, addressed: 1) better understanding the role and function of API/PNR; 2) developing watchlists to prevent FTF transit and travel; and 3) improving information sharing regarding suspected FTF travelers.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

None.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

- The U.S. remains an active participant in and sponsor of APEC capacity building workshops and will continue to support opportunities to enhance APEC member economies' national and regional counterterrorism capacity. In 2017, the U.S. is particularly interested in supporting events to further implement the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (CT/ST Strategy) and specifically, the CT/ST Strategy's three fundamental pillars: security, efficiency and resilience in its four cross-cutting activity areas: secure supply chains, secure travel, secure finance and secure infrastructure. The U.S. is interested in building upon the body of work APEC has completed and in enhancing capacity building through effective implementation of the CT/ST Strategy. The U.S. can provide expertise in all four of these activity areas.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Point: Name: _____Robert Peri_____Title: _____Assistant Director, Department of the Treasury

Telephone Number: _____202-622-5856__Fax Number: _____ Email Address:_____robert.peri@treasury.gov

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

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
• The United States continues to place great emphasis and devote significant resources to investigating and prosecuting terrorist financiers.
• As of December 31, 2015, a total of 976 individuals and entities had been identified or designated and remained listed as "Specially Designated Global Terrorists" or "SDGTs" for having met one or more of the criteria for designation.
• As of December 31, 2015, terrorist assets blocked pursuant to U.S. Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12947 and 13224 reached $37,634,156 (the total amounts blocked will be subject to change for a number of reasons, including application of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA), which authorizes eligible persons who hold judgments arising out of acts of terrorism to attach certain blocked assets to satisfy their compensatory damages awards.)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)
• The United States continues to place great emphasis and devote significant resources to investigating and prosecuting terrorist financiers.
• The United States accounting and legal professions were heavily involved as private sector participants in the development of Financial Action Task Force (FATF, the inter-governmental body for combating money laundering and terrorist financing) guidance papers regarding the risk-based approach to AML/CFT. The trade associations representing each profession have also drafted papers for their industries utilizing the content of the FATF guidance papers.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS,

INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)
• The United States continues to provide bilateral and multilateral AML/CFT technical assistance to APEC economies through a variety of agencies and programs.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point: Name: Daniel LaGraffe_ Title: _Senior Policy Analyst, Office of International Affairs, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications

Telephone Number: 703-235-5511__ Fax Number: __N/A_____ Email Address:__daniel.lagraffe@hq.dhs.gov_____

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 cybersecurity awareness (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS
Through the APEC TEL Security and Prosperity Steering Group (SPSG), the United States: - Coordinated activities in conjunction with APEC TEL Cybersecurity Awareness Raising Day on October 29, 2015;   - Took steps towards supporting the development of the APEC Strategic Action Plan 2014-2018 in the SPSG;   - Continued to foster the robust relationship between the APEC TEL SPSG and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Security and Prosperity in the Digital Economy (SPDE), formerly the Working Party on Security and Privacy (WPISP).

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)
Through APEC TEL, the United States will: - Continue work on cybersecurity awareness raising to include:<ol type="a"> - Promoting APEC Cybersecurity Awareness Raising Day (Oct 29) and related activities;   - Collaborating on cybersecurity awareness raising best practices;   - Identifying additional collaborative activities for future engagement.   - Continue to support cybersecurity activities underway during TEL 54 and intersessionally, including:<ol type="a"> - Information sharing about cybersecurity programs and activities;   - Continue work to foster cooperation among computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs), including work on indicators of malicious activity;   - Continue to support updates to the APEC Strategic Action Plan.   - Further work on public-private partnerships within the SPSG by holding a workshop on the U.S. approach to public-private partnerships in cybersecurity during TEL 54.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?
During 2016, the United States participated in the following initiatives during TEL 53, held in Tacna, Peru. During 2016 and in the future, the United States will continue to participate and reinforce collaborative and capacity-building work in cyberspace – whether through self-funded proposals or participating in other projects or workshops within the TEL.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

The United States can provide cybersecurity subject matter expertise/assistance in the area of:
    1.   Best practices and frameworks for establishing and maintaining public-private partnerships;
    2.   Cybersecurity awareness-raising initiatives/cybersecurity education.