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附錄 1：2014 年 SOMIII 貿易安全 (STAR) 會議資料

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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/STAR/001**

## **Agenda**

Submitted by: CTWG Chair



**9<sup>th</sup> Secure Trade in the APEC Region  
Conference  
Beijing, China  
6-7 August 2014**

## TENTATIVE PROGRAM

The IX APEC STAR Conference:  
 "Transportation Security in APEC Region: Challenges and Opportunities"  
 Beijing, China, 6-7 August 2014

1<sup>st</sup> Day

09.00 – 09.30 **Welcoming Remarks by Ambassador Harry Purwanto, CTWG Chair**

**Keynote Speech by Mr. Li Guoping, Director General of Department of Public Security , Ministry of Transportation of People's Republic of China**

**Keynote Speech by H.E. Mr. Bambang Susantono, Vice Minister for Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia**

**Keynote Speech by H.E. Mr. Dmitry V. Feoktistov, Deputy Director General of the Department on New Challenges and Threats, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary**

09.30 – 09.45 **Coffee Break**

09.45 – 12.00 **Session 1: Key Security Issues of Modern Transportation Systems**

*This session will discuss challenges and opportunities on key security issues of transportation systems in Asia-Pacific.*

*Moderated panel followed by Q&A and discussion*

Moderator: Mr. Hery Saripudin, Head of Centre for Policy Analysis and Development on Asia Pacific and Africa Regions, MFA, Indonesia.

**Speakers:**

- Overview of APEC Activities on Secure Transportation Initiatives by Mr. Sean K. Moon, Chair, APEC TPTWG MEG-SEC
- The Implementation of ISPS Code to Enhance Ships and Ports Security by Mr. Tri Yuswoyo, Director of Sea and Coast Guard, Ministry for Transportation, Indonesia.
- Russian Transport Police Activities in Ensuring Transportation Security by Mr. Nikolay Prokhorenko, Expert of the International Police Cooperation Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Russia
- Indonesia's National Aviation Security System Integration as a contribution to Regional Aviation Security by Mr. Yusfandri Gona, Director for Air Transportation Safety, Ministry for Transportation, Indonesia.
- Transportation Counterterrorism Measures from China by Mr. Huang Ming, China Waterborne Transportation Research Institute

12.00 – 13.30 **Luncheon hosted by China, Coffee Corner, Beijing Hotel.**

13.30 – 15.30 **Session 2: Strengthening Secure Transportation to Enhance People to People Connectivity in the Asia Pacific**

*This session will discuss initiatives and measures to strengthen transportation system to facilitate movement of people in the Asia-Pacific region, such as Trusted Travelers Programs, APIS, etc. This session will*

*also discuss APEC economies initiatives to control threats in marine transportation.*

*Moderated panel followed by Q&A and discussion*

Moderator: Mr. Tang Songgen, Counsellor of Department of External Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the P.R.C

Speakers:

- Hand in Hand to Confront the Challenge, Shoulder to Shoulder to Build a Safer and Peaceful Seaway-Marine Safety in Asia-Pacific by Mr. Shan Xuejun, Classification Society, China
- Ensuring Security of Passengers with the Use of Modern Information Technologies by Mr. Andrey Kozlov, Federal Security Service Expert, Russia
- Travel Documents Falsification and Potential Security Breach to Immigration Systems by Mr. Rochadi Iman Santoso, Director of Immigration Information System, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Indonesia
- Introduction on China Customs Radiation Detention Training Center by Mr. Zhan Jian, Deputy Director, Academy of Customs Administration, China

15.30 – 15.45<sup>15</sup>

15.45 – 17.45<sub>15</sub>

**Coffee Break**

**Session 3: Ensuring Container Transportation Security in the APEC Region**

*In this session APEC Member Economies, including representatives of customs, law enforcement and other relevant authorities are invited to share their experience and best practices in ensuring container transportation security.*

*Moderated panel followed by Q&A and discussion*

Moderator: Mr. Dmitry V. Feoktistov, Deputy Director General of the Department on New Challenges and Threats, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Speakers:

- International Cooperation in Ensuring Container Transportation Security by Mr. Dan Stajcar, Director of the United States Government's Container Security Initiative Program, US Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection
- Russian Approach to Ensuring Container and Maritime Transportation Security by Mr. Leonid Novikov, Deputy Director of the Department on Transportation Security of the Federal Marine and River Transport Agency, Russia
- Technical Means to Ensure Container Transportation Security: Russian Experience by Mr. Andrey Kozlov, Expert of the Federal Security Service, Russia
- National Approaches to Container Transportation Security by William Hetherington, First Secretary of the Embassy of Canada to China
- Container Transportation Security by Mr. Cai Deqing, COSCO Container, China.

19.00 – 21.00

**Dinner hosted by CTWG Chair at Residence Lounge The Imperial Mansion, Beijing Marriott Executive Apartments**

2<sup>nd</sup> Day

09.00 – 11.30 **Session 4: Industry's Practices and Partnership to Enhance Transportation Security**

*This session will discuss the role of private sector in strengthening transportation security, including sharing best practices on safe ports and transportation infrastructure protection. This session will also discuss capacity building needs of industries to strengthen secure transportation systems*

*Moderated panel followed by Q&A and discussion*

Moderator: Mr. Hery Saripudin, Head of Centre for Policy Analysis and Development on Asia Pacific and Africa Regions, MFA, Indonesia

Speakers:

- Building toward a Safer APEC Region by Mrs. Amy HUANG, Marketing Strategy Director of NUCTECH Company, Ltd
- Achieving Seamless Air Travel while Meeting Security Needs by Mr. Michael Lim, Director for Government Solution Line in Asia Pacific, SITA aero.
- Trade Facilitation and Security Enhancement by Government and Enterprises by Mr. Yangbo, General Manager of Center of Asia and Commonwealth of Independent States of NUCTECH Company, Ltd.
- The Role of Private Sector in Ensuring Container Transportation Security by Mr. Yudi Riyadi, CEO PT Masaji Tatanan Container-Samudra Indonesia.
- Practices and Experiences on Shipping Anti-piracy by Mr. Cai Meijiang, General Manager, China Ocean Shipping (Group) Company (COSCO).

11.30 – 11.45 **Closing of the 9<sup>th</sup> STAR Conference**

Chair's Summary and closing remarks by Ambassador Harry Purwanto, CTWG Chair



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附錄 2：2014 年 SOMIII 反恐工作小組 (CTWG) 會議資料

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**DRAFT**  
**Annotated Agenda**

**3rd APEC Counter Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) Meeting**  
**8-9 August, 2014, Beijing-China**

**DAY ONE**

**09:00 – 18:00**

**1. OPENING REMARKS**

H.E. Liu Guangyuan, Director General, Department of External Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P.R.C will share his opening remarks on the Meeting (TBC).

Welcome remarks by the CTWG Chair.

**2. ADOPTION OF THE FINAL ANNOTATED AGENDA**

CTWG members will review and adopt the proposed final draft annotated agenda and the 2nd CTWG meeting Summary Report.

**3. SECRETARIAT ISSUES AND STRATEGIC PLANNING**

The APEC Secretariat will update on project management issues.

Members will have the opportunity to discuss on CTWG Strategic Plan 2013-2017

**4. COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN (CTAP)**

CTWG Members will have an opportunity to present their CTAP updates.

The Russian Federation will brief on its counter-terrorism activities in the first half of 2014.

**5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CTWG WORK PLAN and THE COUNTER-TERRORISM AND SECURE TRADE STRATEGY'S CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITY AREAS**

The CTWG Chair will request members to provide updates on ongoing projects and new proposals.

P.R. China will update on its initiative on Strengthening the Security of People to People Connectivity in APEC region.

Secure Supply Chains

The United States will update members on the joint CTWG/TPTWG/SCCP Trade Recovery Project.

Secure Travel

The United States will update on the joint BMG/CTWG/SCCP projects to Develop Trusted Traveler Characteristics and Develop Best Practices on Implementing Advance Passenger Information Systems.

The United States will brief on the outcomes of the CTWG Follow-On Bus Anti-Terrorism Workshop held on 30-31 July 2014, Manila, Philippines.

Secure Finance

The United States will update on the self-funded project 'Secure Finance Workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment Systems' to be held in spring 2015.



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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/001**  
Agenda Item: 2

## **Draft Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: CTWG Chair



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting**  
**Beijing, China**  
**8-9 August 2014**

The Russian Federation will update on implementation of its initiative in the FATF on illicit financial flows linked to the production and trafficking of Afghan drugs.

Secure Infrastructure

Canada will update members on the 'Major Events Security Framework' project.

The United States will update on the self-funded workshop on Secure Infrastructure: 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience' to be held in spring 2014.

The Russian Federation will make a presentation on approaches to legal regulation of critical information infrastructure.

Future CTWG Workshops

CTWG Members will have the opportunity to discuss which topics they would like future APEC CTWG capacity building workshops to address.

-END OF DAY 1-

Dinner hosted by China in Tan Restaurant of Bloc C of Beijing Hotel at 18.30 (TBC).

**DAY TWO**

<sup>32</sup>  
~~09:00~~-13:00

6. **SECURE TRADE IN APEC REGION (STAR) IX CONFERENCE**  
Indonesia, China and the Russian Federation will report members on outcomes of the STAR IX Conference held on 6-7 August, 2014 in Beijing.
7. **ACTIVITIES IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORA**  
CTWG members and invited guests will provide, on a voluntary basis, presentations on relevant activities and measures related to countering terrorism as well as presentation by international fora.
8. **OTHER MATTERS and NEXT MEETING**  
Members will have the opportunity to present their nominations for the group's Chairmanship for the period 2015-2016, as well as for the position of Vice Chair.  
  
The Philippines to update members on the next CTWG meeting to be held in 2015 at SOM1 (TBC).
9. **MEETING DOCUMENTS**  
The APEC Secretariat will check with members the list of meeting documents for public or restricted access.
10. **CLOSING REMARKS**  
Closing remarks by the CTWG Chair.





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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/002**

Agenda Item: 2

## **Summary Report – 2<sup>nd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: CTWG Chair



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**

**Summary Report**  
**2st APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) Meeting**  
*6-7 May, 2014, Qingdao-China*  
**Executive Summary**

The 2st APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) meeting was held in Qingdao, China on 6-7 May, 2014 on the margins of SOM2. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Harry Purwanto (Indonesia). Thirteen member economies participated. Mr Liu Mingjun, Mayor of Qingdao delivered a welcome speech to CTWG members.

Key outcomes from the meeting:

1. Members reviewed an updated version of the CTWG Strategic plan 2013-2017 submitted by the Chair, which included 'Key Performance Indicators' (KPI), and suggestions provided by the US ATAARI Consultant. Members agreed to send additional inputs within two weeks with the view to submit the Strategic Plan to SCE within six weeks or for SCE3.
2. The group received updates from Indonesia, China and Russia on the preparations of the STAR IX Conference to be held in Beijing in the margins of SOM3. Indonesia presented the concept note 'STAR IX Conference-Transportation Security in APEC Region: Challenges and Opportunities' as a self-funded project and also a tentative program for members' consideration.
3. Members agreed to send invitations to other APEC sub-fora (TPTWG, TWG, BMG and SCCP) as well as ABAC to participate in the STAR IX Conference once the dates are determined.
4. Members welcomed the practical demonstration of the Remote Participation System provided by the Program Director and the APEC IT Director, who delivered a presentation from Singapore. CTWG is the first APEC group to receive this demonstration.
5. Members welcomed reports on completed and new projects on implementation of the Work Plan and the APEC Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy. As usual four areas of activities were addressed: Secure Supply Chain; Secure Travel; Secure Finance and Secure Infrastructure.
6. The U.S. announced that they will be implemented two self-funded projects: 'Secure Finance Workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment Systems', to be held in spring 2015 (TBA); and 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience', to be held in spring 2014. The U.S. informed that the follow on bus security training 'Bus Anti-terrorism: Expanding and Sharing Best Practices' will be held on 30-31 July 2014 in Manila, the Philippines (TBC). The U.S. advanced on its plan to sponsor a workshop on Secure Supply Chain in combination with the area of Supply Chain Resilience in 2015 (TBA).
7. Members were encouraged to consider intersessionally:
  - To submit their 2014 Counter Terrorism Action Plans (CTAPs) updates by October 1st, 2014.
  - To endorse the concept note of the STAR IX Conference within two weeks and to send additional inputs to the tentative program. Members will also need to start searching potential speakers.
  - To send within two weeks additional inputs to the CTWG Strategic Plan proposed by the Chair
  - To send nominations for the position of Chair for the next term (2015-2016), as well as for Vice Chair position.
8. The next CTWG Meeting in 2014 will be held in the margins of SOM3 in Beijing, in August 2014 (TBA).



**Summary Report**  
**2st APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) Meeting**  
*6-7 May, 2014, Qingdao-China*

The 2st APEC Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) meeting was held in Qingdao, China on 6-7 May, 2014 on the margins of SOM2. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Harry Purwanto (Indonesia). Thirteen member economies participated (all except Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and Peru).

Mr Liu Mingjun, Mayor of Qingdao delivered a welcome speech to CTWG members. After the meeting CTWG members were invited to a dinner hosted by Director General of Department of External Security Affairs from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China.

**OPENING REMARKS; ADOPTION OF THE FINAL ANNOTATED AGENDA**

In his welcome remarks the **CTWG Chair** remarked on permanent impediments to CWTG efforts to create security environment for economic activities in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore he sees the need to keep constantly alert to those dangers by keeping and enhancing the spirit of cooperation among APEC members. He expressed gratitude to members' commitment and new ways and initiatives proposed to anticipate those threatens following the overall APEC mission in promoting economy growth and prosperity in our region. He underlined the CTWG achievements during 2014 such as the endorsement of the CTWG 2014 work plan, the updates proposed for CTWG Strategic Plan 2013-2017. Regarding the CTWG 2014 workplan the Chair expressed his gratitude to members for the initiatives proposed under the Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (CT-ST), which not only underpins CTWG areas for capacity building, but also provides the opportunity to find cross-cutting issues and common synergies with other APEC subfora. The Chair remarked also that the capacity building and collaboration are never ending processes since they provide tools to tackle the permanent threats of new forms of terrorism to our societies and economies.

**The Chair** shared with members some news on the Strategic Planning process that occurred intersessionally, particularly on SCE Chair's call to SCE subfora to revisit their plans in order to incorporate Key Performance Indicators' (KPI), and suggestions provided by US-APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (US-ATAARI) Consultant. He advanced that an updated version of the CTWG Strategic Plan was submitted for members' consideration which includes some of US-ATAARI Consultant's suggestions and invited members to discuss appropriate adjustments to this living document during the meeting.

**The Chair** expressed his appreciation to members for their efforts to update economies CTAPs which helps to find gaps and opportunities of APEC economies in their fight against terrorism. He highlighted that the results of the 2013 CTAPs updates reviewed during the last CTWG meeting in Ningbo were shared also to other APEC subfora to enhance cross-fora collaboration and target more effective capacity building activities. In connectivity He pointed out that CTWG will work aligned with the China Priorities 2014 through activities with other subfora under the Travel Facilitation Initiative. He also advanced on the upcoming STAR IX Conference to be held back to back the next CTWG meeting in SOM3.

Finally **the Chair** reminded members that his term as CTWG Chair will end this year and encouraged members to present nominations for the position of Chair and the Vice Chair for the next term (2015-2016).

**Mr Liu Mingjun**, Mayor of Qingdao gave members a welcome speech highlighting historical, economic and cultural aspects of the city and importance within the west south region. The Major also highlighted the valuable cooperation work and achievements of CTWG from its establishment.

**CTWG members** reviewed and adopted the final draft agenda as well as the 1st CTWG meeting Summary Report, both circulated prior the meeting. Meeting documents for reference:

2014/SOM2/CTWG/001 (2nd CTWG annotated agenda)  
2014/SOM2/CTWG/002 (1st CTWG meeting Summary Report)

### **SECRETARIAT ISSUES AND STRATEGIC PLANNING**

The **APEC Secretariat** updated on project management issues, Strategic Planning and remote participation system.

Under Secretariat's intersessional developments it was highlighted that new guidelines for hosting meetings were agreed by APEC economies at SOM1, 2014. The document can be accessed on the APEC Website under Policies and Procedures.

On the Remote Participation System the Secretariat informed that the system was approved by Senior Officials in February 2104. Meanwhile, at SOM2 an operating manual for the Remote Participation was submitted for consideration.

A practical demonstration or trial to show how the system works was performed with the help of Mr Jaehoon Jeong, IT Director of the APEC Secretariat based in Singapore. CTWG was the first APEC group to receive this demonstration. Members expressed interest in using this tool for future CTWG events.

Meeting documents for reference:

2014/SOM2/CTWG/005  
2014/SOM2/CTWG/006

### **Discussion on CTWG Strategic Plan 2013-2017**

The Chair led a discussion with members on the CTWG Strategic Plan 2013-2017 defined as a 'living document'. The Chair submitted for members' consideration an updated version of the CTWG Strategic plan, following SCE Chair's suggestions to revisit strategic plans to focus more on outcomes. The Chair pointed out that the proposed version includes 'Key Performance Indicators' (KPI), and suggestions provided by the US ATAARI Consultant.

The Secretariat gave members some context on the Strategic Planning process and its recent developments:

(i) The Strategic Plan was agreed by the group in 2013. It was considered by SCE in SCE-COW 2014 and they shared the first feedback on it. SCE sent out to all SCE working groups' Chairs a letter encouraging to re-open all SCE sub-fora strategic plans for further reflection. The APEC Secretariat asked US-ATAARI to engage a consultant to review the plans in accordance with SCE direction.

(ii) The comments and suggestions provided by the US-ATAARI Consultant are not from SCE. They are not binding. They are for consideration. The group can take them on board or reject them as the group sees fit. But the group will need to show some movement and some edits to the strategic plan in line with SCE direction. The group will need to present its revised plan to SCE3 at SOM3.

Members inserted adjustments to the proposed version and agreed to send additional inputs within two weeks with the view to submit the Strategic Plan to SCE3. The Chair encouraged members to review the matrix included in the last part of the Strategic Plan and send inputs particularly on specific KPIs, expected amounts, targeted percentages and numbers of beneficiaries stated as outcomes in this document. The Chair remarked that this document could be refined continuously by members as scope and targets of the different activities included in the plan become clearer through the years.

Meeting documents for reference:

2014/SOM2/CTWG/003 (SOM-SCE Chair's Letter on Strategic Planning)

2014/SOM2/CTWG/004 (CTWG Strategic Plan 2013-2017 Discussion Points – US-ATAARI)  
2014/SOM2/CTWG/008rev1 (CTWG Strategic Plan 2013-2017- updated version)

### **COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN (CTAP)**

**Indonesia** briefed on its Counter-Terrorism Action Plan (CTAP) 2013/2014, particularly on the protection of Port Facilities and Ships engaged in International Voyages; On the Protection of International Aviation; promoting cyber security; and halting the terrorist financing.

The **Secretariat** informed that, as requested during the CTWG 1st meeting in Ningbo, the statistical information of the 2013 CTAP Summary Report was shared to other APEC subfora (TPTWG BMG, TELWG, SCCP, and TWG) through the relevant Program Directors, with the aim to increase cross-fora collaboration.

**Papua New Guinea** submitted its update of its Counter Terrorism Action Plan 2013/2014. Meeting document for reference: 2014/SOM2/CTWG/009

The **CTWG Chair** and **members** acknowledged the importance of regular CTAP reporting. Members were reminded to submit their 2014 CTAPs updates by October 1st 2014.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CTWG WORK PLAN and THE COUNTER-TERRORISM AND SECURE TRADE STRATEGY'S CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITY AREAS**

The **CTWG Chair** invited members to provide updates on projects and activities proposed for 2014. Members welcomed reports on completed and new projects on implementation of the Work Plan and the APEC Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (CT-ST). As usual four areas of activities were addressed: Secure Supply Chain; Secure Travel; Secure Finance and Secure Infrastructure.

**P.R. China** presented the 'Initiative on Strengthening the Security of People to People Connectivity in APEC region', which is aligned with Leader's guidelines on enhancing Connectivity in the region. The initiative includes promoting this issue under STAR IX Conference, and on the basis of existing programs and initiatives to develop capacity building activities, symposium and research efforts on good practices, to formulate guiding action plans, and cross fora and international collaboration to promote the Security of People to People Connectivity. Meeting document for reference: 2014/SOM2/CTWG/007

#### **Secure Supply Chain**

The **United States** updated members on the joint CTWG/TPTWG/SCCP Global Trade Recovery Information Platform (GTRIP) project. The U.S. reported that Maritime Expert Group Security (MEG-SEC) has identified funding to support this project provided by US-ATAARI. The project will be conducted in coordination with SCCP and in cooperation with the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The GTRIP information mechanism is expected to be presented in September 2014, and once GTRIP is running practical workshops will be held tentatively in November 2014 in Singapore (TBA) as a self-funded initiative of the U.S. and Singapore.

Additionally, the **U.S.** informed on its plan to sponsor a workshop on Secure Supply Chain sometime early 2015 (TBA), with the idea of sharing expertise with other APEC sub-fora, such as EPWG, TPTWG, SCCP, etc. on this subject in combination with the area of Supply Chain Resilience. The U.S. will prepare a proposal on this project for members' feedback.

A senior representative from the Ministry of Transportation of the **Russian Federation** briefed on its national approach to the assessment of effectiveness in ensuring transportation security as well as prospects for relevant capacity building in the APEC region.

#### **Secure Travel**

**The United States** updated on the joint BMG/CTWG/SCCP project led by BMG on Trusted Traveler Characteristics, which covers several areas such as developing characteristics; implementing workshops; pilot projects; and possibly forming a network of Trusted Traveler Programs among interested economies. BMG is considering a document with Trusted Traveler Characteristics and once it is approved CTWG and SCCP will receive this for concurrence. **The United States** updated also on the joint BMG/CTWG/SCCP project Develop Best Practices on Implementing Advance Passenger Information Systems (API) led by BMG under the Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI). The U.S. informed that is drafting a 'Lessons Learned' document to be endorsed by BMG, after which will pass to CTWG and SCCP.

**The United States** announced that the follow on bus security training 'Bus Anti-terrorism: Expanding and Sharing Best Practices' will take place on 30-31 July 2014 in Manila, the Philippines (TBC). Invitations and agenda will be sent soon for members' information.

#### Secure Finance

**Australia** updated members on its self-funded project 'Protecting Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) from Terrorist Financing' and presented the Final Report of this multi-year project. Meeting document for reference: 2014/SOM2/CTWG/014

**The United States** updated on the self-funded project 'Secure Finance Workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment Systems' to be held in 2015 (TBA). The workshop aims to raise APEC economies awareness to the challenges and threats posed by National Payment Systems (NPS) in financing terrorism, as they are largely unregulated. The U.S. encouraged members to consult with their capitals for the possibility to host this project.

**The Russian Federation** updated on the central initiative of its Presidency in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on illicit financial flows linked to the production and trafficking of Afghan drugs. The project team, co-chaired by Russia and the UNODC, is drafting the final version of the report which is a comprehensive document to be circulated by the end of the Russian Presidency in the FATF in June 2014. A part of the report will be made public, while sensitive parts based on intelligence data sharing and other restricted information will be posted at the secure page of the FATF website. Russia remarked that this project addresses not just a regional but a global problem and will lay the groundwork for countering financial flows from various types of criminal activities at the international level.

**The Russian Federation** briefed on changes in its national legislation to mitigate terrorism financing risks linked to new payment methods. Reference: 'Amendments to the Legislation of the Russian Federation in Order to Reduce Risks of Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering': 2014/SOM2/CTWG/010

#### Secure Infrastructure

**Canada** reported on the APEC-funded project on Major Events Security Framework highlighting that it closely working with the Secretariat to migrate MESF materials to the APEC web site. It is estimated that the framework as final product will be ready in short time. Once the website is live Canada will circulate information to all economies for facilitating access to the website and the use of this information sharing tool. Canada expressed its gratitude to the economies and encouraged members to continue contribute to the website with comments and suggestions. Canada would like to see continually growing the valuable material collected out of the two MESF workshops held in 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and in Santiago, Chile. Regarding next steps, Canada is considering some options to develop the project, including the use of the remote participation system under develop by the Secretariat for future workshops.

**The United States** updated on the workshop Workshop Enhancing Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience in the Asia-Pacific Region, to be held in spring 2014 (TBA) and submitted a draft

Agenda for members consideration and feedback. The proposed agenda contents six sessions: Important Considerations for Regional Infrastructure Security and Resilience; Key Elements of Coordinated Regional Infrastructure Security and Resilience; Information Sharing; An Incident-Based Discussion: Energy Disruptions in the Transportation Sector and Cascading Impacts; Identifying and Defining Key Elements of a Framework for Regional Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience; and Options to Facilitate Information Sharing to Enhance Capacity Building Efforts. Reference document: 2014/SOM2/CTWG/011

**The Russian Federation** made a presentation on Ensuring Security of the Winter Olympic Games 2014 in Sochi; 'The Experience of the Olympic Games in Sochi, and the Possibility of Its Promotion in Developing the APEC Security Standards of Major Public Events'. Reference document: 2014/SOM2/CTWG/013

**The Russian Federation** gave a briefing on information security related threats to critical infrastructure and methods of their elimination. International Cooperation in Matters of Ensuring Information Security of a Critical Information Infrastructure. 2014/SOM2/CTWG/012

#### **ACTIVITIES IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORA**

**The Russian Federation** briefed on the outcomes of the annual Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations held in April 2014 in Sochi.

**China** updated members on its initiative regarding Global Counter-terrorism Forum (GCTF) on Cooperation on Countering Cyber terrorism, as well as its plan to host a Symposium on Countering Cyber Terrorism in second semester of 2014 (TBA). China encouraged members to send representatives to attend the symposium. China also reported on recent terrorist attacks in railways stations in China that caused several casualties and many people injured.

**The Chair** remarked that nowadays economies need to face two types of cyber terrorism; one is the use of IT to attack, hack or insert virus in governmental websites, and the second is the use of internet to spread threats, to recruit new members and to radicalize groups.

**The Philippines, the U.S., Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand** briefed on their recent multilateral collaboration and activities regarding counter terrorism and security issues within international organizations, such as the OAS-CICTE, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Nuclear Security Summit, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Center of Excellence in Southeast Asia, the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), etc.

**The Russian Federation** reported on its plan to organize a follow-up set of training courses on counterterrorism in Moscow in November 2014 under the framework of the ASEAN-Russia Dialogue Partnership. Further details of the courses will be determined during the upcoming meeting of the ASEAN-Russia Working Group on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime and the ASEAN-Russia SOM on Transnational Crime, both meetings to be held in Brunei in mid June 2014. Russia also updated on the Australia-Malaysia-Russia "troika's" activities regarding security of and in the use of ICTs such as drafting of the relevant ARF Work Plan.

#### **SECURE TRADE IN APEC REGION (STAR) CONFERENCE**

**Indonesia, and China** updated members on the organization of the STAR IX Conference to be held back to back with the 3<sup>rd</sup> CTWG meeting in the margins of SOM3 in August 2014 in Beijing (TBC). Indonesia presented a concept note on the conference as a self-funded project and a tentative program for members' consideration. The conference will align with the Leaders' guidelines related to improving Connectivity in Asia Pacific.

**The Russian Federation** updated on the thematic discussion on Container Transportation Security which will be a part of the STAR IX Conference. Russia pointed out that the discussion will make an important contribution to the efforts in increasing the security of the supply chains

which is one of the cross-cutting areas of APEC's Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy (CT-ST). It underlined the need to involve the private sector in this discussion along with government experts and representatives of international organizations. China as the third co-sponsor of this conference expressed its appreciation to Russia and Indonesia for the collaboration and coordination done so far with the aim to make the conference a success.

The Secretariat circulated the tentative program and the concept note of the 'STAR IX Conference-Transportation Security in APEC Region: Challenges and Opportunities'. Reference: 2014/SOM2/CTWG/015. Members were encouraged to endorse the concept note and send their feedback to the proposed program and to send proposals for speakers to the conference. The tentative program of the two-day long 'STAR IX Conference: Transportation Security in APEC Region: Challenges and Opportunities'. Reference: 14/SOM2/CTWG/016

Members supported and expressed their appreciation to Russia, Indonesia, and China for their work in organizing the conference and agreed to send invitations to other APEC sub-fora (TPTWG, TWG, BMG and SCCP) as well as ABAC to participate in the conference once the dates are determined by the host economy and the concept note is approved. Members were also encouraged to start searching potential speakers for the conference.

#### **OTHER MATTERS and NEXT MEETING**

The Chair reminded members that his term as CTWG Chair will end this year and encouraged members to present nominations for the position of Chair for the next term (2015-2016), as well as for Vice Chair position which remains vacant from the beginning of 2013.

China announced that the next CTWG Meeting in 2014 will be held in the margins of SOM3 in Beijing, in August 2014 (TBA).

#### **CLOSING REMARKS**

In his closing remarks the CTWG Chair noted that despite the absence of some economies and international organizations the second CTWG meeting was successful with a big number of valuable presentations, decisions, deadlines and intersessional interactions regarding CTWG work, as well as the new technics regarding remote participation for APEC meetings. He expressed his sincere gratitude to all members for their contributions and commitments to promote counter terrorism work within the CTWG. He pointed out that some progress was made on the revisiting of the CTWG Strategic Plan, having agreed an intersessionally extra timeframe for further inputs from member economies. He expressed his gratitude to Russia, Indonesia and China for their work in organizing the upcoming STAR IX Conference in SOM3 in Beijing in August 2014, and reminded members to send inputs to the draft program and to endorse the concept note prepared by Indonesia. He expressed gratitude to CTWG members and the Secretariat for their help in supporting the CTWG work during the year. Finally, he expressed his sincere gratitude to P.R. China for hosting and facilitating the CTWG meeting and for its remarkable hospitality from authorities and people of Qingdao city.



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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/004**

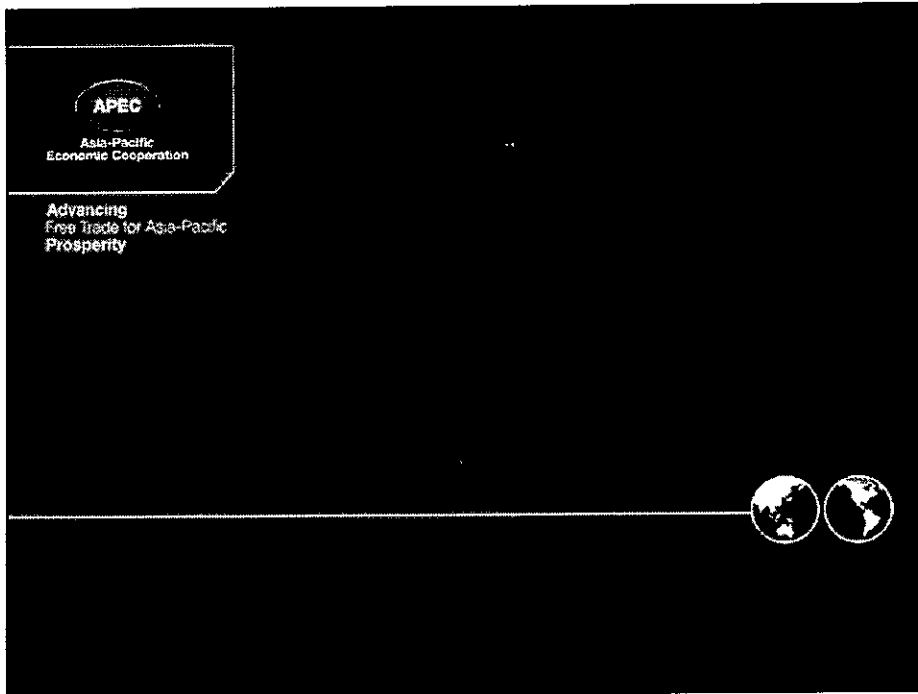
Agenda Item: 3

## **Remote Participation in APEC Meetings**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat




**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**




- CTWG and OFWG meeting in SOM2
  - IT Director from Singapore made remote presentation on Remote Participation, and then had Q&A session at the CTWG (Counter Terrorism Working Group) and OFWG (Oceans & Fisheries WG) in Qingdao in China.
- BMC2 meeting
  - IT Director in his room makes remote presentation on Remote Participation, and then have Q&A session at the conference room.
- CTWG, BMG, DPS/ECSG meeting
  - DPS (Data Privacy Subgroup) /ECSG (Electronic Commerce Sub Group) open its meeting to public through the Remote Participation in SOM3 or later.
  - BMG (Business Mobility Group) meeting in SOM3 arranges “Participating in a real meeting” with combination of face-to-face and Remote Participation.
  - ACT meeting and ACT-NET meeting (13 - 15 August) is considering to have pilot testing to explain the members on the Remote Participation.





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- Reduction of Travel Cost
- Contribution to less fossil-fuel Consumption
- Minimization of travel-related downtime
- Scale-up of expertise via online group meeting

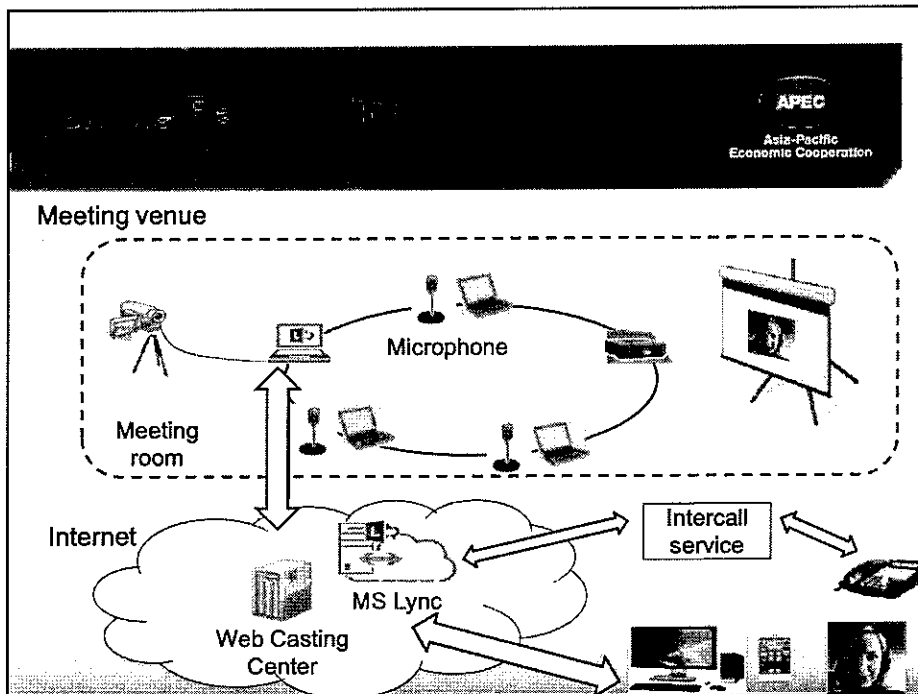


Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Type	Description
<b>Observing a real meeting (Remote Listening)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants listen to or watch the meeting remotely via Web-conferencing solution (MS Lync) or Webcasting center.</li> </ul>
<b>Participating in a real meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used for mixed meetings including both face-to-face and remote participation.</li> <li>• Remote Participants make some comments or conduct remote presentation during the meeting.</li> </ul>
<b>Participating in a virtual meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primarily used for informal small or medium group meetings such as Study Groups.</li> <li>• Allows online Seminars to be shared with remote locations.</li> </ul>


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Main Part	Description
<b>Interactive Web Conferencing Solution (MS Lync)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting organizer opens a virtual meeting room with this solution. Stakeholders can access the solution via the Internet or PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network).</li> <li>The platform is MS Lync, and MS Lync provides video meeting (allows 250 bilateral, 1,000 unilateral participants), voice call, IM and remote presentation .</li> </ul>
<b>Webcasting Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide related stakeholders with a live or on demand webcasting of the APEC meeting in the form of video or audio.</li> </ul>
<b>Intercall application</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required to integrate PSTN to MS Lync to provide teleconference feature via telephone service with local charge.</li> </ul>




	MS Lync	Skype
Target	designed for Enterprise	designed for Customer
Capacity of Participants	allows 250 interactive, and 1,000 passive participants	allows up to 10 people
screen sharing Capability	up to 250 people at a time	limited to a single party at a time
Whiteboard Capability	provided	Not provided
PSTN Connectivity	Powerful connection	Very limited connection


- Meeting Organizer
  - Conducts point of contact for all actors, and organize the meeting schedule with remote participants.
  - Check required equipment, and Enforce the protocol of the participation during a conference.
- Meeting Host
  - Provides sufficient supporting staff (IT Specialist and meeting assistant) for the remote participation.
  - Provides required facilities for remote participation including sufficient internet band width.
- Remote Participants
  - Conduct rehearsals with Meeting Organizer and Participate to the meeting remotely.


  
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**Remote Participation**


- Before the Meeting
  - Meeting Organizer checks the Remote Participation with the meeting members, and sends invitation email to all the applicants.
  - Meeting Organizer checks with meeting host on the availability of supporting staff and the setting of equipment at venue.
  - Meeting Organizer conducts one or two rehearsals with Remote Participant at scheduled time.
- During the Meeting
  - Supporting staff conducts the Remote Participation aligned with Meeting Organizer's direction.

  
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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/005**

**Agenda Item: 3**

## **Strategic Plan 2013-2017**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: CTWG Chair



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**

## **APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM WORKING GROUP STRATEGIC PLAN 2013-2017**

### **I. Introduction**

The APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) was established in 2003 in response to the increased terrorist threat to the Asia-Pacific region's people and its economic, trade, investment and financial systems. APEC Leaders' commitments to undertake individual and joint actions to counter terrorism are expressed in two principle statements: the '2001 Leaders' Statement on Counter-terrorism', in Shanghai and the '2002 Leaders' Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth', in Los Cabos, and in every subsequent annual Leaders' Declaration. The CTTF's primary goal is to coordinate the implementation of APEC members' commitments related to counter-terrorism. A key aspect of its role is to help member economies identify, assess, and address capacity building and technical assistance needs in this area. In November 2011, APEC Ministers welcomed the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy, which focuses APEC's work on secure supply chains, secure travel, secure finance and secure infrastructure, and it is structured around three fundamental pillars of security, efficiency and resilience. Collaborating with a diverse set of APEC working groups and stakeholders, the CTTF develops, supports, and coordinates activities in support of this strategy, which will guide its work for at least the next three years. In 2013, cognizant that the threat of terrorism, frequency and intensity of disruption will continue to exist in the decade ahead, the SOM ECOTECH (SCE) endorsed the upgrade of the CTTF to a permanent Working Group.

### **II. Vision Statement**

Robust member economies' ability to protect their economic systems and infrastructure as well as respond and recover rapidly from misuse, attacks, and disruptions without compromising the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

### **III. Mission Statements**

Coordinate, monitor, and review the implementation of the Leaders' and Ministers' commitments and instructions on countering terrorism and securing trade, including implementation of the Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy; Assist APEC member economies to identify, assess, and address counter-terrorism and secure trade needs, including by developing sponsoring, and coordinating targeted capacity building and technical assistance programs, using the APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plans as the foundation for this work; Facilitate close coordination and collaboration among relevant APEC fora on counter-terrorism and secure trade issues; Advise APEC Senior Officials, as appropriate, on current and emerging trends in counter-terrorism

and secure trade efforts and report on proposals and projects as necessary; Build partnerships with relevant multilateral organizations, including multilateral financial institutions, and the private sector to advance leaders' and Ministers' instructions and avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts.

#### **IV. Critical Success Factor 2013-2017**

- Develop and implement innovative projects and initiatives that support secure supply chains, secure travel (including through the Travel Facilitation initiative), secure finance and secure infrastructure;
- Consider the recommendation of the Independent Assessor's Report to transform the Task Force into a Working Group; (DONE)
- Promote risk-based approaches to security;
- Foster compatibility and share best practices on security standards and programs to enhance security, efficiency and resilience;
- Enhance capacity building cooperation, including through the identification of gaps, needs and necessary resources; and
- Enhance mechanism to promote comprehensive cooperation and coordination, including the engagement and partnership with relevant APEC sub-fora, multilateral organizations as well as with the private sector. Commitment and willingness of member economies to take action and address problems.

#### **V. Objectives and Key Performance Indicators**

##### **Objective 1:**

Strengthen security, efficiency and resilience in the Asia Pacific region through activities in the four cross-cutting areas of APEC's Counter Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy: secure supply chains, secure travel, secure finance, and secure infrastructure.

##### **KPIs**

- (i) 80% of Member Economies implement the APEC Trade Recovery Program by 2016; reports issued by end 2016 detail the efficiency of priority cargo movement during crisis to measure the effectiveness of the program.
- (ii) Complete development of tools to manage maritime security by end 2015: the Port Security Risk Assessment Tool and Common Assessment and Reporting Tool; reports on use and effectiveness of tools by end 2016 with recommendations for any refinements.

(iii)

##### **Objective 2:**

Identify and assess key counter-terrorism and secure trade challenges facing APEC member economies, including through the CTWG's Counterterrorism Action Plans (CTAPs).

**KPI**

All CTAPs updated at least once by end 2017 and report on actions taken to address issues identified, such as gaps or risks, and their effectiveness.

**Objective 3:**

Enhance capacity in ways to serve both secure and facilitate regional commerce, taking into account differing capacities across the region and employing new approaches and multi-economy, multi-year initiatives.

**KPIs**

- (i) Hold 4 workshops, training, and capacity building activities by end 2017 that attract 120 participants; an average of 75% of participants in these activities judged that the workshop improved their understanding of the issue and applied the knowledge learned in their jobs, according to a follow up survey 6 months after the activity.
- (ii) 2 multi-stage, multi-year initiatives approved by end 2017.

**Objective 4:**

Foster whole-of-government approaches within APEC member economies, as well as enhancing cooperation and coordination among member economies.

**KPIs**

- (i) Number of interactions (joint activities and joint planning) with other APEC fora will gradually increase through 2017.
- (ii) CTWG Report to SCE on implementation of innovative tools adopted in joint work with other APEC fora (Trade Recovery Program, Port Security Risk Assessment Tool, Common Assessment Reporting Tool, APEC Border Capabilities Model, and Travel Facilitation Initiative) and provide assessments of their effectiveness and recommendations for any refinements to the relevant APEC fora.

**Objective 5:**

Strengthen cooperation with the private sector and with relevant multilateral organizations, including by holding STAR Conferences.



**KPIs**

- (i) Two STAR Conferences and 3 policy dialogues by end 2017 attracting 250 participants and issuing recommendations for action;
- (ii) CTWG Reports to SCE indicate that 80% of the recommendations have been implemented by APEC Member Economies, the CTWG, and other APEC fora, as appropriate.

**VI. Prioritized Implementation Schedule**

Objectives	Start Date	Completion Date	Lead Economy/Fora	Key Performance Indicator/ Outputs
<p>1.Strengthen security, efficiency and resilience in the Asia Pacific region through activities in the four cross-cutting areas of APEC's Counter Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy: secure supply chains, secure travel, secure finance, and secure infrastructure.</p>				<p>(i) 80% of Member Economies implement the APEC Trade Recovery Program by 2016; reports issued by end 2016 detail the efficiency of priority cargo movement during crises to measure the effectiveness of the program.                      (ii) Complete development of tools to manage maritime security by end 2015; the Port Security Risk Assessment Tool and Common Assessment and Reporting Tool; reports on use and effectiveness of tools by end 2016 with recommendations for any refinements.</p>
<p>(i) Trade Recovery Project.</p>	2014		US- CTWG/TPTWG/SCCP	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding and apply new skills.
<p>(ii) Projects to Develop Trusted Traveler Characteristics and Develop Best Practices on Implementing Advance Passenger Information Systems.</p>	2014		US- BMG/CTWG/SCCP	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding and apply new skills
<p>(iii)Follow on bus security training.</p>	2014		US	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding and apply new skills
<p>(iv) Workshop on 'Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs)'.</p>	2014		Australia	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding and apply new skills
<p>(v) Workshop on the 'Secure Finance Workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment Systems'</p>	2014	2014	US	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding and apply new skills

(vi) Workshop on the 'Major Events Security Framework'.	2014		Canada	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding and apply new skills
(vii) Workshop on Secure Infrastructure: 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience'	2014	2014	US	40 participants from 50% of APEC economies participants with 75% reporting that they are likely to apply knowledge gained through the project in their work.
2. Identify and assess key counter-terrorism and secure trade challenges facing APEC member economies, including through the CTWG's Counterterrorism Action Plans (CTAPs).	2013	2017	CTWG Chair-CTWG	All CTAPs updated at least once by end 2017 and report on actions taken to address issues identified, such as gaps or risks, and their effectiveness.
3. Enhance capacity in ways to serve both secure and facilitate regional commerce, taking into account differing capacities across the region and employing new approaches and multi-state, multi-year initiatives.	2013	2017	CTWG Chair-CTWG	(i) Hold 4 workshops, training, and capacity building activities by end 2017 that attract 120 participants; an average of 75% of participants in these activities judged that the workshop improved their understanding of the issue and applied the knowledge learned in their jobs, according to a follow up survey 6 months after the activity. (ii) 2 multi-stage, multi-year initiatives approved by end 2017.
4. Foster whole-of-government approaches within APEC member economies, as well as enhancing cooperation and coordination among member economies.	2013	2017	CTWG Chair-CTWG and various APEC sub-fora and multilateral organizations	(i) Number of interactions (joint activities and joint planning) with other APEC fora increase from 3 in 2013 by 20% each year through 2017. (ii) Report on implementation of innovative tools adopted in joint work with other APEC fora (Trade Recovery Program, Port Security Risk Assessment Tool, Common Assessment Reporting Tool, APEC Border Capabilities Model, and Travel Facilitation Initiative) and provide assessments of their effectiveness and recommendations for any refinements to the relevant APEC fora.

5. Strengthen cooperation with the private sector and with relevant multilateral organizations.	2013	2017	CTWG Chair-CTWG, various APEC sub-fora and multilateral organizations, and the private sector	(i) STAR Conferences and 3 policy dialogues by end 2017 attracting 150 participants and issuing recommendations for action; (ii) Reports indicate that 80% of the recommendations have been implemented by APEC Member Economies, the CTWG, and other APEC fora, as appropriate
(i) STAR IX Conference and Thematic Discussion on Container Transportation Security	2014	2014	Indonesia, China, Russia-CTWG/ TPTWG/SCCP/TWG/BMG	(x number ) participants with (...% )reporting improved understanding

Tasks/Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts	APEC Goals
<b>Results Chain</b>				
1. Trade Recovery Project.	(x number) participants attend the workshop; % judged the workshop as highly useful and relevant to their work			
2. Projects to Develop Trusted Traveler Characteristics and Develop Best Practices on Implementing Advance Passenger Information Systems.	(x number) participants attend the workshop; % judged the workshop as highly useful and relevant to their work			
3. Follow on bus security training.	(x number) participants attend the training; % judged the workshop as highly useful and relevant to their work			

<p>4. Workshop on 'Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs)'.</p>	<p>(x number) participants attend the workshop; % judged the workshop as highly useful and relevant to their work</p>			
<p>5. Workshop on the 'Secure Finance Workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment Systems'</p>	<p>(x number) participants attend the workshop; % judged the workshop as highly useful and relevant to their work</p>			
<p>6. Workshop on the 'Major Events Security Framework'.</p>	<p>50 participants attend the workshop; 75 % judge that they are likely to use knowledge from the workshop in their work</p>			
<p>7. Workshop on Secure Infrastructure: 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience'</p>	<p>(x number) participants attend the workshop; % judged the workshop as highly useful and relevant to their work</p>			





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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/003**

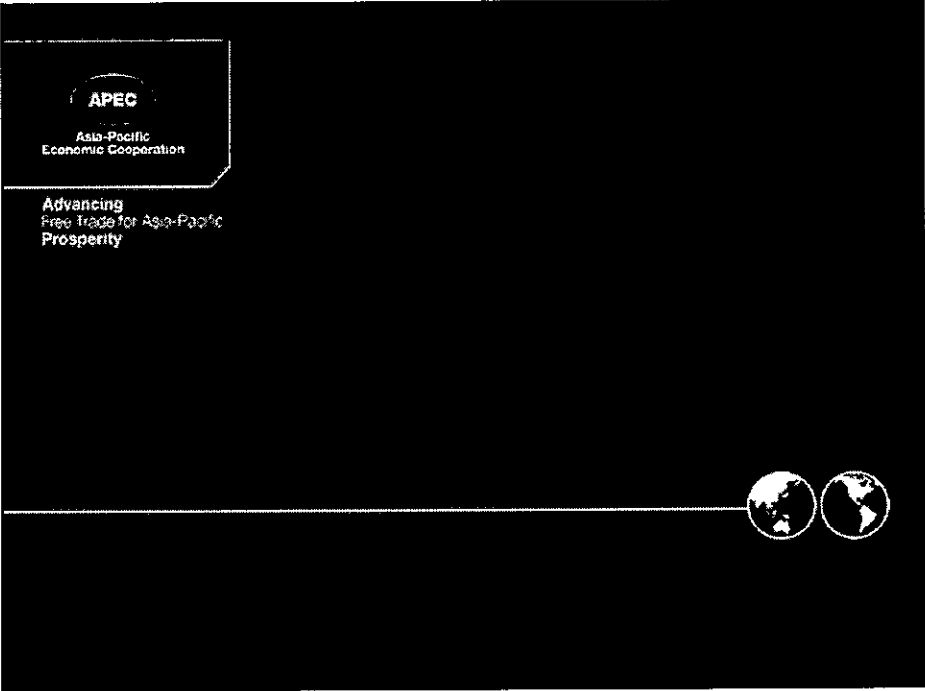
Agenda Item: 3

## **Project Management Update**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**



<b>PROJECTS OVERVIEW:</b>	
<b>2014, Session 1: Concept Notes Approved</b>	
Number of Projects Requesting Funding	125
Value of Projects Requesting Funding	\$13,918,209
Number of Projects Approved	27
Value of Projects Approved	\$2,996,780
% of Concept Notes Approved	22%
Average Project Cost	\$110,992

*\* All figures are USD*



## PROJECTS OVERVIEW: Session 2, 2014: Funds Available Estimates



Operational Account (OA)	\$1,132,810
Trade & Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation Account (TILF)	\$423,341
APEC Support Fund (ASF) General Fund	\$1,046,689
<b>ASF Sub-funds</b>	
(i) Human Security	\$351,919
(ii) Health & Emerg Preparedness	\$352,115
(iii) TFAPII	\$143,712
(iv) Technology	\$377,089
(v) Energy Efficiency	\$1,334,275
(vi) ANSSR	\$1,748,506
(vii) Supply Chain Connectivity	\$1,615,615
<b>Total OA+TILF+ASF</b>	<b>\$8,526,071</b>

**Note:**

•Figures fluctuate based on contributions received, funds dispersed and monies returned;

•Figures are estimates as of 30 June 2014

•All Figures in USD.

## APPROVAL PROCESS: 2014 – Dates and Deadlines



**Session 1:** Concluded in July

**Session 2:** Mid-process, CN submission closed.

Proposals due –

- October 8 for October 27 approval; or
- October 29 for November 18 approval; or
- November 10 for December 5 approval

**2015 Sessions:** Dates to be announced by end 2014

## PROJECT RESOURCES Forms & resources on website



The screenshot displays the APEC website's 'Project Forms and Resources' page. The page features a navigation menu at the top with links for Home, Contacts, Topics, Projects, Publications, Emerging Papers, Events, News, and About Us. Below the navigation, there are social media icons and a 'Follow Us At' section. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Project Forms and Resources:** Includes links for 'Print', 'Twitter', 'Share', and 'LinkedIn'.
- Project Guidebook:** Lists 'Guidebook on APEC Projects (2013 Edition)'.
- Forms for Applicants:** Lists 'Knowledge Note To Update (Appendix B, BMCC 2012)', 'Project Proposal Template (approved, BMCC 2012)', 'APEC Self-Funded Project Proposal Cover Sheet (approved, BMCC 2012)', and 'QAP - Quality Assessment Framework (2012)'.
- Resources for Applicants:** Lists 'Project Quality Training Materials - Presentation, resources, 21st/24th 2013', 'Developing APEC Concept Notes', 'Proposal Development Materials: Developing APEC Projects', 'Funding Criteria for APEC Funded Projects to 2014', 'Guided Criteria for Assessing APEC Projects', 'Quality of Gender Criteria', and 'Applying for APEC Funds Overview'.
- Forms and Resources for Projects in Implementation:** Lists 'Monitoring Report Template (approved, BMCC 2012)', 'Mid-year Project Annual Monitoring Report Template', 'Completion Report Template (approved, BMCC 2012)', 'Complete Project and Evaluation Form', 'Sample Track Submission Form', 'Per Diem and Attendance Certificates (Word Format)', and 'Per Diem and Attendance Certificates (Excel Format)'.
- Contracting Forms & Resources:** Lists 'APEC Contracting Form & Guidelines 2011'.

On the right side of the page, there is a 'Projects' section with links for 'Overview', 'Applying for Funds', 'Implementing Projects', 'Funding Details', 'Forms and Resources', 'Project Database', and 'Contracting, Tracking and RFPs'. Below this is a 'Find Out More' section with links for 'Resources for Proposals/Tenders', 'Budget and Management Committee', and 'APEC Projects Database'.

## PROJECT RESOURCES Further assistance



### Further assistance on projects can be found:

- Through the APEC Secretariat: your Program Director or the PMU: <http://www.apec.org/ContactUs.aspx?t=Secretariat>  
PMU Program Director, Andrew R Lloyd: [arl14@apec.org](mailto:arl14@apec.org)
- In the *Guidebook on APEC Projects and Proposal Development Materials*:  
<http://www.apec.org/Projects/Forms-and-Resources.aspx>
- On the *AIMP Project Database* site:  
[http://member.aimp.apec.org/pdb\\_sites/default.aspx](http://member.aimp.apec.org/pdb_sites/default.aspx)
- Through your BMC or fora delegate



**Asia-Pacific  
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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/010**  
Agenda Item: 3

## **APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting**  
**Beijing, China**  
**8-9 August 2014**

**APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments  
August 2014**

**Contents**

- 1. APEC 2014 Priorities (2)**
- 2. Key Outcomes of Senior Officials and Committee Meetings (2)**
  - Second Senior Officials' Meeting
  - Committee of Trade and Investment (CTI)
  - Economic Committee (EC)
  - Budget and Management Committee (BMC)
  - APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC)
- 3. Developments within the Secretariat and Policy Support Unit (5)**
  - Key Staff Movements and Appointments
  - Project Management Unit (PMU)
  - Policy Support Unit (PSU)
  - Communications and Public Affairs

## **APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments**

**August 2014**

### **1. APEC 2014 PRIORITIES**

In 2014, APEC's theme is "*Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership.*" The priority areas include:

- Advancing regional economic integration;
- Promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth; and
- Strengthening comprehensive connectivity and infrastructure development.

### **2. KEY OUTCOMES OF SENIOR OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

#### **Second Senior Officials' Meeting – Qingdao, China 14-15 May 2014**

Under the priority area of Advancing Regional Economic Integration, SOM affirmed initiatives to strengthen regional economic cooperation by advancing the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) by endorsing the establishment of an information sharing mechanism on FTA/RTAs; beginning a review of the Capacity Building Needs Initiative; and formulation of a roadmap to reach the FTAAP.

Under the priority area of Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth, SOM continued to progress the development of proposals aimed at tangible outcomes in areas including: new economy, innovative growth, inclusive support and urbanisation, structural reform, regulatory coherence, green economy, blue economy, internet economy, food security, SMEs, anti-corruption, women, health, sustainable energy, environment, urbanization, forestry and disaster management would be included in the work program for the year. SOM undertook extensive discussion on the topic of middle income trap and tasked the economic Committee to incorporate this area into their work.

Under the third priority of Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development, SOM considered the work of the FotC on Connectivity, including progress on developing the Blueprint on Connectivity and progress on the Multi-Year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment. SOM also discussed progress of work underway in areas including: developing a higher education research centre; facilitating student mobility; emergency response travel facilitation; reviewing the APEC Business Travel Card; and cross-border education.

#### **Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)**

An overview of the work and achievements of the APEC **Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)** and its 11 sub-fora and industry dialogues in 2013 can be found in the 2013 CTI Annual Report to Ministers.

For 2014, CTI discussed and agreed on a work program at its first meeting for 2014 in Ningbo, China from 24-25 February, that centred around five key areas that would contribute to APEC 2014 Priorities; namely:

- support for the multilateral trading system/World Trade Organisation (WTO);
- advancing regional economic integration (REI);
- strengthening connectivity and infrastructure development;
- expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory coherence; and
- contributions to APEC growth strategy and cross-cutting mandates.

CTI had its second meeting in Qingdao, China from 10-11 May where the Committee advanced its work program and agreed on the following, amongst others:

- establishment of new CTI Friends of the Chair (FoTC) and the adoption of a work plan to progress and guide its work on strengthening Regional Economic Integration (REI) and Advancing the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP).
- a proposal for an APEC Information Sharing Mechanism for regional trade agreements (RTAs)/free trade agreements (FTAs) comprising elements relating to (i) Enhancing access of information on RTAs/FTAs; (ii) Sharing and assessing information on WTO-plus elements of RTAs/FTAs; (iii) Holding annual dialogues and reports on RTAs/FTAs; and (iv) Reinforcing and intensifying use of WTO RTA transparency mechanism.
- a proposal on the APEC Strategic Blueprint for Promoting Global Value Chains (GVCs) Development and Cooperation and adoption of the Strategic Framework on Measurement of APEC Trade in Value-added under GVCs.
- Adoption of “manufacturing related services in supply chains/value chains” as a new next generation trade and investment issue for work in 2014 and 2015.
- a Capacity Building Plan to Improve Supply Chain Performance to advance Stage 3 of the systematic approach to the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework and Action Plan (SCFAP) and the establishment of the APEC Alliance for Supply Chain Connectivity (A2C2) to advise and assist in the capacity building.
- an Initiative on Asia-Pacific Model E-Port Network.
- APEC Strategic Plan on Capacity Building to Promote Trade and Investment that would help identify economies’ capacity building needs to advance APEC’s trade and investment agenda/commitments in a more systematic and focused manner.

More information can be found in the CTI Chair’s Report (Document 2014/SOM2/049).

The CTI will next meet in Beijing on 16-17 August.

### **Economic Committee (EC)**

The first EC meeting, held in Ningbo, China, in February 2014 included two policy discussions on Ease of Doing Business and State of the Regional Economy and Its Policy Implications. The EC discussed the APEC New Strategy on Structural Reform (ANSSR), including the ANSSR mid-term progress report and various on-going capacity building activities to assist member economies with implementation of their ANSSR plans. The EC also conducted a 2014 APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR) planning session. This year’s topic is Good Regulatory Practices. The EC considered the work plans of the Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) and its five FoTCs including: competition policy, regulatory reform, corporate law and governance, public sector governance and ease of doing business.

The next EC meeting will be held in Beijing, China on the margins of SOM3, and will be accompanied by several workshops:

- Economic Committee Ease of Doing Business through the Hague Conventions;
- Economic Committee International Regulatory Cooperation Workshop;
- Good Regulatory Practices: Public Consultations in the Internet Era Workshop; and
- APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) 2014 Stocktake Workshop.

### **SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE)**

The SCE met in Qingdao, China on 11 May. The matters considered at the meeting included:

- continuing work to review and agree revised ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities by SCE3;
- progress on the development of APEC capacity building guidelines, which are expected to be finalised at SCE3;
- endorsing the Report on Synergies on Cross Cutting Work in Economic and Technical Cooperation Fora prepared by the APEC Secretariat; and
- supporting a proposal from Indonesia to establish a Mainstreaming Ocean Related Issues (MOI) Initiative Steering Council, which would be further developed by Indonesia with a view to a final decision at SOM3 and having the Council established by CSOM 2014.

The next SCE meeting will be held in the margins of SOM3 in Beijing, China on 17 August 2014.

**Budget and Management Committee (BMC)**

In the first half of 2014, the Secretariat received a total of US\$6.5 million in voluntary contributions for APEC projects, as follows:

<b>Total Voluntary Contributions in USD (as at 30 June 2014)</b>			<b>\$6,502,083</b>
<b>Untied Funds</b>			<b>\$1,781,920 (27%)</b>
<b>ASF General Fund</b>	Australia	\$1,595,130	
<b>TILF</b>	New Zealand	\$186,790	
<b>Tied Funds</b>			<b>\$4,720,163 (73%)</b>
<b>ASF ANSSR Sub-Fund</b>	Australia	\$470,300	
<b>ASF Energy Efficiency Sub-Fund</b>	Japan	\$2,244,133	
<b>ASF Supply Chain Connectivity Sub-Fund</b>	United States	\$1,000,000	} Sub-total : \$2,005,730
	Australia	\$470,300	
	Chinese Taipei	\$200,000	
	Hong Kong, China	\$150,000	
	Singapore	\$100,000	
	New Zealand	\$85,430	

During the same period, the Secretariat received fixed members' contributions for 2014 totaling S\$4,530,200 and US\$652,900 to the Administrative Account and Operational Account respectively from 16 Member Economies.

Further to its first meeting of 2014 on 23 February in Ningbo, China, BMC held its second meeting of the year in the APEC Secretariat in Singapore on 24-25 July. The key matters considered at the BMC2 meeting included:

- reviewing the financial and staffing implications of the Secretariat's Communications and Public Affairs Strategic Plan and the Secretariat's proposal to develop phase 2 of the remote participation system;
- receiving the audited financial statements of the Secretariat for 2013 and its forecast expenditures for 2014;
- endorsing the Administrative Account Budget and Members' Contributions of 2015 for SOM to recommend for AMM's approval;
- endorsing a list of recommendations under the consultancy study for phase 2 of the financial realignment exercise of the Secretariat;
- finalising the modus operandi for coordinating voluntary contributions among member economies for APEC projects, including a revised formula for setting an aspirational target for untied project funds specifically, for SOM's approval; and
- expanding the pilot of a proposed new project prioritization and ranking system for use by all economies at the working group, sub fora and committee level during Project Session 1, 2015 to further test its feasibility and impact.

Details of the outcome of the BMC2 meeting will be provided in the BMC Chair's report to SOM3. The next BMC meeting will be held in the Philippines in 2015 before SOM1.

**APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC)**

### Third ABAC Meeting (Seattle, USA, 7-10 July)

The Third ABAC meeting was preceded by the 2nd Asia-Pacific Financial Forum (APFF) Symposium on 7 July which was organized around the theme "Building Integrated Financial Systems to Support the Growth of APEC's Real Economy".

During the meetings, Members reviewed and approved the text for the Draft ABAC Letter and Report to APEC Economic Leaders. ABAC urged APEC to intensify work to realize the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) and called for a roadmap to achieve this goal.

ABAC Secretariat presented a paper on *ABAC Advocacy Options*. It was agreed to strengthen ABAC-SOM interaction, among other measures.

ABAC endorsed a proposal on *Leveraging ABAC to Enhance Continuity in the APEC CEO Summit*. The paper recommends to ABAC two actions: 1) Develop a shared vision for the APEC CEO Summit to establish continuity from year-to-year; 2) Create a "CEO Summit Chair Emeritus Advisory Committee" comprising past CEO Summit Chairs.

An APEC China CEO Forum followed on 10-11 July. The Forum sought to promote business and economic communications between Chinese business leaders, officials and other stakeholders in China.

ABAC will hold two more meetings in 2014:

Fourth ABAC Meeting	4 - 7 November 2014	Beijing, China
APEC CEO Summit	8-10 November 2014	Beijing, China

More information on ABAC can be found at: <http://www.apec.org/Groups/Other-Groups/APEC-Business-Advisory-Council.aspx>.

### **3. DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE SECRETARIAT AND POLICY SUPPORT UNIT**

#### **Key Staff Movements and Appointments**

##### ***Departures – since February 2014***

<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Designation</i></b>	<b><i>Economy</i></b>
Mr Mikiharu Shimizu	Director (Program)	Japan
Mr Adam Hunt	Project Development Specialist	-
Ms Patricia D'Cotta	Staff Officer	-
Mr Chan Fun Jui	Web Manager/System Analyst	-

##### ***Arrivals – since February 2014***

<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Designation</i></b>	<b><i>Economy</i></b>
Mr Joji Koike	Director (Program)	Japan
Mr Peter Logan	Online Communications Manager	-
Ms Patricia Gomez	Administrative Assistant - PSU	-

#### **Project Management Unit (PMU)**

The first project session for 2014 was completed in June 2014. A total of 125 concept notes were received and 27 of these progressed to the project approval stage. This represents a 22 per cent approval rate, which compares to an average approval rate of 55 per cent over last 5 years. Project session 2 commenced on 21 July. There is a significant increase in available funding compared to



project session 1 (\$8,526,071 compared to \$4,732,711), although most of the additional funding is attached to ASF sub-funds and is thus 'tied' to particular priority areas.

Concept Note Prioritization and Ranking

BMC 2, 2014 (held on 24-25 July 2014) discussed expanding a pilot of a new system to prioritize and rank project concept notes. Under the expanded pilot, all economies could trial the new system at both her working group/ sub fora and committee level. It is anticipated that the expanded pilot could be undertaken during project session 1, 2015.

Revisions to Gender Guidelines in the APEC Project Guidebook

BMC 2, 2014 agreed to revise the gender guidelines in the APEC Project Guidebook. The purpose of the revisions is to ensure the guidelines contain the most up-to-date information and that more practical examples are included of how to incorporate gender into projects.

Revisions to the APEC Project Contract Template

The Secretariat has revised the APEC project contract template. The purpose of the revision is to incorporate new standard provisions that were previously not included (eg 'conflict of interest', 'confidentiality') and to make the template more useable for APEC Secretariat staff who prepare project contracts.

Staffing Issues

Ms Sarah Gleave has been selected to replace Mr Adam Hunt as project development specialist in the PMU. Ms Gleave is scheduled to start in mid-August 2014.

**Policy Support Unit (PSU)**

The PSU Annual Report 2013 with audited accounts is now available online. PSU will present the annual survey results to the PSU Board meeting (Beijing, 19 August). The key outputs for SOM3 and Related Meetings include:

Connectivity Blueprint: PSU will present the second draft of the APEC Connectivity Blueprint during the SOM Review on Connectivity Blueprint (Beijing, 18 August 2014). SOM-FotC on Connectivity will convene the day after to address outstanding matters from the preceding day's discussion, if any, and the next steps of the Blueprint's development.

Bogor Goals Progress Reports and Dashboard: PSU will present the revised Bogor Goals Progress Reports and Dashboard to SOM3 for endorsement.

Shaping the Future through an Asia-Pacific Partnership for Urbanization and Sustainable City Development: PSU will circulate the draft final report of this study to Senior Officials prior to the policy dialogue on urbanization (Beijing, 19 August), an event which PSU is assisting China in. The project consultant will also present the preliminary findings.

Services and Manufacturing: Patterns of Linkages: PSU will present this policy brief to GOS (Beijing, 15 August).

PSU is also working on these projects:

For CTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive Analysis on Enhanced Resiliency of Cross-Border Value Chains (Phase 2: Evaluation of value chain strength, and Phase 3: Evaluation of value chain connectedness)</li> <li>Update of the 2013 Interim Assessment for Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan: External Indicators</li> <li>Study on Promoting Products which Contribute to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth through Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation</li> </ul>
For EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ease of Doing Business – Interim Assessment 2009-2013</li> <li>Regulatory Reform - Case Studies on Promoting Innovation</li> </ul>
For SFOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulatory Issues affecting Supply Chain Finance and SME Access</li> <li>Innovation, Competitiveness and the Role of Fiscal Policies</li> </ul>

For the most up-to-date monthly work program and electronic copies of PSU reports, please visit: [www.apec.org/About-Us/Policy-Support-Unit/PSU-Products-Publications](http://www.apec.org/About-Us/Policy-Support-Unit/PSU-Products-Publications)

### **Communications and Public Affairs**

The Communications and Public Affairs Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2016 was approved by SOM in Qingdao.

#### **Speeches**

Between 1 May and 31 July 2014, Dr Alan Bollard delivered remarks on six occasions including to:

- J.P. Morgan, Asia Society, One Step Ahead Series entitled “Challenges to Global Competitiveness & Opportunities in Asia,” Hong Kong, China.
- Asia Monetary Policy Forum, Singapore.
- Opening address at APEC Tel Workshop and 9<sup>th</sup> IAC Forum, Singapore

#### **Op-eds**

An op-ed entitled “APEC prioritizes news growth drivers” was written by the APEC Secretariat Executive Director and published in China Daily on 17 May 2014.

An 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary op-ed entitled “America and APEC’s shared history and future” was written by former World Bank President, US Trade Representative and APEC pioneer Robert Zoellick in The Wall Street Journal on 15 May 2014.

Additional 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary op-eds were submitted to the Secretariat by Malaysia’s former Trade Minister and Thailand’s former Commerce Minister for publication closer to the 2014 APEC Economic Leaders’ Week, together with other forthcoming submissions.

#### **Media Interviews and News Conferences**

Fourteen media interviews were conducted between 1 May and 31 July with news organisations such as BBC, Bloomberg, CNN, CNBC, Channel News Asia, China Central Television and The Wall Street Journal. A news conference with the APEC Secretariat Executive Director and WTO Director-General was held alongside MRT in Qingdao on 18 May 2014.

#### **News Releases**

Thirty-four news releases were published between 1 May and 31 July 2014.

#### **APEC Bulletin Articles**

Between 1 May and 31 July 2014, three in-depth APEC Bulletin have been issued on a monthly basis highlighting APEC success stories and concrete benefits.

<b>APEC Bulletin</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Forum</b>	<b>Published in Media</b>
Green Towns in the Asia-Pacific	May 2014	EWG	Featured in Eco-Business.com and Asian Correspondent.
Enhancing SME Business Ethics in the Healthcare Industry	June 2014	SMEWG	Featured in Medical Devices Asia.
Recycling Old Patents Helps Rural Villagers Power Sustainable Industries	July	IPEG	TBA

#### **APEC Secretariat Interviews with Leaders**

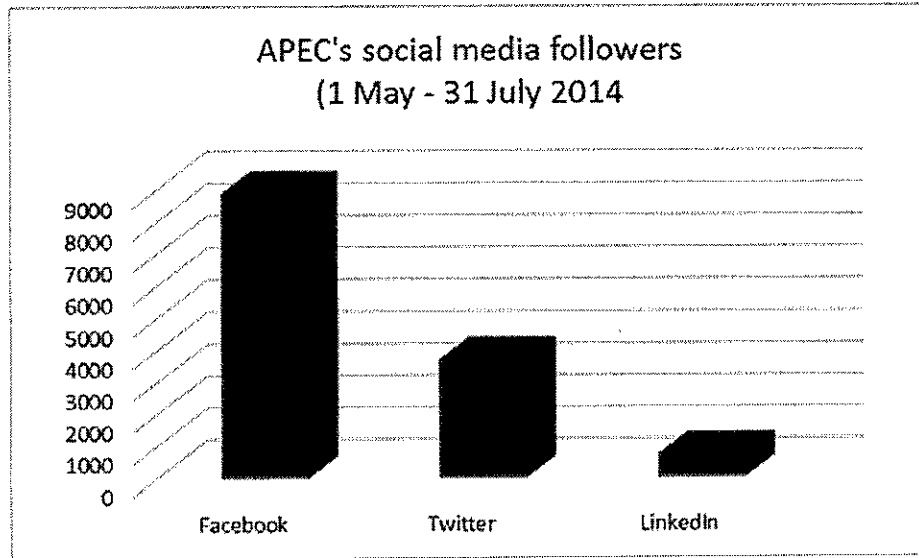
Two interviews were conducted with former New Zealand Prime Minister and UNDP Administrator Helen Clark and former Philippines President Fidel Ramos.

#### **Social Media and Infographics**

From 1 May until 31 July 2014, CPAU created the following infographics for use in social media, brochures, the website and presentations:

- APEC is Helping Reduce Costs for Importers and Exporters
- APEC at 25 Years
- SMEs in APEC Economies

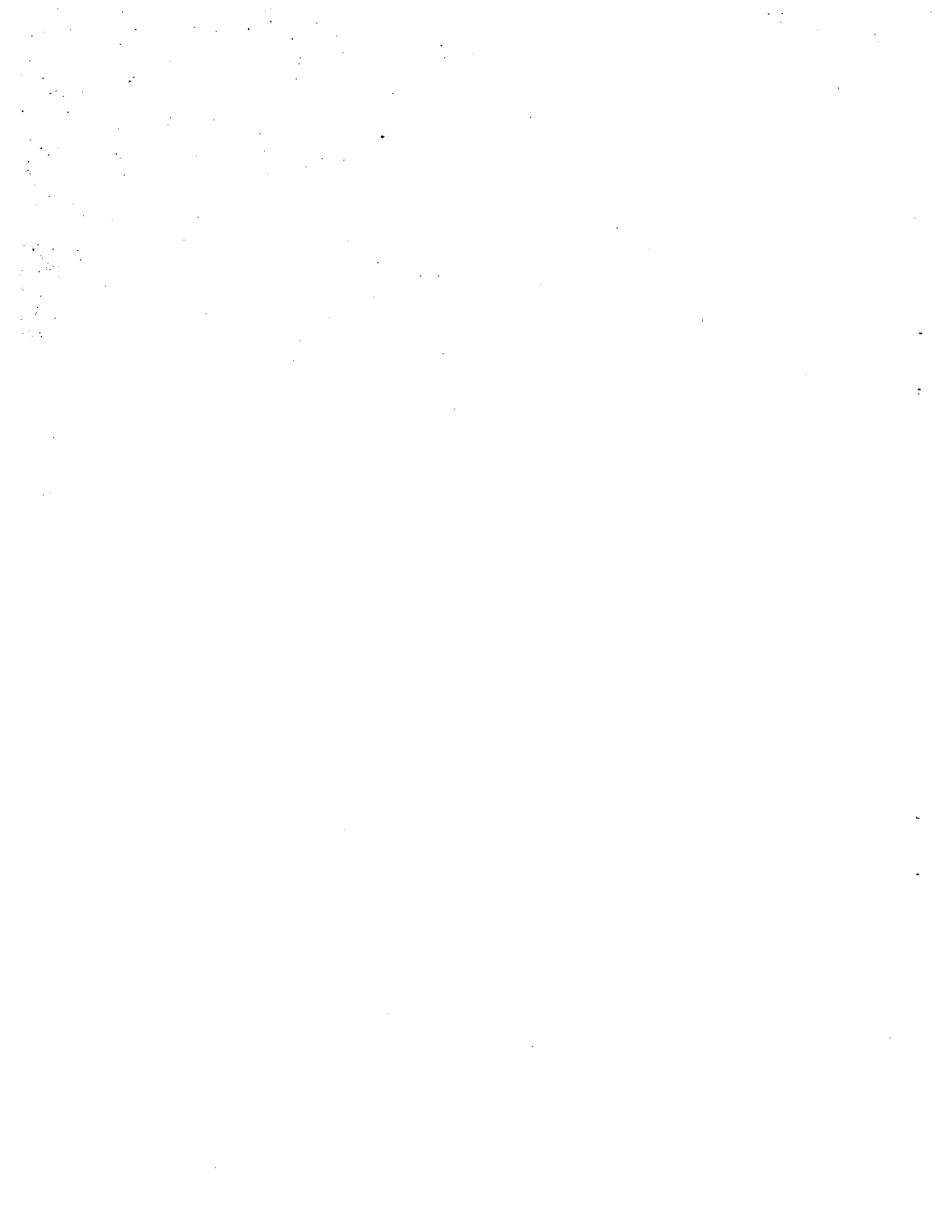
APEC’s social media following increased since 31 April:



CPAU  
provided

support for members:

- Processed a total of 15 publications from all working groups and PSU, from the period spanning 1 May 2014 to 31 July 2014.
- Created Host Economy Communications Guidelines, approved by SOM 2.
- Participated in a US-ATAARI-funded capacity building workshops on communications for incoming host economies in the Philippines.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/006**

Agenda Item: 5

## **SCE Chair's Letter on Cross Fora Collaboration**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**



**SOM Steering  
Committee on ECOTECH**

July 2014

Dear Amb Harry Purwanto,  
Chair, Counter-Terrorism Working Group

The SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE) has reviewed the 2014 annual workplans of the sixteen fora that we work with and identified areas where greater cross fora collaboration may be desirable. The attached table summarises the findings of the review and proposes some recommendations for consideration by fora.

We have undertaken this review as result of the findings of the survey of SCE fora undertaken last year which indicated that SCE should use its position of overview to identify gaps or overlaps in fora work. At the same time, in order to decrease the administrative burden on fora, we have ceased asking fora to provide an update to the SCE2 meeting on the progress of implementing their annual workplans.

I would be grateful if you could make the attached table available to your forum members and consider implementing the recommended action contained in the table as you progress your forum's work through the rest of this year and into 2015. There is an impressive amount of cross-fora cooperation taking place and we hope that providing these recommendations may lead to even greater levels of collaboration in future. A similar review of workplans will now take place annually, around the middle of the year.

For CTWG, SCE was impressed with the good and specific identification of cross-cutting issues in your workplan. We noted that your workplan would be improved if specific fora for collaboration activity, particularly on secure finance and secure infrastructure activities, were identified. Your Program Director at the APEC Secretariat will be able to assist you to contact these groups and obtain copies of their annual workplans.

Best regards,

Ms Laura Quiambao-Del Rosario  
2014 SCE Chair

Cc: SCE members

Fora	Proposed recommendations on planned collaboration set out in annual workplans
ACTWG	<p>SCE notes that the ACTWG workplan does not identify any collaboration with other fora.</p> <p>SCE recommends that the ACTWG make contact with the EGILAT and SMEWG regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EGILAT workplan notes an intention to seek a joint meeting with ACTWG to explore areas of joint interest in combatting trade associated with illegal logging.</li> <li>• The SMEWG workplan notes an intention to collaborate with ACTWG on business ethics.</li> </ul>
ATCWG	<p>SCE commends the ATCWG on the good specific identification of cross-cutting work with the HLPDAB, PPFS and ABAC in their workplan.</p> <p>SCE notes that section 3D of the ATCWG workplan mentions that HWG, OFWG, EPWG, EWG, CTI and PPWE cover topics that touch on agriculture but contains no details about planned collaboration. The workplans of those fora do not appear to include specific plans for collaboration with ATCWG.</p>
CTWG	<p>SCE commends the CTWG for the good specific identification of cross-cutting collaboration plans, although identification of specific fora for collaboration on secure finance and secure infrastructure could be improved.</p>
EGILAT	<p>SCE notes the EGILAT's plans for collaboration and recommends that contact be made with ACTWG and SCCP regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their intention to hold a joint meeting with ACTWG to strengthen law enforcement, build capacity and information sharing related to combatting illegal logging trade, as this activity is not mentioned in the ACTWG workplan.</li> <li>• Exploring with SCCP whether there is useful scope to discuss customs procedures and border control relating to forest products.</li> </ul>
EPWG	<p>SCE notes the many cross-fora areas of work identified in the workplan and suggests that EPWG provides a little more detail on each area of planned work in future plans.</p> <p>SCE supports the specific pieces of collaborative work set out in the workplan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with SMEWG on business continuity planning</li> <li>• Continuing cooperation with TPTWG on global supply chain resilience</li> <li>• A policy dialogue on Emergency Response Travel Facilitation with BMG and SCCP.</li> </ul>
EWG	<p>SCE recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EWG should consider reaching out to the MTF on plans for work to increase</li> </ul>

Fora	Proposed recommendations on planned collaboration set out in annual workplans
	<p>the share of natural gas in the energy mix and production, trade potential and environmental impacts of shale gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make contact with the TPTWG whose workplan mentions follow up work from the 2011 APEC Transportation and Energy Ministers Conference that is not mentioned in the EWG workplan.</li> </ul>
HRDWG	<p>SCE recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HRDWG contact the SMEWG whose workplan mentions collaboration on integrating SMEs into global supply chains that is not mentioned in the HRDWG workplan.</li> <li>• The HRDWG work on cross-border education may require contact with GOS.</li> <li>• The HRDWG's planned work on financial education and literacy should take account of work on that topic undertaken in the FMP.</li> <li>• HRDWG's should consider approaching BMG to collaborate on planned work towards an academic mobility card.</li> </ul>
HWG	<p>SCE recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HWG continues close coordination with the LSIF, including considering the need for another joint HWG/LSIF High-Level Meeting</li> <li>• The HWG provides more specific details of planned collaboration in future workplans, the 2014 work plan emphasises cross fora coordination with LSIF, ATCWG, SCSC, EPWG, TELWG, ECSG and ABAC in section 3 but only provides specific details regarding the LSIF. Expected outcomes and deliverables do not indicate which, if any, fora will be collaborating on the work.</li> <li>• The HWG makes contact with the TPTWG whose workplan mentions collaboration with HWG on safety measures for motorcycle and scooter users, which is not mentioned in the HWG workplan.</li> <li>• The HWG makes contact with the SMEWG whose workplan mentions collaboration with HWG on business ethics in medical devices, construction and bio-pharmaceutical sectors, which is not mentioned in the HWG workplan.</li> </ul>
MTF	<p>SCE notes that the MTF provided its annual workplan late, around the time this report was prepared.</p> <p>SCE recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MTF develop specific plans for collaboration with other fora rather than general identification of possible collaboration partners</li> <li>• The MTF consider collaborating with the EWG on work regarding greater use of natural gas as an energy source.</li> </ul>
OFWG	<p>SCE notes that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OFWG is actively working to prepare an annual workplan for 2014 but has not been able to reach consensus yet.</li> <li>• No other forum mentioned any planned collaboration with OFWG.</li> </ul>



Fora	Proposed recommendations on planned collaboration set out in annual workplans
PPSTI	SCE notes the PPSTI's intention in their workplan to consider expanding coordination to EWG, HRDWG and ATCWG and encourages the development of specific proposals.
PPWE	<p>SCE notes that the PPWE provided its annual workplan late, around the time this report was prepared.</p> <p>SCE notes the general intention stated in the PPWE workplan to consult and cooperate with other fora to improve focus on gender perspectives in APEC work but recommends that in future workplans the PPWE identifies at least a few specific areas of collaboration with other fora.</p> <p>SCE recommends that the PPWE take note of work planned by other fora that references the PPWE and collaborates as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMEWG – integrating SME into global supply chain</li> <li>• EPWG – women in times of disaster</li> </ul>
SMEWG	<p>SCE commends the SMEWG workplan for containing a good level of detail on planned collaborative activities.</p> <p>SCE recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SMEWG's work to improve SME access to finance should take into account the FMP's work in that area.</li> <li>• The SMEWG make contact with the EPWG whose workplan mentions collaboration on promoting SME business continuity planning, which is not mentioned in the SMEWG workplan.</li> </ul>
TELWG	<p>SCE notes that the TELWG provided its annual workplan late, around the time this report was prepared.</p> <p>SCE notes that the TELWG workplan does not detail any planned collaboration with other fora.</p> <p>SCE recommends that the TELWG make contact with the CTWG whose workplan mentioned collaborating with TELWG on cyber security.</p>
TPTWG	<p>SCE commends the TPTWG for preparing a workplan containing detailed and specific plans for collaboration, including all activities other fora identified for collaborative work with TPTWG.</p> <p>SCE suggests that the collaboration section of the TPTWG workplan could serve as a model for other fora both for the clear way it is set out and the comprehensive coverage.</p>

Fora	Proposed recommendations on planned collaboration set out in annual workplans
TWG	<p data-bbox="383 264 639 289">SCE recommends that:</p> <ul data-bbox="431 323 1349 485" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="431 323 1349 386">• The TWG should consider sharing the results of their planned work on taxation impacts on tourism competitiveness with the FMP</li><li data-bbox="431 392 1349 485">• While the cross-cutting section of the workplan was good it could be improved with more specific details on planned activities under the TFI, including specifically identifying fora to cooperate with.</li></ul>



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/007**

Agenda Item: 5

## **Final Report: APEC Major Events Security Framework Project**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Canada



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**

## **Final Report: APEC Major Events Security Framework Project**

From June 2013-July 2014, with funding from the APEC Support Fund, Canada led an APEC project to develop a Major Events Security Framework. This web portal provides tools for systematically planning all stages of major events security, and provides an interface for APEC economies to exchange ideas and good practices. As such, it fosters the development of a common, comprehensive approach to major events security across APEC economies.

This tool was developed in close cooperation with APEC economies. The June 2013 workshop in Kuala Lumpur sought input from security planners with responsibility for major events security on best practices and guidance from the users of this tool on design requirements. This input was incorporated into the framework over the summer of 2013. Then, at the October 2013 workshop in Santiago, participants had the opportunity to offer further input for the framework.

These two workshops were structured to facilitate discussion and dissemination of knowledge through a series of presentations by APEC member economies. They also allowed participants the hands-on opportunity to test the MESF as it was developed by using the MESF in a series of tabletop exercises that simulated the planning stages for a hypothetical Olympic Games. Attached as an annex to this final report are the two reports generated by the project.

Between the two workshops, fifty people from seventeen economies participated in the development of the framework. A representative from the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) also participated in the workshop, with the objective of sharing information about the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS CICTE) IPO Americas Project.

A final version of the MESF has been uploaded to the APEC website at [security.apec.org](http://security.apec.org). Economies have been invited to provide a list of individuals who should be given password-protected access to the framework.

The capacity building evaluation form developed by Australia was used throughout the course of this project, largely to inform the second workshop and the version of the MESF uploaded to the APEC website. For instance, the workshop included presentations on specific case studies, crowd control, VIP protection, and community outreach to respond to specific requests from participants. As a result of the feedback from participants, a collaboration forum where questions can be posed, documents uploaded, and the network of APEC security planners can continue to grow has been established.

Evaluations from the two workshops were overwhelmingly positive, with 48 of 48 participants indicating that they are likely or very likely to use the knowledge/skills acquired in the workshop in their work, and 47 of 48 participants indicating that they or their colleagues are likely or very likely to use the MESF in performing their work. A final questionnaire was circulated in July 2014. Preliminary results indicate that at least three economies have begun to incorporate elements of the MESF into their planning process for major event security.

We see the current framework as version 1: your comments and suggestions for additional modules, content and functionality are most welcome. We look forward to receiving your ideas.



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/008**

Agenda Item: 5

**Report of the APEC Major Events Security  
Framework Workshop, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 10-  
12 June 2013**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Canada



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**

## Report of the APEC CTTF Major Events Security Framework Workshop

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

June 10-12, 2013

**SUMMARY:** The first of two Canada-led Major Events Security Framework workshops, organized in the context of the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from June 10-12, 2013. Thirty-one participants from fifteen APEC economies participated, including both security planners from a range of departments and counter-terrorism officials from ministries of foreign affairs. The objective of the workshop was for economies to provide input on the content and design of the Major Events Security Framework (MESF), a planning tool that Canada has developed and is now adapting for use by APEC economies. Workshop participants tested a prototype of this framework; their input, including broader discussions on best practices, will be incorporated into the final version, which will be further tested and finalized at the second workshop in Santiago, Chile, on October 28-30, 2013. **All economies are welcome to send further input for the MESF design directly to Anthony.Masys@drdc-rddc.gc.ca or Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca prior to 1 September 2013.**

**REPORT:** This project has its origins in the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force Workshop on Preventing Terrorist Activity from Disrupting Major Events, which was held in Vancouver, Canada, in September 2011. This previous workshop produced a set of best practices for major event security and laid the groundwork for the current project, as APEC members expressed great interest in developing a major event security planning tool that would provide APEC economies with common practices and standards to successfully plan, execute and close-out major event security. The current project, funded through the APEC Support Fund, develops this planning tool, a Major Events Security Framework (MESF) that will be distributed to all APEC economies for their customization and use. The workshop in Kuala Lumpur sought input from security planners with responsibility for major event security on best that will be incorporated into the MESF and guidance from the users of this tool on design requirements.

### **Domestic experiences: Challenges and lessons learned**

The workshop opened with brief introductions from Meghan Lau from Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, Syed Abu Bakar bin Syed Hassan from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Malaysia, and the facilitators, Ed Czank from Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and Anthony Masys from Defence Research and Development Canada.

Anthony Masys provided an overview of the MESF, explaining that Canada developed the MESF to capture knowledge that would otherwise be lost after Canada hosted the Olympics in 2010 and the G8/G20 in 2010. The MESF reflects a whole-of-government approach to collaborative, integrated major events planning. It is a knowledge management tool that serves as a repository of planning tools and best practices for major event security planning, with generic templates and how-to guides for specific tasks related to major events security. There are also sections that address governance.

Rob Mackie from New Zealand's Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet presented New Zealand's approach to major event security, focusing on the case of the 2011 Rugby World Cup in Auckland. He discussed the governance arrangements for the event, which were complicated by the thirty venues used across the country. Speaking of stakeholder collaboration, he described how inter-sector workshops led by KPMG created trust and relationships with a range of stakeholders including the private sector, local authorities, and security agencies. A national risk register was developed using ISO 31000:2009 for Risk Management, with two key questions driving the risk assessment: How likely is the risk? How significant would the impact be on the event?

Adrian Tang Chi-ming and Ada Shum Pok-yu of the Hong Kong Police Force provided a comprehensive overview of Hong Kong, China's approach to major event security. Hong Kong, China stressed that the public perception of the event's success is very important. The overriding principles governing major event security in Hong Kong, China are: protecting the lives of participants and dignitaries; balancing rights of expression with the rights of other members of the public; preserving public peace and security; and minimizing disruption to other walks of life. Focusing on protest and demonstrations, Hong Kong described the arrangements made during a World Trade Organization Ministerial meeting to accommodate protest activities, including a designated public activity area.

Anthony Masys spoke on the subject of planning principles. He stressed that planning should be flexible and responsive, noting that there should be a means of testing plans while they are still under development. He outlined the five phases of security planning: initiation, orientation, concept of operations, plan development, and plan review.

Ed Czank provided an overview of best practices for incident commanders. He emphasized the need for a thorough understanding of roles and responsibilities and for sound plans that have been shared with others. On the subject of operations management, he echoed a point made previously by Hong Kong, China: the right people, with the ability to make decisions, must be in the room. Canada has found that interoperability among different levels of government is a recurring challenge, highlighting the need for coordination. Situational awareness and information sharing are crucial to incident management, as are telecommunications systems with built-in redundancies.

Wen-Jui Chang, Taipei City Police Department, Chinese Taipei presented on challenges and lessons learned from the World Games and Deaflympics. He highlighted the importance of planning for the worst case scenario, including terrorist attacks (even though there have been none in Chinese Taipei for the last 30 years). He noted that issues surrounding protests in 2008 informed Chinese Taipei's approach to these major events and led the police to adopt soft strategies. Echoing remarks made by other speakers, he explained that it was a priority for Chinese Taipei to ensure that the events continued safely while respecting freedom of speech and freedom of assembly for protestors; Chinese Taipei has also employed dedicated protest and demonstration areas. Governance is crucial to major event security planning in Chinese Taipei, where the central government offers full support to the local governments, who in turn take full responsibility for event security.

Kevin McGee of Canada's Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre (ITAC) provided an overview of threat assessment. He stressed that prevention and mitigation are critical for the security and safety of a major event. ITAC considers the factors of venue security, media presence, a history of protest, and a history of terrorism in assigning a threat level, relying strongly on historical events. He emphasized the need for balanced assessments that consider their audience. Key analytic techniques include structured brainstorming, a key assumptions check, indicators, analysis of competing hypotheses, what if scenarios, and a consideration of high impact, low probability events. He concluded by discussing the need to note one's level of confidence in an assessment, which entails acknowledging gaps in knowledge.

Finally, John Foster from the Department of State, United States of America, provided an overview of the U.S. approach to major event security. He described the U.S. National Security Special Event Designation Process; events receive this designation if they warrant full US counter-terrorism capabilities. Criteria include the anticipated attendance, size, location, and duration of events; the availability of resources; and the national, international, or symbolic significance of the event. He also provided an overview of the strategies that the U.S. has employed to ensure that the rights of protestors are accommodated at all events. As the U.S. adopts a perimeter approach, with no protestors allowed within the perimeter, the U.S. Secret Service negotiates with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to ensure that protestors can make their message heard outside the perimeter. Within the perimeter, more creative solutions are employed, such as static displays and protest literature on tables.

### **Scenario-based planning exercise using the Major Events Security Framework**

The second day consisted of a tabletop exercise using the MESF prototype to plan key phases of major event security. The exercise, led by Ed Czank, took workshop participants through five scenarios for a hypothetical event, the 2017 Olympic Games in Malaysia. During the initiation phase, participants conducted a threat assessment, defined roles and responsibilities and the mandate of the planning team, and identified key stakeholders and partners. The orientation phase entailed outlining a governance structure and required working groups, assessing risk and risk tolerance, developing a command and control structure, and considering whether a project management office would be required. The concept of operations phase required participants to identify operational requirements and to sketch a notional concept of operations, a high-level narrative document that outlines the situation overview, mission statement, security intent, concept for execution, integrated security capability requirements, logistic support concept, and key command and control arrangements. In this sense, it provides a framework from which to derive supporting detailed operational plans. In the plan development phase, participants discussed the key features of their operational plans, the need for contingency plans, the development of standard operation procedures, IM/IT requirements, and tracking expenditures. The final phase, plan review, led to discussion of how to verify and validate plans, how to establish readiness for the event, the need for exercises, and techniques for integrating lessons learned into plans.

### **Design requirements for the Major Events Security Framework**



The final day was dedicated to a discussion of the design requirements for the MESF. Anthony Masys presented a summary of best practices discussed over the course of the workshop and a list of specific design requirements proposed by participants. See Annex A for this list. Participants shared their impressions from the workshop in a roundtable discussion and then completed the Capacity Building Evaluation Form for activities undertaken by the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force. Comments made during this discussion and through the evaluation forms will also be incorporated into the MESF.

#### **Next steps**

Canada will use the best practices, lessons learned, and design requirements discussed at the workshop to refine the MESF. All APEC economies are invited to submit further suggestions for the MESF to Canada for incorporation into the final MESF. Feedback can be sent to [Anthony.Masys@drdc-rddc.gc.ca](mailto:Anthony.Masys@drdc-rddc.gc.ca) or [Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca](mailto:Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca) and should be received by 1 September 2013.

A second workshop will be held in Santiago, Chile, on October 28-30, 2013, where participants will have the opportunity to test the final MESF; it will be uploaded to the APEC website in advance of the workshop. Details for this workshop will be circulated in August 2013.

**\*\* Please direct any requests for workshop documentation to [Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca](mailto:Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca). \*\***

## ANNEX A: BEST PRACTICES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND DESIGN REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE MAJOR EVENTS SECURITY FRAMEWORK

### Best practices and lessons learned

- Building capacity to undertake security for a major event creates a legacy in the form of major event security expertise and equipment, which in turn contributes to the region and to the economy's broader security capabilities.
- Economies competing to host major events should undertake a feasibility study including an assessment of resource requirements. The MESF and other economies with hosting experience can assist by sharing historical documents that detail the requirements for human resources, financial support, and equipment.
- Economies should consider critical infrastructure analysis, identifying interdependencies, cascade failures, and vulnerabilities.
- Private and public sectors should cooperate to ensure integrated planning.
- Risk can be assessed and managed through existing tools, including:
  - ISO 31000
  - Risk registers
  - Heat maps, risk matrices (3x3, 5x5)
  - Risk changes in time, space
- Guidance with regard to Scenario Planning and threat- and risk-based planning will be included in the MESF to facilitate a one-stop-shop for major event security planning.
- Identifying the security footprint and challenges is a key first step for major event security planning.
- Intersections between major event security and serious and organized crime should be considered, as should the potential impact of offshore criminal activity (ticket counterfeiting, scalping, etc.).
- Interoperability is crucial to major event security planning:
  - Organizationally: the key to successful planning is participation; and
  - System and technical interoperability is needed (radios, IT, including classified systems).
- Careful consideration should be given to how to develop situation awareness, including through people, processes and technology.

- Planning must be synchronized: security planning must be integrated into event planning, with the recognition that security is a subset of the event.
- Human rights considerations should be incorporated into event security requirements. Several APEC economies have developed strategies for promoting freedom of speech in the context of major event security.
- Tools and techniques to facilitate major event security planning will be included in the MESF, including:
  - Scenario Planning
  - Assumption based planning
  - Analysis of Competing Hypothesis
  - Brain storming
- Development of a communications strategy for major event security should be considered. The security team needs to be able to communicate with the population before, during and after an event.
- Media relations are a key part of any major event. Working with them to support safety and security is a best practice.
- A social media strategy is a part of any communication strategy. The MESF will collect recommendations and best practices that identify how to leverage social media to support event security.
- Major events security planning requires a collaborative and integrated approach. Planning groups should include broad participation to address issues such as health, safety, security, event management and intelligence.
- Criteria for success should be established and can be evaluated by means of an exercise.
- A corrective action register is required to identify, track and manage gaps identified during the course of the planning and exercise phases.
- Readiness reporting may be required from the security planning team. Canada will upload a sample to the MESF.
- A budget should reflect expenses related to personnel, logistics, and security equipment. A notional spreadsheet will be uploaded to support the planning.

- Modeling and simulation can be used for the following elements of major event security planning:
  - Shift scheduling
  - Evacuation
  - CBRNE (dispersion models, blast models)
  - Critical infrastructure
- Existing standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be available to security planners, who will need to validate these for relevance to the major event in question.
- Exercise scenarios are a key enabler to identify gaps and validate plans. Notional scenarios will be uploaded into the MESF.
- Designing an exercise to support operational plan validation is a complex task. Guidance documents to support this aspect of the plan review phase will be uploaded to the MESF.
- Sample working group and planning team descriptions could be shared through the MESF.
- Sample concept of operations (CONOPS) and command and control (C2) structures could be shared through the MESF.
- A risk taxonomy should include the impact of natural disasters on major event security.
- A key element of major event security is a gap analysis and a capability analysis.
- Centralized procurement is desirable, as it will lead to savings.
- IT/IM reliability, standards, and standardization is important.
- Mitigating strategies for risks should be adopted.
- Establishing communities of practice such as border, maritime surveillance, and cyber can facilitate information sharing and situation awareness. The vision is to enable such collaboration through the APEC portal.
- Contingency plans should be developed.
- Accreditation should be carefully considered, including how accreditation will work, both before and during the event, in real time.
- Improvised barriers such as cargo containers can be physically and cost-effective.

- Support should be made available for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Duty cards that list an individual's role and responsibilities should be distributed for use during the event.
- Venues can be tested with smaller events (e.g. pre-Olympic events for an Olympic venue)
- Consider sample governance structures.

#### **Specific MESF requirements**

- The MESF can be used to handle unclassified material. The framework will be uploaded to the password-protected APEC website, but classified material cannot be housed here. Economies will need to put a version of the MESF on their classified system. For this purpose, Canada will provide the MESF on a memory stick to all economies.
- The MESF will be revised to include more linked examples and templates.
- The MESF will be coded to allow an economy to translate the content; the language of the MESF will then be selectable.
- The vision of the MESF is that it will incorporate a collaborative space where security planners from APEC economies can share information.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/009**

Agenda Item: 5

**Report of the APEC Major Events Security  
Framework Workshop, Santiago, Chile, 28-30  
October 2013**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Canada



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**

## Report of the APEC CTF Major Events Security Framework Workshop

Santiago, Chile

October 28-30, 2013

**SUMMARY:** The second of two Canada-led Major Events Security Framework workshops, organized in the context of the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was held in Santiago, Chile from October 28-30, 2013. Thirty-five participants from fourteen APEC economies participated, including security planners from a range of departments and counter-terrorism officials from ministries of foreign affairs. A representative from the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) also participated in the workshop, with the objective of sharing information about the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS CICTE) IPO Americas Project. The objective of the workshop was for economies to finalize and test the Major Events Security Framework (MESF), a planning tool that Canada has developed for use by APEC economies. **The framework has been distributed to participating economies in the form of a memory stick. Once it is uploaded to the APEC website, we will provide the link to all economies by email.**

**REPORT:** This project has its origins in the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force Workshop on Preventing Terrorist Activity from Disrupting Major Events, which was held in Vancouver, Canada, in September 2011. This previous workshop produced a set of best practices for major event security and laid the groundwork for the current project, as APEC members expressed great interest in developing a major event security planning tool that would provide APEC economies with common practices and standards to successfully plan, execute and close-out major event security. The current project, funded through the APEC Support Fund, develops this planning tool, a Major Events Security Framework (MESF) that will be distributed to all APEC economies for their customization and use.

The June 2013 workshop in Kuala Lumpur sought input from security planners with responsibility for major event security on best practices and guidance from the users of this tool on design requirements. This input has now been incorporated into the framework.

Participants in the October 2013 workshop in Santiago had the opportunity to offer further input for the framework through a 1.5 day tabletop exercise that employed the framework. In response to requests identified through the evaluation forms at the previous workshop, a series of presentations focused on specific case studies, as well as topics such as crowd control, VIP security, and community outreach. Annex A presents a summary of best practices discussed over the course of the two workshops.

### **Domestic experiences: Case studies and best practices**

The workshop opened with remarks from Tulio Guevera, Division of Carabineros, Ministry of Interior and Public Safety, Chile, who welcomed the participants to the workshop on behalf of Rodrigo Ubilla, Undersecretary of the Interior, Chile. Dale Smyl, Consul, Embassy of Canada to Chile, and Ambassador Alfredo Garcia, Director, International Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile, also offered



opening remarks. The facilitators, Ed Czank from Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada and Anthony Masys from Defence Research and Development Canada, welcomed all new and returning participants to the workshop.

Kiang Wenting of the Singapore Police Force presented the Singapore Youth Olympic Games as a case study. With attendance from 218 countries, this was one of the largest events ever held in Singapore. Although there were no specific criminal, security, or public order threats, planning took into consideration that a high profile event would be an attractive target. Security at each venue was calibrated according to the risk assessment, with due consideration to the sustainability of the security, as the event ran for 22 days. The 2009 *Public Order Act* allowed the government to designate a "special event area" in which police powers were broadened, allowing the police to stop people of interest from entering a public place. This occurred on two specific days, in a narrowly defined area 0.5 km in radius. Also of particular note was the creation of a special "Olympic lane" in which regular cars could travel, but were obliged to give way if a liveried car appeared. The deployment of auxiliary police officers further facilitated traffic flow, as they were employed to congestion locations and accident hot spots. Reservists were also recalled to ensure that normal police service standards could be maintained. Singapore also employed various measures to ensure that vigilance was maintained: intrusion exercises using undercover officers, and sampling interviews conducted by psychologists to monitor and manage morale. Due to close ties with the Singapore Police Force, an Interpol Major Event Support Team was integrated into security efforts.

General Victor Herrera, Chief of Police Zone Santiago East, Chile, described the central organizing role played by the Carabineros for major events security in Chile. Highlights from the presentation included a discussion of the need to choose particular staff for a given event, the use of a complex matrix that determines how security will be undertaken, and the careful management of information. For instance, Chile uses software to translate information relating to the personal security of VIPs, the security of routes, and the security of technological tools into a visual representation. Security at specific venues is enhanced through the use of plainclothes Carabineros who arrive before the event to monitor who is inside the venue and to conduct intelligence work with respect to the area. During the event, another group monitors for irregularities. General Herrera stressed the need to design protocols that take into account the rating of threats (high, medium or low).

Marie-Claude Côté from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police presented on community outreach. She outlined a series of lessons learned from hosting the Vancouver 2010 Olympics and the G8/G20 in 2010. Outreach is crucial to dismiss rumours, answer questions, and to ensure that all audiences are reached. The community needs to understand why specific decisions are made around security. Canada employed a community relations group to establish communication with all stakeholders affected directly or indirectly by the Olympics and G8/G20. Outreach was undertaken with local residents, businesses, municipalities, emergency services, associations, and protestors. In Toronto and Huntsville, information pamphlets were distributed to 1.6 million people, translated into ten languages. Open lines of communication were established with activist groups and free speech areas were designated. She stressed that where a large number of stakeholders are involved, a coordinated response is particularly important. Timely media outreach is crucial, for in the absence of information, other information

sources will “fill the gap.” It should be remembered that visual images of the security response to protests will be widely disseminated. While the widespread use of social media has led to more intense public and media scrutiny, it also allows security planners to better understand what people are thinking and what they might do.

Mark Pigou from New Zealand Customs presented the New Zealand Police’s approach to crowd control planning and event time arrangements. He stressed that resources are assigned based on the threat assessment, which considers external threats, the nature of the event, and the likely demographic of the crowd. The precise police to spectator ratio is determined by this assessment, but it should be noted that backup planning is needed in the event of an escalating threat. The police deployed are instructed to be friendly and actively engaged with the crowd. Alcohol management was discussed in detail: good practices include using plastic containers only, providing free water, and serving only medium or low strength beer. A lively discussion ensued, with much interest in the centrality of alcohol management for sporting events in some economies, but not others.

Ronny Asnawi, National Counter Terrorism Agency, and Achmad Fauzi, Presidential Security Group, Indonesia, presented on the arrangements for APEC 2013 security. He stressed that the mandate for major event security for APEC was to support a successful event – an influential, safe, and secure APEC summit that would maximize the opportunities afforded by hosting a major event and ensure enduring benefits for Indonesia. As a range of events linked to the summit was held across Indonesia, contingency plans were developed to identify and coordinate risk management across the country. A “whole of Indonesia” approach was employed, coordinated with key stakeholders. More than 80,000 delegates attended the summit, with 4500 security personnel deployed, including the redeployment of a squadron to Bali for the duration of the event. The threat analysis for the summit showed that while a terrorist threat was unlikely, the leader environment was most vulnerable. VIP security required close coordination with the government of Bali and with other economies, some of whom were reluctant to enter the country with only four handguns (the maximum allowed per delegation). An integrated security system was the key to success. The presenters noted that there was full support for the security arrangements from the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the national media, and the local government.

Brian Powrie of UNICRI spoke about the range of initiatives undertaken at the OAS CICTE through the IPO Americas project, outlining the principles that guide this work. In this context, the legacy of major events is stressed: major events should enhance the capacity of the country/region for longer term benefit. The risk assessment is very important: an intelligence-led approach ensures that the threat assessment is communicated to the people with responsibility for deploying resources. The IPO Americas Project seeks to create a strong network of security planners through a series of meetings. Noting that much has been learned in this context from “bad practices,” he observed that an element of trust is needed before participants are willing to speak more frankly. The project recognizes that the OAS brings together members with different capacities and cultures; efforts are made to encourage thinking along similar lines in different member states, while recognizing these differences. Common challenges include: the need for resources to ensure operational capacity, organizational connectivity, planning clarity, stakeholder complexity, logistics coordination, external challenges, and media

management. The IPO Americas project has taken steps to address the under-representation of women among major events security experts, including a women-only upcoming workshop in Canada on the margins of another event. Given the complementarity between the IPO Americas project, which includes a knowledge management system, and the APEC MESF project, UNICRI noted that programs designed for the Americas could be equally applicable to Asia-Pacific, and that it could be useful for the two bodies to meet annually to exchange ideas. (Note that the presentation also highlighted the UNICRI handbook on major event security; links to this material will be added to the MESF).

Marie-Claude Côté of the RCMP spoke in detail about VIP security. In Canada, the RCMP is mandated to serve as the lead security authority for designated major events. In the early planning stage of the 2010 Olympics, a decision was made to separate VIP Security from the larger security plan to ensure fluidity in response to the rapid evolving demands of VIP work. A distinct protective security operations centre was created. Canada provided an overview of VIP site security, which is undertaken in layers, utilizing both an outer and inner perimeter. A standardized site security template is employed for planning purposes. Given that the greatest exposure for VIPs is while travelling, the Canadian approach to route security was explained. Close protection was also discussed. It was noted that observer status may be possible in the RCMP's national VIP security course.

Anthony Masys of DRDC provided an overview of the role of alternative analysis in threat assessment. He noted that high reliability organizations tend to embody the following characteristics: preoccupation with failure, reluctance to simplify, sensitivity to operations, commitment to resilience, and deference to expertise. Alternative analysis can help to reduce the likelihood of intelligence failures by encouraging assessments from multiple perspectives. All plans have assumptions: some are unstable, some are correct, and some are incorrect. The objective of alternative analysis is to challenge assumptions, thereby refocusing thinking. This can be undertaken through scenario-based planning, which promotes seeing, thinking, and acting differently.

Ed Czank concluded the first day by presenting a threat assessment planning tool that enables users to track the progress of their planning by capturing specific data. The tool, which will be uploaded to the MESF, quantifies exposure with respect to emergency management preparedness. It incorporates threat risk (critical/high/medium/low) and threat mitigation capacity to visualize risk levels.

### **Scenario-based planning exercise using the Major Events Security Framework**

The second day consisted of a tabletop exercise using the MESF prototype website to plan key phases of major event security. The exercise, led by Ed Czank, took workshop participants through five scenarios for a hypothetical event, the 2017 Olympic Games in Santiago. On the third day, groups presented their findings. Key observations from each phase of the exercise are highlighted below.

During the initiation phase, participants conducted a threat assessment, defined roles and responsibilities and the mandate of the planning team, and identified key stakeholders and partners.

- The time of year of a given event has an impact of the threats that should be considered.

- The threat from terrorism may be international, not local. Accordingly, international events, especially conflicts, should be carefully monitored. An international threat may necessitate a focus on the border and close working relationships with international partners.
- In the event that there is a change (to plans, threat levels, etc.), there will be a ripple effect; it is therefore crucial that all stakeholders be around the table. The presence of specific countries may attract groups that do not otherwise operate in the area.
- Major events may draw protestors. Such events are also target-rich environments for criminals.
- Major events heighten the possibility of mass-casualty accidents.
- Interoperability among ministries is key.

The orientation phase entailed outlining a governance structure and required working groups, assessing risk and risk tolerance, developing a command and control structure, and considering whether a project management office would be required.

- For the Olympics, coordination is needed between the International Olympic Committee and the local organizing committee. This must occur both vertically and horizontally.
- Specific elements of the event may require their own working groups (e.g. Olympic Torch relay).
- The Ministry of Development and Tourism (or equivalent) should be part of the security planning process.
- Command and control should be established early in the preparation phase.
- The threat assessment dictates where resources are assigned. Terrorism, although unlikely, would have a high impact, thus warrants resources that would mitigate the threat.
- The frequency of security planning meetings will depend on the level of the attendees and the time left before the event.
- Risk tolerance varies by country and by the kind of event. This needs to be explicitly defined.

The concept of operations phase required participants to identify operational requirements and to sketch a notional concept of operations, a high-level narrative document that outlines the situation overview, mission statement, security intent, concept for execution, integrated security capability requirements, logistic support concept, and key command and control arrangements. In this sense, it provides a framework from which to derive supporting detailed operational plans.

- This document should convey practical steps to all players.
- Depending on the local political context, an assessment of the environmental impact of security measures may be appropriate.
- Any new infrastructure built for the event should have security considerations incorporated into the design.
- Given that the initial threat assessment is conducted at the moment of the bid for an event (usually several years in advance), the threat assessment should be updated regularly. As the threat assessment dictates operational requirements, it, too, should evolve.
- Security plans will likely already exist for various worst-case scenarios; avoid re-inventing the wheel.

- Keep the legacy of the event in mind. Could security planning for the event address the long-term needs of the community?

In the plan development phase, participants discussed the key features of their operational plans, the need for contingency plans, the development of standard operation procedures, IM/IT requirements, and tracking expenditures.

- A simulation exercise is very important at this phase.
- Communication among key agencies is key at this phase.
- Consider developing real-time accreditation systems, especially for VIPs.

The final phase, plan review, led to discussion of how to verify and validate plans, how to establish readiness for the event, the need for exercises, and techniques for integrating lessons learned into plans.

- “Red teaming” plans (having outsiders test the plans) is important.
- Smaller events can be used to test plans.
- Tabletop and functional/drill exercises yield valuable input. The results should be analyzed and used to refine, then re-test plans.

#### **Next steps**

Canada will add further documents to the MESF based on discussions at this workshop. This will include a sample concept of operations, a glossary (or systematic clarification of terms), and a how-to guide for using the MESF. The creation of a discussion forum for future collaboration will also be explored.

A memory stick containing the framework was distributed to each participating economy. By the end of 2013, Canada will upload the framework to the APEC website. While this will mark the end of the APEC MESF project, the framework is intended to be a living document. As Anthony Masys stressed, the MESF offers APEC an opportunity to leverage the knowledge of the community of APEC security planners and to ensure that lessons learned across Asia-Pacific become lessons documented and implemented. All APEC economies will be welcome to upload material to the MESF, and Canada has undertaken to conduct any necessary technical updates throughout 2014.

Please note that a follow-up survey will be circulated in May 2014 to all participants from the workshops in Kuala Lumpur and Santiago. Your assistance in completing this survey is much appreciated, as it is an important step of the evaluation process.

APEC economies' views on future directions for major event security capacity building activities are welcome. Please send any comments to [Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca](mailto:Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca)

**\*\* Please direct any requests for workshop documentation to [Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca](mailto:Meghan.Lau@international.gc.ca). \*\***

## **ANNEX A: BEST PRACTICES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND DESIGN REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE MAJOR EVENTS SECURITY FRAMEWORK (updated November 2013)**

### **Best practices and lessons learned**

- Building capacity to undertake security for a major event creates a legacy in the form of major event security expertise and equipment, which in turn contributes to the region and to the economy's broader security capabilities.
- Economies competing to host major events should undertake a feasibility study including an assessment of resource requirements. The MESF and other economies with hosting experience can assist by sharing historical documents that detail the requirements for human resources, financial support, and equipment.
- Economies should consider critical infrastructure analysis, identifying interdependencies, cascade failures, and vulnerabilities.
- Private and public sectors should cooperate to ensure integrated planning.
- Risk can be assessed and managed through existing tools, including:
  - ISO 31000
  - Risk registers
  - Heat maps, risk matrices (3x3, 5x5)
  - Risk changes in time, space
- Guidance with regard to Scenario Planning and threat- and risk-based planning will be included in the MESF to facilitate a one-stop-shop for major event security planning.
- Identifying the security footprint and challenges is a key first step for major event security planning.
- Intersections between major event security and serious and organized crime should be considered, as should the potential impact of offshore criminal activity (ticket counterfeiting, scalping, etc.).
- Interoperability is crucial to major event security planning:
  - Organizationally: the key to successful planning is participation; and
  - System and technical interoperability is needed (radios, IT, including classified systems).
- Careful consideration should be given to how to develop situation awareness, including through people, processes and technology.

- Planning must be synchronized: security planning must be integrated into event planning, with the recognition that security is a subset of the event.
- Human rights considerations should be incorporated into event security requirements. Several APEC economies have developed strategies for promoting freedom of speech in the context of major event security.
- Tools and techniques to facilitate major event security planning will be included in the MESF, including:
  - Scenario Planning
  - Assumption based planning
  - Analysis of Competing Hypothesis
  - Brain storming
- Development of a communications strategy for major event security should be considered. The security team needs to be able to communicate with the population before, during and after an event.
- Media relations are a key part of any major event. Working with them to support safety and security is a best practice.
- A social media strategy is a part of any communication strategy. The MESF will collect recommendations and best practices that identify how to leverage social media to support event security.
- Major events security planning requires a collaborative and integrated approach. Planning groups should include broad participation to address issues such as health, safety, security, event management and intelligence.
- Criteria for success should be established and can be evaluated by means of an exercise.
- A corrective action register is required to identify, track and manage gaps identified during the course of the planning and exercise phases.
- Readiness reporting may be required from the security planning team. Canada will upload a sample to the MESF.
- A budget should reflect expenses related to personnel, logistics, and security equipment. A notional spreadsheet will be uploaded to support the planning.

- Modeling and simulation can be used for the following elements of major event security planning:
  - Shift scheduling
  - Evacuation
  - CBRNE (dispersion models, blast models)
  - Critical infrastructure
- Existing standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be available to security planners, who will need to validate these for relevance to the major event in question.
- Exercise scenarios are a key enabler to identify gaps and validate plans. Notional scenarios will be uploaded into the MESF.
- Designing an exercise to support operational plan validation is a complex task. Guidance documents to support this aspect of the plan review phase will be uploaded to the MESF.
- Sample working group and planning team descriptions could be shared through the MESF.
- Sample concept of operations (CONOPS) and command and control (C2) structures could be shared through the MESF.
- A risk taxonomy should include the impact of natural disasters on major event security.
- A key element of major event security is a gap analysis and a capability analysis.
- Centralized procurement is desirable, as it will lead to savings.
- IT/IM reliability, standards, and standardization is important.
- Mitigating strategies for risks should be adopted.
- Establishing communities of practice such as border, maritime surveillance, and cyber can facilitate information sharing and situation awareness. The vision is to enable such collaboration through the APEC portal.
- Contingency plans should be developed.
- Accreditation should be carefully considered, including how accreditation will work, both before and during the event, in real time.
- Improvised barriers such as cargo containers can be physically and cost-effective.



- Support should be made available for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- Duty cards that list an individual's role and responsibilities should be distributed for use during the event.
- Venues can be tested with smaller events (e.g. pre-Olympic events for an Olympic venue).
- Consider sample governance structures.
- Protocols should be designed that take into account the rating of threats (high, medium or low).
- Proactive dialogue with the community and media is crucial for a successful event. (Flyers distributed to the Canadian public will be uploaded to the MESF as sample documents.)
- "Bad practices" also need to be shared, as much can be learned from problems and mistakes.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/012**  
Agenda Item: 8

## **Presentation on CTWG Meetings in 2015**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Philippines

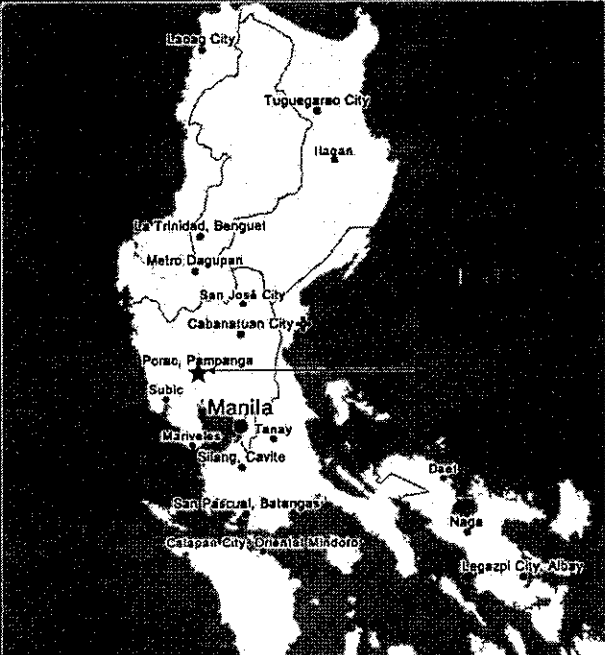



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting**  
**Beijing, China**  
**8-9 August 2014**



**APEC**  
**2015**


✓ <b>CTWG-SOM1</b> 31 January – 01 February 2015	-	Clark, Pampanga, PH
<b>CTWG-SOM2</b> May 2015	-	Boracay, Aklan, PH
<b>CTWG-SOM3</b> between August – September 2015	-	Cebu City, PH

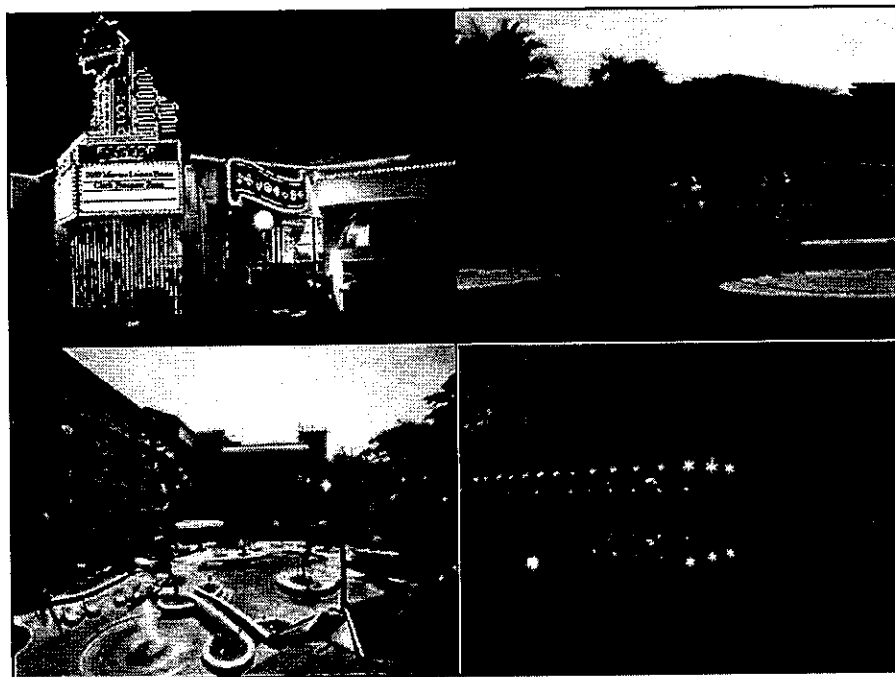


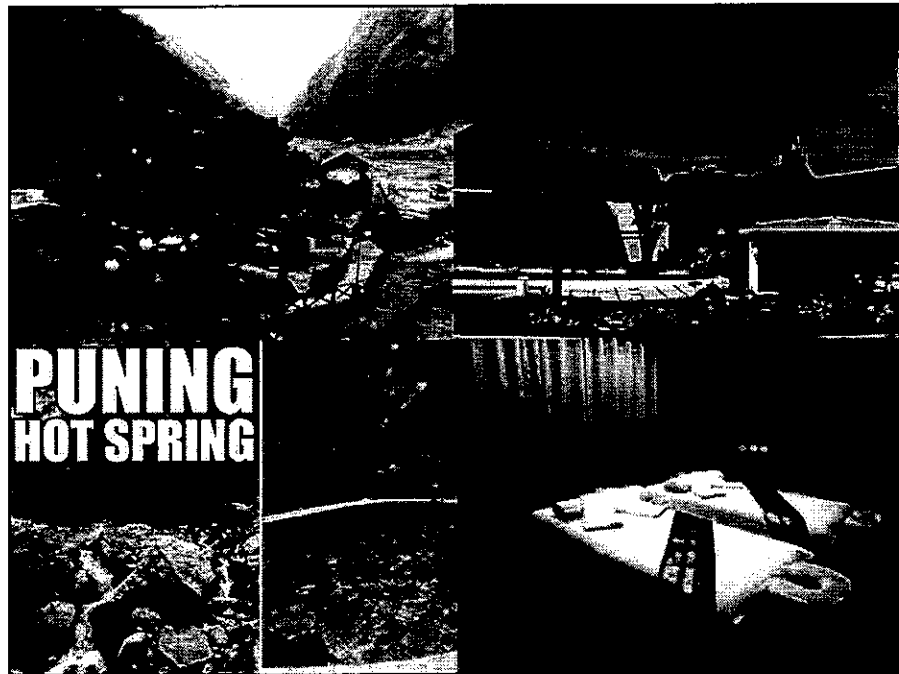
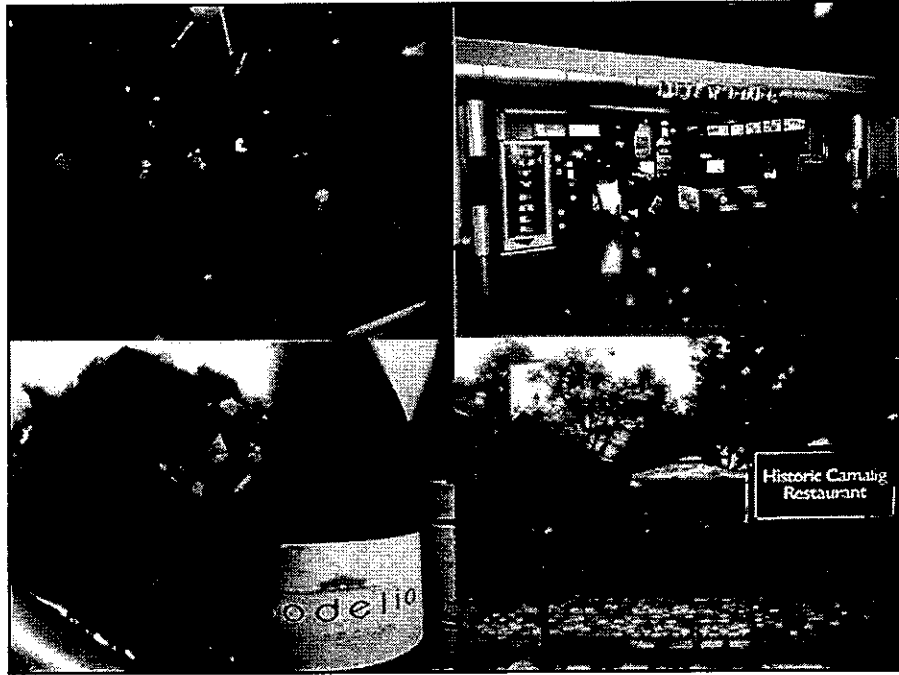
**CTWG  
SOM1  
2015  
(31 Jan-  
01 Feb 2015)**

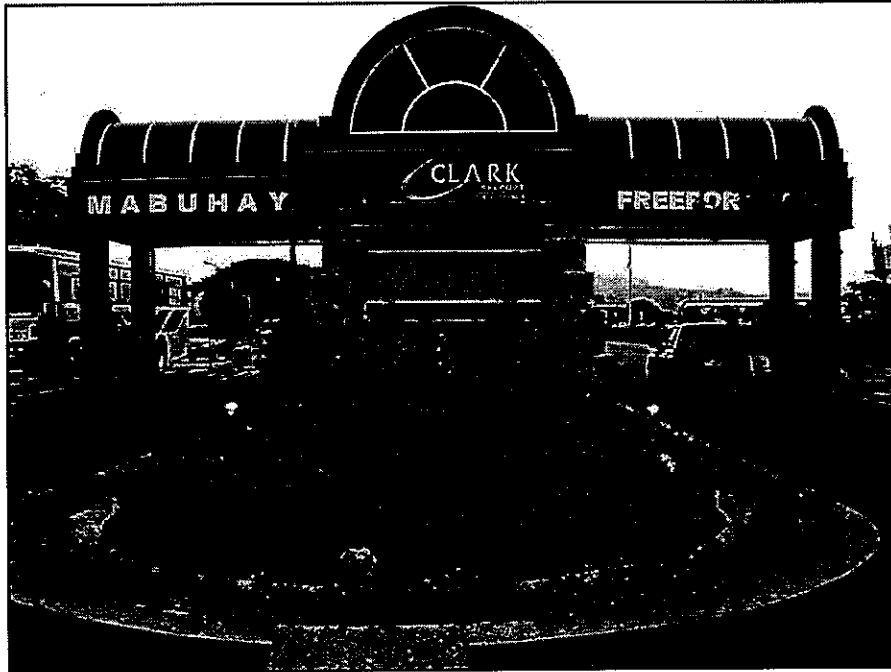
**CLARK  
SPECIAL  
ECONOMIC  
ZONE**

Angeles City  
Pampanga,  
Philippines









 **Thank You!**







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM3/CTWG/000**

Agenda Item: 9

## **Document Classification List**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting  
Beijing, China  
8-9 August 2014**

**Document Classification List**

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestrictio Date (when applicable)
				Yes	No		
2014/SOM3/CTWG/000	Document Classification List – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting 2014	9	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2014/SOM3/CTWG/001	Draft Agenda – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting 2014	2	CTWG Chair	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/002	Summary Record – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting	2	CTWG Chair	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/003	Project Management Update	3	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/004	Remote Participation in APEC Meetings	3	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/005	Counter-Terrorism Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-2017	3	CTWG Chair		√	Under consideration	
2014/SOM3/CTWG/006	Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) Chair's Letter on Cross Fora Collaboration	5	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/007	Final Report - APEC Major Events Security Framework Project	5	Canada		√	Internal update	
2014/SOM3/CTWG/008	Report of the APEC Major Events Security Framework Workshop, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 10-12 June 2013	5	Canada	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/009	Report of the APEC Major Events Security Framework Workshop, Santiago, Chile, 28-30 October 2013	5	Canada	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/010	APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments	3	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM3/CTWG/011	2013 APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan - Philippines	4	<i>Philippines</i>	√			

**NB: Italicized item has not been printed. All papers will be available on the MDDB shortly after SOM3 concludes.**