



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2015/SOM1/CTWG/013

Agenda Item: 6

2014 APEC Counter Terrorism Action Plan - Mexico

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Mexico



**4th Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting
Subic, Philippines
31 January – 1 February 2015**

APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY: Mexico

CALENDAR YEAR: 2013 **LAST UPDATED:** February 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 CTWG to identify priority areas for future cooperation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

- Mexico continued to strengthen the overall security of its main borders, ports and airports.
- In February of 2014, Mexico, in coordination with the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) organized the first "Regional Seminar to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Bilateral Field Training Exercise" to test communications and response protocols in the event of radiological incident.
- Mexico has begun the 2014-2019 certification process for Ships and Port Facilities by issuing a series of new guidelines based on the Threat and Risk Analysis Matrix (TRAM).
- Mexico has continued to successfully implement the Civil Aviation Verification Program, resulting in seven more airports being verified.
- Mexico has adopted the use of biometric technology in its Trusted Traveler Program, as well as in the issuance of Regional Visitor Cards.
- Mexico has implemented an efficient information sharing system that is put into place through the relevant agencies concerned with security, intelligence, analysis, and research and trade control.
- Mexico has amended its Federal Criminal Code in order to be consistent with what is required by article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

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

- Mexico will continue to exchange information between security agencies and train personnel in technical issues related to Cargo Protection.
- Mexico will continue with the implementation of the ISPS Code, through the 2014-2019 Certification for Ships and Port Facilities.
- Mexico is working towards implementing a multi-agency Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) security framework.
- Mexico will continue to develop training programs and national guidelines to be used as standardized procedures and methods for instruction within the Aviation Security Industry.
- Mexico is working to secure effective export controls for strategic materials.
- Mexico is working to expand the use of biometric technology in substantive immigration activities.

- Mexico will continue to regulate and implement educational programs aimed at combating the possession of firearms that are for exclusive use of the Armed Forces.
- Mexico will continue to implement the chapter of information security of the General Application manual of Information Technology, Communication and Information Security (MAAGTICSI).

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.

Needs:

Mexico is interested to have training on:

- Customs and transportation cargo security
- Risk analysis and targeting
- Crisis management in aviation security
- Support in the supervision of Designated Non-Financial Businesses or Professions
- Training regarding the freezing of terrorist assets
- Specialized training on best practices in Critical Infrastructure Information Protection and Industrial Control Systems.

Opportunities:

Mexico is able to share its best practices and knowledge regarding:

- Assistance in ports, vessels and platforms security
- Anti-Money Laundering Laws
- Information Security.
- Incident Response.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
- Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).
- Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011)
- Continue work on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Within the framework of the *Megaports Initiative*, the General Customs Administration (AGA for its Spanish Acronym) in coordination with the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DoE), organized the "Regional Seminar to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Bilateral Field Training Exercise" to test communications and response protocols (25-28 February, Manzanillo, Colima).

Furthermore, AGA implemented the "Core Program" (a *Megaports* sister initiative) which will equip two of Mexico's main airports and the South Border customs with specialized equipment for mobile non-intrusive inspection that allows for the detection and interdiction of illicit nuclear and radioactive material.

The AGA has become a fundamental piece in capacity building initiatives related to the identification of dual use materials and non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs). As of July 2014, 182 AGA officials have been trained in Commodity Identification Training matters, including 11 AGA instructors. Furthermore, 170 officers from other relevant federal agencies have been trained in this area, including 25 federal agency instructors.

In March 2014, the "Arrangement between the Customs Service of the Republic of Korea and the General Customs Administration of the United Mexican States regarding the Mutual Recognition of their respective Authorized Economic Operator Programs" was signed in an effort to further expand the implementation of the Authorized Economic Operator and its mutual recognition amongst other APEC economies.

Mexico's Federal Police, has more than 1,000 officers from the Regional Security Division assigned to the 26 major airports with domestic and international flights; these airports have been selected for their overall operation capacity regarding cargo and passenger transportation. Furthermore, the Federal Police has specialized in surveillance, inspection and monitoring of aircrafts, passengers, luggage and merchandise.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Further develop the AEO program by implementing the certification of other parties within the supply chain to include industrial parks, port operator and courier companies. At this moment, AEO Mexico certifies manufacturing enterprises, shippers (transporters) and customs brokers.
- Continue to exchange information between security agencies and train personnel in technical issues related to Cargo Protection.

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?

Mexico emphasizes its interest in obtaining and receiving support for the elimination of the growing dangers posed by the proliferation of WMDs, and their means of delivery, by strengthening non-proliferation regimes. This requires support to enhance and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building. In particular

- Customs and transportation cargo security
- Risk analysis and targeting

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

Mexico, through the AGA currently has the technical expertise to provide training and support national capacity building in the following areas:

- Dual Use Commodities Identification
- Non-Intrusive Cargo Inspection
- Land Vehicles Inspection (passengers)
- Container Inspection
- Intellectual property Rights
- Workshop for Customs inspection officials – focus on passengers
- Course Training for Canine Units

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

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation, through the General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Marine, continues to issue the Ships and Port Facilities certification in accordance with the guidelines established by the International Ship and Port Facility Code (ISPS Code).

In order to develop a Security Assessment of Ships and Port Facilities, Mexico began the 2014-2019 certification process for Ships and Port Facilities by issuing a series of new guidelines based on the Threat and Risk Analysis Matrix (TRAM).

In December of 2013, legislative reforms were made to the Federal Public Administration Law, the Navigation and Maritime Trade Law and the Ports Law, which established that the Mexican Navy in coordination with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation are the competent authorities in matters related to maritime and port security.

Mexico continues to carry out with reciprocal programs with countries such as Panama and the United States of America in the exchange of best practices and standards in the implementation and maintenance of relevant measures and protection procedures according to the ISPS Code.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Mexico will continue with the implementation of the ISPS Code, through the 2014-2019 Certification for Ships and Port Facilities.

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

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

Mexico has experience in the implementation of the ISPS Code as well as with best practices in the application of this code and international standards issued by the International Maritime Organization.
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A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Introduce highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible; and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002).
- Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).
- Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonize 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 traveler protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

The Mexican Civil Aviation Authority has continued with the Verification Program for Civil Aviation, and as a result in the second half of 2013 the Aguascalientes, Toluca, La Paz, Monterrey, Puerto Vallarta, Tijuana and Guadalajara airports were verified.

In the second half of 2014, amendments to federal legislation were made to the provisions and rules of the Civil Aviation Law, which included the approval of terms used to refer to the Operator Security Program in relation to the terms established by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The General Direction for Civil Aviation has issued and updated the following guidelines to standardize security measures within the national network of airports and airlines, in order to fall within the regulations established under ICAO provisions:

- Mandatory Circular CO SA 17.2/10 R3, which provides regulation of prohibited items on aircraft entering public areas for the prevention of acts of unlawful interference.
- The development of the Mexican Official Standard which established a minimum content for Air Operator Security Program and Air Cargo Operator Security Program.

In accordance with internal legislation regulated by the National Aviation Security Program (NPFS), which is based on the General Communication Law, the Civil Aviation Act, and the Regulations and Airports Act, the Federal Police has been designated as the relevant authority to exercise general police patrol at airports.

Included within the powers and responsibilities of the Federal Police, interagency coordination actions are developed with all airport authorities. These actions include the continuous surveillance with the use of non-intrusive equipment for the detection of explosives and other materials in adjacent roads, checkpoints, baggage claim rooms, waiting areas, operations areas, and shipping and cargo facilities.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

The Federal Police currently shares information at the national and international level concerning alerts on suspected aircrafts or persons that represent a threat to international peace and security.

The National Training Security program and other national guidelines are being developed and updated by the Directorate for Civil Aviation Security, they are expected to be used as standardized procedures and methods for instruction within the Aviation Security Industry.

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?

To ensure security at airports, the Federal Police requires personnel to be trained in basic instructor skills concerning:

- Crisis management in aviation security

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

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement as expeditiously as possible an Advance Passenger Information system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).
- Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (2006).
- Adopt and implement agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with ICAO and the International Standards Organization (2002).
- Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).
- Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavors 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

The National Institute of Migration permanently manages migratory alerts, included those required by national and international security instances. Furthermore, aviation and maritime transportation authorities are required to inform the Institute of national and international passengers and crew that transit through Mexican territory. This measure was underlined with the publication of the 2012 Rules of Migration Act, which in turn allowed for the publication of the "General Guidelines for the Transmission of Electronic Lists of Passengers, Crews and Means of Transportation". January 1, 2014 was the deadline for all aviation companies to comply with this regulation. Furthermore, the Institute, put in place the Passenger and Crew Validation System for cargo and passenger ships that transit through Mexican territorial waters.

Regarding the entry and exit process of people through its territory, Mexico adopted the use of biometric technology in its Trusted Traveler Program and in the issuance of Regional Visitor Cards. The Institute is working towards extending the use of this technology to its migratory stations. Furthermore, the Institute is currently analyzing the possibility of adopting validation solutions for electronic passports provided by the ICAO.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- A new application for the Analysis of Passenger List and Crew (APIS) will be installed, which will expand the possibilities of finding special interest items.
- The INM will expand the use of biometric technology in its substantive activities
- The INM will strongly work in interoperability database projects, in order to extend automated search processes.

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?

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

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
- Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial systems from abuse (2006).
- Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005).
- Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
- Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.
- Relevant economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the adoption of the voluntary APEC Food Defense Principles (2007).
- Continue implementing the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

In line with the national Legal Framework currently in force related to international efforts aimed at countering terrorism, the Mexican Government currently has an efficient information sharing system that is put into place through the relevant agencies concerned with security, intelligence, analysis, research and trade control.

During 2013, Mexico participated in several activities aimed at preventing and combating international terrorism within the framework of the Organization of American States Interamerican Committee to Counter Terrorism (CICTE), as well as with other international mechanisms.

The Ministry of Defense, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, carries out and promotes the implementation of educational programs aimed at combating the storage and possession of firearms that are for exclusive use of the Armed Forces.

Eleven extraordinary supervision visits have been carried out in the states of Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Aguascalientes, Colima, Nayarit, Guerrero, Hidalgo and Tamaulipas, to physical and moral persons that have a General permission to purchase, manufacture, store and sale explosive material.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

The Mexican Government regulates, without exception, any and all types of conventional weapons.

Mexico is working to implement a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) multi-agency security framework, which is a key component of the Integrated System for CBRNE Security, and which has the objective of preventing, detecting, and responding to possible criminal acts or incidents that involve these types of materials.

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?

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

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

A decree amending the Federal Criminal Code was enacted on 12 February 2014, modifying the articles that criminalize terrorism, terrorism financing and money laundering, in order to make them fully consistent with what is required by article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In Mexico's FATF 2008 mutual evaluation report, there were some deficiencies identified on this regard, which have been addressed.

Furthermore, a major financial reform, which included Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CTF) measures, was enacted on 10 January 2014, established the requirement for banks and other financial institutions to immediately suspend any transactions or services with individuals or entities included in a list in which they are designated by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) as terrorists, terrorist financiers or money launderers. These suspensions apply until the SHCP reverses a designation through a delisting. The reform also includes high penalties for non-compliance with the above, including economic sanctions that are equivalent to 10 – 100% of the amounts involved in the transactions that were carried out with designated individuals or entities.

In consistency, the AML/CFT General Provisions applicable to banks were updated on 25 April 2014, with the inclusion of a new chapter XV, which establishes the details for making designations and delisting, the obligations of reporting entities (financial institutions, DNFBPs and other risk sectors) and rights of designated individuals and entities, among others.

In addition, the FIU was granted with the authority to establish a mechanism to further implement the international standards for freezing terrorist assets. The Federal Law for the Prevention and Identification of Transactions with Illicit Proceeds (the "AML Law") establishes in its article 12 that competent authorities shall have the authority to issue the Law's secondary regulation, in order to allow for an adequate implementation. The Regulations to this Law were enacted on 16 August 2013 and the General Rules of this Law were enacted on 23 August 2013, by the President and the SHCP, respectively. The Regulations establish in their article 18 that the FIU shall have the authority to

establish additional AML/CFT preventive mechanisms and the General Rules explain in their article 38 that the FIU can consider in its AML/CFT preventive measures, the lists of designations made by international bodies and national or foreign authorities.

Based on these powers, the Head of the FIU disseminated to all reporting parties the "Resolution which establishes the mechanism to prevent the execution of acts or transactions that enable the commission of the crimes to which reference is made in articles 1 and 19 of the Regulations of the Federal Law for the Prevention and Identification of Transactions with Illicit Proceeds", or in short the targeted financial sanctions (TFS) resolution, on 22 January 2014. The TFS resolution deals with most aspects relevant for complying with FATF SRIII, UNSCR 1267 and UNSCR 1373.

Overall, the TFS resolution and the other mentioned regulations put in place a comprehensive system for the freezing of funds or other assets as required under SRIII, UNSCR 1267 and UNSCR 1373.

The FATF determined during its plenary of February 2014 that Mexico had complied or mostly complied with all FATF core and key recommendations, which includes several that are relevant for the prevention and combating of terrorism and terrorism financing, such as FATF SRI, SRII, SRIII, SRIV and SRV.

Furthermore, amendments were made to article 400 bis of the Federal Penal Code as follows: CHAPTER IV BIS "From The Terrorist Financing" is added to the First Title of the Second Book of the above-mentioned Substantive Code, which clearly established the criminal definition of financing or supporting activities of individuals or terrorist organizations, included international terrorism and its financing.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

The new amendments and regulations are in process of being implemented. The main challenge will be in implementing the supervision of reporting entities on their freezing obligations.

In accordance with the National Development Plan's objective to increase the capacity of investigation regarding transactions with criminal proceeds, interagency coordination is carried out between the Attorney General's Office with the areas dependent on the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, in charge of supporting the investigations of money laundering (UIF, CNBV, SAT, CNSF, General Administration of Customs, Unit of Banking, Values and Saving (UBVA), among others) that contributes to a frontal and effective combat to the expressions of the organized crime, in order to consolidate international standards to prevent and fight money laundering and terrorist financing, through investigations to detect acts and omissions that could favor the commission of crimes of money laundering.

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?

- Support in the supervision of Designated Non-Financial Businesses or Professions
- Training regarding the freezing of terrorist assets

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

The FIU offers its foreign counterparts training on issues related to the fulfillment of the FIU's mandate, such as strategic and tactical analysis, information and technology tools, best practices and international cooperation, among others.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

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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

The Mexican government has:

- Harmonized the national legal framework regarding cybercrime in order to be able to effectively prosecute these crimes and sign the Budapest Convention.
- Signed "ad referendum" the Iberoamerican Convention for Cooperation in research, Assurance and Obtaining Evidence of a Cybercrime, as well as recommendations emitted to the sanctioning of this crime within the framework of the Conference of Ministers of Justice of Iberoamerican Countries.
- Published the National Public Security Program which includes the attention to cybercrime
- Developed a cyber-police model to implement within all federal entities
- Organized the National Workshop on Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure in July 2014.
- In December of 2013, a representative of the Ministry of Defense was designated to function as manager of the CICTE's cybersecurity program.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- Continue with the implementation of the National Strategy on Information Security
- Continue with the creation of the Specialized Area for Information Security (AESI)
- Continue with the implementation of the chapter of information security of the General Application manual of Information technology, Communication and Information Security (MAAGTICSI)
- Update the Federal Government's Critical Infrastructure Information Catalog

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?

Specialized training on best practices in Critical Infrastructure Information Protection and Industrial Control Systems.

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