Counter-Terrorism Action Plan – Indonesia

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia
2013 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

**ECONOMY:** Indonesia  
**CALENDAR YEAR:** 2013  
**LAST UPDATED:** Jan 2014

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

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<th>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</th>
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<td>1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments since last update.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Conducting contingency plan exercises at the national level and the respective airport.</td>
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<td>2) Issuing Minister of Transportation regulation No. PM 31/2013 on National Program on Aviation Security</td>
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<td>3) Up to November 2013 more than 900 arrested and prosecuted and Uncovered : JI, NII, Mujahidin Kompak and Lasykar Jundullah. Etc. Major cases reveal and Terrorist network is disrupted and dismantled</td>
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<td>4) Indonesia has launched Standard Operating Procedures on CBRNe Terrorism as well as</td>
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<td>5) Indonesia is in the process to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</td>
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<td>6) Indonesia has made political commitment to IAEA code of conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.</td>
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<td>7) On March 13, 2013, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) has adopted the Law No. 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Financing of Terrorism. This Act comprehensively regulate the criminalization of terrorist financing offenses and other offenses related to terrorism financing offenses, the application of the principle of recognizing users of financial services, reporting and compliance monitoring, surveillance activities through a remittance transfer system or through other systems that do by the Financial Service Provider, control disposition of cash and/or other payment instruments into or outside the Indonesian customs area, blocking mechanisms, the inclusion in the list of suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations, the setting of the investigation, prosecution, and examination at trial, as well as work equally, both nationally and internationally, in order to prevent and eradicate the financing of terrorism.</td>
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| 2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments. |
| 1) Legalizing the Known Consigners as part of regulated agent regime and on the preparatory stage on implementation of ACC 3 which is going to be implemented on 1 July 2014 |
| 2) As the follow up of the enactment of the new CFT Law, Indonesia has taken significant steps in implementing the Law as has been mentioned in the progress above. |
Indonesia is continuously taking various measures on implementing the new CFT Law by implementing the provisions for freezing terrorists assets as regulated in the CFT Law. The steps that Indonesia has been taken in the CFT definitely proves that Indonesia’s process in countering financing of terrorism is in line with the practice of rule of law and in accordance with the principle of the protection of human rights.

3. Summary of capacity building needs and opportunities that would accelerate/strengthen the implementation of APEC Leaders’ and Ministers’ commitments by your economy and in the region.

1. Suspicious Activities program / Threat awareness/alertness Program
2. Benchmarking of on how the implementation of Freezing Assets Mechanism in some Economies are well-implemented and have effective mechanisms in place, particularly Economies with civil law system.
3. National Risk Assessment on Terrorist Financing
A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW OF TRADE AND PEOPLE IN THE APEC REGION

A.1 Protect Cargo:

Contact Point: Name: _____________________ Title: _____________________________
Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address:_____________________

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<tr>
<th>LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS</th>
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<td>• Implement the <strong>APEC Framework for Secure Trade</strong> (2005).</td>
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<td>• Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the <strong>World Customs Organization</strong> (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).</td>
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<td>• Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).</td>
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<td>• Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).</td>
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<td>• Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).</td>
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<td>• Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).</td>
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<td>• Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)</td>
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<td>• Continue work on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks. (2011)</td>
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<th>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS</th>
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<th>FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)</th>
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A.2 Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

**Contact Point:** Name: _____________________ Title: _____________________________  
Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address: _______________________ 

**LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS**

- Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).
- Cooperation between APEC **member economies** on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009).
- Enhance ability to identify, assess, and share information on threats to transportation facilities, vehicles, people and cargo, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

**MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS**

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

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

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A.3 Protect International Aviation:

**Contact Point:** Name: M. Andri Adityawarman  Title: Deputy Director of Standardization Cooperation dan Program on Aviation Security
Telephone Number: +62, Fax Number: +62,21,3483263  Email Address: aditiyawarman@yahoo.com

**Emergency Aviation Security Point of Contact:** Name: _____________________ Title: _____________________________
Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address:_____________________

### LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS

- Introduce highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible; and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002).
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).
- Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009).
- Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (2003).
- APEC economies which did not do so before 2007 to conduct one MANPADS’ assessment of a major international airport using the MANPADS’ Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005).
- Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).
- Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).

### MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

1. Conducting contingency plan exercises at the national level and the respective airport.
2. Conducting Last Port of Call dual assessment between Indonesia and Australia in Jakarta, Bali dan Lombok.
3. Issuing Minister of Transportation regulation No. PM 31 /2013 on National Program on Aviation Security

### FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Legalizing the Known Consigners as part of regulated agent regime.
- The Director General of Civil Aviation is on the preparatory stage on implementation of ACC 3 which is going to be implemented on 1 July 2014.

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

2. Low cost/no cost check point, Bangkok
WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

1. Capacity building on Air Cargo Security Inspector
2. Risk Assessment
3. Air Traffic Providers security System Drafting Workshop
4. Cyber Security related to aviation security Workshop

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

1. Suspicious Activities program / Threat awareness/alertness Program
A.4 Protect People in Transit:

Contact Point: Name: _____________________ Title: _____________________________
Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address:_____________________

**LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS**

- Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).
- Adopt and implement agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization (2002).
- Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).
- Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005).
- Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011)

**MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS**

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

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A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

Contact Point: Name: Herry Sudradjat  Title: Director for Regional and Multilateral Cooperation
Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address: _______________________

LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS

• Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).
• Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005).
• Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
• Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC’s Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

1. Up to November 2013 more than 900 arrested and prosecuted and Uncovered: JI, NII, Mujahidin Kompak and Lasykar Jundullah. Etc…
2. Major cases reveal and Terrorist network is disrupted and dismantled
3. Indonesia has launched Standard Operating Procedures on CBRNe Terrorism
4. Indonesia continually keep building capacity of Law enforcement agencies–foil plots & uncover incidents – bring to justice
5. Indonesia is in the process to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
6. Indonesia has made political commitment to IAEA code of conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.
7. Indonesia is in the process on drafting on bill on nuclear security
8. Indonesia considers to ratify 2 International convention on Terrorism that of (1) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents; (2) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

1. Keep building capacity of LE agencies–foil plots & uncover incidents – bring to justice
2. To amend the existing CT Law to include: Criminalize precursor/preliminary activities; regulate prevention and rehabilitation; digital evidence and protection of witness; appropriate detention period to provide ample time for investigation.

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

1. Workshop on Major Event Security Framework
2. Policy Dialogue on Secure Infrastructure

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

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1. Sharing of Experiences on Major Event Security
B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

**Contact Point:** Name: Zulkarnain  Title: Director of Cooperation and Public Relations, PPATK/INTRAC

Telephone Number: +6221 3850455 (ext. 3074)   Fax Number: +6221 3856809   Email Address: zulkarnain@ppatk.go.id

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<td>• Enhance law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and enhancing information sharing with other FIUs (2002).</td>
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<td>• Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (2002).</td>
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<td>• Implement, where applicable, the FATF’s Special Recommendations on terrorist financing, including those relating to non-profit organizations, alternative remittance systems and illicit cash couriers (2002, 2008).</td>
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<td>1. Indonesia has criminalized “the financing of terrorism, the financing of the terrorist acts and the financing of terrorist organizations” as described in the UN Convention. Articles 11 - 14 of Law No. 15 Year 2003 concerning the Crime of Terrorism clearly stipulate that the financing of terrorism, the financing of the terrorist acts and the financing of terrorist organizations are crimes and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 3 (three) years and not more than 15 (fifteen) years.</td>
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<td>2. A momentous development since last three year is the enactment of new legislation of AML law, namely Law Number 8 Year 2010 concerning on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crime. This impressive law is passed by the Parliament and signed by the President of Republic of Indonesia on 22 October 2010. The law is substituting the previous one (Law No 25 Year 2003 as amended by Law No. 15 Year 2002). The new AML Law remedies deficiencies found in the 2007 Mutual Evaluation and in conjunction with the domestic needs. Some new provisions stipulated in this remarkable Law are believed to be able to positively contribute in preventing and eradicating money laundering crimes as well as terrorist financing. It is stated that assets known or reasonably suspected to be used and/or being used, directly or indirectly, for acts of terrorism, organized terrorism or individual terrorism, shall be considered equal to proceeds from criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) sub paragraph n: terrorism (Article 2 paragraph (2) of New AML Law). This provision for the terrorist financing offences is applied when they are committed inside or outside of Indonesia jurisdictional territory.</td>
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<td>3. In law enforcement sector, since July 2010 Criminal Investigation Board of the Indonesia National Police (INP) has established a special unit to investigate ML case as well as the establishment of joint-task force for terrorist financing. In Addition to that, a National Agency for Terrorism Eradication is built to coordinate stakeholder agencies in combating terrorist as well as made national policies on prevention and eradication of terrorism.</td>
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<td>4. Up to date, it can be identified 363 (three hundred and sixty three) successful AML/CFT Criminal Justice Process on money laundering offence terrorist financing offence. Sentences in these cases were not only 5 month to 17 years imprisonments but also a fine amounting of Rp. 5 million until Rp. 15 billion. In addition, more offences have been charged, such as corruption, banking fraud, and others.</td>
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<td>5. Some legal products on Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT) have been improved, such as Bank Indonesia Regulation for banking sector and Chairman of Bapepam-LK Decision as well as Minister of Finance Regulation for NBFI sector. A number of socializations and inspections are underway to</td>
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ascertain the implementation of those regulations. The implementation of new regulations has already had an impact on improving the customer identification and beneficial owner by financial institutions and increasing quantity and quality of Suspicious Transaction Reports during last year.

6. Indonesia has also been drafting new Law Asset Forfeiture (AF), which covered all recommendations in MER and ICRG Targeted Review report. The government and parliament have agreed to discuss the draft bills as they already have been included in the National Legislation Program for the year 2010-2014. It is expected that the Bill on Asset Forfeiture (non-conviction based forfeiture) will be one of the priority Bills to be discussed and enacted in next 2015.

CFT Issue

Law No. 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Financing of Terrorism

1. Indonesia has initially drafted new Law on Crime of Terrorist Financing (CTF), The Bill on Crime of Terrorist Financing has been incorporated into National Legislation Program Year 2009-2014 which was approved by Parliament on 1 December 2009. It is expected that the Bill on anti financing of terrorism will be one of the priority Bills to be discussed and enacted in the 2012 [National Legislation Program No. 223].

2. On March 13, 2013, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) has adopted the Law No. 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Financing of Terrorism. This Act comprehensively regulate the criminalization of terrorist financing offenses and other offenses related to terrorism financing offenses, the application of the principle of recognizing users of financial services, reporting and compliance monitoring, surveillance activities through a remittance transfer system or through other systems that do by the Financial Service Provider, control disposition of cash and / or other payment instruments into or outside the Indonesian customs area, blocking mechanisms, the inclusion in the list of suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations, the setting of the investigation, prosecution, and examination at trial, as well as work equally, both nationally and internationally, in order to prevent and eradicate the financing of terrorism.

3. Terrorism financing within the scope of this Act include acts committed directly or indirectly in order to provide, gather, give, or lend funds to others he knew would be used to commit an act of terrorism. In addition, the set also regarding terrorist organization, which is a collection of people who have a common goal which is based on the decision of the court, has committed an act of terrorism or a determination by the court specified in the list of terrorist organizations unpredictable. International cooperation on the implementation of this Act will need to be careful and cautious in the corridors of the national legal system by giving priority to national interests, particularly the aspect of blocking requests from foreign countries and foreign jurisdiction.

4. PPATK as the initiator of the preparation of this Act has a role in preventing and combating the financing of terrorism offenses. Therefore, one of the initial steps that have been undertaken by PPATK is to organize a national seminar on May 2, 2013 with the theme "Implementation of Law No. 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Financing of Terrorism". This activity filled by presenters from the House of Representatives, Supreme Court, the Indonesian National Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as academics. The seminar was attended by more than 300 (three hundred) participants from law enforcement officials, regulators, financial service providers, and other stakeholders.

5. In addition, other early step in the implementation of this Act, PPATK also has initiated inter-ministerial coordination meeting done since May 2013, which was attended by the Foreign Ministry, the Indonesian National Police, National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) and PPATK. The coordination meeting to discuss implementation efforts related to Chapter VII of Law No. 9 of 2013 related list Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations Contingency Issued by the Government.

Implementation of transaction postponement/suspension provisions

PPATK has already issued Circular Letter No. S- 316/1.02.1/PPATK/09/11 requested Financial Service Providers to postpone transactions involving funds and financial assets or economic sources from individuals, groups, and entities, including funds which come from the wealth possessed or controlled directly or indirectly by them or their proxies or their appointees and convince that there are no funds, financial assets or economic sources which are placed, either directly or indirectly, in the interests or at the disposal of persons whose names are listed in the list of publications issued by international organizations/ institutions. The circular letter already followed by the enactment of the Head of PPATK
Regulation No: PER- 3/1.02.1/PPATK/03/2012 concerning The Procedure of Suspension of Transactions and Postponement of Transactions in the field area of Banking, Capital Market, and Insurance.

As a result of the enactment of the abovementioned regulation, the implementation of Suspension of Transactions and Postponement of Transactions in the field area of Banking, Capital Market, and Insurance, including transaction postponement (freezing) related with terrorist financing has have strong basic guidance, therefore. Until May 2013, there were 674 Suspension of Transactions by 27 FSPs and 16 Postponement of Transactions by PPATK.

NPO Sector

Since deliberation of NPO sector to be included as the 9th Strategy in the National Strategy 2007-2011 last 2009, some significant progress & measures have been taken so far in relation to NPO handling comprehensively.

On 7 July 2010, a Domestic Review which was commenced since July 2009 has result some recommendation to the relevant stakeholders as follows:
1. The mapping of Indonesian NPO regulation is required to be conducted comprehensively to overcome the complexity of the regulation.
2. Simplifying Registration and Authorization of a Legal Status.
3. The development of supervision system and sanction by implementing a regularly monitoring and evaluation.
4. The increase of affectivity on the supervision of foreign NPO in Indonesia.
5. The development of Management Information System of NPO Data.
6. Public-advising is required to be enhanced to increase the transparency of NPO information and its public accountability.
7. The increase of protection for NPO as a strategy to minimize the misuse of NPO and to increase its accountability.
8. The development of partnership between the government, public, and NPO.

The abovementioned recommendation was then submitted to the President for his perusal by Coordinating Minister of Politic, Law and Security Affairs.

On 9-13 September 2013, a number of relevant officers handling the NPO sectors visited United Kingdom Charity Commission (UKCC) as benchmarking to learn the current best practices on NPO report and updating.

Alternative Remittance System

In relation to money remittance services, Bank Indonesia has issued Bank Indonesia Circular Letter Number 10/49/DASP dated December 24, 2008 regarding The Licensing of Money Remittance Activities for Individuals and Non-Bank Institutions, replacing the Bank Indonesia Circular Letter Number 8/32/DASP regarding Registration of Money Remittance Activity, which stipulates registration procedure for existing and prospecting Money Remitters. These regulations also provided Bank Indonesia with the authority to conduct oversight towards money remitters and their activities, and also to impose sanctions. Money remitters must also submit monthly transaction reports, conduct anti money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism policies, and report suspicious transactions to PPATK.

The oversight to money remitters consist of 7 areas:
  a. Mechanism of outgoing and incoming funds transfer
  b. Settlement process
  c. Data and documentation
  d. Business continuity plan and disaster recovery plan
  e. Customer protection
  f. Compliance to KYC and AML principles
  g. Accuracy and correctness of reports submitted to Bank Indonesia
In relation with letter from Bank Indonesia No.13/239/DHk dated June 8 2011, PPATK has conducted as a supervisory for the Know Your Customer implementation and FSP report obligation especially suspicious transaction in payment system for 2 years transition period. In the following these matter, PPATK has already sent the formal letter to Bank Indonesia mentioned that PPATK has no longer as a supervisory for those duties and submit all of the responsibility to Bank Indonesia as a supervisory and regulatory agency in payment system.

Cash Couriers

Under new AML Law, a provision on CBCC has been amended by put bearer negotiable instruments as one of subjects to be reported. Hence, it gives authority and mandates to the Directorate General of Customs and Excise to control Cross Border Cash Carrying and Bearer Negotiable Instruments as well as impose administrative sanction against the violation of Cross Border Cash Carrying and Bearer Negotiable Instruments either incoming or Outgoing of the Indonesian Customs Territory

9,644 Directorate General of Customs & Excise’s Forms have been filed with Customs and submitted to PPATK. The reports were derived from 12 (twelve) checkpoints, namely: Batam (Riau), Soekarno Hatta (Jakarta), Bandung (West Java), Denpasar (Bali), Tanjung Pinang & Tanjung Balai Karimun (Kep. Riau), Dumai (Riau), Teluk Bayur (West Sumatera), Teluk Nibung & Medan (North Sumatera), Balikpapan & Pontianak (West Kalimantan). Batam and Jakarta are the dominant territories as source of reports.

Furthermore, in collaboration with PPATK, DGCE conducted Socialization to officers of customs and excise, administrative staff at the airport and seaport and law enforcement officers (police, prosecutor), about the rules and procedures of cash carrying into / from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Further Measures Planned to Implement Commitments (indicate timeframe)

As the follow up of the enactment of the new CFT Law, Indonesia has taken significant steps in implementing the Law as has been mentioned in the progress above. Indonesia is continuously taking various measures on implementing the new CFT Law by implementing the provisions for freezing terrorists assets as regulated in the CFT Law. The steps that Indonesia has been taken in the CFT definitely proves that Indonesia’s proress in countering financing of terrorism is in line with the practice of rule of law and in accordance with the principle of the protection of human rights.

Following the enactment of the new CFT Law, Road Map of implementation of AML Law was established, which divides into 3 (three) terms, namely short term, medium term and long term. Among of those agendas, there are some priority and urgent actions that must be completed soon. PPATK is currently drafting 3(three) implementing government regulations and 2 (two) Head of PPATK regulations which are targeted due on end of 2014. The strengthening of regulation is conducted in conjunction with the efforts to increase the capacity of human resources. During the first of 2011, PPATK cooperates with law enforcement agency held joint training (training for trainers) to increase the effectiveness of implementing the New AML Law, which includes participants from judges, prosecutors, money laundering investigators and also regulators.

In order to implement the Law number 8 Year 2010, especially article 23, paragraph 1 (c), PPATK is currently preparing the necessary infrastructure and regulation for the International Fund Transfer Instruction (IFTI) reporting, which also involved 8 (eight) pilot banks and also money remittance provider. It is expected that on September 2013, the trial process for the IFTI reporting would take place. The IFTI reporting obligation itself would be effective on January 2014 for the banks and on June 2014 for the money remittance.
**PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**

- Workshop on Designated Non Financial Business and Profession

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

1. Benchmarking of how the implementation of Freezing Assets Mechanism in some Economies are well-implemented and have effective mechanisms in place, particularly Economies with civil law system.
2. National Risk Assessment on Terrorist Financing

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

1. Provide technical assistance and information sharing to other FIU
C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point: Name: _____________________ Title: _____________________________
Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address: _______________________

LEADERS’ AND MINISTERS’ COMMITMENTS

• Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).
• Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cybersecurity awareness (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

1. Indonesia has been participate on UN Group of Governmental Expert on the development in information and telecommunications in the context of International Security.
2. Indonesia has participating in Seoul Conference on Cyber Space
3. Co-Sponsoring on CCPCJ Resolution on enhance national measures against cyber crime.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)


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

Workshop on ......(APEC TEL, bali)

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)
What kind of expertise and/or assistance could your economy provide to other APEC members that could help address their capacity building needs? Please be as specific as possible regarding the types of capacity building activities that your economy could provide (e.g., seminars, workshops, information sharing, best practices, specialized training, etc.)
POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

Contact Point for Assistance and Expertise not included above: Name: _____________________ Title: _____________________________

Telephone Number: ____________ Fax Number: ___________ Email Address: __________________________

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