



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2015/SOM1/CTWG/016

Agenda Item: 6

2014 APEC Counter Terrorism Action Plan - Korea

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Korea



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

2012~~4~~ APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN

ECONOMY: Republic of Korea

CALENDAR YEAR: 2014

LAST UPDATED: Jan 2013

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

Protect Cargo

- Establishment of a cargo management system based on the UCR.
- A switch to an export inspection system before loading.
- With the AEO MRA between Korea and China(June, 2013), there are now 6 countries that Korea concluded the AEO MRA.
- Expansion of scientific inspection equipment in order to block the entry of hazardous goods
- International standardization of customs data based on the WCO DM
- Participation in the WCO DM activities by joining the WCO DMPT
- Establishment of a comprehensive trade supply chain management system
- Build-up of information analysis function by setting up a new clearance and audit data center.
- Expansion of agencies linked with Single Window
- Participation in the 2013 APEC workshops on Sharing AEO best practices (twice)

Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages

- Korea has been operating Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for ships in the coast and overseas since 2003. It has also installed the Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) in approximately 2,807 ships as of June 2013, and about 744 ships have been operating the Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) system since July 2009.
- Korea has been actively participating in international cooperation such as the UN Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).
- Korea pledged to donate a half million dollars to the Trust Fund of the CGPCS on 17 April 2011 and made a contribution of 100,000 US dollars in September 2011. Korea has made a contribution of 500,000 US dollars to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund since 2009 and 270,000 US dollars to UNDP Somalia's Rule of Law and Security Program in 2012

Protect International Aviation

- Korea submitted a corrective action plan to ICAO in accordance with the final report of the 2nd Cycle Universal Security Audit of ICAO by 20 December 2011.
- Korea has been continuously conducting a training program for national aviation inspectors and implementing quality control activities for airport operators, aircraft operators, and other related entities in accordance with the annual quality control plan, which was established by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

(MOLIT).

- Korea inspected L.A. airport according to Airport Security Assessment agreed between Korea(MOLIT) and the U.S.(TSA) on Oct. 2012
- Korea inspected Sydney airport according to Airport Security Assessment agreed between Korea(MOLIT) and the Australia(SACL) on Feb. 2013
- Korea ASTC(Aviation Security Training Center) opened free education classes in order to support the developing country

Protect People in Transit

- Korea completed the APEC pathfinder initiative on Advanced Passenger Information System in 2004 and has been implementing the API system since September 2005 at the Incheon International Airport with experts of information analysis.
- Korea expanded user scope of foreigners for the SES: permanent residents and high investors (August 2010, and foreign nationals who changed visa status from D-8 (Corporate Investor) to F-2 (Resident) (April 2012).
- Korea launched SES-GEP, the Korea-US trusted traveler program, in June 2012. Pre-approved, low-risk citizens aged 17 or older are allowed to join the program after registering passport, fingerprints and face image in advance. The membership will be valid for 5 years for US\$100.
- Korea concluded an MOU with Hong Kong for the mutual use of the automated immigration clearance system in July 2013.
- Korea has established a Code of Conduct to assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations.
- Korea has been conducting the assessment of hospitality and customer satisfaction every half-year since 2008. In order to ensure objectivity and fairness of the assessment, Korea delegated development of index and measurement to a professional research institution (from August to October 2013).
- Korea has developed a standardized strategic safety and security master plan, as well as a crisis management model.

Combat Threats to Security

- Korea holds regular and across-the-board bilateral counter-terrorism consultations with its neighbouring countries.
- Korea participated the 12th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (Mar. 2014).
- As a UN Security Council member from 2013-2014, Korea has chaired the 1540 Committee whose main task is to enhance global efforts to prevent the terrorist use of WMD.
- From 2012 to 2013, Korea served as the chair country of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.
- Korea continues to maintain its strong measures against the proliferation of WMD and related materials. Korea has been fully involved in PSI related activities since May 2009 and later joined the PSI Operational Experts Group (OEG) in November 2010. In particular, Korea made its contribution to the PSI activities by hosting a PSI workshop and a maritime exercise in October 2010 and a PSI OEG Meeting and a maritime exercise in September 2012.
- In order to implement the IAEA Code of Conduct and Guidance, Korea established a database on radioactive sources in 2003 and operates a Radiation Safety Information System which oversees the acquisition, use, and disposal of radioactive sources from cradle-to-grave.
- Korea also participates actively in IAEA international and regional conferences and meetings for information sharing.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING

- Korea amended the Financial Transaction Reports Act (FTRA) which abolished the threshold for reporting suspicious transactions and introduced obligations and strengthened the requirements on internal procedures and control in July 2013. The FTRA was amended again in May 2014, to strengthen the provisions in relation to the identification of customer and beneficial ownership.
- The Prohibition of Financing for Offences of Public Intimidation Act (PFOPIA) was amended and came into force on 28 May 2014. The amendment addressed all the remaining deficiencies of the TF offences and included WMDs related provisions in order to comply with the FATF recommendation.
- Korea has made efforts to expand information sharing network with foreign FIUs by signing an MOU with Bhutan in July 2014.
- Korea has established a robust financial intelligence system including a sophisticated IT system.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- Korea hosted the Seoul Conference on Cyberspace 2013 where about 1,600 participants attended and
- Since October 2012, Korea has held bilateral consultations on cyber security and policy with concerned countries. It held the consultations with E.U in May 2014, Russia in May 2014, U.S. in August 2014 and Australia in August 2014.

(Korean National Police Agency)

- Korean has been holding the International Symposium on Cyber crime Response (ISCR) annually. It held the symposium in June 2014.
- In October 2012, it held the 14th Interpol Expert Group Meeting on Cybercrime in Asia-Pacific Region in collaboration with Interpol General Secretariat.
- Korean signed an MOU with the cyber crime investigation agencies of France, Germany, the U.K., the U.S., the Netherlands and Microsoft to cope with cybercrime, and has been strengthening mutual cooperation with those agencies.
- Korea has held bilateral meeting on cyber security and policy with concerned countries. It held the consultations with the U.K in July 2014, Germany in August 2014 and so on.
- In August 2014, it held the 1st Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on cyber crime investigation for Eurasian Region in collaboration with Interpol.
- Korea signed an MOU with Symantec in October 2013 and FireEye in August 2014 to cope with cybercrime, and has been strengthening mutual cooperation with cyber crime investigation Agencies.
- Korea has been working with developing countries like Bangladesh in order to establish cyber system in their country. Furthermore, we will take Bangladesh police as interns for 2 weeks in late September, passing down our cyber system.

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

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

Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages

- Korea will continue to proactively participate in the international efforts to fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia.

Protect International Aviation

- Korea will prepare the plan for ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme – Continuous Monitoring Approach(USAP-CMA), which will be adopted on the beginning of 2015
- Korea will establish the risk-based assessment measures for all 15 airports in order to ensure aviation security.
- Korea (MOLIT) and U.S (TSA) are going to sign a MOU for the aviation security training programme.

Combat Threats to Security

- Korea will continue to hold bilateral and trilateral counter-terrorism consultations with like-minded countries.
- As the former Chair, Korea will be eager to contribute to the success of the Hague Summit by encouraging participating states to fully implement the Seoul Communiqué.
- Korea will continue to participate in the PSI and provide financial assistance to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund and the G8 Global Partnership.
- Korea will serve as a coordinator of the Implementation Assessment Group (IAG) of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism(GICNT) from 2013 to 2015..
- Korea will continue to raise awareness on export controls of strategic material and upgrade its online export control assistance system, YesTrade, to facilitate its use.
- Korea is taking final steps to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING

- Korea plans to keep on signing MOUs with other countries around the world in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing by exchanging intelligence with foreign FIUs.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

- Korea has been sending a delegation to international meetings related to cyber crime, such as APEC, Interpol, the Cyber Crime Technology Information Network System (CTINS) and others. It will continue to participate in the international cooperation to fight against cyber crimes.
- Korea has been conducting training programs in association with Interpol. It will make continuous efforts to assist in the cyber crime response capacity of Asia-Pacific countries.
- Korea will continue to hold bilateral consultations on cyber security and policy with various countries.

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.

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

Protect Cargo

- The Korea Customs Service has a regional training center for Asia-Pacific and holds 'Single Window Workshops' and 'Seminars on Customs Modernization' annually for the Customs officials of member economies in the AP region.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING

- Korea will continue to hold workshops which are designed to help participating countries implement FATF Recommendations and share knowledge in the area of AML/CFT.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY

- Korea would be able to deploy trainers or provide training programs to help APEC economies build their own cyber crime investigation capacities.

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

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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Contact Point: Name: Kwon, Oh- kwan Title: Deputy Director, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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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 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

Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade

- Establishment of a cargo management system based on the UCR.
 - Regarding the nation's export goods, information that shows whether supply chain related parties such as exporters, forwarders and carriers are AEOs can be provided.
- A switch to an export inspection system before loading.
 - By linking Advance manifest system and export C/S, export inspection system has changed to check before loading.
- With the AEO MRA between Korea and China(June, 2013), there are now 6 countries that Korea concluded the AEO MRA.
- Expansion of scientific inspection equipment in order to block the entry of hazardous goods
 - Established a remote surveillance system by adopting portable X-ray Fluorescence, portable radiation detector, etc.

Implement the common standards for Electronic Customs Reporting

- International standardization of customs data based on the WCO DM
 - Among 737 types of Korea Customs documents, 33%(242 types) is applied with designs based on the WCO DM.
- Participation in the WCO DM activities by joining the WCO DMPT
 - Attended the WCO DMPT(Feb 11~13,2013), Submitted 3 DMRs(Since there is ongoing works in submitted DMR-related area, reviewing DMR has been delayed)
 - At present, there are 33 DMR submissions(19 Approvals, 4 Partial Approvals, 3 deferrals)
 - ※ WCO DM(Data Model) : A standard data set which is provided to overall trade works based on trade standard process.
 - ※ WCO DMPT(Data Model Project Team): A meeting hosted by the WCO to update and facilitate the WCO DM

Implement a container security regime

- Establishment of a comprehensive trade supply chain management system
 - Enhance trustworthiness of overall logistics in trade by linking and comprehensively managing compliance of overseas carriers to domestic transportation companies and cargo custodians.
 - *Established a plan on a comprehensive compliance system in supply chain(July 2012) -> Implementation(December)
- Build-up of information analysis function by setting up a new clearance and audit data center.
 - Complement strategic functions of risk management by integrating high-risk cargo C/S, etc.

Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security

- Expansion of agencies linked with Single Window
 - By linking 4 more agencies including the Korea Feed Association, there are now 38 agencies linked to Single Window.

Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator(AEO) Best Practice

- Participation in the 2013 APEC workshops on Sharing AEO best practices (twice)

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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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?

- Participated in the 2013 APEC Workshops on Sharing AEO Best Practice (twice)
 - Had an opportunity to analyse Korea's AEO program by understanding benefits of APEC member economies' AEO programs
 - It will be beneficial for member economies to produce a comparative summary with each member economy's AEO program.

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.)

Currently, a diagnosis report conducted by CTI for resolving choke points in the APEC region is ongoing. Based on the result of the diagnosis report, the areas and needs of capacity building activities would be decided.

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.)

The KCS (Korea Customs Service) has a regional training center for Asia-Pacific designated by the WCO and holds ‘Single Window Workshops’ and ‘Seminars on Customs Modernization’ annually for the Customs officials of member economies in the AP region. Single Window workshops aim to disseminate KCS’ experience in Single Window with KCS’ UNI-PASS, and seminars on Customs modernization aim to introduce each APEC member economy’s ongoing Customs modernization process and to share experiences.

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 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

Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).

- Korea has been operating Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for ships in the coast and overseas since 2003. It has also installed the Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) in approximately 2,807 ships as of June 2013, and about 744 ships have been operating the Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) system since July 2009.

Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).

- Since 2009, Korea has been deploying a warship to the Somali waters and the warship operates as a member of Combined Maritime Forces (CMF), protecting Korean or foreign vessels from Somali pirates, thereby taking part in the international cooperation measures for maritime security.
- Korea has been actively participating in international cooperation such as the UN Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). Since March 2012, Korea has been assuming the chairmanship of the CGPCS Working Group 3, which discusses the self-defense measures of vessels. In February 2013, Korea chaired the 7th CGPCS WG 3 session in Seoul, and in September 2013, Korea chaired the 8th CGPCS WG3 session in London. Furthermore, it developed the official website of the UN CGPCS with the U.S. and the U.K. in October 2011 and since then, Korea has operated the website.
- Korea pledged to donate a half million dollars to the Trust Fund of the CGPCS on 17 April 2011 and made a contribution of 100,000 US dollars in September 2011. Korea has made a contribution of 500,000 US dollars to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund since 2009 and 270,000 US dollars to UNDP Somalia's Rule of Law and Security Program in 2012

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FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).

- Korea will continue to proactively participate in the international efforts to fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia.

<u>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?</u>
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A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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Emergency Aviation Security Point of Contact: Name: Jeong, Seong-jin Title: Deputy Director, Aviation Security Division, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

Telephone Number: +82 44 201 4233 Fax Number: +82 44 201 5626 Email Address: jsj5757@korea.kr

LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).

- Korea submitted a corrective action plan to ICAO in accordance with the final report of the 2nd Cycle Universal Security Audit of ICAO by 20 December 2011.

Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).

- Korea has been continuously conducting a training program for national aviation inspectors and implementing quality control activities for airport operators, aircraft operators, and other related entities in accordance with the annual quality control plan, which was established by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT).
- Korea inspected L.A. airport according to Airport Security Assessment agreed between Korea(MOLIT) and the U.S.(TSA) on Oct. 2012
- Korea inspected Sydney airport according to Airport Security Assessment agreed between Korea(MOLIT) and the Australia(SACL) on Feb. 2013

Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and

resources efficiently (2010).

- Korea ASTC(Aviation Security Training Center) opened free education classes in order to support the developing country

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).

- Korea will prepare the plan for ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme – Continuous Monitoring Approach(USAP-CMA), which will be adopted on the beginning of 2015

Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).

- Korea will establish the risk-based assessment measures for all 15 airports in order to ensure aviation security.

Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).

- Korea (MOLIT) and U.S (TSA) are going to sign a MOU for the aviation security training programme.

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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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.)

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 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

Implement as expeditiously as possible an [Advance Passenger Information](#) system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).

- Korea completed the APEC pathfinder initiative on Advanced Passenger Information System in 2004 and has been implementing the API system since September 2005 at the Incheon International Airport with experts of information analysis.
- Korea also has been running the iAAP (interactive Advance Passenger Processing) since September 2008 for outbound passengers of local airlines. The legal basis for iAAP is laid out by the revised Immigration Control Act which came into effect in Nov. 2010.
- Since July 2011, the iAAP has applied to outbound passengers of foreign airlines.
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Consider joining the [Regional Movement Alert System](#) (RMAS).

- There is a need to examine whether the introduction of the RMAS would be necessary after the performance analysis of ICPO SLTF that is currently being implemented.

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).

- Korea introduced the electronic passport (e-passport) for official and diplomatic use in March 2008, and has been issuing e-passports to the public since August 2008 after extending institutions which deal with travel document affairs in June 2008.
- Since November 2008, Korean missions overseas, such as embassies and consulate generals, started to issue e-passports.
- Since September 2010, Korea has been running the Biometric Identification System for foreigners in entry procedures. The legal basis for the Biometric Identification System is laid out by the revised Immigration Control Act which came into effect in Nov. 2010. Under the system, foreign visitors are required to provide fingerprints and

face image and are identified based on the stored biometric data.

- Since January 2012, Korea has made an overall expansion of user scope of the Biometric Identification System for foreigners. Any foreigners entering Korea are required to provide fingerprints and face image except for those under 17 years old; those on official duty of foreign governments or international organizations; or their accompanying family members.
- Korea conducted a pilot program of SES (Smart Entry Service), the automated immigration clearance system, in June 2008.
- Korea expanded user scope of foreigners for the SES: permanent residents and high investors (August 2010); D-7 (Intra-Corporate transferee), D-8 (Corporate Investor), D-9 (Business Trader), E-1 (Professor), E-4 (Technical trainer), E-5 holders (Professional) and spouse (F-3), F-6 (Spouse of Korean citizen), F-5 (Permanent resident) holders and their spouse and children over 17 years old (F-2), and foreign nationals who changed visa status from D-8 (Corporate Investor) to F-2 (Resident) (April 2012); Korean nationals between 14 and 17 years old who received consent from their parents, foreign nationals who have been granted F-2 status by earning certain points satisfying the criteria for excellent specialists set by the Minister of Justice, such as age, education background and income (Excellent Specialists in accordance with the point system), and their spouse and children aged 17 or older, foreign nationals who have been granted F-2 status by investing in real estate in Korea in accordance with the criteria set by the Minister of Justice (500 million won for Jeju Island and 700 million won for Incheon Free Economic Zone) (Real Estate Investor) and their spouse and children aged 17 or older, foreign nationals who have been granted F-2 status by investing 500 million won or more in public services announced by the Minister of Justice (Public Service Investor) and their spouse and children aged 17 or older, and foreign crew members of Korean descent who reported their residence in Korea and hold F-4 (Overseas Korean) visa or foreign crew members working in regular or frequent flights to and from Korea (July 2013).
- Korea launched SES-GEP, the Korea-US trusted traveler program, in June 2012. Pre-approved, low-risk citizens aged 17 or older are allowed to join the program after registering passport, fingerprints and face image in advance. The membership will be valid for 5 years for US\$100.
- Korea concluded an MOU with Hong Kong for the mutual use of the automated immigration clearance system in July 2013.

Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).

- Korea has established a Code of Conduct to assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations.
- Korea has been conducting the assessment of hospitality and customer satisfaction every half-year since 2008. In order to ensure objectivity and fairness of the assessment, Korea delegated development of index and measurement to a professional research institution (from August to October 2013).

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).

- Korea has developed a standardized strategic safety and security master plan, as well as a crisis management model.

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).

Korea established data transmission system in December 2008, and has been implementing interface between Interpol MIND and the immigration clearance system of Incheon Airport since January 2009.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? 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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A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

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

Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).

- Korea holds regular and across-the-board bilateral counter-terrorism consultations with its neighbouring countries.
- Korea participated the 12th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (Mar. 2014).

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, and 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).

- Korea successfully held the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit in March 2012, where 58 global leaders adopted the Seoul Communiqué encompassing their visions, commitments and actions toward “a safe world without nuclear terrorism.”
- As a UN Security Council member from 2013-2014, Korea has chaired the 1540 Committee whose main task is to enhance global efforts to prevent the terrorist use of WMD.
- From 2012 to 2013, Korea served as the chair country of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.
- Korea continues to maintain its strong measures against the proliferation of WMD and related materials. Korea has been fully involved in PSI related activities since May

2009 and later joined the PSI Operational Experts Group (OEG) in November 2010. In particular, Korea made its contribution to the PSI activities by hosting a PSI workshop and a maritime exercise in October 2010 and a PSI OEG Meeting and a maritime exercise in September 2012.

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).

- In order to implement the IAEA Code of Conduct and Guidance, Korea established a database on radioactive sources in 2003 and operates a Radiation Safety Information System which oversees the acquisition, use, and disposal of radioactive sources from cradle-to-grave.
- Korea also participates actively in IAEA international and regional conferences and meetings for information sharing.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).

- Korea will continue to hold bilateral and trilateral counter-terrorism consultations with like-minded countries.

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).

- As the former Chair, Korea will be eager to contribute to the success of the Hague Summit by encouraging participating states to fully implement the Seoul Communiqué.
- Korea makes continuous efforts to strengthen the 1540 Committee and qualitatively assist Member States in implementing the resolution.
- Korea will continue to participate in the PSI and provide financial assistance to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund and the G8 Global Partnership.
- Korea will serve as a coordinator of the Implementation Assessment Group (IAG) of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) from 2013 to 2015..
- Korea will continue to raise awareness on export controls of strategic material and upgrade its online export control assistance system, YesTrade, to facilitate its use.

Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).

- Korea is taking final steps to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).
- Korea will continue to hold bilateral and trilateral counter-terrorism consultations with like-minded countries.

[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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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

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).

- Korea amended the Financial Transaction Reports Act (FTRA) which abolished the threshold for reporting suspicious transactions and introduced obligations and strengthened the requirements on internal procedures and control in July 2013. The FTRA was amended again in May 2014, to strengthen the provisions in relation to the identification of customer and beneficial ownership.
- The Prohibition of Financing for Offences of Public Intimidation Act (PFOPIA) was amended and came into force on 28 May 2014. The amendment addressed all the remaining deficiencies of the TF offences and included WMDs related provisions in order to comply with the FATF recommendation.

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).

- Korea has made efforts to expand information sharing network with foreign FIUs by signing an MOU with Bhutan in July 2014. Korea concluded MOUs with 57 countries since its establishment in 2001.
- Korea has established a robust financial intelligence system including a sophisticated IT system.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

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).

Korea plans to keep on signing MOUs with other countries around the world in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing by exchanging intelligence with foreign FIUs.

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Korea hosted an Asia/Pacific Group (APG) pre-Mutual Evaluation and National Risk Assessment Workshop in Seoul, Korea from 28 to 30 May 2014. The workshop provided delegates from APG members with useful information on how to prepare for their upcoming mutual evaluations. Korea also hosted the APG's 4th Assessor Training on 2013 FATF assessment Methodology in Seoul, Korea from 18 to 22 August 2014.

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Korea will continue to hold workshops which are designed to help participating countries implement FATF Recommendations and share knowledge in the area of AML/CFT.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

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Contact Point: Name: Ko, Kyungnam Title: Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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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

Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cyber security awareness (2010).

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- Korea hosted the Seoul Conference on Cyberspace 2013 where about 1,600 participants attended and
- Since October 2012, Korea has held bilateral consultations on cyber security and policy with its neighbouring countries. It held the consultations with E.U in May 2014, Russia in May 2014, U.S. in August 2014 and Australia in August 2014.

(Korean National Police Agency)

- Korea has been holding the International Symposium on Cyber crime Response (ISCR) annually. It held the symposium in June 2014.
- In October 2012, it held the 14th Interpol Expert Group Meeting on Cybercrime in Asia-Pacific Region in collaboration with Interpol General Secretariat.
- Korea signed an MOU with the cyber crime investigation agencies of France, Germany, the U.K., the U.S., the Netherlands and Microsoft to cope with cybercrime, and has been strengthening mutual cooperation with those agencies.
- Korea has held bilateral meeting on cyber security and policy with concerned countries. It held the consultations with the U.K in July 2014, Germany in August 2014 and so on.
- In August 2014, it held the 1st Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on cyber crime investigation for Eurasian Region in collaboration with Interpol.
- Korea signed an MOU with Symantec in October 2013 and FireEye in August 2014 to cope with cybercrime, and has been strengthening mutual cooperation with cyber crime investigation Agencies.
- Korea has been working with developing countries like Bangladesh in order to establish cyber system in their country. Furthermore, we will take Bangladesh police as interns for 2 weeks in late September, passing down our cyber system.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cyber security awareness (2010).

- Korea has been sending a delegation to international meetings related to cyber crime, such as APEC, Interpol, the Cyber Crime Technology Information Network System (CTINS) and others. It will continue to participate in the international cooperation to fight against cyber crimes.
- Korea has been conducting training programs in association with Interpol. It will make continuous efforts to assist in the cyber crime response capacity of Asia-Pacific countries.
- Korea will continue to hold bilateral consultations on cyber security and policy with various countries.

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- Korea would be able to deploy trainers or provide training programs to help APEC economies build their own cyber crime investigation capacities. It has been
 - sending cyber crime investigation and digital forensic trainers at the request of relevant international organizations and each government.
 - conducting training programs, in collaboration with INTERPOL, such as the Train-the-Trainer Workshop on computer Forensic (TTF) course and the Train-the-Trainer Workshop on IT Crime Investigation (TTI) course once a twice a year; and
 - running training courses on cyber crime for developing countries in association with the Korean National Police University and Korean International Cooperation Agency(KOICA) once or twice a year since 2005.

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

Contact Point for Assistance and Expertise not included above: Name: Jang, Ju-yeon Title: Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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