

2018 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY:

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

CALENDAR YEAR:

2018

LAST UPDATED:

AUGUST 2018

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.

- Since its last update, Brunei has taken a series of measures to increase its ability to counter terrorism in line with APEC Leaders' and Ministers' counter-terrorism commitments.
- In 2013, Brunei has implemented the Brunei Darussalam National Single Window (BDNSW) System. With BDNSW system, it is mandatory for shipping agents to submit online manifest through BDNSW prior to the approval of Port Clearance. Online risk profiling was also developed in BDNSW to profile incoming containers via Muara Container Terminal.
- Installation of Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) at Muara Signal Station to monitor all vessels within Brunei Darussalam waters. Maritime Port Authority Brunei Darussalam (MPA BD) previously known as Marine Department continuously conducting Port State Control (PSC) to all ships within Brunei waters as well as giving support on conducting ISPS Code awareness training to security personnel for the ports. The next ISPS Code annual audit (2018) will be conducted by August 2018 until February 2019.
- Brunei has introduced centralized screening and upgrading Baggage Handling System (BHS) parallel to the modernization of Brunei International Airport in January 2015.
- Undertaking regular review and update the National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP), National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme (NCASQCP) and National Civil Aviation Security Training Programme (NCASTP) in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) relevant requirements.
- Brunei conducted regular Counter-Terrorism Exercises by National Security Committee that comprised of all security agencies in Brunei Darussalam.
- The Brunei Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has launched Integrated Financial Intelligence System (IFIS) on 12 June 2014 to provide a secure online reporting facility for the submission of reports from financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions to the FIU including for suspected terrorism financing activities.
- Brunei has also completed the first National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in 2016 to identify and understand Brunei Darussalam's money laundering and terrorism financing landscape in order to mitigate the identified risks through proper allocation of resources.
- Became a member of the Financial Intelligence Consultative Group and International Community of Experts in September 2016, which are two regional working groups established under the auspices of the Counter Terrorism Financing Summit to create stronger collaboration and innovative solutions in information sharing between FIUs within ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand to combat terrorism financing.
- In the effort to enhance critical information infrastructure (CII) security, Brunei developed the Brunei National Cybersecurity Framework (BNCSF) as a guideline to protect the CII in accordance to international standard.

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

- Security Exercise and Drills of ISPS Code Compliance for ports which is ongoing in 2018.
- Developing National Aviation Security Risk Context Statement. (2019)

- Developing Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations as part of the on-going efforts in further strengthening current domestic legislations relating to Civil Aviation Order, 2006. (2019)
- Review, amend and update counter-terrorism financing legislation to implement fully the provisions under the relevant UNSCRs pertaining to the financing of terrorism (timeframe for completion: 2018)
- Issue guidance to financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions on reporting suspected matches of designated persons and entities (timeframe for completion: 2018)
- Developing a national top-level policy on cybersecurity in Brunei.

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.

- National Aviation Security Inspector and Aviation Security Risk Management.
- Technical assistance in establishing an asset management system for preservation of value of seized and confiscated assets.
- Technical assistance in analysis techniques and methods to increase dissemination of operational and strategic financial intelligence to law enforcement.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (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).
- Endorsed the continued process of implementing APEC's second Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP II) to achieve the stated goal of reducing trade transaction costs by an additional 5% between 2007-2010.
- Establish commercially useful de minimis values that will exempt low value shipments from customs duties and streamline entry documentation requirements (2011)
- Advance implementation of the commitment to reduce tariffs on APEC List of Environmental Goods (EGs) to 5% or less by the end of 2015 (2013)
- Endorsed APEC Customs 3M (Mutual Recognition of Control, Mutual Assistance of Enforcement and Mutual Sharing of Information) Strategic Framework (2014)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

1. Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade – Brunei has implemented a number of components of the framework:
 - The deployment of non-intrusive equipment such as the gamma ray scanner in order to be able to conduct inspection in non-intrusive and secure manner.
 - The adoption of risk management in the clearance process (Green and Red Channel);
 - Allow advance submission of declarations up to two weeks prior to arrival of goods.
2. Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the WCO that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade – Brunei implement the computerised cargo clearance systems for the clearance/screening of cargoes at the checkpoints. We also adopt risk management techniques for passenger and cargo clearance.
3. Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers:
 - Traders are required to submit Customs declaration electronically via e-Customs prior to the importation of goods. The information lodged will be used for pre-clearance purposes.
 - Brunei has deployed container-scanning facilities such as gamma-ray scanner as part of the measures to enhance our homeland security.
 - Brunei has also implemented the auto-approved function on declaration and on some of permits for the identified low risk products/goods.

- Mandatory for shipping agents to submit online manifest in Brunei Darussalam National Single Window (BDNSW) prior to the approval of Port Clearance.
 - Online risk profiling is developed in Brunei Darussalam National Single Window (BDNSW) to profile incoming containers via Muara Container Terminal.
4. Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials – Brunei has implemented Sutera Lane Merchant Scheme (SLMS) (which is similar to AEO programme) to ensure the smooth flow of trade while ensuring the SLMS operators’ compliance to all aspects especially the security in the supply chain.
 5. Establish commercially useful de minimis values that will exempt low value shipments from customs duties and streamline entry documentation requirements – Brunei has implemented De’Minimis Scheme with threshold of BND400 for each consignment on importation of goods via air/post except for controlled goods effective 1st april 2012 in Customs Import Duties (Amendment) Order 2012.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?

Capacity Building that could be provided through APEC:

- Training on Risk Management, selectivity, profiling and targeting.
- Training on Post Clearance Audit.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

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

Contact Point: Name: HJ MOHD SALIHIN BIN HJ ASPAR Title: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF MPA BD

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Maritime Port Authority Brunei Darussalam (MPA BD) previously known as Marine Department undertake the appointment of Designated Authority since 01st January 2010.
- Continue to conduct annual audit (ISPS Code Compliance Audit) for all ports since 1st January 2010.
- Currently 12 ports/terminals are identified as ISPS Code Compliance ports as follows:
 - Muara Container Terminal - Muara Port Company Sdn Bhd
 - Muara Conventional Terminal - Muara Port Company Sdn Bhd
 - Serasa Passenger Ferry Terminal - Maritime Port Authority
 - Serasa Vehicle and Passenger Ferry Terminal - Maritime Port Authority
 - Kuala Belait Wharf - Maritime Port Authority
 - Brunei Shell Petroleum SMR - Brunei Shell Petroleum Sdn Bhd
 - Brunei Shell Petroleum STL - Brunei Shell Petroleum Sdn Bhd
 - Brunei Shell Petroleum SCOT - Brunei Shell Petroleum Sdn Bhd
 - Brunei Shell Marketing (BSM) Muara Base - Brunei Shell Marketing Sdn Bhd
 - Butra Heidelberg Cement Brunei - Butra Heidelberg Cement Brunei Sdn Bhd
 - Brunei Liquefied Natural Gas - Brunei LNG Sdn Bhd
 - Brunei Methanol - Brunei Methanol Company (BMC) Sdn Bhd
- AIS was installed at Muara Signal Station to monitor all vessels within Brunei Darussalam waters.
- Continue conducting Port State Control (PSC) to all ships within Brunei waters.
- Continue to ensure exercises (live & tabletop) and drills are conducted by ISPS Code Compliance ports.
- Continue giving support of conducting ISPS Code awareness training to security personnel for the ports.
- Continue support and cooperate with APEC by sending officers to join the Port Security Visit Programme (PSVP).
- MPA BD implemented the national registration for small boat and leisure boat since early January 2012.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Security Exercise and Drills of ISPS Code Compliance for ports which has and will be done in 2018
 - Brunei Shell Petroleum STL - 31st January 2018
 - Brunei Shell Marketing (BSM) Muara Base - 31st January 2018
 - Brunei LNG - TBC (awaiting confirmation date)
 - Serasa Passenger Ferry Terminal - TBC (awaiting date)

- ISPS Code annual audit (2018) will be conducted by August 2018 until February 2019.

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?

- Requires from APEC, the support of providing training for security officers and auditors.
- Need more field experience and educations for auditors to conduct audit (annually and renew audit).

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

- Brunei Darussalam through Maritime Port Authority able to provide assistance if needed by other APEC economies:
 - Auditing port facility (ISPS Code Compliance)
 - ISPS Code Awareness Training

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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Emergency Aviation Security Point of Contact: Name: MOHAMMAD NAZRI MOHAMMAD YUSOF Title: ACTING DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Introduce highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002).
- Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).
- Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009).
- Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to nonstate 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).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- Introduction of centralized screening and also upgrading Baggage Handling System (BHS) parallel to the modernization of Brunei International Airport. (January 2015).
- Undertaking regular review and update the National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP), National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme (NCASQCP) and National Civil Aviation Security Training Programme (NCASTP) in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) relevant requirements.
- Carrying out regular review and update "Brunei International Airport Security Programme" (ASP) to ensure it is aligned with NCASP, NCASQCP and NCASTP.
- Brunei Darussalam has undergone International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Universal Security Audit Programme – Continuous Monitoring Approach (USAP-CMA) on 31 October – 8 November 2016. Corrective Action Plan (CAP) in rectifying those audit findings have been on-going.
- National Aviation Security Risk Context Statement Workshop, conducted by Civil Aviation Authority International (CAAi) Limited, United Kingdom was held for all relevant government agencies and industry stakeholders on 18 – 28 July 2016.
- Organised Aviation Security Quality Control Training for all relevant government agencies and industry stakeholders conducted by Civil Aviation Authority International (CAAi) Limited, United Kingdom on 9 – 18 November 2016.

- Brunei Darussalam hosted a workshop on “Operator Security Programme Approvals” conducted by ICAO Cooperative Aviation Security Programme – Asia Pacific (CASP-AP) on 14 – 17 August 2017 with the participation from ICAO Asia Pacific States/Administration.
- Conducting regular “X-ray Image Interpretation Course” and “Aviation Security Awareness Course” for all relevant government agencies and other related stakeholders.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Developing National Aviation Security Risk Context Statement. (2019)
- Developing Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations as part of the on-going efforts in further strengthening current domestic legislations relating to Civil Aviation Order, 2006. (2019)
- Implementing ICAO Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP) and guided by Asia and Pacific Aviation Security (APAC AVSEC) Roadmap, including its targets.

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?

- National Aviation Security Inspector.
- Aviation Security Risk Management.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

- Hosting training/workshop with invited experts in collaboration with ICAO Cooperative Aviation Security Programme – Asia Pacific (CASP-AP)

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point: Name: RAHEME BIN HAJI RAMLE Title: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION

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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 measures to ease visa restrictions for tourists and initiate programs to facilitate immigration processing (2014)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- 1) Advance Passenger Information System
 - 1.1 The study on the feasibility of the Advance Passenger Information System (API) in Brunei had been conducted in 2011 by the Australian Immigration authority.
 - 1.2 The Advance Passenger Information System (API) could be one of the Department of Immigration and National Registration's strategic projects as it has showed positive and progressive response from different government agencies due to the system's capabilities and benefits.
- 2) Regional Movement Alert System (2006)
 - 2.1 Lost and Stolen passport system has been officially launched in 2013. The Lost and stolen passport system has a similar concept to the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS)
- 3) Standards for machine readable travel documents and application of biometrics in entry and exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization (2002)
 - 3.1 Brunei e-passport complies in accordance to ICAO and the International Standards Organization. The biometrics is stored in the passport chip.
- 4) Integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002)
 - 4.1 Brunei has a committee which comprises of different government agencies which oversees the whole border operations and its security.
- 5) Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) (2005)
 - 5.1 Lost and stolen passport system (LSP) has been officially introduced in 2013. Information on the lost and stolen passport reported are also provided to the Brunei Interpol Unit, Royal Brunei Police Force within 24 hours via email.

6) Implement measures to ease visa restrictions for tourists and initiate programs to facilitate immigration processing (2014)
6.1 Currently there are 62 nationals provided with visa exemption facilities and 7 nationals provided with visa on arrival (VOA)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS?

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WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

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A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
- Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).
- Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005).
- Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
- Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.
- Relevant economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defence to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

- The Ministry of Defence and RBAF plays a supporting role in the country's counter terrorism and prevention measures. This includes bilateral intelligence/information exchange meetings with its foreign counterparts, where issues of common security concerns were discussed including that of terrorism and transnational crimes. At the multilateral level, cooperation in combating terrorism (or crimes that might be connected with terrorism) are mainly undertaken under the framework of ASEAN particularly through the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) platforms i.e, ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Counter Terrorism.
- Enactment of the Anti-Terrorism Order in August 2011.
- Frequent conduct of meeting by the Anti-Terrorism Intelligence Working Group (ATIWG) which falls under the National Intelligence Committee (NIC).
- Conduct of Military Exercise 'HBA' 2012 that focuses on counter insurgency.
- Attending Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT) in Asia Pacific Centre for Security Studies (APCSS) Hawaii in 2012.
- Conduct of regular Anti-Terrorism Exercise by National Security Committee that comprised of all security agencies in Brunei Darussalam.
- Participating in the annual SEACAT Exercise lead by the United States.
- Establishment of Chemical Biological Radiological and Explosive (CBRE) Unit at Royal Brunei Land Force in 2010.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Enhanced regular contact and information sharing between various intelligence agencies in Brunei Darussalam.
- To conduct regular anti-terrorism exercise at national level.
- Planning to attend anti-terrorism courses at national, regional and international organizations.
- Establishment of Chemical Order by January 2014.

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?

- More courses related to Anti-Terrorism.
- APEC members to provide and offer specific and focus training to CBRE.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

- Brunei Darussalam has limited resources to offer to the APEC members for the time being.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Points:

- 1) Name: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (HEAD) OF FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT (AUTORITI MONETARI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM)
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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Cut off terrorists' access to the international financial and commercial system, including by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).
- Enhance law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and enhancing information sharing with other FIUs (2002).
- Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (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

- Enactment of the Anti-Terrorism (Terrorist Financing) Regulations, 2013 on 8 December 2012 which contains provisions for the freezing without delay of funds or other assets of any person or entity designated by the UN Security Council in accordance with Resolution 1267, 1988 and its successor Resolutions or designated by Brunei Darussalam pursuant to Resolution 1373.
- Continuation of domestic cooperation amongst intelligence agencies through the Counter Terrorism Intelligence Working Group and amongst law enforcement agencies through the National Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Committee (NAMLC).
- Became a member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units in June 2014 to facilitate international cooperation and information-sharing with other international FIUs.
- Launch of Integrated Financial Intelligence System (IFIS) on 12 June 2014 to provide a secure online reporting facility for the submission of reports from financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions to the FIU including for suspected terrorism financing activities.
- Completion of the first National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in 2016 to identify and understand Brunei Darussalam's money laundering and terrorism financing landscape in order to mitigate the identified risks through proper allocation of resources.
- Became a member of the Financial Intelligence Consultative Group and International Community of Experts in September 2016, which are two regional working groups established under the auspices of the Counter Terrorism Financing Summit to create stronger collaboration and innovative solutions in information sharing between FIUs within ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand to combat terrorism financing.
- Completed two Regional Risk Assessment projects under FICG in November 2017 relating to Non-Profit Organisations and Cross-Border Movement of Cash for terrorism financing purposes to better understand transnational risks and narrow down target areas of collaboration and cooperation.
- Became a member of the South East Asia Counter Terrorism Financing Working Group in November 2017, a regional working group established to conduct multilateral projects focusing on the different terrorist financing sources, channels and methods within the Southeast Asian region.
- The NAMLC endorsed the third cycle of the National AML/CFT Strategy for the period of 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020. This Strategy sets out key focus areas to improve Brunei Darussalam's AML/CFT regime, and was formulated based on the results of the 2016 National Risk Assessment on Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Review, amend and update counter-terrorism financing legislation to implement fully the provisions under the relevant UNSCRs pertaining to the financing of terrorism (timeframe for completion: 2018)
- Issue guidance to financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions on reporting suspected matches of designated persons and entities (timeframe for completion: 2018)

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?

- Technical assistance in establishing an asset management system for preservation of value of seized and confiscated assets.
- Technical assistance in analysis techniques and methods to increase dissemination of operational and strategic financial intelligence to law enforcement.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cybersecurity 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

- In the effort to enhance critical information infrastructure (CII) security, Brunei developed the Brunei National Cybersecurity Framework (BNCSF) as a guideline to protect the CII in accordance to international standard.
- Participation in ASEAN and CERT related activities in capacity building program, knowledge sharing and cyber drills.
- Maintaining community outreach, education and awareness program on cybersecurity for public, education institutions and other stakeholders led by BruCERT and other relevant government agencies.
- Reviewing current laws and legislation to incorporate cybersecurity issues and concerns.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Developing a national top-level policy on cybersecurity in Brunei

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?

- Lack of expertise in the areas of cybersecurity protection and cybercrime investigation and prosecution
- Lack of experience in identifying cybersecurity threat in cyberspace.

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS?