



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

2008/SOM I/CTTF/___
Agenda Item: ___

Counter Terrorism Action Plan Update - Philippines

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Philippines

**Counter Terrorism Task Force Meeting
Lima, Peru
17 August 2008**

A. ENHANCING SECURE TRADE IN THE APEC REGION

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

ECONOMY: **PHILIPPINES**

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Implementing by 2005 wherever possible the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade.	1. Computerized customs clearance system adopted	The computerized customs clearance system through the MISTG, is already in place insofar as monitoring of shipments suspected to have come from high risk countries is concerned. The clearance system is made possible in coordination with other government law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders which provide information on shipments which may contain contraband including but not limited to suspected weapons of mass destruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue improving liaison relations between and among other government law enforcement agencies. Attendance and participation in trainings and seminar of personnel particularly on risk management, both here and abroad, will be a high priority activity. 	We expect financial assistance from the national government and other member countries that adhere to the ideals of the WCO, by sponsoring training programs, and providing scholarship grants to personnel who will specialize in countering anti-terrorism activities.
	2. Risk management system in operation	Continuous review and changes of the selectivity parameters and screens in the selectivity module of the customs clearance system	With the impending establishment of the JICA funded Philippine Customs Intelligence System (PCIS), there is a need to strengthen	We expect the Department of Budget and Management to approve the creation of the Risk Management Division attached to the Customs

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	<p>3. Analysis of current data requirements conducted against WCO Customs Data Model – version 1.</p> <p>4. World Customs Organization (WCO) Customs Data Model adopted.</p>	<p>have been undertaken to ensure selection only of high risk shipments while facilitating the release of low risk shipments.</p>	<p>the Risk Management Group by elevating it to a Division level and employing additional personnel to handle analyses and assessments of data from the PCIS</p>	<p>Intelligence and Investigation Service (CHIS) and the hiring of additional personnel</p>
<p>Implementing the APEC Framework for the Security and Facilitation of Global Trade, which is based on the “WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade” and to create an environment for the secure and efficient movement of goods, services and people across the borders</p>	<p>Adoption of international standards for securing and facilitating the global trade supply chains within APEC region through,</p> <p>1. Implementation of standards contained in Pillar 1 - Customs to Customs Network Arrangements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - harmonization of the advance electronic cargo information requirements for customs purposes; - application of a consistent risk management approach to address security threats; and - use of non-intrusive detection equipment for cargo examination. <p>2. Implementation of standards contained in Pillar</p>			

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	<p>2 - Custom to Business Partnerships, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - realization of benefits to businesses that meet minimum supply chain security standards and best practices. 			
<p>Implementing as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers; identify and examine high-risk containers, and working within international organizations to require the provision of advance electronic information on pre-container content to customs, port, and shipping officials as early as possible in the supply chain.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security criteria for identifying high-risk containers established 2. Containers pre-screened at the earliest possible point 3. Containers (or goods) secured at the earliest possible point and the integrity of the security is maintained 4. Technology used to pre-screen high-risk containers 5. Use of secure and “smart” containers 6. Legal basis for advance electronic information established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiling of information will be intensified particularly those coming from the Middle East on suspected shipments of weapons of mass destruction. Shipping manifests or other information from other countries on suspected shipments of weapons or its derivative shall be the basis of an alert order or notice and possibly 100% examination of the same. • Inspection of cargoes using x-ray machines to determine quickly and completely the contents of cargoes without opening it. • Prevention and detection using x-ray machines against entry of guns, drugs, chemicals and explosive materials for terrorism activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containerized x-ray machines will complement the bureau’s drive to prevent suspected shipments from entering the ports and will definitely be a deterrent to terrorist activities from proliferating in the country. • Additional deployment of mobile x-ray machines in other ports of entry intended to be used for containerized cargoes for detection of firearms, explosive, bomb and other contraband articles. • Acquisition of sufficient mobile x-rays to be used in ports designed to scan boxes and non-containerized cargoes. • Active participation of the Enforcement Group of the Bureau of Customs in anti-terrorism programs of the government. • Enhance the intelligence capability of the Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign experts in the field of anti-terrorism must be invited to update personnel on the latest counter-terrorism measures observed by other countries. • Intensive training program for Customs personnel to operate the mobile x-ray system to be assisted by foreign experts and consultants. • Maintenance and service of the mobile x-ray machines will be provided by a qualified private contractor in the form of maintenance agreement with the Bureau, while the operating expenses will be directly shouldered by the Bureau through the inclusion of such expenditures in its annual budget.

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			to preempt and deter terrorist activities in seaports and airports.	
Promoting private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperative arrangements with the private sector implemented and monitored 2. Liaison channels Established between private sector and law enforcement officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the PCCI, Federation of Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Philippine industries, among others, will be intensified. These private sector groups will become sources of information on suspected shipments as part of their policing activities to protect legitimate member-companies. • Shipping lines will be encouraged to disclose information regarding shipments loaded on their vessels and to advocate refusal to load if found to contain suspected shipment containing weapons of mass destruction. 		

A.2 Protect Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

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Ship and port security plans	Ship and port security plans in operation	<u>OTS:</u> The plans and programs of the Sea Transport and Maritime Infrastructure Bureau (STMISB) are intended to enhance the security of the maritime transportation system. The STMISB ensures that the IMO SOLAS Convention Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code are implemented and a national security program for sea transport and maritime infrastructure is formulated, developed and implemented. These security programs involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection, verification and audit of all ports and facilities to comply with 	Strengthen port and security measures.	Training / Seminars / Workshops Equipment Acquisition

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		<p>the Port Facility Security Assessment (PFSA) and Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification/inspection of ships and vessels in compliance to the Ship Security Assessment (SSA) and Ship Security Plan (SSP) • Issuance of Statement of Compliance of Port Facility (SCPF), International Ships Security Certificate (ISSC), accreditation of Recognized Security Organizations (RSO). <p><u>PCG:</u> Because of the proven capabilities of the Coast Guard in the area of maritime security, the Office for Transportation Security (OTS) has tapped Coast Guard resources in the enforcement of ISPS provisions. This role of the Coast Guard has given it the opportunity to keep a systematic record of the vulnerabilities of various vessels and ports, which are relevant inputs in coordinating responses to future crises by Government and private security forces.</p> <p>As part of its ISPS-related</p>		<p>PCG will implement capability building measures through training / seminars/ workshops and equipment acquisition</p>

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		<p>functions, Coast Guard elements assist the OTS in the following activities pertaining to Port Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review & Approve Port Security Assessment • Review & Approve Port Security Plan • On-scene Security Survey <p>As regards Ship Security, the Coast Guard assists in the following ISPS-related task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random Audit of Ships to ensure continuous compliance with standards <p>In line with its ISPS-related functions, Coast Guard assets are made integral parts in the security preparations of ports that are under the direction of the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA). Accordingly, PCG intelligence operatives are closely coordinating with their counterparts in the PPA to ensure the smooth implementation of security plans.</p> <p><u>PPA:</u> Preparation and implementation of Port Security Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk based port security plans prepared, approved and implemented by all 		

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		<p>baseports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verification and audit of port security plans in all ports <p>Improvement in baggage screening and inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procurement, installation and operations of 24 units baggage x-ray equipment, 24 units walk-through metal detector and 69 wand metal detectors in 21 port terminals. <p>Ports of entry have been issued Statement of Compliance of a Port Facility by OTS-DOTC in compliance with the International Ship and port Facility Security (ISPS) code after submission of Port Facility Security Plans.</p> <p>Aside from the other ports that have been certified ISPS compliant, the following major ports under PPA are ISPS compliant: Manila International Container Terminal, South Harbor, Batangas, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, Zamboanga, General Santos, Ozamis and Dumaguete.</p> <p>Baggage x-ray machines are now installed at the passenger</p>		

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		terminal of the different ports: North Harbor, South Harbor, Davao, Zamboanga, Batangas, Cagayan de Oro, Iloilo, Ozamis, Nasipit, Dumaguete, General Santos, Puerto Princesa, Iligan, Surigao, Tagbilaran, Calapan, and TMOs Matnog, Dapitan, Lipata, Jagna, Tabaco, Liloan.		
Automatic identification system installed on certain ships	Automatic identification systems installed on certain ships	<u>PPA:</u> Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) has been installed at the Port of Manila and at the Port of Batangas. The VTMS allows tracking and monitoring of vessels and automatically identifies vessels equipped with automatic identification system.		
Develop counter-terrorism capacity building	Enhanced counter-terrorism capacity	<u>PCG:</u> Continue implementing Sea Marshal Task Force which has proven to be effective in ensuring ship and passenger safety.	Strengthen Sea Marshal Task Force to be able to cover more ships.	Acquisition of Sea Marshal Equipment of the PCG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to acquire and make available functional and technologically improved sea marshal equipment for round-the-clock sorties to secure ships, crew passengers and he maritime trade to greatly enhance capability of the PCG in maritime security operations in terms of skills, knowledge and

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		<p>K-9 Units - In support of Sea Marshal operations, PCG K-9 units are being utilized to search for bombs and illegal drugs concealed inside baggage and cargo containers as a pre-departure measure and as a continuing security measure while the vessel is underway.</p> <p>Coast Guard Anti- Terrorism Unit (CGATU) - The CGATU is trained to act as the rapid deployment force in seaborne terrorist attacks. Members of the unit are especially trained in close-quarter battles and explosive and ordnance disposal.</p> <p>Surface Task Force (seaborne assets) - The backbone of the Coast Guard's operating forces is the Surface Task Force which consists of four 56-meter SAR vessels, four 35-meter patrol vessels, ten 30-meter and four 7-meter surveillance vessels. They are strategically deployed over a wide area to maximize presence while retaining the ability to converge in actual crisis incidents in order to achieve the highest level of response. The Surface Task Force is</p>	<p>Strengthen K-9 units</p> <p>Strengthen CGATU</p> <p>Strengthen Surface Task Force (seaborne assets)</p>	<p>responsiveness.</p> <p>The Philippine Ports Authority is collaborating with the PCG in the procurement and development of K-9 units.</p> <p>Upgrade equipment and train additional PCG personnel to be part of CGATU</p> <p>Increase the number of PCG vessels capable of conducting anti-illegal operations at common borders with neighboring countries and strengthening the PCG's capability in the areas of maritime law enforcement and maritime security.</p> <p>Proposed PCG Training Vessel Acquisition Project under JICA's general grant aid program</p>

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		<p>equipped with modern tools for containing pollutants, for armed encounter, and for search and rescue.</p> <p>Air Group (airborne assets) - The Surface Task Force is supported by the organization's Air Group, which is equipped with fixed-wing Islander aircrafts and helicopters. They provide active maritime surveillance and early detection.</p> <p>The Coast Guard has a 24-hour Operations Center that monitors maritime incidents and coordinates the operations of the aforementioned operating assets.</p> <p>Coast Watch System (CWS) Coast Watch Stations utilize land-based surveillance sensors that detect vessel traffic in surrounding areas. Information gathered through surveillance sensors are complemented by reports from assets deployed by the Coast Guard Philippine Navy (PN), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), and the Philippine National Police – Maritime Group (PNP-MariG). Reports gathered by airborne, seaborne and electronic assets</p>	<p>Strengthen its Air Group</p> <p>Strengthen its Operations Center</p> <p>Fully support the Coast Watch System</p>	<p>Improvement of the PCG Maritime Communications System thru the assistance of JICA.</p>

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		are evaluated by an operations center, which relay intelligence to deployed assets and coordinate their response.		
Enhancing cooperation on fighting piracy in the region between APEC fora and organizations such as the ReCAAP-ISC, International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Center and International Maritime Organization (IMO).	Cooperative measures established between APEC fora and private and government organizations to fight piracy in the region.	<u>PCG:</u> Being the focal point of the country in the ReCAAP-ISC, the PCG has a secondee (representative) to the ISC to act as one of the Staff and as its contact point. It disseminates reports on piracy and armed robbery against ships to the ISC.	Render full support to activities of ReCAAP-ISC and other organizations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training 2. Institutional capacity building 3. Acquisition of equipment, communication, watercraft and other facilities to be used by participating units in the campaign against piracy and armed robbery. 4. Program for joint tactical exercises and simulations by law enforcement agencies and with counterpart agencies in other countries to enhance tactical skills and operational capability

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Improving airline passenger and crew safety by introducing, highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible, and in any case by 2005; accelerating implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible; and supporting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits.	1. Installation of highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports.	1. Acquired 5 units Carry-on Baggage x-ray and 6 units Walk Through Metal Detectors 2. Ongoing Calibration of T3 Screening equipment 3. Acquired additional Handheld Metal Detectors for screening 4. Training of MIAA – Airport Police Department K-9 Bomb and Drug Sniffing Dogs already in the 2 nd Phase of the one-year training	1. Procurement of nine (9) units checked baggage x-ray machines, two (2) units cargo x-ray and eight (8) Walkthrough Metal Detectors 2. Upgrading of T3 screening Equipment 3. K-9 Training to be completed in May 2009. 4. Construction of a Kennel Facility Building.	1. Aviation Security Fee to support funding of the acquisition of screening equipment and necessary training requirements to ensure competency of operators. 2. Continuous training in screening operations, K-9 handling, bomb disposal, aviation supervisory and management to enhance capability of the Airport Police Department
	2. Support for International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits.	1. Action Plan on corrective action and remedial measures based ICAO security audits on has been formulated and implemented 2. Enhancing airport perimeter patrols and strengthening aircraft	1. Internal Security Audit conducted by MIAA-ASIO 1. Upgrading of CCTV Monitoring System at Perimeter	1. Training on Aviation Security Audit 1. Planning and Design preparation

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		movement areas security posts	2. Upgrading of Perimeter Fence maintaining two (2) meters clearance inside & two (2) meters outside	
Enhancing air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO.	1. Adoption of the guidelines developed by ICAO.	1. Formulated Guidelines and Procedures on Cargo Security 2. All cargo employees required to have an access pass issued by MIAA	1. Acquisition of two (2) cargo x-ray machines. 2. Background Check on cargo employees conducted	1. Data Base on airport employees for easy identification, record check, verification and tracking
Strengthen joint efforts to curb terrorist threats against mass transportation and confront the threat posed by terrorists' acquisition and use of Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) by committing to; adopt strict domestic export controls on MANPADS; secure stockpiles; take domestic action to regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts. (BD-2003)	1. Strengthened domestic export controls on MANPADS. 2. Secure stockpiles of MANPADS. 3. Domestic action to regulate the production, transfer, and brokering of MANPADS. 4. Ban the transfer to non-state end-users. 5. Strengthened regional cooperation, exchange of information, and capacity building measures.	1. Conduct of Anti-Hijacking Simulation Exercise (October 2008) 2. Conduct of Tabletop Crash and Rescue Exercise	1. Acquisition of modern equipment for MIAA Response Units 1. Conduct of Actual Crash and Rescue Exercise 2. Updating of ACRO Manual	1. Programmed joint MIAA-PNP-AVSEGROUP anti-hijacking exercise with the involvement of other airport stakeholders
APEC economies to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport by the end of 2006 using the MANPADS' Vulnerability Assessment	1. Identify risks at each airport. 2. Recommend countermeasures to deter potential attacks.	1. Clearing of informal settlers at Approach Lighting Systems at both ends of runway in coordination with the municipality of	1. Conduct of Community Based Program with end the view of active involvement of airport community in threat prevention and security	1. Continuous Training on threats of MANPADS 2. Preparation of MOA between MIAA and City of Parañaque and Fort

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(MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines.		Parañaque and Fort Bonifacio authorities.	awareness.	Bonifacio Authorities on the relocation of informal settlers along the Approach Lighting System (ALS) runway 24-06.

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

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

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Implementing as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify which governmental department should serve as the point of contact, such as the customs administration or the immigration authority. 2. Participation in the APEC pathfinder initiative on Advance Passenger Information Systems. 3. Adoption of APEC standards for the collection and transmission of API. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in the API feasibility studies initiated by Australia • Implementation of API system with counterparts 	<p>Creation and operation of the following units of BI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anti-Fraud Division which handles and manages the operation of the BI's Forensic Laboratories b) Information Technology Division which is in charge of the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) and ACR-Identity Card in coordination with the Alien Registration Division 	<p>Training of immigration personnel on advance passenger processing</p> <p>Acquisition of equipment related to advance passenger processing</p>
Supporting progress in developing a Multilateral Legal Framework for those economies choosing to join RMAL and in examining legal issues associated with accessing lost and stolen passport data.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide comments as required to the drafting of the MLF to progress this work 2. Develop the multilateral legal framework for economies choosing to join the RMAL system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of Machine Readable Passport /Visa (MRPV) equipment in Philippine Airports • Implementation of the Bureau's Alien Certificate of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Machine Readable Passport / Visa (MRPV) for all Philippine passport holders. • Putting in place infrastructure, 	Additional Passport Machine Readers

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		Registration (ACR)-Identity Card	including acquisition of software and hardware necessary for the implementation of PISCES and the Advance Passenger Information/ Advance Passenger Processing Program of Australia at the Bureau of Immigration (BI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programs for BI personnel who will manage/ operate the two projects 	
Adopting and implementing agreed standards for machine readable travel documents by 2008, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economies implement MRTDs by 2008 on best endeavours basis 2. Adopt APEC standards for biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents 3. Implement other agreed APEC travel document security standards for manufacturing, source verification, immigration clearance and storage. 4. Action Plan established Action Plan implemented 			
Assuring the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code of Conduct established 2. Integrity and Professional Services Action Plan established 3. Integrity and Professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and full participation and cooperation with the Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC), being one of its designated 	Implementation, operationalization, and maintenance of the PISCES project and the Forensic Laboratories of the Bureau of Immigration	

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	Services Action Plan implemented and monitored.	<p>support agencies. Thus, the Bureau is doubly involved in intelligence build-ups and case operations against suspected international terrorists that includes their apprehension, detention, prosecution and eventual deportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cooperation on border security through information exchange, particularly with Indonesia and Malaysia 		
To ensure the safety and security of tourists by developing a standardized strategic safety and security master plan; a crisis management model and promoting the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan Develop a crisis management model Promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and maintenance of a coordinated crisis management and consequence management infrastructure Better system of gathering and evaluating intelligence information Installation of more effective and efficient computer systems including hardware and software Adoption of snake queuing system to prevent passenger from choosing which 	Continuous training of personnel	Training and education of personnel on anti and counter terrorism measures

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		booth to go to for presentation of travel documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of physical and personnel security measures • 		
Economies to voluntarily begin providing information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis by the end of 2006	1. Provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to ICPO-Interpol database	Continuing IT upgrade and updating of database.		

A.5 Combat Threats to Security

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Review progress on commitments to dismantle transnational terrorist groups (BD-2003; BSD-2005).	Report on commitments to dismantle transnational terrorist groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government's accomplishments and initiatives in countering terrorism are periodically reported in both domestic and foreign fora. Through the DFA, the government submitted reports to the APEC CTTF and UN CT Committees in compliance to its international commitments under UNSCR 1267, 1373, etc. The ATC Loop Center in coordination with the National Intelligence Committee (NIC) is involved in the dissemination of a monthly report on the terrorist threat level for the month to members of the ATC and the different embassies through the DFA. 		

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<p>Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls. (BD-2003; SD-2004; BSD-2005)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened non-proliferation regimes. 2. Other legitimate and appropriate measures taken against proliferation. 3. Effective export controls adopted and enforced in line with the key elements of effective export control systems identified in 2004. 	<p>Reiteration of the country's commitments to political declarations on WMD (e.g. APEC Leaders' Declaration on WMD signed October 2003, ASEM's Political Declaration on the Prevention and Proliferation of WMD and their Means of Delivery signed July 2003)</p>	<p>Conduct of simulation exercise on WMD to test and enhance existing structures and coordinating procedures in addressing WMD attacks</p>	<p>Participation in international and regional fora, training, conventions, seminars etc. pertaining to WMD and/or CBRNE.</p>
<p>Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (BSD-2005)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measures taken to combat terrorism comply with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian laws. 	<p>The Philippine Government fully supports the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Philippines also has international human rights obligations resulting from, for example, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Status of Refugees. The UN Security Council (e.g., Resolution 1566) reminds States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and that they should adopt such measures in accordance with</p>		

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS
		international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law. The HSA provisions take the Philippines' international human rights obligations into account.		
<p>Develop new initiatives to dismantle transnational terrorism groups, eliminate the danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related items, and confront other direct threats to the security of our region.</p> <p>Encourage relevant APEC economies to take measurable steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify, all basic universal antiterrorist conventions, so as to demonstrate APEC's unmistakable resolve to collectively confront the threat of terrorism and its disastrous effects on the people and also the economies of the region. (SD-2004)</p>	Adoption and ratification of all basic universal antiterrorist conventions.	<p>The Philippines is a party to all of the 13 UN counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. The government also maintains its support for the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and likewise maintains its compliance to various UN Security Council Resolutions, such as 1267 and 1373. As a member of the ASEAN, the Philippines is a party to twelve (12) counter-terrorism-related accords. The country worked closely with the rest of ASEAN in crafting the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism which ASEAN</p>		-

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS
		<p>leaders signed on 13 January 2007 at the Cebu Summit. Likewise, the Philippines is a signatory of various Joint Declarations on Combating Terrorism that ASEAN signed with its Dialogue Partners, namely: Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia and the United States.</p>		
<p>Establish a regional trade and financial security initiative within the Asian Development Bank, to support projects that enhance port security, combat terrorist finance, and achieve other counter-terrorism objectives. (BD-2003)</p>	<p>More donors to support the Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative (FRTFSI).</p>			
<p>Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter Terrorism Task Force, the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) of the G-8, the United Nations Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee and other relevant international, regional and functional organizations. (BD-2003)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased and better-coordinated CT activities. 2. Strengthened collaboration, technical assistance, capacity building and cooperation between APEC's CTTF, CTAG of the G-8, the UNSC CT Committee and other relevant international, regional and functional organizations. 			

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS
Relevant APEC economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources by the end of 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources 2. Implement the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Philippine Integrated Nuclear Security Plan – formulated with assistance from IAEA • Implementation of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced PNRI Regulations Code 2. Formulation of Guidance on the Import/Export of Radioactive Sources <p>Continue to implement and improve implementation measures for the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.</p>		

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

We will jointly work to deny terrorists access to the world's financial system and use the money trail to locate and apprehend terrorists, in line with the comprehensive approach adopted by our Finance Ministers in September, including through measures to:

B. 1 Implement UN and Other International Instruments:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Endeavoring to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	Ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.		Propose amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA)	Legislation educational awareness
<p>Leaders agreed to take steps to cut off terrorists' access to the international financial system, including implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering. (SD-2004)</p> <p>These measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective blocking of terrorist assets; • criminalization of the financing of terrorism; • increased efforts to investigate and prosecute money launderers and terrorist financiers; • preventive steps to protect the integrity of the financial system by regulating and supervising 	<p>Implementation of all measures needed to prevent terrorists and their supporters from accessing the international financial system, as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1390. Specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. terrorist assets blocked 2. the financing of terrorism made a criminal offence 3. efforts to investigate and prosecute money launderers and terrorist financiers increased 4. regulation and supervision of the financial sector consistent with international standards 5. joint identification and 	<p>AMLC Resolution 59 Series of 2005 – Terrorist financing red flags</p> <p>Creation in the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) of the AML Group</p>		Additional manpower and training

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
<p>the financial sector consistent with international standards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> joint identification and designation of targets of regional interest. 	<p>designation of targets of regional interest.</p>			
<p>Supporting the FATF's [Financial Action Task Force] Special Recommendations on terrorist financing and pledging to comply as quickly as possible with the recommendations; calling on the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and World Bank, in coordination with FATF, to begin conducting integrated and comprehensive assessments of countries' efforts to implement these recommendations and identifying jurisdictions which need technical assistance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing Integrated and comprehensive assessments of countries' efforts to implement these recommendations and identification of jurisdictions that need technical assistance by the IMF and World Bank, in coordination with the FATF. 	<p>1. The Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) of 2001, as amended, includes, as one of its predicate offenses/unlawful activities, the so-called "acts of terrorism." Under the AMLA and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRR), the Anti-Money Laundering Council could take action (e.g. inquire into bank accounts, freeze/forfeit funds or assets) on funds/properties/assets that are in any way related to any unlawful activity or predicate offense.</p>		<p>ATCCC is preparing its recommendation to amend the HSA to comply with FATF Special Recommendations and Standards.</p>

B. 2 Promote Better Monitoring of Alternative Remittance Systems and Non-Profit Organizations:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Supporting the work of APEC finance officials and regional bodies on alternative remittance systems, including an analysis of the economic and structural factors that encourage their use.	Better understanding of the economic and structural factors that encourage the use of alternative remittance systems.			
Protecting non-profit organizations and well-meaning donors from having their funds misused by terrorist financiers, and endorsing and taking steps to implement at members highest level FATF's announced best practices for preventing abuse of charitable institutions by terrorists. Taking similar endorsement and implementation steps with regard to regulation of alternative remittance systems, according to FATF standards embodied in FATF's Special Recommendations, and the more detailed standards now being developed by FATF and FATF-like regional organizations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection of non-profit organizations and well-meaning donors from having their funds misused by terrorist financiers 2. Implementation of the FATF's announced best practices for preventing abuse of charitable institutions by terrorists. 3. Implementation of steps to regulate alternative remittance systems, according to FATF standards. 	On the regulation of the alternative remittance system, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) issued Circular No. 471 dated 24 January 2005, requiring foreign exchange dealers, money changers and remittance agents to submit to the AMLC, suspicious and covered transaction reports. They are also required to maintain and safely store records of clients' transaction as well as observe the "Know Your Customer" (KYC) rule. The AMLC has been coordinating with these covered institutions on compliance issues. The mobile phone remittance systems (via SMS) introduced by SMART and GLOBE Telecoms are no longer considered alternative	<p>The AMLC is currently engaged in a continuing educational program for all covered institutions under the AMLA, including remittance agents, money changers and foreign exchange dealers. This is an on-going program that can go well beyond 2006.</p> <p>Continuing program and part of its mandate, NPOs included.</p>	Educational programs.

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		remittances but have already gone mainstream because of wide use and acceptance. They have been found to be notably compliant with AMLA rules.		

B. 3 Enhance Law Enforcement and Regulatory Capabilities:

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and taking steps to enhance information sharing with other FIUs.	<p><u>a.</u> The establishment or identification of a financial intelligence unit in each member economy</p> <p><u>b.</u> Enhanced information sharing with other FIUs</p>	<p>1. The Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), the Philippines' Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was created on 17 October 2001 by virtue of Republic Act No. 9160 later amended by Republic Act No. 9194 in 2003.</p> <p>2. On 29 June 2005, the AMLC was admitted into the Egmont Group of FIUs. The AMLC also has existing cooperation agreements with the United States, Australia, Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Palau.</p> <p>To date, AMLC has 19 MOUs with its foreign FIU counterparts</p>	<p>Suggested additional amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering Act are currently being studied by the AMLC Secretariat. Within the year (2006), the Secretariat plans to submit a draft of the proposed amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering Council for approval prior to its transmittal to Congress. The suggested additional amendments include the expansion of the coverage of the term "covered institutions" and the addition of other criminal acts in the list of unlawful activities/predicate offenses.</p> <p>Proposed amendments to the AMLA already submitted to the COC – Speaker Nograles and Congressman Lopez sponsored HB 5077.</p>	Amending legislative measures.

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Supporting private sector initiatives such as the Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and endorsing cooperation between financial institutions and governments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for private sector initiatives such as the Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 2. The endorsement of cooperation between financial institutions and governments. <p>* accomplished with the creation of the Financial Sector Liaison Committee.</p>	<p>As regards domestic cooperation, the AMLC is always in close contact/coordination with the different covered institutions and industry associations of the private sector through the Financial Sector Liaison Committee which includes the Bankers' Association of the Philippines (BAP), Association of Bank Compliance Officers of the Philippines (ABCOMP), the Philippine Association of Securities Brokers and Dealers, Inc. and the Philippine Life Insurance Association, Inc.</p> <p>In the public sector, the AMLC is one of the regular members of the National Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (NALECC), a policy-coordinating and action monitoring mechanism for all government agencies. The AMLC heads the NALECC Sub-Committee on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and the Financial Sector Liaison Committee.</p>	<p>On 20 September 2005, the BSP issued Circular No. 495 requiring all universal and commercial banks to adopt an electronic money laundering transaction monitoring system which at the minimum shall detect and raise to the bank's attention, transactions and/or accounts that qualify either as covered or suspicious transactions as defined under AMLA. This system is required to be in place before the end of 2006.</p> <p>* This system has been fully complied with.</p>	

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

Contact Point: Name: Mr. Ray Anthony Roxas-Chua III Title: Chairman, Commission on Information and Communications Technology

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Identify international high-technology assistance points of contact and create such capabilities to the extent they do not already exist.	Identify international high-technology points of contact.	<p>Proposal to establish high-technology crime divisions in various law enforcement agencies is being conceptualized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) has an established Anti-Fraud and Computer Crime Division, but this unit severely lacks cyber security forensic tools and equipments. The Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) of the Philippine National Police (PNP) has an established Government Computer Security Incident Response Team (GCSIRT), but like the NBI, this unit needs an infusion of cyber forensic resources. <p>The CICT deputized a National Coordinator for Cyber Security and is</p>	<p>The appropriate legal issuances that will implement the proposal for cybercrime information exchange arrangement was drafted and currently undergoing deliberations at Philippine Congress.</p> <p>Creation of Sectoral CERTs that will form part of the Philippine Cyber Security</p>	Logistics and funding support necessary for the operation (e.g. equipment, staffing, training, communications, etc.) for the established high-technology crime division.

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		currently in the process of implementing the project to set up the Philippine Cyber Security Coordination Center that will also act as the 24/7 point of contact.	Coordination Center reporting system.	Logistical and funding support for the continued operation of the Philippine Cyber Security Coordination Center.
Continue to implement and enhance critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security as reflected in the APEC Strategy to Ensure a Trusted, Secure and Sustainable Online Environment	<p>1. Develop cohesive domestic strategies to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment.</p> <p>2. Address the threat posed by the misuse, malicious use and criminal use of the online environment by ensuring that legal and policy frameworks address substantive, procedural and mutual legal assistance arrangements consistent with the provisions of international legal instruments, including United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/63 (2000) and Convention on Cybercrime (2001); and, join the international 24/7 cybercrime information exchange arrangement.</p> <p>3. Develop watch, warning and incident response and recovery capabilities by establishing national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) to help prevent cyber attacks</p>	<p>The substitute bill, “Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2008” was submitted at the 14th Congress and being deliberated upon by the Committee on ICT of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>It will be tabled for plenary debate prior to transmission to the Senate.</p> <p>The refiled bill now closely hews to the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>Concerned agencies to request the President to indorse and/or certify the “Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2008” as a priority bill.</p> <p>Lobby for the immediate approval of the bill by the Senate and the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Conduct series of awareness campaigns.</p>	<p>Information and education campaign to heighten policy-makers and public awareness on the importance and need for a cybercrime prevention law for the country’s economy and security.</p> <p>Undertaking of public consultations (thru: fora, workshops, etc.) on the proposed bill to discuss issues and generate views critical to the shaping of the bill.</p>

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
	<p>and minimize damage and recovery time from incidents, and participate in domestic and cross-border information sharing cooperative arrangements to support these efforts.</p> <p>4. Develop partnerships among government, industry, academics and others, including between law enforcement officials and businesses, that recognize the important roles each plays in ensuring a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment, including through the development, implementation and review of guidelines and best practices.</p> <p>5. Reach out to users to raise their awareness of the issues of online security, and assist them to understand and fulfill their role and responsibility in contributing to a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment.</p>	<p>Signed the Security Cooperation Program with Microsoft in 2007 to engage in cooperative security activities in the areas of computer incident response.</p> <p>Implementation of training course on Information Technology Audit, Security and Governance with ISACA-Manila through the National Computer Institute.</p> <p>Conduct public awareness forums and conferences jointly with the private sector, through the Information Systems Security Society of the Philippines (ISSSP).</p> <p>Concurrent with the setting up of the Philippine Cyber Security Coordination Center is the establishment of a pilot Digital Signature Certification Authority.</p>	<p>The appropriate legal issuances that will implement the proposal for a National Digital Signature Certification Authority (Root CA, Government CA and Accredited CA) shall be subsequently studied/drafted in consultation with the relevant public agencies and private organizations.</p>	

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
	<p>6. Encourage research and development efforts to improve the security of the online environment, and promote the design, development and implementation of appropriate and usable security measures in existing and new technologies.</p> <p>7. Support cooperative efforts among economies to promote the development and implementation of a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment.</p>			

D. ENERGY SECURITY

Contact Point: Name: Ms. Loreta G. Ayson Title: Undersecretary, Department of Energy

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Strengthening of energy security in the region through the mechanism of the APEC Energy Security Initiative, which examines measures to respond to temporary supply disruptions and longer-term challenges facing the region's energy supply.

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Energy Ministers to continue to implement and enhance the APEC Energy Security Initiative (AESI 2002, BD-2003; SD-2004 & BS-2005))	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timely submission of data to the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI). 2. Implementation of the Real-Time Emergency Information Sharing System. 3. Information sharing on energy emergency planning, including oil stockpiling. 4. Engagement with financial institutions and the private sector to facilitate energy investment. 5. Participation in APEC energy efficiency activities, including APEC-ESIS and Pledge and Review. 6. Uptake of best practices on LNG trade and implementation of LNG Public Education and Communication Information Sharing Initiative. 	<p>Transferred JODI Focal Point to OIMB</p> <p>Participated in internet based service in the form of a chat-room and data sharing in the form of a bulletin board.</p>	<p>On-line oil data collection through the DOE Portal</p> <p>a. Prepare Emergency Action Plan complete with trigger mechanism</p> <p>b. To share information on energy emergency response planning through an economy presentation</p>	<p>Technical training of staff directly involved in JODI</p> <p>a. Emergency Response Program</p> <p>b. Technical Training</p> <p>c. Emergency response training course</p>

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
	<p>7. Information sharing and activities to enhance diversification, including renewable energy, nuclear power, methane hydrates, hydrogen and alternative transport fuels and implementation of the APEC biofuels initiative.</p> <p>8. Information sharing and activities to enhance clean fossil energy.</p> <p>9. Analyse the impact of oil prices on trade in the APEC region.</p> <p>10. Information sharing and activities to enhance efficiency in refining, transport and distribution of crude and refined products.</p>	<p>Prepare FAQ for financial institutions</p> <p>The Philippines had submitted a report for EWG28 on “Financial Measures to encourage the uptake of energy efficient technologies/equipment in the industrial and commercial sectors”</p> <p>1. Expanding the LNG Market in APEC Policies, Commercial Practices and Technologies</p>	<p>at EWG Meetings</p> <p>c. To participate in future activities on information sharing</p> <p>d. Data sharing on best practices in petroleum product transport and storage, e.g., design for storage, logistics practices, and depot operations. Timeframe: still continuing</p> <p>Continuous investment promotion program</p> <p>a. To provide report/update annually basic information on nominated policies and programs on energy efficiency</p> <p>Inventory of standards, industry information and regulation</p>	<p>a. trainings on investment promotions</p> <p>b. technical trainings</p> <p>c. Establishment/identification of “hurdle points”</p> <p>a) Technical training</p> <p>1. Data-basing on natural gas (incl. LNG and CNG) with on-line access (e.g., gas trade, demand, etc.)</p> <p>2. Training on new and emerging technologies</p>

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		<p>2. Continue the implementation and inspection of BEP Projects to secure energy supply in the off-grid areas.</p> <p>3. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of RE projects</p> <p>4. Continuous updating of database of RE projects</p> <p>1) conduct of PECR-2 includes opening of database to promote oil and gas exploration</p> <p>2) Attended the Clean Fossil Energy Technical & Policy Seminar in Cebu dated 26-29 January 2005</p>	<p>a. Promote wide-scale use of RE as cleaner energy choice</p> <p>b. introduce market-based incentives or financing schemes for NRE projects</p> <p>c. establishment of market-based industries and availability of new international financing schemes, i.e. CDM</p> <p>d. increase RE-installed capacity by 100% in 10-year period</p> <p>e. Programs on auto LPG, CNG, coco biodiesel, etc</p> <p>a. Continuous updating of DOE website concerning issues on petroleum exploration and development</p> <p>a. technology identification and promotion</p>	<p>a. Capacitate renewable energy stakeholders to remove barriers to RE development (targeted at 29.6 MNT CO2 emission reduction)</p> <p>b. Capacity building for stakeholders incl. DOE</p> <p>a. Databasing with on-line access</p> <p>a. trainings on management of petroleum databases</p> <p>b. Acquisition of relevant software/hardware</p> <p>a. exchange visit/program with possible internship</p>

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
		1) Continuous monitoring of prices in the region	a. Impact of oil and natural gas price b. Monitoring of oil prices in the region and sharing of oil price information among member economies a. Inventory with performance indicators of natgas facilities	a. Seminars/Trainings on price analysis a. Evaluation of performance of natgas facilities

E. PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF COMMUNITIES

Contact Point: Name: Dr. Ma. Virginia Ala Title: Officer-in-Charge, BIHC-Department of Health

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OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
To strengthen cooperation in counter-terrorism related to food safety through the formation of an association of disease surveillance networks.	Nomination of a Point of Contact to share information on disease surveillance. Contact Point: Dr. Enrique Tayag Director IV National Epidemiology Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food safety policies and guidelines approved and disseminated 2. Coordination with other agencies 3. Develop list of possible biological and chemical agents that can be used in bioterrorism 	MOA between DA and DOH and between DepEd and DOH on Food Safety (October 2008, DOH Philippines) - Food Safety is a multi-agency activity (DOH, DA, DepEd, DTI and the Local Government Units - To draft an updated Handbook on Philippine Food Safety <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Monitoring, Post Marketing Surveillance 2. Labeling requirements revised 3. Harmonization of Standards in accordance with the CODEX Alimentarius Commission - Manual on Food Safety Policies and Guidelines approved and disseminated by the TWG.	Systems development Facility enhancement
To ensure the secure trade of perishable food products through the use of electronic sanitary certification between government agencies	Participation in the APEC electronic SPS pathfinder initiative.	Strengthen coordination mechanisms between DA and DOH-BFAD		

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
Implement the APEC Action Plan on SARS and Health Security Initiative to help APEC prevent and respond to regional health threats, including naturally-occurring infectious disease and bio-terrorism. (BD-2003)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APEC Action Plan on SARS initiated. 2. Health Security Initiative implemented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic approaches on prevention and control of SARS 2. Integrated program plan on SARS, avian flu and pandemic influenza 3. Training module for surveillance and response to SARS 4. Health information materials 5. Project developed on local capacity building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project implementation 2. Reproduction of training modules and information materials <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dovetail training of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases to SARS training 2. Common guiding principles health screening at international borders (sea and air) 3. Effective networking with member countries 4. Development / formulation of Administrative Orders (AOs) to improve the existing emergency management system based from the experiences and lessons learned from preparing and responding to natural and man-made disasters. 	<p>Capacity building needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disease surveillance at local level - Disease management at national and local levels - Health promotion <p>(Oct 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance capabilities to effectively respond to public health emergencies of international concern (PHEIC) - Promote infrastructure laboratory operations especially at the local level - Advocacy on the all-hazard approach on the health emergency preparedness, response and recovery plan (HEPRRP) of all health facilities (CHD and hospitals)
Encourage new efforts during 2005 by APEC to address the specific threats posed by infectious diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), avian flu, pandemic influenza, tuberculosis, malaria and polio in the Asia Pacific Region and to strengthen the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced efforts to address the threats posed by infectious diseases and strengthen research into and production of relevant vaccines. 2. Accelerate APEC's ongoing work on infectious disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed and disseminated guidelines for avian and pandemic influenza preparedness and response 2. Attendance to international meetings on avian flu and pandemic preparedness 3. Strengthen quarantine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orientation meetings of DOH key personnel and LGU staff 2. Continue orientation meetings of other agencies 3. Continue coordination and networking through e-mails 4. Continue access to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building on preparedness planning – ongoing to barangay level 2. Provision of pandemic influenza vaccine to personnel providing essential health and non-health services 3. Stockpiling of antiviral

OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE COMPLETED IN 2008	FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED (indicate timeframe)	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS TO MEET AGREED TARGETS
research into and production of relevant vaccines. (SD-2004)	<p>threats such as pandemic influenza and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>3. Enhanced capabilities to assess and respond effectively to health threats</p>	<p>measures</p> <p>4. Strengthen monitoring of entry and exit of passengers in airports and seaports</p>	<p>updates through internet</p> <p>5. Regular updating/ exchange of information through DFA</p> <p>6. Continue resource generation and mobilization from non-governmental sources/donors</p> <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on Risk Communication 2. Develop policies on anti-viral distribution and utilization 3. Develop MOA with health-related civic/professional organizations/NGOs for health manpower augmentation 4. Continue conducting orientation trainings, table-top exercise for Local Government Units/communities 5. Continue conducting an advocacy and public information campaign on Avian and Pandemic Influenza 6. Develop advisories on public health measures during a pandemic 7. Continuous resource mobilization activities 8. Strengthen monitoring of entry and exit of 	<p>drugs for avian flu and pandemic flu</p> <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing Stockpiling of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPEs) and other supplies needed for response and information campaign 2. Equipping the identified referral facilities with isolation rooms, equipment, PPEs, antivirals, other drugs.

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			passengers in airports and seaports a. temperature check of all incoming passengers b. accomplish Health Check Listing in the event of community transmission 9. Develop capacities of hospital personnel on the proper management of SARS and Pandemic Influenza 10. Conducted trainings for Centers for Health Development, Provincial / City / Municipal Health Offices / Communities on SARS, Avian and Pandemic Influenza. 11. Conducted Training of Trainors for the civil society groups 12. Developed a training module for communities (done with civil society organizations) 13. Conducted training with military personnel on Quarantine and culling activities with DA 14. Conducted tri-media information campaign 15. Conduct of an advocacy campaign for School children on Basic Hygiene (e.g. handwashing) 16. Developed and	

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			<p>produced several materials/IEC references with the aim of promoting greater understanding on disaster risk reduction and preparedness for disaster management</p> <p>17. In collaboration with WHO conduct building capacity in emergency management</p> <p>18. The project on the Assessment of the Capacity of MMLA Tertiary Hospitals in Responding to Emergencies and Disasters to identify and classify the structural, non-structural and functional vulnerabilities of MMLA Hospitals has been endorsed to CHD-MMLA.</p>	
Implement the initiative on Preparing for and Mitigating an Influenza Pandemic to strengthen collective action and individual commitment on a multi-sectoral basis to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic. (BSD-2005)	To prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic, including completed and implemented pandemic plans by Nov 2006 and early implementation of the revised International Health Regulations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular meetings of DOH Management Committee for the Prevention and Control of Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases (SARS, avian flu, pandemic influenza) and the National Avian Task Force (NATF) 2. Involvement of other agencies in the Task Force 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot testing of the SARS Training Module (2005) – accomplished <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue sharing of available information materials 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the lab capability of reference and referral labs concerning emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (SARS, avian flu, pandemic influenza) <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds allotted from CDC to pandemic influenza 2. Improvement of

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Pursue focused efforts to monitor diseases, contain outbreaks, especially those that could have international consequences, and coordinate responses via mechanisms such as the APEC Emerging Infections Network and, in the event of a disease outbreak, in collaboration with relevant multilateral organizations.	Strengthened response coordination via mechanisms such as the APEC Emerging Infections Network and collaboration with relevant multilateral organizations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Organization of training response teams 4. Conduct surveillance and institute infection control measures to prevent the entry and spread of infectious diseases through effective entry-exit management at seaports and airports of entry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Continue international/local training of health staff 3. Review and updating of the National Preparedness and Response to AI to PI 4. Strengthen and maintain the facilities, measures and other equipment needed for infection control and disease surveillance seaports and airports of entry 5. Immediate implementation of appropriate measures recommended by WHO 6. On improving the compatibility of SOP and strengthening of technical capabilities the DOH has sent a ten-man medical team that participated during the conduct of ASEAN Regional Disaster Exercise 2008 (ARDEX 08) Thailand 	<p>communication capability of sentinel and referral hospitals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Continuous trainings and education on detection, reporting and responding to public health risks and public health emergencies of international concern 4. Increase of resources and funds for disease surveillance activity <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous coordination, collaboration and communication with international networks such as APEC, WHO AND ASEAN. 2. Continue business continuity planning LGU preparedness planning activities of other stakeholders

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				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Continue surveillance activities (e.g. influenza-like Illness Surveillance System, Barangay Health Emergency Response Teams) 4. Strengthen surveillance and quarantine in areas with illegal entry of citizens from neighboring AI-affected countries. 5. Establishment / strengthening of Regional/Provincial/ City/Municipal Task Forces 6. Development of a prototype Municipal Planning Tool 7. Conduct Municipal Planning activities in the priority areas, Barangay Health Planning in selected areas 8. Conduct of a National Business Continuity Planning Summit 9. Conduct Contingency Planning with the Philippine National Red Cross 10. Conduct of Contingency Planning Activities with other national government agencies. 11. Finalization of the Human Avian Influenza Surveillance System and Early Warning

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				<p>(community level)</p> <p>12. On Network of Early Warning and Response System, the HEMS regularly monitors and documents the occurrence of health emergencies such as the occurrence of specific threats posed by infectious diseases such as the Avian Flu, SARS, etc.</p> <p>13. Involved in the implementation of the pandemic preparedness and rapid containment exercise of the ASPED plan</p> <p>14. In coordination with the WHO-EMA supported the advocacy to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).</p>
<p>Ensure a high level of physical security, accountability, and safety with respect to storage, use, and transfer of dangerous biological pathogens, consistent with current national and international efforts. (BLSHS-2003)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened security and accountability measures and the safety with respect to storage, use, and transfer of dangerous biological pathogens. 2. Enabling laws and regulations in the handling of hazardous materials in accordance to the International Health Regulations (IHR). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct of seminar on Bio-safety and Protection for Health Facilities in coordination with US Department of Energy (March 2006) 2. Preparation of Manual on Bio-Safety and Protection (2005) 3. Conduct surveillance, preparedness and response procedures to radiological, biological 	<p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular updating regarding the storage, use and transfer of hazardous materials (biological pathogens, industrial wastes, etc.) 2. Inclusion of bio-safety and protection measures as licensing requirement 3. Training on bio-safety 4. Development of guidelines on bio-safety 	<p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close coordination and collaboration between countries 2. Allocation of Funds to meet gaps/deficiencies in bio-safety and protection measures 3. Provision of E-Library in all quarantine stations all over the country 4. Regular involvement in training exercises with

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		and chemical incidents at the ports and airports of entry and sub-ports.	5. Implementation of the rules and regulations on cargoes containing hazardous materials in coordination with other concerned agencies 6. Quarterly review of compliance of health facilities with standards for security and protection of critical infrastructures 7. Strengthen national action plan by enhancing international access on technical information on biological agents and its deliberate use. 8. Conduct of simulation exercise for Pandemic Avian Flu Control 9. Implementation of protocols recommended by ICAO-CAPSCA.	collaborating agencies 5. Updates and encouraging research development to improve public health issues related to air and funds for disease surveillance activity.
Establish an effective code of domestic ethical and operational conduct for bio-scientists or promote such codes where they already exist (BLSHS-2003)	Effective code for domestic ethical conduct established	Review existing code of domestic ethical and operational conduct for bio-research in coordination with DOST.		
Strengthen – or introduce where they do not exist – laws, regulations and enforcement mechanisms to require strict export and import controls on dual-use biological materials and equipment, and criminalize	Laws strengthened and/or introduced to require strict export and import controls on dual-use biological materials and equipment, and criminalize offensive weapons activity.	Review pertinent guidelines and laws.	(October 2008, DOH Philippines) 1. Formulation of Administrative Order (AO) on bio-safety and bio-security 2. Preparation of the Manual of Standards in	(October 2008, DOH Philippines) Study tour for NCHFD staff to become more capable in bio-safety / bio-security.

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offensive weapons activity. (BLSHS-2003)			laboratory bio-safety and bio-security	
Political commitment to work together, at the regional and global levels, to combat the further spread of the AIDS pandemic. Support efforts to increase access to health care and safe and affordable drugs for all people living with AIDS. (SD-2004)	Increased access to health care and safe, affordable drugs for all those living with AIDS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DOH procurement of anti-retroviral drugs through the Philippine International Trading Corporation Anti-retroviral drugs procurement through Global Funds on AIDS, TB, Malaria (GFATM) <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide free anti-retroviral vaccine (ARV) to eligible PLHIVs Opportunistic infections (OI) medicines are likewise provided Establishment of Treatment Hubs in selected regional hospitals (11). Activities are made possible thru GFATM. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of anti-retroviral vaccines (ARV) policies in the Philippines 2005 Advocacy to LGUs for fund procurement of STI medicines and commodities thru Phil. National AIDS Council and DILG <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Available guidelines on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) 	<p>Thru GFATM, capability building for hospital network to consider in anti-retroviral drugs and other commodities and services for complementation in 2006</p> <p>(October 2008, DOH Philippines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot implementation of Prevention of Maternal and Child Transmission (PCMCT) in selected hospitals (Davao Medical Center)

BD- Bangkok, Leaders, 2003

SD – Santiago, Leaders, 2004

BSD- Busan, Leaders, 2005

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

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

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

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

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