The APEC Model

Global Partnership through Regional Initiatives

Tony Beard

Office of Transport Security (OTS), Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS), Australia



Office of Transport Security (OTS)

The Office of Transport Security

- Primary advisor to the Australian Government on Transport Security;
- Regulates aviation and maritime security ensuring compliance with international standards (ICAO & IMO);
- Ensures a nationally consistent approach to surface transport security;
- Coordinates the National Counter-Terrorism Arrangements for transport;
- Coordinates protection of critical infrastructure in the transport industry.



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

- ❖ APEC facilitates economic growth, cooperation, trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region.
- ❖ APEC includes 21 Member Economies, more than a third of the world's population, over 50% of world GDP, and in excess of 41% of world trade.
 - •Member Economies include: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; The Republic of the Philippines; The Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America; Vietnam.
- The objectives of APEC are to:
 - Enhance regional economic growth and prosperity;
 - Strengthen the Asia-Pacific community; and
 - •Safe and efficient movement of goods, services and people across borders in the region through policy alignment and economic and technical cooperation.



Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR)

- ❖ The STAR initiative was agreed to in 2002 at the APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in Mexico
- ❖ The aim of the STAR initiative is to strengthen APEC transport security, customs and immigration cooperation while facilitating the movement of goods and people, including capacity building.





Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR)

- ❖ There have been three STAR conferences:
 - •2003 in Thailand
 - •2004 in Chile
 - •2005 in Korea

The three conferences have achieved outcomes for addressing issues

related to:

- aviation security
- maritime security
- supply chain security
- mobility of people
- •enhanced border integrity measures; and
- •establishment of financial intelligence units.



- The focus will be on:
 - Improved transportation for effective trade;
 - •Mobility of business people;
 - Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures;
 - Counter-Terrorism Taskforce; and
 - •The role of APEC Business Advisory Councils
- ❖ The main theme for STAR 4 is:

Enhancing the Public-Private Partnership in the Implementation of Secure Trade Measures.



- STAR 4 will have four sub-themes:
 - •Trade and Security in the APEC Region a perspective for enhancement of Public-Private Partnership;
 - Maritime Security facilitating trade while ensuring maritime security;
 - •Air Security controlling threats to aviation security and facilitation of the mobility of people; and
 - •Capacity building programs for secure trade activities cooperation and exchange of technology, establishment of a more secure and effective business environment in APEC.









- **Examples** of specific issues to be addressed include:
 - Effectiveness of current security programs, management of the MANPADS threat with effective export control mechanisms;
 - ICAO security implementation consistency across member countries;
 - •Status of Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Advance Passenger Processing (APP) proposals;
 - Multilateral arrangements to implement the Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL);
 - Application of biometrics in immigration procedures;



Aviation Security (continued)

- •Ongoing review of an APEC Travel Card to facilitate the movement of business people;
- Supply chain security, the problems of air freight;
- Better liaison between immigration officers and airlines;
- Combating document fraud;
- Enhancement of the public-private partnership; and
- •Identification of new threats for aviation security and the ability to be adaptive while taking account of the effect on trade.



- ❖ A key objective of STAR 4 is therefore to:
 - •seek agreement on opportunities to harmonise both security measures and trade facilitation;
 - •review what has been done by individual countries to implement agreed recommendations; and
 - •establish a practical work plan for the future.
- ❖ Star 4 is an important consolidation meeting:
 - Decisions about security are only as good as their effective implementation;
 - •Implementation must be transnationally interoperable.



Protective Security

- Protective security must be considered within the context of other immediately related issues such as:
 - A common understanding and acceptance of the nature and level of threat;
 - •A common practice in the discipline of risk and vulnerability identification and risk action planning or risk mitigation strategies;
 - Individual and regionally collective border integrity measures;
 - Law and order interoperability, including cooperation of regional police forces;
 - •The interoperability of legislation governing the exchange of money, goods and services;
 - Freight and logistics chain integrity, including common customs methodologies; and
 - Effective and honest exchange of intelligence supporting national security and criminal decision making.



Australian Regional Capacity Building

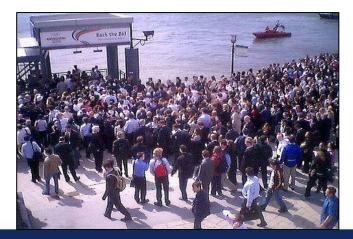
- OTS actively participates in regional capacity building through:
 - Close working relationships with our Asia/Pacific neighbours;
 - Encouraging the use of common lexicon between regional neighbours and government / business;
 - Exchange of best practice between neighbours and sectors;
 - Harmonised implementation of international security standards for greater interoperability; and
 - Encouraging a common approach to transport security.





The Current Security Environment

- Nature of the threat:
 - Constant heightened level of threat;
 - •Probability of no prior warning of attack;
 - Terrorists and criminals are very professional in their approach and capacity;
 - •Focus on mass casualties;
 - Potential for catastrophic and traumatic consequences;





The Current Security Environment

- Mitigation strategy:
 - Preparedness is critical;
 - Protective security must be linked with response capabilities;
 - Response to transnational crime must be transnational government/business capacity and readiness;
 - Adequate security awareness of staff and customers such that we create an environment hostile to terrorist activity by the capacity to identify and resolve suspicious activity;
 - Both risks and vulnerabilities must be addressed.



Key Points

- Security measures should always be part of larger government and business objectives;
- Regional initiatives should be consistent with global commitments ie ICAO / IMO;
- Regional security initiatives should allow for development of relevant and consistent local security practices and understanding among neighbours;
- **APEC STAR:**
 - supports cost effective and efficient regional trade practices;
 - •is a Government Business International Organisations partnership;
 - •focuses on security issues identified as being most relevant to mitigating the intelligence based assessment of threat and consequential risks.



Key Points

- ❖ Transnational terrorism is the greatest threat as the consequences are irreversible and untenable;
- Criminal activity can identify vulnerabilities that must be addressed to adequately mitigate the threat of terrorist attack;
- In the current threat environment care must be taken to address risks and vulnerabilities;
- Security measures must move beyond process, and focus on ensuring staff and customers are alert and informed to identify and seek resolution of suspicious activity the objective must be to create an environment hostile to terrorist activity.



Thank You