



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

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**FINAL REPORT  
OF THE APEC TILF PROJECT CTI 16-2006T  
METHOD AND CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT OF  
APEC/SCSC TF CAP IMPLEMENTATION**

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND CONFORMANCE**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Trade facilitation has been a priority for APEC since its creation in 1989. This is considered as one of the important means for member economies to achieve the Bogor Goal of free and open trade and investment by 2010/2020. The APEC Leaders Meeting in Shanghai in 2001 set a target of reducing transaction costs across the region by five percent within five years; and in 2002, in order to achieve the set target, APEC member economies subsequently agreed on a Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP), which provided member economies with a menu of actions in four key trade facilitation areas including standards and conformance. APEC/SCSC members then agreed to select initiatives from this menu of options and to report annually on the implementation of their individual action plans.

In 2004, a Mid-term Review of the APEC/SCSC TFAP was conducted by SCSC member economies and reported at the SCSC meeting. The progress in implementing the TFAP in different areas has been noted and analyzed. The results of this Mid-term Review showed that progress was uneven among members and across the four different SCSC trade facilitation areas and the reporting process needed to be improved.

In 2006, being tasked by the CTI, the SCSC agreed to conduct the final review of its Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan (TF CAP) implementation as a priority of its 2006 work plan. Recognizing that the TF CAP implementation should be improved in terms of its effectiveness in the next phase of trade facilitation from 2007 to 2010, the SCSC also agreed to consider ways that might help member economies better assess the effectiveness of the TF CAP implementation, and more reasonably report to APEC. The final review's results and findings have been analyzed with the view to drafting a method and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the APEC/SCSC TF CAP implementation in the future.

In order to support the above-mentioned work, the APEC TILF Project CTI 16-2006T on "Method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of APEC/SCSC TF CAP implementation" was proposed and approved by SCSC, CTI and BMC and Ministers in 2005 for implementation in 2006.

This project is designed to establish a project team that would play a supporting role and provide suggestions aimed at better assessing the effectiveness of SCSC's TF CAP through identifying enhanced methods and criteria for assessment. The project team provided support to the Project Overseer for the following items:

- Collection and compilation of information regarding implementation of TF CAP in SCSC members;
- Analysis of all the compiled information and development of methods and criteria for SCSC's TF CAP effectiveness assessment;

- Preparation of a document which contains suggestions for the assessment of the effectiveness of SCSC's TF CAP implementation and further action for the discussion among SCSC members.

Vietnam is the "Project Overseer (PO)" economy of the project. The project team included SCSC experts from Viet Nam, China, Korea, Australia and Japan as follows:

1. Mr. Tran Van Hoc - Director, Standards Department-Directorate for Standards and Quality of Viet Nam - Leading and Coordinator of the project team.

2. Ms. Du Chunjing - Deputy Director, Department for international Cooperation - Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China.

3. Mr. Byung Goo Kang - Professor - Department of Management Information Systems, College of Economic & Commerce of Korea.

4. Mr. John Henry- Director, International and Standardization Policy, Standards Australia.

5. Mr. Mitsuo Matsumoto - Director for International Standardization Cooperation, International Affairs Office for Technical Regulation, Standards & Conformity Assessment Policy - Industrial Science and Technology Policy & Environmental Bureau - Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry of Japan.

As the Project overseer, Viet Nam is responsible for the leading role and the overall project process including the followings:

- Organizing and coordinating a project team composed of experts;
- Leading in collecting and analyzing the information on SCSC TF CAP implementation to complete the template, as well as preparing the final review and evaluation report that will later be used as the basis for preparing the project report on the method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of the SCSC TF CAP implementation and the recommendations for the future
- Hosting a research project team's brainstorming meeting and providing logistical assistance;
- Hiring and working with consultant;
- Hiring secretaries for assisting the project team;
- Monitoring the quality of the team's work and providing inputs;
- Networking with the APEC Secretariat and Member Economies;
- Executing the budget as appropriate;

The first draft of the final review of APEC/SCSC TF CAP implementation has been prepared by lead economy and circulated to member economies and members of the project team for comments and inputs. It was also presented at SCSC2 Meeting in Da Nang city on 8-9 September 2006 for discussion and comment.

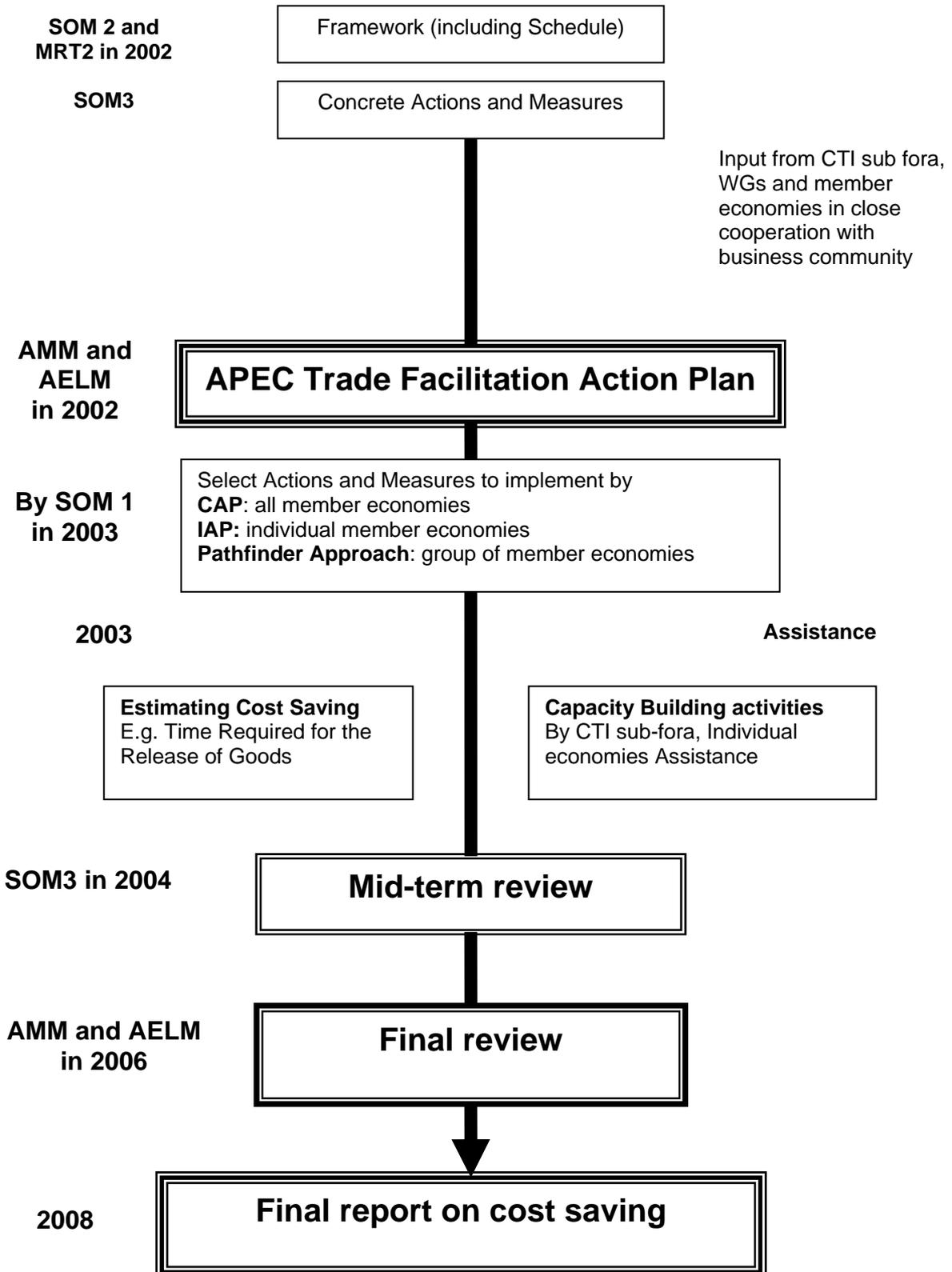
Based on the comments and input of the project team and SCSC member economies, the lead economy has revised the drafts and developed the draft final report on the method and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of TF CAP implementation. This draft final report including the analyses of what has been done in the past also looks at the future of trade facilitation work in APEC/SCSC and provides a number of suggestions for the next phase of the SCSC TF CAP. The report provides a suggested template for future reporting on the SCSC TF CAP implementation so that progress in the selected areas can be monitored with more precision, and good practices can be more easily transferred. A key recommendation is that any future round of SCSC TF CAP activities should be based on explicit and well-defined principles and criteria rather than on a long list of options.

This draft final report have been circulated to members of the project team for comments and inputs, based on which the final report later have been finalized by Lead economy for submitting to the APEC Secretariat as scheduled in project document.

For better understanding the tasks on the final review of TFAP implementation that given in the framework of this project, the overview of the APEC trade facilitation framework including the schedules which have been approved for implementation by SOM2 and MRT2 in 2002 is attached.

This overview reflects the overall process of APEC trade facilitation that APEC member economies have committed to follow over the period to 2008. It involves reporting the actual costs savings against the targets set in the first phase of the Trade Facilitation Action Plan for 2002-2006 and will continue to be tracked against established targets in the second phase of the TFAP for 2007-2010 with a view to achieving a 5% reduction of transaction costs across APEC economies.

# Overview of APEC Trade Facilitation



## **2.0 Final Review of the APEC/SCSC Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan (TF CAP) implementation, 2001-2006**

### **2.1 Background**

Since the inception of APEC in 1989, trade facilitation has been one of APEC's three pillars of work to achieve the Bogor Goal of free and open trade and investment. The Leaders and the Ministerial Meeting in 2002 approved the APEC Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP) which provides the framework and schedule for the implementation of actions and measures to meet APEC's trade facilitation objectives. The objectives are outlined in the Shanghai Accord and include the aim of substantially reducing transaction costs to business. The plan also includes a menu of concrete actions and measures developed by APEC member economies in consultation with the private sector. The menu is intended to provide examples of the types of measures that each APEC member economy may wish to undertake from 2003 onwards.

According to the *Framework for APEC TFAP* adopted in 2002, CTI (with SOM approval) is required to "undertake a final review [in 2006] on input from individual economies, APEC fora, business and experts, and reports fully implemented actions and measures to the Leaders and Ministerial Meetings."

One of the CTI's priorities in 2006 set up by CTI I in Hanoi February 2006 is the final review of the APEC Trade Facilitation Corrective Action Plan (TF CAP). The CTI also requested its sub-fora, including the SCSC, to contribute to this process by providing the comprehensive final review of SCSC TF CAP as one of the priorities in its work plan 2006.

As concluded by SCSC I in Ha Noi last February and in accordance with the SCSC work plan for 2006, Viet Nam was tasked to work together with member economies to complete the filling out and evaluation of the SCSC TF CAP Template and to prepare a summary report on the final review of the TF CAP implementation for the SCSC for the last five years.

### **2.2 Collection and analysis of information on SCSC TF CAP implementation**

Over the past years, SCSC has been advancing trade facilitation by:

- Aligning APEC member's domestic standards with international standards;
  - Pursuing recognition of conformity assessment including mutual recognition arrangements in both the regulated and voluntary sectors;
  - Promoting cooperation for technical infrastructure development;
  - Ensuring transparency in the development of standards and conformity assessment regimes;
- and

- Maintaining adherence to the main principles of harmonization, standardization and conformity assessment recognition e.g. simplification, practicability and efficiency; transparency, communication and consultations.

Many actions and measures have been discussed and suggested to be included in the TF CAP set up by SCSC for implementation over the last 5 years since 2002 and the TF CAP has been updated every year. Thanks to active participation of almost all SCSC member economies, the SCSC TF CAP has been carried out smoothly and many of the action either have already been completed or will continue to be implemented collectively with a view to facilitating trade. as committed by members. We can see that most of the items listed in the APEC Trade Facilitation Action Plan on Standards and Conformance have already been implemented by member economies, although sometimes at different levels.

Viet Nam, as lead economy, has collected and analyzed in three steps the collated information on SCSC activities concerned in order to fill in the SCSC TF CAP template, as was agreed by SCSC at its last meeting.

Step 1: Part 1 of the APEC/SCSC TF CAP implementation, used information collected from different sources and analyzed by the lead economy. The information was then circulated to member economies for updating, providing additional information and correcting as necessary. Several member economies updated and contributed to the completion of Template 1. Five annexes on details of several areas of the CAP have been attached to the completed template based on such information. The completed actions have been marked in the remarks column of the template.

Step 2: Part 2 of the APEC/SCSC TF CAP implementation used information collected, principally from the APEC website, SCSC reports and documents. This information was then analyzed by lead economy experts. The completed actions have been marked in the remarks column of the template. This part was also sent to the APEC secretariat for assistance with correcting and updating the information. However, because of the lack of a systematic approach of gathering the CAP implementation information in the past, difficulties soon became apparent. The information on SCSC implementation was therefore incomplete in the Template.

Step 3: Viet Nam has finalized the APEC/SCSC TF CAP Template based on the data in the completed Template 1 and uncompleted Template 2. This completed SCSC template provides a general picture of TF CAP implementation which appeared in Annex 1 of this report.

### **2.3 Final review and evaluation of SCSC TF CAP implementation**

The APEC TFAP, which was approved by Leaders and Ministers meetings in 2002, has succeeded in focusing the attention of APEC economies on trade facilitation activities and providing a framework for individual and collective actions covering a wide range of issues in different areas, such as customs procedures, standards and conformance, business mobility, and e-commerce and others

The APEC TF CAP also provides a schedule for the implementation of actions and measures to meet APEC's trade facilitation objectives. The objectives are outlined in the Shanghai Accord and include the aim of substantially reducing transaction costs to business. The plan also includes a menu of concrete actions and measures developed by APEC member economies in consultation with the private sector. The menu is intended to provide examples of the types of measures that each APEC member economy may wish to undertake

Collective Action Plans (CAPs) detail the collective actions of all APEC member economies in the 15 issue areas outlined in the Osaka Action Agenda. CAPs are used by APEC to outline actions and objectives to meet free trade and investment goals, as well as to monitor and report on progress. Recent outcomes include:

- Updated and enhanced CAPs to ensure that these plans assist APEC to meet its goals;
- Agreement to continue with the on-going review of the implementation of CAPs to ensure that they are effective;
- Approval of the Comprehensive Strategy on Intellectual Property Rights in APEC,
- Rationalization of reporting requirements amongst CTI sub-fora to make reports more useful and accessible to the public, and;
- Agreement on an initial list of ideas on how work of the CTI and its sub-fora could be streamlined.

The SCSC TF CAP as a part of the APEC TFAP was developed and implemented collectively by SCSC member economies (see the Overview of APEC TFAP). The SCSC TF CAP plays an important role in promoting the SCSC activities for trade facilitation in the region, in addition to the other efforts like the IAP, Pathfinders, etc. in this regard.

The SCSC TF CAP has been developed since 2002, based on the 2002 CTI guidance on the Preparation of Collective Action Plan's Progress Report to CTI on the Implementation of the APEC Trade Facilitation Principles (TFPs). The collective actions matrix was set up initially for SCSC consideration and the CAP has been populated with data since 2004 and regularly updated.

The TF CAP reflects the main activities and deliverables of the SCSC in its annual Work Plan and is considered to be the core to the activities of the SCSC.

This final review and evaluation of the TF CAP implementation aims to reflect the reality of its implementation where we can see the general picture of what SCSC has achieved and what SCSC has not achieved yet during the last 5 years. It is also designed as a tool for improving the activities of SCSC in the whole process of setting up, updating, monitoring evaluating and reviewing the TF CAP in the future by proposing the a revised, hopefully more comprehensive, TF CAP Template for the SCSC that could be discussed at the SCSCII meeting and adopted for future use in the SCSC.

In general, The SCSC TF CAP process has been successful in getting member economies to pursue a so-called 'collective action plan' and to exchange information on these initiatives. However, the process of gathering the information demonstrates that the lack of a systematic approach to gathering information is also one of the obstacles to the success of the final review. The process has also revealed that generally receive reports from lead economies and working groups on their trade facilitation projects, including a description of the initiatives they have undertaken, but with few indicators of the quality of those initiatives or the extent to which measurable progress has been made in trade facilitation.

Practical experience has shown that there are many examples of SCSC collective facilitation actions on principles which have undoubtedly led to lower transaction costs, such as aligned standards and participating in MRAs. However, since there is no common definition of transactions costs and very limited baseline information, it is not possible to quantify the extent to which the CAP has contributed to the reduction of transaction costs for the region as a whole, but we believe that they have fallen by some percentage points. Therefore, the process of analyzing the TF CAP has been limited to measuring the extent of implementation of the agreed action. We cannot assess the practical benefits that these actions will bring in terms of enhanced trade facilitation and reduction of transaction costs for member economies.

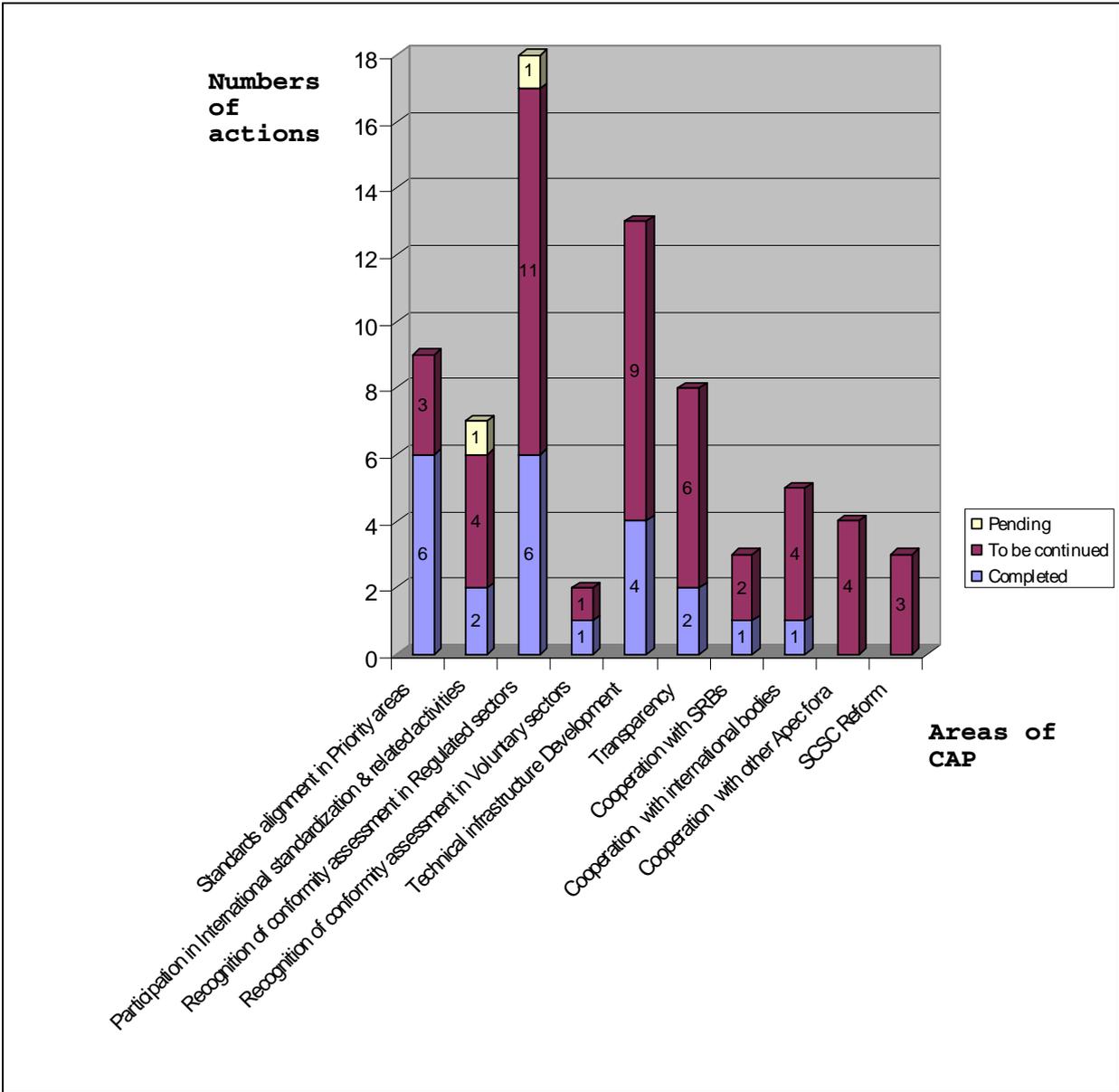
Thus this evaluation of the work done by SCSC in implementing the TF CAP can only focus on the general issues SCSC have achieved. More detailed assessment of TF CAP in term of effectiveness of its implementation requires more accurate information and a new set of reasonable evaluation tools, and a Project team has been established to work on this under APEC TILF Project CTI 16/2006T, which will study the method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of TF CAP implementation and make proposals to SCSC, as part of the deliverables of the Project.

Some initial findings and results of the review and evaluation are set out below, although they are still raw in terms of the assessment approach:

**a) Overall quantitative evaluation.**

This quantitative evaluation measures the variance between the number of action items listed in the TF CAP and the number of items member economies have reported as “selected”, “completed”, “in progress”, and “pending”. This evaluation is based on the TF CAP Template as shown in the table below.

No	Areas of CAP	No of Actions selected	Completed (%)	To be continued (%)	Pending (%)
1	Standards alignment in priority areas	9 (100%)	6 (66%)	3 (34%)	
	Participation in international standardization & related activities	7 (100%)	2 (29%)	4 (57%)	1 (14%)
2	Recognition of conformity assessment in regulated sectors	18 (100%)	6 (34%)	11 (61%)	1 (5%)
3	Recognition of conformity assessment in voluntary sectors	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	
4	Technical infrastructure development	13 (100%)	4 (31%)	9 (69%)	
5	Transparency	8 (100%)	2(25%)	6 (75%)	
6	Cooperation with SRBs	3 (100%)	1 (34%)	2 (66%)	
7	Cooperation with international bodies	5 (100%)	1 (20%)	4 (80%)	
8	Cooperation with other APEC fora	4 (100%)		4 (100%)	
9	SCSC reform	3 (100%)		3 (100%)	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72 (100%)</b>	<b>23 (32 %)</b>	<b>47 (65%)</b>	<b>2 (3%)</b>



It is important to stress that these results are based on the self-reporting of member economies and it was very difficult to verify the accuracy of the data provided. The findings also do not identify how much the transaction costs have been reduced across the region by implementing the SCSC TF CAP. However, the quantitative results on how many actions have been completed, and how many actions are in the progress, can nevertheless provide tangible evidence of improvement in trade facilitation across a range of SCSC TFAP areas.

The major findings of this exercise may be summarized as follows:

- SCSC Member economies have selected quite a large number of TF CAP items for implementation (including some items commenced in 1996, 1997 and 1998)
- The share of “completed” items has increased comparing to the Mid-term review (completed items take 32, 5% out of total items of SCSC TF CAP)

- The percentage of “To be continued” or “in progress” items is about twice that of “completed” items (65%). This is because, when setting up the CAP, there was no clear deadline and outcomes to be achieved for each action to be implemented. As a result, for many items, it is rather difficult to identify if they were actually completed.
- There is a small number of the “pending” items (2, 5%) where no activities have yet been commenced.
- Overall, there are positive changes from year to year in the level of active participation by the member economies in the Collective Action Plan and the SCSC has focused more on the practical issues to be completed in the work plan. However, it is clear that the way the CAP is set up and monitored needs to be reconsidered in a systematic manner so that the progress of the CAP can be better controlled and improved. We want to ensure that there is an improved system in place in comparison with the Mid-term review.

### **b) Qualitative evaluation**

The qualitative evaluation is also based on the existing self-reporting system from member economies through IAP and from lead economies at the SCSC meetings. There are several approaches to qualitatively evaluate the SCSC TF CAP implementation. However, one of the better approaches considered is a direct evaluation on the impact of the specific SCSC activities on the four main measures of the CAP and this approach could be used for the final review.

#### ***Measure 1: Alignment of National Regulations, Rules and Procedures, Standards and Codes Affecting the Acceptance of Goods between Economies or Markets with Existing International ones***

As shown in the Template, most of member economies (17 economies) have been actively undertaking alignment work and reporting their status on annual basis. A number of economies have reported that they have achieved almost 100% alignment of their national standards with the corresponding international standards. However, there is no information on the use of the aligned standards in their economies and this is a very important fact to reflect the impact of the alignment work to the member economy’s development especially to the trade and investment.

Regarding to the rules and procedures for standards development and for conformity assessment processes, all of the economies have adopted the international standards and guidelines, such as the relevant ISO/IEC standards and guidelines in relation to their own national standard development procedures and conformity assessment processes including certification and accreditation procedures. This provides very good evidence to show that the appropriate environment has been

created in these areas to facilitate the development of mutual recognition of conformity assessment results in the region.

However, regarding the regulations harmonization, there is still little progress in several areas that needs to be strengthened in coming years. This is a highly significant issue because it is the technical regulations that have the potential to create technical barriers to trade (TBT).

We can see that not only alignment work itself has taken place within the SCSC member economies, but other related activities that promote or support the alignment process have also been implemented. All economies indicated there have been ongoing efforts to align domestic standards with international standards. In most cases, the degree of standards alignment has been increased considerably as a result of improvement of national standardization programs and increased participation in international standardization activities. Many of the economies now participate actively in the technical work of international standardization such as working as participating (P) members and observing (O) members in ISO and IEC committees as well as serving as the secretariat for many ISO and IEC technical committees and sub-committees. In addition, the increasing number of economies submitting comments on drafts of international standards and related documents will assure further improvement of the capabilities of those member economies, especially developing ones, in standards-setting and thereby contribute towards facilitating trade.

Seven out of sixteen actions were identified as requiring further implementation as part of the continued efforts in this area.

## ***Measure 2: Achievement of Recognition of Conformity Assessment in the Regulated and Voluntary Sectors***

The results of the TF CAP implementation show that there are an increasing number of member economies participating in mutual recognition agreements (MRAs). However, the variety of participation levels achieved by member economies in different MRAs in regulated sectors reflects the gaps in technical infrastructure and the differences of approach to technical regulation within SCSC member economies, as well as the difficulty the SCSC has experienced in engaging with regulators in this area.

### *In the regulated sectors:*

Only 34% of the items have been completed and the number of participating economies in MRAs in the regulated sectors is as follows: 19 member economies have signed about 91 bilateral MRAs and MOUs in the various sectors such as: telecommunications, electric-electronics, medical, machinery,

automotive products, type approval test report, inspection, fish, shellfish, IT equipment, medicine products and meat product.

In addition, there are several APEC multilateral MRAs. 17 member economies have participated in the toy safety MRA, ( 80,9% ); 7 member economies have attended meetings to design a the food sectoral MRA (33,3%) and 10 member economies have at least sought information about the electrical and electronic goods MRA, EE MRA, (47,6%), although only 4 economies (19%) have actually signed onto the EE MRA.

*In the voluntary sectors:*

The situation here is better in terms of the number of actions completed (50%). The number of participating economies also reflects the level of activity in participation: - 14 economies ( 66% ) are participating in the APLAC MRA for testing, 8 economies ( 38% ) are participating in the APLAC MRA for calibration and 2 economies (4,8%) are participating in the APLAC MRA for inspection. 10 economies ( 47% ) are participating in the PAC MLA for EMS; 14 economies ( 66% ) participating in the PAC MLA for QMS and 4 economies ( 19%) are participating in the PAC MLA for product certification. In addition, 19 economies ( 90%) are participating in CIPM Global MRA.

**Measure 3: *Development of Technical Infrastructure***

Thirteen actions have been approved for implementation by SCSC in this area but only 34% are considered to have been completed. Almost 19 APEC Projects have been implemented and completed since 2000. This is a very good indicator of the continual development of the technical infrastructure in the developing member economies as a result of APEC initiatives. Other activities relating to the work of SRBs and capacity building also represent a good approach that will be continued in the coming years.

Many (13) developed and developing economies (including Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the US) have shown their willingness to contribute to this area of activity; and in practice, this has been of great help to developing economies in improving their own technical infrastructure, the development of which could be difficult without this initiatives from APEC.

However, the Lazenby Report, commissioned by ABAC in 2005, found that there was still a lack of capacity within the standards development capabilities of the region and more needed to be done to enhance the technical infrastructure of the developing economies in APEC.

**Measure 4: *Ensuring the Transparency of the Standards and Conformity Assessment of APEC Economies***

All 21 economies have established APEC Contact Points for standards and conformance information. This information is maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage, where a dedicated website on standards and conformance has been established, including a database on conformity assessment and a Directory of Food Trade Contacts. Some member economies have confirmed that they are implementing the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on standards and conformance, and are currently exchanging information with other members at SCSC meetings on Best Practices for RTAs/FTAs in APEC, as well as establishing web-based portals where information about standards and conformance within the economy is easily available to the public.

The review showed that 25% of actions were considered as completed; and the remaining actions need to be continued to achieve further improvements in transparency. Most economies described their standards and conformity assessment systems as transparent and updated.

#### **Measure 5: Cross-cutting activities**

This measure includes cooperation activities with Specialist Regional Bodies(SRBs), international bodies and other APEC fora. Reform of the SCSC was also included in this measure.

There were 15 action items designated for implementation and only two (13,4%) of them are considered to have been completed .The implementation of these items relates to actions provided by agencies – (bodies or organizations) other than the SCSC and therefore it may be necessary to be more flexible in setting the timing and content of these activities. Because of this, measure 5 is not considered as a main measure that could be effectively reviewed under the SCSC TF CAP.

This part of the SCSC TF CAP plays a role as a supporting measure for facilitating the implementation of the other four measures. Some new initiatives and activities relating to the WTO process and capacity building, like standards education, are also included in this part.

#### **Summary**

As shown in the summary table of the SCSC TF CAP implementation, 72 action items have been included in the SCSC CAP for implementation over the past five years 23 items(32 %) are considered as completed, and 47 items (65 %) need to continue to be included in the CAP for implementation. Two items (3%) are pending and require further clarification before they can be implemented. All this reflects a positive picture of TF CAP implementation for the SCSC and also provides the background for continual improvement of SCSC activities.

However, as experienced in the final review this time, we have to improve the process of setting up, filling in and monitoring the SCSC TF CAP where we need to identify clear outcomes to be achieved and target timelines for completion for the remaining items in order to better monitor and improve the TF CAP in the future.

### **3.0 Method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of APEC/SCSC TF CAP implementation**

#### ***3.1 New approach on the APEC /SCSC TF CAP implementation from effectiveness point of view***

As analyzed in Part 2.0 of this report, the review has mainly focused on the extent of implementation by member economies; without considering the effectiveness of the implementation. This is because current version of IAP's and CAP's only sought information about the implementation of the work, without seeking to measure the effectiveness of implementation.

The assessment process also revealed that the information collection part of the project took considerable time and consumed a lot of extra efforts. The principal reasons were the scattered sources of data and the fact that the CAP template is not user friendly so some interpretation of responses was required.

It is commonly understood that the effectiveness of the TF CAP implementation can be defined as the extent to which the goals of trade facilitation among APEC member economies have been achieved. We therefore need to look at the effectiveness of TF CAP implementation's outcomes and identify where it could be measured both quantitatively and qualitatively to the largest extent.

The effectiveness of the implementation can be explained by quantitative variables as well as qualitative variables. The effectiveness of the implementation needs to be expressed through measures that are meaningful to business such as the reduction of cost for conformity assessment, reduction of time to get certificates or testing report and reduction of managerial cost associated with complying with multiple conformity assessment systems in case of exporting company. There can also be qualitative measures such as ease of access to information about the standards and technical regulations of other member economies which is particularly helpful for SME's.

However, the best available measure for evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation may sometimes be the summary of the work implemented by member economies since the results of the implementation are on-going and hard to calculate in terms of monetary value. For example, many activities to support the technical infrastructure of developing countries involve developing the

fundamentals of the standards-setting and technical regulation system that in turn supports the overall conformity assessment system. In such cases, it is almost impossible to calculate the monetary value flowing from the implementation. In this case, the effectiveness of the implementation should be expressed by the number of projects implemented versus the number of projects planned, as well as the achievements of specific projects have made.

In summary, some variables to measure the effectiveness of implementation should be included in the CAP reporting by member economies. Economies should be asked to provide relevant quantitative data as far as possible so that, in future, the CTI has a sound basis on which to build a valid and practical methodology for the quantitative evaluation of APEC activities.

This approach to the APEC /SCSC TF CAP implementation could be used in the future work of the SCSC, where we need to change the way to assess the TF CAP implementation, not only from how many actions have been implemented by member economies but also how effectively they have been implemented. In this context, the method and criteria for effectiveness assessment should be developed and implemented as part of the process of reporting and evaluating the CAP implementation by member economies and the SCSC.

### **3.2 *Method and criteria for effectiveness assessment***

SCSC practice has shown that the methodology for effectiveness assessment of TF CAP implementation and its criteria have not been considered in the past work of the SCSC and therefore there is little experience in this regard. However, the methods of measurement of effectiveness have been implemented in other areas of APEC activity and could be drawn upon in the standards and conformance field, as explained in Section 3.1 of this report.

As all assessment work will be based on the results of the TF CAP implementation by member economies and the SCSC, it is reasonable to expect aspects related to effectiveness should be reflected reasonably in the CAP and its information gathering processes which could be conducted by designing new TF CAP template for future work of SCSC where we could annually to check with not only how much it has been implemented by member economies but also how effectively it has been implemented.

From this point of view, the method of effectiveness assessment should be based on the assessment of the implementation of the redesigned CAP in which the way to set up, update and describe it should be changed according to the new approach. The outcomes of the CAP implementation should be designed to also permit effectiveness assessment.

For this purpose, the most significant measures that are appropriate for effectiveness assessment purposes could be chosen from existing measures selected by the SCSC for conducting the CAP and be considered as possible criteria. By this way, the operating SCSC TF CAP framework is suggested to be maintained but improved by enhancing the effectiveness assessment side. Existing measures taken by SCSC in conducting the CAP evaluation could be further improved as part of the criteria for future SCSC TF CAP evaluation.

As analyzed in 3.1 of the report, some of the SCSC efforts on standards and conformance could not be quantified, and thus should be qualitatively assessed. So, there should not be forced quantitative indicators set. A higher-level quantitative evaluation across the four sub fora, of the 5% transaction cost reduction would most appropriately be done at CTI level, given the difficulties the SCSC faces in assigning a monetary value to actions.

The following measures are considered as most appropriate for developing the criteria for assessment to be included to the future TF CAP template:

- *Measure 1: Alignment of National Regulations, Rules and Procedures, Standards and Codes Affecting the Acceptance of Goods between Economies or Markets with existing International ones*
- *Measure 2: Achievement of Recognition of Conformity Assessment in the Regulated and Voluntary Sectors*
- *Measure 3: Development of Technical Infrastructure*
- *Measure 4: Ensuring the Transparency of the Standards and Conformity Assessment of APEC Economies*

Analyzing these measures from effectiveness point of view:

***Measure 1: Alignment of National Regulations, Rules and Procedures, Standards and Codes Affecting the Acceptance of Goods between Economies or Markets with Existing International ones***

The SCSC's practice in the alignment work across several priority areas has shown the difficulties involved in collecting data according using the Voluntary Action Plan (VAP) if we try to take the same methodology we previously used to measure standards adopted for voluntary application and applied it to the regulatory situation. The VAP was lacking information regarding whether or not an aligned national standard was actually being used in the economy. This figure could be used as a potential criterion for effectiveness assessment.

In general, we need analyze the effects of alignment with international standards in relation with trade facilitation among member economies and cost reduction of business in satisfying standards. However, it is very difficult to estimate directly those effects. Therefore, we may think about the way to employ “event study” in analyzing the effect on trade facilitation. Member economies may be asked to provide import data of a international-standard-aligned sector from the other member economy which shows import data before alignment and import data after alignment. It is logical to infer that due to the aligned-standards, many member economies are triggered to export their products to the importing economy which has aligned their standards with international standards if the exporting economy has already aligned their standards with international standards. Of course, there are a lot of factors affecting the change of trade volume. But if we analyze the trends of trade before and after the alignment, we can infer the effects of alignment under the assumption that other conditions are constant for the time being. The data periods could be a couple of years before the alignment and a couple of years after the alignment. And the data is monthly data. It is also suggested to do case studies for measuring the effects of cost reduction incurred by the adoption of international standards as national standards of importing economy. The businesses in exporting economy are asked to figure out how much has been saved by using international standards as the importing economy has adopted international standards. In each relevant sector, just few companies are selected by member economies. This will provide relatively clear indication regarding the cost saving of exporting businesses.

From a practical point of view, business can save considerable amount of money when they know that if they make their products to the latest international standards, it will be possible to sell those products in all member economies without further testing or meeting additional requirements. However, The latest international standards” does not guarantee the businesses can save money. It is possible to save some production cost of exporting company if the importing economy is adopting the same international standards of exporting economy. Even if both economies, exporting economy and importing economy, are using the same international standards, it is possible that they are employing different conformity assessment procedures. If the case is like that, the exporting company needs to take duplicated testing procedures. There will always be administrative requirements and an economy may accept compliance with a range of different standards as being acceptable under a performance-based regulatory regime. That sort of approach may give us the missing information about usage of the international standards. So perhaps, in future, we should encourage member economies to exchange information on such additional requirements, if exist, for certain group of products that comply with international standards in order to be supplied in member economies.

Therefore, it is very important to find out how much the aligned standards are used in each economy. This information can be used as a proxy variable in assessing the impact of alignment with international standards. Even though this information does not carry any monetary value, we can

claim that the more aligned standards are used, the higher positive impact it is on the businesses. For the future work, it will be necessary to ask member economies how to estimate the usage level of aligned standards. In addition to that, in order to evaluate in an easier way the impact of the aligned standards in their market, the following data could be requested from member economies in a future template:

- Total number of national standards in a member economy;
- The number of standards which have corresponding international standards out of the whole national standards;
- The number of standards which the economy has aligned with the corresponding international standards out of the national standards which have corresponding international standards, and;
- The number of aligned standards used in the domestic regulatory conformity assessment system.

With these four figures, it may be possible to measure the openness of the market of the specific member economy. If the number can be collected for different fields (such as industrial machinery, medical devices, etc.), it will be also possible to find out the next potential priority area for APEC alignment activity.

However, it is difficult to measure the economic effects of the alignment work in facilitating trade among member economies. Therefore it should be emphasized that the alignment work is a fundamental task that supports having comparable infrastructure for conformity assessment procedures. Even if it is difficult to measure the economic effects on trade among member economies, the compatibility of infrastructure is one of the significant conditions for facilitating trade.

## **Measure 2: *Achieve Recognition of Conformity Assessment in Regulated and Voluntary Sectors***

This section provides general information about the efforts that member economies have made regarding the acceptance of certificates or testing reports issued by the MRA partners. Even if it is a qualitative evaluation, it provides the numbers of MRAs or MLAs that those member economies have joined. However, those numbers do not give any information regarding the monetary value saved by businesses.

It is very difficult to measure the effects of MRAs or MLAs. Therefore, to reflect the effectiveness of this action, qualitative criteria in the form of general benefits of MRAs or MLAs could be used in the future template.

There could be two kinds of benefits from an MRA or MLA, tangible and intangible. Typical tangible benefits are the reduction of costs relating to the issue of certificates or testing reports. The costs are incurred not only through the test fee but also other administrative costs relating to transportation, accommodation and salary of employees to use foreign testing or certification bodies. Intangible benefits include the reduction of time involved in obtaining a certificate or testing report, having the legal right at home to enter the foreign market, acquiring relevant information regarding foreign regulatory systems, especially to SMEs which often lack that sort of information..

From a practical point of view, we must note that although efforts to raise the competency of conformity assessment bodies across the region through voluntary sector activity are progressing well, this hasn't been translated into the same level of recognition of conformity assessment at the regulatory level. Accordingly, companies in member economies still require multiple approvals to sell their products across the region. They therefore need practical outcomes of this measure.

Much of the reason for this gap between the voluntary and mandatory situations has been assigned to a lack of engagement by regulators. In order to seek resolution of this problem, we need to bring this point to the attention of the CTI and those higher up in the APEC system and we need to collect data in a way that shows this disconnection between the voluntary and regulated sectors.

In this context, we need to note that many sectors of the regulatory system of some economies are fully performance based and a certificate of conformity with the relevant mandatory requirements is not a pre-requisite to place a product on the market. The onus is on the regulator to prove that the product didn't comply with the technical regulation, rather than on the supplier to prove it did.

The following is to supplement the above mentioned general benefits:

- To assess the effects of the recognition of conformity assessment results, it is necessary to have the data regarding the numbers of certificates or testing reports issued using MRA, MLA, and MOU or similar mechanisms for recent years. Those numbers will provide some indication of usage of MRA, MLA, and MOU or similar mechanisms.
- In the regulatory sector MRA, most governments have relatively direct control over the conformity assessment bodies in their territory since the government is involved in the process of designation or accreditation of the conformity assessment bodies. Therefore, it is relatively easy to collect the data regarding the number of certificates or testing reports issued using MRAs in its territory.
- In the voluntary sector, collecting the equivalent data is not an easy job because there are so many laboratories, industries, product segments, and ministries involved in MLAs and MOUs. The suggestion in the voluntary sector is to narrow down the focus of analysis into some priority sectors,

such as electric and electrical products, telecommunication products, etc. This will be a more manageable size for data collection.

It is suggested that to collect information on the number of certificates or testing reports issued in each year could be used as a criteria for assessment. As far as conformity assessment procedures exist in a market, be it pre-market, post-market, prescriptive or performance-based, there should be somebody who has the figure. Another important figure is the actual size of the market which is covered by an MRA or similar mechanism with which effectiveness of the MRA or similar mechanism might be determined.

If we need more detailed measurement regarding the effects of MRA, MLA, and MOU, it is recommended to undertake a sample survey or case study regarding the benefits that businesses have acquired from those agreement or arrangement. During the survey or case study, the tangible and intangible benefits could be investigated. Conducting a case study on MRAs or similar mechanisms to collect examples of good practices of successful existing MRAs, as suggested by New Zealand at the last SCSC meeting, might prove useful.

Even if this kind of analysis is not a holistic approach to measuring the effects of MRA, MLA, or MOU, this analysis will provide some indication to CTI regarding the effects of the recognition of conformity assessment.

### **Measure 3: *Development of Technical Infrastructure***

This is a difficult area to measure and it is quite difficult to link the development of technical infrastructure and the reduction of transaction costs. Although we have good statistics of the projects implemented, it would be much better if we had feedback of the recipient of the aid. The feedback of the recipient could be a useful measure for the effectiveness of the implemented project. Under the present system, the feedback of the recipients is not included in technical assistance projects. Thus, it is recommended to include a feedback mechanism of recipients in future reports. More specifically for projects aimed at the development of technical competence of conformity assessment bodies, improvements of net operation rate (e.g. “the number of request for conformity assessment” vs. “the number of conformity assessment completed”) of a conformity assessment body might be a useful indicator of the improvements achieved.

Another variables that we can think of are the net change in the number of areas of conformity assessment during the technical assistance and the net change in the number of testing reports and/or certificates in the area of technical assistance

The assessment by the recipient of the capacity building is important, but we need to be careful in placing it into context. A project that focuses on a very narrow area of technical capacity has minimal effect on trade facilitation may achieve its stated goals but not advance the cause of reducing transaction costs to any great extent

Current work being done by the SRBs with guidance from the lead shepherd on a more strategic approach to capacity building will provide a basis for future assessment of capacity building needs; and therefore a way for measuring the effectiveness of capacity building activities.

#### **Measure 4: *Ensure the Transparency of the Standards and Conformity Assessment of APEC Economies***

As was indicated in this report, it is a positive step if a member economy has a website providing information about its standards and conformance system. However, the number of visitors to the website is not summarized in the report. The hit number (or number of visitors), accumulated or not, is a clear indication of the usefulness of website. So it is suggested to include the hit number for member's websites in reporting. Other suggestion for the evaluation of a website is a peer review, in which case, a peer is requested to visit the website and evaluate the website based on a predetermined set of criteria.

It should be noted that market entry requirements do not only consist of standards and conformance requirements, but also include other types of requirements, such as customs requirements, business licensing, etc. Because of the diversity of cultures and social mechanisms in our region, the way to provide relevant information on standards and conformity assessment is also quite different in each member economy, or even within a member economy, there might be a significant difference of requirements between industry sectors.

Therefore, we are hesitant to recommend conducting a peer review or assessment of relevant websites of member economies which might end up with a recommendation to establish a database with comprehensive coverage of data or a suggestion to member economies to make their website in a unified form. We all know that a huge database will be complicated and of little use while it will cost a considerable amount to maintain. The solution is perhaps to take a sector specific approach as suggested by some member economies. Alternatively, we can again collect examples of good practices within successful existing websites and provide them to APEC member economies for their reference. We all should follow the APEC transparency standards but how to do it should be up to each member economy.

One objective of transparency is to allow fellow economies to raise concerns at the time that standards and conformity assessment measures are being proposed, and the SCSC can add to the international processes already in place under the TBT and SPS agreements for example. The difficulty is not just to get to the information, it is the resources required to assess the impact of the proposed measures on your economy and then to raise an objection within the minimal timeframe allowed.

Another objective of the transparency is to make market entry requirements clearly available to potential suppliers of products and services, and we need to develop some objective measures to assess whether the websites of individual economies provide all the necessary information. For example, indications of which standards will satisfy the market entry requirements, which conformity assessment bodies are acceptable and a way for the potential supplier to contact those conformity assessment bodies to find out the cost of testing or certification. If we could have a check list like this, we could then assess the effectiveness of the various web sites.

### **Summary:**

From the above analysis on the different aspects of the TF CAP implementation effectiveness assessment regarding the development of criteria for assessment, we can see that the previous CAP and the template has several disadvantages and weak points making it no longer suitable for the SCSC to use in the new phase of trade facilitation where we want to assess also the effectiveness aspects of the TF CA implementation. Therefore, it is preferable to choose a step-by-step approach to the effective assessment, where for a start, the criteria chosen for assessment should be useful, realistic, simple, practical and easy to assess. One of the best ways to use these criteria is to include them in the future SCSC TF CAP which would be updated yearly, and also in the TF CAP Template where the outcomes of the TF CAP implementation could be assessed. The new template should be more practical and simpler, but needs to provide some additional data which are currently lacking as identified in this report.

The possible criteria for effectiveness assessment of SCSC TF CAP, therefore, may include the following:

### **Criteria 1: The Impact of Aligned Standards on Business and Regulators in the SCSC's Priority Sectors**

The following indicators could be used for assessment:

- Total current number of national standards issued in a member economy;
- The number of standards which have corresponding international standards out of the whole national standards;

- The number of standards which have aligned with the corresponding international standards out of the national standards which have corresponding international standards, and;
- The number of aligned standards applied by regulators out of total aligned standards in the priority areas.

**Criteria 2: The Benefits of Business in Participating MRAs or MLAs on Recognition of Conformity Assessment Results in Voluntary and Regulated Sectors.**

The following indicators could be used for assessment:

- The numbers of certificates or testing reports issued using MRA, MLA, and MOU for last 5 years in regulated sector;
- The numbers of certificates or testing reports issued using MRA, MLA, and MOU for last 5 years in voluntary sector for some priority areas, and;
- The size of the market covered by MRA, MLA or MOU.

**Criteria 3: Improvement of Conformity Assessment Capacity of the Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) of the Member Economies Involved in the TILF Projects.**

The following indicators could be used for assessment:

- The number of requests for conformity assessment submitted to those CABs involved in TILF projects;
- The number of the conformity assessments completed by the CABs which are involved in TILF projects, and;
- The number of CABs operating in member economies that are accredited by national or international accreditation bodies according to the relevant international standards or guidelines concerned.

**Criteria 4: Usage by Business of the Standards and Conformance Website for Trade Facilitation**

The following indicators could be used for assessment:

- The number of visitors to the website that is developed for trade facilitation;
- The size of standards and conformance information that have been uploaded to the website for trade facilitation purpose.
- The number of the feedback of the business to the standards and conformance information have been introduced in the website

**4.0 APEC/SCSC Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan (TF CAP) - Next Phase of Implementation (2007-2010)**

As mentioned in the parts 2.0 and 3.0 of this report, many findings of the review and analysis of the new approach for the SCSC TF CAP implementation have reflected the situation and nature of the TF CAP implementation in the past where we found it very difficult to assess the progress from the point of view of effectiveness. Therefore, the project sought to prepare some suggestions for future improvement which are based on what SCSC should have done, but has failed to do, in past years due to a variety of reasons. In this regards, the project team also suggested some improvements and new ideas that might help overcome previous weak points in this area and taking advantage of new approaches to assessing the effectiveness of the TF CAP implementation of SCSC in the future.

The next phase of the SCSC TF CAP should be in line with CTI guidance and employ more quantitative and qualitative measures in comparison with the last phase. The SCSC needs to work on creating an innovative design for the TF CAP that is based on some core principles so that we can not only implement it, but also control and monitor it for improvement. Special emphasis should be made on the mid-term and final review work where we will face the same problems of complicated collection and gathering mechanisms for information. Rather than proposing a long list of new or continued initiatives to achieve trade facilitation, we need to establish principles on which all future activities should be based. This should help transformation of the TFAP from a menu of options to a set of high priority activities.

This report therefore suggests a strategic, selective approach to drawing up the next phase of the SCSC TF CAP.

The next phase of the SCSC TF CAP should concentrate attention on activities:

- To which the vast majority of member economies; or in the first instance, a group of pathfinder economies, are committed;
- Where collective action can add value to the efforts of the participating economies, the design of the activity should include appropriate criteria that can be used to assess its effectiveness;
- Which build on successful experiences, including the experience of the TF CAP so far;
- Whose progress can be objectively measured, and;
- Where the targets and timetables for implementation are identifiable.

Some principles to be used for next phase of SCSC TF CAP could be as follows:

### ***1. Coordination, Cooperation and strengthened commitments in SCSC TF CAP***

SCSC members need to strengthen their commitments and efforts to SCSC TF CAP, and increase cooperation with each other to share information, experience, expertise, and technology to help with policy reform, institution building, infrastructure capacity building, and human resources development.

## **2. Capacity-building**

Limits of capacity are binding constraints on progress in most dimensions of trade facilitation. It may be useful to create a new category for capacity building activities directly related to the implementation of the TFAP, such as the capacity needed to implement policies to enhance business mobility. In this regard, the SCSC is already working with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) to identify a strategy for technical infrastructure development in developing economies, so that in future priority can be given to those capacity building activities that address identified capacity gaps according to this strategy. It is suggested to ask SRB's to develop strategies and proper roadmap which can provide more tangible outcomes for the development of technical infrastructure of developing economies and the outcomes also should be quantifiable so that we can figure out the effectiveness of the SRB's works.

## **3. Closer links to the other Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs), international organizations and APEC fora**

The Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) provide a link to the operational expertise to enhance technical capacity across the region, as well as the link to international bodies such as ISO, ILAC, OIML etc. The SCSC should consider ways to make better use of the SRBs' expertise and more clearly identify those aspects of activities that are capable of being implemented by the economies alone and those that need to be done in collaboration with the SRBs. While it is difficult to place deadlines on SRBs' activities in general, it is perfectly reasonable to place more specific requirements on those collaborative activities that draw on TILF support.

## **4. APEC/CTI approach**

As a sub-forum of CTI, SCSC should follow the guidance of the APEC/CTI and the mandates/decisions of the Leaders and Ministerial Meetings. SCSC efforts should be part of a comprehensive efforts of APEC/CTI as a whole to reduce transaction costs in the region, which apparently involves input from multiple APEC working groups and task forces. There should be greater interaction among these groups and the establishment of a venue where cross-cutting issues can be addressed should be considered. The greater emphasis on collective actions that is proposed in this report will also require more coordination among APEC fora. The SCSC TF CAP reporting process should be the central point for information collection and exchange for SCSC and not just for the member economies.

## **5. Mobilizing resources from new sources**

A key area for improvement is the engagement with industry. ABAC has already signalled its interest in investigating and promoting standards and conformance issues. A greater 'in kind' contribution from industry will provide considerable additional expertise that could be applied to finding practical strategies and solutions and this needs to be further explored. In that sense, we need to have more practical relations with ABAC. As most of the relationships with ABAC were based on the policy level

which was very important to have clear communication between governmental officers and business people, we need sometimes to research the practical impact of our work on the businesses in the region such as the effectiveness of international alignment work and MRA/MLA, etc.

As this kind of work is pursuing to provide more convenience to the businesses in the region, it is reasonable to ask ABAC to survey the impact of SCSC works, if appropriate, on the businesses.

#### ***6. Measurement, Reporting, and Timetables***

Experience has shown that it is difficult to measure a reduction in transaction costs that is brought about by trade facilitation initiatives. Moreover, APEC economies are so diverse and therefore it is hard to set targets and timetables across the board. Nonetheless, a meaningful SCSC TF CAP needs to set some targets. For a successful next phase, the targets should be well-defined and practical targets that APEC SCSC and member economies want to meet, rather than targets that are imposed. Targets must therefore have periodic, medium-term milestones that are well defined and measurable.

#### ***7. Closer link between CAP and APEC TILF projects***

Closer linkage should be established between CAP activities and APEC TILF projects. APEC TILF projects are meant to support efforts in trade facilitation. To get TILF projects proposal and approval more closely linked with the CAP activities will make limited resources more focused and more result-driven.

#### ***8. Link between CAP and pathfinder initiatives***

Closer and clearer links between CAP and pathfinder initiatives should be established. The pathfinder concept is based upon the interest of a group of member economies. In view of the Pathfinder initiative review currently being undertaken at CTI level, we could establish a relationship between some CAP activities and the Pathfinder initiatives so that selected CAP activities could be pushed forward from the SCSC level as a whole or even at a higher level.

#### ***9. Performance-based indicators***

The output from an activity must go beyond whether or not the activity was completed. Activities need to include specified goals and the reporting mechanism must identify the extent to which the goals have been achieved. In some cases, once an activity is commenced, it may become apparent that the detailed actions originally envisaged will perhaps not be the most effective way to achieve the desired outcome and there needs to be sufficient flexibility to allow for a range of actions and solutions with a common objective, in keeping with the fundamental principles of APEC as a collaborative body that respects the rights of individual member economies to use the solution that works best for them.

### ***10. New and more practical Template***

A new reporting template for SCSC TF CAP 2007-2010 would serve as the framework for more meaningful progress monitoring in APEC/SCSC's trade facilitation activities. This new template should emphasize in principle the use of measurable indicators, benchmarks, effective approach and targets outcomes, and should distinguish between three categories of activities:

- Collective Actions;
- Individual Action Plan, and;
- Pathfinder Initiatives.

### **5.0 Conclusion and Recommendation:**

1. TF CAP overview is APEC-wide work covering customs procedures, business mobility and e-commerce, besides standards and conformance, and it is the first time for APEC to do such overview, thus it is necessary for the leading economies responsible for review of TF CAP from the four sub-fora to discuss on common problems and possible solutions, and to find the maximum possible common ground at the CTI level at the very start of overview efforts. This is to make sure that each sub-forum is moving in the right direction for future improvements.
2. The Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan (TF CAP) is a very important part of SCSC work, and APEC should seek, at CTI level, to consolidate and streamline the principal requirements, the assessment methods and criteria, and develop a flowchart and timeframe within which future CAP assessment could be done on a regular basis and in a formal way.
3. The project's research has found that some of the SCSC efforts on standards and conformance could not be quantified, and thus should be qualitatively assessed. So, there should not be forced quantitative indicators set and this should be clear at CTI level. CTI needs to develop a basic concept and procedures for both quantitative and qualitative evaluation which will be commonly applied by all sub-fora of CTI.
4. For further work of the SCSC on the TF CAP, 10 principles suggested in the part 4.0 of this report could be used as directive and basic principles for the revision of the SCSC TF CAP format as well as the SCSC TF CAP template which should be taken place at the same time so that they could assist each other for smooth implementation.

SCSC TF CAP format could be revised based on some clear principles developed as follows:

- Regrouping the activities, quantifiable efforts; qualitative efforts; and on going efforts in each of four categories;
- Newly added efforts should be either be included on a separate table or clearly noted;
- Appendices should be attached for detailed reference;

- Redefining efforts in each category so targets are clear and obvious; and targets to measure progress of CAP efforts should be more qualitatively scientific and quantitatively attainable;
- Seek endorsement from the members of these principles for revising the template, and;
- Set a timeframe for template revision.

While the principles for further revision of the CAP template need first endorsement from member economies; it is however possible that a revised template could be completed as a continuation of this project. Good examples of progress should be collected in order to be shared among the APEC member economies, and should be studied for any further improvement or promotion efforts. The good practices of some of the economies could be promoted as examples for other economies to borrow or to follow. Seminars could be held, and brochures could be published to help efforts in this direction

In order to have a clearer picture of the TF CAP implementation, the link between SCSC TF CAP and the SCSC TF CAP Template should be established, so that we can better monitor the progress of its implementation in both aspects: what has been done and how effectively it has been implemented.

5. A common database should be established and maintained to save time and efforts for the future review work.
6. According to the above-mentioned principles, the analysis and criteria for effectiveness assessment suggested in part 3.0, the format of SCSC TF CAP have been revised and attached to this report as annex 2; the draft of new SCSC TF CAP Template also has been re-designed and attached to this report as annex 3. These revised format and new draft Template of SCSC TF CAP are suggested to be presented at SCSC 2007 meeting for consideration and comment as after-project action to continue improving SCSC process regarding trade facilitation in the second phase of APEC TF AP (2007-2010).



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

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**ANNEX 1**

**Summary of implementation  
APEC/SCSC Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan  
(Completed Template)**

**SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION  
APEC/SCSC TRADE FACILITATION COLECTIVE ACTION PLAN  
( COMPLETED TEMPLATE )**

<b>OAA Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Starting year</b>	<b>Target year</b> Developed/ developing	<b>Update progress</b>	<b>Remark</b>
<b>1. Alignment</b>					
Align APEC economies' domestic	1. <b>Member economies</b> to align their standards with international standards in the following priority areas:	1996	2000/ 2005		<b>Considered as completed</b>
Standards with international standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical and electronic appliances (air conditioners, televisions, refrigerators, radios and their parts and video apparatus);</li> </ul>			16 economies achieved 100% of completion. Mexico: 70%, USA: 83%, Thailand: 93% Papua NG and Russia had never reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of economies have completed their alignment, work in four priority areas.</li> <li>- These areas will be excluded from VAP report</li> <li>- follow up reporting by SCSC member economies when necessary is encouraged</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food labeling;</li> </ul>			17 economies achieved 100% of completion. Mexico: 60%; USA: 83% Papua NG and Russia had never reported	

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubber gloves and condoms</li> </ul>			15 economies achieved 100% of completion. Chile: 60%; Thailand: 0%; Mexico: 5%; USA: 83% Papua NG and Russia had never reported	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machinery</li> </ul>			17 economies achieved 100% of completion. USA: 83%, Australia: 66% Papua NG and Russia had never reported.	
	<p>2. <b>Member economies</b> to align their standards with international standards in the additional priority area of:</p>	1998	2004/ 2008		Considered as completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>electrical and electronic equipment to include all electrical safety (IEC 60335) and Relevant EMC (CISPR) standards</li> </ul>			18 economies achieved 100% of completion. USA: 13% Papua NG and Russia had never reported	
	<p>3. <b>Member economies</b> to align their standards with international standards in the additional priority area related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety of information technology equipment (IEC 60950 standard).</li> </ul>	2000	2004/ 2008	18 economies achieved 100% of completion. USA: 83% Papua NG and Russia had never reported	Considered as completed
	<p>4. <b>Member economies</b> to align their standards with international standards in the additional priority areas related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standards and guides on conformity assessment and management systems.</li> </ul>	2000	2002/ 2005	18 economies achieved 100% of completion. USA: 83% Papua NG and Russia had never reported	Considered as completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	5. <i>The SCSC to continue identifying additional priority areas for alignment with international standards.</i>	1997	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional priorities areas for alignment identified, implemented and almost completed including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IEC 60335 (Electrical safety standards): 148 standards agreed</li> <li>- CISPR standards (relevant EMC requirements): 20 standards agreed</li> <li>- Standards &amp; Guides on Conformity Assessment: 34 standards agreed</li> <li>- IEC 60950 (safety of information technology equipment): 1 standard agreed</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New additional priority areas for alignment is under consideration</li> </ul>	To be continued
	6. <b>Member economies</b> to actively participate in the standardization activities of international standardization bodies (ISO & IEC) in the following priority sectors:	From 1996	On-going		To be continued
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building and construction</li> </ul>			<b>ISO/TC 98, TC 165, TC 218</b> <b>P</b> member: 12 economies <b>O</b> member: 11 economies <b>ISO/TC98/SC 2, TC98/SC3, TC59/SC 15.</b> <b>P</b> member: 9 economies <b>O</b> member: 5 economies	

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="405 316 801 347">Hazardous area equipment.</li> </ul>			<b>IEC/TC 31</b> P member: 9 economies O member : 4 economies <b>IEC/SC 31G, 31H, 31J</b> P member: 9 economies O member: 3 economies	
	7. <b>Member economies</b> to participate in ad-hoc technical groups, which work with PASC in developing coordinated regional input into the development of international standards in selected areas.	From 1997	On-going	TG1: 8 economies TG2: 9 economies TG3: 8 economies TG4: 5 economies Actually, these TGs already disbanded	Completed
	8. <b>Member Economies</b> to exchange information about performance-based regulations	From 2002	On-going	4 economies confirmed that they have exchanged information about performance-based regulations.	To be continued
	9. <b>Member economies</b> to promote the use of <i>the Principles and Features of Good Practice for Technical Regulation</i> to be used on a voluntary basis.	From 2001	On-going	6 economies confirmed that they have promoted the use of <i>the Principles and Features of Good Practice for Technical Regulation</i>	To be continued
	10. <b>Member economies</b> to update and promote the use of <i>Information Notes on Good Practice for Technical Regulations</i> .	From 2001	On-going	6 economies confirmed that they are updating and promoting the use of <i>Information Notes on Good Practice for Technical Regulations</i>	To be continued

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	11. <i>The SCSC to continue to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies and seminars.</i>	From 2000	On-going	No program of Case study and seminars have been set up, but several case studies have been introduced in the frame work of SCSC conference on GRP and some seminars and workshop on GRP have been conducted	Need clarification by SCSC member on the program of case studies and seminar (pending)
	12. <i>The SCSC to conduct comprehensive reviews of their alignment work.</i>	1998	2005	- Alignment work of Members economies have been reviewed comprehensively annually and results of the alignment have been reported to Lead economy (Japan) for submitting at SCSC meeting and placing on the APEC's homepage.	Completed
	13. <b>Member economies</b> to update each year the results in their respective alignment plans. These will be placed on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.	From 1998	2005	17 economies updated their results up to 2006, 2 economies (Mexico, USA) updated since 2001. Russia and Papua NG had never reported their update of alignment plans. All these have been placed on the APEC Secretariat's homepage	Completed
	14. <b>Member economies</b> to continue to report on the progress in aligning their standards with international standards	From 1998	On-going	Progress report submitted annually at SCSC Meeting	To be continued
	15. <b>Member economies</b> to review and update their alignment work having consultations with business: ABAC and SME	From 2003	On-going	?	To be continued

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	16. <i>The SCSC to organize a stand-alone meeting of the TFTF in the margins of SOMI 2006 to discuss the issues that it was originally formed to explore</i>	2006	2006	SCSC has organized a stand-alone meeting of the TFTF in the margins of SOMI 2006 in Hanoi, Vietnam. Several issues have been discussed and formed to explore.	Completed
<b>2. Recognition of Conformity Assessment</b>					
Achieve recognition of conformity assessment including mutual recognition arrangements in regulated and voluntary sectors	<b>Regulated sector:</b> 1. <b>Member economies</b> to develop recognition arrangements of conformity assessment including:	From 1997	On-going	<i>(Details Referring to updated IAP and APEC Regulated &amp; voluntary MRAs status)</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral MRAs</li> </ul>			19 economies have signed about 91 bilateral MRAs and MOUs in the various sectors such us: telecommunications, Electric-electronis, medical, Machinery, Automotive products, Type approval Test report, inspection, Fish, shellfish, IT Equipment, Medicine product, Meat product	To be continued
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multi-sect oral, and plurilateral MRAs</li> </ul>			01 economy (Australia) has signed with New Zealand, US, Canada, Chile, Argentina 1 plurilateral single MRAs in the sector of Wines - Oenological Practices	To be continued
	2. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety and encourage the involvement of their regulators. <i>(16 economies)</i>	From 1996	On-going	17 economies have participated in this MRA, ( 80,9% )	To be continued

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	3. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products. ( <i>7 economies</i> )	From 1997	On-going	7 economies have participated in this MRA, ( 33,3% )	To be continued
	4. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in the Sectoral Arrangement of APEC electric-electronic MRA.	From 2003	On-going	10 economies have participated in this MRA, ( 47,6% )	To be continued
	5. <i>The SCSC to establish an ad hoc Steering Group on food safety cooperation under SCSC and implement its recommendations on food safety cooperation</i>	2005	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ad hoc Steering Group on food safety cooperation have been established in 2005:</li> <li>• The recommendations on food safety cooperation are currently implementing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- APEC Food Safety Cooperation Initiative Steering Group Workshop held in February 2006.</li> <li>- Fisheries Working Group meeting held in Chinese Taipei in May 2006.</li> <li>- Establishing a network of focal point on food safety issues within SCSC'members.</li> <li>- Conducting the stock-take of current food safety related activities within APEC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><i>- establishment of TFTF completed</i></p> <p><i>- Implementation of its recommendations to be continued</i></p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	6. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in Part I of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment through providing information in the agreed common format.	From 2000	On-going	16 economies participated in Part 1, (76%)	To be continued
	7. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in further Parts of the MRA and encourage the involvement of their regulators.	From 2000	On-going	4 economies participated in Part II and Part III, (19%)	To be continued
	8. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls.	From 1999	On-going	2 economies have participated, (9, 5%)	To be continued
	9. <i>The SCSC to review the implementation and use of the multilateral recognition arrangements.</i>	1998		- MRAs are reviewed on implementation and use annually by member economies and Lead economy (Australia) ( EE MRA workshop, Food MRA, Tel MRA....).	to be continued
	10. <i>The SCSC to continue to further consider additional priority areas for MRA in the regulated sector.</i>	1997		Under consideration of the SCSC member economies	to be continued

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	11. <i>The SCSC to consider alternative mechanisms to facilitate the recognition of conformity assessment results.</i>	1999		- SCSC have considered and are implementing Mechanism to facilitate the recognition of conformity assessment results including: pathfinder initiatives for EE MRA and Food MRA (since 2003)	to be continued
	12. <i>The SCSC to review and improve the effectiveness of the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products; the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety; the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls; and the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment.</i>	2001		Japan is leading to undertake a case Study to clarify effectiveness of APEC MRAs and submit to SCSC 2 in Sept 2006	To be continued
	13. <b>Member economies</b> to implement the program on trade facilitation in information technology products which has been developed in collaboration with the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI).	2000	2005/ 2008	No information	Clarification need for continuation
	14. <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in a pilot of the Declare Net.	From 2001	2005	4 economies confirmed that they are considering their participation in a pilot of the Declare Net.	should be completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<i>15. The SCSC asked the Working Group on Information Technology Management Systems for the APEC MRAs to liaise with interested parties and report back</i>	2002		- Interested parties liaised: ?	Should be completed
	<i>16. The SCSC also suggested that the Chairs of the APEC-TEL and EEMRA-JAC should meet with a view to working more closely together, particularly with respect to the application of IT systems to the MRA's.</i>	2003	On-going	- Joint Working program: ? - Joint IT system to the MRA's applied:	Should be completed
	<i>17. The SCSC to establish a work plan for Sectoral Food MRA and identify possible areas of Sectoral Food MRA</i>	2005	on-going	- The 2 days technical seminar on the development of the Sectoral Food MRA was hold in August 2006, Hua Hin, Thailand. - The outcomes of the seminar: the establishment of Sectoral Food MRA work plan as well as possible areas of Sectoral Food MRA is presented to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> SCSC Meeting at SOM III in September 2006, Vietnam.	Considered completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	18. <i>SCSC/JAC to organize a meeting before the next SCSC meeting in 2006 to establish a work programme for ongoing dialogue on EE MRA issues</i>	2006	2006	EE MRA and the JAC meeting held on 20 February 2006 at the margin of SCSCI meeting in Hanoi. The progress of the MRA have been reported and several recommendations have been proposed to and endorsed by SCSCI meeting including : - Setting up a database for better Part 1 information exchange. - Developing operational procedures on how to conduct mutual recognition. - Consider applying for financial support for an APEC seminar for electrical regulators in 2006/ 2007. - Organizing an expert group to do peer evaluation on the designating authorities and designated bodies in consultation with relevant SRBs.	Completed
	<b>Voluntary sector:</b>			<i>(Details Referring to updated IAP)</i>	
	1. <b>Member economies</b> to enter into mutual recognition agreements (bilateral and multilateral) in cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies, where applicable.	1996	2000/ 2005	5 economies signed about 76 MRAs and MOUs in the various sectors such as: type approval test reports, inspection , certification, standards, EE	Completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	2. <b>Member economies</b> to encourage participation in APLAC-MRA ,PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.	From 1998	On-going	<b>- APLAC MRA:</b> Testing: 14 economies ,( 66% ) Calibration: 8 economies, ( 38% ) <b>- PAC MLA:</b> EMS: 10 economies , ( 47% ) QMS: 14 economies,( 66% ) - Product Certification: 4 economies, (19%) <b>- CIPM Global MRA:</b> 19 economies, (90%)	To be continued
<b>3. Technical Infrastructure Development</b>					
Promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development to facilitate broad participation in mutual recognition arrangements in both regulated and voluntary sectors	1. <b>Member economies</b> to identify specific requirements, assistance and/or activities for technical infrastructure development.	From 1996	On-going	8 economies (Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua NG, Peru and Vietnam) have identified their specific requirements for assistance of technical infrastructure development.	To be continued
	2. <b>Member economies</b> to consider the provision of assistance for the improvement of other economies' technical infrastructure.	From 1996	1996	12 economies (Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the US) delivered their supports for other economies to improve the technical infrastructure through training programs, seminars, technical infrastructure building...	To be continued
	3. <i>The SCSC to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects:</i>	1999	2005		

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Product Certification; (CTI 17/2004T)</li> </ul>	2003	2004	04 training courses with 03 economies under component I-training for EMS certification bodies and 02 training course with 02 economies under component II have been conducted. Evaluation report received	completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training Risk Assessment in Support of Food Safety Measures;</li> </ul>	2002	2003	Training course has been organized. Evaluation have been submitted	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on Testing on Calibration Laboratory Assessment;</li> </ul>	?	?	?	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APEC/PASC Training Programs on Adoption of International Standards;</li> </ul>	2003	2003	Training courses on the Adoption of the international standards have been organized in Singapore and Hanoi-Viet Nam in 2003 Final evaluation reported	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of Accredited Calibration and Testing Laboratory Performance: APLAC Calibration Testing Programs, 2003-2005;(CTI 16/2004T)</li> </ul>	2004	2005	Designing and Proficiency Testing program has been implemented. An APLAC Proficiency Testing Training Course was held on 17-21 January 2005 in Chinese Taipei. Extension was granted to 30 Sept 2006.	To be completed in 2006
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on Good Regulatory Practice;</li> </ul>	2003	2003	Two Training courses on Good Regulatory Practice have been organized in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city. evaluation report have been submitted	Completed

<b>OAA Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Starting year</b>	<b>Target year</b> Developed/ developing	<b>Update progress</b>	<b>Remark</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training Program on ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards: EL, LCA and DfE (CTI 20/2004T)</li> </ul>	2004	2005	Training workshop: Dissemination workshop of the ISO 14000 product oriented standards was held in Suwon, Korea from 7-11 November 2004. Handbook: "Ecodesign: Best practice of ISO/TR 14062" (English version) was published in February 2005. Evaluation report was received.	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A joint APMP-SIM Workshop Addressing the Implementation of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes</li> </ul>	2003	?	?	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symposium on Traceability in Legal Metrology;</li> </ul>	2002			Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APEC Capacity Building Workshop and Symposium for Harmonization of Food Safety Regulations in Fisheries and Seafood Products</li> </ul>	2002			Should be completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTO Compliance- Capacity Building Training in the Development of Food Standards (based on a risk management framework);</li> </ul>	2002			Should be completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTO Compliance- Capacity Building Training in the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified (GM) Foods; and</li> </ul>	2002			Completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Environment Management system Certification (CTI 17/2004T)</li> </ul>	2004	2005	Training courses were held separately for Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. Evaluation report has been submitted.	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training Programme on ISO14000 and product orientated standards EL, LCA and DfE (CTI20/2004T)</li> </ul>	2004	2005	Training programme has been conducted. Evaluation report have been submitted	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publication and Internet Dissemination of the Blueprint for APEC SCSC (CTI 02/2005 )</li> </ul>	2005	2005	The Blueprint was delivered at SOM III to those who are associated to the SCSC work and assist to the SOM and related meeting. It was also distributed at the Ministerial Meeting, and the remainder will be shared among all SCSC members for dissemination to its private sectors. Uploading to the Internet was done in September. Evaluation report have been submitted	Completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-learning on the practical use of the environmental product standards: ISO14000 on EL, LCA, Ecodesign and the product related environmental regulations”(CTI 15/2005T)</li> </ul>	2005	2006	<p>Basic structure and contents of the e-learning course have been developed by end of October 2005. The first e-learning course for three months from mid November, 2005 till mid February, 2006 have been conducted. A total of 79 participants (trainees) from sixteen (16) APEC member economies have participated in the course offered in 2005 (14 weeks from November 16, 2005 to February 26, 2006). Evaluation report have been submitted.</p>	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Comparisons of Metrology of Standards between NMIs in developing economies (CTI 16/2004T)</li> </ul>	2004	2005	<p>The project requires to; 1) purchase the artifacts, 2) transport the artifacts and conduct measurements, and 3) draft and approve the reports of comparisons. The artifact has been purchased for study. The comparisons are successfully completed. National Metrology Institute (NMI)s in Australia, China, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam have participated the comparisons. Evaluation report has been submitted.</p>	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seminar on Fire Safe Use of Timber in Construction (CTI 18/2005T)</li> </ul>	2005	2005	<p>The Seminar was held from 24-26 May 2005 in Wellington. Evaluation report received.</p>	Completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case study to clarify effectiveness of APEC MRAs</li> </ul>	2006	2006	In progress	To be completed
	4. <b>Member economies</b> to undertake activities from among those recommended in the revised Mid-Term Technical Infrastructure Development Program.	From 2001	2005	6 economies update the information on the undertaking activities in the Mid-term technical Infrastructure Development Programme	Completed
	5. <b>Member economies</b> to strengthen participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities.	From 1996	on going	?	To be continued
	6. <b>Member economies</b> to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Standards and Conformance.	From 1996	on going	Most of economies have supported and participated in APEC SCSC Conferences on S&C as participant and speaker, Hosting, ect ...	To be continued
	7. <b>Member economies</b> to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.	From 2000	on going	Almost member Economies support and participate in APEC SCSC conference on GRP as participant and speaker, Hosting, ect	To be continued
	8. <b>The SCSC</b> to compile member economies' regulatory profile and develop information and case studies on decision tree analysis for Food/Drug Interface policy development and regulation.	From 2001	2001	?	completed
	9. <b>The SCSC</b> to consider the outcomes of the Food Experts Network.	2002	2002	?	completed

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	10. <b>The SCSC</b> to continue the identification of priority areas for technical infrastructure development programs, and to be reflected in development of guidelines for project prioritization.	2002	On-going	?	To be continued
	11. <b>Member Economies</b> to fill out their Country Page.	From 2002	On-going		To be continued
	12. <b>Member Economies</b> to fill in the SCSC Trade Facilitation Template	From 2006	2006	7 economies (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Mexico and Vietnam) have updated their CAP implementation in the SCSC Trade Facilitation CAP Template, Part 1	<b>Completed</b>
	13. <b>The SCSC</b> to support capacity building oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation	From 2003	On-going	-To list the support activities conducted: Training Seminar was held in Brunei in 2005	To be continued
<b>4. Transparency</b>					
Ensure the transparency of the standards and conformity assessment of APEC economies	1. <b>Member economies</b> to update the APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information, including member economies' participants in the Specialist Regional Bodies and member economies SCSC Contact Points. Member economies agreed that this information should be maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.	From 1997	On-going	All 21 economies are updating of APEC Contact Points for S&C information This information is maintaining on the APEC Secretariat's homepage	To be continued

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	2. <b>Member economies</b> to encourage member economies to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.	From 1997	On-going	All 21 economies established their own website on standards and conformance	Completed
	3. <b>Member Economies</b> to develop a database on conformity assessment operators and their activities/services offered and establish an APEC Cooperation Centre for Conformity Assessment.	1999	2004	All 21 economies developed a database on conformity assessment (through their own website) Some economies have established The APEC Cooperation Centre for CB	Completed
	4. <b>Member economies</b> to exchange information on experiences of the transparency provisions in the RTAs/FTAs	From 2003	On-going	5 economies confirmed that they undertake this activity.  - The Best Practices for RTAs/FTAs in APEC are currently exchanged within members at SCSC meetings  - Model Measures for Trade Facilitation in RTAs/FTAs are suggesting for SCSC and CTI consideration	To be continued
	5. <b>Member economies</b> to implement the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance	From 2003	On-going	6 economies confirmed that they implemented the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on S&C.	To be continued

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	6. <b>Member economies</b> to establish and maintain the country pages in the Directory of Food Trade Contacts to maximize transparency of food regulatory systems and standards.		On-going	All 21 economies established and maintained their country pages in the Directory of Food Trade Contacts	To be continued
	7. Update the APEC Contact Points for Standards & Conformance Information	1997	on - going	- Contact point List consist of all 21 APEC Economies, including economy representatives at SRBs (since 2000), APEC Secretariat, Official Observers annually updated	to be continued
	8. The SCSC to promote member economies to implement the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on Standards & Conformance with a view to ensure transparency according to the WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS, and the SCSC 1994 Declaration of an APEC Standards and Conformance Framework and 1998 Terms of Reference	2002	on-going	- The APEC transparency Standards are currently implementing by SCSC member economies to ensure transparency according to the WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS, S&C framework and TOR, but not all provided the update information on implementation on the IAP	To be continued
<b>Cross-Cutting Activities</b>					
<b>5. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies</b>					
	1. <b>Member economies</b> to pursue closer cooperation with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) in line with the:	From 2000			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	a. Statement of Commitment to Mutually Agreed Objectives between the SCSC and the SRBs, and		On-going	6 economies have a statement of commitment to pursue the Mutually Agreed Objectives between the SCSC and the SRBs actively.	To be continued
	b. The Criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by Specialist Regional Bodies		On-going	7 economies express the agreement to work in line with criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by SRBs	To be continued
	2. <i>The SCSC to work with the SRBs to make a proposal for consideration at SOM I 2006 to improve coordination between SRBs in capacity building and how to work more closely with APEC to achieve its goals</i>	2005	2006	-At SCSCI-2006 meeting in Hanoi the Proposal on the improvement of the coordination between SRBs in capacity building have been discussed and SRBs work plan for this purpose will be prepared and submit to SCSC II-2006 for consideration	<b>Completed</b>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Update progress	Remark
	3. <i>The SCSC to develop “standards education” in cooperation with SRBs, particularly with PASC and to continue to share information and experience on standards education in its future meetings</i>	2005	On - going	<p>- The SCSC agreed to take actions, to promote the inclusion of Standards and Conformity Assessment and related activities in the curricula of schools and universities in the APEC region. Where relevant, this would be done in conjunction with relevant APEC fora with responsibility for educational matters.</p> <p>- The TILF project on the standards education suggested by Korea have been approved by SCSC for implementation</p>	To be continued

<b>6. Cooperation with International Bodies</b>					
	1. <i>The SCSC to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues.</i>	2002	On-going	<p>- The SCSC is annually to update the information on and discuss on the raised issues of the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS activities. The contribution of SCSC in this process have been clarified and reported to SCSC.</p>	To be continued

	2. <i>The SCSC to continue seminar series to exchange information about the implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement</i>	2002	On-going	SCSC member participated in the WTO SPS seminar in Hanoi , July-August 2006 - Several workshops on how application of APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and National Enquiry Points under the WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS in 2002, 2003	To be continued
	3. <b>Member Economies</b> to promote the use of the APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and National Enquiry Points under the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO	From 2002	On-going	7 economies have confirmed their promoting activities for use of the APEC Handbook on NA and NEP under the SPS and WTO TBT Agreements.	To be continued
	4. <i>The SCSC to encourage member economies to actively joint in ISO, IEC, ITU activities</i>	1998	On-going	- Contribute to WSC's work to enhance IPR issues - Contribute to ISO & IEC Workshop on Patent and Copyright Policies	To be continued
	5. <i>The SCSC to undertake the following projects for the implementation of the APEC Strategic Plan for WTO-related Capacity Building:</i>	2001	2002		<b>Should be completed</b>
	+ WTO Compliance- Capacity Building training in the Development of Food Standards (based on a risk management framework)				
	+ WTO Compliance- Capacity Building Training in the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified (GM)				
<b>7. Cooperation with Other APEC Fora</b>					
	1. <i>The SCSC to implement Trade Facilitation action Plan collectively</i>	2003	On-going	Annually update the TF CAP since 2003	To be continued

	2. <i>The SCSC to pursue better coordination with other APEC fora.</i>	2001	On-going	- CDSG (2005) cooperation in Trade facilitation - MAG (2006) Joint discussion on Food Safety System.....	To be continued
	3. <i>The SCSC to contact SMEWG for the possible coordination of work to reduce the compliance cost for small and medium enterprises and distribution of relevant information (e.g. Blueprint for APEC SCSC) to SME</i>	2003	On-going	- The contact have been set up between SCSC and SMEWG -The 'APEC Workshop for SME Program Managers on reducing SMEs' compliance cost' was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 19-20 July 2005, attended by a total of 52 persons including 2 resource speakers from 12 APEC Economies.	to be continued
	4. <i>The SCSC to implement recommendations by SCSC-CDSG on effective communication and strategic and results-oriented approach in dealing with issues of common interest such as: EU REACH, SAICM, EuP, RoHS and GHS</i>	2005	on-going	adopted the recommendation and suggested for member economies to implement	To be continued

<b>8. Reform of SCSC</b>					
	1. <i>The SCSC to implement its reform through the rationalization of its agenda, priority setting exercise and better coordination with other groups</i>	2001	On-going	SCSC agreed to cut down the numbers of SCSC annual meeting from 3 to 2 meetings/year since 2004 - Some other issues on the rationalization of the SCSC agenda, priorities setting exercise and better coordination with other group currently under discussion and consideration	To be continued

	2. <i>The SCSC to hold Policy Dialogue sessions on standards and conformance and follow-up the policy implications arising from them</i>	2002	On-going	It was conducted in frame work of SCSC Conference on Standards and conformance organized every 02 years	To be continued
	3. <i>The SCSC to encourage members to use power point presentations and upload the documents one month in advance of meetings</i>	2004	On going	- Almost all economies are using app. presentation at the SCSC meetings - Time uploading the documents : only 02 weeks in advance of meetings have been conducted	To be continued

**Sources:**

- Blueprint APEC SCSC Sub Committee on Standards and Conformance
- Individual Action Plan of member economies placed on APEC Secretariat Homepage
- Feedback from economies (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Mexico, Viet Nam)
- Other SCSC reports since 2001.
- Summary report of 1st 2006APEC SCSC meeting
- APEC SCSC meeting documents and reports from 1998 to 2005
- Progress reports on CTI projects

**Sub-Annex 1: Achievement of alignment to international standards in priority areas**

	Member Economy	Priority areas								Additional priority areas							
		Electrical and Electronic Appliance		Food Labeling		Rubber Products		Machinery		IEC 60335s		CISPRs		Standards and guides on conformity assessment & Mang. systems		Safety of information technology equipment	
1	Australia	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	66%	ended in 2006	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed

2	Brunei	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
3	Canada	85%	to be completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
4	Chile	100%	completed	100%	completed	60%	6/10	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
5	China	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
6	Hong Kong, China	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
7	Indonesia	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
8	Japan	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
9	Korea	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
10	Malaysia	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
11	Mexico	70%		60%		5%		100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
12	New Zealand	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
		Priority areas								Additional priority areas							
	Member Economy	Electrical and Electronic Appliance		Food Labeling		Rubber Products		Machinery		IEC 60335s		CISPRs		Standards and guides on conformity assessment and management systems		Safety of information technology equipment	
13	Papua New Guinea	no report		no report		no report		no report		no report		no report		no report		no report	
14	Peru	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed

15	Philippines	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
16	Russia	no report		no report		no report		no report		no report		no report		no report		no report	
17	Singapore	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
18	Chinese Taipei	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed
19	Thailand	93%	ended in 2006	100%	completed												
20	USA	83%		83%		83%		83%		13%		13%		13%		13%	
21	Vietnam	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed	100%	completed

**Sub-Annex 1 a: Participation in standardization activities of ISO, IEC and PASC**

	Member economy	ISO TC&SC in building and construction (ISO/TC 98, TC 165, TC 218; ISO/TC98/SC 2, TC98/SC3, TC59/SC 15.)				IEC TC&SC in hazardous area equipment (IEC /TC31; IEC/SC 31G, 31H, 31J)				PASC ad hoc Technical Committee (TG)			
		P of TC	O of TC	P of SC	O of SC	P of TC	O of TC	P of SC	O of SC	TG1	TG2	TG3	TG4

1	Australia	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Brunei Darussalam	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Canada	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Chile	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
5	China	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Hong Kong China	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Indonesia	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓				
8	Japan	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x		✓		
9	Korea	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x				
10	Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓		
11	Mexico	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x
12	New Zealand	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x			✓	
13	Papua New Guinea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓		✓	
14	Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

	Member economy	ISO TC&SC (building and construction)				IEC TC&SC (hazardous area equipment)				PASC ad hoc Technical Committee (TG)			
		P of TC	O of TC	P of SC	O of SC	P of TC	O of TC	P of SC	O of SC	TG1	TG2	TG3	TG4

15	Philippines	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x				
16	Russia	✓	✓			✓		✓					
17	Singapore	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓				
18	Chinese Taipei	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Thailand	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	x				
20	USA	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x		✓		
21	Vietnam	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

**Note:** Mark "X" means no activities or not participating, implementing  
Mark " ✓ " means participating, implementing or activity available  
No mark means not information available

### **Sub-Annex 2: Recognition of Conformity Assessment**

	Member economy	Regulated Sector							Voluntary Sector				
		Multilateral MRAs						Bilateral MRAs		Bilateral MRAs	Multilateral MRAs		
		Single	Toy Safety	Food MRA	Food Sectoral	Food Recall	EE	Single	Plurilateral		APLAC	PAC	Global MRA
1	Australia	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	4	48	✓	✓	✓

							(Part 1,2,3)				Testing, Calibration	EMS,QMS, Prod. Cert.		
2	Brunei Darusalam	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	1	x	x				
3	Canada	x	✓	x	x	x	x	4	x	12	✓ Testing	✓ EMS,QMS, Prod. Cert.	✓	
4	Chile	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	x	x	x			✓	
5	China	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ (Part 1)	9	x	x	✓ Testing, Calibration	✓ EMS,QMS	✓	
6	Hong Kong China	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (Part 1)	4	x	7	✓ Testing, Calibration	✓ QMS	✓	
7	Indonesia	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	2	x	x	✓ Testing, Calibration	✓ EMS,Prod. Cert.	✓	
	Member economy	Regulated Sector								Voluntary Sector				
		Multilateral MRAs						Bilateral MRAs		Bilateral MRAs	Mutilateral MRAs			
		Single	Toy Safety	Food MRA	Food Sectoral	Food Recall	EE	Single	Plurilateral		APLAC	PAC	Global MRA	
8	Japan	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	3	x	x	✓ Testing,	✓ EMS, QMS	✓	
9	Korea	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	1	x	x	✓	✓	✓	

							(Part 1)				Testing,	EMS, QMS		
10	Malaysia	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	x	x	x	✓ Testing,	✓ QMS	✓	
11	Mexico	x	✓	x	x	x	x	9	x	3	x	✓ EMS, QMS, Prod. Cert.	✓	
12	New Zealand	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ (Part 1,2,3)	7	x	6	✓ Testing, Calibration	✓ EMS, QMS, Prod. Cert.	✓	
13	Papua New Guinea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
14	Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	x	x	x	x	x	
15	Philippines	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	4	x	x	x	✓ QMS	✓	
16	Russia	x	✓	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	3	x	x	x	x	✓	
	Member economy	Regulated Sector							Voluntary Sector					
		Multilateral MRAs						Bilateral MRAs		Bilateral MRAs	Multilateral MRAs			
		Single	Toy Safety	Food MRA	Food Sectoral	Food Recall	EE	Single	Plurilateral		APLAC	PAC	Global MRA	
17	Singapore	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓ (Part 1,2,3)	3	x	x	✓ Testing, Calibration	✓ QMS	✓	

18	Chinese Taipei	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ (Part 1)	5	x	x	✓ Testing	✓ EMS, QMS	✓
19	Thailand	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ (Part 1)	1	x	x	✓ Testing,	✓ EMS, QMS	✓
20	USA	x	✓	x	x	x	x	4	x	x	✓ Testing, Calibration	x	✓
21	Vietnam	x	x	x	x	x	✓ (Part 1)	2	x	x	✓ Testing, Calibration, Inspection	x	✓

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### **Sub-Annex 3: Technical Infrastructure Development (TID)**

	<b>Member Economy</b>	<b>Identify specific requirement, assistance and/or activities for TID</b>	<b>Consider the provision of assistance for improvement of other economies' technical infrastructure</b>	<b>Undertake activities from among those recommended in the revised Mid-Term TID Program</b>	<b>Strengthen participation in SRBs activities</b>	<b>Support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Standards and Conformance</b>	<b>Support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on GRP</b>	<b>Fill out Country Page</b>
--	-----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------

1	Australia	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Brunei Darussalam	✓	X					
3	Canada	X	✓					
4	Chile	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	China	✓	X					
6	Hong Kong China	X	✓					
7	Indonesia	✓	X					
8	Japan	X	✓					
9	Korea	X	✓					
10	Malaysia	✓	X					
11	Mexico	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	New Zealand	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Papua New Guinea	✓	X					
14	Peru	✓	X					
15	Philippines	X	X					
16	Russia	X	✓					
17	Singapore	X	✓					
18	Chiness Taipei	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Thailand	X	✓					

20	USA	X	✓					
21	Vietnam	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 No mark means not information available

**Sub-Annex 4: Transparency**

	<b>Member Economy</b>	<b>Update APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance</b>	<b>Establish Internet website to disseminate Standards and Conformance information</b>	<b>Develop a database on conformity assessment/ an APEC Cooperation Center for CA</b>	<b>Exchange information on experiences of the transparency provisions in RTAs/FTAs</b>	<b>Implement the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance</b>	<b>Establish and maintain the country pages in the Directory of Food Trade Contacts</b>
1	Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

2	Brunei Darusalam	✓	✓	✓			✓
3	Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	China	✓	✓	✓			✓
6	Hong Kong China	✓	✓	✓			✓
7	Indonesia	✓	✓	✓			✓
8	Japan	✓	✓	✓			✓
9	Korea	✓	✓	✓			✓
10	Malaysia	✓	✓	✓			✓
11	Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓			✓
14	Peru	✓	✓	✓			✓
15	Philippines	✓	✓	✓			✓
16	Russia	✓	✓	✓			✓
17	Singapore	✓	✓	✓			✓
18	Chiness Taipei	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
18	Thailand	✓	✓	✓			✓
20	USA	✓	✓	✓			✓

21	Vietnam	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Total	completed	completed	completed			completed

**Note:** Mark "X" means no activities or not participating, implementing  
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 No mark means not information available

**Sub-Annex 5: Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies and other International Bodies**

	Member Economy	Pursue closer cooperation with SRBs in line with:		Promote the use of APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and Enquiry Points under SPS and TBT Agreement of the WTO
		Statement of Commitment to Mutually Agreed Objectives between SCSC and SRBs	The criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by SRBs	
1	Australia	✓	✓	✓
2	Brunei Darussalam			

3	Canada	✓	✓	✓
4	Chile	X	✓	✓
5	China			
6	Hong Kong China			
7	Indonesia			
8	Japan			
9	Korea			
10	Malaysia			
11	Mexico	✓	✓	✓
12	New Zealand	✓	✓	✓
13	Papua New Guinea			
14	Peru			
15	Philippines			
16	Russia			
	<b>Member Economy</b>	<b>Pursue closer cooperation with SRBs in line with:</b>		<b>Promote the use of APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and Enquiry Points under SPS and TBT Agreement of the WTO</b>
		<b>Statement of Commitment to Mutually Agreed Objectives between SCSC and SRBs</b>	<b>The criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by SRBs</b>	
17	Singapore			
18	Chinese Taipei	✓	✓	✓

18	Thailand			
20	USA			
21	Vietnam	✓	✓	✓

**Note:** Mark "X" means no activities or not participating, implementing  
 Mark " ✓ " means participating, implementing or activity available  
 No mark means not information available



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

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**ANNEX 2**

**Attached to the Final report on APEC TILF Project CTI 16-2006T on method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of SCSC TF CAP Implementation**

**Draft  
Revised format of SCSC Trade Facilitation  
Collective Action Plan**

## Draft Revised format of SCSC Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan

<b>Lead Economy:</b> Viet Nam	<b>Contact:</b> Tran Van Hoc, Nguyen Van Khoi Standards Department, Directorate for Standards and Quality, Viet Nam <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:tranvanhoc@tcvn.gov.vn">tranvanhoc@tcvn.gov.vn</a> ; <a href="mailto:bantieuchuan@tcvn.gov.vn">bantieuchuan@tcvn.gov.vn</a> <a href="mailto:khoinv2000@yahoo.com">khoinv2000@yahoo.com</a> <b>Phone:</b> (844) 7911 629; <b>Fax:</b> (844) 7911 595
<b>Desired Outcome:</b> For consideration and comments	
<b>Recommendations:</b> This draft of revised format of SCSC TF CAP is suggested to be prented at SCSC meeting in Australia 2007 for consideration and comments	

### **Summary:**

According to the principles and analysis suggested by project, Viet Nam has prepared and suggested the revised format of SCSC TF CAP as one of outcomes of the TILF Project on the method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of the TF CAP implementation

This revised format of the SCSC TF CAP is designed for implementation in the second phase of APEC TFAP (TFAP 2) after got agreed within APEC member economies in 2007

**SECOND PHASE APEC TF AP (2007-2010)**

**STANDARDS AND CONFORMANCE (year of CAP approval) COLECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

**Drat Revised Fomat**

<b>OAA Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Year of CAP</b>	<b>Starting year</b>	<b>Target year</b> Developed/ developing	<b>Taget outcomes</b> (Quantitative/ Qualitatve)	<b>Status</b> Completed/ in process	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.Alignment (03 actions)</b>							
Align APEC economies' domestic Standards with international standards	<b>1) Member economies</b> to actively participate in the standardization activities of international standardization bodies (ISO & IEC) in the following priority sectors:	1996	From 1996	On-going ?		in Process	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building and construction</li> <li>• Hazardous area equipment.</li> </ul>						
	<b>2) Member economies</b> to review and update their alignment work having consultations with business: ABAC and SMEs	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>3) Memner economies</b> to align their standards with international standards in the area of IEC standards for electrical equipment. particularly those used in the IECEE CB Scheme	2006	2006	2010		in Process	

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status Completed/ in process	Remarks
<b>2. Good Regulatory Practice (06 actions)</b>							
	1) <b>Member economies</b> to promote the use of the Principles and Features of Good Practice for Technical Regulation to be used on a voluntary basis.	2001	From 2001	On-going ?		in Process	
	2) <b>Member economies</b> to update and promote the use of Information Notes on Good Practice for Technical Regulations.	2001	From 2001	On-going ?		in Process	
	3) <b>Member Economies</b> to exchange information about performance-based regulations	2002	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	
	4) <b>The SCSC</b> to continue identifying additional priority areas for alignment with international standards.	1997	From 1997	On-going ?		in Process	
	5) <b>The SCSC</b> to continue to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies and seminars.	2000	From 2000	On-going ?		in Process	

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status Completed/ in process	Remarks
	6) The SCSC to organize TTF meeting in conjunction with SCSC I meeting in 2007	2006	2007	2007		in Process	

### 3. Recognition of Conformity Assessment (15 actions)

	In regulated sector:						
Achieve recognition of conformity assessment including mutual recognition arrangements in regulated and voluntary sectors	1) <b>Member economies</b> to consider participation in the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety and encourage the involvement of their regulators. <i>(16 economies)</i>	1996	From 1996	On-going ?		in Process	
	2) <b>Member economies</b> to develop recognition arrangements of conformity assessment including:	1997	From 1997	On-going ?		in Process	
	• Bilateral MRAs						
	• multi-sectoral, and plurilateral MRAs						

<b>3) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products. <i>(7 economies)</i>	1997	From 1997	On-going ?		in Process	
<b>4) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls. <i>(2 economies)</i>	1999	From 1999	On-going ?		in Process	
<b>5) Member economies</b> to consider participation in Part I of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment through providing information in the agreed common format. <i>(15 economies in Part I)</i>	2000	From 2000	On-going ?		in Process	
<b>6) Member economies</b> to consider participation in further Parts of the MRA and encourage the involvement of their regulators. <i>(3 economies in Part II and Part III,)</i>	2000	From 2000	On-going ?		in Process	
<b>7) Member economies</b> to implement the program on trade facilitation in information technology products which has been developed in collaboration with the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI).	2000	2000	2005/2008		in Process	
<b>8) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the Sectoral Arrangement of APEC Food MRA.	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	

	<b>9) The SCSC</b> to continue to further consider additional priority areas for MRA in the regulated sector.	1997	From 1997	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>10) The SCSC</b> to review the implementation and use of the mutual recognition arrangements.	1998	From 1998	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>11) The SCSC</b> to consider alternative mechanisms to facilitate the recognition of conformity assessment results.	1999	From 1999	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>12) The SCSC</b> to review and improve the effectiveness of the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products; the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety; the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls; and the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment.	2001	From 2001	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>13) The SCSC</b> to organize 1st meeting of food safety cooperation forum in Australia in April 2007	2006	2007	2007		in Process	
	<b>14) The SCSC</b> to organize a seminar on the development of the APEC Sectoral Food MRA in August 2007 in Thai land	2006	2007	2007		in Process	

	<b>Voluntary sector:</b>						
	<b>1) Member economies</b> to encourage participation in APLAC-MRA ,PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.	1998	From 1998	On-going ?		in Process	

<b>4. Technical Infrastructure Development (11 actions)</b>							
Promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development to facilitate broad participation in	<b>1) Member economies</b> to identify specific requirements, assistance and/or activities for technical infrastructure development.	1996	From 1996	on-going ?		in Process	
Promote cooperation for technical	<b>2) Member economies</b> to consider the provision of assistance for the improvement of other economies' technical infrastructure.	1996	From 1996	On-going ?		in Process	

infrastructure development to facilitate broad participation in mutual recognition arrangements in both regulated and voluntary sectors	<b>3) Member economies</b> to strengthen participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities.	1996	From 1996	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>4) Member Economies</b> to fill out their Country Page.	2002	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>5) Member economies</b> to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Standards and Conformance.	2006	2006	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>6) Member economies</b> to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.	2006	2006	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>7) Member Economies</b> to fill in the SCSC Trade Facilitation Template	2006	From 2006	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>8) The SCSC</b> to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects:		From 2005	2010			
	• Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology (CTI 11/2006T)	2005	2006				
	• 6 <sup>th</sup> Conference on Standards and Conformance (CTI 13/2006T)	2005	2006	2006		Completed	
	• Peer Review Assessment of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) (CTI 15/2006T)	2005	2006				

• Methods and Criteria for Effectiveness Assessment of APEC/SCSC's TFAP Implementation (CTI 16/2006T)	2005	2006	2006		completed	
• E-learning on the Practical Use of the Environmental Product Standards: ISO 14000 on EL, LCA, Ecodesign, and Product Related Environmental Regulations (CTI 17/2006T)	2005	2006				
• 4 <sup>th</sup> Conference on Good Regulatory Practice (CTI 18/2006T)	2005	2006	2006		Completed	
• HACCP Cooperation Among APEC Members (CTI 20/2006T)	2005	2006				
• Promotion of Mutual Understanding on Organic Certification (CTI 22/2006T)	2005	2006				
• APEC Strategic Standards Education Program: Phase I – Case Studies and Curricula Development	2006	2007				
• Market Surveillance Workshop	2006	2007				
• Latest Developments and Challenges in Food Safety and Opportunities for Practical Actions in the APEC Region	2006	2007				
• Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology	2006	2007				
• HACCP Cooperation Among APEC Members	2006	2007				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint APMP-SIM Workshops on Senior Metrologist Approval Program (SMAP) and Measurement Uncertainty</li> </ul>	2006	2007				
<p><b>9) The SCSC</b> to continue the identification of priority areas for technical infrastructure development programs, and to be reflected in development of guidelines for project prioritization.</p>	2002	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	
<p><b>10) The SCSC</b> to support capacity building oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation</p>	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	
<p><b>11) The SCSC</b> to develop new TF CAP Template in line with CTI guidance and direction and submit at SCSCI meeting in Australia 2007 for comments and approval</p>	2006	2007	2007		in Process	

**5. Transparency (05 actions)**

Ensure the transparency of the standards and conformity assessment of APEC economies	<b>1) Member economies</b> to update the APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information, including member economies' participants in the Specialist Regional Bodies and member economies SCSC Contact Points. Member economies agreed that this information should be maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.	1997	From 1997	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>2) Member economies</b> to endeavour to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.	1997	From 1997	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>3) Member economies</b> to exchange information on experiences of the transparency provisions in the RTAs/FTAs	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>4) Member economies</b> to implement the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>5) Member economies</b> to establish and maintain the country pages in the Directory of Food Trade Contacts to maximize transparency of food regulatory systems and standards.	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	
<b>6. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies (02 actions)</b>							
	<b>1) Member economies</b> to pursue closer cooperation with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) in line with the:	2000	From 2000	On-going ?		in Process	

	c. Statement of Commitment to Mutually Agreed Objectives between the SCSC and the SRBs, and						
	d. The Criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by Specialist Regional Bodies						
	<b>2) The SCSC</b> to develop “standards education” in cooperation with SRBs, particularly with PASC and to continue to share information and experience on standards education in its future meetings	2005	From 2005	On - going ?		in Process	
<b>7. Cooperation with International Bodies ( 04 actions)</b>							
	<b>1) Member Economies</b> to promote the use of the APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and National Enquiry Points under the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO	2002	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>2) The SCSC</b> to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues.	2001	From 2001	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>3) The SCSC</b> to continue seminar series to exchange information about the implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement	2002	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>4) The SCSC</b> to encourage member economies to actively joint in ISO, IEC, ITU activities.	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	

<b>8. Cooperation with Other APEC Fora (07 actions)</b>							
	<b>1) Member economies</b> to support capacity building activities oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation	2006	2006	On-going		in Process	
	<b>2) Member economies</b> to support the implementation of workplan for improving SMEs access to standards and conformance information.	2006	2006	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>3) The SCSC</b> to pursue better coordination with other APEC fora.	2001	From 2001	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>4) The SCSC</b> to implement Trade Facilitation action Plan collectively	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>5) The SCSC</b> to contact SMEWG for the possible coordination of work to reduce the compliance cost for small and medium enterprises and distribution of relevant information (e.g Blueprint for APEC SCSC) to SME	2003	From 2003	On-going ?		in Process	

	<b>6) The SCSC</b> to implement recommendations by SCSC-CDSG on effective communication and strategic and results-oriented approach in dealing with issues of common interest such as: EU REACH, SAICM, EuP, RoHS and GHS	2005	2005	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>7) The SCSC</b> to develop work plan on the promotion of the interaction with Business in SCSC's activities	2006	2006	On-going ?		in Process	
<b>9. Reform of SCSC ( 03 actions)</b>							
	<b>1) The SCSC</b> to implement its reform through the rationalization of its agenda, priority setting exercise and better coordination with other groups	2001	From 2001	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>2) The SCSC</b> to hold Policy Dialogue sessions on standards and conformance and follow-up the policy implications arising from them	2002	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	
	<b>3) The SCSC</b> to encourage members to use power point presentations and upload the documents one month in advance of meetings	2004	From 2004	On-going ?		in Process	

**NOTE:**

1. Format of SCSC TF CAP have been revised by the following principles:

- a) Used the SCSC 2006 TF CAP for drafting;
- b) To delete all completed actions agreed in the 1st phase (2002-2006) from CAP and move it to the SCSC database;
- c) Regrouping of actions of CAP to "member economies" group of actions and "The SCSC" group of actions in every area of OAA;
- d) To rearrange the order of the actions in CAP according to the order of time starting of action within a group of actions;
- e) To numbering the actions in every area of OAA;
- f) To add the following columns:

**Column 3. Year of CAP:** to indicate the year CAP approved

**Column 6. Target outcomes:** to fix the results expected to be achieved by SCSC or member economies at target year using the principles suggested by Project CTI16-2006T. The outcomes should be quantitative attainable and qualitative scientific

**Column 7. Status:** to indicate the current status of CAP implementation ( already completed or still in processing)

**Column 8. Remarks:** specific explanation, remarks to the action

2. SCSC member economies (lead economies for the actions) are asked to suggest the target year and target outcomes for every action in the revised CAP by the period between SOMI and SOMII and send to Lead economy for CAP Template. In case, the action have no suggestion for clear target year and target outcomes that will be difficult implemented in practice, SCSC will consider to withdraw it from the CAP.
3. Group of volunteer economies including Lead economy for CAP Template will finalize the new CAP and submit it at SCSCII-2007 for approval and implementation starting from 2007
4. SCSC TF CAP is the subject to update annually
5. Every year' new actions approved by SCSC for updating the TF CAP should follow the principles and suggestion in NOTE 1. The SCSC Chair's Secretariat is suggested to be tasked for drafting year CAP for comments and approval at SCSCII.

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Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

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**ANNEX 3**

**Attached to the Final report on APEC TILF Project CTI 16-2006T on method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of SCSC TF CAP Implementation**

**Draft  
New SCSC Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan  
Template**

## Draft New SCSC Trade Facilitation Collective Action Plan Template

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**Desired Outcome:** For consideration and comments

**Recommendations:** SCSC members are invited to comments on the suggested new TF CAP Template

### Summary:

To follow up the conclusion agreed by the SCSC members at SCSCII meeting in Danang, Viet Nam September 2006, Viet Nam has prepared and suggested the new SCSC TF CAP template as one of the outcomes of the TILF Project on the method and criteria for effectiveness assessment of the TF CAP implementation.

This new template was designed for meeting new approach on the assessment of the TF CAP implementation in the second phase of APEC TFAP (TFAP 2) for a further reduction of five-percent transaction costs by 2010.

A new reporting template for SCSC TF CAP 2007-2010 would serve as the framework for more meaningful progress monitoring in APEC/SCSC's trade facilitation activities. This new template should emphasize in principle the use of measurable indicators, benchmarks, effective approach and targets outcomes, and should distinguish between three categories of activities: Collective Actions, Individual Action Plan and Pathfinder Initiatives.

Some principles and criteria suggested in the final report of APEC CTI 16-2006T project have been considered for including to the template.

The new SCSC TF CAP template should be linked with the revised SCSC TF CAP format at the same time so that they could assist each other for smooth implementation.

**SECOND PHASE APEC TF AP (2007-2010)**

**DRAFT SCSC TRADE FACILITAION COLECTIVE ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE  
ECONOMY:.....**

Year of updating : .....

Year of revision:.....

<b>OAA Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Starting year</b>	<b>Target year</b> <small>Developed/ developing</small>	<b>Status of implementation</b>	<b>The need of detailed reference</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.Alignment</b>						
Align APEC economies' domestic Standards with international standards	<b>a) Member economies</b> to update total current number of national standards issued in a member economy;					
	<b>b) Member economies</b> to update the number of standards which have corresponding international standards out of the whole national standards;					

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	c) <b>Member economies</b> to update the number of standards which have aligned with the corresponding international standards out of the national standards which have corresponding international standards;					
	d) <b>Member economies</b> to update the number of aligned standards applied by regulators out of total aligned standards in the priority areas.					
	1) <b>Member economies</b> to actively participate in the standardization activities of international standardization bodies (ISO & IEC) in the following priority sectors:	From 1996	On-going ?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building and construction</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous area equipment.</li> </ul>					
	2) <b>Member economies</b> to review and update their alignment work having consultations with business: ABAC and SMEs	From 2003	On-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	3) <b>Member economies</b> to align their standards with international standards in the area of IEC standards for electrical equipment, particularly those used in the IECEE CB Scheme	2006	2010			
<b>2. Good Regulatory Practice</b>						
	1) <b>Member economies</b> to promote the use of the Principles and Features of Good Practice for Technical Regulation to be used on a voluntary basis.	From 2001	On-going ?			
	2) <b>Member economies</b> to update and promote the use of Information Notes on Good Practice for Technical Regulations.	From 2001	On-going ?			
	3) <b>Member Economies</b> to exchange information about performance-based regulations	From 2002	On-going ?			
	4) <b>The SCSC</b> to continue identifying additional priority areas for alignment with international standards.	From 1997	On-going ?			
	5) <b>The SCSC</b> to continue to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies and seminars.	From 2000	On-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	6) The SCSC to organize TFTF meeting in conjunction with SCSC I meeting in 2007	2007	2007			
<b>3. Recognition of Conformity Assessment</b>						
Achieve recognition of conformity assessment including mutual	a) <b>Member economies</b> to update the number of certificates or testing reports issued using MRA, MLA, and MOU for last 5 years in regulated sector;					
recognition arrangements in regulated and voluntary sector	b) <b>Member economies</b> to update the numbers of certificates or testing reports issued using MRA, MLA, and MOU for last 5 years in voluntary sector for some priority areas;					
	c) <b>Member economies</b> to update the size of the market covered by MRA, MLA or MOU.					
	<b>In regulated sector:</b>					

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<b>1) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety and encourage the involvement of their regulators. <i>(16 economies)</i>	From 1996	On-going ?			
	<b>2) Member economies</b> to develop recognition arrangements of conformity assessment including:	From 1997	On-going ?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral MRAs</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multi-sectoral, and plurilateral MRAs</li> </ul>					
	<b>3) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products. <i>(7 economies)</i>	From 1997	On-going ?			
	<b>4) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls. <i>(2 economies)</i>	From 1999	On-going ?			
	<b>5) Member economies</b> to consider participation in Part I of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment through providing information in the agreed common format. <i>(15 economies in Part I)</i>	From 2000	On-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<b>6) Member economies</b> to consider participation in further Parts of the MRA and encourage the involvement of their regulators. <i>(3 economies in Part II and Part III.)</i>	From 2000	On-going ?			
	<b>7) Member economies</b> to implement the program on trade facilitation in information technology products which has been developed in collaboration with the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI).	2000	2005/ 2008			
	<b>8) Member economies</b> to consider participation in the Sectoral Arrangement of APEC Food MRA.	From 2003	On-going ?			
	<b>9) The SCSC</b> to continue to further consider additional priority areas for MRA in the regulated sector.	From 1997	On-going ?			
	<b>10) The SCSC</b> to review the implementation and use of the mutual recognition arrangements.	From 1998	On-going ?			
	<b>11) The SCSC</b> to consider alternative mechanisms to facilitate the recognition of conformity assessment results.	From 1999	On-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<b>12) The SCSC</b> to review and improve the effectiveness of the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products; the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety; the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls; and the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment.	From 2001	On-going ?			
	<b>13) The SCSC</b> to organize 1st meeting of food safety cooperation forum in Australia in April 2007	2007	2007			
	<b>14) The SCSC</b> to organize a seminar on the development of the APEC Sectoral Food MRA in August 2007 in Thai land	2007	2007			
	<b>Voluntary sector:</b>					
	<b>1) Member economies</b> to encourage participation in APLAC-MRA ,PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.	From 1998	On-going ?			

#### 4. Technical Infrastructure Development

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
Promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development to facilitate	<b>a) Member economies</b> to update the number of requests for conformity assessment submitted to those CABs involved in TILF projects;					
broad participation in promotion of cooperation for technical	<b>b) Member economies</b> to update the number of the conformity assessments completed by the CABs which are involved in TILF projects, and;					
infrastructure development to facilitate broad participation in mutual recognition arrangement in both regulated and voluntary	<b>c) Member economies</b> to update the number of CABs operating in member economies that are accredited by national or international accreditation bodies according to the relevant international standards or guidelines concerned.					
sectors	<b>1) Member economies</b> to identify specific requirements, assistance and/or activities for technical infrastructure development.	From 1996	on-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<b>2) Member economies</b> to consider the provision of assistance for the improvement of other economies' technical infrastructure.	From 1996	On-going ?			
	<b>3) Member economies</b> to strengthen participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities.	From 1996	On-going ?			
	<b>4) Member Economies</b> to fill out their Country Page.	From 2002	On-going ?			
	<b>5) Member economies</b> to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Standards and Conformance.	2006	On-going ?			
	<b>6) Member economies</b> to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.	2006	On-going ?			
	<b>7) Member Economies</b> to fill in the SCSC Trade Facilitation Template	From 2006	On-going ?			
	<b>8) The SCSC</b> to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects:	From 2006	2010			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology (CTI 11/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6<sup>th</sup> Conference on Standards and Conformance (CTI 13/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006	2006			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer Review Assessment of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) (CTI 15/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods and Criteria for Effectiveness Assessment of APEC/SCSC's TFAP Implementation (CTI 16/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006	2006			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-learning on the Practical Use of the Environmental Product Standards: ISO 14000 on EL, LCA, Ecodesign, and Product Related Environmental Regulations (CTI 17/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4<sup>th</sup> Conference on Good Regulatory Practice (CTI 18/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006	2006		Completed	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HACCP Cooperation Among APEC Members (CTI 20/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of Mutual Understanding on Organic Certification (CTI 22/2006T)</li> </ul>	2006				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APEC Strategic Standards Education Program: Phase I – Case Studies and Curricula Development</li> </ul>	2007				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Surveillance Workshop</li> </ul>	2007				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latest Developments and Challenges in Food Safety and Opportunities for Practical Actions in the APEC Region</li> </ul>	2007				

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology</li> </ul>	2007				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HACCP Cooperation Among APEC Members</li> </ul>	2007				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint APMP-SIM Workshops on Senior Metrologist Approval Program (SMAP) and Measurement Uncertainty</li> </ul>	2007				
	<p><b>9) The SCSC</b> to continue the identification of priority areas for technical infrastructure development programs, and to be reflected in development of guidelines for project prioritization.</p>	From 2002	On-going ?			
	<p><b>10) The SCSC</b> to support capacity building oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation</p>	From 2003	On-going ?			
	<p><b>11) The SCSC</b> to develop new TF CAP Template in line with CTI guidance and direction and submit at SCSCI meeting in Australia 2007 for comments and approval</p>	2007	2007			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
<b>5. Transparency</b>						
Ensure the transparency of the standards and conformity	<b>a) Member economies</b> to update the number of visitors to the website that is developed for trade facilitation;	2007	2010			
assessment of APEC economies	<b>b) Member economies</b> to update the size of standards and conformance information that have been uploaded to the website for trade facilitation purpose.	2007	2010			
	<b>c) Member economies</b> to update the number of the feedback of the business to the standards and conformance information have been introduced in the website	2007	2010			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<p><b>1) Member economies</b> to update the APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information, including member economies' participants in the Specialist Regional Bodies and member economies SCSC Contact Points. Member economies agreed that this information should be maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.</p>	From 1997	On-going ?			
	<p><b>2) Member economies</b> to endeavour to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.</p>	From 1997	On-going ?			
	<p><b>3) Member economies</b> to exchange information on experiences of the transparency provisions in the RTAs/FTAs</p>	From 2003	On-going ?			
	<p><b>4) Member economies</b> to implement the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance</p>	From 2003	On-going ?			
	<p><b>5) Member economies</b> to establish and maintain the country pages in the Directory of Food Trade Contacts to maximize transparency of food regulatory systems and standards.</p>	From 2003	On-going ?			
<b>6. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies</b>						

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<b>1) Member economies</b> to pursue closer cooperation with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) in line with the:	From 2000	On-going ?			
	e. Statement of Commitment to Mutually Agreed Objectives between the SCSC and the SRBs, and					
	f. The Criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by Specialist Regional Bodies					
	<b>2) The SCSC</b> to develop “standards education” in cooperation with SRBs, particularly with PASC and to continue to share information and experience on standards education in its future meetings	From 2005	On - going ?			
<b>7. Cooperation with International Bodies</b>						
	<b>1) Member Economies</b> to promote the use of the APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and National Enquiry Points under the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO	From 2002	On-going ?			
	<b>2) The SCSC</b> to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues.	From 2001	On-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	3) The SCSC to continue seminar series to exchange information about the implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement	From 2002	On-going ?			
	4) The SCSC to encourage member economies to actively joint in ISO, IEC, ITU activities.	From 2003	On-going ?			
<b>8. Cooperation with Other APEC Fora</b>						
	1) Member economies to support capacity building activities oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation	2006	On-going			
	2) Member economies to support the implementation of workplan for improving SMEs access to standards and conformance information.	2006	On-going ?			
	3) The SCSC to pursue better coordination with other APEC fora.	From 2001	On-going ?			
	4) The SCSC to implement Trade Facilitation action Plan collectively	From 2003	On-going ?			

OAA Objectives	Actions	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Status of implementation	The need of detailed reference	Remarks
	<b>5) The SCSC</b> to contact SMEWG for the possible coordination of work to reduce the compliance cost for small and medium enterprises and distribution of relevant information (e.g Blueprint for APEC SCSC) to SME	From 2003	On-going ?			
	<b>6) The SCSC</b> to implement recommendations by SCSC-CDSG on effective communication and strategic and results-oriented approach in dealing with issues of common interest such as: EU REACH, SAICM, EuP, RoHS and GHS	2005	On-going ?			
	<b>7) The SCSC</b> to develop work plan on the promotion of the interaction with Business in SCSC's activities	2006	On-going ?			
<b>9. Reform of SCSC</b>						
	<b>1) The SCSC</b> to implement its reform through the rationalization of its agenda, priority setting exercise and better coordination with other groups	From 2001	On-going ?			
	<b>2) The SCSC</b> to hold Policy Dialogue sessions on standards and conformance and follow-up the policy implications arising from them	From 2002	On-going ?		in Process	

<b>OAA Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Starting year</b>	<b>Target year</b> Developed/ developing	<b>Status of implementation</b>	<b>The need of detailed reference</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	<b>3) The SCSC</b> to encourage members to use power point presentations and upload the documents one month in advance of meetings	From 2004	On-going ?		in Process	

**NOTE:**

1. Indicators to show the extent of implementation of the measures from effectiveness point of view are items a, b, c...in the column 2 (action)

2. The column 5 " status of implementation" to update the extent of work done in comparison with target outcomes in the current SCSC TF CAP. The updating information should be quantitative attainable and qualitative scientific.

3. The column 6. to mark the necessity to attach the detailed reference for the action. The detailed reference need to be numbered and attached to the template as the number of action under number of measure For example: Ref 3/4 means the detailed reference of action 3 under the measure 4 " technical infrastructure development"

4. Member economies are responsible for updating information in the "member economies" group of actions. The lead economy for the action is responsible for updating information in the "SCSC group" of actions