



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC Committee on Trade and Investment 2010

Annual Report to Ministers

Advancing Free Trade for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

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Dear Ministers

I am pleased to present to you the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment's (CTI) **2010 Annual Report** for your review and endorsement. The report contains an overview of CTI's work this year along with a series of recommendations to advance the Committee's continued work program.

In accordance with the direction provided by Leaders and Ministers in Singapore in November 2009, CTI's work for 2010 continued to be framed in the context of the 2007 Leader's mandate to accelerate efforts towards the promotion of **Regional Economic Integration (REI)** agenda, focusing on supporting APEC's 2010 priorities and theme of "Change and Action".

Since the start of the crisis in 2008 there has been a growing awareness of the depth of the linkages of the global economy arising from fragmentation of production that started to take place since the turn of this century. Consequently, the focus this year has primarily been on improving the business environment so as to allow business across the APEC region to better take advantage of opportunities arising both from existing and potential integration and connection.

This awareness has resulted in initiatives undertaken by CTI and sub-fora that relate from facilitating business access to trade related information via the creation of several business friendly information websites such as WebTR and the APEC Logistics website; to improving the investment environment for business via the establishment of an APEC Strategy for Investment, to the identification of measures that will allow business to better benefit from more focus implementation of the ongoing Trade Facilitation Action Plan initiatives; to the expansion of the self-certificate pathfinder as well as continued study on how best to further simplify and reduce the steps and cost involved in meeting rules of origin requirements so as to allow business to better utilize the span of RTAs/FTAs in the APEC region; to the commencement of a process by which regulators would collaborate better so that business would be better able to meet the differing standards and conformance requirements within the Asia-Pacific region and thereby increase the flow of goods and to the establishment of the Supply-Chain Connectivity Action Plans which by spanning across initiatives relating to customs, transport, ICT innovation aims to improvement the performance of the flow of goods and services within the Asia-Pacific Region in terms of reduced time, cost and uncertainty.

It is no coincidence that this span of activity seeks to address existing non-tariff measures within the APEC region. The Report of the Bogor Assessment has stressed the importance of dealing with a gamut of existing non-tariff barriers. It is thus hoped that this focus by CTI and sub-fora this year on meeting the identified needs of business would, if implemented by all APEC economies, result in a concrete tackling a range of such barriers so as to improve the business environment.

It is also pertinent to note that all this work on REI by the CTI and sub-fora goes in tandem with the work by Senior Officials on the APEC Growth Strategy. Increasing the flow of goods in turn results in increase production which creates employment and improvement in standards of living across the APEC region. These string of initiatives by CTI and sub-fora are thus our contribution to the APEC Growth Strategy. It is hoped that as business and economies tap on the results of these initiatives, potential growth will be realized and that this in turn will minimize the

request by business for protectionism. This will allow APEC to stand firm to our Bogor Goal of free and open trade.

In addition to helping improve the existing business environment, CTI and sub-fora has also looked towards the future. In 2009 Ministers endorsed the Work Program on Environment Goods and Services. This year, we have not only started to take this work forward within CTI but have also initiated cross-fora collaboration with our colleagues in the Energy Working Group so as to be able to better tap onto current innovation and identification of energy efficient goods and what we should do to facilitate the movement of these goods so as to build a more sustainable and green future for the Asia Pacific region. This collaboration bodes well for our future as it is only by working in tandem that we at APEC can ensure that products identified to be viable for a sustainable and green future, can be used by all within the region as we work towards removing the barriers that impede the flow of such goods, technology and services.

Our view to the future is not limited just to the Sustainable Growth agenda but also has taken us into the Innovative Growth sphere. Since 2008, CTI has been looking into identifying issues relevant to improve the Digital Prosperity of our region. Armed with the checklist that had been approved earlier upon which a survey was carried out to better understand how each APEC economy is dealing with this issue, CTI this year under the auspices of a Trade Policy Dialogue has started to work towards better understanding how the Innovation aspects under the Digital Prosperity Checklist can be better enhanced and utilized such that innovative applications can be used by all within the region. The work on this has just started and it looks exciting for all of us have already seen just what the iPad has been able to deliver.

As was the case last year, the work on CTI in 2010 has benefitted greatly from inputs from the Policy Support Unit (PSU). Working closely with the PSU has allowed CTI to work towards identifying initiatives and outcomes that can be better measured in terms of results in improvements to business.

With such a strong focus on helping business CTI has continued to work very closely with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC). The ABAC liaison representatives at the CTI and designated sub-fora meetings have contributed greatly to APEC's understanding of business needs. I have also continued to participate in ABAC meetings in 2010 and gained useful insights from them, which helped to shape CTI's work this year. I hope that my participation in their meetings has also helped ABAC better understand the workings of the APEC processes, especially CTI, which will result in better interaction and results over time.

All of this productive work, though, would not have been possible without the commitment, engagement and cooperation of all CTI representatives, especially my FOTC leads who in varying degrees have embarked on innovative ways of tackling the needs of business. This year, in addition to FOTC leads, we created focus group leads to better take us forward in having focused initiatives to tackle the 8 identified chokepoints under the Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative. I would also like to thank all the sub-fora Convenors and industry dialogue Chairs for their dedication to their work and their innovation not just in terms of ideas but in getting consensus on tricky issues which has resulted in a plethora of activities taking place in 2010 as the rest of this report will show. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for all their hard work that has resulted in a robust CTI

agenda in 2010. In addition I would like to draw attention to the work of all the Program Directors supporting the CTI and sub-fora. They are the silent workers toiling in the background, without whom we would not have been able to take forward such collaborative efforts such as the series of websites launched this year, the matrices identifying all the work going on in the relevant APEC fora so as to ensure that the work of CTI remains relevant and complementary. Last but not least I would like to thank Catherine Wong for all the help she has provided to me throughout this year.

This is my last year as CTI Chair and it has been a memorable three years. I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for having confidence in my ability to take forward the CTI agenda these past three years. I will miss APEC and I thank you all for letting me be a part of it.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Chelliah', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Mary Elizabeth Chelliah
Chair, APEC Committee on Trade and Investment

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Recommendations

CTI recommends that Ministers **endorse:**

- CTI's 2010 Annual Report, including the Collective Action Plans in *Appendix 11*.
- APEC Strategy for Movement of Business People. (*Appendix 2*)
- Action Plan to address the eight chokepoints identified in the Supply-Chain Connectivity (SC) Framework. (*Appendix 5*)
- 10% as the numerical target for improving supply-chain performance in terms of time, cost and uncertainty.
- APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings. (*Appendix 6*)
- APEC Strategy for Investment. (*Appendix 7*)
- Chemical Strategic Framework 2010-2012 to guide the work of the Chemical Dialogue through 2012. (*Appendix 12*)
- Life Sciences Innovation Forum's (LSIF) Report and Recommendations on the role of life sciences in promoting new growth, human security and regional economic integration (REI) for submission to Leaders.

welcome:

- Adoption of a 2010 APEC Initiative on Standards and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) to advance work and promote greater convergences in the area of standards and/ technical regulations issues (*Appendix 3*);
- Establishment of a regulatory cooperation process mechanism in APEC that will encourage regulatory cooperation aimed at preventing and addressing unnecessary technical barriers to trade. (*Appendix 4*);
- Completion of the Study on the Economic Impact of Enhanced Multi-modal Connectivity to improve the flow of goods and services;
- Launch of the APEC logistics website under the *Transparency for Ease of Doing Logistics Business* initiative that would act as a repository for information on logistics regulations and to serve as a single source of reference for logistics businesses. The URL for this website is <http://www.logistics.apec.org>;
- Launch of the APEC Website on Tariffs and ROOs ("WebTR") under the *APEC Transparency Initiative on Tariffs and ROOs* that will serve as the "gateway" to all economies' tariff and ROOs information. The URL for this website is <http://www.apec.org/webtr.html>;
- Development of an Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Action Plan to assist APEC economies in establishing AEO programs;
- Progress made in the implementation of APEC's Second Trade Facilitation Action (TFAP II) and

look forward to receiving the final assessment of the TFAP II outcomes in 2011;

- Progress made in the implementation of the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP), including discussions on establishing a methodology for measuring progress on implementation in 2011;
- Russia's announcement to join the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) scheme as a transitional member;
- Participation of Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia in the APEC Pathfinder for Self-Certification of Origin;
- Progress in implementation of the Data Privacy Pathfinder that was adopted in 2007, including the establishment of an APEC Cross-Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (CPEA) for Privacy Enforcement Authorities to share information and provide assistance for cross-border data privacy enforcement, the development of a self-assessment questionnaire for organizations who wish to take part in the System, and the formulation of recognition criteria for participating public and private accountability agents;
- Completion of the EGS case studies of Malaysia and Mexico;
- Update to the 2008 Convergences and Divergences Study with an additional chapter on cooperation;
- Outcomes of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Automotive Dialogue, Ninth Chemical Dialogue and Eighth Meeting of the Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF);

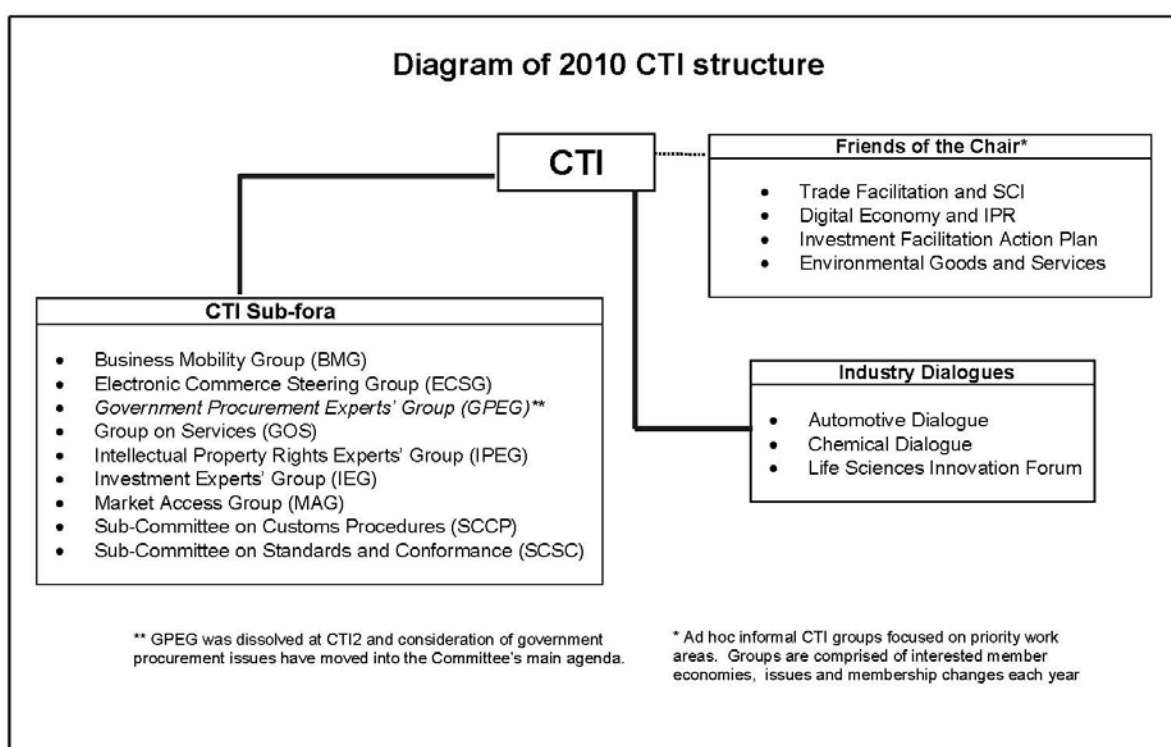
and **note:**

- Updates made to the Services Action Plan (SAP) Matrix of Actions and Environmental Goods and Services Work Program Mapping Matrix to respectively reflect all services-related and EGS-related work underway in various APEC fora and sub-fora (*Appendices 1 and 9*);
- Establishment of the APEC Self-Certification of Origin Capacity Building Program to support the further participation of APEC economies in the Self-Certification Pathfinder and contribute to the successful implementation of such a mechanism for participating economies;
- Progress made in completing the Digital Prosperity Checklist Survey (*Appendix 8*);
- Progress made in completing the Capacity Building Needs for Strengthening REI Survey.

Introduction

The APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) is the key body responsible for delivery of APEC's work on trade and investment. CTI encourages APEC member economies to undertake individual and collective actions to liberalize and facilitate trade and investment within the APEC region, in order to achieve the Bogor Goals. This work is supported by economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH) initiatives, aimed at building capacity in member economies to assist them in undertaking trade and investment liberalization and facilitation.

The CTI oversees eight sub-groups (one sub-group was dissolved during the year) and three industry dialogues (see diagram below). CTI also works closely with other specialist APEC Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups to ensure that Leaders' and Ministers' instructions on trade and investment issues are implemented in a coordinated manner.



The CTI Annual Report to Ministers for 2010 outlines the Committee's accomplishments and recommendations in the key priority areas of APEC's Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation (TILF) agenda in support of APEC's 2010 priorities and theme of "Change and Action". Collective Action Plans (CAPs) in various *Osaka Action Agenda* (OAA) issues areas, which were first reported in 1996, continued to be the Committee's main vehicle for advancing APEC's trade and investment agenda.

The key elements of CTI's work program for 2010 focused on accelerating work to strengthen regional economic integration (REI) as instructed by APEC Ministers and Leaders in November 2009 as well as on priority areas as tasked by Senior Officials under the APEC 2010 theme of "Change and Action". This work included exploring possible pathways towards a Free-Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP); improving the business environment behind-the-border; formulating a new growth strategy for the Asia-Pacific region and enhancing human security. Four small groups of "Friends of the Chair (FOTC)", comprising between 5-16 economies, were established in the CTI to develop work plans with time frames, objectives and deliverables in four initial key areas: Trade Facilitation and Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative (SCI); Digital Economy and

Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); Investment; and Environmental Goods and Services (EGS). An additional eight focus groups, comprising 4-10 members were created to develop action plans to address the designated chokepoints identified in the Supply-chain Connectivity (SC) Framework adopted in 2009.

The Committee has continued to collaborate closely with the Economic Committee (EC) to ensure that their respective work programs on business facilitation, ease of doing business (EoDB) initiative, SC initiative and regulatory reform are complementary. In addition, CTI also worked with the Senior Finance Officials' Meeting (SFOM), Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG); Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TEL) and Transportation Working Group (TPT) in 2010 to develop action plans to address the SC chokepoints identified in connection with the network industry.

CTI also continued to work closely with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) throughout 2010, ensuring that its work plans and deliverables took into account the needs of the business community. Representatives of both CTI and ABAC participated in each others' meetings, maintaining consistent and constructive dialogue on key issues, such as public-private partnerships, investment liberalization, and trade facilitation.

The Policy Support Unit (PSU) continued to provide invaluable support to the CTI by undertaking assessment/analytical work relating to CTI's key priorities: implementation of APEC 2nd Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP II); and a study on the economic impact of enhanced multi-modal connectivity in the APEC region. The PSU was also involved in the development and conduct of the Supply Chain Connectivity Symposium held in Sendai on 20-21 September and prepared the report on the outcomes. Building on their previous work and following the discussions in the Symposium, the PSU was asked to look into the use of both external and internal key performance indicators to measure progress in the actions laid out in the SC action plans and report results to CTI1, 2011. Also related to CTI priorities, the PSU has commenced work to determine the impact of business mobility as well as the contribution of standards and conformity assessment measures in reducing trade transaction costs for consideration by the BMG and the SCSC, respectively, in 2011.

Section I: Acceleration of Regional Economic Integration

Highlights:

Making Rules of Origin More Business Friendly

- CTI welcomed the announcements by Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia to join the APEC Pathfinder Initiative for Self-Certification of Origin that was launched in November 2009, bringing the total number of participating economies to 9.
- CTI agreed to an APEC Self-Certification of Origin Capacity Building Program aimed at supporting the further participation of APEC economies in the Pathfinder and contributing to the successful implementation of a self-certification of origin approach for participating economies. The capacity building program will aim to promote understanding of the trade facilitative aspects of self-certification as well as provide a forum for economies to share their experiences including difficulties associated with self-certification; share experiences on commonly adopted policy mechanisms and strategies to overcome implementation challenges and the aforementioned difficulties; and share best practices for confidence building and risk management. The capacity program consists of a general workshop and a series of three in-economy workshops, the purpose of which is to allow member economies to better take advantage of the detailed technical explanations and provide the necessary opportunities for regulators and administrators to understand the full mechanisms required. The first of these workshops was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 11-12 October whilst the second and third workshops will take place in Manila, the Philippines in January or February 2011 and in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam in the second week of April 2011.
- CTI took note of the progress made in the Market Access Group (MAG) and the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) on the implementation of the APEC Elements for Simplification of Documents and Procedures Related to ROOs initiative adopted in 2009. MAG collected information on two of the elements: “*validity period of certificate of origin/declaration*” and “*waiver of certificate of origin/declaration*” through two surveys launched last year. Responses were received from 15 economies covering 42 agreements. The SCCP embarked on a voluntary exercise to collate information on the element relating to “*clarity on treatment of minor errors made on certificate of origin or declarations*”. Responses were received from 9 economies and an illustrative list of acceptable minor errors drawn from 7 of the 9 economies was put forth for members’ reference. On the two remaining elements, “*minimum data requirements*” and “*harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures*”, MAG will continue discussing the possible next steps to take forward work on these two elements.
- CTI took note of the recommendation by the Automotive Dialogue (AD) on automotive rules of origin for further discussion in CTI in 2011.

Improving Transparency of Information on Tariffs and Rules of Origin

- CTI welcomed the launch of the APEC Website on Tariffs and ROOs (“WebTR”) that will serve as the “gateway” that provides links to information on tariffs and ROOs of APEC economies. The public availability of such tariff and ROOs information will not only enhance trade facilitation but also enable businesses to take advantage of the benefits of the FTAs/RTAs in APEC.

APEC Services Initiative

- CTI updated the APEC Services Action Plan's matrix of action (SAP) to reflect all the services-related activities underway, across the various APEC fora and sub-fora. The updated matrix will serve as a valuable tool for all economies in the identification of priorities and capacity building needs in relation to individual and collective efforts to boost services trade and development. (See Appendix 1). Members of the Group of Services (GOS) noted from the matrix that, more work could be done in areas where there were gaps such as cross-cutting policy and regulatory issues. CTI welcomed the re-energized work program and expanded agenda of GOS through the adoption of several new projects to take its services work forward.
- CTI approved the *APEC Strategy on Movement of Business People*, endorsed by both GOS and the Business Mobility Group (BMG) setting out principles relating to, and actions that can contribute to, the facilitation of entry and temporary stay and movement of business people. (See Appendix 2).

Standards/Technical Barriers to Trade

- CTI adopted an *APEC Initiative on Standards and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)* under which members will advance work in four main areas in 2010, namely (i) Regulatory Cooperation as a Tool to Prevent Technical Barriers to Trade; (ii) Development of an Action Plan in Business Engagement in Standards and Conformance; (iii) Discuss issues associated with Conformity Assessment; and (iv) Conduct additional Capacity-Building on Standards/Technical Regulations Issues (see Appendix 3)
- As part of the *APEC Initiative on Standards and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)*, CTI discussed and agreed to establish a process mechanism in APEC that will encourage regulatory cooperation aimed at preventing and addressing unnecessary technical barriers to trade. (see Appendix 4). The intention of this work is to create an institutionalized process that will provide in APEC early dialogue on emerging regulatory issues, with the goal of producing cooperation among regulators as decision-making occurs and preventing unnecessary technical barriers to trade.

Table 1: Sub-fora Outcomes in Support of Accelerating Regional Economic Integration

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p>MAG conducted an analysis of preferential ROOs in the APEC economies FTAs in the additional sectors of sporting goods; motor vehicles, parts and accessories; and hand tools.</p> <p>MAG followed up on "APEC Elements for Simplifying Documents and Procedures Relating to Rules of Origin" by collecting information on the two elements, i.e., validity period and waiver of certificate of origin or declaration. The group also explored how to take forward work on the elements relating to "minimum data requirement; and "harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures.</p> <p>MAG assisted CTI's work on completing the APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs ("WebTR") through sharing experiences and addressing challenges members have faced regarding posting information, keeping it updated, and providing it in a format that is accessible to stakeholders. MAG will look into expanding the WebTR scope to other areas such as services and non-tariff measures (NTMs), etc.</p> <p>MAG explored possible collaboration with World Customs Organisation (WCO) on preferential ROOs.</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>MAG conducted surveys on each economy's existing policies on remanufactured products, including regulatory and other measures, for remanufactured products and collected responses from 12 economies. Building on the survey, the group also undertook analytical work on factors necessary to expand remanufacturing operation, and benefits of labeling remanufactured goods.</p>
<p>Group on Services (GOS)</p>	<p>GOS conducted an APEC Seminar on on Trade in Health Services held in Cebu, the Philippines in February 2010. The seminar aimed to facilitate trade and investment in health services by conducting a review of trade in health services; factors that facilitate or inhibit health services trade; and a discussion of the actions and policies necessary for the development of competitive health sectors.</p> <p>GOS conducted a Workshop for Capacity Building on the Role of Cross-Border Services Trade in New Growth Strategies in Sendai, Japan in September 2010. The workshop discussed the role the services sector and trade could play in inclusive growth and green growth, and provided six policy recommendations for future GOS work.</p> <p>GOS developed an electronic repository of information on the regulation of the legal profession, in relation to foreign lawyers to supply services in foreign and international law. It continues to discuss the possibility of development of draft best practice guidelines for the regulation of foreign lawyers and transnational law practice as part of the APEC Legal Services Initiative. In addition, GOS will collaborate with the Inter-Pacific Bar Association (IPBA) on work undertaken in the APEC Legal Services project, including the creation of a databank of attorneys who work on trade and investment in the APEC region and capacity building seminars for international business lawyers.</p> <p>GOS discussed the PSU report on <i>Trade in Services in the APEC Region: Patterns, Determinants and Policy Implications</i>.</p> <p>GOS agreed on an <i>APEC Accounting Service Initiative</i> that is designed to improve the transparency and integration of the regulation of accounting and auditing services by foreign professionals in the APEC region. The Initiative envisages the creation of an inventory of current licensing and qualification requirements in all APEC economies, including information on local requirements to deliver accountancy services via cross-border, fly-in, fly-out or temporary entry of professionals; and the organization of workshop in 2011 for APEC accountancy services bodies, practitioners and regulators to exchange views on the regulation of foreign accountancy service providers.</p> <p>GOS discussed a report on <i>Significant Factors for Promoting ICT-related Service Trade</i>. The report was based on responses to the services-related sections of the Digital Prosperity Checklist Survey that was conducted amongst CTI members.</p>
<p>Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p>As a contribution to the work on simplification of documents and procedures relating to ROO. SCCP completed a voluntary survey on the treatment of minor errors in certificates or declarations of origin, one of the elements of the APEC Elements for Simplifying Documents and Procedures relating to ROO.</p>
<p>Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group</p>	<p>IPEG members were encouraged to contribute to the RTA/FTA matrix that was developed in 2007 to share members' experiences on negotiating and implementing IP chapters in RTAs/FTAs and support the goal of economic</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
(IPEG)	integration.
Business Mobility Group (BMG)	<p>BMG's work contribute to accelerating regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region by enhancing the mobility of business people through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • streamlined arrangements for intra-company transfers in accordance with the agreed 30-day processing standard; • providing comprehensive and up-to-date information and application forms for short-stay and temporary residence business visas; and • contributing information on lost and stolen travel documents to the database of the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO).
Automotive Dialogue (AD)	<p>AD updated the matrix of automotive provisions in existing APEC economies' FTAs. A focus on reform of harmonization of automotive ROO was noted as a future area of activity.</p> <p>AD reviewed and updated its 2005 recommendations on rules of origin methodologies for automotive products and agreed to propose a pathfinder on AD ROOs for consideration.</p>
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	<p>CD adopted an APEC Chemical Strategic Framework for 2010-2012 (see Appendix 12) to guide the CD's work and enhance understanding of the chemical industry's role as a solutions provider. The Framework builds on existing work on the CD and more closely aligns it with APEC priorities to promote growth, facilitate trade and improve REI.</p>

Section II: Trade Facilitation and Supply-Chain Connectivity

Highlights:

Trade Facilitation

- CTI and relevant sub-fora continued with the implementation of APEC's Second Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP II) including the adoption of revised Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for assessing reductions in trade transaction cost as part of the TFAP II final assessment.
- CTI agreed to review the findings and recommendations contained in the revised report of the interim assessment of the implementation of TFAP II that was commissioned in 2009 when preparations for the final assessment commence in 2011. CTI also noted that the PSU has commenced work to determine the impact of business mobility as well as the contribution of standards and conformity assessment measures in reducing trade transaction costs for consideration by the BMG and the SCSC, respectively, in 2011.
- Noting the strong synergies between TFAP II and SCI, CTI agreed that most of the remaining work under this plan will be subsumed under the SCI. CTI agreed that discussion on exactly how to officially move remaining TFAP II items into the SCI should take place in 2011 when the TFAP II officially concludes and the outstanding work required is more clearly identifiable.
- CTI welcomed Japan's 2010 APEC Initiative on Enhancing Regional Connectivity and Promoting Trade Facilitation, reaffirming the APEC Principles on Trade Facilitation that was adopted in 2001.
- CTI welcomed Russia's announcement to join the ABTC scheme as a transitional member leading to full participation of the ABTC. CTI also agreed that APEC should concentrate on improving the ABTC via shorter application time and renewal. CTI noted the interest of ABAC in expanding the ABTC's coverage beyond APEC and agreed to the BMG conducting a survey on this issue.
- CTI welcomed the endorsement of an Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Action Plan by the SCCP to assist in the development by each APEC economy of an AEO program. SCCP endorsed an AEO Compendium, consisting of nine APEC economies' AEO programs as the initial deliverable under the AEO action plan to assist economies in developing AEO program and then promote mutual recognition arrangements. CTI also welcomed the endorsement by the SCCP of a proposal on the development of Single Window (SW) in each APEC economy and to accelerate seamless data sharing between SW systems. SCCP has also agreed to create a CAP item on AEO and SW.
- CTI welcomed the progress made by the ECSG in the implementation of the Data Privacy Pathfinder that was adopted in 2007. It noted the establishment of an APEC Cross-Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (CPEA) which came into operation on 16 July 2010 as a mechanism in the APEC region for Privacy Enforcement Authorities to share information and provide assistance for cross-border data privacy enforcement. CTI also endorsed two documents dealing with elements of the Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System, namely: (i) Self-assessment Questionnaire for organizations who wish to take part in the System and (ii) a set of Accountability Agent Recognition Criteria for public and private accountability agents who will take part in the System.

Supply-Chain Connectivity

- CTI held a Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) on 25 February to take forward the instructions from CSOM 2009 on identifying a possible performance target/objective for the SCI work as well as better understand and identify the types of possible measurement tools at hand to achieve the objective. The findings of the October 2009 PSU study on “A Results-oriented Approach to APEC’s SCI” formed the basis for the discussions at the TPD. It was noted that a prior understanding of possible measurements relevant to the action plans would help develop actions that when implemented would show a clear correlation to the overlying objective of the SCI exercise. The TPD also noted that it was necessary for CTI to consider on-going TFAP II work and other trade facilitation work streams and if the “unfinished” TFAP II work could be morphed into the SC action plans currently under development.
- CTI hosted a Symposium on Supply-Chain Connectivity that was co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Japan, Singapore, and the United States and held on 20-21 September in Sendai. The Sendai Symposium built on the outcomes of the Symposium held in Singapore in May last year by furthering the development, finalization, and implementation of the identified specific actions within the eight action plans. The Symposium helped to identify possible targets as well as tools/methodology of measuring the improvement of supply-chain indicators. It also explored and helped identify possible capacity building efforts needed and available for economies to take forward APEC’s SC agenda.
- CTI agreed on a set of action plans to address the eight chokepoints to the smooth flow of goods, services and business travelers throughout the region as set out in the Supply-Chain Connectivity (SC) Framework approved by AMM in 2009. (*see Appendix 5*).
- CTI agreed to adopt 10% as the overarching target for improving supply-chain performance in terms of time, cost and uncertainty by 2015. The Committee also agreed that the basis for measurement of this objective will be both external and internal key performance indicators, including use of data to be obtained from the World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index and from the World Economic Forum’s Enabling Trade Index, where appropriate. CTI agreed to ask PSU to assist its task by contacting the relevant multilateral bodies, to study internal key performance indicators which serve measuring progress in the actions laid out in the action plans and to report the results to CTI1 2011.
- CTI agreed to a set of APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings (*see Appendix 6*) which are to be used by economies that choose to implement advance rulings for tariff classification, origin, and/or valuation. The Guidelines provide a set of attributes that should be incorporated into advance rulings and can also be applied to other types of advance rulings including quotas, drawback, duty deferral, fees and charges. In order to determine the interest and capacity needs of economies, CTI also agreed to adopt a capacity building program consisting of a survey as an initial step to developing a more comprehensive work program in consultation with relevant sub-fora. Work on the survey will commence after AELM with the goal of completing it intersessionally for CTI1 in 2011.
- CTI, with the assistance of the PSU, completed the Study of the Economic Impact of Enhanced Multi-Modal Connectivity in the APEC Region. The study provided findings to help economies understand further where the choke points lie and how removing these choke points could improve the flow of goods and services across land, air, and sea; contribute to trade gains, and overall economic competitiveness to improve the flow of goods and services across the land, air, and sea. CTI agreed to use findings from the study as the basis for further work in the area.
- CTI welcomed the launch of the website under the *Transparency for Ease of Doing Logistics Business* initiative that would act as a repository for information on logistics regulations and

serve as a single source of reference for logistics businesses. The URL for this website is <http://www.logistics.apec.org>.

Work Plan:

In 2010, CTI adopted a work plan on trade facilitation and agreed on the following objectives:

- Complete the implementation of TFAP II with a view to achieving a further reduction of trade transaction costs by 5 per cent in the period 2007-2010, and develop the next steps on Trade Facilitation post-TFAP II.
- Further develop the SC Framework in close cooperation with relevant APEC fora and ABAC, and agree on measurable performance targets with the assistance of the PSU; and
- Continue to work closely with ABAC and the wider business community.

Table 2: Sub-fora Outcomes - Trade Facilitation and Supply-chain connectivity

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p>MAG conducted surveys on each economy's existing policies on remanufactured products, including regulatory and other measures for remanufactured products and collected responses from 12 members. Building on the survey, MAG discussed an analytical paper with regard to factors necessary to expand remanufacturing operations and benefits of labeling remanufactured goods.</p> <p>MAG organized a Workshop on Non-tariff Measures and Non-Tariff Barriers Affecting Trade in Food and Agriculture Products in the APEC Region on 19 September in Sendai, Japan. The overarching purpose of this one-day Workshop is to facilitate the regional trade in food. The workshop also sought to provide an overview of food security and trade issues, with the focus on raising awareness of non-tariff measures and non-tariff barriers affecting the regional food and agriculture trade. A paper on the recommendations and possible work on this area based on the outcomes of the workshop will be prepared for discussion at MAG1, 2011.</p>
Investment Experts Group (IEG)	<p>The outcomes of the project on "Filling the Infrastructure Gaps in APEC Developing Economies" when completed, will contribute to Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework.</p>
Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)	<p>As a follow-up to the APEC Conference on Business Engagement in Standards and Conformance held last year, SCSC is considering a draft strategy for greater business engagement in the SCSC's activities. The strategy provides recommendations to the SCSC on improving interaction between APEC business stakeholders in the SCSC, taking into account the SCSC's current activities.</p> <p>A Seminar-Workshop on the Development and Strengthening of Food Recall System for APEC member economies was held in Manila, the Philippines on 4-6 May 2010. The workshop helped identify the strengths and weaknesses reported by the participants during the workshop as common among their recall protocols and made recommendations for possible APEC programs related to food recall.</p> <p>Implementation of the APEC Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mutual Recognition Arrangement (APEC EEMRA) continues. The Joint Regulatory Advisory Committee (JRAC) on EEMRA met in 26-27 May in Tokyo, Japan where</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>members provided an update on their electrical and electronic regulatory regime. Members also agreed to update comparative data on trade, manufacture and enforcement activities. The JRAC developed a detailed work plan for 2010 and 2011, with key initiatives in risk assessment models, engagement with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), good regulatory practice case studies and emerging technologies.</p> <p>SCSC continues to oversee the implementation of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) that was endorsed in 2008. A number of capacity building activities have been organized/planned, viz Briefing Note on Food Safety Ensuring Reliable Sources of Safe Food is a Critical Element of Food Security Initiatives; Expert Working Group under FSCF PTIN was held in Washington DC, the United States on 19-20 May; Capacity Building in Food Safety: Managing Food Safety Incidents and Developing Food Safety Plans for the Supply Chain.</p> <p>The Supply Chain Visibility Workshop was held on 19 September in Sendai, Japan to promote better understanding and awareness of the importance of “supply chain visibility” in the APEC region to share the possibility of advanced global supply chain management through using standardized codes, data formats and information and telecommunication technology.</p> <p>Completion of APEC SCSC Strategic Education Program for Trade Facilitation: Phase II - Textbooks and Teaching Manual Development. The final report includes an overview of two years’ activities – textbook, teaching manual, website (www.wisestandard.org), and two meetings of the project advisory group. There are also plans for a joint Project Advisory Group on Education/American National Standards Institute (PAGE/ANSI) Committee on Education meeting at SOM 1 2011.</p>
<p>Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p>Endorsement of an Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Action Plan to assist with the development of an AEO program within each APEC economy. The action plan is focused on: 1) review of the current status of nine established AEO programs in the region and creation of a Compendium, 2) the development of an APEC AEO Best Practices document to assist economies in the development of their AEO programs, and 3) the establishment of a capacity building plan.</p> <p>Completion of the AEO Compendium is the initial deliverable of the AEO Action Plan. To further carry forward the work of the AEO Action Plan, the SCCP has also agreed to create a CAP item on AEO.</p> <p>Endorsement of a proposal on the development of Single Window (SW) in each APEC economy and to accelerate seamless data sharing between SW systems. The agreed activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing a stock-taking exercise on the level of implementation of SW in APEC economies. • Sharing experience on the exchange of trade related documents such as Certificates of Origin. • Discussing challenges regarding the exchange of trade related documents through SW systems and sharing ideas on possible voluntary pilot projects to exchange documents between economies. <p>SCCP has agreed to create a new CAP item on Single Window and adopt 2020 as target for completion of the Single Window program.</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>The annual APEC Customs Business Dialogue (ACBD) was held on 13 September to enhance discussion and cooperation between Customs and business. One of the sessions at the ACBD was dedicated to discuss Trade Facilitation through Utilization of ICT and Modern Technology, where the focus was on how customs and business work together toward the application of information and communication technology and other modern technologies for trade facilitation. Implementation of Single Window and promotion of international interoperability between the Single Window systems such as exchange of trade data were shared by participants as one of the major outcomes of this session.</p>
<p>Business Mobility Group (BMG)</p>	<p>BMG will implement new Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that have been designed to demonstrate the financial benefit that the ABTC delivers to the business community. At SOM II, a draft client satisfaction survey and draft economy survey were tabled for member's consideration. Subject to approval by the BMG, these surveys will form the basis for collecting information on the implementation of new KPIs.</p> <p>BMG continued to pursue participation by all APEC member economies in the APEC Business Travel Card. By SOM III in Sendai in September:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all APEC economies agreed to amend the ABTC Operating Framework to provide for the extension of transitional membership status for further periods 3 years and to include Russia in the list of economies participating in the ABTC scheme; and • Russia announced its intention to commence issuing ABTCs to its own citizens to provide them with access to special fast-track immigration processing lanes in other APEC economies participating in the scheme. <p>BMG continued to pursue the development of a new ABTC with enhanced security features. In the margins of SOM III in Sendai, a sample of the newly designed ABTC was distributed to all member economies for testing by their document examiners.</p> <p>BMG endorsed a paper which provides a comprehensive guide for APEC economies who may wish to be involved in piloting a biometrically enabled ABTC (an e-ABTC) in the future. At their meeting in September, BMG further considered the possibility of an idea to trial the use of biometrics through providing ABTC holders with access to the automated border control system currently used by APEC economies. BMG also discussed a review of the ABTC Operating Framework. This work will seek to ensure the integrity of the ABTC scheme and enhance the consistency in member economies' approaches to eligibility vetting.</p>
<p>Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)</p>	<p>ECSG is developing projects on the use of paperless trading in commercial processes. These projects aim at using "e-solutions" or electronic procedures and processes in cross-border trade in order to save time and costs for firms and government agencies seeking regulatory compliance information from traders. The use of paperless trading applications for cross-border trade impacts on the business operations of companies and assists them in adopting business management practices and supporting technologies to comply with regulations and customers demand. Areas covered by these projects include, for example: electronic certificates of origin, electronic invoicing, business requirements for data harmonization and single window, best practices in paperless trading, e-negotiations, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing. These projects involve B2B and B2G transactions and promote the use of electronic documents and internet technologies in the process of international trade, responding to an important aspect of APEC's second Trade Facilitation Action Plan of speeding the</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>use of electronic commerce.</p> <p>The above work also supports the Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative (SCI) in a specific manner. Several projects listed above relate directly to chokepoint no. #5, aimed at simplifying customs and other cross-border trade procedures. Further work on other service-oriented chokepoints, could be undertaken in support of a future phase of the SCI.</p> <p>Completion of the 4th APEC E-Commerce Business Alliance Forum held in Chengdu, China on 21-22 May under the theme, "Opening a New Future of E-Era". An E-Commerce Business Alliance Expert Committee was launched during the Forum to collect, disseminate and provide consultancy service on e-commerce.</p> <p>Completion of two workshops on 'APEC Guidance for Electronic Commerce (Stage 3): Lessons Learned of Implementation of APEC Strategies and Actions toward a Cross-Border Paperless Trading environment. The first was held in Seoul, Korea in May and the second in Vladivostock, Russia on 21-22 October.</p> <p>The APEC e-Trade and Supply Chain Management (SCM) Training Course (Phase III: Logistics Management for SMEs) was held in Hong Kong, China on 9-10 November. The training was focused on the following topics: the establishment of global supply chain, logistic and SCM development in China, integration of cross border supply chain, best practices of SCM and case studies.</p> <p>Two Technical Assistance workshops on the Implementation of the APEC Privacy Framework were held in the margins of the ECSG meetings in Japan in February and 15 September. The first focused on Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam and the second on Thailand and Chile. Reports on the technical assistance and training activities were tabled and discussed. These economies also demonstrated significant progress in developing the necessary tools and instruments for effective implementation of the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules System.</p> <p>The APEC Cross-Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (the CPEA) commenced operation on 16 July 2010. This multilateral arrangement provides the first mechanism in the APEC region for Privacy Enforcement Authorities to share information and provide assistance for cross-border data privacy enforcement. The CPEA signifies the ongoing commitment within APEC to increase the protection of cross-border flows of personal information and is significant step in the effective implementation the APEC Privacy Framework.</p> <p>Development and implementation of a system to support business development of cross border privacy rules or practices (CBPR) in the area of data privacy protection. The implementation of such a system of rules and procedures will recognize the privacy rules developed by business organizations to hold organizations accountable for compliance with the rules and provide effective mechanisms for enforcement activities to ensure a high level of data privacy protection. It will result in simpler procedures, cost and time savings, for business, for government agencies responsible for data privacy matters, and for consumers.</p> <p>With regard to Implementation of TFAP II KPIs, the progress has been: (1) the number of economies participating in the Data Privacy Pathfinder, i.e., 16 economies, remains unchanged; (2) four economies (Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Peru) are actively considering or developing domestic privacy frameworks that refer to the APEC Privacy Framework; and (3) two documents</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	have been developed to complete two of the Pathfinder projects.
Automotive Dialogue (AD)	AD recommended that the SCCP undertake an initiative to develop a central list of links to APEC economies' websites that contain key information on automotive related laws, regulations and rulings, up-to-date tariff information including preferential and non-preferential duty rates. AD also instructed its Customs working group to work with the SCCP to implement the AEO and Single Window Programs with regard to the automotive sector.
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	The CD's 2010 work program is centered on trade facilitation measures to enhance trade flows and lower costs of doing business, while protecting human health and environment. Steps to achieve best practices in chemical regulations, harmonize chemical classification and labeling through GHS implementation, and address potential trade-distorting effects of external chemicals management regimes contribute to enhancing competitiveness of the industry.
Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)	<p>LSIF's Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee (RHSC), established in 2009, has made significant progress in establishing a strategic, multi-year approach to regulatory harmonization and capacity building within and beyond the APEC region. The RHSC has also agreed on a process for the review, development, implementation and evaluation project proposals by the RHSC to ensure that endorsed proposals are designed to maximally contribute to overall LSIF and APEC goals and harmonization priorities.</p> <p>The APEC LSIF Harmonization Centre (AHC), also established in 2009, has conducted several workshops in Seoul on the following issues/topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmaceutical Quality Supply Chain. The workshop which took place on 12-14 May looked at issues on globalisation of supply chain and regulatory matters. • Promotion of Multi-Regional Clinical Trials (MRCT). The workshop held on 13-15 September, highlighting a Tripartite Research Initiative amongst Korea, China and Japan, was aimed at promoting MRCTs with a focus on developments in East Asia. • Clinical Trials for Medical Devices. The workshop scheduled to take place in November will look at the use of clinical evidence in medical premarket conformity assessment process. <p>A self-funded Workshop on Good Review Practices for Medical Devices was held on 25-26 June in Chinese Taipei. Discussions on the approaches to and the role of good review practices in enabling regulators of medical devices to fulfil their mandates in an efficient and effective manner were initiated at the workshop. Such discussions had helped in the design of a proposed two-year project to promote the adoption of best practices related to GRP through a series of workshops for pharmaceuticals and medical devices. The workshops would address the fundamental elements of a well-designed regulatory review system, including basic functions, systems, procedures and templates along with in-depth cases studies targeted on the regional needs. The project, entitled Best Regulatory Practice of Medical Products for Trade Facilitation has received in-principle approval for APEC funding.</p>

Section III: Investment

Highlights:

- CTI approved the APEC Strategy for Investment (see Appendix 7) which provides a framework that will guide future investment work (projects and activities) under three pillars: (i) Advanced Principles and Practices; (ii) Facilitation and (iii) Promotion.
- CTI, supported by a FOTC group and the IEG developed a work plan which outlined the broad steps to be taken in the assessment of IFAP: (i) review findings of the PSU's report on measurement methodology for Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP), with a view to developing KPIs to be used for measuring progress on implementing IFAP; (ii) PSU to be tasked to undertake the measurement task using the agreed methodology and KPIs; and (iii) identify a headline goal for. CTI agreed to continue discussion on establishing a methodology for measuring progress on implementation of IFAP into 2011, in close cooperation with the IEG.
- IEG continues to play a major role in implementing the IFAP. It made significant progress in implementing the fifteen priority actions it selected to address the three priority themes of IFAP as agreed by APEC Ministers in 2008, namely e-transparency, reducing investor risk, and simplifying business regulation. These include the commencement of several projects: (i) a number of projects that assist member economies establish and maintain effective mechanisms for resolving disputes between investors and host authorities; and (ii) a project to establish a baseline data for all 21 APEC economies with reference to the World Bank's "Investing across Borders" indicators from 2008 forward. The project will assist all APEC member economies improve their investment facilitation strategies in a number of IFAP priority action areas including accessing land and starting a business when you are a foreign investor. This project seeks to address four key areas: investing across sectors; starting a foreign business; accessing land; and arbitrating disputes.
- APEC-UNCTAD Workshop on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) (Core Elements Phase III Activity 2) – completed end 2009. The workshop, held in Manila, was attended by 73 participants from 16 APEC economies. The workshop discussed in depth the trends in international investment agreements and recent developments in investor-State dispute settlement (ISDS); the impact of recent ISDS cases on core elements; revision of arbitration rules and relevance for ISDS provisions included in International Investment Agreement (IIAs).
- APEC-UNCTAD Joint Capacity Building Project for Addressing Knowledge Gaps in the Use of Foreign Direct Investment (Stage 2) – completed end 2009. The results of the project, part of a joint IEG-UNCTAD targeted capacity building framework launched in 2008, were reviewed at IEG1 this year. The 3-year multi-stage framework addressed gaps in APEC's investment liberalization and facilitation agenda through the creation of an inventory of four best practice case studies on foreign direct investment. The group was informed that UNCTAD would use the case studies to deliver further capacity building via training workshops and technical assistance for developing economies to use in their efforts to attract and benefit from FDI.
- A Capacity Building for Dispute Prevention and Preparedness Workshop was held in Washington D.C., the United States on 26-30 July to improve the capacity of APEC member economies to design and implement internal procedures and mechanisms for the prevention and, where necessary, effective resolution of investor-state disputes.

- A Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment (Phase 3) Seminar was held in Sendai on 19 September. The seminar was aimed at (i) improving the abilities and service of government officials and staff of investment promotion agencies to match current investment trend; (ii) Implementing investment liberalization, facilitation and promotion in the APEC region through sharing success cases and identifying key success factors, including improved policies; and (iii) contributing to the “Sustainable Growth” as well as other pillars of APEC 2010’s Growth Strategy.
- Development of an APEC Guide to Investment Regimes e-portal and electronic publication. This 7th edition of the APEC Guide to Investment Regimes will be published electronically by end of 2010 and updated annually. The guide will provide a single online access point to key information required by business and will foster efficient markets through increased transparency.
- The IEG jointly with either the EC or the Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) held the following activities:
 - EoDB Workshop on Enforcing Contracts (Phase I of the EoDB action plan) was held in Seoul on 21-22 June. The workshop was attended by considerable number of participants, including speakers and experts, from 15 APEC member economies. The participants had a fruitful discussion regarding the judicial system reform efforts in their home economy and how to further those efforts under the framework of APEC.
 - EoDB Capacity Building Workshop for Dealing with Permits – Reforming the Regulatory System for Construction Permits was held on 18-22 October in Singapore. The workshop was aimed at promoting APEC economies’ awareness, especially amongst relevant practitioners, of successful reforms in the region, and to share knowledge on specific regulatory strategies and innovations that have effectively reduced the number of procedures, time taken and financial cost of issuing construction permits via a detailed case study of Singapore’s experience. It also hoped to provide APEC economies with a framework with which they can analyse and benchmark their own permit issuance processes, to allow economies to identify areas for improvement and the potential challenges that will have to be overcome.
 - Best Practice Guide: Improving business regulation in APEC member economies, based on knowledge shared from the EoDB/Private Sector Development Workshops series. The key objectives of the Guide will be to provide practical guidance on ways the regulatory environment for business can be improved, particularly for SMEs in APEC economies; and an enduring resource to support business regulatory reform within APEC economies. The final product is scheduled to be completed in 2011.
- IEG will undertake a series of Core Elements projects – moving beyond Phase III in response to the call from AMM in 2009 for further capacity building activities to improve member economies’ abilities to formulate high quality agreements. A total of six activities have been planned, namely: Study on Core Elements of IIAs in domestic investment frameworks; (Activity 1); A Handbook and Seminar for Negotiators (Activities 2 and 3); Study on Transparency in IIAs (Activity 4); Intensive Training Course of International Investment Agreements in the APEC Region (Activity 5); and APEC-UNCTAD Workshops on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (Activity 6).
- LSIF continued with its work on the Enablers of Investment Checklist that was endorsed in 2008. Economies were encouraged to use the Checklist to guide their policy and regulatory reform process that would facilitate the investment in priority innovations relevant to their

health challenges and to identify capacity building needs. In 2010, two economies, Canada and Chinese Taipei, had volunteered to complete the Checklist, with Canada focusing on areas where the Federal Government had competency. LSIF VIII welcomed the completion by Chinese Taipei of the Enablers of Investment Checklist and progress by Canada in completing the checklist. Developing a comparative analysis of the region's readiness to support additional innovation and identify gaps once a critical mass of economies had completed the checklist was considered important future work in support of strengthening the innovation pipeline.

- LSIF agreed at its 8th meeting (LSIF VIII) to recommend to Ministers and Leaders that priority areas for investment in innovation and to support innovation-led growth should include: preventive measures, such as vaccines and large cohort studies to identify disease risks and disease management profiles; financial reforms to extend coverage and manage costs; efficiency initiatives such as deploying health information technology to improve the efficiency and quality of health care: pipeline strengthening; regulatory reforms to speed access to innovations; and, investment by firms and governments in programs to improve the health of their own employees.

Work Plan:

IEG adopted the following work plan which is structured around the key APEC 2010/CTI priorities to facilitate progress reporting:

CAP Implementation and Review

- Continue to review the CAP with particular emphasis on ensuring sufficient priority to work on implementing the IFAP in 2010 including the areas of e-transparency, reducing investor risk and simplifying business regulation, and possible work on three pillars of the Road Map for Investment.

Strengthening Regional Economic Integration

- *Exploring a FTAAP*: Review existing analytical work on investment issues relevant to a possible FTAAP and assess the need for any additional analytical work.
- *Promoting Convergences*: Achieve greater consistency in key provisions of RTAs/FTAs in the region through capacity building projects
- *Investment- Advanced Principles*:
 - APEC-UNCTAD Workshop on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (Core Elements Phase III Activity 2).
 - Continue efforts on International Investment Agreements in collaboration with UNCTAD, for example, through (i) continuous capacity building projects on Core Elements and ISDS or (ii) study on domestic regulatory framework compared with international commitments
 - Contribute to the Convergence and Divergence Study in CTI as necessary, including contributions to the TPD at CTI2.
 - Monitor regional and global FDI trends and policy responses.
- *Investment- Facilitation*:
 - Complete report on activities to implement 15 priority actions for IFAP implementation for CTI2.

- Assist CTI by providing advice on the development of a reporting measurement methodology for IFAP implementation.
 - Implement projects: *Investing Across Borders* in cooperation with the World Bank; development of *APEC Guide to Investment Regimes* e-portal and electronic publication; and *Capacity Building for Dispute Prevention and Preparedness*.
 - Cooperate with EC and Small and Medium Enterprises Work Group (SMEWG) in their activities related to investment facilitation such as projects on EoDB action plan and Private Sector Development, including: In-depth Seminar on Enforcing Contracts (Phase I of the EoDB action plan); Ease of Doing Business Capacity Building Workshop for Dealing with Permits – Reforming the Regulatory System for Construction Permits; and Best Practice Guide: Improving business regulation in APEC member economies, based on knowledge shared from the Ease of Doing Business/Private Sector Development Workshops series.
 - Continue efforts on facilitating investment in collaboration with UNCTAD: Follow up and continuous work on prevention of investment dispute; and follow up and utilization of “Best Practice” studies.
- *Investment- Promotion:*
 - Implement projects: *Filling the Infrastructure Gaps in APEC Developing Economies*; and *Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment*.
 - Seek further projects by member economies including capacity building projects for investment promotion agencies utilizing the outcome of “best practice” studies
- *Improving Business Environment:*
 - See section above on Strengthening REI: Investment
- *Enhancing Regional Connectivity and Promoting Trade Facilitation:*
 - Implement project: *Filling the Infrastructure Gaps in APEC Developing Economies*
- *Contributions to the New Growth Strategy:*
 - Implement project: *Capacity Building for Sharing of Success Factors in Improvement of Investment Environment* – Phase 3. One of the focus is on Sustainable Growth.
- *Other Areas, including APEC-wide Initiatives on Security, Structural Reform and Gender:*
 - See section above on Strengthening REI: Investment with regards to IEG’s cooperation with the EC and SMEWG on EoDB or PSD project.
 - Participate in CTI TPD on the relationship between investment and trade.
 - Consider to collaborate with other relevant sub-fora/WG related to investment, such as EWG, LSIF, FMP and so on
- *Activities with ABAC and/or Other External Stakeholders:*
 - Continue to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with the private sector, including through ABAC.
 - Continue to further collaborate with other international forum such as UNCTAD, OECD and World Bank.

Section IV: Digital Economy and Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights

Highlights:

Digital Economy

- ECSG conducted a workshop on Global Value Chains (GVCs) on 1 March in Hiroshima. The work on GVCs supports directly the REI priority as well as the new Growth Strategy. In doing so, the GVC concept integrates the contribution of a wide range of services to the functioning of a Global Supply Chain. Some of these services address or provide solutions to supply-chain chokepoints identified in the Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative (e.g. e-certificates of origin, other electronic documents). Other services introduce new elements which support global supply chains, taken in a broad context (e.g. legal services, engineering services, financial services, etc.). It brings into play a number of ancillary or support services that are part of the global chain between a supplier and the final customer. The ECSG is planning further work in this area to demonstrate how GVC can support cross-border trade, notably for our small and medium businesses.
- CTI with the support of ECSG undertook a survey to collect information on how economies' policies and practices map against the Digital Prosperity Checklist. To-date, 16 economies have responded to the survey. The responses depict broad agreement with the Checklist recommendations for promoting the use and development of ICT. Responses also showed that economies were consistently implementing the Checklist recommendations in the areas of infrastructure, intellectual capital, investment and information flows. The survey results indicated that ICT related policies varied more in the areas of innovation and integration, suggesting more potential for future cooperation and coordination in these areas. (See Appendix 8 for a summary of the responses)
- ECSG has completed mapping the Digital Prosperity Checklist against on-going work in APEC. All relevant APEC fora and sub-fora have been asked to provide inputs. Further analysis and data mining is being conducted by the ECSG and CTI-FOTC to determine which areas needed further work.
- A TPD on Digital Prosperity held on 21 September. The TPD focused on discussion of innovation in the ICT sector as a primary driver of economic growth in the region, and on what policy and regulatory environments will best enable economies to support innovation, allowing them to access the type of ICTs that increase economic efficiencies and productivity and to utilize smart ICT applications. CTI welcomed the results of the TPD and agreed to do additional work in this area in 2011.

Strengthening IPR

- As part of the activities relating to the "APEC IP Public Education and Awareness project for SMEs" IPEG launched a new tool for SMEs, called the "*Intellectual Property Explorer*" in June, 2010 that will assist SMEs to gain a better understanding of IP in their respective businesses and strategies to exploit their intangible assets. Intellectual Property Explorer (<http://intellectualpropertyexplorer.com/>) is a free, secure and simple online business tool and contains a series of interactive diagnostic questions designed to review each piece of intellectual property in their business.
- The "One Village One Brand" Seminar was held on 23-25 June in Seoul, Korea. The seminar

was intended to help train local farmers and producers to use intellectual property rights (IPR) systems to create successful branding strategies. Most farmers in developed economies already take advantage of IPR to maximize their products' value, but farmers in developing economies often do not have the capacity to brand their products. This capacity building seminar demonstrated how local farmers can create effective brand strategies and to protect their brands in an effort to position their product in the international market, increase their export income, and enhance their standard of living.

- A self-funded symposium on the topic “Innovating IP Exploitation” was held in Sendai on 9 September in the margins of the 31st IPEG Meeting. Participants of the seminar found it to be a valuable opportunity for them to obtain knowledge of IP systems in the APEC region.
- A “one-stop” website allowing patent system users to download forms to be used when they request an IP Office to conduct an examination by referring to the results of previous searches and examinations carried out by another Office is being up to foster a more coherent approach under the *APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures*. A “Gap Analysis” exercise is also being undertaken to help studying the differences among members’ patent system.
- IPEG has embarked on an Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC initiative) which involves setting up a web-based platform to facilitate effective information sharing and dissemination on IP Academies (training, educational, or research organizations and institutions in the IP field).
- IPEG continued to undertake surveys as a means to collate information for the purpose of deepening members’ understanding of IP policy and issues. Several surveys have been initiated and will likely be carried into 2011. These include: APEC IPEG Survey on Opposition Proceedings; APEC IPEG Survey on Certification Marks; Survey on the Legal System of Preventing Improper Use of IPR in APEC Economies; Survey of Strategic Consideration of IPR Capacity Building in APEC Economies; Survey for Utilizing the IPR Service Centers; Survey on Examination Cooperation Practices among APEC Economies; Survey on the Current Protection of Certification and Collective Marks in APEC Economies. The APEC IPEG Survey on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions led by Chile has been completed and a proposal to organize a workshop to discuss the findings is being developed.

Work Plan:

In 2010, CTI adopted a work plan on Digital Economy and Strengthening IPR to pursue the following actions:

Digital Economy

- Digital Prosperity Checklist Survey: Develop and complete a simple survey or questionnaire by CTI3 on how economies’ policies and practices map against the 2008 APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist. The information collected will help to enhance understanding of how APEC economies are implementing policies to support ICT-enabled growth and to identify additional capacity building needs.
- Digital Prosperity Mapping Exercise: Map the Digital Prosperity Checklist against work ongoing in APEC by CTI3 in order to identify gaps in APEC’s agenda and possible future work.
- Digital Prosperity and Innovation: Further promote the use and development of information and communication technologies and services in the Asia-Pacific by conducting in-depth work on the “Innovation” section of the Digital Prosperity Checklist, and what economies can do to

enable them to access the types of ICTs that underpin innovation and increase economic efficiencies and productivity in their economies. Conduct related workshop at CTI3, with the view to establishing a more detailed work plan for 2011.

Intellectual Property Rights

- **Enhancing Global Intellectual Property Infrastructure:** Implement the *APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures* to establish a Web site and implement the *Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC Initiative)* to promote information sharing among IP academies through a Web-based system that will facilitate collaboration among IP academies in training, education, and research.
- **Promoting IP Education:** Implement the *Initiative on Enhancing APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Use: Training for Trainers*, with the objective of developing a set of training practices aimed at officials with responsibility for IPR training in APEC economies, which will cover a range of important IP concepts.
- **Promoting IPR Capacity Building:** Hold the *Seminar on the Exploitation of Intellectual Property* that will provide economies with an improved understanding of the exploitation of IPRs. Hold the *Seminar on Successful Experiences Implementing Tools for Traditional Knowledge Protection* to encourage discussion and further developments on issues related to the protection of Traditional Knowledge within the APEC region.

Table 3: Other Sub- fora Outcomes – Digital Economy and Strengthening IPR

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures	<p>SCCP completed a study on Customs IPR Enforcement based on responses from 19 economies to a stock-taking questionnaire seeking latest information on IPR border enforcement and capacity building programs in APEC economies. The study identified six areas for future capacity building activities: intelligence analysis, enforcement techniques, counterfeit and pirated goods identification, cooperation with rights holders, detection of Internet piracy, and application of risk management on IPR enforcement. Going forward, Japan and Hong Kong, China as lead economies in SCCP have agreed to explore the possibility of developing capacity building plans such as workshops or seminars to address the capacity building needs identified and to consult member economies about the proposed plans whilst SCCP members have also agreed to continue share experiences in this regard.</p> <p>The annual APEC Customs-Business Dialogue was held on 13 September in Tokyo. Participants at the dialogue discussed ways to improve efforts in the areas of AEO programs, the use of ICT and border enforcement of IPR. In the session relating to “Customs and Business Cooperation for Enhancement of Border Enforcement on IPR”, business explained their experiences on how to deal with goods infringing intellectual property rights (IPR) and expressed their ideas on future cooperative work between Customs and business. Customs officials also expressed effectiveness to collaborate with IP rights holders for their border enforcement.</p> <p>SCCP received a briefing from the WCO on the WCO’s activities in the area of IPR, which are in part directed towards experience sharing, via the WCO Counterfeiting and Piracy (CAP) Group, which focuses on members' efforts to combat trademark counterfeiting and copyright piracy.</p>
Life Sciences Innovation	<p>As follow-up to the completion of 2008/2009 series of APEC-funded workshops to</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Forum (LSIF)	combat counterfeit medical products, LSIF considered and agreed to an APEC Anti-Counterfeiting Medicines Action Plan which sought to establish a blueprint for future APEC activities addressing this very serious global problem including the use of drug detection technologies, counterfeit medicine public awareness, establishing APEC economy counterfeit medicine single points of contacts and cooperation on enforcement and investigations.

Section V: Environmental Goods and Services

Highlights:

- CTI with the assistance of MAG updated the EGS Work Program Mapping Matrix consisting over fifty activities underway in APEC fora and sub-fora. (see Appendix 9)
- CTI held a TPD on EGS on 17 September to further expand and assess the implementation of the 2009 EGS work program. Discussions at the TPD focused on two main topics, “2010 Contributions to Furthering the APEC EGS Work Program” and “Environmental Goods and Services and NTMs: What they are and how do we address them?” Besides representatives from its relevant sub-fora (MAG and SCSC), the TPD participants also heard presentations from the Chair of the Energy Working Group (EWG)’s Expert Group of Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEE&C) and representatives from the OECD and private sector.
- CTI welcomed the three priority areas identified by the EGS FOTC for follow-up action in the last quarter of 2010 and 2011 to support sustainable growth in the region and promote trade and investment in the EGS sector. The three areas are: non-tariff measures (NTMs)/non-tariff barriers; technology and services. CTI recognized the importance of taking advantage of APEC’s strengths, including cross-fora collaboration among groups such as CTI, MAG, SCSC and EWG and welcomed the decision by the EGS FOTC to work on these activities, including the EGEE&C’s mapping exercise of energy efficiency products which aimed to address the NTMs with regard to energy efficiency standards, labeling, and testing procedures vis-à-vis key electric appliances by analyzing their convergence and divergence among APEC economies with updated information contained in the APEC Energy Standard Information System (ESIS) database.
- CTI welcomed the completion of case studies on Malaysia’s and Mexico’s EGS markets and the announcements by Chile and Viet Nam to participate in the case studies. The case studies were developed to fulfill APEC Leaders’ instruction to identify “capacity-building activities to help ensure that APEC economies, especially developing economies, are able to cultivate and further develop their EGS sectors and meet their sustainable growth goals. They seek to identify the key EGS policies and market drivers, and challenges associated with promoting trade and investment in EGS in the selected APEC economies’ markets, provide a more comprehensive picture of the economies domestic marketplaces, and suggest ideas on how to achieve greater “green growth.” They would also address all the components of the EGS Work Program, including research and development, supply, trade and demand aspects of the marketplace. Final case studies will be made available on APEC’s Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE).
- MAG also made significant contributions to the CTI’s work on EGS. Beside contribution to the update of the EGS work program matrix and maintaining the EGSIE, the group exchanged with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) on its EGS work. The group developed the EGSIE Content and User Guidelines (see Appendix 10) which provided guidance on the nature of EGSIE as an information exchange tool, as well as acceptable content and user access protocols for EGSIE.
- GOS and the Tourism Working Group jointly hosted the APEC Ecotourism Conference in Sendai, Japan on 16 September. The conference reached the general consensus that ecotourism would serve as an effective contribution to the growth attributes, in particular, inclusive growth, sustainable growth and innovative growth, laid out in the APEC Growth

Strategy. Also, ecotourism constitutes a powerful tool for environmental sustainability, the prosperity of local communities and an innovative tourism industry.

- GOS has commenced implementation of the *Information Exchange of Environmental Services* project. A workshop was being planned to be held in Beijing, China in late November 2010 to facilitate the exchange of information on both liberalization and technology aspects of environmental services within APEC economies and could contribute to the sustainable growth agenda.
- GOS has completed a report from the *Survey on APEC Trade Liberalization in Environmental Services*. The report shares information on and improves understanding, of trade in environmental services.
- SCSC's Trade Facilitation Task Force (TFTF) met on 17 September in Sendai, Japan to exchange information and discuss issues relating to carbon footprint standards, programs and labelling schemes within the member economies. TFTF members discussed the nexus between the trade and technical aspects of carbon footprint and other sustainability initiatives, surveyed existing standards and programs under development, and highlighted both opportunities and challenges that member governments and private companies foresee as carbon footprinting and related methods continue to develop and play a role in international discussions. They agreed that continued information exchange is needed to follow the progress and direction of standards development related to sustainability, including Green House Gas (GHG) emission accounting and applications. The TFTF recommended continuing discussion on Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) during next year's TFTF meeting in San Francisco.
- SCSC held the 8th Standard and Conformance Conference for Green Harmonization on 18 September in Sendai. Some of the key discussions included the importance of APEC's role, collaboration with other fora or organizations, sharing information to ensure transparency regarding energy efficiency standards and labeling, reproducibility, participation, coordination on policy related to energy efficiency and SC, and test methods so as to mitigate a technical barrier to trade, emphasizing that energy performance testing standards should be harmonized and that the product's performance test method should reflect the actual energy used.

Work Plan:

CTI adopted an EGS FOTC action plan which outlined the activities and timelines for implementing 2009 APEC EGS Work Program in 2010 based on the following key elements:

- The overarching goals of the Work Program are to support the development of the EGS sector in APEC and to provide a coherent setting for the work under way in various APEC bodies.
- Encourage economies to submit proposals that will work towards implementing the EGS Work Program Framework, particularly on the issues outlined in paragraph 7.
- Projects need to be coordinated with activities in other fora and sub-fora to minimize duplication, and to ensure that APEC continues to build on work already done in its committees and subcommittees.
- APEC to take a broad and comprehensive approach to EGS while ensuring that it can add value through targeted program of work. The APEC EGS Work Program sets this out in paragraph 7.
- APEC to continue to take into account developments in other fora, such as WTO, UNFCCC and G20. While APEC may be limited in some ways by the state of the negotiations in other fora,

it can both support these negotiations and look for opportunities to work in parallel with them.

Section VI: Collective Actions, Pathfinder Initiatives and Industry Dialogues

Collective Action Plans

Collective Action Plans (CAPs) continue to frame the work plans of the CTI and its sub-fora. These CAPs are living documents and, in 2010, they were revised and enhanced in pursuit of the Bogor Goals (see Appendix 11).

Many of these improvements were made in response to the priorities set by Leaders and Ministers, including the call to ensure deliverables in CAPs are relevant to business. The revised CAPs also increase the transparency of trade and investment policies, lower transaction costs of cross-border trade, stimulate competition and result in greater certainty and predictability.

The **Market Access Group (MAG)** advanced work on initiatives on tariff and non-tariff measures that contributed to the APEC activities on Regional Economic Integration. The group continued to discuss intensively making ROO more business friendly. It followed up on the “*APEC Elements for Simplifying Documents and Procedures Relating to Rules of Origin*” initiative adopted in 2009, by collecting information on two of the elements: validity period and waiver of certificate of origin or declaration and collaborating with the SCCP on a third element: clarity on treatment of errors made in certificate of origin or declarations. MAG also conducted two new sectoral analyses in 2010, i.e. sporting goods; and motor vehicles/parts and hand tools. It assisted in the CTI’s work on developing the APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs (“WebTR”), which was launched at AMM 2010 to serve as the gateway to all tariffs and ROOs information in all APEC economies.

MAG also made significant contributions to the CTI’s work on EGS. The group updated the EGS work program matrix which listed a number of activities and projects on EGS developed within APEC. It continued to maintain the Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE). The group exchanged with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) on its EGS work. The group also endorsed the ‘EGSIE Content Guidelines’ which provide guidance on the nature of EGSIE as an information exchange tool, as well as both acceptable content and user access protocols.

In 2010, the **Group on Services (GOS)** re-energized its work program and expanded its agenda through the adoption of several new projects/initiatives to take its services work forward. These included APEC Workshop for Capacity Building on the Role of Cross-Border Services Trade in New Growth Strategies; APEC Eco-tourism Conference (joint project with TWG); APEC Services Trade Access Requirements Database; Addressing SME Business Constraints through Services; APEC Legal Services Project; and APEC Accounting Services Initiative, the implementation of some which will move into 2011. GOS reviewed the updated Services Action Plan (SAP) matrix of actions (Appendix 1) and found it to be a useful document that would enable it to see the extent of service-related activities across APEC fora and thereby better plan for future services work in the GOS. It adopted an APEC Strategy on Movement of Business People (Appendix 2) with the support from the BMG, setting principles relating to, and actions that can contribute to, the facilitation of entry and temporary stay and movement of business people.

The **Investment Experts Group (IEG)** continued to support the CTI’s efforts in progressing the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) that was adopted by Ministers and Leaders in 2008. The group compiled a report on the progress of the activities in fifteen priority actions selected for implementing the IFAP. The Group also contributed to the Committee’s development of the APEC Strategy for Investment (Appendix 7) as a framework that will guide future investment work (projects and activities) under three pillars: (i) Advanced Principles and Practices; (ii) Facilitation and (iii) Promotion. As with past years, the IEG also successfully delivered several short to

medium term multi-stage capacity building projects with strong linkages both to each other and the work of other APEC fora in 2010 (see details in Section III).

The work program of the ***Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)*** for 2010 was organised around seven main areas, namely: trade facilitation; alignment with international standards and active participation in international standardisation; cooperation on technical infrastructure development; food and product safety; pathfinder initiatives; standards and conformance education; and interaction with business. The SCSC also found that many of its activities in 2010 could be categorised as contributing to the different elements of the Growth Strategy formulated by the APEC 2010 host.

For the final assessment of TFAP II implementation in 2011, the SCSC has enlisted the help of the PSU to develop methodologies to measure and assess the KPIs adopted by SCSC for TFAP II implementation.

The ***Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)***'s goals for 2010 remained focused on trade facilitation, trade security and related enforcement matters. One of SCCP's key deliverables for 2010 is the endorsed Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Action Plan to assist in the development of AEO programs within each APEC economy. To meet the first goal of this Action Plan, the SCCP completed its first deliverable by reviewing the current status of nine established AEO programs throughout the APEC region and developed a Compendium. The Compendium is to be used as reference for economies as well as to be used in the development of an AEO Best Practices document.

For 2010, the SCCP conducted a comprehensive evaluation of its 16 CAP items to determine more fully the level of implementation of each CAP item. The conclusion was that 10 CAP items have met their initial objectives and the remaining 6 require further efforts. The SCCP also agreed to add two new CAP items in 2011 related to the development of AEO programs and Single Window systems in each member economy.

The ***Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group (IPEG)*** continued to support CTI in the implementation of the IP-related elements of its work plan on Digital Economy and IPR. The group has been active in providing IP capacity building programs to support its IP related work over the past year. Seminars and workshops on various IPR topics were held, where participants were able to share ideas and exchange experiences on border enforcement. The group also developed several surveys on various IP policies/issues to collate information as a means of deepening members' understanding of them.

The ***Government Procurement Experts Group (GPEG)*** last met on 4 March 2010 in Hiroshima where it continued to exchange information on the developments of e-procurement systems and best practices related to government procurement as well as information on multilateral and bilateral trade agreements negotiated by member economies. However, noting that there had been no quorum at the past few GPEG meetings and that there was a lack of substantive issues for discussion, the Committee decided to dissolve the GPEG and move the consideration of government procurement issues into the Committee's main agenda. The Committee also agreed that it could revisit the issue if interest resumes necessitating re-establishing the GPEG again.

The ***Business Mobility Group (BMG)*** continued work that would facilitate business travel while ensuring passenger safety and border security. This work is carried in accordance with a set of business mobility goals developed by the group at the start of each year. For 2010, the promotion and expansion of membership in the ABTC Scheme remained a key action area for the group. The BMG continued to examine new options to enhance the Scheme's operation; increase the security and capability of the Card; and develop a Client Service Framework that responds to the needs of clients, which stems from the 2009 ABTC Client Satisfaction Survey.

The ***Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)*** recognizes the importance of public-private collaboration in developing an environment conducive to e-commerce and encourages the active participation and contribution of the private sector in its meetings and activities. In this regard, the ECSG welcomes the contributions of its guest organizations which include the Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce (GBDe), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the Pan Asian E-Commerce Alliance (PAA), the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UNCEFACT), and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

For 2010, the ECSG, supported by two sub-groups, the Data Privacy sub-group and the Paperless Trading sub-group, continued to make significant progress in its work program relating to the data privacy pathfinder and paperless trading which include works in areas such as electronic certificates of origin, electronic invoicing, business requirements for data harmonization and single window, best practices in e-government procurement, e-documents and e-trade financing. It developed projects involving B2B and B2G transactions and promoted the use of electronic documents and internet technologies in the process of international trade. Several elements of the ECSG work program directly support two key work areas of the CTI, SCI and implementation of the Digital Prosperity Checklist. The Data Privacy Sub-Group plans to complete the development and implementation of the CBPR System in 2011 whilst the Paperless Trade Sub-Group will integrate further several elements of its work plan into a comprehensive initiative on paperless trade solutions, such as e-certificates of origin.

Pathfinder Initiatives

In 2010, lead economies continued to promote increased participation in the existing TILF-related Pathfinder initiatives.

Table 4: Status of TILF-Related Pathfinders (as of end October 2010)

Pathfinder	Lead economy	APEC Forum responsible	Membership status - Sept 2004	Membership status
Trade and the Digital Economy	United States	N/A (launched at Leaders level; CTI has oversight)	18	20
Advance Passenger Information (API)	Australia	BMG	All agreed on API standards; 6 either fully implemented or committed to implementation; 8 undertaken feasibility studies; 6 committed to undertaking feasibility studies.	All agreed on API standards; 17 either fully implemented or committed to implementation; 10 undertaken feasibility studies.
E-Cert SPS	Australia & New Zealand	ECSG	6	6
Kyoto Pathfinder	Australia	SCCP	15 participating in Part A; 8 participating in Parts A & B.	Has become a CAP in the SCCP.
Mutual Recognition Arrangement of Conformity Assessment on Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Australia	SCSC	15 participating in Part I; 3 participating in Parts II & III.	17 participating in Part I; 5 participating in Part II; 4 participating in Part III.
Electronic Certificates of Origin	Korea and Chinese Taipei	ECSG	3	3 Chile, China, Malaysia Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam have indicated an interest to join in the pathfinder.
Food MRA	Thailand	SCSC	5	5
Technology Choice Principles	United States	CTI	N/A (adopted in 2006)	15
Data Privacy	Australia	ECSG	N/A (adopted in 2007)	16
Self-Certification of Origin	Australia, New Zealand, Singapore & United States	CTI	N/A (adopted in 2009)	9

Industry Dialogues

Automotive Dialogue

The Automotive Dialogue (AD) met twice in 2010. The **Twelfth Automotive Dialogue** was held in Sapporo, Japan on 17-20 May. A one half-day session was devoted to discussing current and projected developments in advanced and/or green technologies in motor vehicles. The session concluded with a set of recommendations for further steps in implementation. As a first step, the Dialogue will work towards a further exchange of information and experience among all APEC economies on simplifying and facilitating the entry of advanced technology/green demonstration vehicles. The Dialogue also addressed issues of: WTO DDA NTB negotiations relating to autos; participation of AD member economies in UN/ECE Working Party 29 as appropriate body for international automotive standards; harmonization of ROOs and development of updated set of recommendations with regard to automotive sector; cooperation with SCCP in developing centralized list of links to APEC economies' websites that contain key auto related information and implementing the Authorized Economic Operator and the Single Window Programs with regard to automotive sector. AD also discussed outputs of its five working groups covering the areas of (i) market access; (ii) customs; (iii) harmonization of regulations and road safety; (iv) small and medium size enterprise development; and (v) intellectual property rights. AD adopted updated Matrix of automotive provisions in existing APEC economies' FTAs. AD evaluated that its IPR WG shared the information on the Best Practices of IPR Protection in the Automotive Sector and undertook a self-review of its work during past 10 years and noted the need for more results-oriented.

The Dialogue met for a second time on 2-4 November 2010 in Singapore. It reviewed conclusions from its May meeting focusing particularly on green vehicle technologies, harmonization of technical standards and future directions for the AD. The Dialogue agreed to resurface its recommendation on ROOs for consideration. The recommendations suggest that for individual automotive products, parties to future free trade agreements in the Asia Pacific region consider the use of tariff shift and/or as appropriate one of the two basic regional value content models for automotive rules of origin. AD participants consider the two models flexible enough to be tailored to the many different kinds of FTAs being considered in the region and agreed to propose a pathfinder for the Auto Dialogue Rule of Origin for consideration. AD also discussed and agreed on contributions to the APEC Growth Strategy and responses to 2009 ABAC Recommendations.

Chemical Dialogue

The Chemical Dialogue continues to develop new initiative to drive its contribution to the REI and New Growth agenda. At its **Ninth** meeting held in Sendai on 21 September with representatives from 12 APEC economies, the Dialogue endorsed the Chemical Strategic Framework for 2010-2012 to guide the CD's work over the next three years (see Appendix 12). The Strategic Framework builds on existing work on the CD and more closely aligns it with APEC priorities to promote growth, facilitate trade, and improve regional economic integration. Improving regulatory cooperation is a key element of the Strategic Framework, as is work to enhance understanding of the chemical industry as a solutions industry to address regional issues such as increasing energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gases, and improving food security. Under the strategic framework, the CD will be developing contributions to the international chemicals agenda for the sound management of chemicals.

The Dialogue and its regulators forum will also be examining how the business of chemistry contributes to green technologies, including policies that would facilitate the uptake of current and emerging technologies that would help business reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Life Sciences Innovation Forum

The **Eighth Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF VIII)**¹ met on 18-19 September with more than 100 eminent scientists, health economists, senior government policymakers and industry experts attending. Discussions and recommendations focused on the important role of life sciences in promoting new growth, human security, and REI. In particular, the LSIF discussed the importance of policies to ensure that medical innovations are diffused throughout health systems so that APEC economies can address increasingly complex health challenges of ageing populations and chronic and infectious diseases. Regulatory harmonization was advanced significantly at the meeting of the LSIF Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee, with agreement to develop strategic goals and target dates for implementing harmonized approaches in key areas. LSIF regulatory cooperation is providing a global model for ensuring that medical innovations get to patients when they need them. The LSIF investment agenda is growing, with two more economies completing the enablers of investment checklist and initiatives to examine the return on investment for innovations in health system.

¹ Report and recommendations tabled at AMM as 2010/AMM/009

Section VII: CTI's Contribution to APEC-Wide Initiatives and SOM Priorities

In 2010, CTI undertook work in response to a number of APEC-wide priorities. While some of this work is reflected in earlier sections of this report, this chapter provides an overview of our activities in the following areas that respond to APEC-wide priorities: Support for the Multilateral Trading System; Exploring a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP); Improving the Business Environment, Growth Strategy; and Implementation of Leaders' Security Commitments.

Support for the Multilateral Trading System

While CTI members recognized that a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round negotiations remained APEC's highest priority, they noted that there was limited scope for CTI and its sub-fora to contribute directly to the DDA negotiations. Instead, CTI agreed to convene information sharing sessions on issues being discussed at the WTO that are of interest to the Committee to promote a better understanding of these issues. The first such session took place at the second CTI meeting in Sapporo where CTI members exchanged information on the status of the trade facilitation negotiations in Geneva. They also discussed ways in which APEC could contribute and support the negotiations as well as how the WTO discussions complemented on-going work under TFAPII and SCI. Noting that the SCI included work on advance rulings and single window issues which were also part of the on-going issues under WTO Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation, members agreed that APEC could thus play a positive role in these issues.

Table 5: Sub-fora Outcomes - Support for the Multilateral Trading System

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p>MAG continued to support on-going DDA/NAMA negotiations. It discussed and shared information on the developments and concerns, if any relating to products covered or to be covered by the Information Technology Agreement (ITA).</p> <p>MAG also discussed potential actions/initiatives to support WTO/DDA negotiations and enhance opportunities for collaboration between MAG and WTO.</p>
Group on Services (GOS)	<p>GOS will continue to look at ways to reinvigorate the WTO services negotiations, including convening APEC caucus meetings in the margins of services meetings in Geneva, in an effort to contribute to the successful outcome of the WTO services negotiations.</p>
Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)	<p>SCCP reviewed the progress of member economies with respect to developing customs procedures consistent with the multilateral agreements and undertakings that form individual items under the SCCP CAP. Four SCCP CAP items namely WCO HS Convention, WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation, UN/EDIFACT, and WTO TRIPS Agreement supporting the multilateral trading system have been completed; four other CAP items namely WCO Revised Kyoto Convention, ATA Carnet Convention, WCO Immediate Release Guideline and WCO SAFE FOS in support of the multilateral trading system remain outstanding and will be the subject of renewed efforts by members to attain the objectives.</p> <p>SCCP agreed to encourage and enhance cooperation between APEC and the</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	WCO. To enhance this cooperation, the SCCP provided WCO its AEO Compendium, Single Window questionnaire results and Intellectual Property Rights survey results to the WCO.
Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)	IPEG members continued to report on their respective progress in developing IP systems consistent with the WTO and other international fora.
Automotive Dialogue (AD)	The Automotive Dialogue continued to monitor and review efforts to reinvigorate WTO DDA negotiations. The dialogue received an update on the WTO DDA Non-Tariff Barriers (NTB) negotiations relating to automotives and proposal to facilitate trade in the auto sector by promoting regulatory transparency, good regulatory practice, and greater alignment of automotive technical regulations. It was suggested that AD members be engaged in the ongoing discussions in Geneva.
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	The Chemical Dialogue has commenced implementation of several projects aimed at stimulating recovery in the chemical sectors, through trade and investment.

CTI's Contribution to SOM's Discussions on Possible Pathways to a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)

CTI updated the 2008 Convergences/ Divergences Study of APEC FTAs with the inclusion of a new chapter on cooperation, bringing the total number of chapters analysed to-date to 16. The analysis of the cooperation chapter showed that a broad convergence among the cooperation chapters of the analyzed FTAs is highly feasible. Most of the objectives, forms/activities, mechanism/work program of cooperation are common in content. The updated information was uploaded to APEC FTA database of the Convergence and Divergence Study. Concurrently, a brief review of the database was also undertaken. CTI noted that while the database served as a useful resource toolkit that enabled the comparison of the provisions of the 42 FTAs analysed in the study, the database could be further improved to allow for more search capacity and analytical functions incorporating the completed overviews of the chapter analyses. A detailed discussion of the findings and the possible next steps has been deferred to 2011.

In response to Leaders and Ministers instructions to intensify our work on initiatives to promote greater convergences among economies in key areas of APEC's REI agenda, a Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) session coordinated by Japan and the United States on investment and standards/Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues took place on 31 May. The TPD contributed to the development of the Road Map on Investment through discussion on (i) the core elements work undertaken by UNCTAD; and (ii) findings of the convergences/divergences studies as possible contributions to the development of APEC Investment Principles. To further contribute to facilitation of investment, the TPD presented several consultative mechanism currently adopted by Mexico and Viet Nam for other APEC economies to consider as possible mechanisms to prevent/minimize disputes for a better investment environment. Cognizant that CTI representatives are non-technocrats, the TPD on standards/TBT was aimed at raising awareness of the gamut of methods in which overcoming NTMs could be facilitated. Key points stressed

were the need for better alignment of standards and increase understanding through regulator collaboration.

To take forward the results of the FTAAP Analytical Study completed last year, CTI endorsed a proposal on “Capacity Building Needs for Strengthening REI” which sought to conduct a survey primarily targeted at helping developing member economies to identify their capacity building needs, including upgrading of negotiation skills, for establishing larger-scale FTAs/RTAs. The final analysis of the survey based on returns from 18 economies found intellectual property, investment, SPS and ROOs to be challenging areas due mainly to lack of expertise and regulations. With respect to capacity-building, consensus building, lack of domestic institutions, structural reform and outreach of FTA/RTA benefits were identified as expected major challenges. Taking these outcomes into consideration, the report recommended the development of detailed action plans and implementation of a tailor-made program for capacity-building in possibly cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as OECD, IDB, UNCTAD, ESCAP, WTO, and ADB to facilitate work process and maximize the effects. Consideration of these recommendations, including the development of an action plan, will be taken up at CTI1, 2011.

Improving the Business Environment

The CTI Chair and the EC Chair continued to maintain close contact with each other to ensure they worked in a seamless way and to ensure complementarities and links between the two committees were strengthened. The CTI and EC Chairs attended each others’ meetings to brief the respective Committees on their work programs. They continue to collaborate and take forward APEC’s work on SCI and EoDB.

CTI held an EoDB Trading Across Borders Workshop on 18-19 September in Sendai, which attracted more than 90 participants from all 21 member economies. The presentations focused not only on the form of solution, but also key factors to a successful implementation of such solutions. The workshop also enabled participants to better understand the World Bank’s trading across borders indicators. The outcomes of the workshop and feedback received will form the basis for developing Phase 2 of the capacity building program for this indicator.

Implementation of Leaders’ Security Commitments

As in the past years, two CTI sub-fora, the SCCP and the BMG continue to play key role in supporting APEC’s wider security agenda.

Table 6: Sub-fora Outcomes related to Leaders’ Security Commitments

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
<p>Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p>SCCP continued with the implementation of the APEC Framework for Secure Trade. Nine economies have introduced Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) programs whilst two economies have commenced AEO pilot projects in line with the WCO AEO Guidelines.</p> <p>In 2009, SCCP formed an Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) working group (AEO-WG) to develop an Action Plan on AEO implementation.</p> <p>In 2010, the SCCP endorsed the AEO Action Plan and initiated its work on the action plan by conducting a review of the established AEO programs in the region, which was compiled into a Compendium.</p> <p>The remainder of the Action Plan, to be completed in 2011, consists of</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>developing AEO best practices, based on the information contained in the AEO Compendium, to serve as a reference to economies wishing to establish AEO programs. Furthermore, the AEO Action Plan calls for the development of a capacity building plan</p> <p>SCCP endorsed a working document on cooperation between APEC customs agencies in the event of a disruption to normal trade (trade recovery program). In 2011 the SCCP will continue to develop the working document by examining ways to enhance its functionality and encourage a greater level and ease of communication.</p> <p>During the ACBD held on 13 September, participants exchanged views on activities that could be undertaken by APEC Customs administrations and the business sector to further secure and facilitate global trade. Participants shared the importance of developing AEO programs in each APEC economy and promoting mutual recognition arrangements of the AEO programs between interested economies.</p>
<p>Business Mobility Group (BMG)</p>	<p>To enhance Human Security, BMG continued working on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unilateral Advance Passenger Information (API) systems; • Machine Readable Travel Documents, with biometrics; • Immigration Liaison Officer cooperation; • the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS), through the agreed Multi Lateral Framework (MLF); • contributing lost and stolen passport data to Interpol's International Criminal and Police Organization database; and • continuing to explore the prospect of a biometrically-enabled ABTC.

CTI's Contributions to SOM's Formulation of a New Growth Strategy

The Committee collated inputs from its sub-fora as a contribution to formulation of a new growth strategy by APEC 2010 host. It noted that while the Committee had done work on green (sustainable); innovative (knowledge-based) and secure growth through its various work streams like EGS, digital economy and IPR, life sciences innovation and SCCP, it was less clear on its role for inclusive and balanced growth.

Section VIII: Interaction with ABAC

CTI and its sub-fora collaborate with the business community to ensure that private sector perspectives contribute to APEC's trade and investment outcomes. In 2010, the Committee continued to engage with ABAC as the key voice of the business community in the APEC process. CTI and its sub-fora welcomed ABAC's appointment of Liaison Representatives to liaise with designated APEC fora. The CTI Chair accepted invitations to attend ABAC's 2010 meetings to brief ABAC on the Committee's work programs and exchange views on issues of mutual interest. Senior representatives from ABAC also participated in meetings of the Committee and a number of its sub-fora. CTI welcomed their active participation.

CTI and its sub-fora delivered outcomes consistent with ABAC's 2009 recommendations as outlined in the following table:

Table 7: CTI /CTI sub-fora Responses to key ABAC TILF-related Recommendations

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>Accelerating Regional Economic Integration</p> <p>Commencing negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) is the logical next step for APEC to accelerate regional economic integration. This is even more urgent in light of the impasse on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations. ABAC believes that much time has already been spent in analyzing existing modalities for achieving FTAAP and that these are unlikely to develop the political will necessary to commence FTAAP.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruct Ministers and Senior Officials to define a framework by mid-2010 for decision by Leaders at their Summit in 2010. 	<p>CTI endorsed a proposal on "Capacity Building Needs for Strengthening REI" by Korea, Chile, Peru and the Philippines, which seeks to conduct a survey primarily targeted at helping developing member economies to identify their capacity building needs, including upgrading of negotiation skills, for establishing larger-scale FTAs/RTAs. The final analysis was presented for CSOM in November 2010.</p> <p>CTI completed an analysis of a new chapter on cooperation for inclusion into the Convergences and Divergences Study on APEC FTAs/RTAs database. The database serves as a useful resource tool/toolkit that enables the comparison of the provisions of the 42 FTAs/RTAs analysed in the study. CTI has agreed to explore the possibility of improving the database to facilitate analysis of the information.</p> <p>CTI organized the Trade Policy Dialogue on investment and standards/technical barriers to trade on 31 May in response to Leaders and Ministers instructions to intensify our work on initiatives to promote greater convergences among economies in key areas of APEC's REI agenda. The TPD contributed to the development of the Road Map on Investment and raised awareness of the gamut of methods in which overcoming NTMs could be facilitated.</p> <p>CD agreed on best practice principles for chemical regulation and shared these agreed-upon principles with other international bodies, including through the Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The</p>

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	<p>CD continues to undertake activities and discussions to encourage implementation of these principles, which if implemented, could lead to the increased alignment of regulatory approaches in the APEC region.</p>
<p>Resisting Protectionism</p> <p>ABAC's monitoring of growing protectionism has identified several examples of APEC members, including major developed economies, taking actions which while compliant with the World Trade Organization (WTO) have a negative impact on trade and investment and inhibit economic recovery. While some APEC members have not resorted to such measures, others have applied a variety of restrictive measures.</p> <p>Global protectionism can only be resisted if APEC economies "walk the talk" on standstill and obey the spirit as well as the letter of their G20 commitments.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-affirm and extend APEC's commitment to open markets and to an effective standstill on all new trade restrictive measures, whether WTO compatible or not. 	<p>CTI and some of its sub-fora like MAG, GOS, IPEG as well as the Automotive Dialogue (AD) continued to monitor and review efforts to reinvigorate WTO DDA negotiations in their respective areas.</p> <p>MAG also continued to raise awareness of growing trade in remanufactured products and how trade policies can impact this trade.</p>
<p>Concluding the Doha Development Agenda</p> <p>The global community's failure to complete the WTO DDA reflects an extraordinary lack of political will. There are signs that business has given up hope that the Doha Round will be completed and has moved to develop business models that focus on investment rather than trade. However, there are issues that can only be resolved by a successful conclusion to the Doha Round, including the issue of production and export subsidies. APEC economies should show flexibility in the negotiations and engage with non-APEC economies, building on progress already made, to complete the round and ensure the WTO remains relevant to business..</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take practical steps to ensure the Doha Round is completed by the end of 2010 • Engage actively with ABAC to determine business priorities for future rules governing global economic integration. 	<p>CTI agreed to convene information sharing sessions during its meetings on issues being discussed at the WTO that are of interest to the Committee to promote a better understanding of these issues. In Sapporo, CTI members exchanged information on the status of the trade facilitation negotiations in Geneva and discussed ways in which APEC could contribute and support the negotiations itself as well as how the WTO discussions complemented on-going work under TFAPII and the Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative (SCI).</p> <p>In an effort to contribute to the successful outcome of the WTO services negotiations, the GOS Convenor has re-started the practice of holding GOS caucus meetings, when possible, in the margins of the WTO services cluster in Geneva.</p>
<p>Enhancing Investment Flows</p> <p>ABAC believes that the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) is an excellent vehicle for advancing APEC's work in facilitating investment</p>	<p>IEG continued to contribute to CTI's discussion to promote greater convergences in investment as one of key areas of APEC's Regional Economic</p>

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>flows and will continue to monitor implementation efforts. In implementing the plan, emphasis should be placed on improving transparency in investment rules and decision-making, in simplifying processes and in making doing business in the region easier. Further, officials should be instructed to prioritize the implementation of facilitation measures that provide the greatest benefit to businesses.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate efforts to address the liberalization of investment as embodied in APEC's 1994 non-binding investment principles, including limiting the use of performance requirements that distort or limit expansion of trade and investment, national treatment, removal of foreign ownership limitations and others. • Supplement efforts to implement the IFAP with capacity building initiatives which familiarize economies with policies that improve the investment environment, including investor state dispute resolution mechanisms. 	<p>Integration (REI) agenda by establishing an "APEC Strategy for Investment", a comprehensive package consisting of three pillars, namely Advanced Principles, Facilitation and Promotion. The Strategy would indicate a direction related to investment so as to accelerate REI by reviewing our previous and current works conducted in the APEC framework and sharing outcome or good practice achieved from there. Under the first pillar, Advanced Principles and Principles, the Strategy notes existing efforts such as APEC's non-binding investment principles and, suggests increasing awareness and capacity for high-level rules as future direction.</p> <p>CTI will continue working on establishing a methodology for measuring progress in implementing APEC's IFAP.</p> <p>IEG has been implementing the IFAP through its projects, addressing identified 15 IFAP priority actions in three priority themes, namely e-transparency, reducing investor risk and simplifying business regulations. The progress report was submitted to CTI in May 2010 for its review. Recently completed and ongoing activities include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEC-UNCTAD Workshop on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (Core Elements Phase III Activity 2)" (completed in Dec 2009): A three-day workshop was held in December 2009 in the Philippines with cooperation of UNCTAD. The project was designed for government officials and policy-makers from the APEC economies involved in negotiations of investment treaties and in the management of investor-State disputes arising from these treaties to provide them with opportunities to improve human resources and institutional capacity in the area of investor-State dispute settlement. • "Capacity Building for Dispute Prevention and Preparedness": A five-day workshop was held in Washington, DC on July 26-30, 2010. This project aimed at improving the capacity of APEC member economies to design and implement internal procedures and mechanisms for the prevention and, where necessary, effective resolution of investor-State disputes. In doing so, the project enhanced the ability of APEC economies to manage and abide by their obligations under international investment agreements. • "Investing Across Borders: An important diagnostic tool to assist in the implementation of IFAP (Stage 1)": This project seeks to use

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	<p>the World Bank/IFC's Investing Across Borders indicators to improve APEC member economies' strategies to implement the priority actions in the IFAP. An APEC specific report will address 4 key topics, namely, investing across sectors, starting a foreign business, accessing land, arbitrating disputes. A new project for Stage 2 is being developed for implementation in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Filling the Infrastructure gaps in the APEC's developing economies": The project will examine the development of principles for APEC developing economies to address the infrastructure gap, i.e. between infrastructure investments required for the future, and the capacity of public sector in attracting possible source of funds especially from the private sector to meet those development requirement, including public-private partnership.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that investment facilitation actions under the IFAP focus on improving transparency in rules and decision-making, simplifying processes and in making doing business in the region easier. 	<p>Development of APEC Guide to Investment Regimes E-Portal and electronic publication: The Investment Guide (6th edition published in 2007) will be updated in a more user-friendly format. The guide will provide a single online access point to key and updated information required by business and fosters safe and efficient capital markets through increased transparency. Publication is expected in the latter half of 2010. ABAC views and comments have been sought for this project</p> <p>Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment Phase 3 Project: One-day seminar was held on 19 September on the margin of SOM III in Japan. The seminar was aimed at public-private discussions to improve investment climate, focusing on investment in green innovation and capacity building for staff of investment promotion agencies and government officials.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete model measures to promote the convergence of high-quality investment chapters in Regional Trading Arrangements (RTAs) and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and bilateral investment treaties between regional economies. 	<p>Since 2009, CTI members were encouraged to reconsider the draft text of the model measures on investment to see if the text is ready to be adopted.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to collaborate with major international organizations in promoting and facilitating investment and leverage existing research and investment best practices. 	<p>Collaboration with major international organizations such as UNCTAD and the World Bank has continued to be strengthened through implementation of projects, participation in the IEG meetings and discussion on future collaborative activities.</p> <p>APEC has conducted the Core Elements Studies of</p>

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	<p>IAs activities in cooperation with UNCTAD to analyze commonly shared practices in IAs in the region and show the progress since NBIP in 2007 (phase I), 2008 (phase II) and 2009 (phase III). As a part of phase III of the project, two new capacity building projects related to the Core Elements study are being developed with UNCTAD for implementation in 2010 and 2011.</p>
<p>Facilitating Trade Flows: Customs Procedures and Practices</p> <p>ABAC continues to focus on a wide range of trade facilitation issues that have the potential to improve the flow of goods and services across borders and substantially reduce costs for businesses. Customs procedures have a significant impact on trade flows and directly influence the speed and reliability of a company's global supply chain. Transparent, uniform and predictable customs practices and procedures are important components of a thriving economy. ABAC believes that additional progress can and should be made in the area of customs practices and procedures in APEC economies because this is an area where improvements will yield substantial benefits to business. APEC should act immediately to implement trade facilitation measures and realize the potential US \$280 billion increase in intra-APEC trade identified by the World Bank.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate work to harmonize customs processes through the implementation of the APEC Single Window Initiative. 	<p>SCCP is reviewing the extent of implementation of single window systems in each member economy. This will assist in determining the appropriate future course of action with regard to developing Single Window systems in each APEC economy and accelerating interoperability.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the implementation of the Second APEC Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP II) for the early achievement of goals to reduce the cost of doing business. 	<p>For 2010, CTI adopted a work plan to take forward the implementation of TFAP II as well as further develop the Supply-Chain Connectivity (SC) Framework. On TFAP II, the CTI is reviewing the findings of the PSU's report on the interim assessment of TFAP II conducted in 2009 to see how best to take forward the TFAP work and conduct the final assessment in 2011. For SC Framework, the CTI created eight focus groups within its Friends of the Chair (FOTC) group on Trade Facilitation to develop action plans that address the eight chokepoints identified for action in the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework. The plans developed in consultation with relevant fora /sub-fora (SFOM, SMEWG, TEL, TPTWG, MAG, ECSG, SCCP and SCSC) and ABAC have been finalized for presentation to AMM/AELM in November.</p> <p>CTI continued working with its relevant sub-fora</p>

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	<p>(BMG, ECSG, SCCP and SCSC) on implementation of TFAP II and the measurement of its progress for the final assessment due in 2011. BMG and SCSC has enlisted the help of the PSU for the task relating to the measurement of the KPIs in their respective fora.</p> <p>SCSC will hold its 6th Conference on Good Regulatory Practice in 2011. The objective of this Conference is to share experiences among APEC members on in improving regulatory practices, with a goal of identifying avenues to promote further improvements in the development and adoption of new regulations among APEC Members; to promote discussion among government officials, private business, and international organizations on the critical issues facing the APEC community to ensure regulations achieve desired public policy outcomes without creating unnecessary obstacles to trade; and to update and revise key APEC technical documents/resources on GRP.</p> <p>CD successfully completed the "Good Regulatory Practice: Case Study Workshop on the Chemicals Sector - from Principles to Practice." It is continuing to put forth a proposal for a project for a second workshop to build upon the results of the project. In addition, the consumer products subgroup of the CD is developing industry guidelines for implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for classification and labeling.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake efforts to implement the ABAC Customs Work Plan, especially in areas not currently addressed by APEC. 	<p>SCCP has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of the 16 items in the Collective Action Plan (CAP) which outlines APEC member economies' collective actions to promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. The conclusion was that 10 CAP items have met their initial objectives and the remaining 6 require further efforts. The SCCP also agreed to add two new CAP items in 2011 related to the development of AEO programs and Single Window systems in each member economy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrain from the implementation of burdensome regulations or processes which act as de facto protectionist measures. 	<p>On initiatives focusing on ROO harmonization, a Joint CTI-MAG Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) on Rules of Origin (ROOs) was held on 21 May 2009 in Singapore to raise awareness of challenges relating to origin criteria for FTAs and help business to be better the origin criteria.</p> <p>MAG completed an analysis of ROO for the following sectors: refrigerators; musical instruments; steel; bicycles; consumer electronics; sporting goods; motor vehicles, parts and accessories and hand tools with the participation of volunteering economies.</p> <p>MAG (and SCCP) collaborated to take forward work on simplification of documents and procedures. On the 'APEC Elements for Simplifying Documents and</p>

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	<p>Procedures Relating to Rules of Origin' work, five elements relating to the agenda were adopted last year in Singapore. MAG discussed interim findings of the information gathering exercise on the two elements, i.e. (a) validity period of certificate of origin or declaration; and (b) waiver of certificate of origin or declaration as a follow-up of the APEC Elements for Simplifying Documents and Procedures Relating to Rules of Origin. MAG is also exploring some new way forward on this agenda for future work, including possible collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO).</p> <p>The APEC WebTR was effectively launched on the APEC Secretariat website, on June 4th as an APEC response to the business needs for obtaining tariff and ROO information in more convenient ways.</p> <p>AD continued its discussion on how to contribute to trade-flow promotion. As part of that activity, AD reviewed its automotive ROOs recommendations and agreed to propose a pathfinder automotive ROOs for consideration.</p> <p>ESCG has several projects/initiatives aim at simplifying domestic regulations and procedures to help business operate in the various APEC economies. For instance, the work of the Data Privacy Sub-Group (DPS) provides businesses with lower overhead and complexity of compliance while providing a credible accountability framework and greater cooperation and support for cross-border enforcement of privacy issues. The Digital Prosperity agenda also contributes to improving the business environment as it aims at streamlining and harmonizing domestic regulatory frameworks impacting on the use of ICTs for cross-border trade.</p> <p>Projects are being developed by ECSG on the use of paperless trading in commercial processes. These projects aim at using "e-solutions" or electronic procedures and processes in cross-border trade in order to save time and costs for firms and government agencies seeking regulatory compliance information from traders. The use of paperless trading applications for cross-border trade impacts on the business operations of companies and assists them in adopting business management practices and supporting technologies to comply with regulations and customers demand. Areas covered by these projects include, for example: electronic certificates of origin, electronic invoicing, business requirements for data harmonization and single window, best practices in paperless trading, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing. These projects involve B2B and B2G transactions and promote the use of electronic documents and internet technologies in the process of international trade, responding to an important</p>

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	<p>aspect of APEC's second Trade Facilitation Action Plan of speeding the use of electronic commerce.</p> <p>The ECSG is working on the implementation of the Data Privacy Pathfinder to enhance trust and confidence in the electronic commerce environment as well as facilitate the continued cross-border flows of personal information to support both domestic and international business. The work on the Data Privacy Pathfinder is focused on the development and implementation of a simple and transparent system for the protection of personal information that moves across borders of APEC Member Economies. The system requires organizations to develop their own internal business rules on cross-border privacy procedures, known as Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPRs), which will be required to meet minimum standards.</p> <p>Technical Assistance Seminars on 'APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules System' were held in Singapore (Feb, July) and Japan (Feb, Sept – future) provided assistance and training phase of this project. Significant progress was reported by the participating economies.</p> <p>The new APEC Cross-border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (CPEA) which facilitates information sharing and cooperation between authorities responsible for data and consumer protection in the APEC region was launched on 16 July 2010.</p>
<p>Facilitating Trade Flows: Business Mobility</p> <p>According to the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) Client Survey conducted recently, convenience is the strongest merit of the ABTC for cardholders. The number of ABTC holders continues to grow. The survey also revealed that many people would like the area of use of the ABTC expanded to non-APEC economies, especially the EU. ABAC will ask the Business Mobility Group (BMG) or an appropriate APEC forum to carry out a study to determine the prospect and ways by which the area of use of the ABTC could be expanded. ABTC's continued success depends on future added values to the card.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support the ABTC scheme and its progress; • Consider additional benefits for holders, e.g., expanding the area where the ABTC can be used, and featuring a biometric authentication system to expedite the immigration procedure; • Continue to improve the operation of the ABTC in participating economies, such as priority processing, further shortening the processing time for pre-clearance, extending the validity of the ABTC, providing seamless validity at time 	<p>During BMG2 Meeting in Sapporo, Thailand and Australia informed the Group on the development a paper on the possible use of ABTCs to enroll for access to automatic gate systems at airports, where they are available.</p> <p>BMG ratified the ABTC Client Service Framework which as an Annex to the Operating Framework.</p> <p>CTI agreed that APEC should concentrate on improving the ABTC via shorter application time and renewal. CTI noted the interest of ABAC in expanding the ABTC's coverage beyond APEC and agreed to the BMG conducting a survey on this issue.</p> <p>An ABTC Administrator's workshop to be held over two and a half days in 2011 has been proposed in the BMG. The workshop is to be attended by the officer in charge of ABTC processing in each participating economy, normally designated as an ABTC system "economy administrator". The workshop will provide an opportunity for ABTC Administrators to discuss common technical issues, to share their experiences with the system administrator and to reinforce communication</p>

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<p>of passport renewal, improving online service, ensuring definite recognition of ABTC at airports, and providing clearly marked ABTC lanes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage non-participating and transitional economies to join; and • Provide capacity building for immigration officials so as to avoid confusion. 	<p>among them. Training for Russian ABTC Administrators will also be conducted.</p>
<p>Facilitating Trade Flows: Trade Security</p> <p>While the need for secure trade cannot be questioned, ABAC believes that these regimes must be implemented in a way which serves to facilitate trade. An APEC-wide Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) system with a mutual recognition scheme can improve trade facilitation dramatically without compromising trade security. Concrete steps need to be identified to build towards the creation of such a scheme carefully including the necessary conditions for a sound and effective system while disseminating the concept to all economies in the region.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign an appropriate APEC sub-forum to undertake a study on the creation of an AEO scheme with mutual recognition which applies standardized and harmonized security criteria throughout the region, adheres to the World Customs Organization (WCO) SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, does not create a spaghetti bowl of AEO schemes, and provides common and tangible benefits for AEO participants. • Provide capacity building in order to assist economies in the region establish and implement the AEO scheme at the same level. • Develop programs providing SMEs with substantial support in order to ensure their smooth integration in the AEO scheme in the region. 	<p>In 2009 the SCCP established an AEO Working Group to develop an AEO Action Plan. The Action Plan was endorsed at the SCCP1 and welcomed by the Ministers Responsible for Trade in June 2010. The AEO Action Plan consists of two phases:</p> <p>Phase 1: focuses on reviewing current AEO programs in the region to be compiled into an AEO Compendium (which was completed in 2010). The AEO compendium will be used to assist the SCCP to identify ways in which the various AEO schemes can become more closely aligned, including the identification of standardized security criteria throughout the region. The results of this analysis will be displayed through the development of an AEO best practices document (to be completed in 2011).</p> <p>Phase 2: focuses on capacity building to assist economies who intend to develop AEO programs in line with the best practices with an eye towards creating an environment in which mutual recognition of trade partnership programs is more attainable within the region.</p>
<p>Enhancing Connectivity</p> <p>ABAC has initiated work to secure improved efficiencies and safety through reform in regulatory and administrative arrangements for logistics in APEC economies. While work is being undertaken in APEC on cross-border issues and impediments, the ABAC initiative links that with action for internal arrangements which forms the backbone of logistics in the region. Reinforcing these goals is the increase of technological advances for vehicles. As a first step, a pilot project between selected APEC economies – Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand – will seek to develop action on these reforms which would provide a</p>	<p>CTI held APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Symposium in the margins of CTI3 from 20-21 September. The 2010 Symposium will garner more inputs from relevant businesses, particularly those from the logistics and transportation sectors, and other APEC working groups will also be invited to share experiences and ideas.</p> <p>The CTI completed with the help of the PSU, a study on the economic impact of enhanced multi-modal connectivity to improve the flow of goods and services across the land, air, and sea. The study's findings will be used as a basis for future work in</p>

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>solid template for wider engagement in the region.</p>	<p>the area. The CTI also launched a website under the Transparency for Ease of Doing Logistics Business initiative that would act as a repository for information on logistics regulations, which is made available electronically to serve as a single source of reference for logistics businesses. The URL for this website is http://www.logistics.apec.org.</p>
<p>Tackling Illicit Trade</p> <p>ABAC believes that illicit trade is a ‘cross-border’ activity and requires coordinated action by all economies. Given that there is currently no satisfactory regional or alternative mechanism that exists that would facilitate action to stop illicit trade, ABAC urges APEC, in conjunction with ABAC, to seek to develop an effective mechanism to operate at the regional level. Further, ABAC is currently monitoring the development of the Global Illicit Trade Index, a mechanism for measuring the cost of illicit trade to governments and companies by sector. This index may serve to inform economies’ respective approaches to address the problem by prioritizing specific industries and addressing illicit trade at its source. The film industry is an example of a sector where focused enforcement activities can be leveraged to reduce illicit “camcording” in cinemas, the source of 90% of pirated film content.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an Illicit Trade Code, modeled on the 2007 APEC Code on Anti-Corruption, as a first step in coordinating an APEC-wide approach to address illicit trade. • Explore support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) & the World Bank in securing funding for capacity building, technical assistance, and support to assist economies to carry out priority tasks efficiently and effectively against illicit trade. • Take steps to address industry-specific incidents of illicit trade where focused enforcement and deterrent legislation can cut off illicit trade at the source, such as “camcording” which affects the film industry. 	<p>Under the broader heading of the APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative, the IPEG continues to discuss combating counterfeiting and piracy in general, and in particular, unauthorized camcording in cinemas. Some IPEG members have shared information about anti-camcording provisions in their legislation, or proposed legislation, or how the issue fits into existing legislation in their economies, in order to bring greater clarity to the issue. The IPEG group continues to share information and experiences in regard to illegal camcording.</p>
<p>Implementing APEC’s Intellectual Property Rights Commitments</p> <p>ABAC continues to highlight the important role that the effective protection of intellectual property rights plays in promoting regional economic integration, globalization of supply chains and the development of domestic IP-based industries. Further, ABAC looks forward to closer engagement and cooperation with the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts’ Group to address a range</p>	<p>IPEG continues to discuss and share information in regard to responding to cable and encrypted satellite signal theft. A seminar was held on the topic of “Signal Piracy, Regulation and Enforcement in a Convergent World” was held in Jakarta, Indonesia in December 2009.</p>

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<p>of issues relevant to private sector stakeholders.</p> <p>ABAC Recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give effect to APEC's 2007 Ministerial Declaration and the 2008 Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) Chair's Statement regarding theft of broadcast signals, through further documentation of the nature and extent of the problem, the development of guidelines and best practices and capacity building activities through public-private sector workshops, in order to prevent the unauthorized redistribution of copyrighted content, including "free-to-air" digital terrestrial broadcasts, over various platforms including the internet. • Pursue the protection of digital contents for purposes of information security, privacy protection and copyright management by limiting circumvention of technological protection measures (TPMs) and prohibiting the sale and distribution of circumvention devices. • Enhance cooperation between customs agencies and rights holders to facilitate the identification and seizure of counterfeit and pirated goods at the border. 	<p>The SCCP has recognized the importance of effective cooperation between Customs and IP rights holders to IPR border enforcement and has agreed to undertake three categories of actions in this regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share experiences and good practices on proper border enforcement about IPR infringing goods suspended by Customs using the scheme of the Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements (CMAAs) and other available tools; • Strengthen cooperation between Customs and IP rights holders using the framework of APEC; and • Facilitate trainings for frontline officials on how to identify genuine and fake goods by IP rights holders within each economy. <p>The IPEG Chair attended the SCCP meeting in March 2010 to exchange points of view concerning IP at the border, Hong Kong, China; and China were member economies which made presentations at the SCCP Meeting. IPEG continues to discuss and share information about customs enforcement of IP. In conjunction with the 30th IPEG meeting, and in cooperation with ABAC, the IPEG-Private Sector Dialogue was held, which included a panel discussion on "IP Enforcement at the Border." Among the panelist were a representative of China Customs, and private sector representatives. The discussion highlighted the importance of border enforcement in light of the highly organized manner in which counterfeit and pirated goods are distributed, and provided ideas for enhanced information sharing among customs agencies, and between industry and customs agencies, in order to improve border enforcement of IP.</p>
<p>Ensuring Food Security</p> <p>ABAC reasserts that its initial plan for action on an APEC Food System (AFS) should remain a priority for APEC. It is important to understand how this system's dynamics might have changed or may need to change in relation to new and recent regional trade and business realities and in the increasingly important context of sustainability. The ultimate goal is for APEC to take a cohesive strategic approach to food that includes food security alongside issues on development and trade and investment. ABAC has broadened the original AFS commitment in 1999 to better reflect current issues and proposes a process for more coordinated dialogue between ABAC and APEC. In particular, ABAC stands ready to facilitate business input into the proposed Food Security Ministerial to take place in Japan in October 2010.</p>	<p>On October 16-17, APEC held its first ministerial meeting on food security, at which ministers committed to collectively pursue the shared goals of "(i) sustainable development of the agricultural sector, and (ii) facilitation of investment, trade and markets."</p> <p>MAG held a 'Workshop on Non-Tariff Measures and Non-Tariff Barriers Affecting Trade in Food and Agriculture Products in the APEC Region' on 19 September 2010.</p> <p>SCSC has undertaken the several activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A US self-funded project for an "Export Certificate Round Table" under the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Partnership

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirm Leaders' support for the AFS and to agree to key elements on issues such as food security as proposed by ABAC. • Call again for a commitment from APEC Leaders against export embargoes and restrictions on food. 	<p>Training Institute Network (PTIN), which was held on 25-26 February 2010 in conjunction with the CODEX Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection Certification Systems meeting in Queensland, Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar Workshop on the Development and Strengthening of Food Recall System for APEC member economies which was held in Manila on 4-6 May 2010. • APEC FSCF Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) three-day supply chain training module entitled: Capacity Building in Food Safety: Developing Food Safety Plans for the Supply Chain (5-7 November 2010 in Beijing, China.)
<p>Addressing Energy Security and Climate Change</p> <p>ABAC maintains that an open and deregulated energy market in the region offers the better options to drive change and secure a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. ABAC supports efforts to improve 'energy efficiencies' in regional economies and urges the development of a long range Strategic Framework for Energy Security. However, economies in APEC have the option to utilize a range of measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and urges that such measures do not in their implementation raise new barriers to trade and investment in the region. Because of the importance of action on energy security, ABAC recommends that the proposed meeting of Energy Ministers next year would be the start of annual meetings by APEC Energy Ministers</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support new initiatives that would contribute to the development of a long range plan for energy in APEC, namely study on a futures market for gas, best practices in energy efficiency by end-users and promote exchange of conservation practices. 	<p>The following SCSC activities undertaken this year support this area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special session of the SCSC's TFTF focusing on Carbon Footprint Labeling was held in the margins of SCSC2 on 17 September • 8th Conference on Standards and Conformance for Green Harmonization held on 18 September in Sendai, Japan. The objective of this conference is to share the importance of prevalence and harmonization on energy-efficiency standards; • Supply Chain Visibility Workshop held on 19 September in Sendai. <p>AD has started exchange of automotive related information between APEC member economies and will continue to exchange information and share best practices concerning member economies' policies for the diffusion of energy efficient vehicles.</p>
<p>Promoting Trade in Environmental Goods and Services</p> <p>ABAC encourages APEC to consider ways to maximize opportunities at the Copenhagen Conference later this year to find means to reduce barriers to trade and investment in environmental goods and services (EGS), particularly as progress in the Doha Round is currently stalled. ABAC recommends that a work program be developed between APEC and ABAC to promote awareness in APEC economies of the value of action on EGS and to explore ways to standardize or align energy efficiency and labeling and to support a program</p>	<p>For 2010, CTI approved an action plan developed by the FOTC on EGS to implement the 2009 APEC EGS work programme. The work will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying a "package" of follow-up actions that would enable economies to enhance sustainable economic development in the APEC region. Three key aspects of this would be to identify: (i) goods and services that, if used more, would enable an economy to contribute to climate change mitigation and sustainable economic development; (ii) concrete steps to encourage the use of climate-friendly and other EGS technologies and to find areas of

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>whereby products exceeding agreed thresholds be subject to low or zero tariffs.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a work program between APEC and ABAC to promote awareness in APEC economies of the value of action on EGS including steps to strengthen the capacities of APEC economies, especially developing economies, to develop the EGS sector. • Explore ways to standardize or align energy efficiency and labeling. • Support a program whereby products exceeding agreed thresholds be subject to low or zero tariffs. 	<p>technology transfer that are of interest to economies; and (iii) capacity-building activities to ensure members, especially developing member economies, are able to develop their EGS sectors and meet sustainable growth goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting EGS by raising awareness of the differing EGS-related needs of economies; addressing non-tariff barriers and enhancing market drivers for EGS through close cooperation among relevant fora; exploring greater harmonization and convergence of standards, particularly in energy efficiency; facilitating investment in the EGS sector; and • Improving understanding of, and market access for, environmental and climate change mitigation related services. <p>A TPD on EGS (as proposed in the action plan) was held on 17 September to further expand and assess the implementation of the 2009 EGS work program.</p> <p>Australia, New Zealand and the United States are leading a proposal in the CTI that to initiate a series of case studies on the EGS markets of several developing APEC economies to further develop and implement the EGS work program. With a view to identifying the key EGS policies, market drivers and challenges, these case studies would also better equip economies with knowledge about their own domestic marketplace and how they can better pursue sustainable growth. To date, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico and Viet Nam have volunteered to be subjects for the case studies. The case studies for Malaysia and Mexico were completed in time for CSOM/AMM 2010.</p> <p>MAG continues to be one of the main forums for effort relating to EGS. MAG was mandated by the CTI to work on an EGS matrix of APEC EGS projects as part of the EGS work program in order to implement the Ministerial instruction. Some of the activities on EGS that have been undertaken as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Workshop on Trade and Environment was held in Jakarta on 25-26 May; • MAG Workshop on Environmental Goods and Services was held on 28 July 2009 to raise awareness of the linkages between trade in environmental goods and climate change, to raise awareness of the role of technology and environmental goods in addressing climate change; and to increase business motivation to adopt environmental technologies by establishing international technical standards and other regulatory systems in developing economies; • Launched the APEC Environmental Goods and

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
	<p>Services Information Exchange Tool (EGSIE) exchange tool as part of APEC's EGS work program in November 2009. The purpose of EGSIE is to provide public and private stakeholders in APEC economies with a means to access and share the latest information, studies, projects and commitments on EGS and voluntarily exchange information on specific environmental goods and services.</p> <p>Work recently/currently being undertaken in the GOS on environmental services includes: Survey on APEC Trade Liberalization in Environmental Services which shared information on and improved the understanding of trade in environmental services with a view to liberalizing the sector; and, Information Exchange of Environmental Services which will facilitate the exchange of information on both liberalization and technology aspects on environmental services within APEC economies and could contribute to the sustainable growth agenda.</p> <p>The following SCSC activities also contributed to EGS work: (i) 8th Conference on Standards and Conformance for Green Harmonization will be held in September 2010 to share the importance of prevalence and harmonization on energy-efficiency standards; (ii) alignment with international standards and active participation in International Standardization Voluntary Action Plan (VAP) which should be updated by each economy and reported to SCSC.</p> <p>IPEG is beginning to discuss "Green technology" that is, for example, how IP relating to the environment, in general, can be promoted, facilitated, and expedited to foster sustainable growth.</p> <p>CD has approved a "APEC Strategic Framework on Chemicals," which will guide the work of the Chemical Dialogue using an integrated, coherent approach, including as to how it pertains to EGS. The framework is intended to support efforts to facilitate sustainable economic growth and regulation; to promote regulatory capacity and convergence for enhanced environmental protection, while avoiding potential barriers to trade; and to enhance chemical management and product stewardship over the life cycle.</p>
<p>Leveraging on ICT to Foster Economic Growth</p> <p>ABAC applauds efforts in current economic stimulus packages to allocate funds for the development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure that will increase access to</p>	<p>CTI has undertaken a survey on how economies' policies and practices map against the APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist. The information collected will</p>

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>broadband, noting that the adoption of ICTs can increase the productivity of service-oriented industries and facilitate the flow of goods and services across borders. To help protect business and public organizations against cybercrimes, ABAC urges APEC to reinforce efforts, such as those being carried out in the APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TEL), to address information security matters. Of equal importance is the development of regulatory and policy environments to enable economies to leverage the benefits that can be achieved through the adoption of ICTs.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize the Digital Prosperity Checklist to assess economies' regulatory and policy environment with the objective of leveraging the benefits of ICTs. • Reference the policy instruments and best practices identified in the Digital Prosperity Checklist in the implementation of broadband infrastructure investment programs being implemented through economic stimulus packages. 	<p>help to enhance the understanding of how APEC economies are implementing policies to support ICT-enabled growth and to identify additional capacity building needs. A half-day TPD session on Digital Prosperity was held in the margins of CTI3 on 21 September focusing on the innovation section of the Digital Prosperity Checklist, with the view to establishing a more detailed work plan for 2011.</p> <p>ECSG's work on the digital economy agenda supports the knowledge-based/inclusive growth pillar. Other main areas of activity of the ECSG and its sub-groups – implementation of the Data Privacy Pathfinder through the development of a Cross-Border Privacy Rules system, and paperless trade initiatives – also support this pillar.</p> <p>ECSG also recognizes the importance of public-private collaboration in developing an environment conducive to e-commerce and encourages the active participation and contribution of the private sector in its meetings and activities, including involvement and contribution from the Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce (GBDe), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the Pan Asian Alliance on E-Commerce (PAA), the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UNCEFACT), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners (ICDPPC). ECSG also supported the work of the Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Centre in respect to the APEC Digital Economy Forum for Women.</p> <p>An element of the ECSG's work is to work cooperatively with the private sector to support CTI in implementing the Digital Prosperity Checklist which outlines specific steps economies can take to enable an economy to utilize ICTs as catalysts for growth and development. In so doing, the ECSG is building on its current work streams and projects, including data privacy and paperless trading, which are key elements of ICT-enabled growth.</p>
<p>Promoting Capacity Building to Strengthen Financial System: Promoting Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership</p> <p>There is tremendous potential for mobilizing the region's huge pool of savings to address its considerable infrastructure needs through public-private partnerships. However, there are underlying issues that need to be addressed to realize this potential.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC :</p>	

ABAC 2009 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch a regional infrastructure partnership among governments, international financial institutions and the private sector that will produce a list of major projects that represent regional priorities based on extensive consultations and actively identify ways of building up the range of financing options offered by capital markets through addressing policy and regulatory impediments to further innovation and greater market participation. 	<p>IEG is implementing the project “Filling the Infrastructure gaps in the APEC’s developing economies”. The project will examine the development of principles for APEC developing economies to address the infrastructure gap, i.e. between infrastructure investments required for the future, and the capacity of public sector in attracting possible source of funds especially from the private sector to meet those development requirement, including public-private partnership</p>

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Policy Issues				
Policy Issue	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
GENERAL				
	Policy Framework for Work on Services	Provide a structure and mechanisms to develop APEC's work on services. Identify and study specific sectors and functional issues, such as sound regulatory practices and transparency.	GOS 2000	Completed
	Menu of Options for Voluntary Liberalization, Facilitation and Promotion of Economic and Technical Cooperation in Service Trade and Investment. Menu Of Options... – Phase II (CTI 03/2001T)	Provide APEC members with a broad range of policy choices and options in the services area suitable for different economic circumstances, but which will all be relevant to the liberalization, facilitation and Economic and Technical Cooperation elements of services trade.	GOS 2001	Completed
	APEC Principles for Cross-Border Trade in Services	Provide a common direction and coherence to APEC's work on services trade and to build greater convergences among APEC member economies with respect to their policy frameworks to foster the development of open and efficient services markets in the APEC region.	CTI 2009	Completed
	APEC Services Action Plan	Draw together APEC's services-related work into a consolidated document which will serve as a comprehensive policy framework that supports the expansion of services trade in the APEC region.	CTI/GOS	Ongoing
GROWTH STRATEGIES				
	Workshop for Capacity Building on the Role of Cross-Border Services Trade in New Growth Strategies (CTI 04/2010T, Korea)	Increase knowledge and understanding among APEC member economies of how services industry and cross-border services trade can contribute to new growth strategies	GOS 2010	Being implemented
IMPACT OF SERVICES TRADE				
	Training Program on Trade in Services (CTI 16/1998T, China)	Share experiences on liberalisation of services and increase knowledge of the current situation and future developing trends of the services sectors in the Asia Pacific region.	GOS 1998	Completed
	Trade Policy Dialogue on Trade in Services	Broaden perspectives and sharing approaches on issues of interest.	CTI/GOS 2000	Completed
	Workshop On Service Trade Facilitation	Enhance the understanding of importance of facilitation in service trade and investment.	GOS 2000	Completed
	Studies on the Costs and Benefits of Services Trade Liberalization (CTI 17/2002T, Indonesia)	Illustrate the benefits and indicate how the costs can be managed to maximize the support for services trade liberalization.	GOS 2003	Completed
	Transparency Standards on Services (Section A to APEC Leaders' Statement on Transparency Standards)	Enhance transparency as a means to regain investors' confidence.	CTI 2003	Completed
	IEG/GOS Joint Workshop on the Relationship Between Investment and Trade in Services in RTAs and Other International Investment Agreements (CTI 32/2007T, Australia)	Increase understanding of the interaction of the investment and services chapters of APEC RTAs and BITs.	GOS/IEG 2007	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Policy Issues				
Policy Issue	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
IMPACT OF SERVICES TRADE				
	APEC Seminar on The Impact of Liberalization on Trade in Services (CTI 04/2008Trev1, Indonesia)	Increase understanding of the impact of liberalization of trade and ways to measure the impact.	GOS 2008	Completed
	Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment (CTI 32/2008T, Japan)	To provide capacity building to enhance the abilities of government officials to plan, develop and implement policies concerning international investment rules. To share successful experiences of APEC economies in investment liberalization, facilitation and promotion in the APEC region through identifying key success factors including improved policies. "Trade in Services" was one of three topics discussed.	IEG 2008	Completed
	Converges/Divergences Study of FTAs: Cross-Border Services	Increase knowledge of the similarities and differences across 42 RTAs/FTAs within APEC. Highlights the policy challenges in cases where divergences are identified.	CTI 2009	Completed
	Capacity Building for Cross-Border Services Trade (CTI30/2008T, United States)	Increase understanding of the commercial realities, opportunities and impediments to trade in cross-border services	GOS 2009	Completed
	APEC Model Measures for RTAs/FTAs: Trade in Services	Encourage a coherent and consistent approach to the design and content of FTAs, contributing to promotion of high-quality and comprehensive FTAs in the Asia-Pacific region.	CTI 2006	Under consideration
REGULATORY ISSUES				
	Menu Of Options For Voluntary Liberalization, Facilitation And Promotion Of Economic And Technical Cooperation In Services Trade And Investment – Phase III (CTI 04/2002T, Chinese Taipei) Included workshop: "Towards Improving Regulation in the Service Sector"	Build capacity in the areas of domestic regulation, regulatory impact analysis and transparency.	GOS 2003	Completed
	APEC-IDRC Conference on Competition Policy Issues in Services Sectors	Examine the impact of competition in selected services sectors using various case studies.	CPDG/ GOS 2008	Completed
	Capacity Building for Cross-Border Services Trade(CTI30/2008T, United States) [seminar on Regulatory Issues in Cross-Border Services Trade]	Increase awareness of mechanisms for addressing regulatory issues in cross-border services trade	GOS 2009	Completed
HORIZONTAL ISSUES				
	Symposium on Movement of Natural Persons (Japan)	Discuss issues impeding the movement of skilled and unskilled labour.	CTI	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Technical Issues				
Technical Issue	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
SERVICES TRADE STATISTICS				
	APEC Seminar of Statistical Reporting on Service Trade (CTI 04/2000T, China)	Update framework of statistic reporting and data collection of trade in services; Improve methodology used for analysing the service trade data and its inference in the macro economy of APEC developing economies; and, Increase transparency by identifying issues affecting service trade with means of interpreting the service trade statistic data.	GOS 2000	Completed
	Capacity building seminar-workshop on the measurement of international trade in services (CTI03/2008, Philippines)	Boost capacity of APEC economies to measure trade in services.	GOS 2008	Completed
CLASSIFICATION ISSUES				
RELATED TO WTO NEGOTIATIONS				
	Transparency of Mode 4 Commitments (CTI 24/2004T, Canada)	Creation of a template for APEC economies which would identify common approaches for providing additional information on mode 4 commitments.	GOS 2005	Completed
	APEC Seminar on Scheduling of Commitments under the GATS (CTI 20/2005T, Hong Kong, China)	Provide support to APEC economies in their preparation of services offers under the GATS and participation in the on-going WTO negotiations.	GOS 2005	Completed
	Workshop on WTO Rules Negotiation of Trade in Services (CTI 27/2006T, China)	Improve member economies', especially developing economies', understanding on WTO rules negotiation and help them better participate in the WTO service s negotiations.	GOS 2006	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/End Date	Status
CROSS-CUTTING/ MULTISECTORAL				
	Best Practice Study of Efficient and Effective Administrative Arrangements for the Flow of Goods and Services Across Borders (CTI 28/2001T, Australia)	Identify capacity building opportunities and programs that could be developed to assist APEC economies wanting to improve their administrative processes for the free flow of goods and services across borders.	MAG	Completed
	Addressing SME Business Constraints Through Services (CTI 13/2010T, United States)	Examine the role that services play in enabling small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to better achieve their business and export potential, focusing on three sectors in particular – information and communication services, logistics services, and financial services.	GOS 2011	Being implemented
	APEC Services Trade Access Requirements Database (Australia)	Provide both industry and policy makers with a user friendly, easily accessible database through which they can identify the broad range of services market access, behind the border requirements and requirements affecting trade in services in APEC member economies.	GOS 2011	Project under consideration
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES				
	APEC Directory on Professional Services, Phase I (CTI 30/1999T, Australia)	Identify requirements for the provision of professional services in member economies and present this information to business in a user-friendly format.	GOS	Completed
	Symposium on Mutual Recognition Agreements (CTI 26/2004T, Chile)	Share experiences regarding mutual recognition and temporary licensing systems within the APEC region.	GOS 2005	Completed
	Forum on international trade in the professional services in APEC economies (TP 02/2006T, Malaysia)	Explore practices and challenges of professional services providers and promote closer cooperation, transparency and networking	WGTP 2007	Completed
	Mapping of Qualifications Frameworks across APEC Economies (HRD 04/2008)	Identify formal and informal qualifications framework systems, associated descriptors and quality assurance frameworks, and recognition agencies across APEC.	HRDWG	Completed
Engineering services	APEC Engineers project	Facilitate trade in engineering services across the APEC region	HRDWG	Completed
Architecture services	APEC Architects project	Facilitate trade in architectural services across the APEC region.	HRDWG	Completed
Legal services	APEC Legal Services Initiative (CTI 05/2009A, Australia)	Facilitate the provision of services in foreign and/or international law throughout the APEC region.	GOS 2010	Being implemented
	APEC Legal Services Project (CTI 26/2010T, Japan)	Creation of a databank of attorneys who work on trade and investment in the APEC region and capacity building seminars for international business lawyers.	GOS 2011	Being implemented
Accounting services	APEC Accounting Services Initiative (CTI 27/2010A, Australia)	Facilitate trade in accounting services across the APEC region.	GOS 2011	Being implemented

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/End Date	Status
EDUCATION SERVICES				
	Identification of Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in Education Services (Australia)	Increase transparency by identifying measures affecting trade and investment in education services; and study the impact of free and open trade and investment in the education services sector.	GOS 2000	Completed
	Improving the Institute Capacity of Higher Education under Globalization: Joint Schools among APEC (HRD 03/2003, China)	Share the past experience of joint schools in higher education among APEC economies. Analyse the present barriers and difficulties in joint schools of higher education among APEC. Explore the possible better ways of joint schools in higher education in future among APEC economies.	HRDWG 2003	Completed
	Forum on Trade in Education Services—APEC Participation (HRD 02/2004T, Australia)	Promote understanding of trade and investment liberalisation in Education Services, one of the three pillars of APEC as adopted in the Osaka Action Agenda. Focus discussion on the challenges that developing economies face as importers and exporters of education. Enable transfer of knowledge and experience from developed to developing economies, particularly concerning trade negotiations and the establishment of accreditation and quality assurance frameworks.	HRDWG 2004	Completed
	Capacity-building seminar on transnational education (TNE) services (CTI 02/2008, Philippines)	Forum for exchanging insights on "best" practices and standards on TNE regulations, with focus on domestic regulations that strike a balance between promoting opportunities for TNE on one hand while ensuring the establishment of and managing quality of legitimate TNE arrangements.	GOS 2008	Completed
	Measures affecting cross border exchange and investment in higher education in APEC region (HRD 02/2008T, Australia)	Identify costs and benefits of cross border exchange and investment in higher education in the APEC region across four modes of supply	HRDWG 2009	Completed
	Comparability and benchmarking of competencies and qualification frameworks in APEC Region (pilot area: construction/welding) (HRD02/2009, Philippines/China)	Boost awareness and information exchange on qualifications frameworks (QFs) and recognition agencies; identify capacity building needs for development and implementation of QFs to take advantage of freer movement of human capital and wider employment opportunities and address mismatch of skills and labour market requirements.	HRDWG 2010	Completed Follow-up proposal under development [Seminar on Qualifications Frameworks across APEC Economies (Philippines)]
	Case Studies of Public Education and Information Campaigns in APEC economies, and Development of Best Practice Guidelines	The end-of-project target is transfer of existing knowledge, experience and guidelines concerning public information and education campaigns related to liquefied natural gas to developing APEC economies either contemplating or embarked upon expansion of LNG imports into their energy economy, enabling needed capacity-building in this area.	EWG 2009	Being implemented
	Higher education diploma supplement (HRD 12/2009, Australia)	Raise awareness of Diploma Supplement (DS) as a tool for increasing transparency and reliability of information on higher education systems in APEC region, develop 'agreed principles', and identify capacity building needs of economies to develop and implement DS.	HRDWG 2010	Being implemented

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/End Date	Status
EDUCATION SERVICES				
	Capacity building for policies and monitoring of cross-border education in the APEC region (HRD 01/2010A, China)	Contributing to improve the cross-border education quality assurance network, and to explore a cooperative mechanism for policy-making and monitoring among economies, esp. developing a network between and among the APEC economies in sharing information.	HRDWG 2011	Being implemented
	Seminar on Qualifications Frameworks across APEC Economies (Philippines)	Follow-up to "Comparability and benchmarking of competencies and qualification frameworks in APEC Region" (HRD02/2009, Philippines/China)	HRDWG	Proposed project
ENERGY SERVICES				
	APEC training seminar on trade in energy services (CTI 05/2008T, Philippines)	Enhance understanding of, and capacity to participate in negotiations on trade in energy services	GOS 2008	Completed
	Reducing Barriers to trade through development of a common protocol for measuring the measuring the seasonal energy efficiency (SEER) of air conditioners. (EWG01/2009T).	The program helps reach the goal of global energy saving and reduce barriers in trade to stimulate the APEC economy of air-conditioning markets. This platform is applicable to both constant-speed air conditioners and inverter-type air conditioners, with a capacity under 14 kW.	EWG 2009	Completed
	Energy and Water Efficiency in Water Supply: Practical Training on Proven Approaches. (EWG12/2009A)	To inform water utilities and municipalities in APEC economies of the benefits of launching efficiency programs in their water supply services and/or wastewater treatment facilities, and to build capacity in developing APEC economies, through training and the provision of guidance materials and tools, to carry out energy and water efficiency programs.	EWG	Completed
	APEC Energy Standards Information System (ESIS)	To provide up-to-date information about appliance and equipment energy standards and regulations and to provide "Communities of Practice" for experts and officials to discuss efforts to harmonize and rationalize the testing, labelling, and minimum energy standards for specific appliances and equipment; and others.		Completed [ESIS website ongoing at: http://www.apec-esis.org]
	Reducing Trade Barriers for Environmental Goods and Services (Energy Efficient Products) in the APEC Region (Japan)	To reduce unnecessary compliance costs, save energy and mitigate the impact of climate change by reducing barriers to trade and investment in environmental goods and services, specifically energy efficient products.	EWG	Proposed project

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES				
	Study on Impacts of Financial Crisis in SE Asia on Trade Liberalization in Environmental Goods and Services within APEC Economies (CTI 16/2000T, China)	Study impact of financial crisis in South East Asia on trade in environmental goods and services within APEC economies.	CTI/ Env. EVSL Expert Group	Completed
	Study of impacts on APEC economies of measures to liberalize and facilitate trade in environmental services (CTI 19/2003T, China)	Examine impacts on APEC economies of liberalization of trade in environmental services.	GOS 2004	Completed
	APEC Climate Center for Climate Information Services to Society	APCC processes the collected data from 15 major climate centres in the APEC region and disseminates most optimized climate prediction information to 21 APEC members, including those members which have no capability to produce the high-cost climate information.	IST 2008	Completed
	Building adaptive capability to extreme climate events through the networking among APEC Economies and relevant organizations/ projects.	The proposed project facilitates the implementation and the operation of an early warning system for extreme climate events, based on the sharing of latest climate information through APEC Climate Network.	IST 2009	Completed
	Environmental goods and services (climate change) one day workshop (CTI 30 2008T, New Zealand)	Increase understanding of opportunities to liberalize trade in environmental goods and services relevant to climate change	MAG 2009	Completed
	Environmental Goods and Services Workshop (CTI 32/2009T, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore)	Enhance understanding of i) role and relevance of developing economies to EGS, ii) technologies for achieving greater energy conservation and efficiency, and iii) ideas for a common platform to eliminate/moderate existing obstacles to EGS.	MAG 2009	Completed
	Workshop on Trade and Environment (Australia, Indonesia)	Facilitate the sharing of ideas, information and experiences between participants to provide APEC policy-makers with tools to develop effective environmental regulations and to develop policies and regulations that do not distort trade in environmental technologies, goods and services.	MAG 2009	Completed
	Survey on APEC trade liberalization in environmental services (CTI 31/2008T, China)	Facilitate exchange of information relevant to liberalisation of trade in environmental services (ES) and ES-related technology	GOS 2010	Completed. Follow up project being implemented (Information Exchange of Environmental Services (CTI 25/2010T, China)
	Study on Good Regulatory Practices for Goods and Services Necessary or Desirable for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Assist member economies to adopt trade-facilitating regulatory measures and to identify key impediments and drivers for trade in environmental goods and services.	CTI	Being implemented
	Conference on Standards and Conformance for Green Harmonization (SCSC 44/2009T, Japan)	Share information on energy-efficiency regulation systems among government, business and international organizations.	SCSC/ EWG/EGEE&C	Being implemented
	Bio-fuel Transport and Distribution Options for APEC Economies	Develop a set of criteria and best practices for evaluating options to expand the transportation infrastructure for bio-fuels and to examine effective approaches to facilitate the expansion of distribution infrastructure for ethanol and biodiesel.	EWG	Being implemented

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES				
	Reducing Trade Barriers for Environmental Goods & Services in APEC region (Mapping Exercise of Energy Efficient Products)	To facilitate trade in environmental goods and services (EGS) by reducing non tariff barriers that currently exist for energy efficient products. Also, to reduce unnecessary compliance costs, save energy and mitigate the impact of climate change by reducing barriers to trade and investment in environmental goods and services, specifically energy efficient products.	EWG	Being implemented
	Information Exchange of Environmental Services (China)	Follow-up to "Survey on APEC trade liberalization in environmental services" (CTI 31/2008T, China). Will facilitate the exchange of information on both liberalization and technology aspects of environmental services within APEC economies.	GOS 2011	Being implemented
	APEC Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE) portal (US, Canada, New Zealand)	Provide public and private stakeholders in APEC economies with a means to access and share the latest information, studies, projects and commitments on EGS.	MAG	Ongoing
	Reducing Trade Barriers for Environmental Goods and Services (Energy Efficient Products) in the APEC Region (Japan)	To reduce unnecessary compliance costs, save energy and mitigate the impact of climate change by reducing barriers to trade and investment in environmental goods and services, specifically energy efficient products.	EWG	Project under development
FINANCIAL SERVICES				
	APEC/WTO Capacity Building: GATS Financial Services Agreement Training Program (CTI/20/2001T)	Project conducted under the auspices of the APEC Strategic Plan for WTO-related capacity building to deliver a short-term training course to strengthen, in a sustainable way, the capacities of APEC developing economies to implement the provisions of the WTO Financial Services Agreement. The program also enabled participants to better understand the different market access commitments and scheduling requirements of the Financial Services Agreement.	WTO CBG 2002	Completed
HEALTH SERVICES				
	Skills standardization for nursing profession (CTI 19/2005T, Indonesia)	Develop a common competency standard of nursing skills within the APEC region.	GOS 2007	Completed
	Workshop on the comparability of qualifications in the health sector within the APEC region (HRD 07/2006A, Philippines)	Assessment of comparability of existing academic and professional qualifications and competencies in the selected health professions of APEC member economies. Development of database of qualifications, competency, and experiences requirements in the selected health professions of APEC member economies. Formulation of a Mutual Recognition Framework for the health sector in the Asia Pacific Region.	HRDWG	Completed
	Seminar on trade in health services (CTI 37/2003T, Japan)	Deepen understanding of the factors facilitating or inhibiting health services trade	GOS 2010	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
HEALTH SERVICES				
	APEC Seminar on Trade in Health Services (CTI 33/2009T, Philippines)	Facilitate trade and investment in health services by conducting a review of trade in health services and factors that facilitate or inhibit health services trade, and examining the actions and policies necessary for the development of competitive health sectors.	GOS 2010	Completed
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES				
	Two seminars on Preparation and Confidence Building for the Familiarization and Mutual Understanding of the Member APEC Economies Equipment Certification Requirements and conformance Assessment Procedures (TEL04/1997T, Canada)	Provide better understanding of the requirement for equipment certification and conformance assessment procedures within APEC economies	TEL 1997	Completed
	Universal Services Seminar (TEL01/1998, Australia)	Promote universal access to telecommunications services, in the most efficient and effective manner, through the sharing of information and experience of the policy, regulatory and commercial strategies that have proven successful.	TEL	Completed
	APEC TEL MRA Implementation Project (TEL 01/1998T, Australia)	Assist APEC economies to implement the APEC Telecommunications Mutual Recognition Arrangement by identifying the administrative, legal, industrial and commercial barriers to the efficient implementation of the APEC Telecommunication MRA, and recommending ways to overcome those barriers.	TEL 1999	Completed
	Implementation of WTO Agreement on Basic Telecommunication Project (TEL 02/1999T, Chinese Taipei)	Facilitate the implementation of the WTO Agreement on Basic Telecommunications among APEC WTO member economies and to help fulfillment of WTO rules in telecommunications for APEC non-WTO member economies.	TEL 1999	Completed
	MRA-HRD Delivery Project: Orientating and Training Regulators for MRA implementation. (TEL 01/2000T, Canada)	Designed to overcome MRA implementation barriers and directed at : - Senior regulatory managers, Regulatory managers, and Regulatory implementers and focusing on the specific needs of economies	TEL 2003	Completed
	APEC/WTO Capacity Building: GATS Basic Telecommunications Training Program (CTI/18/2001T)	Strengthen, in a sustainable way, the capacities of APEC developing economies to implement the provisions of the WTO Agreements on Basic Telecommunications. Enable participants to better understand the different market access commitments and scheduling requirements of the Basics Telecommunications Agreement.	WTO CBG 2001	Completed
	Stocktake of Progress Toward the Key Elements of a Fully Liberalized Telecommunications Sector in the APEC Region (TEL 01/2003T, Australia)	Revisit elements of a fully liberalized telecommunications market and to assess whether each element is still appropriate as an identifier for a fully liberalized telecommunications market, and to recommend necessary adjustments or additional measures.	TEL 2004	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/End Date	Status
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES				
	WTO Telecommunications Capacity Building Workshop (TEL 03/2003T, Singapore)	Familiarize APEC telecom officials with the broader WTO agenda and to serve as a platform for discussion, information sharing and capacity building to assist members in acceding to and implementing ICT-related WTO commitments.	TEL 2003	Completed
	A comparison of the equivalence of selected telecommunications standards (TEL 01/2004T, Australia)	Select a number of telecommunications product types, obtain the standards from those economies that have them available, compare these standards for equivalence, provide a web based comparison chart and analysis of the standards. The long-term goal is to develop an APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Standards Equivalence.	TEL 2004	Completed
	APEC – MRA HRD Project: Training Program Design for Phase II implementation (TEL 03/2004T, Australia)	Conduct a training needs analysis and design appropriate human resource development activities such as workshops, expert support and additional training resource materials to assist with the implementation and uptake of the APEC TEL MRA Phase Two.	TEL 2004	Completed Survey ongoing to understand concerns and difficulties of economies not yet participating in MRA Phase I or II
	Regulatory Training Project (TEL 03/2005, Australia)	Research and analysis into the key activities of an independent regulator and the corresponding knowledge and skills sets required in the implementation of telecommunications regulatory reforms especially as these relate to the Ministerial APEC Reference List and the WTO Basic Telecommunications Reference Paper.	TEL 2006	Completed
	WTO Capacity Building On Domestic Regulation (TEL 02/2006T, Singapore)	Familiarize APEC members to the WTO GATS Domestic Regulation disciplines and how they are applied to the ICT sector; development of a set of guidelines to assist developing economies in implementing WTO compliant domestic regulations in the ICT sector.	TEL 2006	Completed
	Evaluation of Access to Domestic and International Leased Lines in the APEC Region (TEL 01/2006T, United States)	Contribute to APEC's efforts to build competitive telecommunications markets in the Asia-Pacific region by examining the levels of access to and use of leased lines in individual economies.	TEL 2006	Completed
	Workshop(s) for Capacity Building on Telecommunications Trade Rules and Regulatory Disciplines (TEL 01/2009T and TEL 02/2009T, Singapore)	Assist APEC member economies better understand the telecommunication rules and regulatory disciplines, assist economies in the formulation of their regulatory measures domestically, facilitate the adoption of WTO telecommunication disciplines and adoption of telecoms elements in Plurilateral/Bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTA).	TEL 2010	Completed
	International Mobile Roaming Charges (TEL 02/2009S, Australia)	Examine the issues around international mobile roaming charges in the APEC region and to consider how to promote an open environment that allows for fair market structures and effective market competition in international mobile roaming services	TEL 2010	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES				
	Workshop on Enabling Information Communications Technology Investment for Growth and Recovery at TEL40 (United States) Workshop on Enabling Information Communications Technology Investment for Growth and Recovery at TEL41 (United States)	Create a Roadmap for ICT and broadband investment	TEL 2010	Completed
	Overview of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6): Bridging the Digital Divide (TEL 03/2003, Canada) Workshop on IPv6: facing the future of Internet (TEL01/2009A, China) Workshop on IPv6: Transforming the Internet (TEL 01/2010S, United States)	Share and exchange the information among TEL member economies about the IPv4 address depletion and adoption of IPv6 for a sustainable development of Internet in the APEC region.	TEL	Completed Follow up workshop under consideration
	Demand based policy approaches to foster universal broadband access (TEL 04/2009S, Chile)	Develop a study and a workshop in order to identify among the APEC economies public policies (instruments, incentives, measures, etc) developed or under current development to foster universal access to broadband.	TEL	Being implemented
	Enhancing broadband development and internet usages for improving networks and services in APEC member economies.(TEL 03/2009A, Peru)	Encourage broadband-based services usages in the region and identify best practices of internet as a tool for strengthening development and governability in the region	TEL	Being implemented
	MRA for equivalence of technical requirements for telecommunications equipment (MRA-ETR)	Streamlines conformity assessment for a range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and defines a process for the recognition of equivalent standards / tech. requirements	TEL	Being implemented
	APEC e-Government Research Center at Waseda University 2004-2009 (Japan) APEC e-Government Research Center at Waseda University Extension -2010-2012 (Japan)	Provide assistance in looking for solutions to the various challenges of e-Government	TEL 2012	Being implemented
	APII Technology Center (TEL 04/1999S Japan) APII R & D Test-bed Project (Japan)	Promote the construction and expansion of Asia Pacific Information Infrastructure (APII); improve the interconnectivity and interoperability of intra-regional research networks	TEL	Being implemented
	APII Test-bed Project (TEL09/1999S, Korea) APII Test-bed Project (Korea)	Test technology and application services to build effective APII and enhance interconnectivity and interoperability between test-beds	TEL	Being implemented
	Universal Access to Broadband Services	Design a plan of action or set of activities for the next several TELs to achieve the TELMIN7 goal of having universal access to broadband services	TEL	Being implemented

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/End Date	Status
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES				
	APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist	Provide a tool for APEC economies to evaluate whether their domestic legal, regulatory, and trade policy frameworks are designed to positively impact the capacity of ICTs to generate value for their economies. The Checklist outlines specific actions or steps economies could take in six key areas – or “I’s” – that would enable them to promote the use and development of ICTs as catalysts for economic growth and development, as well as the benefits associated with each action.	ECSG	On-going
	The Report on Significant Factors for Promoting ICT-related Service Trade	Promote services trade utilizing ICT, through information sharing based on the outputs from the various sub-fora related to ICT	GOS	On-going
	APEC Privacy Framework (Pathfinder project) Workshops undertaken: - APEC Symposium on Data Privacy Implementation Mechanisms: Developing the APEC Privacy Framework (SOM 02/2004T ECSG) - Second Technical Seminar on APEC Privacy Framework (ECSG01/2005T) - Capacity Building Workshops on the International Implementation of the APEC Privacy Framework: Using Trustmarks and Enforcement Mechanisms for a Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System (ECSG 04/2008T) - Seminar and Technical assistance workshops on the implementation of the APEC Data Privacy Pathfinder (CTI 19/2009T) - Technical Assistance and Training to APEC Developing Member Economies on Data Privacy Pathfinder (CTI 48/209T) - Technical Assistance & Training to APEC Developing Member Economies on Data Privacy Pathfinder (CTI24/2010A)	Promote a consistent approach to information privacy protection avoid creation of unnecessary barriers to information flows and remove impediments to trade across APEC. The Framework provides technical assistance to APEC economies that have not addressed privacy from a regulatory or policy perspective (pathfinder project).	ECSG	On-going Completed Completed Completed Completed Completed
	Workshop on Infrastructure Sharing to foster Broadband Access (China)	Provide a platform for member economies to discuss issues pertaining to infrastructure sharing. Promote competition and lower the cost of deploying networks to achieve widespread and affordable access to broadband especially in developing economies.	TEL	Proposed project
TOURISM SERVICES				
	Tourism Occupational Skill Standard Development in the APEC Region: Bridging Projects (TWG 04/1999, Indonesia)	Development of competency standards and recommended descriptors for qualification templates.	TWG	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
TOURISM SERVICES				
	Best Practices on the Tourism Accessibility for Travellers with Restricted Physical Ability (RPA) (TWG 03/2001T, Canada)	Harmonize the standards in providing tourism accessibility to RPA and allow member economies to identify areas to be modified and/or improved in order to support full accessibility to travellers with RPA. The survey will help to collate all applications related to accessibility and identify business practices most effective in rendering tourism goods and services most accessible to travellers with RPA.	TWG	Completed
	Tourism Impediments Study Stage 1 (TWG 04/2001, Thailand)	Identify the current status of impediments to the growth of tourism in APEC member economies and the steps being taken to overcome them.	TWG	Completed
	Public/ Private Partnerships for Sustainable Tourism : Developing a sustainability strategy for tourism destinations (TWG 05/2001T, Korea)	Provide a framework for the sustainable development of the travel and tourism industry in the APEC region, through public/private partnerships, and to deliver a sustainability strategy for tourism destinations.	TWG	Completed
	Tourism Occupational Skill Standard Development in the APEC Region PHASE III (TWG 02/2002, Indonesia)	Provide job performance standards at the regional level to be shared by member economies, enterprises and individuals within the APEC region for improving job performance towards better positioning and higher benefits in trade liberalization.	TWG	Completed
	Tourism Impediments Stage 2 (TWG 01/2004, Thailand)	Build upon the outcomes of the first stage (TWG 04/2001). Facilitate the development of individual and collective action plans by member economies and the TWG.	TWG	Completed
	Tourism Occupational Skill Standard Development in the APEC Region PHASE IV (TWG 01/2005, Indonesia)	Further facilitate individual APEC member economies to apply the application of APEC Tourism Occupational Skill Standard System (running parallel or in conjunction with their own domestic system).	TWG	Completed
	Best Practices in Sustainable Tourism Management Initiatives for APEC Economies (TWG 02/2005, Malaysia)	Promote professionalism in the service industry by enhancing skills, knowledge, awareness and understanding of tourism dynamics so that employees are capable of strengthening their organizations through the provision of quality services to the tourists and enhancing their experiences through sustainable tourism.	TWG	Completed
	Tourism Impediments Stage 3 (TWG 01/2006T, Thailand)	Enable members to strategically plan and manage to gain an advantage both in opening up themselves to attract foreign investments and promote local employment; and in driving exports.	TWG	Completed
	Training on the Application of APEC Skill Standard Concept and System (TWG 01/2008A, Indonesia)	Ensure member economies benefit from the implementation of the benefit of APEC Skill Standard concept and system and apply the system within their tourism industry.	TWG	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
TOURISM SERVICES				
	APEC Ecotourism Initiative (CTI19/2010T, Japan)	Collect the success stories from APEC economies, deepen the understanding for the success stories of ecotourism promotion, and consider what guiding principles would assist in establishing tourism which serves environmental sustainability, the prosperity of local communities, and the development of tourism industries in a balanced manner., bearing in mind that ecotourism has tremendous impact on sustainable growth and inclusive growth of the APEC region.	GOS/TWG	Being implemented
	Capacity Building on Tourism Satellite Account as basis for Promoting Liberalization and Facilitation on Tourism Services (TWG01/2008T, Australia)	Assist TWG member economies in developing Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) methodology and understanding its uses to provide basis for promoting liberalization and facilitation in tourism services as well as in further strengthening the tourism industry's sustainability within the APEC region	TWG	Being implemented
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES				
	Towards Mutual Recognition of Transport Professional Qualifications (TPT 02/2000 and TPT 01/2001, Australia)	Identify best practice approaches to the mutual recognition of professional qualifications in transport between APEC member economies for the purpose of facilitating the mobility of qualified transport personnel and promoting transparency in regulatory requirements.	TPTWG	Completed
	Productivity and seaport facilitation services (Mexico)	Promote the development of trade facilitation on seaport services in the Asia Pacific region and help APEC economies to explore the possibilities for further liberalization through the operation improvement in services at seaports.	GOS	Completed
	International Air Services Negotiations Training Course (TPT01/2004T)	Increase knowledge relating to international air services negotiations to further the ability of APEC members to participate constructively in air services consultations with bilateral partners and in the APEC TPTWG.	TPTWG	Completed
	Liberalization of air services in the APEC Region: 1995 – 2005 (TPT 02/2006T, Australia)	Identify progress on the broad issue of liberalization of air services in the APEC region over 1995-2005 for the purposes of ascertaining the extent to which the Bogor Goals have been met in developed and developing APEC economies.	TPTWG 2006	Completed Continuous update on the progress of liberalization of air services in the APEC region, drawing on outcomes from the recent 1995-2005 study, to help member economies to consider practical ways to monitor progress and keep moving towards liberalization of air services.
	Symposium on the APEC Port Services Network (APSN) (TPT 04/2007, China)	Exchanging information, soliciting opinions and suggestions on the operation of the network and ways to enhance cross sector cooperation and capacity building of ports in the APEC region.	TPTWG 2007	Completed

APEC SERVICES ACTION PLAN				
Matrix of Actions: Sector-specific				
Sector-Specific Work	Initiative	Objectives	Forum/ End Date	Status
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES				
	Study of international visitor flows and greenhouse gas emissions for a template to examine the impact on APEC economies of future market based measures applying to international transport. (TPT 02/2009 joint with TWG, Australia).	A template to be utilized by APEC economies to inform the development of future transport and tourism policies, negotiating positions in international fora, and economic development and planning activities.	TPTWG 2009	Completed
	APSN Port Development Conference	Conference was held on 2-3 November 2009 in Shenzhen, China with industry participants to discuss APEC port industry in context of Global Financial Crises.	TPTWG 2009	Completed
	APSN Council and Regular (Industry) Members meeting [met in Shanghai, 16-17 September 2010]	Provide opportunities for ports and the port services community to liaise and discuss with APEC member economies on such issues as the impact of regulations and policies on various maritime industries Last meeting in Shenzhen on November 2-5, 2009	TPTWG	On-going
	Continued work towards agreements or other means to achieve air services liberalization in the region	Economies to share information on progress of air services liberalization and air services arrangement in the future meetings as it can promote mutual understanding of the progress in expansion of air connectivity. Economies continue to evaluate the progress of the first priority from the 8 options (multiple airline designation) before selecting another option as the second priority	TPTWG	On-going

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APEC Strategy on Movement of Business People

In the spirit of APEC's underlying approach of open regionalism;

Recognizing the importance of facilitating the movement of business people engaged in services trade among member economies through streamlined, transparent immigration clearance procedures for entry and temporary stay, with a view to facilitating cross-border trade and investment and consequently driving further economic growth;

Recognizing APEC's continuing work to promote services trade in the area through facilitation of movement of business people especially in Group on Services;

Recognizing the importance of the APEC Business Travel Card's (ABTC) role in facilitating the movement of business people in the region;

Acknowledging diversity in the level of development among APEC economies, and mindful of the particular economic situation and specific needs of developing economy members;

With a view to implementing the APEC Principles for Cross-Border Trade in Services and APEC Services Action Plan, the leaders endorsed in 2009;

Without prejudice to the right of each member economy to ensure its security, exercise immigration control, and protect its domestic labour force and employment;

Without prejudice to applicable bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral agreements and other international instruments, or to APEC economies' positions with respect to discussions in other fora;

Recognizing the right of APEC economies to regulate entry and temporary stay of persons, in accordance with domestic laws and public policy.

APEC economies recognize the following non-binding Strategy on Movement of Business People, and will report information on improvements to their own respective policies or measures annually to the Group on Services, with respect to the following Principles and Actions.

I. Principles

APEC economies recognize the following principles relating to movement of business people, entry and temporary stay, and will endeavor to implement policies and practices consistent with these principles—

1. Making Procedures and Requirements Transparent

1) APEC economies should publish or make available through electronic or other means information on their respective requirements and procedures relating to the entry or temporary stay of business people.

2) APEC economies should, to the extent possible, and subject to their domestic laws and regulations:

(a) collect data respecting the granting of entry and temporary stay for business people who have been authorized to engage in business activities under the laws and regulations of the hosting economy; and

(b) upon request by another member economy, endeavor to make available the information referred to in (a).

3) APEC economies should, within a reasonable period of time after all administrative and other necessary requirements regarding an application requesting entry or temporary stay for business purposes are considered complete under their domestic laws and regulations, inform the applicant of their decision concerning the application. At the request of the applicant, the member economy should provide, without undue delay, information concerning the status of the application. APEC economies should endeavor to establish and publish the necessary time period to inform applicants of their decision on applications for entry or temporary stay from the date of such application's completion.

4) APEC economies should ensure that processing fees charged by their administrative authorities for applications for entry or temporary stay for business purposes are commensurate with the costs incurred by them.

2. Facilitating Entry and Temporary Stay

1) Each APEC economy should, subject to its domestic laws and policies, enhance the mobility of business people by implementing transparent and streamlined temporary entry procedures.

2) APEC economies should endeavor to introduce electronic systems using advanced technologies to identify the information necessary for immigration control to the extent possible in order to facilitate and accelerate immigration control procedures at airports in light of the increased number of business persons who frequently move across borders.

II. Actions

APEC economies have identified the following specific actions that can contribute to the facilitation of entry and temporary stay and movement of business people—

1. Further Develop the APEC Architect and APEC Engineer Initiatives

APEC economies will consider further improvements to the systems established by the APEC Architect and APEC Engineer Initiatives, enhancement of participation in them, enhanced mutual recognition among economies based on these projects, and expansion of the scheme to other professions as well as implementation of capacity buildings.

2. Enhance the ABTC Scheme

APEC economies should discuss possible ways to further enhance the ABTC scheme in relevant fora, mainly in the Business Mobility Group, through such measures as full membership participation of all APEC economies in the ABTC framework or upgrading transitional membership status in the ABTC framework, possible extension of ABTC eligibility, and enhanced use, on a best endeavor basis, of advanced technologies.

3. Further Develop APEC Professional Services Initiatives

APEC economies should identify steps that can be taken to advance the movement of business people through APEC work on professional services, including on-going GOS works in this area which include capacity-building and business development for professional services providers.

2010 APEC Initiative on Standards and Technical Barriers to Trade

A central element of APEC's agenda is work to accelerate regional economic integration [REI] in the Asia-Pacific. In order to achieve that goal, APEC Leaders' instructed officials to "intensify our work on initiatives to promote greater convergences among economies in key areas of APEC's REI agenda, including in...standards/technical barriers to trade." In order to fulfill the APEC Leaders' instructions to increase convergences in a key aspect of our trade and investment agenda, we propose that the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) launch an initiative on standards and technical barriers to trade (TBT) in 2010.

BACKGROUND

Standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures serve many purposes and their use underpins trade. Standards-related measures are essential to meeting critical objectives, such as protecting health, safety, and the environment, and preventing deceptive practices. Standards can also increase the efficiency of production and facilitate the conduct of international trade, resulting in more rapid trade flows, reduced costs, and greater integration of production networks.

However, unless developed and applied properly, standards, conformity assessment procedures and technical regulations can also serve as unnecessary or discriminatory barriers to trade. In addition, divergences in technical requirements across economies can negatively impact trade and investment flows by making it difficult for producers and exporters to access information on, and comply with, these diverse and evolving requirements and guidance. Further, standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures can be misused as a disguised form of protectionism. In the current trading environment, in which great strides have been made in reducing and/or eliminating tariffs, ensuring that these measures are genuinely useful in achieving legitimate objectives and not arbitrary or an excuse for protectionism, and reducing unnecessary divergences in technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures, is essential to our efforts to strengthen regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific.

Increasingly, APEC economies consider addressing technical barriers to trade [TBT] as a critical aspect of their own trade and investment agendas. The TBT section of the APEC Study on Convergence/Divergences in APEC FTAs/RTAs concludes that most "new-generation" APEC RTAs/FTAs have "included provisions regarding technical barriers to trade in their bilateral and regional trade agreements"; however, the approaches that are taken by economies in these agreements do show some divergences in the extent to which they support WTO principles, as well as whether they contain WTO-plus disciplines.

APEC has had a robust agenda to address issues related to standards and conformity assessment procedures at a technical level under the Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC), which was established in 1994. The SCSC brings together trade policy, standards, and technical experts to advance cooperation on policy priorities and capacity-building on trade-related standards issues. The SCSC's efforts seek to promote greater alignment of international standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures, facilitate the acceptance of the results of conformity assessment, improve technical infrastructure on standards- and conformance-related issues, including those related to measurement and testing, and advance good regulatory practices and regulatory cooperation. The SCSC has made important contributions in advancing progress and understanding on the trade aspects of standards-related measures, both in the Asia-Pacific region and around the globe.

In 2006, New Zealand and Singapore proposed to the CTI that APEC take on a greater and more focused role on standards (2006/SOM2/CTI/015), including by fostering regulator-to-regulator dialogues; increasing private sector involvement in standards discussion and sectoral dialogues on standards issues; and improving coordination among the standards bodies in the region covering issues like conformance and standards development. While some of these issues were incorporated into the Trade Facilitation Action Plan II, and the SCSC and other subfora (such as the Chemical Dialogue) have taken work forward in these areas, the CTI has not delved into the substance of these issues since its 2006 discussions, despite their importance to the APEC REI agenda.

OBJECTIVES FOR 2010

Under this initiative, we propose to advance work in four main areas in 2010:

- 1) **Advance Regulatory Cooperation as a Tool to Prevent Technical Barriers to Trade:** Establish a process mechanism in APEC that will encourage regulatory cooperation aimed at preventing and addressing unnecessary technical barriers to trade. The 2007 Leaders' mandate to strengthen food and consumer product safety standards and practices brought key regulators to the table for the first time in APEC, and resulted in greater transparency and better alignment of technical requirements and standards, and robust cooperation on capacity building. The CTI should build on this success facilitate the creation of an institutionalized process to provide in APEC early dialogue on emerging regulatory issues, with the goal of producing better regulatory outcomes and preventing unnecessary technical barriers to trade.

Timeline: Following endorsement of this proposal by the CTI in June, the United States will circulate a paper intersessionally for discussion at the SCSC and other relevant subfora and CTI 3 in September. The goal is to gain Ministers' and Leaders' endorsement in November 2010.

- 2) **Action Plan on Business Engagement in Standards and Conformance:** Develop a strategy and implementation plan to promote the sustained engagement of business stakeholders on standards and conformance issues in APEC economies to ensure that standards and conformance solutions in the region reflect the APEC goals of market-driven interdependence and open regionalism. Robust participation in the development of standards by business in the APEC region helps ensure that standards reflect the trade and economic demands of the region. Greater business engagement in the work of APEC on standards and conformance is an important part of the SCSC's Collective Action Plan in Trade Facilitation. Engaging with businesses ensures that APEC officials understand the on-the-ground realities of complying with technical requirements, and enables those officials to formulate positive initiatives to address the technical aspects of trade issues. This work was approved by APEC Ministers in 2009, and will be undertaken by the SCSC in conjunction with the CTI.

Timeline: The SCSC is currently doing a survey of its member economies on their priorities and practices related to increasing business engagement in standards and conformance. The results of the survey will be reported at SCSC 2 and CTI 3 in September, and will include recommendations for improving business engagement in SCSC projects and mechanisms for how businesses are currently engaged in SCSC activities. Following CTI 3, the Business Engagement Strategy and Implementation Plan will be drafted, and circulated for SCSC and CTI agreement, and Ministers' and Leaders' endorsement in November 2010.

- 3) **Discussion of Issues Associated with Conformity Assessment:** In cooperation with the SCSC, begin a dialogue in the CTI on trade issues related to conformity assessment to

address unnecessary, duplicative, and unclear testing and certification requirements in the region. Conformity assessment enables buyers, sellers, consumers, and regulators to have confidence that products sourced in global markets meet specific requirements. However, the costs and delays attributable to unnecessary procedures are frequently cited as a key concern for suppliers and exporters in the region. The CTI dialogue will cover the role of international standards, guides, and arrangements, as well as sound rationales and risk management techniques, for choosing and implementing appropriate conformity assessment procedures to facilitate trade.

Timeline: Following endorsement of this proposal by the CTI in June, the CTI will begin discussing issues related to conformity assessment at SCSC 2 and CTI 3 in September, with a view to continuing this dialogue at CTI in 2011. Seeking input from the conformity assessment experts (such as APLAC and PAC), the United States and other interested economies will table a paper outlining the relevant issues intersessionally to facilitate discussion at SCSC 2 and CTI 3.

- 4) **Capacity-Building on Standards/Technical Regulations Issues:** Capacity building in the areas of standards, conformity assessment, and technical regulations is critical to increasing the ability of APEC economies to provide open, transparent, and effective processes for the development and implementation of these measures. Ensuring that APEC stakeholders can provide input into these processes will enable economies to make the best decisions possible with regard to developing and implementing these measures without creating unnecessary technical barriers to trade. The goal of the capacity-building is to increase policy level understanding of the significance of standards, conformity assessment, and technical regulations to APEC's work to strengthen regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific.

Timeline: A Trade Policy Dialogue covering standards /technical regulations issues will take place at CTI 2. Current capacity-building activities, and need for possible additional capacity-building, will be discussed at CTI 2, and the United States will table at CTI 3 a proposal for subsequent work in this area, taking into consideration the work of the SCSC, at CTI 3.

It is our intention that the pursuit of work in these four areas will achieve two main goals. First, we will improve our collective understanding of trade-related issues associated with standards, conformity assessment, and technical regulations, as outlined above, and how they impact our efforts to strengthen regional economic integration, particularly in a trading environment where non-tariff barriers pose one of the greatest obstacles to free and open trade and investment. Second, we will seek to increase convergences in how we approach these issues by agreeing to take specific actions in the areas outlined above.

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APEC Regulatory Cooperation Process Mechanism on Trade-Related Standards and Technical Regulations

In June, the CTI launched the 2010 APEC Initiative on Standards and Technical Barriers to Trade as a key element of its agenda to accelerate regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific, and in order to fulfill APEC Leaders' instructions in 2009 to "intensify our work on initiatives to promote greater convergences among economies in key areas of APEC's REI agenda, including in...standards/technical barriers to trade."

Under this initiative, the CTI agreed to establish a process mechanism in APEC that will encourage regulatory cooperation aimed at preventing and addressing unnecessary technical barriers to trade. The intention of this work is to create an institutionalized process that will provide in APEC early dialogue on emerging regulatory issues, with the goal of producing cooperation among regulators as decision-making occurs and preventing unnecessary technical barriers to trade. In order to take forward this work, the United States committed to produce a paper for discussion at SCSC2 and CTI3 suggesting specific aspects of the process mechanism.

To that end, the following outlines what we envision being included in the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM). We recognize there is no "one size fits all" model for regulatory cooperation; each effort should be fit for purpose with strong political backing. We note, however, a critical first step often involves a decision to bring regulators together into a dialogue on a specific issue. It is equally important to target an area where potential technical barriers to trade are identified and a trend in regulation is anticipated. The participation of regulators, trade officials, industry representatives, and other key stakeholders in that dialogue enables a broader discussion involving both the technical and trade aspects of the issue. This was done by the SCSC in its work on strengthening food and consumer product safety standards, which resulted in greater transparency, better alignment of technical requirements and standards, and robust cooperation on capacity building.

APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade-Related Standards and Technical Regulations

ARCAM would consist of a process under which trade officials, relevant regulators, and other stakeholders would conduct work on one emerging regulatory issue per year that has particular relevance to APEC's agenda to strengthen regional economic integration. The purpose of this work would be to:

- Develop a shared understanding of the issue;
- Improve understanding of how the issue relates to legitimate regulatory objectives;
- Improve understanding of how the issue relates to trade and investment flows and economic integration goals in the region;
- Enhance the capacity of regulators in the region to address the issue; and
- Increase transparency and promote better alignment of technical requirements and standards related to that issue area.

The process would begin each year during CTI1 with selection of the emerging regulatory issue that would be the subject of that year's discussion. Suggested issues would be proposed by economies prior to CTI1 (a one-page outline sufficient to give CTI members a basic understanding

of the broad regulatory and trade element of the issue would be required). Economies will be encouraged to submit ideas for work that is not already being undertaken in a significant way by APEC. This process is not meant to duplicate existing work, but add to the APEC agenda by focusing on emerging issues. Relevant CTI subfora would also be asked to provide input into the issue selection. To facilitate this, proposals for suggested issues will be forwarded to relevant CTI subfora, including the SCSC, in advance of their meetings. SCSC should provide recommendations on the submissions received for the CTI's consideration. The CTI would then discuss the submissions based on the SCSC's recommendations, taking into account other subfora input, and select one issue. The criteria used to select the "emerging regulatory issue" should include:

- Relevance of the emerging regulatory issue to a significant number of APEC economies (i.e., development of regulations in this area is being considered by a significant number of APEC economies rather than by an individual or a few individual economies or is being considered by a significant group of economies);
- Strong correlation between the emerging regulatory issue and priority trade and investment issues for APEC and APEC's work to strengthen regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific; and
- Relevance of the emerging regulatory issue from a trade and investment perspective (i.e., if regulations were to be set in this area, it could have a significant impact on trade and investment flows in the region).

Also prior to CTI1, economies would consider the areas in which they are considering new regulations or modifying significantly existing regulations. This will enable APEC members to improve their understanding of where their economy stands in the overall regulatory picture in the Asia-Pacific.

Once the emerging regulatory issue is selected, the CTI would next convene a dialogue among trade officials, regulators, and other stakeholders with responsibility for the selected issues on the sidelines of CTI2 in close consultation with relevant subfora and other APEC working groups. To ensure the representation of speakers and participation of members, financial resources, especially for developing economies, should be sought. In this regard, the CTI and the leading economy would work with other Members and the APEC Secretariat to help ensure that resources, including through APEC, are available.

Based on the results of this dialogue and any subsequent discussion by relevant CTI subfora or other APEC working groups, the CTI would develop for discussion at CTI3 a set of possible recommendations for advancing further regulatory cooperation in this area. The recommendations produced by the CTI should focus on specific steps for future cooperation in APEC and/or other multilateral organizations that should be taken to avoid the development of new technical barriers to trade from emerging as a result of regulation in the selected area, rather than on specific technical suggestions on the issue. Those recommendations could include forward work by relevant CTI subfora to deepen regulatory cooperation in this area, with direction to report back to the CTI at set points. The final recommendations would be considered by relevant CTI subfora and CTI, and then sent to Ministers/Leaders for their endorsement at the end of the year.

The economy proposing the issue that the CTI selects for discussion would serve as the "lead", working closely with other interested economies, during the year in which their issue is being discussed. They will be responsible for preparing a background paper and other documents that would be useful to CTI members in understanding the issue and preparing to engage on this topic. They will also develop the agenda for the dialogue at CTI2 and coordinate development of

the recommendations for future regulatory cooperation. The agenda, including the selection of speakers, shall be fully consulted among members.

At the start of the third year, the ARCAM would be reviewed by the CTI in consultation with the SCSC to ensure that process contributes effectively and efficiently to strengthening APEC's ability to prevent TBTs through regulatory cooperation.

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APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 1

Lack of transparency/awareness of full scope of regulatory issues affecting logistics; Lack of awareness and coordination among government agencies on policies affecting logistics sector; Absence of single contact point or champion agency on logistics matters.

Objective

- To improve transparency of the regulatory environment affecting logistics and increase awareness of these issues among companies doing business in APEC economies.
- To improve coordination and awareness of policies affecting the logistics sector among government agencies.

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: The United States

Other Participating Economies: Australia, Chile, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Viet Nam

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings - Proposed initiative will include capacity building to assist economies in implementing advance rulings and develop a set of APEC guidelines for advance rulings (<i>Note: proposal is being updated based on comments and will be circulated again</i>) - Further research on the practices of Advance Rulings conducted by member economies	US	CTI	SCCP	2011
- Capacity building workshop on implementation of advance rulings. (<i>Details to be determined</i>)				
Symposium on Supply Chain Connectivity - Proposal for a private-public sector conference using real world examples from logistics providers to illustrate how the global supply/value chain operates; this specific concept could also be part of a broader logistics conference.	AUS CDA JPN SIN US	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2010

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The objective would be to use this process to enhance awareness of regulations affecting logistics for the private sector and for economies to improve their understanding of where improvements could be made. 				
<p>Compendium of Best Practices of national Logistics Associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop a compendium on best practices on the establishment of individual economy national logistics associations. - Key elements of the project are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A visit to Australia and another APEC economy with a national logistics association for first hand analysis of the role of government, key stakeholders and national logistic associations in the supply chain sector. 2. A Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) in the margins of a CTI meeting in 2011 with presentations by relevant organizations. The TPD would develop and improve understanding within APEC on the role of government and national logistics associations as well as information sharing and best practice in developing and implementing national logistic associations. 3. A workshop in one of the participating developing APEC economies to business case model and foundation for a national logistics association. 	AUS	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2011
<p>Improving the Understanding of Logistics Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conduct a survey among industry to provide economies a better understanding of the various services involved in the logistics industry, - The objective would include improved policy coordination within APEC economies and a better understanding of how policy decisions can affect various elements of a supply chain 	AUS US	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2011

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
- A particular output could include an assessment of the impact of logistics services on trade transaction costs with a view to identifying proven policy approaches that reduce these costs.				

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 2

Inefficient or inadequate transport infrastructure; Lack of cross border physical linkages (e.g. roads, bridges).

Objectives

To encourage the development of 'informed' transport infrastructure through needs assessment and stakeholder consultation.

To 'showcase' the efficient use of transport infrastructure within the APEC region.

To share expertise on and understand the feasibility and legal requirements for establishment of Public-Private Partnerships.

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Australia

Other Participating Economies: Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russia and Thailand

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub-fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>PPP implementation model to facilitate development of new transport infrastructure</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <p>1. Expert workshops to assess best practice in PPP markets and prioritise reform measures in order to create a common approach towards private infrastructure investment.</p> <p>Two workshops conducted in 2010 in Indonesia and Australia. The initiative represented a practical capacity building activity designed to identify established best practices in specific areas of PPP infrastructure project development and implementation with the aim of assisting targeted economies formulate better infrastructure projects and financing arrangements.</p>	Australia	SFOM		2010

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>Study and Seminar on energy, transport and environmental benefits of transit-oriented development</p> <p><i>Specific Action</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of an analytical approach to assess the energy and environmental benefits of transit oriented development 2. Comparative case studies of benefits from developed and developing economies 3. Outreach seminar on project findings with particular attention to capacity building for developing economies 	<p>United States (leading project in TPTWG)</p>	<p>TPT-WG/EWG</p>		<p>2011-2012</p>
<p>Examine individual transportation/trade policies that use a gateway or trade corridor approach</p> <p><i>Specific action</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seminar on gateway performance management and measurement to provide an overview of possible approaches to both performance measurement and performance management in the gateway and trade corridor context. <p>The seminar will examine the measurement of fluidity and port utilization (metrics). The seminar will also present a gateway performance table: a public-private engagement mechanism including all the principle parties (terminal operators, railways, shippers/receivers, labour organizations and industry associations, for example).</p>	<p>Canada</p>	<p>TPT-WG</p>	<p>CTI</p>	<p>2011</p>
<p>Model framework for improving the efficient use of transport infrastructure within APEC</p> <p><i>Specific actions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study to identify specific needs of economies and international examples of best practice in land-side transport component of sea freight supply chains. 	<p>Australia</p>	<p>TPT-WG/CTI</p>		<p>2011</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>Develop a model 'informed' APEC infrastructure framework. Workshops to build capability in applying the model framework, including discussion on how the framework could be applied to the challenges of APEC member economies.</p> <p>2. Showcase projects to put the framework into practice. This could include partnering each project team with a team of experienced mentors that can share knowledge and help to guide the project. Lessons from the showcase projects can further inform best practice.</p> <p>Explore strategies for isolating and segregating long-haul port-related traffic from commuter/local traffic in metropolitan areas.</p>				2012-2013
<p>Analytical work on logistics infrastructure</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <p>1. Study on the travel time of goods vehicles on main economic corridors.</p> <p>2. Study on the contribution of road transport in the manufacturing and household sectors.</p> <p>3. Project to identify bottlenecks in the transport and logistics chain focusing on port sectors in the APEC region and to consider possible solutions to eliminate those bottlenecks by sharing best practices</p>	<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Japan (leading project work in TPTWG)</p>	<p>TPT-WG</p> <p>TPT-WG</p> <p>TPT-WG</p>	<p>CTI</p> <p>CTI</p> <p>CTI</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2010-2012</p>

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 3

Lack of capacity of local/regional logistics sub-providers.

Objective

To improve understanding on the current situation of local/regional logistics and to explore ways to enhance engagement and competitiveness of local/regional logistics sub-providers in the region.

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: China

Other Participating Economies: Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and the United States

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>1. Review constraints affecting engagement of Small and Medium Enterprises</p> <p>-- Conduct surveys and study on the environment affecting SMEs, which may include:</p> <p>1) policy & institutional framework related to logistics development;</p> <p>2) status of small or medium logistics companies & other related companies of their own capabilities for development, such as use of ICTs, truck tracking systems, operation modes, and management skills including warehouse and trans-shipment management etc ;</p> <p>3) constraints affecting engagement of SMEs, especially the policy and business environment constraints.</p> <p>4) Free Trade Zone (FTZ) practice</p> <p>5) overall trend for development of regional logistics, such as technology development, changing needs and requirements of the markets, government blueprint for logistics development etc.</p>	China	SMEWG	TPTWG	2010-2012
<p>2. Help raise the quality of APEC economies' logistics services and management</p> <p>--Conduct training programs as a</p>	China; Chinese Taipei;	SMEWG	TPTWG	2010-2012

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>platform for communication and information sharing, which may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) how to address constraints SMEs are facing; 2) how to develop markets which may include how to provide more integrated and value-added logistics services for an expanded niche market based on the essential capacity building, and how to achieve joint development and mutual benefits with their customers ; 3) experience sharing on green supply chain efforts; 4) experience sharing on the training of international logistics personnel; 5) experience sharing on trans-shipment operation models in APEC economies; 6) how to utilize and maximize the benefits of FTZ including the effects of establishing FTZ at ports in the APEC region; 7) organize site visit to FTZ at ports in APEC region; 8) innovative concept of trade facilitation e.g., e-logistics, streamline customs procedures, utilization of new trade lane. <p>--Work with ABAC to encourage exploration of opportunities for linkages and cooperative alliances among logistics providers in the region</p>	<p>United States;</p> <p>Thailand; Hong Kong, China</p>			

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 4

Inefficient clearance of goods at the border; Lack of coordination among border agencies, especially relating to clearance of regulated goods 'at the border'.

Objective

To improve the efficiency of clearance of goods at the border.

To enhance the coordination among border agencies, especially relating to clearance of regulated goods 'at the border'

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Japan

Other Participating Economies: Australia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru and the United States

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>Implementation of Single Window system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a stock-taking study on the status of implementation of Single Window system (SW) for cargo clearance and difficulties in facing the development of the SW. - Adopt the UN/CEFACT SW Definition in developing their SW. The definition is "a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once." - Adopt internationally recognized instruments and standards such as UN/EDIFACT, XML, and WCO Data Model in SW design to increase international interoperability. - Establish a coordination mechanism 	Japan and Chinese Taipei	SCCP		2010-2013 (implemented through the Phase 1)

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date
<p>composed of stakeholders to discuss better coordination on cargo clearance at the border including the mechanism for establishment of SW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out assessment of the capacity building needs and provide Capacity Building for the development and the maximum use of SW, including experience sharing of trade-related documents/ information such as Certificate of Origin (CO) between SW systems. 				
<p>WCO Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the principles of the WCO Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments by Customs including adoption of the appropriate de minimis thresholds for low value shipments allowing duties to be waived. 	United States	SCCP		2010-2013 (implemented through the Phase 1)
<p>Time Release Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Time Release Survey (TRS), when possible, to measure the effect of simplifying and facilitating cargo clearance at border. - Provide Capacity Building on TRS for requesting economies to conduct TRS. 	Japan	SCCP		2010-2013 (implemented through the Phase 1)

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 5

Burdensome procedures for customs documentation and other procedures (including for preferential trade).

Objective

- To ease the burden of exporters/importers by simplifying customs documentation and other procedures
- To increase the understanding of customs procedures and other procedures among businesses by enhancing transparency and predictability

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Korea

Other Participating Economies: Australia, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
Self-Certification of Origin Capacity Building Program - To hold capacity building workshops in 2010-2011, as a follow-up to the Ministers' instruction in 2009, in order to enhance the capacity of participants in the Self-Certificate Initiative Pathfinder and to support effective implementation, to promote understanding and encourage more member economies to join the Pathfinder and to further develop the program.	Singapore	CTI	SCCP	Workshop1, 2 : by CSOM 2010 Workshop 3, 4 : by MRT 2011
APEC Elements for Simplification of Documents and Procedures Relating to ROOs - To work on 2 of the 5 elements proposed by Singapore in 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To collect information on "reasonable long validity period" and "waiver of certificate of origin or declaration" - Economies would select and work	Singapore	MAG	SCCP	
	Singapore	MAG	SCCP	

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
on next element(s) - To exchange and assess best practices for confidence building and risk management, and to reach the best recommendations and establish principles.	Singapore, Korea	MAG	SCCP	
APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs (WebTR) - Member economies are to develop their respective website which will be later linked to the WebTR - To complete WebTR	Japan, United States	MAG and CTI	SCCP	By MRT 2010 By AMM/AELM 2010
Strengthen Cooperation with the Relevant International Organizations , i.e. ADB (Asian Development Bank), ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations), ESCAP(Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific), OECD(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), UNCTAD(United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), WB(World Bank), WCO(World Customs Organization), WTO(World Trade Organization) - To explore joint programs, - To facilitate work process and expand the horizon of capacity building program by optimising synergy, - To exchange views on how to implement action plans effectively by organizing roundtable discussion and Trade Policy Dialogue - To explore a partnership with the World Bank on research, data collection, and analysis and adapt relevant initiatives under the WB's Aid for Trade Facilitation Project to facilitate capacity building and technical assistance, e.g. advanced cargo information to facilitate pre-arrival risk assessment and pre-clearance.	Korea, United States	CTI	SCCP	
Simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures on the basis of revised Kyoto Convention To promote each economy's accession to and/or implementation of the revised Kyoto Convention	New Zealand	SCCP		

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>Explore the possibility of adopting electronic certificates related to customs procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To explore the possibility of implementing electronic certificates of origin issued by an authority among the APEC members when applicable, i.e. under preferential agreements - To further develop electronic certificates of origin Pathfinder - To develop other initiatives for paperless trading by studying best practices and sharing information, etc. 	<p>Mexico</p> <p>Korea, Chinese Taipei</p>	<p>ECSG</p> <p>ECSG</p> <p>ECSG</p>	<p>SCCP</p> <p>SCCP</p>	

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 6

Underdeveloped multi-modal transport capabilities; inefficient air, land, and multimodal connectivity.

Objective

To improve the efficiency of air, land and multi-modal connectivity in the region and to open up more options, enabling businesses to optimize supply-chain efficiency and operate across-the-border in the fastest, cheapest and most reliable way possible.

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Singapore

Other Participating Economies: Canada, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Russia

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>Study the economic impact of enhanced multi-modal connectivity in the Asia-Pacific region, with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the key impediments affecting multi-modal connectivity in the Asia Pacific region today; - Explore the potential economic impact of increased multi-modal connectivity on the Asia-Pacific region in terms of economic growth, trade flows, and regional economic integration; - Propose actions to address these impediments to multi-modal connectivity. 	Singapore (co-sponsored by Hong Kong, China)	CTI	TPTWG	2011
<p>Explore further work on air transportation in the APEC region to meet Asia-Pacific supply-chain, business and economic requirements.</p>	Singapore	CTI	TPTWG	2015
<p>Project Proposal: "Application of navigation systems in monitoring</p>	Russian Federation (co-sponsors to be	TPTWG	SCSC	2011

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>and optimizing management of multi-modal transportation”</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To discuss the importance of systemic use of navigation information to raise efficiency and security of multi-modal transportation; - To advocate the advantages of navigation information systems application for cargo and passenger traffic control and synchronization of multi-modal transportation. 	identified)			
<p>Introduce the Secure and Smart Container (SSC) concept for intermodal transport (with a practical application mode)</p>	Project led for TPTWG by People’s Republic of China	TPTWG		To be completed in 2010
<p>Provide training in management of security, safety and emerging technology in intermodal transportation and supply chain systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three such seminars have been successfully conducted in Manila, Jakarta and Vietnam 	Project led for TPTWG by United States	TPTWG		Most recent seminar (Vietnam) conducted in October 2009
<p>Supply Chain Visibility Initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss within relevant fora (e.g. CTI, SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG) and hold seminars and workshops for enhancing “supply chain visibility” to determine the feasibility of constructing an information network to share cargo status information in the multi-modal logistics - Hold the “APEC Supply Chain Visibility Workshop” aiming at constructing an information network to share cargo status information in the multi-modal logistics by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sharing the knowledge as to the positive effects of constructing the information network on productivity and 	<p>Japan, Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States</p> <p>Japan; Korea; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China; The United States</p>	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	<p>2010–2012</p> <p>Sep 2010</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>efficiency of manufacturing industry, logistics industry, and customs procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying the minimum required information to be shared through the network to construct the information network. ○ Identifying activities by international standardising bodies, industries, ports and customs, which are necessary to construct the information network. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss a possible information network for sharing cargo status for improving multi-modal logistics and global supply chain. ○ Introduce advanced efforts in APEC members to improve visibility of container cargo movements through sea-ports. ○ Conduct pilot projects with a view to proving the effectiveness of the required information and other elements identified by the above-mentioned workshop. ○ Formulate guidelines on how APEC should move to construct the interoperable information network to share cargo status in multi-modal logistics. 	Japan, Korea; Chinese Taipei; the United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2011-2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting capacity building activities for facilitating implementation of the guidelines mentioned above to enhance “supply chain visibility” 	Japan, Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2012-
<p>Project Proposal:</p> <p>Security monitoring model and network for regional supply chain with a particular focus on food security</p> <p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding of existing problems and impediments to supply chain security among APEC 	Project led for TPTWG by People’s Republic of China	TPTWG		Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>economies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved transportation security and cooperation on supply chain security monitoring among APEC economies - Potential development of a supply chain and transport security information-monitoring network 				
<p>Optimization of the supply chain through computational modelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a computational tool for modelling and optimizing the transportation network. - The tool will integrate problems typically treated in a piecemeal fashion, including economic, environmental and safety considerations, and analyse trade-offs between them while predicting network performance. 	Canada	TPTWG	CTI	2012
<p>Electronic Freight Management (EFM) Information Exchange Platform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploy a test adoption of EFM over an international trans-Pacific supply chain where containerized goods moved by ocean carrier from Asia, land at a Canadian port and continue overland to a final destination such as a distribution centre - This will track information exchange associated with clearing containerized goods through customs, port and terminal, and rail carriage systems for inland transportation and will also include inter-modal systems involving motor carriers providing transportation to distribution centres. 	Canada	TPTWG	CTI	2011

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 7

Variations in cross-border standards and regulations for movements of goods, services and business travellers

Objectives

- To enhance the security and quality of cross-border communications through minimising the impact of variations in standards and regulations. This can be achieved through:
 - coordinated action to reduce the time to repair submarine cables
 - encouraging the establishment of a trusted online environment through cyber security initiatives.
- To reduce the cost of communications for international business travellers through the introduction of competitive tension in the international mobile roaming market
- To promote road safety standards through developing:
 - best practice approaches for marketing road safety measures;
 - best practice approaches to planning, funding and priority setting for road infrastructure and for network operations and management
 - promoting the use of applicable international standards for safety in and the safe use of vehicles

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Australia

Other Participating Economies: Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Japan, Peru and USA

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub-fora/working group involved	Date
Improving Submarine Cable Protection <i>Specific Action</i> 1. Survey economies on their submarine communications cables and compile important information. Economies would be requested to nominate a designated point of contact to coordinate/facilitate the stakeholder community in their respective economies. 2. Develop an inventory of legislative instruments and regulatory requirements relevant to submarine communication	Australia	TEL		March 2011
	Australia			March 2011
	Australia			March 2011

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>cables that operate in each economy. This would include permits, licenses, fees for repair, penalties and details of the inspection regime in each economy.</p> <p>3. Raise awareness at Ministerial level of the importance of submarine communications cables and the impact and attendant cost to economies of outages.</p>				
<p>Reducing International Mobile Roaming charges <i>Specific Action</i> Development of multi-pronged approach which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training sessions for regulators at TEL42 (March 2011 and TEL43 (October); and - the development of an Action Plan - a report describing the IMR market within APEC economies and details of the multipronged approach available to regulators to improve consumer awareness and foster a reduction in roaming charges (March 2012). 	Australia	TEL		March 2012
<p>Enhancing regional Cyber Security <i>Specific Action</i> An APEC-wide Cyber Security Awareness Day is proposed to be held at the APEC TEL Ministerial Meeting hosted by Japan on 30-31 October 2010. As part of the APEC Awareness Day, there would be an APEC hosted website and an APEC-wide poster display at the ICT Ministers meeting and a possible exhibition at the 2010 APEC Leader's Meeting in November 2010.</p>	Australia and USA	TEL		29 October 2010
<p>In collaboration with the APEC Secretariat, ABAC Australia and Logistics Associations in Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore, develop a questionnaire to obtain details to document and exchange information on case studies and local experience on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strategies for the social marketing of road safety measures – particularly best practice – which have resulted in positive change 	Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand	TPTWG		May/June 2010

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
<p>and offered the prospect of further advances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approaches to planning, funding and priority setting for road infrastructure and for network operations and management. - standards for safety in and the safe use of vehicles, including use of emerging technologies like digital tachographs and GPS-based tracking systems which enable heavy vehicle safe driving and operating practices to be monitored. 				
<p>Develop a pilot project, drawing on survey outcomes from relevant APEC economies.</p> <p>To develop an APEC funding concept note for consideration by the TPTWG for ranking by 10 September. The TPTWG has given this project its top ranking in considering 5 recent concept notes.</p> <p>The concept note project 'Road Safety Measures for Heavy Vehicles in the Transport Supply Chain Sector in APEC' seeks to empower economies to develop own road safety measures for heavy vehicles in the transport supply chain sector in APEC, with a view to promoting a common approach for implementation and the alignment of safety measures and standards.</p>				August/ September 2010
<p>Subject to BMC3 outcomes, a full project proposal will be developed for BMC1 funding consideration in February 2011.</p>				October 2010 – January 2011

APEC Supply-chain Connectivity Framework

Action Plan for Chokepoint 8

Lack of regional cross-border customs-transit arrangements.

Objective

Determine how Customs Administrations take care of transit by a non party for the application of preferential treatment. In this context how and which documents are required for this compliance at the customs administration of the importing economy. For all the above it is necessary to establish a common understanding -not only for APEC customs administrations, but moreover for trade operators- on the documentation that justifies and accredited this transit.

It is also important to determine, if possible, a general overview regarding a timeframe for this transit in a non Party, for store goods and splitting goods; all the above, under the surveillance of the customs administration of this non party economy.

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Chile

Other Participating Economies: Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Singapore

Possible Work Streams (Annex 3 of 2009/AMM/011app08)

- Examine and identify issues relating to transport and customs-transit and work towards addressing them.
 - e.g. Identify and examine the policy, technical, and regulatory issues involved in the passage of goods through 3rd party territory

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fera /working group	Other sub- fera/working group involved	Date
Questionnaire to all APEC member economies in order to request information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which documents are acceptable by customs administrations for accreditation of goods in transit? - Is there a timeframe for these goods in a third country? - Is the division of the original consignment permitted in distribution centers /Free Zones? 	Chile	SCCP	CTI	Mid Sept

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date
Elaborate a comparative study in order to determine trends and best practice in the APEC Region, regarding a critical issue in the framework of bilateral trade agreements.	Chile	SCCP	CTI	Starting October
Present to all stakeholders the result of the information gathering exercise	Chile		CTI	TBD by the SCCP/ CTI
Further discuss concepts to draft APEC guidelines for Transit and Transshipment.	Chile	SCCP	CTI	Mid October
Draft if possible APEC guidelines for Transit and Transshipment.	Chile	SCCP		End October
Identify specific issues and impediments relating to cross-border customs-transit arrangements for logistics companies that operate in the APEC region.	Singapore			Sep 2011

Measurement

The proposed guidelines will be measure considering the number of response of APEC member economies. In this area, the questionnaire was elaborate based for further determine the percentage of compliance on this matter. This information would be tabulate and will permit numerical conclusions.

APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings

An advance ruling is a written decision made by an economy's customs authority or other relevant authority at the request of an applicant and prior to the importation of the goods specified in the applicant's request. An advance ruling describes the treatment of the goods covered by the application by the economy's customs authority or other relevant authority and is a binding decision. An applicant can be an importer, exporter, producer, or a representative thereof applying for an advance ruling.

1. The APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings are designed to be used by economies that choose to implement advance rulings for tariff classification, origin, and/or valuation. The Guidelines can also be applied to other types of advance rulings including quotas, drawback, duty deferral, fees and charges.
2. The issuing authority should strive to issue an advance ruling within a specified period of time to an applicant that has submitted a written request which contains all necessary information requested by the customs authority or other relevant authority. If an application for an advance ruling is declined, an applicant should be promptly notified in writing with the relevant facts and the basis for the decision.
3. An advance ruling should be applicable for a reasonable period of time after its issuance, unless the facts or circumstances supporting the original ruling have changed. An advanced ruling may also be used for other future transactions made by the same applicant under the same circumstances and transaction conditions by which the advance ruling was issued.
4. When a ruling is revoked or modified, the applicant should be provided written notice with the relevant facts and the basis for the decision.
5. The following information should be published, at a minimum through an official journal, the internet, or other means considered appropriate by the customs authority or relevant authority:
 - The time period in which an economy will issue an advance ruling;
 - The length of time for which the advance ruling is valid; and
 - The application requirements for an advance ruling, including the information to be provided and the format.
6. Upon the request of the applicant, an administrative review by the issuing authority should be provided for the advance ruling and any decision to revoke or modify the advance ruling. The issuing authority is not required to provide a judicial appeal of an advance ruling or a decision to revoke or modify an advance ruling.
7. Economies should endeavor to make available the content of rulings that are considered to be of significant interest to other traders, including on the Internet, while taking into account the need to protect confidential information, including upon the request of the applicant.

Attachment**APEC Capacity Building Program for Advance Rulings****Introduction**

To further APEC's work to address chokepoints in the supply chain and to fulfill APEC Leaders' direction to improve supply chain connectivity, the CTI, in consultation with the SCCP, has approved the Guidelines for Advance Rulings in 2010. Through the use of advance rulings, APEC economies can help to address Chokepoint 1 under the Supply-chain Connectivity Initiative (SCI) by providing businesses operating in the region a more transparent and predictable environment in which to operate across borders.

Under advance rulings procedures, customs authorities issue decisions relating to the application of customs laws and regulations, such as tariff classification, origin, and valuation, at the request of an importer, exporter, producer or representative thereof planning to trade. Advance rulings provide for increased predictability and certainty in transactions by ensuring that the determination in the ruling based on the particular set of facts will be applied during the customs clearance process.

Objective

The capacity building program would build upon the existing work of the SCCP on advance rulings, including the workshops organized by Peru on implementation of valuation advance rulings. The objective is to further enhance economies' capacity by identifying the priority issues related to implementation of various types of advance rulings and providing economies additional opportunities to share experiences on implementation. Experience sharing would be enhanced by including experiences of those economies experienced with advance rulings as well as those economies that have newly implemented advance rulings or are in the process of implementation.

Program

- In consultation with the SCCP, a survey of economies to determine the types of advance rulings currently in practice, how economies have generally implemented advance rulings, the major challenges and benefits to implementation of advance rulings, current work to implement advance rulings, and to identify priority areas of interest in the implementation of valuation advance rulings. The survey would be completed by SOM 1, 2011.
- Based on the results of the survey, develop a work program to address the specific needs of economies in the implementation of advance rulings.

APEC Strategy for Investment

Bearing in mind the Bogor Goals and past economic leaders' declarations, APEC economies will promote greater convergence among economies in key areas of APEC's regional economic integration (REI) agenda, including the investment sector, in order to accelerate APEC's work to strengthen REI in the Asia-Pacific.

To create broader integration within the APEC region, APEC agrees to the following strategy for its future work on investment, based on its existing confirmed principles, guidelines and practices.

Considering APEC's past aims and activities, we identify the following categories as the pillars of our work strategy: Advanced Principles and Practices, Facilitation and Promotion. Conducting activities within these three closely interlinked categories is essential to the development of the regional economy, as they form a process through which we may strengthen our mutual economic ties based on a spirit of trust and partnership, resulting in sound development for our diverse APEC economies.

Accordingly, APEC economies aspire to the following Strategy for Investment to explore building blocks toward a possible Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) in the future. We believe this progress would be further encouraged by setting a target date for our next achievement by reviewing the progress.

A. ADVANCED PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES

Investment principles have been developed in APEC and have provided predictability and stability to investors. Increasing awareness and capacity to adopt such principles in international investment agreements (IIAs) and national policy are important.

1. Endorsed Principles

APEC economies have made substantial progress in developing principles on investment. In particular, the APEC Non-binding Investment Principles (NBIP), developed in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1994, and the Investment Transparency Standards, developed in Bangkok, Thailand in 2003, are major sets of principles which were unanimously adopted by APEC. These formally adopted texts provide a common basis for the entire APEC region's international commitments, since they cover the key elements for IIAs, such as MFN, National Treatment, Prohibition of Performance Requirements, Removal of Barriers to Capital Exports, Expropriation and Compensation, Repatriation and Convertibility, Settlement of Disputes, and Transparency. In addition to those elements, the NBIP provide for regulatory principles regarding conduct in and physical entry to host economies, such as Health, Safety and Environment, Entry of Personnel, and Investor Behavior. See "ANNEX A", attached, for details of these principles.

2. Analytical Studies on Practices

The related APEC sub-fora also conducted analytical studies that indicate further possibilities for convergence on investment practices among APEC economies, reflecting the proliferation and development of IIAs and domestic legislation. Identifying Core Elements in IIAs in the APEC Region, the joint project with UNCTAD, explains how APEC economies address the legal issues of the nature and effect of the main provisions (the 'core elements') that appear in IIAs, and how they interact. It reports some of its Key Findings as follows:

- "There is a considerable degree of conformity in the core elements and provisions included in IIAs involving APEC economies.... Provisions such as national and MFN treatment for

established investments, fair and equitable treatment, guarantees of prompt, adequate and effective compensation for expropriation and of free transfers, and consent to investor-State and State-State dispute resolution all appear in the vast majority of agreements.”

- APEC IIAs substantially follow the general structure and intent of the APEC investment instruments. On the other hand, all APEC IIAs include exceptions and omissions that mean investment liberalization and protection is more limited than the best practices set down in these APEC instruments.

Through practical and objective analytical studies, APEC could further deepen our mutual understanding, especially, on IIA trends, and increase awareness and capacity. This approach would contribute to our voluntary initiatives by improving their commitments in ways compatible with APEC’s diversity. For the above reason, the following works should be encouraged.

- Additional work on the study of identifying convergences and divergences in APEC RTAs and FTAs such as; periodical update of the study; improvement of the database of the study; capacity building activities to bridge divergences.
- Continuous efforts on core IIA elements in collaboration with UNCTAD such as Core Elements Project-Moving beyond phase III.

In addition, the result of such an analysis on implementation of APEC principles and practices beyond those principles in general term could provide common basis of investment framework in this region, so as to achieve further favorable environment for investors and host economies.

B. **FACILITATION**

To harness the advantages of foreign investment, it is critical that governments ensure that their policies and actions do not unnecessarily increase the costs or risks of doing business or constrain business competition. Investment facilitation refers to measures taken by governments designed to attract (or not impede) foreign investment and to maximize its effectiveness and efficiency through all stages of the investment cycle. Facilitation is a pragmatic approach whereby each APEC economy can voluntarily improve its investment environment. Host economies can expect to receive foreign investment commensurate with their effective facilitation activities.

There is strong international consensus on the benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI), across the spectrum of its activities: from tangible assets to intellectual property. Such investment drives economic productivity, builds jobs, raises incomes, strengthens trade flows and spreads international best technologies and practices. Investment bolsters economic growth for developed and developing economies alike. Since its inception in 1989, APEC has emphasized the importance of investment facilitation. The purpose of investment facilitation is to allow investment to flow efficiently and for the greatest benefit. Transparency, simplicity and predictability are among its most important principles.

1. IFAP Follow-up

Collectively, APEC has conducted a variety of substantive works, and based on this works, formulated Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP). In IFAP, member economies established a working framework of the following 8 principles for investment facilitation, government’s role, and business impact.

- Promote accessibility and transparency in the formulation and administration of investment-related policies
- Enhance stability of investment environments, security of property and protection of investments

- Enhance predictability and consistency in investment-related policies
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of investment procedures
- Build constructive stakeholder relationships
- Utilize new technology to improve investment environments
- Establish monitoring and review mechanisms for investment policies
- Enhance international cooperation

For each principle, IFAP identifies a menu of specific actions that an economy can choose to implement. The flexibility of implementation enables the IFAP to be used in a different way for each economy, reflecting the differences between the APEC member economies. It also complements the consensus based nature under which APEC operates.

Implementing the eight principles identified in IFAP would facilitate achievement of a preferred investment environment as articulated in the Bogor Goals. To this end, it is critical that APEC economies continue their efforts in implementing the principles identified through the IFAP process.

2. Dialogue with the Private Sector

Recognizing the importance of communication between the private sector and policymakers to build confidence and contribute to relationship-building. APEC economies will share information on bilateral dialogue mechanisms used by member economies and hold Public-Private Dialogues on investment that span the APEC region. See “ANNEX: B”, attached, for details of the dialogue.

3. Facilitation cooperation

Bearing in mind the technical aspects of investment facilitation, APEC economies will continue to cooperate with developing economies to provide effective capacity building projects, including capacity building seminars such as success factor seminars.

C. PROMOTION

Through the development of investment principles (Advanced Principles) and implementation of facilitation measures (Facilitation), we can create the investment friendly environment and secure the confidence in investors and related people including the host economies. However, without the increase in real investment opportunities, such efforts cannot contribute to the enhancement of further invest flow within and through APEC economies and the realization of economic development of the region.

Member economies have been taking various “promotional activities” to create investment opportunities and solicit investors. APEC should encourage such activities.

1. Increase member economies’ ability to create investment opportunities

APEC will strengthen its activities to increase member economies’ ability to create investment opportunities through such as following activities.

- Information sharing on investment opportunity regarding particular sectors e.g., seminar in the environmental sector sharing information to attract foreign direct investment

- Capacity building for investment promotion agencies (IPA) through introduction of good practices and indicators provided by international organizations
- Development of PPP methods in the APEC region (Recognizing the importance of sustainable infrastructure, APEC economies share their experiences and explore better ways to structure PPP)
- Understanding the values of enhanced investment in innovation as a key enabler of sustainable and innovative economic growth
- Exchange of good practices on how to create business linkages between SMEs and MNEs

2. Cooperation with International Fora

Recognizing the importance of corresponding with international trends, APEC economies will enhance cooperation with international fora and organizations that have sufficient knowledge and expertise on investment frameworks, such as the World Bank, ADB, UNCTAD, and OECD, so as to ensure the accurate analysis on investment environment and to strengthen the capacity of the member economies in the development of investment policies and strategies.

3. Activities of APEC as whole to create investment opportunities

As the direct actions leads to investment, APEC will conduct capacity-building on how economies can best conduct promotional activities such as “encouragement and planning of hosting / receiving investment delegations”.

ANNEX A

Non-discrimination between Source Economies

Member economies will extend to investors from any economy treatment in relation to the establishment, expansion and operation of their investments that is no less favourable than that accorded to investors from any other economy in like situations, without prejudice to relevant international obligations and principles.

National Treatment

With exceptions as provided for in domestic laws, regulations and policies, member economies will accord to foreign investors in relation to the establishment, expansion, operation and protection of their investments, treatment no less favourable than that accorded in like situations to domestic investors.

Performance Requirements

Member economies will minimise the use of performance requirements that distort or limit expansion of trade and investment.

Removal of Barriers to Capital Exports

Member economies accept that regulatory and institutional barriers to the outflow of investment will be minimised.

Expropriation and Compensation

Member economies will not expropriate foreign investments or take measures that have a similar effect, except for a public purpose and on a non-discriminatory basis, in accordance with the laws of each economy and principles of international law and against the prompt payment of adequate and effective compensation.

Repatriation and Convertibility

Member economies will further liberalise towards the goal of the free and prompt transfer of funds related to foreign investment, such as profits, dividends, royalties, loan payments and liquidations, in freely convertible currency.

Settlement of Disputes

Member economies accept that disputes arising in connection with a foreign investment will be settled promptly through consultations and negotiations between the parties to the dispute or, failing this, through procedures for arbitration in accordance with members' international commitments or through other arbitration procedures acceptable to both parties.

Transparency

Member economies will make all laws, regulations, administrative guidelines and policies pertaining to investment in their economies publicly available in a prompt, transparent and readily accessible manner.

Investment Incentives

Member economies will not relax health, safety, and environmental regulations as an incentive to encourage foreign investment.

Entry and Sojourn of Personnel

Member economies will permit the temporary entry and sojourn of key foreign technical and managerial personnel for the purpose of engaging in activities connected with foreign investment, subject to relevant laws and regulations.

Investor Behaviour

Acceptance of foreign investment is facilitated when foreign investors abide by the host economy's laws, regulations, administrative guidelines and policies, just as domestic investors should.

Transparency Standards on Investment

1. Each Economy will ensure that its investment laws, regulations, and progressively procedures and administrative rulings of general application ("investment measures") are promptly published or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested persons and other economies to become acquainted with them.
2. Each Economy will, to the extent possible, publish in advance any investment measures proposed for adoption and provide a reasonable opportunity for public comment.
3. Upon request from an interested person or another Economy, each Economy will:
 - (a) endeavor to promptly provide information and respond to questions pertaining to any actual or proposed investment measures referred to in paragraph 1 above; and
 - (b) provide contact points for the office or official responsible for the subject matter of the questions and assist, as necessary, in facilitating communications with the requesting economy.
4. Where warranted, each Economy will ensure that appropriate domestic procedures are in place to enable prompt review and correction of final administrative actions, other than those taken for sensitive prudential reasons, regarding investment matters covered by these standards, that:
 - (a) provide for tribunals or panels that are impartial and independent of any office or authority entrusted with administrative enforcement and have no substantial interest in the outcome of the investment matter;
 - (b) provide parties to any proceeding with a reasonable opportunity to present their respective positions;
 - (c) provide parties to any proceeding with a decision based on the evidence and submissions of record or, where required by domestic law, the record compiled by the administrative authority; and
 - (d) ensure subject to appeal or further review under domestic law, that such decisions will be implemented by, and govern the practice of, the offices or authorities regarding the administrative action at issue.
5. If screening of investments is used based on guidelines for evaluating projects for approval and for scoring such projects if scoring is used, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Leaders' Statement each Economy will publish and/or make publicly available through other means those guidelines.
6. Each Economy will maintain clear procedures regarding application, registration, and government licensing of investments by:
 - (a) publishing and/or making available clear and simple instructions, and an explanation of the process (the steps) involved in applying/government licensing/registering; and
 - (b) publishing and/or making available definitions of criteria for assessment of investment proposals.
7. Where prior authorization requirement procedures exist, each Economy will conduct reviews at the appropriate time to ensure that such procedures are simple and transparent.

8. Each Economy will make available to investors all rules and other appropriate information relating to investment promotion programs.
9. When negotiating regional trade agreements and free trade agreements that contain provisions with an investor/state dispute settlement mechanism, each Economy should consider whether or not to include transparency provisions.
10. Each Economy will participate fully in APEC-wide efforts to update the APEC Investment Guidebook.

The APEC Public-Private Dialogue on Investment (DRAFT)

The concept of continuous face to face communication between the private sector and policymakers was welcomed by member economies and representative from ABAC, and sharing information on dialogue mechanisms used by member economies was also welcomed at IEG2. Furthermore, the following constructive proposals for more effective execution of the APEC Public-Private Dialogue on Investment were made:

- To hold the Dialogue on an ad hoc basis, not institutionally, as an APEC activity so as to avoid overlapping with various existing dialogues considering the needs of the business sector
- To deal with shared regional agenda items which are important issues for the direction of APEC's activities on investment, not issues which may have been already discussed bilaterally
- To discuss issues affecting investment climates, but neither to raise specific bilateral issues nor to seek solutions for specific cases

1. Introduction

The APEC Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) defines “[building] constructive stakeholder relationships” as one of the APEC’s investment facilitation principles, and asks governments to “maintain mechanisms for regular consultation and dialogue with interested parties including investors” and “provide [a] framework to identify and address problems encountered by investors” to effectuate this principle.

Continuous face to face communication between the private sector and policymakers would build confidence among stakeholders, contribute to relationship-building between investors and policymakers. Through this communication, investors will have opportunities to raise their concerns related to the investment environment in the APEC region. At the same time, policymakers will have opportunities to receive valuable input for their policy making.

2. Public-Private Dialogue

(1) Sharing Information on Dialogue Mechanisms used by Member Economies

Some economies have implemented practices and mechanisms (including through provisions in their RTAs/FTAs) to encourage dialogue between investors and policymakers on the investment climate. It would be useful for APEC to share information on these mechanisms and discuss them continuously to increase member economies’ collective understanding of how member economies are all working to promote greater cooperation between stakeholders and investors on investment issues. At IEG meetings, member economies and ABAC or invited guests will make presentations on their experiences.

(2) Holding an APEC-wide Public-Private Dialogue on Investment

The primary objective of the APEC-wide Public-Private Dialogue on Investment is to communicate among investors and policymakers on common issues pertaining to the investment environment in the APEC region. This dialogue will help indicate future direction for APEC’s activities on investment, and its results may be incorporated into future APEC activities. In addition, by sharing information regarding the challenges they face and the practices to address these challenges, economies can deepen their understanding of such issues and develop ways to effectively deal with them.

Detailed contents of the Dialogue are as follows:

i. Host and Meeting Arrangements

- To be held on an ad hoc basis on the margin of CTI/IEG with the cooperation of other relevant fora [First session to be held in 2011]

ii. Participants

- CTI and IEG members and other relevant representatives from member economies
- Private sector participants including ABAC nominated by APEC economies
- Other participants admitted by CTI and IEG members

iii. Theme

- To be set by the CTI and IEG based on input from private sector organizations of APEC member economies together with the interest of the member economies.
- For a holistic approach to the discussion, topics selected would be widely shared by the region and important issues for the direction of APEC, which need cooperation from both home and host economies (e.g. developing infrastructure, developing human resources, providing administrative information, transfer pricing taxation, and so on). The discussion should be focused on investment environment.

iv. Objective

- To exchange information and opinions about the theme to promote mutual understanding among home and host economies and the private sector
- To bring about future mutual cooperation among home and host economies and the private sector and provide insight into new directions for APEC

APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist Survey

Summary of Responses

The Digital Prosperity Checklist, endorsed by Leaders in 2008, is a critical tool for assisting APEC economies to promote the use and development of ICTs as a means to enhance their participation in the digital economy and bring cost savings and efficiencies in key sectors of the economy. This tool allows economies to evaluate whether their domestic legal, regulatory and trade policy frameworks are designed to positively impact the capacity of ICTs to generate value for their economies.

Sixteen economies responded to the APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist Survey, namely Australia; Canada; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; Malaysia; New Zealand; Peru; the Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and the United States. Their answers to the questions in the survey show broad agreement with the Checklist recommendations for promoting the use and development of ICT. This is especially true in four of the six key areas or "I's." Responses showed that economies were consistently implementing the Checklist recommendations in the areas of Infrastructure, Intellectual Capital, Investment, and Innovation. The survey results indicated that the ICT related policies varied more in the areas of Information Flows and Integration, suggesting more potential for future cooperation and coordination in these areas.

Infrastructure

All respondents indicated that they had both incorporated ICT considerations into national infrastructure planning and increased access to unserved or underserved segments of the population with many comments providing detailed explanations and useful examples. Australia highlighted its new National Broadband Network and Australian Broadband Guarantee as examples of programs to increase access in underserved areas. Peru has created the Investment Fund for Telecommunications (FITEL) for financing telecommunications services in rural areas or other places considered to be of preferential social interest. However, the responses diverged on providing tax incentives and grants to telecommunications service providers to expand existing communications networks.

Intellectual Capital

There was very little divergence in the responses to questions in the section on Intellectual Capital with economies reporting actions consistent with the checklist recommendations for nearly every question. Several economies provided valuable examples of steps taken to increase computer literacy and ICT development skills in the workforce and enhance ICT education in schools. Hong Kong, China is developing a Qualification Framework and Specification of Competency Standards for the ICT sector to promote continuous upgrading and lifelong learning of the ICT workforce. Mexico explained its Paracurricular Model, which works as a strategy that allows flexible, agile and continuous updating and training of human capital required by the software industry.

Investment

Again, nearly all economies answered affirmatively to implementing the Checklist guidelines in nearly every question under investment. Respondents almost unanimously indicated that they had implemented or made progress implementing the 1998 APEC Options for Investment Liberalization and Business Facilitation, the 2008 Investment Facilitation Action Plan, and the 1994 non-Binding Investment Principles. Nearly all respondents reported that they permitted the use of various technology mediums for e-payments.

Innovation

The results showed broad agreement in the area of intellectual property rights, notably in the implementation of relevant APEC Model Guidelines from 2005 and 2006. Several economies offered examples of innovative programs/policies to address intellectual property issues, for example. Thailand noted the establishment of its National Committee on Creative Economy in August 2009. The Philippines cited its Anti-Camcording Act, approved in May 2010, and the Philippine Technology Transfer Act of 2009 as examples. The only area of significant diversion was in implementation of the APEC Technology Choice Pathfinder. Several economies have yet to implement the APEC Technology Choice Pathfinder, which could be a useful area for future cooperation.

Information Flows

There was somewhat less convergence in the key area of Information Flows, but respondents still widely reported implementing the recommendations of the Checklist. All economies indicated that they had facilitated the adoption and deployment of digital signature technology.

Integration

The Checklist Survey results suggested Integration was the area where economies had been least consistent in implementing the Checklist recommendations. Although nearly all economies that responded to the survey indicated that they had implemented the WTO Information Technology Agreement and made commitments in the WTO on relevant services, several respondents reported having established tariff or non-tariff measures related to the trade of digital products and maintaining market access or nationality-based restrictions on the provision of ICT services.

APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist Survey Results

		TOTAL	
I. Infrastructure		Yes	No
a. Supply Chain			
1.	Has your economy incorporated ICT considerations into national infrastructure development planning, for example, its fiscal stimulus packages or other national infrastructure development planning? If available, please provide reference to information on your fiscal stimulus package.	16	0
2.	Has your economy promoted policies to encourage public-private collaboration in capital investments in ICT infrastructure?	14	1
3.	Does your economy accept electronic documents as equivalent to paper documents in the customs or supply chain process?	16	0
4.	Has your economy recently adopted internationally recognized data standards for paperless trading?	13	2
b. Communications			
1.	Has your economy increased Internet access to unserved or underserved segments of its population?	16	0
2.	Has your economy taken to steps to increase competition among public telecommunications services operators?	14	0
3.	Has your economy provided tax incentives and grants to telecommunications services providers to expand existing communications networks?	10	5
4.	Is your economy on track to realize the goal of universal broadband access by 2015 as set by the APEC TEL ministers in 2008?	15	0
5.	Has your economy moved toward more efficient use of its radio frequency spectrum?	14	0
6.	Has your economy implemented the <i>APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of 1998</i> ?	10	4
7.	Has your economy adopted policies to implement the <i>2002 APEC Cybersecurity Strategy</i> and the <i>2005 APEC Strategy to Ensure a Trusted, Secure and Sustainable Online</i> to protect its network and citizens from cybercrime and cyberattack?	15	0
c. Applications			
1.	Has your economy pursued opportunities for software knowledge exchange and development with the private sector?	14	0
2.	Has your economy adopted policies to orient e-government services (including publication of regulations and pertinent documentation) to its citizens?	16	0
II. Intellectual Capital			
a. Skills and Capacity Development			
1.	Has your economy taken steps to increase computer literacy and ICT development skills in the workforce to create a new pool of ICT professionals?	16	0
2.	Has your economy adopted policies and/or programs to encourage the private sector to enhance ICT professional development and opportunities, including through international exchange programs?	13	1
3.	Has your economy taken steps to promote use of ICTs and Web-based services by SMEs?	14	0
4.	Has your economy taken steps to promote e-learning at the primary and secondary levels?	12	1
5.	Has your economy taken steps to promote e-learning at tertiary institutes?	10	0
b. ICT Education			
1.	Has your economy taken steps to ensure that curricula for subjects that are the foundations of ICT capacity – mathematics, computer science and engineering – are available at all levels of education?	15	0
2.	Has your economy developed programs or capacity-building to ensure that teachers are skilled in using ICTs in education?	13	0
3.	Has your economy facilitated cooperation between domestic and international education institutions on online coursework?	12	1
4.	Has your economy developed educational programs on information security and privacy at all educational levels?	10	3

III. Investment				
a. FDI Promotion/Policy				
1.	Has your economy implemented the <i>1998 APEC Options for Investment Liberalization and Business Facilitation</i> ?	13	0	
2.	Has your economy made progress on implementing the <i>2008 Investment Facilitation Action Plan</i> ?	14	0	
3.	Has your economy adopted investment policies that adhere to APEC's <i>1994 Non-Binding Investment Principles</i> ?	14	0	
b. Fluid Capital Markets				
1.	Has your economy taken steps to improve the quality of its financial data reporting standards and to harmonize those standards with other APEC economies?	12	0	
c. Electronic Payments				
1.	Does your economy permit the use of various technology mediums for e-payments (e.g., mobile telephony, Internet)?	15	1	
2.	Has your economy promoted policies that foster competition in the e-payments industry?	13	1	
IV. Innovation				
a. Creative Individuals/Industries				
1.	Has your economy implemented the <i>APEC Technology Choice Pathfinder</i> ?	11	3	
2.	Has your economy attempted to link private sector capital with basic research in order to further innovation in ICT industries?	12	1	
b. R&D				
1.	Has your economy prioritized the use of ICTs in research-intensive industries (e.g., life sciences, energy, and engineering)?	11	2	
2.	Has your economy worked to form collaborative innovation networks between businesses, universities, civil society, and others?	13	1	
c. Intellectual Property System				
1.	Has your economy developed innovative programs/policies to address intellectual property issues in the past 3 years?	14	1	
2.	Has your economy implemented the <i>2006 APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative Model Guidelines for Effective Public Awareness Campaigns on IPR</i> ?	15	0	
3.	Has your economy implemented <i>2006 APEC Model Guidelines to Strengthen IPR Capacity Building</i> ?	14	0	
4.	Has your economy implemented the <i>2005 APEC Model Guidelines to Protect Against Unauthorized Copies</i> ?	14	0	
5.	Has your economy implemented the <i>APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures</i> ?	14	1	
6.	Has your economy implemented the <i>2005 APEC Model Guidelines to Reduce Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods</i> and the <i>2006 APEC Model Guidelines to Secure Supply Chains against Counterfeit and Pirated Goods</i> ?	14	0	
7.	Has your economy implemented new border enforcement techniques in the past five years to combat piracy and counterfeiting?	15	0	
V. Information Flows				
a. Privacy				
1.	Has your economy developed and implemented data privacy frameworks that enhance privacy protection and facilitate continuity of cross-border information flows consistent with the <i>2004 APEC Privacy Framework</i> ?	13	3	
2.	Has your economy moved toward participation in a multilateral system of data privacy investigation and enforcement cooperation?	10	5	
b. Trusted Environment				
1.	Has your economy implemented the <i>2005 APEC Principles for Action Against Spam</i> and the <i>2005 APEC Implementation Guidelines for Action Against Spam</i> ?	13	3	
2.	Has your economy established effective consumer protection regimes to address instances of economic harm resulting from online transactions?	12	2	
3.	Has your economy established mechanisms for allocating funds or resources to researching emerging cyber threats?	12	2	
4.	Has your economy facilitated the adoption and deployment of digital signature technologies?	16	0	

5.	Has your economy facilitated the adoption and deployment of sensor-based technologies?	12	2
VI. Integration			
a. Products			
1.	Has your economy implemented the <i>WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA)</i> ?	12	0
2.	Has your economy established tariff and/or non-tariff measures related to the trade of digital products?	5	7
3.	Does your economy charge customs duties and/or other fees on digital products in connection with importation or exportation?	4	8
4.	Does your economy accept self-declaration of conformity for electronic and IT equipment where regulators deem products pose little risk?	7	4
5.	Does your economy accept test reports from laboratories outside your borders for electronic and IT equipment? If so, please provide details on requirements associated with accreditation of these laboratories, if any.	9	3
b. Services			
1.	Does your economy maintain market access or nationality-based restrictions on the provision of ICT-services, including professional, telecommunications, value-added network services, computer and related, and consulting services?	6	8
2.	If the answer to Question 1 is yes, have you taken steps to reduce some of these restrictions in the past two years?	3	4
3.	Has your economy made commitments in the WTO on professional, telecommunications, value-added network services, computer and related, and consulting services?	12	1
4.	Does your economy maintain market access or nationality-based restrictions on the provision of services, including advertising, distribution, and express delivery, needed to complete an electronic commerce transaction?	5	9
5.	If the answer to Question 4 is yes, have you taken steps to reduce some of these restrictions in the past 2 years?	1	5
6.	Has your economy made commitments in the WTO on advertising and distribution services?	11	2
7.	Has your economy implemented the WTO Reference Paper in line with the <i>2005 APEC Best Practices for Implementing the WTO Reference Paper</i> ?	12	1

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APEC Environmental Goods and Services Work Program

In Sydney in 2007 APEC Leaders committed, through wide-ranging and ambitious actions, as set out in the Sydney Action Agenda, “to ensuring the energy needs of the economies whilst addressing the issue of environmental quality and contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.” Leaders also affirmed that “An open global trade and investment system is central to our clean development objectives and market opening in the World Trade Organization (WTO) would advance our climate and energy security goals.” and recognized that “Joint research, development, deployment and transfer of low and zero emission technologies will be crucial in our shared efforts to address climate change.”

2. The 2007 Leader’s Action Agenda included co-operative actions and initiatives designed to achieve an objective of supporting economic growth and development of the Asia Pacific region and to further contribute to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions.
3. The Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) has worked since then to address Leaders’ instructions, including by developing an EGS work program as a contribution to APEC’s broader objective of promoting sustainable economic growth in the region. Central to the CTI’s work in this area is the recognition that an open global trade and investment system is necessary for the dissemination and increased utilization of EGS, and that this would be part of APEC’s contribution to global development, economic, and environment objectives.
4. The **APEC EGS Programme Framework** was endorsed by Ministers at the **2008 AMM**. The objectives of the Framework are to support the development of the EGS sector in APEC and to provide a coherent setting for the work under way in various APEC bodies. The Framework has four components: (a) research and development, (b) supply, (c) trade and (d) demand. The full description of the four framework components is as follows:
 - a. **Research and development:** For both goods and services, this refers to developing new and better EGS through innovation and R&D which address not only trade in EGS but also environment and development (i.e. rural development, job creation and applied technology). APEC economies can share ideas and best practices on innovation and R&D programmes that spur the development of EGS.
 - b. **Supply:** For goods, this includes the incorporation of cleaner, more resource and energy efficient technologies. For services, this includes the training of skilled personnel. Both entail a need for more focus and investment in the EGS industry. APEC economies can explore ways to facilitate investment in EGS and share best practices in developing the EGS industry sector.
 - c. **Trade:** This component aims to improve trade in EGS through trade facilitation and trade liberalisation. For the former, APEC MAG (Market Access Group)/GOS (Group on Services) have been developing projects that facilitate trade in EGS. For trade liberalisation, this component adheres to the Doha Para 31(iii) mandate. Recognising that the negotiations will be done in the WTO, APEC MAG/GOS can come up with ways to support the negotiations in the WTO.
 - d. **Demand:** An increase in demand will create incentive for the market to increase R&D and investment in EGS. APEC economies can look into sharing best practices in public education on EGS and pro-EGS consumer policies, such as measuring and showing the impact of EGS on the environment.
5. In July 2009 APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) welcomed the progress made so far in the development of an APEC work program for EGS (environmental goods and services) as

set out in the EGS Framework. They instructed officials to finalise the work program for consideration by the 2009 APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM).

6. Consequently, CTI tasked the Market Access Group (MAG) to conduct a **Mapping Exercise**, which identified the work streams relevant to the EGS Framework currently underway across APEC fora and sub-fora. The **Mapping Matrix** is appended here as **Annex 1**. It includes activities and projects initiated or under way in 2009. To allow for improved oversight by APEC economies of the myriad of initiatives underway in APEC in this area, and to identify areas of potential collaboration, the Mapping Matrix will be updated regularly by the APEC Secretariat. Keeping the Mapping Matrix up-to-date will also help us to prevent duplication of resources across APEC fora and sub-fora.
7. Based on the results of the mapping exercise, APEC members agreed to take the following actions in order to support sustainable economic growth in the region, advance APEC's work to increase utilization of EGS, reduce barriers to trade and investment in EGS and enhance the capabilities of members to develop their EGS sectors:
 - Launch and continue to contribute to the Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE), a Web site that will serve as a foundation for future work on EGS in APEC, and will promote greater transparency, information-sharing, collaboration, and dissemination of EGS in the APEC region and globally.
 - Identify a "package" of follow-up actions that would enable economies to enhance their sustainable economic development and contribute to the growth of the APEC region. Three key aspects of this would be an identification of: (1) goods and services for which, via increased utilization, an economy would be able to contribute towards climate change mitigation as well as sustainable economic development; (2) concrete steps to facilitate the diffusion of climate friendly and other EGS technologies so as to increase the capabilities of economies to maintain sustainable growth; and (3) capacity-building activities to help ensure that APEC economies, especially developing economies, are able to cultivate and further develop their EGS sectors and meet their sustainable growth goals, including identifying areas of technology transfer of interest to economies and initiating a series of case studies so as to better understand the needs of developing economies in this area.
 - Promote greater dissemination and utilization of EGS by raising awareness of the differing economic conditions and resultant needs of economies; undertaking work to address non-tariff barriers and enhance market drivers to environmental goods through close cooperation among relevant fora, such as local content requirements; explore greater harmonization and convergence of standards, particularly in the area of energy efficiency; facilitate investment in the EGS sector; and
 - Improve understanding and market access for environmental services and services relevant to climate change mitigation.

APEC EGS Projects Mapping**

At MRT this year, Ministers agreed that APEC could make an important contribution to the success of the Copenhagen Conference by exploring ways to reduce barriers to trade and investment in environmental goods and services (EGS), in particular those goods and services that contribute to the success of our climate change efforts. Ministers also instructed officials to finalize the EGS work programme for consideration by AMM 2009.

The matrix below is a list of EGS projects which are being developed by APEC fora and help make EGS more available in the APEC region. The matrix presupposes that there is no definition of EGS. The categories utilised in this matrix are intended as broad examples only. It will be provided by MAG to CTI Chair for consideration in her drafting up an EGS work programme.

APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
COMPLETED PROJECTS:						
1.	CTI (Committee on Trade and Investment)	Study on Good Regulatory Practices for Goods and Services Necessary or Desirable for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption	To assist Member Economies to adopt trade-facilitating regulatory measures for goods and services necessary or desirable for climate change mitigation and adaption	Singapore	(iii) climate change	Supply; Trade <i>[Member Economies are currently discussion on the next steps regarding the approach to continue the work on GRP for climate-friendly goods and services]</i>

* Some broad categories of EGS, which the project could help increase the use of, include: (i) environmentally friendly technology goods and services (technology); (ii) energy efficiency goods and services (energy efficiency); (iii) environmental goods and services necessary or desirable for climate change mitigation and adaption (climate change); (iv) clean air; (v) clean water and (vi) others (eg renewable energy, waster water management, environmental monitoring, analysis and assessment equipment).

† The EGS Work Programme framework endorsed by Ministers in 2008 uses the basic value-chain of EGS as a framework to holistically address all aspects of EGS. Four components set out by the framework are: R&D, Supply, Trade and Demand.

** Last update was 27 May 2010. This revised matrix is as of 21 September 2010. Projects marked 'new' are additional submissions from the exercise completed in May 2010.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
2.	CTI	Survey on the current status of applying trade related environmental standards (TREM)s)	To help members, especially developing members, to build capacity to implement trade-related environmental standards by best practices and experience sharing.	Viet Nam	(vi) others	Supply; Trade	Questionnaire circulated and seminar was held in Viet Nam in December 2009 (CTI29/2009T).
3.	MAG (Market Access Group)	Workshop on Trade and Environment	To facilitate the sharing of ideas, information and experiences between participants to provide APEC policy-makers with tools to develop effective environmental regulations and to develop policies and regulations that do not distort trade in environmental technologies, goods and services.	Australia, Indonesia	(i)technology, (iii)climate change	Trade; Demand	Held on 25-26 May 2009, Jakarta, Indonesia (self-funded)
4.	MAG	Workshop on Environmental Goods and Services	To enhance understanding of i) role and relevance of developing economies to disseminating environmental goods; ii) role and relevance of technologies to achieving enhanced energy conservation and efficiency; and iii) ideas of establishment of a common platform to eliminate/moderate existing obstacles.	Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore	(i)Technology (iii)energy efficiency, (iii) climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	Held on 28 July 2009, Singapore (CTI/32/2009T)
5.	MAG	Works on Remanufacturing	To raise awareness about business practice of remanufacturing and to enhance understanding of APEC Economies' respective remanufacturing capabilities and regimes impacting trade in remanufactured goods.	US	(vi) others	Trade	Workshop held on 21 February 2009, Singapore. Questionnaire submitted by US at MAG3, 2009, and answers circulated by some economies at MAG1, 2010. Survey result reported at MAG2.
6.	GOS (Group on Services)	Survey on APEC Trade Liberalisation in Environmental	To share information of trade liberalization trends in environmental	China	(i)technology, (ii)energy	Trade;	Report finalized. (CTI31/2008T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
		Services	services for APEC economies. In the long run, it could also be regarded as a positive response to meeting the challenges of the climate change.		efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others		
7.	GOS / Tourism Working Group (TWG) <i>(new)</i>	Ecotourism Conference	To increase awareness of the importance of ecotourism development; collect member economies' success stories in developing quality ecotourism; and, clarify the factors which would contribute to the development of quality ecotourism experiences in the APEC region.	Japan; Australia; Malaysia; Indonesia; Peru; Viet Nam; Korea; Philippines; Chile	(vi) others	Supply, Demand.	Held on 16 September 2010 in Sendai, Japan.
8.	SCSC (Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance)/ EWG, EGEE&C (EWG/Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation)	Conference on Green Harmonization	The purpose of this conference is to share the importance of prevalence and harmonization on energy-efficiency standards leading to achieving the OAA of "Align their domestic standards with international standards" and "promote good regulatory practice for the preparation, adoption and application of technical regulations in the APEC region". In order to achieve a more effective involvement of the business community in SCSC's activities, the conference consists of two parts, a communication to government sectors and business sectors.	Japan; Peru; Singapore; China; US; Viet Nam; Korea; NZ	(ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change (iv) others	Supply ;trade; demand	Held in Sendai, in 18 September 2010. (CTI44/2009T).
9.	SCSC	Supply Chain Visibility	The main objective of this workshop is to	Japan;	(vi) others	supply ;trade;	Held in Sendai, in 19

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
	(new)	Workshop	help APEC economies to better understand the importance of the role played by SCV in the economy and what are the elements that could be applied to their respective economies. It aims to further our understanding of the implications of SCV on industries and the economy, as well as clarify the role of governments in facilitating competitiveness in a globally linked supply chain. This Supply Chain Visibility Workshop entitled “Understanding Global Supply Chain Visibility: Concepts and Issues”	Korea; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; HK China; US		demand	September 2010. (CTI05/2010T)
10.	EWG (Energy Working Group)	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 1	To promote “high-performance” energy efficiency policy measures in developing economies in the APEC region. The focus will be on how to apply such measures to the unique conditions of each economy.	Japan	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	The schedule of the Phase 1 CEEDS process was designed to allow the final report to be submitted to the APEC Leaders meeting in 2010. As CEEDS is a multi-year project, CEEDS will be expanded to cover different sets of measures in different sectors in the coming several years. Two workshops were held one in October/2009 in Chinese Taipei and one in March 2010 in Japan, with delegates from Chile, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							Viet Nam participated. (EWG14/2009A)
11.	EWG, EGEE&C (EWG/Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation)	Energy and Water Efficiency in Water Supply: Practical Training on Proven Approaches	To inform water utilities and municipalities in APEC economies of the benefits of launching efficiency programs in their water supply and/or wastewater treatment facilities, and to build capacity in developing APEC economies, through training and the provision of guidance materials and tools, to carry out energy and water efficiency programs.	United States	Energy Efficiency Reduced energy in water supply and wastewater treatment	R&D Supply Demand	A Workshop/training course was held in Viet Nam in 9-10 March 2010. The results have been reported. (EWG12/2009A).
12.	EWG, EGEE&C	Reducing barriers to trade through development of a common protocol for measuring the seasonal energy efficiency (SEER) of air conditioners	The program helps reach the goal of global energy saving and reduce barriers in trade to stimulate the APEC economy of air-conditioning markets. This platform is applicable to both constant-speed air conditioners and inverter-type air conditioners, with a capacity under 14 kW.	Chinese Taipei	Energy Efficiency Climate Change	Trade Harmonizing standards on energy	The workshop was organised in October 2009. Report completed. (EWG01/2009T)
13.	ISTWG (Industrial Science and Technology Working Group)	Building adaptive capability to extreme climate events through the networking among APEC Economies and relevant organizations/ projects	Enhanced capacity of Member Economies to manage climate-related disasters through training and technology transfer in climate information generation and application	Korea	(i) technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) others	R&D; Supply; Demand	Symposium, forum for disaster risk management, and tutorial session was held at APEC Climate Center, Busan on 20-24 June 2010. (IST11/2009A)
14.	ISTWG (new)	APEC Climate Center for Climate Information Services to Society	The aim is to provide optimized climate prediction information to 21 APEC members, including those members which have no capability to produce the high-	Korea	Technology, Climate Change	R&D; Information supply	Workshop was held in Singapore on 12-15 July 2009. Completion report received. (IST01/2009)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
			cost climate information. APCC helps member economies to reduce negative economic impacts, protect lives and properties, and bring economic prosperities. This project will also build on the capacities of Meteorological Services in member economies. To further facilitate the data exchange and regional cooperation for the development of early warning system of high impact climate, this project will organize the APCC Scientific Symposium in October 2009.				
15.	ISTWG	Research on the Futures of Low Carbon Society: Climate Change and Strategies for Economies in APEC Beyond 2050	To foresight the future society where low carbon economy and lifestyle becomes the principal driver governing trade and development. The expected outcome includes short, middle, and long term strategies for the region in technological development in responding to the need of the future society envisioned.	Thailand	(i)technology (iii)climate change	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	A Scenario Workshop was held on 2-4 November 2009 in Phuket, Thailand. It was the fourth of a five-step process that began with a scoping meeting in Hong Kong, China in August 2008, followed by a international working group meeting in Bangkok in October 2008 and a real time Delphi survey from June to August 2009.
16.	IEG (Investment Experts' Group)	Core Elements Project (Phase I)	Project aims to examine core elements and the range of approaches to negotiating investment agreements amongst APEC member economies and non-APEC economies	New Zealand			Completed in 2009. A report " <u>Core elements of IIAs: a cross-regional comparative study</u> " was published in 2010. "Environment" was

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							identified as one of the core elements in the surveyed international investment agreements (IIAs). (CTI 34/2008T)
17.	IEG	Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment – Phase 3	To improve the abilities and service of government officials and staff of investment promotion agencies to match current investment trend and enhance more investment flow within/through APEC region; To introduce successful experiences of APEC economies that have increased foreign investment through specific efforts in environmental sector in order to implement liberalization, facilitation, and promotion of investment in the APEC Region; To contribute to “Sustainable Growth” as well as other pillars of APEC 2010’s Growth Strategy.	Japan	Tbc (currently “environmental sector”)	Trade, Supply?	Seminar held in the SOM3 margin in Sendai, Japan. (CTI 03/2010T)
18.	TELWG (Telecommunications and Information Working Group)	Smart ICT Application Initiative: Green ICT Seminar – ICT application in the field of environment	To share best practices of ICT application in some specific fields and to find how economies and businesses address the challenges to facilitate ICT application in APEC region; to identify policy challenges in respect of investment, technology and regulations on Green ICT.	Japan	(i)Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency (iii) Climate change (tbc)	R&D Supply Trade, Demand (tbc)	Held on 3 August 2010 in Brunei. (2010/TEL42/DSG/009)
19.	TWG	Workshop on Identification of best practices in the Use of	To identify and disseminate best practice in the use of clean technologies as the	Peru	(i)Technology, (ii) Energy	R&D Supply	Completed in 2009. (TWG02/2009A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
		clean technologies as a source of energy in hostelry	main source of energy in hostelry businesses (e.g. hostels, small hotels, bed and breakfast, pensions). The objective is to promote the implementation of clean technologies to strengthen sustainability in the tourism sector.		efficiency	Trade, Demand (<i>tbc</i>)	
20.	TPTWG (Transportation Working Group) (joint with TWG) <i>(new)</i>	Study of international visitor flows and greenhouse gas emissions for a template to examine the impact on APEC economies of future market based measures applying to international transport	To develop a template to be utilised by APEC economies to inform the development of future transport and tourism policies, negotiating positions in international fora, and economic development and planning activities.	Australia	Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Completed in 2009. Template is now available on the TPT-WG website (http://www.apec-tptwg.org.cn/) (TPT 02/2009)
21.	TPTWG (Transportation Working Group) <i>(new)</i>	Sharing Best-Practice in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions at ports	To improve the efficiency of cargo transportation systems and develop environmentally-friendly cargo transportation systems by referring best practices shared through the project.	Japan	Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade	Completed in 2009.
22.	MTF (Mining Task Force) <i>(new)</i>	Sustainable Development of Mining Sector in APEC	To identify trends and drivers for mineral commodities markets, which facilitate and impede the sustainable development of mining sector and to compile data and recommendations to ensure sustainable development of mining in APEC region.	Russia	Climate change Technology Other	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Completed in 2009. APEC Conference on Sustainable Development of Mining was held on 23-24 July 2009 in Singapore. Draft APEC Report to UNCSO on Sustainable Development of Mining Sector in APEC was developed by MTF members and endorsed by SCE for forwarding to United Nations

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) to complement its review of sustainable development in mining. Draft Report is to be approved by SOM3 2010 and forwarded to UNCSD by the end of 2010. (MTF 01/2009)
NEW PROPOSALS / ON-GOING PROJECTS							
23.	CTI / MAG / GOS <i>(new)</i>	Environmental Goods and Services Case Studies	To identify the key EGS policies, market drivers, and challenges associated with promoting trade and investment in EGS in the selected APEC economies' markets, provide a more comprehensive picture of the economies domestic marketplaces, and suggest ideas on how to achieve greater "green growth. Final case studies will be made available on EGS Information Exchange (EGSIE).	United States, New Zealand, Australia	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Draft report on Malaysia is completed and will be tabled in CT13 in Sendai. To start case studies on other economies.
24.	CTI (MAG/GOS/SCCP) / EWG/EGEE&C <i>(new)</i>	Initiative on Environmental Goods Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)	Aims to address the NTMs with regard to energy efficiency standards, labelling, and testing procedures vis-à-vis key electric appliances by analyzing their convergence and divergence among APEC economies with updated information contained in the APEC Energy Standard Information System (ESIS) database.	United States, Japan	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Proposal submitted at FOTC on EGS and CTI to initiate completion of the "mapping exercise on energy efficiency products". Final report is expected to be submitted to CSOM and AMM in November 2010 for endorsement,

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
25.	MAG	Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE)	To provide public and private stakeholders in APEC economies with a means to access and share the latest information, studies, projects and commitments on EGS	Canada, New Zealand, US	(i)technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) clean air, (v) clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Formally launched in November 2009.
26.	MAG / EWG	Survey of Major Impediments and Market Driver to the Development of trade in Environmental Goods	To share information on impediments to expanded trade in environmental goods and to help markets of environmental goods more well-functioning	MAG: Australia, Japan EWG: US	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Supply; Trade; Demand	Endorsed by EWG in November 2009, and in principle endorsed by MAG in May 2009. Budget proposal to be submitted.
27.	GOS <i>(new)</i>	Information Exchange of APEC Environmental Services	To exchange information on both liberalization and technology aspects of environmental services (ES) within APEC economies.	China, Japan, Malaysia, United States	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Proposal approved.
28.	SCSC	Trade Facilitation Task Force (TFTF)	To exchange views and information on the nexus between the trade and technical aspects of product-related environmental standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures.	Korea, US	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water	Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Established in 2006. The most recent TFTF held on February 23, 2009 to exchange views and information on the connection between trade and product-related

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							environmental <i>standards</i> , <i>technical</i> regulations and conformity assessment procedures. A TTF Meeting-Special Session on Carbon Foot Printing was held on 17 September in Sendai.
29.	SCSC <i>(new)</i>	6 th Conference on Good Regulatory Practice	To share experiences among APEC members, incl: Private Business and International organizations on advances to date in improving regulatory practices, with a goal of identifying avenues to promote further improvements in the development and adoption of new regulations among APEC Members. Also to ensure regulations achieve desired public policy outcomes without creating unnecessary obstacles to trade; and To update and revise key APEC technical documents/ resources on GRP which are valuable reference tools for regulators in the Asia-Pacific, and globally.	United States	(vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Full project proposal has been recommended to the BMC for approval of implementation for Session 3, 2010.
30.	SCSC <i>(new)</i>	Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey and Workshop	Increase transparency of various economies' standards and conformance regimes for solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies to enable standards experts to gauge the level of harmonization of PV standards and conformance methodologies within APEC and determine areas for increased cooperation and harmonization	United States	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	Full project proposal has been recommended to the BMC for approval of implementation for Session 3, 2010.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
			Expand information sharing on the development and use of renewable energy sources to mitigate the environmental impact of energy use –in order to reduce discrepancies among APEC economies regarding the adoption and use of solar products; and Avoid creating unnecessary obstacles to trade in PV products stemming from PV standards and conformity assessment procedures.				
31.	SCSC (new)	Conference on Implementation of Energy Management Standardization	Objectives of this proposal are: Highlight the value that energy management standards can have to businesses, consumers, and the environment. The proposed ISO specification will provide a practical approach to improving energy efficiencies, reducing costs and improvements in the environmental footprint of implementing organizations. Explain the role that energy management standards can play in assisting businesses in emerging and developing markets to become more competitive internationally.	United States (ii)energy efficiency	United States (ii)energy efficiency	United States (ii)energy efficiency	Concept Note submitted for Session 3 approval.
32.	SCSC (new)	Sustainability in Building Construction (Commercial Buildings) – Efficiency and Conservation	Objectives are to identify member Economies' current practices, policies and regulations or those being developed or contemplated, with a view to use this early information exchange as a way to potentially reduce or minimize technical barriers to trade among APEC Members and to better understand Member	United States	(ii)energy efficiency	others	Concept Note submitted for Session 3 approval.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
			priorities for understanding the various aspects of green building standardization.				
33.	EWG (new)	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 2	The Phase 2 is focusing on the theme of building energy codes and energy performance rating of buildings and building component products	Japan	ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	As in Phase 1, the goal is to involve interested APEC economies in two workshops. The first workshop will be held in September 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand, the second is planned for January 2011 in Hong Kong, China. (EWG03/2010A)
34.	EWG, EGEE&C	APEC Energy Standards Information System (ESIS)	Aims to provide up-to-date information about appliance and equipment energy standards and regulations and to provide “Communities of Practice” for experts and officials to discuss efforts to harmonize and rationalize the testing, labelling, and minimum energy standards for specific appliances and equipment; and others.	New Zealand	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	ESIS Website Ongoing at: http://www.apec-esis.org
35.	EWG, EGEE&C	Using Smart Grids to Enhance the Use of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies.	To understand how smart grid technologies and practices have been used to enable new products and services, optimize the use of power grids, allow greater use of renewable energy options, and encourage greater demand-side efficiency response in APEC economies.	US	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Demand	The project would fund a report on the status and potential, within APEC economies, of smart grid technologies to enhance the use of renewable energy and energy efficient buildings, appliances and equipment. Self-funding

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							project. A detailed survey has been developed and distributed to APEC member economies. The survey responses are currently being correlated for utilization in the project report. The project is scheduled for completion in early 2011.
36.	EWG, EGEE&C	Energy-Saving Windows: Survey of Policies and Programs to Promote Advanced Window and Glazing Technologies in APEC Economies	To compile information on recent efforts to reduce building energy use through advanced windows and glazing technologies in APEC economies. By assessing the current market status of energy-saving windows and barriers to their increased use, the project will also help guide decisions on new policies or programs to promote them.	US	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Demand; Trade	Completed bidding process. Project to be completed by 30 November 2010 (EWG13/2009A)
37.	EWG, EGEE&C	Cool Roofs in APEC Economies: Review of Experience, Best Practices and Potential Benefits	To create capacity building to implement cool roof technologies and policies in developing APEC member economies by reviewing experience in the region with cool rooftops in residential and commercial buildings, identifying and disseminating information on best practices, and summarizing the associated benefits in terms of reduced energy use and emissions.	United States	Energy efficiency Improve of technology to GHG savings Air Quality	R&D	Delay in bidding process; project extension up to 30 June 2011(EWG11/2009A).
38.	EWG	APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE)	To share information on energy efficiency performances as well as on policies and	Japan	Energy Efficiency	R&D	Four economies have had the PEER Review (New

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
			measures for improving energy efficiency; Explore how energy efficiency goals on an overall and /or sectoral basis and action plans could be effectively formulated in each APEC economy under review and monitor progress towards attaining energy efficiency goals; and provide recommendations for voluntary implementation on how implementation of action plans could be improved with a view to achieving energy efficiency goals.		Monitor progress of economies on energy efficiency		Zealand, Chile, Thailand and Viet Nam). The project was encouraged by APEC Leaders in their meeting in Singapore in 2009. It is a project co-sponsored by all APEC economies (EWG11/2009). In EWG39 meeting in Tokyo three new economies have engaged to have the review (Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and Peru). The PEER Review was also commended by APEC Energy Ministers in their 9 th Meeting in Fukui, Japan on 19 June 2010.
39.	EWG, Biofuel Task Force	Sustainable Biofuels Development Practices in APEC Economies	The project aims to specify conditions and practices that allow biofuels to be planted and harvested in a sustainable fashion. The goal is to identify means for ensuring that biofuels development is cost-effective, does not compromise the security of food supplies or deplete available water resources, and does not result in a net increase of carbon dioxide emissions.	United States	Biofuels Carbon dioxide emissions reductions Climate Change	R&D	Project consultant presented a detailed methodology to the Sixth Meeting of the Biofuels Task Force in Malaysia in April 2010. This includes a detailed taxonomy of the types of sustainable development practices to be described and catalogued. The consultant has contacted experts in most APEC economies in order to

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							find suitable examples. Report being drafted. (EWG19/2009)
40.	EWG EGEE&C	Mapping exercise of energy standards, labelling, and testing and measurement procedures in each APEC economy and their alignment with international standards	To facilitate trade in EGS by reducing non tariff barriers that currently exist for energy efficient products, and to reduce unnecessary compliance costs, save energy and mitigate the impact of climate change by reducing barriers to trade and investment in EGS, specifically energy efficient products.	Japan; Korea; NZ; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; US	i)technology ii)energy efficiency iii)climate change	Supply Trade Demand	Approved as TILF-funded project by BMC in the first round of 2010. Inputs have been sought from MAG and SCSC too. A consultant has been working for the project. Preliminary report presented at the SCSC Conference on Green Harmonization on September 18 th in Sendai, Japan. Survey to be completed by November 2010. (EWG01/2010T)
41.	ISTWG	Utilization and protection of water resources	To conduct research and analysis of river basin water resources; to open a website for utilization and protection of water resources; and to build up an expert research group	China	(i)technology (v) water	R&D; Supply	Symposium on Utilization and Protection of Water Resources was held in Suzhou, China from September 22 nd to 23 rd 2009. Further exploration will be conducted under the title of "Comparative Research on Wastewater Treatment Technologies". Three aspects of the wastewater treatment technologies are

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
							industrial wastewater, agricultural wastewater and sewage water. Monitoring report received. (IST01/2009A)
42.	ISTWG	APEC Research Center for Typhoon Flood Prediction	The project aims to (1) A regional Typhoon researches center to enhance the prediction abilities (2) Training program and workshop for the Typhoon (3) Developing new numerical method and program to fit the uniqueness of the geographical features (4) Build a data exchanging system of Typhoon information.	Chinese Taipei, the Philippines	(i)technology, (iii) climate change	R&D; Supply	Chinese Taipei and the Philippines will submit more detailed proposal in the 39 th ISTWG meeting in September 2010.
43.	ISTWG	Develop the eco-environmental impact assessment estimating tool	To develop the prototype technology of design for electronic waste recycling to reduce carbon foot print and to reach the optimum use of resources.	Chinese Taipei	(i)technology; environment	R&D	On going. This project is the joint project with International Electronic Manufacturing Initiative (INEMI). The benefit of this project will facilitate the product eco-design for a better environment and resource conservation.
44.	ISTWG <i>(new)</i>	APEC Workshop on Building Capacity on Bio-energy and Conserving the Natural Ecosystem through Academia-Industry Network	The workshop aims to build capacity of developing members to benefit primarily developing members in capitalizing on bio-energy resources; to understand the status of bio-energy research and development in APEC member economies; to identify the efficient	Korea	Technology, Climate change	R&D; Energy	The Workshop is scheduled to be held on Nov 12-14 in Taipei and its preparation is under way. (IST09/2009A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
			network between academia and industry to sustain such research; and to find ways of developing biomass resources as well as preserving the natural ecosystem.				
45.	CD (Chemical Dialogue)	APEC Strategic Framework on Chemicals	To facilitate alignment of the Leaders' goals for sustainable economic growth and regulation; to promote regulatory capacity and convergence for enhanced environmental and health protection while avoiding potential barriers to trade; and to enhance chemical management and product stewardship over the life cycle and in cooperation with other initiatives and institutions where appropriate.	US	(i) technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) clean air, (v) clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	The Strategic Framework was discussed at the Chemical Dialogue Steering Group meeting in March 2010, and is currently being further developed by CD members with aim of achieving consensus on the document to guide the work of the Chemical Dialogue using an integrated, coherent approach.
46.	TELWG	Study Workshop on Best Practice Transfer of Green ICT for Sustainable Growth	To raise awareness of the necessity of and to disseminate practical knowledge and best practices on the implementation of Green ICT across APEC economies; to develop a mechanism for building a greener regional economy and promote APEC economic integration and sustainable growth by Green ICT.	Thailand	(i) Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency (iii) Climate change (tbc)	R&D; Supply, Demand (tbc)	Concept note endorsed at TEL41 and will be proposed for Session 3 BMC, 2010.
47.	TPTWG (joint with EWG) <i>(new)</i>	Transport, Energy and Environmental Benefits of Intermodal Freight Strategies	To help APEC economies to shift freight transport from energy-intensive to energy-economising transport modes, including use of alternative fuels, with particular findings on capacity building in	US	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. Contractor selection in progress. (TPT 01/2010A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
			intermodal transport for developing economies which are planning major infrastructure expansion. Benefits of intermodal freight transport would be evaluated in terms of reduced oil imports, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced transit times for freight shipments.				
48.	TPTWG (joint with EWG) <i>(new)</i>	Energy, Transport and Environmental Benefits of Transit Oriented Development	To identify baselines for the expansion of transit-oriented development in terms of reduced oil imports reduced greenhouse gas emissions and reduced travel times in the APEC member economies.	US	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. Concept Note approved in principal by BMC approval session 2 in June 2010. Full Project Proposal will be submitted for BMC approval at session 3 in September 2010.
49.	TPTWG Aviation Emissions Task Force (AETF) <i>(new)</i>	Survey of Aviation Emissions Management Measures	To identify actions that could remove obstacles to implementing aviation emissions management measures. Four potential actions identified as follows: 1. Collaboration in improving air traffic management practices in the region; 2. Measuring and reporting aviation emissions; 3. APEC recognition of specific voluntary carbon offset schemes; 4. Greater implementation of aircraft operational efficiencies.	Australia New Zealand	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. A report by the AETF on past work and recommendations for the future will be discussed at TPT-WG 33 in October 2010.
50.	MTF <i>(new)</i>	Balancing competing demands of mining, community and	To develop reference database on policies, regulations, standards, and	Korea	Climate change Technology	R&D Supply	On-going. Workshop to be held on 1-2 September

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
		environment for achieve sustainable development in mining sector.	technical guidelines related to mine rehabilitation, reclamation, and mine closure among APEC economies; capacity building for APEC developing member economies on the mine rehabilitation and reclamation and best practices for domestic policies related to mining industry with deeper consideration of environmental and social issues.		Other	Demand	2010 in Seoul, Korea. (MTF 04/2009)
51.	MTF <i>(new)</i>	Building Capacity for a Low-carbon Mining in APEC Region.	To identify the role of mining industry in the region's low-carbon development and pursue a low-carbon mining through capacity building.	China	Climate change Low carbon Technology Other	R&D Supply Demand	On-going. Work is being done to improve Concept Note for resubmission for BMC approval.
52.	MTF <i>(new)</i>	Capacity Building on Sustainable Development Indicators for Mining and Mineral Industry	To provide capacity building on formulating APEC member economies' action plans on the effective use of sustainable development indicators for the mining and mineral industry.	Malaysia Thailand	Climate change Other	R&D Supply Demand	On-going. Work is being done to improve Concept Note for resubmission for BMC approval.
53.	MTF <i>(new)</i>	Initiating dialogue with European Commission (EC) towards establishing a science-based methodology for the classification of nickel alloys as dangerous substances.	To address concerns of APEC economies on the misapplication of the read-across process as it applies to the classification of nickel compounds, its potential far-reaching adverse economic impacts for APEC nickel producing and consuming economies and the unfortunate precedent for the classification for other chemical substances.	Australia Canada Chile Indonesia Japan Russia US	Technology Other	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. MTF4 meeting in May 2010 established a Small Group which prepared a letter to EC to express relevant MTF concerns. In process of submitting letter to EC.
54.	FMP (Finance Ministers Process)	Green Finance for Green Growth	To analyze the effect of financial efforts on the development of green growth. To show the important role of the finance	Korea Japan China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency,	R&D Supply Trade	Proposed for APEC funding. Self-funded work commenced in early

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
	(new)		sector in helping economic growth with environmental protection.		(iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Demand	2010.

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APEC Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE)

Content and User Guidelines

The following is a set of guidelines which the APEC membership agrees provides the basis for the use and development of EGSIE. These Guidelines provide guidance on the nature of EGSIE as an information exchange tool, as well as both acceptable content and user access protocols for EGSIE.

EGSIE is designed to be an inclusive tool available for all who have an interest in obtaining and providing information about environmental goods and services (EGS). It is designed to encourage transparency and the free flow of information across APEC on EGS, and contribute to the global pool of knowledge about this topic. The following guidelines are designed to reflect this ambition.¹

1. Disclaimer: The EGSIE website disclaimer is designed to reflect agreement by APEC members that the views and opinions expressed in the content of the website do not necessarily reflect the views of all or any particular member economy. Nor do they reflect consensus on the part of the membership as to what constitutes an environmental good or service.
2. Information in the Public Domain: Information relating to EGS available in the public domain will be acceptable for upload to the EGSIE site, except where the use of such content contravenes copyright provisions or is otherwise inconsistent with this policy.
3. Content at Issue: Where content raises a concern by any member economy such content should be removed from the site if requested until the issue has been satisfactorily resolved. Content at issue should be notified to the economy that contributed the information, the economies with administrator rights to EGSIE, and the Market Access Group Chair. The MAG Chair should take responsibility for resolving issues over content with the parties concerned.
4. Substantive changes: Proposals for substantive changes to the content of EGSIE should be notified to all authorized contributors, with each economy reserving the right to raise any concerns regarding such changes to the content of EGSIE.
5. Commercial Content: EGSIE is not designed to act as an advertising mechanism for commercial ventures. However, members of the private sector should be encouraged to use EGSIE for information-sharing purposes (including, eventually, for uploading content). Any decision to allow private sector (or other non-member) users to upload content to EGSIE would be taken only after consultation with the membership of the Market Access Group.
6. User access: All member economies should have equal access to the website. While it is recognised that some users will require administrative rights to administer the site, such rights should not equate to editorial control over content on the site, unless the membership decides to appoint an administrator in this role (for example, as a webmaster).
7. Content policy: EGSIE content should encourage free and open discussion about environmental goods and services. The website is designed to be an information exchange tool and should be treated as such. No single view, either of an individual member or group of members, should be routinely elevated above those of other members. However, APEC work on EGS will be given prominent placement.

¹ These Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the APEC Website Guidelines (2007).

- 8 User engagement: All APEC economies will be issued a user name and password to enable new documents and information to be uploaded to the website. Participation in EGSIE's content and information sharing is voluntary; however, economies are encouraged to commit to both the shape and the substance of the content and dialogue that is contained within the site. Those economies, or groups of economies, that regularly contribute to, and assist with the maintenance of, the site will ultimately gain the most benefit from it. Membership participation should therefore be strongly encouraged.
- 9 APEC Website Guidelines: All content on EGSIE should conform to the APEC Website Guidelines for Website Content and Content Quality (a copy of the policy is attached for your reference.)
- 10 Maintenance: EGSIE will be maintained by an independent third party on an interim contractual basis. The contractor's responsibility will be to oversee and manage technical operation of the website, with only minimal content supervision (e.g., any content that is obviously inconsistent with the EGSIE policy will be removed, but content will not be regularly filtered). The APEC Secretariat is undergoing an information technology review, and subject to the outcome of that review, may be in a position to maintain EGSIE at some point in the future.
- 11 Review Policy: Web-based information sharing tools such as EGSIE are only useful if they are kept up to date. EGSIE should be reviewed by the MAG from time to time as agreed by the APEC membership to consider its relevance and utility, as well as any changes that might need to be made to the user and content policies.

CTI Sub-fora's Collective Action Plan

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TARIFFS AND NON-TARIFF MEASURES: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

Objectives	Action	2010 Work Plan Item
A. Support for the Multilateral Trading System		
(a) Ensure the expeditious supply of updates to the WTO Integrated database and any APEC databases.	<p><i>Individual:</i> support the WTO by providing tariff and trade data annually in accordance with WTO obligations. Non-WTO members may provide this information as a voluntary measure.</p> <p><i>Collective:</i> seek ways to improve the accessibility of tariff and ROO information including through the APEC WebTR portal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted CTI's work on developing the APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs ("WebTR"). • Launched APEC WebTR portal on the APEC Secretariat's website in June 2010 during the SOM 2 meeting in Sapporo, Japan. • Members continue to work on completion of the individual economy's web portals and update regularly the preferential ROO and MFN/preferential tariff information in English on their portal website • Discussed on expanding WebTR scope to other areas such as Services and NTMs (<i>WebTR Plus</i>).
(b) Undertake practical work in support of the multilateral trading system	<i>Collective:</i> Seek concrete actions to support the multilateral trading system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed potential actions/initiatives to support the WTO/DDA negotiations as well as enhance opportunities for collaboration between MAG and WTO. • Discussed and shared developments and concerns, if any, relating to products covered or to be covered by the ITA.
B. Making Rules of Origin (ROO) More Business Friendly		
(a) Examine measures for making ROOs more business-friendly	<p><i>Collective:</i> Conduct analysis, survey and information sharing in the areas of:</p> <p>a) Harmonization;</p> <p>b) Simplification of documents and procedures</p>	<p>Sectoral analyses of ROOs in seven sectors (2009-2010)- refrigerator (Australia), musical instruments (Australia), steel (Japan), bicycles (Chinese Taipei), consumer electronics (United States), sporting goods (Chinese Taipei) and motor vehicles/parts and hand tools (Chinese Taipei).</p> <p><i>Follow-up on "APEC Elements for Simplifying Documents and Procedures Relating to Rules of Origin" adopted in 2009</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected information with regard to (a) validity period and (b) waiver of certificate of origin or declaration. • Collaborated with SCCP which conducted surveys on (d) clarity on treatment of errors made in certificate of origin or declarations • Shared information on electronic

Objectives	Action	2010 Work Plan Item
		<p>certification of origin (Chile) and discussed possible works with regard to harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed possibility of information collection for other elements, ie (c) minimum data requirements; and (e) harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures; and whether to add other potential elements.
C. Develop Environmental Goods and Services Sectors		
(a) Share information and experiences of EGS	<i>Collective:</i> Develop information sharing system via website (EGSIE), and promote EGS projects by joint efforts with other relevant fora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed and maintained Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE). Endorsed EGSIE Content Guidelines which provide guidance on the nature of EGSIE as an information exchange tool, as well as both acceptable content and user access protocols. Updated related initiatives undertaken by APEC fora in the EGS Work Program, including EWG/EGEE&C (Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation) Mapping Exercise on Energy Efficiency Products to seek greater collaboration among relevant fora with regard to EGS.
(b) Assist in the organization for the CTI TPD on EGS	Collective: Participate in CTI-TPD on EGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided MAG's inputs to CTI TPD on EGS held on 17 September 2010 in the margins of SOM3 meetings.
C. Trade Facilitation		
(a) Pursue a series of seminars/policy discussions on trade facilitation measures	<i>Collective:</i> Share information and experiences for facilitating trade in remanufactured products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted surveys on each economy's existing policies on remanufactured products, and 12 members responded to the surveys. Discussed analytical paper with regard to factors necessary to expand remanufacturing operation, and benefits of labeling remanufactured goods.
D. Non Tariff Measures (NTMs)		
(a) Pursue a series of seminars/policy discussions on trade facilitation measures	<i>Collective:</i> Arrange workshops on food trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held a Workshop on Non-tariff Measures and Non-tariff Barriers Affecting Trade in Food and Agriculture Products in the APEC Region on 19 September 2010 in Sendai, Japan.
E. Activities with ABAC and/or Other External Stakeholders		
(a) Collaborate and work with ABAC and/or other stakeholders on the MAG agenda	<i>Collective:</i> Enhance collaboration with other relevant fora and business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invited business communities including ABAC to MAG meetings and MAG-sponsored workshop to reflect business interests on MAG agenda. Enhance cross-fora cooperation with SCSC, EGEE&C on EGS, and with SCCP

Objectives	Action	2010 Work Plan Item
		<p>on ROO work for simplification of documents and procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seek possible collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO) on preferential ROOs and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) on EGS.

SERVICES: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
a. Review and exchange information on all trade and investment in services arrangements within APEC and study common elements.	Services Action Plan (SAP)	Ongoing	The SAP Matrix of Actions was developed. The matrix will assist in the identification of priorities and capacity building needs in relation to individual and collective efforts to boost services trade and development.
	Foster closer cooperation and synergy with other APEC fora/groups	Ongoing	<p>The APEC Ecotourism Conference held in Sendai, Japan in September 2010 was a joint GOS-Tourism Working Group (TWG) project. The conference reached the general consensus that ecotourism would serve as an effective contribution to the growth attributes, in particular, inclusive growth, sustainable growth and innovative growth, laid out in the APEC Growth Strategy. Also, ecotourism constitutes a powerful tool for environmental sustainability, the prosperity of local communities and an innovative tourism industry.</p> <p>The APEC Strategy on Movement of Business People, was endorsed by the GOS and BMG, and included principles relating to, and actions that could contribute to, the facilitation of entry and temporary stay and movement of business people.</p>

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
b. Identification of measures affecting trade and investment in all service sectors.	Member economies to volunteer papers and studies in this area and consider cases of "best practices"	Ongoing	
	Implement the Policy Framework	Ongoing	
	APEC Seminar on Trade in Health Services	Completed	The APEC Seminar on Trade in Health Services was held in Cebu, Philippines in February 2010. The seminar aimed to facilitate trade and investment in health services by conducting a review of trade in health services; factors that facilitate or inhibit health services trade; and a discussion of the actions and policies necessary for the development of competitive health sectors.
	Survey of Trade Liberalization in Environmental Services	Completed	The Report from the Survey on APEC Trade Liberalisation in Environmental Services was published in 2010. The report shares information on and improves understanding of trade in environmental services.
	Information Exchange of Environmental Services	Ongoing	A workshop will be held in Beijing, China in late November 2010 and will facilitate the exchange of information on both liberalization and technology aspects of environmental services within APEC economies.
	The Report on Significant Factors for Promoting ICT-related Service Trade	Ongoing	The report shares some of significant factors on ICT-related services being discussed in the other APEC for a/groups and improves understanding of trade in ICT-related services. The report is currently being drafted.

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
c. Compile information on services trade statistics	To enhance capacity on trade statistics and respond to the challenges of services trade data collection	Ongoing	
d. To improve understanding of the impact of liberalization of services.	Member economies to present case studies of their experiences on a voluntary basis aiming to generate momentum for services liberalization in light of perceived benefits of such process.	Ongoing	
	Workshop for Capacity Building on the Role of Cross-Border Services Trade in New Growth Strategies	Completed	The workshop was held in Sendai, Japan in September 2010. The workshop reaffirmed the positive role the services sector and trade could play for growth and how the services sector and trade could contribute to inclusive growth and green growth. A set of policy implications was drawn from the workshop which could be referred for further work in the GOS.
	Addressing SME Business Constraints through Services	Ongoing	A workshop is planned to be held in March 2011 and will examine the role that services play in enabling SMEs to better achieve their business and export potential and could contribute to the inclusive growth agenda.

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
e. Study and carry out work concerning the development and adoption of common professional standards, in conjunction with professional accreditation bodies and needed legislative measures.	Discussion of possible actions to facilitate the provision of professional services in all member economies.	Ongoing	Development of an electronic repository of information on the regulation of the legal profession in relation to foreign lawyers to supply services in foreign and international law. Creation of a databank of attorneys who work on trade and investment in the APEC region and capacity building seminars for international business lawyers are planned for 2011. A capacity building workshop to identify impediments to the provision of accounting services across APEC economies is planned for 2011. An inventory of current regulations affecting the provision of accounting services will be compiled into a database.
	APEC Legal Services Initiative	Ongoing	
	APEC Legal Services Project	Ongoing	
f. Enhance transparency in service sectors	APEC Accounting Initiative	Ongoing	
	APEC Services Database	Proposed (pending BMC approval)	A database enabling services businesses to identify the services market access and behind-the-border requirements affecting market entry for trade in services in APEC member economies will be developed in 2011.
g. Continue discussion of issues related to possible APEC principles or guidelines that may be necessary to achieve free and open trade and investment in this area	APEC Principles for Cross-Border Trade in Services	Completed	
	Services chapter for model measures for RTAs/FTAs	Under consideration	

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
h. Monitor and, where appropriate and possible, contribute to the WTO's work on services.	<p>Monitor WTO work on services</p> <p>Hold APEC caucus meeting in the margins of services meetings in Geneva.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Member economies provided briefings on recent developments in the WTO negotiations at the GOS meetings in 2010.</p> <p>The GOS has and will continue to, where possible, convene APEC caucus meetings in the margins of services meetings in Geneva in an effort to contribute to the successful outcome of the WTO services negotiations.</p>

INVESTMENT: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
<p>Transparency <i>Short-Term</i></p> <p>A. Increase the transparency of APEC Investment regimes, especially via enhanced e-transparency</p>	<p>1. Promote accessibility and transparency in the formulation and administration of investment-related policies:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a) Establish an APEC-wide website or e-portal to replace the hard copy publication the <i>APEC Investment Guidebook</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) Have “The APEC Public-Private Dialogue on Investment” to enhance Transparency and involvement of Private Sector.(Upon CTI decision)</p> <p>2. Establishing software networks on investment regulation and investment opportunities</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a) Explore ways to improve the state of statistical reporting and data collection</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) Establish a single window or special enquiry point for all enquiries concerning investment policies and applications to invest</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c) Adopt a centralised registry of laws and regulations and make this available electronically.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d) Apply new technology to improve information, application and approvals processes</p>	<p>On going</p> <p>2011-</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Policy Dialogue <i>Short-Term</i></p> <p>B. Promote dialogue with the APEC business community on ways to improve the APEC investment environment</p>	<p>1. Have “The APEC Public-Private Dialogue on Investment” with Business sector including ABAC to enhance Transparency and involvement of Private Sector. (Upon CTI decision)</p> <p>2. Maintain regular contact with ABAC and other relevant business organizations including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a) discuss at IEG meeting issues of relevance to IEG raised at ABAC’s meetings and ABAC’s recommendations to Leaders in the previous year</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) Consider possible joint projects suggested by IEG or business organizations.</p> <p>3. Request input from ABAC on major APEC investment initiatives including through participation at IEG meetings, ABAC letters to IEG Convenor and other IEG events such as workshops, seminars, or investment symposia</p>	<p>2011-</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>C. Continue dialogue with appropriate international organizations dealing with global and regional investment</p>	<p>1. Establish a policy dialogue process with other international organisations, where appropriate</p>	

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
issues	<p>a) Continue dialogue with World Bank on Investing Across Borders (lead economy: Australia and Japan)</p> <p>b) Continue dialogue with UNCTAD on current and emerging international investment issues with a view to undertaking joint studies and capacity building projects</p> <p>(i) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 1 Study on Core Elements of IIAs in domestic investment frameworks (lead economy: United States and Japan),</p> <p>(ii) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- A Handbook and Seminar for Negotiators (Steps 2&3) (lead economy: Mexico and Chile),</p> <p>(iii) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 4 Study on Transparency in IIAs (lead economy: Japan and United States),</p> <p>(iv) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Intensive Training Course (lead economy: Peru),</p> <p>(v) APEC-UNCTAD Workshops on Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 6 (lead economy: Philippines).</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p>
<p>Study and Evaluation <i>Short-Term</i></p> <p>D. Undertake an evaluation of the role of investment liberalization and facilitation in strengthening regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region for economic growth and development.</p>	<p>Consider extent to which existing peer review mechanisms assist in meeting APEC's strengthening regional economic integration objectives and options for improvement.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>E. Study possible core elements between existing sub-regional arrangements relevant to investment</p>	<p>Review the investment provisions of current sub-regional arrangements including RTAs/FTAs, and identify possible core elements, including the relationships between these provisions.</p> <p>Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 1 Study on Core Elements of IIAs in domestic investment frameworks (lead economy: United States and Japan),</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2010-2011</p>
<p>F. Refine APEC's understanding of free and open investment</p>	<p>In the context of the 2005 mid-term stocktake of the Bogor Goals, assess the recommendations of Leaders as far as investment liberalization and facilitation and as necessary developing a new work program. Take into account Leaders' Declarations since then.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Medium & Long-Term</p> <p>G. Assess the merits of developing an APEC-wide discipline on investment in the light of APEC's own progress through the medium-term, as well as developments in other international fora</p>	<p>To be determined in the light of progress with policy dialogue in the medium-term.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
H. Study the advantages and disadvantages of creating investment rules – bilateral, regional, or multilateral – with a view to fostering a more favorable investment environment in the Asia-Pacific region	<p>Where feasible, contribute to SOM studies on ways and means to promote regional economic integration, particularly investment issues as they relate to :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Identifying Convergences and Divergences in APEC’s RTAs/FTAs; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Docking or Merging FTAs</p>	Ongoing
<p>Facilitation <i>Short-Term and Continuing</i></p> <p>I. Undertake practical facilitation initiatives by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Implement the Investment Facilitation Action Plan endorsed by Ministers Responsible for Trade in June 2008</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Progressively working towards reducing impediments to investments</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) Initiating investment promotion and facilitation activities to enhance investment flows within APEC economies</p>	<p>Implement 15 actions (5 actions under 3 themes) of IFAP</p> <p>(a) E-transparency:</p> <p>(b) Reducing investor risk through more certainty:</p> <p>(c) Simplifying business regulation including reducing business costs:</p> <p>Implement the principles identified through the IFAP process to promote further investment facilitation according to APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT upon CTI decision.</p> <p>(Project proposals to address actions under the heading of these themes will necessarily relate to other areas of the CAP and will be noted there.)</p> <p>1. Implement capacity building program designed to benchmark and improve performance of member economy IPAs in specific areas under the IFAP</p> <p>2. Implement activities under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT upon CTI decision(See “K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.”)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-</p> <p>2008-2010</p> <p>2011-</p>
<p>Economic and Technical Cooperation <i>Short-Term</i></p> <p>J. Identify ongoing technical cooperation and capacity building needs in the Asia-Pacific region and organize training programs which will assist APEC economies in fulfilling APEC investment objectives.</p>	<p>1. Share successful experiences of APEC economies in investment liberalization, facilitation and promotion in the APEC region through identifying key success factors including improved policies</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Implement project — Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment (Japan)</p> <p>2. Enhance planning, development and implementation of policies concerning international investment rules</p> <p>3. Implement activities under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT upon CTI decision (See “K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.”)</p>	<p>2008-10</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-</p>
<p>Capacity Building Initiatives</p> <p>K. Undertake new activities that</p>	<p>Identify the elements of capacity building to strengthen the economies of APEC member economies and undertake the following activities</p>	

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
contribute to capacity building.	<p>categorizing 3 pillars under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT upon CTI decision:</p> <p>1. Advanced Principles and Practices</p> <p>a) APEC-UNCTAD Workshop on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (Core Elements Phase III activity 2) (lead economy: Philippines), held successfully in Manila in December 2009</p> <p>b) Capacity Building for Dispute Prevention and Preparedness (lead economy: US), held successfully in Washington D.C. in July 2010. [Collaborating with UNCTAD]</p> <p>c) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- A Handbook and Seminar for Negotiators (Steps 2&3) (lead economy: Mexico and Chile),</p> <p>d) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Intensive Training Course (lead economy: Peru),</p> <p>e) APEC-UNCTAD Workshops on Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 6 (lead economy: Philippines),</p> <p>2. Facilitation Economic Committee and Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group are also undertaking projects related to investment facilitation under EoDB action plan and Private Sector Development. IEG is cooperating with them in below projects.</p> <p>f) In-depth Seminar on Enforcing Contracts (Phase I of the EoDB action plan (lead economy: Korea), held successfully in Seoul in June 2010.</p> <p>g) Ease of Doing Business Capacity Building Workshop for Dealing with Permits – Reforming the Regulatory System for Construction Permits (lead economy: Singapore)</p> <p>h) Best Practice Guide: Improving business regulation in APEC member economies, based on knowledge shared from the Ease of Doing Business/Private Sector Development Workshops series. (lead economy: New Zealand)</p> <p>3. Promotion</p> <p>i) Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment –Phase 3 (lead economy: Japan) , held successfully in Sendai in September 2010.</p>	<p>2009</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2010</p>
<p>Menu of Options</p> <p>L. Ongoing improvements to the Menu of Options.</p>	<p>Cross-reference between the IAPs and Menu of Options.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

STANDARDS AND CONFORMANCE: COLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.Alignment (03 actions)							
Align APEC economies' domestic Standards with international standards	1) Member economies 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/Japan	2006	2010	All the participated economies achieve 100% alignment in the agreed area by 2010.	In process	- As of 1 st Jan. 2006, 09 economies out of 13 participated economies reported having completed their alignment work. - No additional information reported - Japan conducted the survey on VAP alignment work on 168 targeted IEC standards that covered under IECEE CB Scheme in May 2010. - VAP report has been reviewed by member economies.
	2) The SCSC to continue identifying additional priority areas for alignment with international standards.	1997/Japan	From 1997	On-going	To identify additional priority areas for the VAP alignment work.	Completed	- Japan has been conducting a survey to identify economies' /industries' needs; - Japan Updated the VAP progress and 2011 priority sectors
	3) The member economies to align their standards with 28 international standards in the SCSC work program for 2010 VAP alignment work	2009/Japan	2009	2010	All the participated economies achieve 100% alignment in the SCSC work program for 2010 VAP activity.	In process	-The SCSC approved work program and new survey VAP format suggested by Japan to be implemented in 2010; - VAP update has been reported by Japan at SCSC 2 in 2010. The new VAP format will be circulated by the end of February 2011 and reported at SCSC 2 2011
2. Good Regulatory Practice (01 actions)							

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	1) The SCSC to continue to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies, seminars and organization of SCSC Conference on GRP and SCSC Conference on Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance in conjunction with SCSC Meeting	2000/ <i>United States</i>	From 2000	On-going	- Means of enhancing regulatory practices recommended for implementation	In process	- SCSC member economies and host economy (Japan) are continuing to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in preparation for 8 th SCSC Conference on Standards and Conformance was in Sendai, Japan in 2010. - <i>Project on the 6th SCSC Conference on GRP will be held at SOM I in 2011.</i> - <i>Project on SCSC Conference on Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey and Workshops to be held during SOM III in 2011.</i>
3. Recognition of Conformity Assessment (4 actions)							
	In regulated sector:						
Achieve recognition of conformity assessment including mutual Recognition arrangements in regulated and voluntary sectors	1) Member economies 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/ <i>United States</i>	From 1996	On-going	- Increased number of interested member economy participating in exchange of information on toy safety - Increased number of regulators involved in the process - Harmonization of technical regulation on toy safety is carried out	<i>Completed</i>	- Member economies are continuing to implement the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety. - US TILF project on APEC best practice of Toy Safety conformity assessment systems are successfully implemented -02 seminars have been organized in Singapore (8/2009) and Hong Kong,China (1/2010) for exchange of information on toy safety. - Increased numbers of regulators involved in exchange process. <i>The United States</i> updated on activities resulting from recommendations made by the APEC Toy Safety Initiative. including OECD meeting on 10 April 2010, participation of regulators in ISO TC 181 in Nov 2010 and a meeting of

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
							regulators on the margins of ICPHSO to be held in February 2011. Members are requested to review the APEC Toy Regulator Contact List for accuracy and completion.
	2) Member economies to consider participation in Food safety cooperation forum and Sectoral food MRA	1997/ Australia, China, Thailand	From 1997	On-going	- Review yearly participation and its effectiveness in Food , food recall and Sectoral food MRA - Implementation of the measures to improve the effectiveness participation	In process	- Increasing number of economies-attending in Sectoral Food MRA meeting in Thailand. - Work plan for FSCF is carried out. - The United States and the World Bank reported on the progress of CTI 01/2010T on Capacity Building in Food Safety: Managing Food Safety Incidents and Developing Food Safety Plans for the Supply Chain, which is held on 5-7 November 2010 in Beijing, China. The planed PTIN Launch will occur during SOM-II in May 2011 on the margins of the MRT meetings. Food Safety Cooperation Forum Workshop and Food Safety Incident Management Seminar, is to hold their activities in the margins of SOM2, 2011.China and Australia presented the FSCF "Briefing Note on Food Safety: Ensuring Reliable Sources of Safe Food Is a Critical Element of Food Security Initiatives" and accompanying FSCF Co-Chair letter to ABAC Chair. The United States reported on the self-funded project for an "Expert Working Group" under the FSCF PTIN which was held at the World Bank , Washington, DC on 19-20 May 2010 The World Bank reaffirmed priority of food safety.

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	3) Member economies to consider participation, review and improve its effectiveness in the MRA of conformity assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and encourage the involvement of their regulators.	2000/JAC Chair	From 2000	On-going	- Review yearly participation and its effectiveness in EE MRA - Regulators participation of all member economies in EE MRA	In process	Indonesia reported: Part one of the CTI 08/2010T "MLA Readiness Project in Food Safety Management Systems" was held in Bogor, Indonesia 27-30 September.. Part Two of the Project, aimed at accreditation bodies, will be held in Beijing, PR China, in 9-12 November 2010. - The progress of the APEC EE MRA work plan has been reported by JRAC Chair (Australia). - The JRAC Meeting was held in May 2010 in Tokyo JRAC members agreed to update comparative data on trade, manufacture and enforcement activities. JRAC developed a detailed work plan for 2010 and 2011, with key initiatives in risk assessment models, engagement with the IEC, good regulatory practice case studies and emerging technologies. - Peru is preparing participate in I part and Chile is preparing to participate in II part of EE MRA. - Peru and Chile informed SCSC on their preparedness of participation in relevant part of EE MRA.
	Voluntary sector:						
	4) Member economies to encourage on going	1998/ Indonesia	From 1998	On-going	- Increased number of member economies participating in MRAs and	In process	- See Progress report of Lead economy (Indonesia).

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	participation and expansion in APLAC-MRA, PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.				technical activities underpinning their participation		
4. Technical Infrastructure Development (6 actions)							
Promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development to facilitate	1) Member economies to strengthen participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities.	1996/Member economies	From 1996	On-going	- Increased number of member economies participating in SRBs - Active participation in SRBs activities strengthened	In process	- report of SRBs to SCSC has been submitted at SCSC 1 and SCSC2 meetings in 2010 - From APLAC Report: 5 APLAC events planned to be organized in 2010 from SCSC1/2010 - From APLMF Report: 4 APLMF workshop and training courses planned to be conducted in 2010 from SCSC1/2010 were reported. - From APMP Report: 2 new members from VNIIM, Russia and RCChem-LIPI, Indonesia; information about the support for member participation in the CIPM MRA and events to be organized in 2010. - From PASC Report: Future PASC meeting was reported. -From PAC Report : Meetings and activities were reported
Broad participation in promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development	2) The SCSC to support and actively participate in APEC/SCSC Conferences on Standards and Conformance.	2006/Host economy	2006	On-going	- SCSC to organize the conference in every 02 years - SCSC support host economies in encouraging all member economies actively to take part in conference and to provide speakers for conference	In process	- Final report on the 8 th Standards & Conformance Conference held in Sendai in September 2010 is in the process of finalization host economy (Japan)
To facilitate broad	3) Member economies to support and actively participate	2006/Host economy	2006	On-going	- SCSC to organize the conference in every 02 years		- The 6 th GRP Conference has been decided by SCSC to be held next year

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
participation in mutual recognition arrangements in both regulated and voluntary sectors	in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.				- All member economies actively to take part in conference - Member economies to provide speakers for conference		2011.
	4) The SCSC to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects:		From 2008	2010			
	a) APEC Strategic Standards Education Program: Phase II – Textbooks and Teaching manuals development	2006/Korea	2008	6/2009	has been reported by Korea at SCSC 2 in 2010	Completed	- Results of project implementation reported by Lead economy (Korea) at SCSC meeting. - Draft of 10 textbooks have been prepared and circulated to SCSC members for comment. - PAGE meeting has been organized back to back to SCSC1 plenary meeting 2010. - <i>Textbook has been prepared and printed.</i> - <i>The Project's Phase III was submitted by Korea for BMC approval.</i>
	b) Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology	2007/China	2008	2009	reported by China in the final report of the project implementation	Completed	See final report of Lead economy (China)
	c) Seminar on National Food Safety System	2007/China	2008	2009	reported by China in the final report of the project implementation	Completed	See final report of Lead economy (China)
	e) Strengthening legal metrology infrastructure for trade facilitation (CTI 46/2009T)	2010/China	2009	2010	<i>reported by China at SCSC2 in 2010</i>	In process	- <i>See progress report of Lead economy (China).</i>
	f) Seminar-Workshop on the Development and strengthening of food recall system for APEC member economies (CTI 55/2009T)	2010/ Philippines	2009	2010	<i>reported by Philippines at SCSC2 in 2010</i>	Completed	- <i>See progress report of Lead economy (Philippines).</i>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	g) Study on Export Technical Assistance Models (CTI 36/2009T)	2010/ Singapore	2009	2010	<i>reported by Singapore at SCSC2 in 2010</i>	Completed	- See progress report of Lead economy (Singapore).
	h) 8 th Conference on Standards and conformance (CTI 44/2009T)	2010/Japan	2009	2010	Progress report ed at SCSC 2 . Final report of the project implementation is being prepared.	In process	- The conference has been conducted final report will be submitted
	i) Supply Chain Visibility Workshop (CTI 05/2010T)	2010/Japan	2010	2010	Progress report ed at SCSC 2 . Final report of the project implementation is being prepared.	In process	- The Workshop has been conducted in 2010. Final report will be submitted - See progress report of Lead economy (Japan).
	MLA Readiness Project in Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS) (CTI 08/2010T)	2010/ Indonesia	2010	2010	Progress reported at SCSC 2	In process	The 1 st Workshop has been held in Bogor, Indonesia in 30 September and will held the 2 nd Workshop in Beijing in November 2010.
	The 6 th Conference on GRP (CTI 20/2010T)	2010/United States	2010	2011	Progress reported at SCSC 2	In process	Conference to be held in conjunction with SOM I in 2011.
	APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum Seminar and Workshop (CTI 21/2010T)	2010/China, Australia	2010	2011	Progress reported at SCSC 2	In process	These activities are scheduled to be held in SOM II in 2011.
	Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey and Workshop (CTI 23/2010T)	2010/United States	2010	2011	Progress reported at SCSC 2	In process	Workshop to be held in SOM III in 2011
	Sustainability in Building Construction (Commercial Buildings) — Efficiency and Conservation	2010/United States	2010	2011	Full project proposal to be approved by BMC	In process	Workshop scheduled to be held in SOM I in 2011
	School Feeding Systems in APEC Economies	2010/Russia	2011	2011	Full project proposal to be approved by BMC	In process	Seminar/workshop scheduled to be held in April/May 2011 in Moscow
	Conference on Implementation of Energy Management Standardization	2010/United States	2011	2011	Full project proposal to be approved by BMC	In process	Conference scheduled to be held in conjunction with SOM I in 2011
	APEC Wine Regulatory Forum - Seminar on Key Issues in Wine Regulation	2010/United States	2010	2011	Full project proposal to be approved by BMC	In process	Seminar scheduled to be held in conjunction with SOM III in 2011

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	APEC SCSC Strategic Education Program for Trade Facilitation – Phase III. Pilot Implementation for Higher education	2010/Korea	2010	2011	Full project proposal to be approved by BMC	In process	SCSC PAGE-ANSI CoE Conference on Standards Education scheduled to be held in conjunction with SOM I in 2011
	5) The SCSC to support capacity building oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation	2003/Chile and Brunei Darussalam	From 2003	On-going	- Capacity building program approved for implementation - Encouraging member economies to provide inputs for training program	In process	- <i>Progress report of Lead economies (Chile, Brunei Darussalam) to be updated at SCSC2 in 2010.</i>
	6) Member economies to support the implementation of work plan for improving SMEs access to standards and conformance information.	2006/Chile and Brunei Darussalam	2006	On-going	- Member economies actively participating in work plan implementation	<i>Completed</i>	-Project to develop best practices for agencies/ organizations that assist companies, particularly SMEs, with overcoming TBTs is implementing by Singapore and member economies. - Seminar on the export technical assistance models is being organized back to back to SCSC1 2010 plenary meeting. - Chinese Taipei has provided URLs in supporting SMEs to access standards and conformance related information, which has been included in the SCSC webpage. - <i>See final report of Lead economies and SCSC Webpage.</i>
5. Transparency (02 actions)							
Ensure the transparency of	1) Member economies to update the APEC Contact Points	1997/ APEC	From 1997	On-going	- Contact point for Standards and conformance of economies is updated	In process	Member economies are updating contact points annually.

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
the standards and conformity assessment of APEC economies	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.	Secretariat			- The information on the member economies contact point for Standards and conformance is maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage		
	2) Member economies to endeavor to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.	1997/ <i>Lead economy need to be identified</i>	From 1997	On-going	- The internet website to disseminate standards and conformance information is established by member economies	In process	Member economies continues to establish and maintain internet website to disseminate Standards & Conformance information
6. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies (01 actions)							
	1) SCSC to pursue closer cooperation with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) e.g. in development of technical activities relevant to SRBs	2000/ Indonesia	From 2000	On-going	1. APEC TILF and other APEC-funded funding proposals involving standards and conformance issues have relevant SRB input, and resulting projects have active involvement by relevant SRBs. 2. Regulators in APEC economies develop appropriate reference standards and conformance infrastructures that build on and are effectively linked with SRB activities to achieve good regulatory practice and to minimize technical barriers to trade. 3. Industry (especially SMEs) makes use of the SRB standards and conformance infrastructure to help achieve its aims. 4. Closer ongoing dialogue between ABAC and SRBs.	In-process	- SCSC has endorsed the SRB strategic Plan (5 years) for Technical Infrastructure Development in Support of Trade Facilitation in APEC Economies at SCSC Meeting, in February 2008, including a summary of the activities undertaken by the SRBs in recent years and outlines some projects and activities planned for the next five years - <i>Update report was provided by Indonesia at SCSC2 in 2010.</i>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
7. Cooperation with International Bodies (02 actions)							
	1) The SCSC to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues.	2001/Japan and China	From 2001	On-going	SCSC be kept informed on and contribute to TBT/SPS activities.	In process	Japan and China report at SCSC meeting, the relevant TBT/SPS discussions as well as SCSC's contribution and implementation for these activities. - For development within WTO TBT Committee: reported by Japan at SCSC 2 in 2010. - For development within WTO SPS Committee: reported by China and Mexico at SCSC 2 in 2010.
	2) The SCSC to encourage member economies to actively joint in ISO, IEC, ITU, IAF, ILAC, OILM, CGMP activities.	2003/Japan	From 2003	On-going	Increased number of participating member economies.	In process	Japan has been conducting a survey to identify the status of each economy's membership and its business' participation in ISO, IEC and JTC1. - Updated information was reported by Japan at SCSC2 in 2010.
8. Cooperation with other APEC Fora (03 actions)							
	1) The SCSC to pursue further coordination with other APEC fora.	2001/ APEC Secretariat	From 2001	On-going	-The coordination activities with other APEC fora to be considered in SCSC program	In process	The coordination activities with other APEC for a such as MAG, Chemical Dialogue, etc that are carried out by SCSC in its work program.
	2) The SCSC to conduct work plan for promoting the business interaction with SCSC activities including:						
	a) Involvement of the business in the SCSC's Conferences on	2008/Japan	2008	On-going	- Business' participation increased; - Information circulated and shared.	In process	- Business involvement in 8 th Standards & Conformance conferences in 2010

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	GRP and SCSC's conference on Standards and Conformance						and other SCSC projects/workshops held in SOM 3. <i>A SCSC concept note from US and Australia:</i> seminar on key issues in wine regulation has been in principle approved by BMC. This seminar has the objective of promoting regulatory coherence in the APEC region, improved dialogue and cooperation. Regulators in developing economies will have a forum to develop regulations that are trade facilitating, prevent consumer deception, guarantee food safety and are WTO consistent.
	b) Participation of business in the national and international technical committees (TCs) and Sub-committees (SCs)	2008/Japan and Indonesia	2008	On going	- Update information on the involvement of APEC business in the national & international standardization process - Reporting the update information of the involvement of APEC business in national and international standardization.	In process	Japan has conducted and reported on the survey to obtain information regarding the participation of business in International Technical Committees and Sub- Committees. <i>Japan</i> presented the update of results of the survey questionnaire. The survey showed that the number of economies achieving the KPI has increased step by step over the past three years, achieving more than "90 % in industry participation" in most of the member economies by this time. It was confirmed that this successfully completes the three year project. <i>The SCSC</i> endorsed the results of the survey.

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	c) ABAC/Industry-SCSC dialogue on specific SCSC's activities interested by business at SCSC conferences and meetings	2008/Host economy	2008	On going	- The Dialogue organized with participation of representatives from NSBs, businesses and ABAC.	In process	ABAC/Industry-SCSC dialogue has been conducted in 7 th SCSC Standards and Conformance Conference held in Cusco in August 2008. <i>2009 APEC Response to ABAC 2008;</i> <i>Recommendations and Consolidated 2010 ABAC Response to 2009 APEC Response to be reported by APEC Secretariat.</i>
	d) Supporting business in using IT for exploring and updating the information on standards, technical regulation and conformity assessment	2008/ Singapore	2008	2009	- Enhancement of IT use in standards and conformance through experiences sharing	In process	The progress report will be provided by lead economy (Singapore). - <i>This action is recommended to be taken off from the CAP.</i>
	e) To develop strategy for promoting the interaction between SCSC and business in standards and conformance activities through conducting the APEC/ TILF funding project	2008/Viet Nam and United States	2008	2009	- The strategy is prepared and endorsed by SCSC for implementation in the coming years - Experience-sharing workshop for discussion of the Strategic plan have been organized with Participation of ABAC, Business, SRBs and related stakeholders	In process	- The APEC/TILF project on strategy for promoting the interaction with business in SCSC activities is carried out - Workshop on Business engagement in SCSC activities has been organized successfully in Singapore progress report were presented at SCSC1 2010 meeting - <i>Viet Nam and the United States</i> reported on the progress project finalization of the APEC Conference on Business Engagement in Standards and Conformity Assessment and presented the survey results and draft final strategy for SCSC discussion. - <i>The United States and Vietnam conducted the Survey on Business Engagement in SCSC activities in July-August 2010.</i> - <i>Updated information has been reported by the United States and Vietnam at SCSC2 in 2010</i>

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

Since the first meeting in 1995, the APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) has been making efforts to promote trade facilitation, which is one of APEC's main agenda items toward the achievement of the Bogor Goals. To achieve concrete results for trade facilitation, the SCCP has developed Collective Action Plans (CAP) and the Customs administrations of APEC 21 economies have been working collectively to implement the CAP items. The SCCP developed 9 CAP items such as "Harmonization of Tariff Structure with the HS Convention" in 1995. Since then, CAP items have been added upon request of members and the business community; the SCCP currently has 16 CAP items. The year 2010 is the target year for the industrialized economies to achieve the Bogor Goals and its assessment has been proceeding mainly at the Senior Official Meetings. At the first meeting of the SCCP in 2010 it was agreed that a comprehensive evaluation and analysis would be conducted of the progress made during the past 15 years of the SCCP and to discuss future activities of the APEC Customs administrations at a higher level.

Status of CAP Items

Project	Coordinator	Status Update/Comments
Harmonization of Tariff Structure with the HS Convention	Japan	All the 21 economies adopted tariff schedules based on the HS Convention. 20 economies among them used tariff schedules based on the HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition (latest edition) and 1 economy has used that of 2002 Edition. This means tariff schedules in the APEC region were almost harmonized by the HS.
Public Availability of Information on customs Laws, Regulations, Administrative Guidelines and Rulings provided to the business sector on ongoing basis	Singapore Hong Kong, China	All the 21 economies developed customs websites to provide information on customs. In addition to the local language version of the websites, 20 economies have developed English version web-sites for considering stakeholders in abroad. Almost all the economies provide information such as customs laws, customs procedures, their Q&A, amendments of customs laws and procedures and contact points through their websites. 18 economies have publicized their tariff rate on their websites.
Simplification and Harmonization on the Basis of the Revised Kyoto Convention	New Zealand Japan	Only 10 economies have acceded to the Revised Kyoto Convention. On the other hand, those economies which have not acceded yet have adopted major principles for trade facilitation stipulated in the convention.
Adoption and Support for the UN/EDIFACT/Paperless Trading	Australia	All the 21 economies introduced computerized customs clearance systems. 13 economies among them introduced Single Window system.
Adoption of the Principles of the WTO Valuation Agreement	Canada United States	All the 21 economies adopted customs valuation scheme based on the WTO Valuation Agreement. In addition, all the 21 economies introduced post clearance audit systems.
Adoption of the Principles of the WTO Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Agreement	United States	20 economies adopted the WTO TRIPS and 19 Customs administrations are responsible for border enforcement on goods infringing copyright and trademark. However, only 11 economies are responsible for goods infringing other rights such as patent and design right which are not obliged to enforce at the border by the TRIPS.
Introduction of Clear Appeals Provisions	Canada Philippines	All the 21 economies introduced appeal systems.
Introduction of an Advance Classification Ruling System	New Zealand Korea	19 economies introduced advance ruling system for tariff classification. All the 21 economies established special units for uniform application of tariff classification at headquarters and/or regional customs offices. All the 21 economies established special units for uniform application of tariff classification at headquarters and/or regional customs offices.
Provisions for Temporary Importation, e.g. acceding to the A.T.A. Carnet Convention or the Istanbul Convention	Chinese Taipei United States	Only 14 economies acceded to the ATA Convention and/or Istanbul Convention. However, those economies, which have not acceded, adopted procedures in line with these conventions.
Harmonized APEC Data Elements	Canada	13 economies applied the WCO Data Model into their customs clearance systems.

Project	Coordinator	Status Update/Comments
Risk Management Techniques	Australia United States	20 economies introduced risk management approach and developed databases to achieve effective risk management. 20 economies introduced X-ray inspection equipment for containers.
Guidelines on Express Consignments Clearance (Current: WCO Immediate Release Guideline)	United States China	Only 16 economies adopted the principles of the WCO Immediate Release Guidelines. Only 14 economies have introduced the threshold value for waiver of duties and taxes (de minimis rule).
Integrity	Australia Hong Kong, China	20 economies developed codes of conduct for customs officers. 18 economies introduced internal audit systems.
Customs-Business Partnership	Hong Kong, China Mexico Chinese Taipei	Various measures have been taken in each economy to enhance cooperation with business. The number of economies which provide regular consultation sessions to stakeholders reached 20
Implementation of APEC Framework Based on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	United States Japan, Korea	9 economies introduced AEO program and 2 economies commenced AEO pilot project in line with the WCO AEO Guidelines and 9 agreements on mutual recognition of the AEO systems have been signed in the region.
Time Release Surveys (TRS)	Indonesia, Korea	Only 14 economies conducted Time Release Surveys.

SCCP: 2010 Work Program

APEC Priority	Subject	Objective	Action	Status
Trade Facilitation	Supply Chain Connectivity	Contribute to the development of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework (SCF) endorsed by 2009 AMM and AELM, and involve in the implementation of the action plan for SCF.	Discuss and identify specific actions to improve the chokepoints relevant to Customs specified by the SCF. The action plan for SCF will be developed by November 2010.	Ongoing: SCCC members agreed on the Customs related parts in the SCI action plan. SCCC continues to work on the implementation of the action plan.
	TFAP 2	Contribute to the implementation of TFAP 2 in areas related to customs procedures, and evaluate progress through the agreed key performance indicators (KPIs) related to customs procedures.	Progress the implementation of TFAP 2 initiatives by providing capacity building, and evaluate progress in agreed KPIs for areas related to customs procedures.	Ongoing: SCCC members will submit data of the agreed KPIs to the SCCC chair by the end of September. All the data submitted by members will be forwarded to the Policy Support Unit (PSU) in due course.
	Single Window	Work towards the development of "Single Windows" in each APEC economy, and establish links that enable seamless data sharing between SW systems through the identification and use of recognized international instruments and standards.	Support the development of Single Window and accelerate seamless data sharing between SW systems through information sharing among APEC members.	Ongoing: SCCC endorsed the SCCC SW report submitted by Japan and Chinese Taipei. SCCC continues to work on the development of SW by 2020 and accelerate seamless data sharing between/among SWs. SCCC agreed to create a new CAP on Single Window.
	Time Release Study	Continue implementation of time-release study (TRS) and disseminate best practices of TRS.	Member economies conduct TRS to identify bottlenecks of flow of goods and enhance predictability of international trade.	Ongoing: SCCC continues to share experience of members' implementation of TRS.
	IT Application to Customs procedures	Exchange information on IT application to Customs clearance procedures and other Customs related trade facilitation areas.	Collate/Share information on new technologies and equipments applied for Customs procedures to facilitate trade	Ongoing: SCCC continues to exchange experience and information on new technologies applied for Customs procedures to facilitate trade.
	Public-Private partnership	Promote public-private partnership.	Consult with ABAC and the business community to enhance partnership between Customs and business and conduct the APEC Customs-Business Dialogue (ACBD) 2010.	Completed: The ACBD 2010 was successfully concluded.

APEC Priority	Subject	Objective	Action	Status
Trade Facilitation / Secure trade	Authorized Economic Operator	Assist in establishing an AEO program by each APEC economy, which leads to promotion of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between the interested economies.	Implement the AEO action plan including the development of the AEO Best practice	Ongoing: AEO Working Group developed a compendium on AEO. SCCP endorsed the compendium and continues to implement the AEO Action Plan. SCCP agreed to create a new CAP on AEO.
Secure Trade	Trade Recovery Program (TRP)	Build the communication network to facilitate the resumption of the legitimate international flow of goods based on the WCO TRP.	Develop a list of contact points among APEC Customs administrations and develop tools for information exchange among APEC Customs administrations to facilitate trade recovery activities.	Ongoing: SCCP endorsed, as a working document, the Action items and Compendium to build the communication network to facilitate the resumption of trade reported by Japan and Singapore. The SCCP also agreed to keep the TRP as an item in the agenda of future SCCP meetings. The United States will work intercessionally with interested economies to carry the work forward.
	Secure Trade and new Technology	Share information on new technologies to secure global trade.	Collate/Share information on new technologies and equipments applied for Customs activity to secure global trade.	Ongoing: SCCP continues to share information on new technologies and equipments applied for Customs activity to secure trade.

APEC Priority	Subject	Objective	Action	Status
Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	Proper IPR border enforcement	Strengthen intellectual property rights (IPR) border enforcement in the APEC region and promote greater collaboration between Customs and right holders.	Share experience of C2C cooperation on information exchange about suspension of counterfeited and pirated goods, and enhance cooperation between Customs and right holders.	Ongoing: SCCP endorsed the outcome of the study on IPR border enforcement reported by Hong Kong, China and Japan. SCCP continues to work on possible action to be taken in IPR enforcement
CAP Evaluation	CAP evaluation	Review past 15 years CAP activities by stocktaking assessment on the implementation level for each CAP item.	Conduct stocktaking assessment and discuss future directions on APEC Customs activities.	Ongoing: SCCP endorsed the Evaluation report on CAP reported by Japan and United States. SCCP members will make efforts to achieve remaining 6 CAP items by 2020 and consider appropriate measures including the creation of new CAP items to tackle rapidly changing environment surrounding customs.
Environment	Customs and environment	Share information on how Customs contribute to global environment issues.	Share experience and information on Customs contribution to global environment through particular Customs activities. US will make a proposal on how SCCP can collaborate on the issue of Customs and the environment.	Ongoing: Keep the environment issue as a SCCP agenda and continue to share experience and information on Customs contribution to global environment.
Transparency	Transparency	Improve transparency in Customs procedures and integrity of Customs to facilitate trade in APEC region	Work for the enhanced transparency in Customs procedures	Ongoing: SCCP continues to share best practices on transparency. US will make a proposal on how the SCCP can further enhance transparency in Customs procedures.

Acronyms

ABAC	APEC Business Advisory Council	IT	Information Technology	TRS	Time Release Survey
ACBD	APEC Customs-Business Dialogue	KPI	Key Performance Indicator	WCO	World Customs Organization
AELM	APEC Economic Leaders Meeting	MRT	Ministers Responsible for Trade	WTO	World Trade Organization
AEO	Authorized Economic Operator	SCCP	Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures		
AMM	APEC Ministers Meeting	SCF	Supply Chain Framework		
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting		
CAP	Collective Action Plan	SW	Single Window		
C2C	Customs to Customs	TFAP	Trade Facilitation Action Plan		
IPR	Intellectual Property Right	TRP	Trade Recovery Program		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<p>(a) Deepening the Dialogue on Intellectual Property Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FTA/ RTA on IP Chapter - Exchange of development of IP-related policies - Strengthening the IPR system - Appropriate protection of IPR in emerging fields, including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Protection for Biotechnology and Computer-related Inventions o Protection for Geographical Indications o Electronic commerce o Genetic resources and traditional knowledge o Plant variety protection systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Australia</u> made an oral update on the RTA/ FTA matrix, which helps support the goal of economic integration in this region and is a CTI priority. 2. <u>Chile</u> informed that the APEC IPEG Survey on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions is finalized. 3. <u>The U.S.</u> has been conducting an APEC IPEG Survey on Opposition Proceedings. 4. <u>The U.S.</u> has been conducting an APEC IPEG Survey on Certification and Marks 5. <u>Mexico</u> made an oral update and express its commitment to circulate, between sessions, the final "Report on the Geographical Indications Regimes in APEC Economies" based on GI Questionnaire elaborated by IPEG 6. <u>Peru</u> presented a proposal on "Seminar on Successful Experiences Implementing Tools for Traditional Knowledge Protection" which is the second phase of the project "Raising Awareness and Providing Insights on promoting appropriate Access and protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in APEC Economies". 	<p>On-going. Members are encouraged to provide updates before the next meeting when this initiative will be concluded.</p> <p>Completed. Chile distributed hard copies of the survey</p> <p>Ongoing. Members are encouraged to provide comments to a draft final report.</p> <p>Ongoing. Members are encouraged to provide comments to a draft final report.</p> <p>A final version of the Report will be circulated to member economies</p> <p>The project was endorsed by IPEG. Not approved yet by BMC. Australia; China, Thailand and Viet Nam offered to be co-sponsors.</p>
<p>(b) Support for Easy and Prompt Acquisition of Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in International IP-related Systems - Establishing Internationally Harmonized IPR Systems - Cooperation on Searches and Examinations - APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures (The launching of the initiative was included in REI Action Plan 2008) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Japan</u> proposed the self-funded initiative for a more coherent approach under the APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures, which is basically outlined as setting up a "one-stop" website, allowing patent system users to download forms to be used when they request an IP Office to conduct examination by referring to the results of search/examination already carried out by another Office. 2. <u>The U.S.</u> made an oral update on the development of the "Patent Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures - Roadmap for Further Cooperation: Gap Analysis" 	<p>The initiative was endorsed by IPEG. Japan is working on launch of the website.</p> <p>Ongoing. Members are encouraged to participate in the Gap Analysis exercise.</p>
<p>(c) Electronic Processing of IPR-related Procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electronic Filing Systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Members</u> are encouraged to better use of the APEC online resources, particularly APEC Information Management Portal 	<p>The Secretariat has been encouraging the use of the platform.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<p>- Dissemination of Information by Electronic Means</p>	<p>(AIMP).</p> <p>2. <u>Members</u> are encouraged to better utilize the folder (IPEG Surveys) created in the APEC Collaboration System, which stores all surveys including: i) Surveys/information collection activities of IPEG for which responses are still awaited from some economies; ii) Survey/information collection activities (as part of the approved/endorsed by IPEG) currently in progress; and, iii) completed surveys.</p>	<p>On-going. The list of surveys can be found on the IPEG ACS in the "surveys" folder.</p>
<p>(d) Cooperation for Improvements to the IP Systems and Its Operation, including capacity buildings, co-operation with other fora /authorities/ stakeholders</p>	<p>1. <u>Australia and China</u> made an oral update on the "Survey of Strategic Consideration of IPR Capacity Building in APEC Economies".</p> <p>2. <u>China</u> made an update of the "Survey on the Legal System of Preventing Improper Use of IPR in APEC Economies". <i>[Proposal under consideration in IPEG]</i></p> <p>3. <u>China</u> proposed an APEC IPEG Seminar on Practices of IPR Protection in Standardization. <i>[Proposal under consideration in IPEG]</i></p> <p>4. <u>Japan</u> proposed the self-funded Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC initiative) which is basically outlined as setting up a web-based platform to facilitate effective information sharing and dissemination on IP Academies (training, educational, or research organizations/institutions in the IP field).</p> <p>5. <u>Japan</u> organized the High-Level Forum with WIPO back-to-back with the 30th IPEG Meeting.</p> <p>6. <u>Russia</u> proposed to organise a project titled "Enhancing APEC Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Use: Training for Trainers".</p>	<p>Completed. 13 economies responded to the survey. Australia and China encouraged Members to refer to the results of the survey when considering future capacity building activities.</p> <p>On-going. Russia; Thailand and Peru supported this self-funded project.</p> <p>On-going. China and the U.S. agreed to jointly develop the proposal, taking into account members' comments and in consultation with the SCSC. Russia; Chinese Taipei, Chile offered to co-sponsor.</p> <p>The initiative was endorsed by IPEG. Japan is working on launch of Web-platform.</p> <p>Completed. The forum was held on March 1-2, 2010, in Tokyo, Japan.</p> <p>The project was endorsed by IPEG and was approved by the BMC. China; Korea, the U.S.; Peru and Viet Nam offered to be co-sponsors. Russia is working to launch the implementation of the project in October 2010 as</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
	<p>7. <u>IPEG</u> members held the IPEG-ABAC Dialogue on the margins of the 30th IPEG Meeting, held on March 4, 2010, in Hiroshima, Japan, with topics: i) Patent Cooperation; ii) IP at the Border</p> <p>8. <u>IPEG</u> participated in the SCCP Meeting held on March 4, 2010, in Hiroshima, Japan, briefing members on topics related to IP at the Border.</p> <p>9. <u>IPEG</u> Chair shared the launch of IP Explorer, the web-based resource to assist Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) manage their intellectual property rights (IP) and invited SMEWG to help promote IP Explorer with their stakeholders.</p> <p>10. <u>Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF) "APEC LSIF Anti-Counterfeit Medicines Action Plan"</u></p> <p>Ms. Barbara Norton, Chair of the Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF) Planning Group, asked to share with IPEG the APEC LSIF Anti-Counterfeit Medicines Action Plan which was endorsed by the LSIF this summer.</p>	<p>planned.</p> <p>On-going. It was suggested to have the dialogue annually in order to continue with the collaboration. Members agreed to Chair's suggestion that the next IPEG-ABAC dialogue be held on the margins of the 32nd IPEG.</p> <p>On-going. IPEG and SCCP are eager to continue with the collaboration.</p>
<p>(e) Establishing Effective Systems for IPR Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange of Information Concerning IPR Infringement - Other enforcement related matters <p>(f) APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative, with the following four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods - Reduce Online Piracy - Increase Cooperation to Stop Piracy and Counterfeiting - Increase Capacity Building to Strengthen Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Enforcement 	<p>1. <u>The U.S.</u> made an oral update of the proposal for Effective Practices Addressing Unauthorized Camcording [<i>Proposal to be considered in IPEG</i>]</p>	<p>On-going. The U.S. will provide information on reports or studies to document the connection between camcording and optical disk piracy and internet piracy, in the context of organized criminal activity.</p>
<p>(g) Promoting IP Asset Management and Utilisation in APEC Economies</p>	<p>1. <u>Korea</u> organized the "One Village One Brand Seminar" (CTI12-/2009A).</p> <p>2. <u>Japan</u> proposed a self-funded proposal for "Seminar on the Exploitation of Intellectual Property" to be held in the</p>	<p>Completed. The seminar was held on June 23-25, 2010, in Seoul, Korea.</p> <p>Completed. The project was endorsed by IPEG.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
	margins of the 31 st IPEG Meeting, on September 9, 2010, in Sendai, Japan.	
(h) Facilitation of Technology Transfer through Ensuring IP Protection	The <u>Chair</u> proposed to include “Green Technology” as a new topic.	On-going.
(i) Raising Public Awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong, China</u> co-organised a workshop titled “APEC IPR Public Education and Awareness Program for SMEs” (CTI 06/2008T) in Melbourne from 1-3 April 2009. <li>2. <u>Korea</u> updated on the online learning system called “APEC Project for Training Intellectual Property Right Information Facilitators Using e-Learning Content – IP Xpedite” (CTI 21/2009T) <li>3. <u>Australia</u> presented the Intellectual Property Explorer tool at the 31st APEC IPEG meeting. Developed on behalf of APEC IPEG by Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore, it is a free, secure and simple online business tool to help SMEs in the APEC region identify and protect their IP assets. Intellectual Property Explorer contains a series of interactive diagnostic questions designed to review the IP in a business. Tailored reports are then generated which outline where IP protection strategies need attention or improvement <li>4. <u>Korea</u> presented a project proposal “Advanced APEC Project for Training Intellectual Property Right Information Facilitators using e-learning contents, IP Xpedite <li>5. <u>Chile</u> presented a Project Proposal “APEC funded workshop on Exceptions and Limitations” 	<p>Completed. 17 APEC economies were represented at the workshop. Feedback from participants on the value of the workshop was extremely positive. The program and presentations from the workshop are available at http://www.apecipeg-pear.org/</p> <p>On-going. The Project commenced in July 2009 and the Thai version is in progress.</p> <p>Completed. Intellectual Property Explorer is available from the APEC IPEG web page as well as at www.intellectualpropertyexplorer.org IPEG invited the SMEWG to help promote the online business tool to their stakeholders</p> <p>The project was endorsed by IPEG. The U.S.; Mexico and Thailand offered to co-sponsor.</p> <p>Comments on the concept note are ongoing.</p>

MOBILITY OF BUSINESS PEOPLE: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
Collective Actions APEC economies will:		
EXCHANGE INFORMATION Exchange information on regulatory regimes in regard to the mobility of business people in the region, including through regularly updating the information in the online <i>APEC Business Travel Handbook</i> .	Members to continue to regularly update the online <i>APEC Business Travel Handbook</i> informing business of economies' short-term and temporary residence entry requirements and processing arrangements (standing item at BMG meetings), in accordance with agreed BMG Transparency Standards.	Ongoing
	Continue to improve the Business Mobility website to act as a conduit for meeting papers and exchange of information on trade agreements and other key BMG activities.	Ongoing
	Members to continue to implement enhancements to the online <i>APEC Business Travel Handbook</i> and other official immigration/consular affairs websites to improve the transparency and accessibility of public immigration information, in line with agreed actions to address the findings of the 2005 TILF funded Temporary Entry Review.	Ongoing
SHORT-TERM BUSINESS ENTRY Streamline short term entry requirements for business people. APEC economies will strive on best endeavors basis, and according to own immigration procedures, to implement one or more of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visa free or visa waiver arrangements; • participate in the APEC Business Travel Card scheme; • multiple short-term entry and stay visas which are valid for 3 years. 	Members to continue to review and improve their arrangements for short term business travellers, including the progressive implementation of e-commerce arrangements consistent with agreed standards.	Ongoing
	Continue to support ABAC's aim of expanding the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) scheme to remaining non-participating economy.	Ongoing
	Members to report to BMG meetings on progress in implementing e-commerce facilities (standing item).	Ongoing

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
<p><i>BUSINESS TEMPORARY RESIDENCY</i> Implement streamlined temporary residence processing arrangements for the intra company transfer of executives, senior managers and specialists, as defined by individual economies.</p>	Members to continue to implement, on a best endeavors basis, the agreed 30 day service standard for the temporary residency processing of executives, senior managers on intra-company transfers, and specialists (as defined by individual economies), where all necessary documentation is completed. Members continue to report on processing times (standing item).	Ongoing
	Members to report to BMG meetings on implementing e-commerce facilities (standing item).	Ongoing
<p>CAPACITY BUILDING (TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING) Develop and implement the mutually agreed standards and benchmarks essential to capacity building and engage in the capacity building initiatives necessary to provide streamlined visa application and immigration entry, stay and departure processing.</p>	At SOM III 2001, the BMG endorsed a standards paper for Document Examination and Fraud detection. These standards are being used by economies to develop their current capacity.	Implementation of the standards is ongoing on an individual, best endeavors basis.
	Document security and related issuance systems. The standards and guidelines take into account all relevant international standards. The first phase of the project to develop draft standards was completed with a workshop conducted in July 2003.	Phase One completed July 2003
	A workshop was conducted in March 2004 in Sydney by Australia (phase 2) to raise economies' awareness of the standards and international best practice and developments in respect of biometrics.	Phase 2 completed by March 2004
At SOM III 2004 the BMG agreed that all APEC economies will begin issuing Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDs), if possible with biometrics by 2008, and on a best endeavors basis, endeavor to accelerate replacement of non-MRTDs by MRTDs as well as implement ICAO travel document security standards.	Ongoing with implementation, on a best endeavours basis.	

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>As at end 2009, at least 16 economies have introduced MRTDs and at least 10 have introduced a biometric MRTD.</p> <p>Biometrics</p> <p>The BMG received funding from the BMC (March 2006) to undertake a TILF funded project to build the capacity on biometric technology in travel documents and border systems (CTI 30/2006T) via the conduct of two capacity building events: a seminar in Ho Chi Minh on 22-23 May attended by 54 experts from 19 economies and a workshop in July 2006 in Hong Kong (China) attended by 45 experts from 18 economies.</p> <p>In February 2009 the BMG's "Enhancing the ABTC" working group held a two-day TILF-funded workshop to explore the feasibility and desirability of introducing biometrics to the ABTC and to consider possible governance arrangements for such an initiative. The workshop brought together several experts in biometrics and trusted traveller programs who were able to enhance members' understanding of relevant technical and policy issues. Between SOM I and SOM II each working group economy completed an extensive questionnaire to determine their own business case and this was discussed at a working group meeting at SOM II. The working group is currently looking at possible models for a biometric ABTC pilot.</p> <p>Identity Assurance Framework Document. At SOM I, 2008, the BMG endorsed work to commence on a 'framework for Assuring Identity in the Issuance of Biometric Machine Readable Travel</p>	<p>Project completed July 2006.</p> <p>Workshop in February 2009 with ongoing follow-up work</p> <p>Project completed May 2009.</p>

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>Documents'. The purpose of this document is to provide good practice guidance for APEC economies on the process required for assurance of the integrity of identity enrolment processes for biometric machine readable travel documents, in order to prevent the issuance of genuine travel documents to persons who are not entitled to them.</p>	
	<p>API Pathfinder Initiative</p> <p>The BMC approved TILF funding (1 August 2002) for a project to conduct feasibility studies in three APEC economies to assess the requirements for the implementation of Advance Passenger Information systems, to be conducted during 2002 and 2003. A second project to conduct feasibility studies was approved in July 2003 by the BMC.</p> <p>Some 10 economies have had an API feasibility study: Thailand (Aug 02), The Philippines (Nov 02), Indonesia (Feb 03), Korea (July 03), Chile (Sept 03), Chinese Taipei (Oct 03), China (Jul 04), Viet Nam (Oct 05), Brunei (Feb 06) and Peru (July 2006).</p> <p>To date, 17 economies have either implemented or have announced their commitment to implementing an API system, including: Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia (planning), Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines (planning), Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States, Vietnam (planning) and two economies trialling (one without commitment).</p>	Ongoing
	<p>Immigration Legal Infrastructure Standards</p> <p>The BMC approved TILF funding (1 August 2002) for a project to develop</p>	Standards ratified February 2004. Implementation

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>standards and benchmarks for Immigration legislation. A workshop of Immigration law experts was convened in July in 2003 and Legal Infrastructure standards, covering all aspects of Immigration processes and issues, were ratified by the BMG at its 2004 SOMI meeting in Santiago. As at end 2009, almost half of all economies have implemented legal immigration standards (unchanged from 2008).</p>	ongoing.
	<p>Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS)</p> <p>The BMG conducted a pilot Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) and a report presented to Leaders in 2006. The RMAS pilot has enhanced border security and facilitated the travel of genuine business travelers.</p> <p>RMAS Multi-Lateral Framework</p> <p>At SOM III 2006, the BMG endorsed the final Multi-lateral Framework (MLF), Model Economy MOU and Management Board Governance Charter for RMAS. The MLF states the principles, standards and operational arrangements which will enable RMAS to operate consistently and effectively in the region for economies that join the initiative.</p> <p>At SOM III 2006, positive validation of the travel document as part of RMAS was announced. Work continues on implementing this function.</p> <p>Work is progressing on an internet-based RMAS which will enable other economies to join RMAS – a pilot will commence to test the system in 2009.</p>	<p>Completed and endorsed September 2006.</p> <p>RMAS can determine whether a passport is recognised by its issuing authority as having been validly issued.</p> <p>Pilot of internet-based RMAS in 2009 and 2010.</p>
	<p>Contribution to Interpol ICPO Database</p>	

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>The BMG agreed at SOM I 2005 to a recommendation that members cooperate to ensure that members provide lost and stolen travel documents to the International Criminal and Police Organization (ICPO) database by end 2006, on a best endeavors basis. As at end 2009, 16 economies now contribute data to the ICPO database.</p>	Ongoing
	<p>Dialogue with ABAC and Business Community</p> <p>ABAC actively participates in the work of the BMG. At SOM II 2009, ABAC informed the BMG about its call to consider whether the ABTC can be expanded beyond the APEC region and whether a cardholder list could be used by APEC for an "ABTC Information Service Platform" which could provide value adding services to cardholders. ABAC agreed to refer the proposal to expand the ABTC beyond the APEC region to the CTI. The BMG continues to consult closely with ABAC and an ABAC representative attended all BMG meetings in 2010.</p>	Ongoing
	<p>BMG to continue to work with ABAC to engage the APEC business community in improving business mobility (strategy agreed at SOM II, 2000).</p>	Ongoing
	<p>Members continue to consult with their business community in their home economies on mobility issues and report on any identified issues of concern to the BMG</p>	Ongoing
	<p>Members provide information (including on the ABTC Scheme) and encourage feedback from the business community about the BMG's initiatives via the Business Mobility website.</p>	Ongoing

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APEC Chemical Strategic Framework 2010-2012

Chemistry providing sustainable solutions

The engagement of APEC member economies on chemical regulatory systems is expected to increase in 2010-2012. Some APEC member economies have recently amended or are anticipating revisions in their national chemical regulatory systems, such as Japan, China, Chinese Taipei and the United States. Chemicals management is high on the international agenda over the next three years, particularly as the sector continues to evaluate and reduce its carbon footprint, with the focus on chemicals, waste and sustainable production and consumption in the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development, preparations for follow up to the 1992 Earth Summit, and the U.N. Environment Programme's Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The APEC Chemical Dialogue made an important contribution to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) at the Second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) with its Principles for Best Practice Chemical Regulation, and its work on GHS implementation, both approved by Ministers in 2008.

APEC Leaders have identified sustainable growth and innovation as a key aspect of the APEC agenda for the near term, and have committed to accelerating work on regional economic integration on issues such as border controls, regulatory frameworks and rules of origin. APEC Leaders also have encouraged inclusive growth, ensuring that small and medium enterprises also benefit from regulatory reform and innovation. Over the next three years, APEC meetings will be hosted by three governments with important roles not only in the business of chemistry, but in the role of chemistry as a solutions industry that promotes energy efficiency, greenhouse gas reductions, and technology breakthroughs in electronics, aerospace and medicine, among others.

The APEC region – and the legal and regulatory structures evident within it – is diverse and complex. The APEC Chemical Dialogue has already demonstrated significant interest in increasing the pace and intensity of discussions on chemical-related issues. The Dialogue has an established “Regulators’ Forum” and on 1 and 2 March 2010, hosted the first in a series of workshops and seminars to share information, highlight priorities and needs and build upon the agreed principles for best practice chemicals regulation. There are continued exchanges with the EU on REACH in order to enhance compliance with trade across regions, important outreach and growing dialogue with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and significant work to implement the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling underway in the Dialogue.

An APEC Strategic Framework on Chemicals could:

- facilitate alignment of the Leaders’ goals for sustainable economic growth and regulation;
- promote regulatory capacity and convergence to facilitate trade while enhancing environmental and health protection; and
- enhance chemical management and product stewardship over the life cycle and in cooperation with other initiatives and institutions where appropriate, e.g., the OECD, UN, SAICM, WHO, etc.

To be effective, an APEC strategic framework should focus on developments in a few broad areas that would benefit from an integrated, coherent approach. The following elements could be areas addressed in an APEC Strategic Framework for Chemicals as milestones showing demonstrable progress.

- I. Expand and Support Cooperation and Mutual Recognition among Chemical Regulators in the Region by:

- a. Building support for and participation by chemical regulators in the Regulators' Forum and Chemical Dialogue to exchange information on best practices in the sound management of chemicals.
 - b. Expanding the opportunities created by the Regulators' Forum to address key issues of mutual concern to economies in the region. (e.g., cooperation with industry associations such as the OECD Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC) and national trade associations, as well as government delegations).
 - c. Identify specific opportunities to contribute and collaborate with other international chemical fora, e.g. SAICM, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), OECD, UN, etc., in the sound management of chemicals.
 - d. Promote greater awareness and involvement of stakeholders along the value chain, across economies and society in the work of the Regulators' forum and the Chemical Dialogue.
 - e. Continue to serve as a focal point for regional contact with the European Union regarding implementation of the REACH and CLP (Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulation of substances and mixtures) regulation, while also conducting outreach to SMEs and along the value chain on relevant requirements, and in order to promote common understanding and facilitate exports from the region.
 - f. Promote harmonized implementation of the GHS across member economies to facilitate trade
- II. Enhance Understanding of the Chemical Industry's Role as a Solutions Industry
- a. Identify opportunities to enhance regional economic integration in chemicals, for example through GHS implementation and APEC efforts to enhance implementation, possible examination of how trade related aspects of chemicals are covered in FTAs and RTAs in the region.
 - b. Identify specific projects to enhance industry capacity, especially among SMEs that produce specialty chemicals and/or inputs to industry.
 - c. Identify areas where the appropriate use of the products of chemistry help address regional issues such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas reductions, and food security.
- III. Encourage Chemical Product Stewardship , Safe Use and Sustainability
- a. Expand cooperation with the OECD Chemicals Committees.
 - b. Leverage voluntary industry activities (e.g., industry's Responsible Care program, industry commitments to provide appropriate hazard, use and exposure information, risk assessment, ICCA/GPS etc)).
 - c. Undertake work on specific tools that can enhance chemical management capabilities (e.g., life cycle assessment and risk assessment), taking into account the special needs of SMEs.
 - d. Consider how chemical product stewardship and information contributes to growth in environmental goods and services and facilitates sustainable growth.

Key Outcomes delivered under the APEC Chemical Strategic Framework 2010-12 will be:

Action	Outcomes	Timelines
Expand and Support Cooperation and Mutual Recognition among Chemical Regulators in the Region		
Maintenance of APEC Regulators Forum	Annual meeting to discuss regulatory best practice and promote regional harmonisation	Washington February 2011
Chemical Management Best Practice Seminars	Train-the-trainer seminar Regulatory Best Practice Checklist	Washington February 2011
Engagement with the European Chemicals Agency	CD communication on APEC member economies concerns with implementation of REACH and highlighting potential barriers to trade APEC member economies input into REACH survey and ECHA deliberations on implementation issues SME issues addressed	April 2010
Enhance Understanding of the Chemical Industry's Role as a Solutions Industry		
Develop and promote GREAT project	Member economies to provide resources on GHS implementation for member economies	
Ongoing role of GHS Consumer Products Working Group	Develop APEC CD Principles Framework for GHS and consumer goods for member economies	Final Document agreed SOM3 – Sept 2010
Ongoing role of GHS Virtual Working Group	Provide information and practical case studies to guide industry and government in GHS implementation Provide reporting template to assist member economies understand progress with implementation Promote life-cycle analysis of chemicals as an innovative solutions provider	Ongoing Revised template circulated May 2010 Ongoing
Life-cycle analysis		
Encourage Chemical Product Stewardship, Safe Use and Sustainability		
Greater CD engagement with international fora	Maintain dialogue established through Best Practice Workshop with UN and WHO Active APEC CD/APCIC engagement in SAICM and Commission on Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping exercise of CD work against SAICM core objectives - Develop and promote plan of action and common positions - Outreach to other APEC stakeholders as appropriate - Informational seminars Active promotion of industry global and regional initiatives, including voluntary industry programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparatory work/discussion on an APEC contribution at the CD on risk reduction programs and efforts to strengthen national capabilities for chemicals management. - Preparatory work for an APEC role in the Rio+20 meeting 	CD 2011 SOM 1, 2011 SOM1, 2011 SOM2/MRT 2011 CD 2011

Extracts from 11/09 Leaders and Ministers Statements

Leaders 11/09

Looking beyond supporting the recovery, we recognise the necessity to develop a new growth paradigm for the changed post-crisis landscape, and an expanded trade and investment agenda that will strengthen regional economic integration (REI) in the Asia-Pacific region. We cannot go back to "growth as usual". We will put in place next year a comprehensive long-term growth strategy that supports more balanced growth within and across economies, achieves greater inclusiveness in our societies, sustains our environment, and which seeks to raise our growth potential through innovation and a knowledge-based economy.

Responding to climate change through transition to green economies also offers opportunities. We will ensure that efforts to address climate change are consistent with our international trade obligations. A key thrust in APEC's sustainable growth agenda is the APEC Environmental Goods and Services (EGS) Work Programme, under which we will develop and implement a set of concrete actions to support sustainable growth in the region, advance work to increase utilisation and dissemination of EGS, reduce existing barriers and refrain from introducing new barriers to trade and investment in EGS, and enhance capabilities of economies to develop their EGS sectors

We will advance work on sharing best practices in energy efficiency with a view to deploying cleaner and more efficient technologies, and welcome the implementation of the voluntary APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency. We recognise the role of renewable energy in reducing emissions and encourage its development in the APEC region.

We resolve to ensure that future economic growth is more inclusive, to broaden access to opportunities created by growth and to spread the benefits of growth more widely. This will enable our economies to better seize the opportunities created by globalisation and to respond to its challenges. Inclusive growth will strengthen the consensus for free and open trade and investment.

We will accelerate our work to strengthen REI in the Asia-Pacific, taking a comprehensive approach that focuses our work on trade liberalisation "at the border"; improving the business environment "behind the border"; and enhancing supply chain connectivity "across the border".

We instruct officials to intensify our work on initiatives to promote greater convergences among economies in key areas of APEC's REI agenda, including in services, the digital economy, investment, trade facilitation, rules of origin and standards/technical barriers to trade.

We welcome the participation of Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United States in a pathfinder initiative under which economies will agree to practice self-certification of origin with FTA partners. This initiative will facilitate trade by cutting the certification procedure down to a single step and reducing processing time to just one day.

Ministers 11/09

We will explore ways to reduce existing barriers to trade and investment, and refrain from introducing new barriers in EGS. We will also take steps to facilitate the diffusion of climate-friendly and other EGS technologies, including through economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH) and capacity building activities. We welcome the launch of the APEC EGS Information Exchange to promote greater transparency, information sharing, collaboration, and dissemination of EGS in APEC and globally. We endorse APEC's EGS work programme which has helped to raise awareness of what needs to be done to facilitate trade, investment and development in EGS, and instruct officials to report progress on this work at AMM 2010. We

reaffirm that an open global trade and investment system is central to our clean development objectives and market opening in the WTO would advance our climate and energy security goals. **We recognise that joint research, development, deployment and transfer of low and zero emission technologies will be crucial in our shared efforts to address climate change.**

We reaffirm our commitment to accelerating work on APEC's core agenda of strengthening REI. We have taken a comprehensive approach to REI in 2009, focusing our work on trade liberalisation "at the border"; improving the business environment "behind the border"; and enhancing supply chain connectivity "across the border". We welcome the updated matrix of steps to accelerate REI on a multi-year basis. We also welcome the steps taken by officials to promote greater convergence in the areas of Rules of Origin (ROOs) and services. We instruct officials to widen their work to promote convergence on other core FTA chapters, including investment, trade facilitation, and standards.

We welcome the work to make ROOs more business-friendly, to address the high level of divergences among regional and bilateral free trade agreements and the resulting compliance costs faced by businesses. We applaud the participation of Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and the United States in the Self-Certification of Origin Pathfinder. This adds to APEC's ongoing work to simplify ROOs documentation and procedures, such as the existing Electronic Certificate of Origin Pathfinder. We also note the agreement to collect information on other elements related to this agenda, including reasonably long validity periods and waivers of certificates of origin or declarations for low value shipments. We instruct officials to continue with their work in this area and provide a progress update at MRT 2010.

We will reinforce our engagement in international standardisation activities and promote greater alignment with relevant international standards where appropriate, particularly in areas that would contribute to innovation, safety, security, and solutions to energy and environmental issues. Recognising the importance of the involvement of all stakeholders in standardisation activities, we instruct officials to develop a long-term strategy on business engagement in standards and conformity development in 2010. We encourage continued discussions on improving and better aligning toy safety requirements.

We welcome the study on models and practices deployed by APEC economies in helping their businesses, particularly SMEs, to gain access to information on technical regulatory requirements and overcome technical barriers to trade. We look forward to the outcomes of these efforts at SOM1 in 2010, and the development of a best practices model.

APEC's established dialogues with the automotive, chemical and life sciences industries have also helped APEC move forward our trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation agenda.

We encourage the Chemical Dialogue (CD) to continue promoting best practices and information exchange in chemicals regulation and management in the APEC region, and welcome its contributions to the global Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). We further encourage the CD to share information to assist members with implementation questions on chemicals management regulations, including the European Union's Registration, Evaluation, and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH), and move forward work that contributes to sustainable growth. We note the work of the CD on a common approach to simplify ROOs in the chemicals sector, including the completion of a comparative study on ROOs in the 32 FTAs in the region, and consideration of exploratory work on the development of business friendly guidance on ROOs.

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Glossary of Terms

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ABAC	APEC Business Advisory Council
ACBD	APEC Customs Business Dialogue
AD	Automotive Dialogue
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AELM	APEC Economic Leaders Meeting
AEO	Authorised Economic Operator
AHC	APEC LSIF Harmonization Centre
AMM	APEC Ministerial Meeting
BMG	Business Mobility Group
BMG	Business Mobility Group
CAP	Counterfeiting and Piracy (under WCO)
CAPs	Collective Action Plans
CBPR	Cross-Border Privacy Rules
CD	Chemical Dialogue
CMAAs	Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements
CPEA	Cross-Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement
CTI	Committee on Trade and Investment
EC	Economic Committee
ECSG	Electronic Commerce Steering Group
EEMRA	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mutual Recognition Arrangement
EGEE&C	Expert Group of Energy Efficiency and Conservation
EGS	Environmental Goods and Services
EGSIE	Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange
EoDB	ease of doing business
ESIS	Energy Standard Information System
FSCF	Food Safety Cooperation Forum
FTAAP	Free-Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific
GBDe	Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce
GOS	Group of Services
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICDPPC	International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners
ICPO	International Criminal and Police Organization
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEG	Investment Experts Group
IFAP	Investment Facilitation Action Plan
IAs	international investment agreements
iPAC	Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative
IPBA	Inter-Pacific Bar Association
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
JRAC	Joint Regulatory Advisory Committee
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LSIF	Life Sciences Innovation Forum

MAG	Market Access Group
MRT	Ministers Responsible for Trade
NTMs	non-tariff measures
OAA	Osaka Action Agenda
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAA	Pan Asian Alliance on E-Commerce
PSU	Policy Support Unit
PTIN	Partnership Training Institute Network
REI	regional economic integration
RHSC	Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee
SAP	Services Action Plan
SC	Supply-Chain Connectivity
SCCP	Sub-committee on Customs Procedures
SCI	Supply Chain Initiative
SCSC	Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance
SFOM	Senior Finance Officials
SMEWG	Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group
SWs	Single Windows
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TEL	Telecommunications and Information Working Group
TFAP II	Second Trade Facilitation Action
TFTF	Trade Facilitation Task Force
TILF	Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation
TPD	Trade Policy Dialogue
TPMs	technological protection measures
TPT	Transportation Working Group
UNCEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
VAP	Voluntary Action Plan
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WebTR	APEC Website on Tariffs and ROOs



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